



ICCCASU

Financing African Cities - Infrastructure, Land Management and Markets

ICCCASU5

NAIROBI, KENYA (HYBRID)

DECEMBER 10 - 17, 2023

www.icccasu2023.org

icccasu5@uottawa.ca

ICCCASU

AWARD
CEREMONY

December 15, 2023 | 13:45-14:30

ICCCASU Awards Ceremony / Cérémonie de remise des prix ICCCASU

Master of Ceremony / Maître de cérémonie:
Claude Albert Meutchehe Ngomsi, UN-Habitat
Tonton Mundele, Global Affairs Canada

ICCCASU5 Award Categories:

- 1) ICCCASU Honor Award / Prix d'honneur d'ICCCASU
- 2) ICCCASU Outstanding Dedication Award / Prix du dévouement exceptionnel d'ICCCASU
- 3) ICCCASU Special Contribution Award / Prix de contribution spéciale d'ICCCASU
- 4) ICCCASU Excellent Leadership Award / Prix d'excellence en leadership d'ICCCASU
- 5) ICCCASU Excellent Volunteer Award / Prix d'excellence du bénévole d'ICCCASU

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



5th International Conference on Canadian, Chinese & African
Sustainable Urbanization (ICCCASU)

La 5^e colloque international sur l'urbanisation durable
canadienne, chinoise et africaine (ICCCASU)

**FINANCING AFRICAN CITIES:
Infrastructure, Land Management & Markets**

**FINANCEMENT DES VILLES AFRICAINES :
Infrastructure, gestion foncière et marchés**

10-17 December/décembre, 2023
Nairobi, Kenya (Hybrid/ hybride)
English & French / Anglais et français

**CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS /
ACTES DU COLLOQUE**

Final official version / Version officielle finale
(12 Dec. 2023)

Secretary of ICCCASU / Secrétaire de l'ICCCASU
December 2023 / décembre 2023

ICCCASU Leadership Team / Équipe de direction de l'ICCCASU

- **Co-Presidents / Coprésidentes :**

Oumar Sylla, UN-Habitat

Huhua Cao, University of Ottawa

- **Vice-Presidents / Vice-présidentes :**

Rong Yang, UN-Habitat

Benjamin Gianni, Carleton University, Canada

Xingping Wang, Southeast University, China

Kamau Ngamau, The Co-operative University of Kenya, Kenya

Tonton Mundele, Global Affairs Canada, Canada

- **Program Chair / Directeur du programme :**

Claude Ngomsi, UN-Habitat, Kenya

- **Chair for Training and Communication /
Directeur de Formation et de Communication :**

Jean-Marie Cishahayo, University of Ottawa, Canada

- **Past Co-Presidents / Anciens coprésidents :**

Alioune Badiane, UN-Habitat, 2015-2019

Rafael Tuts, UN-Habitat, 2019-2023

- **Past Vice-Presidents / Anciens vice-présidents :**

Allan Cain, Development Workshop, Angola, 2015-2019

Chaolin Gu, Tsinghua University, China, 2015-2019

Mariam Lady Yunusa, Ladisgold Projects, Nigeria, 2015-2019

John Zacharias, Peking University, China, 2015-2019

Yanli Gao, China Land Surveying and Planning Institute, China, 2019-2021

Aijun Qiu, China Center for Urban Development, China, 2019-2021

Inês Macamo Raimundo, Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique, 2019-2021

David Covo, McGill University, Canada, 2021-2023

Brahima Thioub, Université Cheick Anta Diop de Dakar, Senegal, 2021-2023

Peter Guo-hua Fu, KFS Architects Inc., Canada/China, 2021-2023

ICCCASU Nairobi local committee / Comité local de l'ICCCASU à Nairobi

Chairperson - Vice-Chancellor/Prof. **Kamau Ngamau**, Cooperative University of Kenya

Secretary - Dr. **Romanus Opiyo**, University of Nairobi

Treasurer - Mr. **Sammy Shileche**, City of Nairobi

Organizing Secretary - Dr. **Emma Anyika**, Cooperative University of Kenya

UN-Habitat Focal Person with Local Committee: **Emmanuel Osama Makaka**

ICCCASU Focal Person with Local Committee: Dr. **Tonton Mundele**

ICCCASU5 Schedule /Calendrier d'ICCCASU 5

1 st Day Dec 10: Participants' arrival
2 nd and 3 rd Days Dec. 11-12: Field trips/ tours
4 th Day Dec. 13: Workshop
5 th Day Dec 14: Conference /panel presentations & ICCCASU Gala
6 th Day Dec 15: Conference /panel presentations
7 th Day Dec 16: Expo
8 th Day Dec. 17: Participants' departure

Schedule Overview of ICCCASU5 Panel presentations Aperçu du calendrier des présentations de panel ICCCASU 5

Nairobi time	Panel presentations Day 1 Thursday/jeudi, 14 Dec./déc 2023		Panel presentations Day 2 Friday/vendredi, 15 Dec./déc 2023		
Conference venue	Nairobi, Kenya	Online	Nairobi, Kenya	Online	
Morning 7:00-13:30	Registration				
	Opening Ceremony		Registration		
	Keynote Session 1		Keynote Session 2		
	Nairobi Panels (1-5)		Nairobi Panels (6-10)		
Noon	Lunch / Lunch talk	Special panel A in French Special panel B in English	Lunch / ICCCASU Award ceremony		
Afternoon 14:30-18:30	Nairobi Panels	Special panel C in English	Nairobi Panels	Special panel D in English	Special panel E in French
		Special roundtable A in English		Special roundtable B in French	

ICCCASU

5th International Conference on Canadian, Chinese & African Sustainable Urbanization (ICCCASU)
La 5e conférence internationale sur l'urbanisation durable canadienne, chinoise et africaine (ICCCASU)

FINANCING AFRICAN CITIES: Infrastructure, Land Management & Markets
FINANCEMENT DES VILLES AFRICAINES: Infrastructure, gestion foncière et marchés

14-15 December/décembre, 2023
Nairobi, Kenya (Hybris/ hybride)
English & French/ Anglais et français

Webinar

Opening Ceremony / Cérémonie d'ouverture

14 December/décembre, 2023, 8:30 AM – 9:30 AM EAT (Nairobi Time)



Master of Ceremony/ Maître de Cérémonie:
Claude Albert Meutchehe Ngomsi, UN-Habitat & Tonton Mundele, Global Affairs Canada



H.E Hon. Johnston Sakaja
The Governor of Nairobi City,
Kenya



Faweett Komollo
President of Kenya Institute of Planners,
Kenya



Huhua Cao
Co-President of ICCCASU,
Professor, University of Ottawa, Canada



Rafael Tuts
Head of Global Solutions Division,
UN-Habitat, Kenya



H.E Hon. Alice Wahome
Cabinet Secretary, for Lands, Public
Works, Housing and Urban development
& representing the government of Kenya

For more information:

Visit: <https://icccasu.com/> & Contact: icccasu5@uottawa.ca

Conference Programme / Programme de la Conférence

Panel presentations Day/Jour 1: Thursday/jeudi, 14 Dec./déc 2023

Conference venue / Site du colloque:
Sarova PanAfric Hotel in Nairobi

7:00 AM in Nairobi -11:00 PM in Ottawa -12:00 PM (Friday, 15 Dec.) in Beijing

7:00-8:30 in Nairobi
Registration / Enregistrement

8:30-9:30 in Nairobi
Opening Ceremony / Cérémonie d'ouverture

Master of Ceremony / Maître de cérémonie:
Claude Albert Meutchehe Ngomsi, UN-Habitat & Tonton Mundele, Global Affairs Canada

H.E Hon. Johnston Sakaja	Governor, Nairobi City County, Kenya
Fawcett Komollo	President, Kenya Institute of Planners, Kenya
Huhua Cao	Co-President of ICCCASU, Professor, University of Ottawa, Canada
Rafael Tuts	Head of Global Solutions Division UN-Habitat, Kenya
H.E Hon. Alice Wahome	Cabinet Secretary, for Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban development & representing the government of Kenya

9:30-11:00 in Nairobi
Keynote Session 1 / Séance principale 1

Chairs / Moderators :
Claude Albert Meutchehe Ngomsi, UN-Habitat & Tonton Mundele, Affaires Mondiales Canada

Laura Petrella	Chief, Planning, Finance, and Economy Section, UN-Habitat	Sustainable Financing Strategies for Cities: Enabling Framework	In-Person
Kamau Ngamau	Vice- Chancellor/Professor, The Co-operative University of Kenya, Kenya	Synergetic Co-operations in Financing African Cities	In-Person

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14-15 December/décembre, 2023

Nairobi, Kenya (Hybris/ hybride)

English & French/ Anglais et français

Webinar

(Nairobi time)

Keynote Session 1 / Séance principale 1

14 December / décembre, 2023, 9:30AM-11:00 AM EAT

Keynote Session 2 / Séance principale 2

15 December / décembre, 2023, 9:00AM-10:30AM EAT

Keynote Session 1 / Séance principale 1



Moderator/Modérateur
Claude Albert Meutchehe Ngomsi
UN-Habitat



Moderator/Modérateur
Tonton Mundele
Global Affairs Canada

Keynote Speakers / Orateurs principaux



Laura Petrella
Chief, Planning, Finance, and
Economy Section, UN-Habitat
Sustainable Financing Strategies
for Cities: Enabling Framework



Kaman Ngamau
Vice-Chancellor/Professor,
University of Kenya, Kenya
Synergetic Co-operations in
Financing African Cities

Keynote Session 2 / Séance principale 2



Moderator/Modérateur
Rong Yang
UN-Habitat



Moderator/Modératrice
Emma Anyika
The Co-operative University of Kenya, Kenya

Keynote Speakers / Orateurs principaux



John Zacharias
Chair Professor, Pekin University
The Financialisation of Urban Development and its Alternatives
Financiarisation et Modèles de Développement Urbain
(Online)



Yangfan Li
Professor, Xiamen University, China
Urban Marine Synergy towards risk-resilience-
wellbeing nexus

For more information:

Visit: <https://icccasu.com/> & Contact: icccasu5@uottawa.ca

11:00-11:30 Coffee/ Tea / Café/ thé

Nairobi Panel 1

11:30-12:30 in Nairobi

Financing African Cities / Financer les villes africaines

Chair: **Romanus Opiyo**, University of Nairobi, Kenya

Zachary Nsutebu	Cameroon Urban Foundation, Cameroon	Financing African Cities	In-Person
Bosco Kyule Wang XingPing	Southeast University, China	Financing Sustainable Urban Development: Challenges and Opportunities in Africa: Case of Kenya Urban Centres	In-Person
Sammy Shileche	Nairobi City County Government, Kenya	Financing African Cities: The Case of Nairobi City, Kenya	In-Person

12:30-14:00 Lunch Time / L'heure du déjeuner

13:15-14:00 Luncheon talk / Déjeuner-causerie :
Belt and Road Initiatives: Progress and Prospect

Dr. Dingping Guo

Professor & Head of School of International Relations and Public Affairs,
Fudan University, Shanghai, China
President of Shanghai Political Science Association

14:00-15:00 in Nairobi

Nairobi Panel 2

Financing of Urban Infrastructure / Financement des infrastructures urbaines

Chair: **Kaoutare Amini Alaoui**, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, Morocco

Emma Anyika	The Co-operative University of Kenya, Kenya	Modeling Passenger Service Vehicles SACCO Structures in Kenya for Cities Transport Sector Financial Sustainability	In-Person
Pali Essossinam	Université de Lomé, Togo	Mécanismes de financement de la décentralisation au Togo : le discours et la réalité	In-Person
Mary Kamina Sheila Chepkorir	The Co-operative University of Kenya, Kenya	Nairobi City County - A review of existing models and their performance	In-Person

15:00-16:00 in Nairobi

Nairobi Panel 3

Financing and Sustainable Development / Financement et développement durable

Chair: **Laura Petrella**, UN-Habitat

Herman Pienaar Pinar Caglin	UN-Habitat, Kenya	Spatially informed capital investment planning for effective investment to achieve sustainable and resilient cities and regions	In-Person
Yuxin Bai	Tsinghua University, China	Climate Investment and Financing Supports the Sustainable Development of Resource-based Cities: Evidence from China	In-Person
Zhe Liu Doryn Negesa (Uganda)	Xi'an Jiaotong University/Tsinghua University, China	The pathway of the circular economy towards sustainable development goals in China	In-Person

16:00-16:30 Coffee/Tea / Café/ thé

16:30-17:30 in Nairobi

Nairobi Panel 4

Regional and Urban Mobility / Mobilité régionale et urbaine

Chair: **Sammy Shileche**, Nairobi City County Government, Kenya

Carolyn Mimano Yuki Takada	ITDP, Kenya UN-Habitat, Kenya	Charting the path to Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP) in Kenyan cities	In-Person
Kaoutare Amini Alaoui Hassan Radoine Laila El Ghazouani	Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, Morocco	Settlements Mutations of Rural-Urban Transition	In-Person
Dingping Guo Wenrui Zhao	Fudan University, China	Urban Development and Multi-party politics in Kenya	In-Person

17:30-18:30 in Nairobi

Nairobi Panel 5

Sustainable Urbanization / Urbanisation durable

Chair: **Rose Musyoka**, University of Nairobi, Kenya

Qian Zhang Yangfan Li	Xiamen University, China	Multi-decadal seaward urban sprawl: A comparison of Africa and China	Online / In-Person
Yelda Reis Pınar Caglin	UN-Habitat, Kenya	Designing Sustainable Urban Projects Using the SDG Project Assessment Tool	Online
Isah Danja Xingping Wang	Southeast University China	Reconfiguring African SEZs to Serve as Vehicles for Achieving Inclusive Sustainable Industrialization	In-Person

19:00 in Nairobi

ICCCASU GALA / Gala de l'ICCCASU at Sarova PanAfric Hotel in Nairobi

The ICCCASU Gala for all participants will be hosted by the Kenya Institute of Planners on Thursday, Dec 14, 2023, at 19:00 at the Deck and Pool Bar and Lounge on the second floor of Sarova Panafric Hotel in Nairobi

La soirée de gala de l'ICCCASU pour tous les participants sera organisée par l'Institut kényan des urbanistes le jeudi 14 décembre 2023 à 19h00, au Deck and Pool Bar and Lounge, au deuxième étage de l'hôtel Sarova Panafric à Nairobi.

Panel presentations Day/Jour 2: Friday/vendredi, 15 Dec./déc 2023

**Conference venue / Lieu de la conférence:
Sarova PanAfric Hotel in Nairobi**

8:00 AM in Nairobi - 0:00 AM in Ottawa -13:00 PM (Saturday, 16 Dec.) in Beijing

8:00-9:00 in Nairobi

Registration / Enregistrement

9:00-10:30 in Nairobi

Keynote Session 2 / Séance principale 2

Chairs / moderators:

Rong Yang, UN-Habitat & Emma Anyika, The Co-operative University of Kenya, Kenya

John Zacharias	Chair professor, Peking University, China	The financialisation of urban development and its alternatives /Financiarisation et modèles de développement urbain	Online
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Yangfan Li	Professor, Xiamen University, China	Urban Marine Synergy towards risk-resilience- wellbeing nexus	In-Person
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10:30-11:00 Coffee/ Tea / Café/ thé

11:00-12:00 in Nairobi

Nairobi Panel 6

Urban Ecological Challenges / Défis écologiques urbains

Chair: **Jesse Rodenbiker**, Princeton University, USA

Hippolyte Etende Nkodo	Cameroon National Order of Urban Planners, Cameroon	Urban Flooding: Understanding the phenomenon to better manage it	In-Person
Joy Mutai Pamela Olet	UN-Habitat Nairobi Rivers Commission, Kenya	Nairobi Rivers Basin Regeneration Programme: A Policy Proposal for Urban River Reclamation and Sustainable Development	In-Person
Richard Atimniraye Nyelade (Cameroon)	University of Ottawa, Canada	Laneways to Livelihood: The Role of Green Spaces in Enhancing the Socio- Economic Well-being of Montreal Residents	Online

12:00-13:00 in Nairobi

Nairobi Panel 7

Urban Land Use and Management / Utilisation et gestion des terres urbaines

Chair: **Melike Toprak**, University College London, United Kingdom

Rose Musyoka	University of Nairobi, Kenya	Leveraging Land Value Capture to Finance Urban Development: Prospects for Kenya	In-Person
Abimbola Omolabi	Lagos State University, Nigeria	Evaluation of Land Management in Nigeria: Impact and Access to Public Land for Sustainable Development	Online
Qingli Yang	Southeast University, China	Research of Spatial Pattern Changes in Kenya Based on Nighttime Light Remote Sensing	In-Person



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FINANCING AFRICAN CITIES: Infrastructure, Land Management & Markets

FINANCEMENT DES VILLES AFRICAINES: Infrastructure, gestion foncière et marchés

14-15 December/décembre, 2023

Nairobi, Kenya (Hybris/ hybride)

English & French/ Anglais et français

In Person

Bilingual Lunch Talk / Déjeuner-causerie bilingue



Dr. Dingping Guo

Professor & Head of School of International
Relations and Public Affairs,
Fudan University, Shanghai, China
President of Shanghai Political Science
Association

Belt and Road Initiatives: Progress and Prospect **Initiatives de la Ceinture et de la Route: Progrès et Perspectives**

14 December/décembre, 2023, 13:15-14:00 EAT (Nairobi time)

After fruitful years of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), Chinese President Xi Jinping announced new moves to usher the initiative into another “golden decade” when China celebrated its tenth anniversary this year. While the Western countries are rife with controversies and criticism, global South is generally welcoming and supporting it. In this talk, the speaker will explain the background of the B&R initiative and try to evaluate its developments in different areas. Its regional and global implications will be discussed finally from the perspective of win-win cooperation and community-building.

Webinar

Nairobi Special Talk on Resilience Conférence spéciale de Nairobi sur la résilience (via Webinar)

The Resilience Performance Assessment (RPA)

L'évaluation des performances en matière de résilience (RPA)

15 December/décembre, 2023, 18:00-18:30 EAT (Nairobi time)

Abstract: Our cities are far from being adapted to climate risks. If the cost of investing in urban resilience projects is still an obstacle, the cost of inaction has exceeded the cost of the prevention. Prioritizing the adaptation of urban infrastructures, buildings and territories is therefore urgently required, as explained in the 10 principles for effective action of the Global Alliance of Buildings and Construction. If specific indicators exist to quantify climate vulnerability, there is no existing tool intended for decision-makers able to measure simultaneously future climate change impacts, urban vulnerability, and the costs/benefits of required policies improving the urban resilience. For this purpose, RESALLIANCE has developed the Resilience Performance Assessment (RPA), aimed to measure the efficiency of climate solutions at the scale of entire cities. The RPA is composed of two operational tools: a GIS-based platform, allowing a comprehensive visualization of climate change impacts.



Didier Soto

Head of digital solutions



Karim Salouage

CEO

RESALLIANCE, France

For more information:

Visit: <https://icccasu.com/> & Contact: icccasu5@uottawa.ca

13:00-14:30 Lunch Time / L'heure du déjeuner13:45-14:30 **ICCCASU Awards Ceremony / Cérémonie de remise des prix ICCCASU**

Master of Ceremony / Maître de cérémonie:

Claude Albert Meutchehe Ngomsi, UN-Habitat**Tonton Mundele**, Global Affairs Canada**14:30-15:30** in Nairobi**Nairobi Panel 8****Biodiversity Conservation and Regional Development / Conservation de la biodiversité et développement régional**Chair: **Herman Pienaar**, UN-Habitat

Jesse Rodenbiker	Princeton University, USA	Biodiversity Conservation and Infrastructure on East Africa's Green Belt and Road	In-Person
Feiye Zhao Jingxiao Zhang Xin Gao	Chang'an University, China China Road & Bridge Engineering Company Limited, Cambodia Office	Evaluating the Evolutionary Characteristics of Ecological Resilience Along Expressways in Developing Countries: The case of the Phnom Penh-Sihanoukville Expressway in Cambodia	Online
Simon P Philbin	London South Bank University, England		
Yufei Lu	Southeast University, China	The path of rural revitalization in response to vulnerability and its implications for rural development in Africa: A case study of Nuanshui Village, Jungar Banner, Inner Mongolia, China	In-Person

15:30-16:30 in Nairobi**Nairobi Panel 9****Climate Resilience and City Building / Résilience climatique et Bâtiment de la ville**Chair: **Zhe Liu**, Xi'an Jiaotong, China

Zhong-Ren Peng	University of Florida, United States	Adaptation planning for climate resilience	Online
Romanus Opiyo	University of Nairobi, Kenya	Co-producing Inclusive Climate Resilient Transport Infrastructure in Africa:	In-Person

		Sharing Lessons and Opportunities	
Sodiq Onaolapo Betty Adegebo	University of Western Ontario, Canada	Nigeria and Agenda 2063: Big Data for Climate Resilience and Sustainable Urban Development in Nigeria	In-Person

16:30-17:00 Coffee/ Tea / Café/ thé

17:00-18:00 in Nairobi

Nairobi Panel 10

Building Region and City in Africa / Construire des régions et des villes en Afrique

Chair: **Joy Mutai**, UN-Habitat

Jordi Bosch Pla Tova Staahlberg	UN-Habitat, Kenya	Revitalising Kenyan Streets through Urban Design and Open Street Events	In-Person
Melike Toprak	University College London, United Kingdom	Disentangling the Real Estate Assemblage in Nairobi	In-Person
Huang Hao	Southeast University, China	Development characteristics of the surrounding area of typical light rail stations in Addis Ababa	In-Person

18:00-18:30 in Nairobi

Nairobi Special Talk on Resilience via Webinar

The Resilience Performance Assessment (RPA), an innovative solution to reach urban resilience and sustainability targets

Didier Soto

Head of digital solutions /CEO, RESALLIENCE, France

Karim SELOUANE

Founder & CEO, RESALLIENCE, France

ONLINE sessions:

Panel presentations Day/Jour 1: Thursday/jeudi, 14 Dec./déc 2023

- SPECIAL PANEL SPÉCIAL A

Enjeux environnementaux, étalement urbain, énergie et secteur minier dans les villes congolaises / Environmental issues, urban sprawl, energy and mining sector in Congolese cities

8:00 AM à Kinshasa, 10:00 AM à Nairobi, 2:00AM à Ottawa, 3:00PM à Beijing

8:00-8:30 à Kinshasa

Enregistrement

8:30-9:00 à Kinshasa

Remarques d'ouverture du panel

9:00-9:45 à Kinshasa

Séances principales : Les défis de la durabilité énergétique dans l'urbanisation

Nicolas Onemba Shuku	Professeur/Dr., Université d'Ottawa, Canada & Chercheur, Institut supérieur pédagogique de la Gombe, RDC, & Professeur et membre de l'Institut en environnement, développement et société (Institut EDS), Université Laval, & Directeur international d'ICCCASU pour Afrique	La durabilité de la gestion de la biomasse solide dans le processus d'urbanisation en République Démocratique du Congo
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9:45-10:00 Pause

10:00-12:30 à Kinshasa

Session 1 : Enjeux environnementaux et urbanisation

Titus Zalia Allègresse	Agente au ministère de l'Environnement, RDC, & Étudiante à	Les enjeux environnementaux du IV^{ème} jeux de la francophonie dans la ville de Kinshasa
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	l'Institut supérieur pédagogique de la Gombe (ISP Gombe)	
Fulgence Kibundi	Doctorant, Université d'Ottawa, Canada	Enjeux environnementaux de l'étalement urbain de la ville de Kinshasa en RDC
Adellephine Ntumba	Étudiante à l'université : Institut Supérieur Pédagogique de la Gombe, Kinshasa, RDC	Enjeux environnementaux dans la commune de Mont-Ngafula à Kinshasa, en République démocratique du Congo
Siméon Balela	Étudiant à l'université : Institut Supérieur Pédagogique de la Gombe, Kinshasa, RDC	Enjeux environnementaux dans la commune de Bandalungwa à Kinshasa, en République démocratique du Congo.

12:30-14:00 L'heure du déjeuner

14:00-15:00 à Kinshasa

Session 2 : Urbanisation et ressources naturelles

John Kongolo	Doctorant à l'Université d'Ottawa	L'importance de la réforme du secteur minier en RDC : Enjeux de gouvernance et perspectives de reconstruction
Mbulu Masala Margueritte	Agente au ministère de l'Environnement de la RDC, & Étudiante à l'Institut supérieur pédagogique de la Gombe (ISP Gombe)	Empreinte écologique de la population riveraine des communes de Lemba et Matete le long de la rivière Matete dans la ville de Kinshasa
Sharon Ngombabu	Étudiante à l'Institut supérieur pédagogique de la Gombe (ISP Gombe)	Les problèmes de peuplement dans la commune de la Nsele à Kinshasa, en République Démocratique du Congo

15:00-15:40 à Kinshasa

Session 3 : Pollution urbaine

Akendako Hardy Christ	Étudiant à l'université: Institut Supérieur Pédagogique de la	Les causes des embouteillages dans la ville de Kinshasa: une question de responsabilité
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	Gombe, Kinshasa, RDC	
Deodate Kande	Concordia University, Canada	Les différentes pollutions dans la commune de Kimbaseke à Kinshasa, en République démocratique du Congo

15:45-16:00 Pause

16:00-17:00 à Kinshasa
Débat général

17:00-17:30 à Kinshasa
Synthèse des activités du Panel spécial A

Nicolas Onemba Shuku	Professeur/Dr., Université d'Ottawa, Canada & Chercheur, Institut supérieur pédagogique de la Gombe, RDC	Recommandation aux dirigeants de l'Afrique centrale en matière des enjeux environnement dans les villes africaines
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• SPECIAL PANEL SPÉCIAL B

The need for climate resilience and sustainable urbanization in territorial planning
La nécessité de la résilience climatique et de l'urbanisation durable dans la planification territoriale

12:00PM in Morocco, 2:00PM in Nairobi, 6:00AM in Ottawa, 7:00PM in Beijing

12:00-13:20 in Morocco

Session 1: Assessing climate resilience by using remote sensing, BIM and digital twins

Chair/Responsible:

Prof. **Hassan Radoine**, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, Morocco

Moderator / Modérateur:

Prof. **Kh Md Nahiduzzaman**, University of British Columbia (UBC) Okanagan, Canada

Hassan Jarar Oulidi	Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, Morocco	Building Information Modeling for a Smart and Sustainable Urban Space
Laila El Ghazouani	Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, Morocco	Study of the impact of land artificialization on temperature increases: Case of 3 new towns in Morocco

Rafika Hajji	Hassan II Agronomic and Veterinary Institute, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, Morocco	Urban-Digital-Twins for Territorial Resilience
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13:20-13:30 Break

13:30-14:20 in Morocco

Session 2: The contribution of infrastructural development to sustainable urbanization

Chair/Responsible:

Prof. **Kh Md Nahiduzzaman**, University of British Columbia (UBC) Okanagan, Canada

Moderator/ Modérateur:

Prof. **Hassan Radoine**, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, Morocco

Ismail Hammoumi	Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, Morocco	Transformative Impacts of Strategic Infrastructure Developments on Construction and their Socio-Economic and Cultural Resilience: A Case Study of Benguerir City
Rachida El-bouayady	Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, Morocco	Urbanization trends according to urban infrastructure performance in Africa: bridging the gap through a data-driven approach

• **SPECIAL PANEL SPÉCIAL C**

Building Sustainable Cities / Construire des villes durables

4:00AM in Ottawa, 5:00PM in Beijing

Organizers / Organismes:

Xingping Wang

Professor

School of Architecture, Southeast University

Nanjing, China

Jean-Marie Cishahayo

Researcher

University of Ottawa

Ottawa, Canada

5:00-6:00 in Ottawa, **18:00-19:00** in Beijing

Session 1: Industrial Parks and Sustainable Industrialization / Parcs industriels et industrialisation durable

Chair/Responsible:

Jingxiao Zhang, Chang'an University, China

Xingping Wang Shengbo Zhao Yiran Yan	Southeast University, China	Multi-scale link and integration of industrial parks in China and its reference to industrial parks in Africa
Xiao Chen	Southeast University, China	Interconnection of Planning Standards between China and Ethiopia: An Example of the Master Plan of Ethiopia Eastern Industrial Park
Shengbo Zhao Xingping Wang	Southeast University, China	Evolution of Ethiopia's national development policy since 2000: from SDPRP to GTP II

6:00-6:15 Break

6:15-7:15 in Ottawa, **19:15-20:15** in Beijing

Session 2: Green Spaces and Green Practice / Green Spaces and Green Practice

Chair/Responsible:

Dewei Yang, Southwest University, China

Ebenezer Kumi (Ghana)	University of Ottawa, Canada	Sustainable business models in urban green space management in Africa: practices, challenges, and opportunities
Hong Wang Wenxi Feng Breeze Sharon Gwishiri (Zimbabwe)	Shanghai University, China	The Digital Green Practice of "Top Leader Project": Inspiration from Shanghai Center
Yuwei Hou	Shanghai University, China	Research on the progress of China's new energy vehicles going abroad under the background of Greening the Belt and Road

7:15-7:30 Break

7:30-8:30 in Ottawa, **20:30-21:30** in Beijing

Session 3: Cascading Risks and Ecological Environment / Risques en cascade et environnement écologique

Chairs/Responsables:

Xingping Wang, Southeast University, China

Junyu Ke	Western University, Canada	Exploring Rhetoric and Discourses of Sustainability: A Discussion on Theories of Environmental Limits
Shuai Zhang Dewei Yang	Southwest University, China	Analysis of Spatio-Temporal Patterns and Cascading Risks of Embodied Energy Flows in China
Liyuan Cheng Jingxiao Zhang Hui Li Shuwen Cao	Chang'an University, China	Early warning of ecological health posture along major railroad projects

8:30-8:45 Break

8:45-10:00 in Ottawa, **21:45-23:00** in Beijing

Session 4: Urban Development under Sociopolitical Context / Développement urbain dans un contexte sociopolitique

Chair/Responsible:

Jean-Marie Cishahayo, University of Ottawa, Canada

Nita Semgalawe (Tanzania)	Concordia University, Canada	Selecting Project Delivery Method for Sustainable Social Capital Projects using AHP
Ruizhi Hu Jingxiao Zhang	Chang'an University, China	Investigating the emergence mechanism of resident collective action: Case from Chinese Communities
Yongjian Ke	University of Technology Sydney, Australia	
Simon P. Philbin	London South Bank University, England	
Hu Zhao Kaiyue Tan Saisai Meng	Shandong Jianzhu University, China	Research on the Jobs-Housing Spatial Relationship of County Migrant Workers: A Case study of Zoucheng County, China
Dewei Yang	Southwest University, China	Environmental-Economic Effects and Equality Implications of China's Trade



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FINANCING AFRICAN CITIES: Infrastructure, Land Management & Markets

FINANCEMENT DES VILLES AFRICAINES: Infrastructure, gestion foncière et marchés

14-15 December/décembre, 2023

Nairobi, Kenya (Hybris/ hybride)

English & French/ Anglais et français

Webinar

SPECIAL ROUNDTABLE A (ONLINE) / TABLE RONDE SPÉCIALE A (ON LIGNE)

14 December/décembre, 2023, 9:00 AM - 11:00 AM EST (Ottawa Time)

A Global Perspective of Displacement and Resettlement:
Case studies from Africa, Canada, and Elsewhere

Chair/Responsable: Prof. Menna Agha

Moderator/ Modérateur: Prof. Benjamin Gianni & Prof. Allan Cain



Allan Cain

Adjunct Research Professor, Carleton University, Canada
Director, Development Workshop, Angola

Case study from Angola --What to do when the fighting stops - lessons from post-conflict Angola



Chen Yang

PhD Candidate
University of Waterloo, Canada

Towards a new paradigm of urbanization through resettlement: practices and lessons from China in the context of planetary urbanization



Menna Agha

Assistant Professor,
Carleton University, Canada

The Dispersion and Displacement of Africa's Nubian Community



Cheryll Case

Founder and Executive Director,
CP Planning, Canada

Housing, and displacement due to transit-oriented development (TOD) in Toronto



Benjamin Gianni

Associate Professor and Coordinator,
Carleton University, Canada

Transit-Oriented Displacement: Delhi's Kaputhli Colony

For more information:

Visit: <https://icccasu.com/> & Contact: icccasu5@uottawa.ca

• SPECIAL ROUNDTABLE SPÉCIALE A

A Global Perspective of Displacement and Resettlement: Case studies from Africa, Canada, and Elsewhere

9:00AM in Ottawa, 10:00PM in Beijing, 5:00PM in Nairobi

9:00-11:00 in Ottawa

Chair/Responsible:

Prof. **Menna Agha**, Carleton University, Canada

Moderator/Modérateur:

Prof. **Benjamin Gianni**, Carleton University, Canada

Prof. /Director **Allan Cain**, Carleton University, Canada /Development Workshop, Angola

Allan Cain	Adjunct Research Professor, Carleton University, Canada & Urbanism Director, Development Workshop, Luanda, Angola	Case study from Angola --What to do when the fighting stops - lessons from post-conflict Angola
Chen Yang	PhD candidate, University of Waterloo, Canada	Towards a new paradigm of urbanization through resettlement: practices and lessons from China in the context of planetary urbanization
Cheryll Case	Founder and Executive Director - CP Planning, Toronto, Canada	Housing, and displacement due to transit-oriented development (TOD) in Toronto
Menna Agha	Assistant Professor, Carleton University, Canada	The Dispersion and Displacement of Africa's Nubian Community
Benjamin Gianni	Associate Professor and Coordinator, Urbanism Program, Carleton University, Canada	Transit-Oriented Displacement: Delhi's Kaputhli Colony

ICCCASU

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FINANCING AFRICAN CITIES: Infrastructure, Land Management & Markets FINANCEMENT DES VILLES AFRICAINES : Infrastructure, gestion foncière et marchés

10-17 December/décembre, 2023
Nairobi, Kenya (Hybrid/ hybride)
English & French / Anglais et français

Panel presentations Day/Jour 2: Friday/vendredi, 15 Dec./déc 2023

• SPECIAL PANEL SPÉCIAL D

The Spatial Development and Sustainable Urbanization in Iranian City Planning
Le développement spatial et l'urbanisation durable dans la planification urbaine iranienne

5:30PM in Tehran, 5:00PM in Nairobi, 9:00AM in Ottawa, 10:00PM in Beijing



Chair /Responsable:
Dr./Prof. Zohreh Fanni
Shahid Beheshti University, Iran



Moderator/ Modérateur:
Dr. Navid Mashhadi Moghadam
University of Ottawa, Canada

17:30-18:30 in Tehran

Session 1: Exploring Urban Sustainability and Development / Exploration de la durabilité et du développement urbain



Mohsen Kalantari
Shahid Beheshti University, Iran

Leila Ahadi
Zanjan University, Iran

Mohsen Abbasnejad
Tehran University

Lotfali Kozegar
Shahid Beheshti University, Iran

Parviz Aghaei
Shahid Beheshti University, Iran

18:30-18:45 Break

18:45-19:45 in Tehran

Session 2: Challenges and Innovations in Urban Planning / Défis et innovations en urbanisme



Saeed Zarghami
Shahid Beheshti University, Iran

Elaheh Aflaki
Shahid Beheshti University, Iran

Zohreh Fanni

Zahra Kalantari
University of Ottawa, Canada

19:45-20:00 Break

20:00-21:00 in Tehran

Session 3: Urban Governance and Informal Settlements / Gouvernance urbaine et quartiers informels



Fardin Mozafari Zohreh Fanni
Shahid Beheshti University, Iran

Mehdi Hosseinpour
Zanjan University, Iran

Mohsen Kalantari

Kamran Jafarpour
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia Kuala Lumpur,
Malaysia

Navid M. Moghadam

Panel presentations Day/Jour 2: Friday/vendredi, 15 Dec./déc 2023

• **SPECIAL PANEL SPÉCIAL D**

The Spatial Development and Sustainable Urbanization in Iranian City Planning
Le développement spatial et l'urbanisation durable dans la planification urbaine iranienne

5:30PM in Tehran, 5:00PM in Nairobi, 9:00AM in Ottawa, 10:00PM in Beijing

Chair/Responsable:

Dr./Prof. **Zohreh Fanni**, Shahid Beheshti University, Iran

Moderator/ Modérateur:

Dr. **Navid Mashhadi Moghadam**, University of Ottawa, Canada

17:30-18:30 in Tehran

Session 1: Exploring Urban Sustainability and Development / Exploration de la durabilité et du développement urbain

Zohreh Fanni	Shahid Beheshti University, Iran	Introduction
Leila Ahadi Mohsen Kalantari	Shahid Beheshti University, Iran	Analyzing Climate Resilience and Urban Sustainability using ANP Case study: District 12 of Tehran
Mohsen Abbasnejad Jalogir, Lotfali kozegar kaleji, Parviz Aghaei	Tehran University Shahid Beheshti University, Iran	Urban Traditional Markets and Neighborhood Development: Evidences from Nemat Abad Neighborhood, Tehran, Iran

18:30-18:45 Break

18:45-19:45 in Tehran

Session 2: Challenges and Innovations in Urban Planning / Défis et innovations en urbanisme

Saeed Zarghami	Shahid Beheshti University, Iran	Searching for Urban Resilience in Tehran Metropolitan
Elaheh Aflaki Samani Zohreh Fanni	Shahid Beheshti University, Iran	Spatial Development and the Role of Phased Development-Oriented Planning in Addressing Inequalities: A Case Study: Chabahr, Iran
Zahra Kalantari	University of Ottawa, Canada	Achieving Tactical Urbanism during COVID-19: Transforming Underutilized Spaces into Vibrant Urban Areas

19:45-20:00 Break

20:00-21:00 in Tehran

Session 3: Urban Governance and Informal Settlements / Gouvernance urbaine et quartiers informels

Fardin Mozafari Zohreh Fanni	Shahid Beheshti University, Iran	Features and Challenges of Organizing and Empowering Informal Settlements in Iran
Mehdi Hosseinpour Mohsen Kalantari Kamran Jafarpour Ghalehtimouri	Zanjan University, Iran Shahid Beheshti University, Iran Universiti Teknologi Malaysia Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Scenario Planning for Foresight of Urban Good Governance, Case study: Urmia city in Iran
Navid M. Moghadam	University of Ottawa, Canada	From the kingdom lash to participation: The tale of urban planning in Iran

• **SPECIAL PANEL SPÉCIAL E**

Habiter la ville caribéenne / Living in the Caribbean City

8:00AM in Haiti, 8:00AM in Ottawa, 4:00PM in Nairobi, 9:00PM in Beijing

8:00-9:00 in Haïti

Session1 : Lois et règlements d'urbanisme

Chair/Responsable:

Prof. **Olivier Dehoorne**, Université des Antilles, Guadeloupe

Moderator/Modérateur: **Kelly Guerrier**, Université d'Etat d'Haïti, Haïti

Garry Lherisson Guenaël Devillet Olivier Dehoorne	Université d'Etat d'Haïti, Haïti Université de Liège, Belgique Université des Antilles - Guadeloupe	Lois et règlements d'urbanisme en Haïti : les incidences dans un contexte de passage d'une population à majorité rurale à une majorité urbaine
Diego Mermoud-Plaza	Université Paris 8, France	La ville intégrale cubaine, un modèle d'optimisation des ressources dans un environnement contraint
Carine Tandzi L. Neptune Prince	Université d'Etat d'Haïti, Haïti Université de Quisqueya, Haïti	Poids et influences des acteurs internationaux sur l'exécution des projets de développement durable dans les sociétés post-coloniales : Cas du Cameroun et d'Haïti

9:00-9:15 Pause

9:15-10:35 in Haïti

Session 2 : La ville face aux défis du quotidien

Chai/Responsable:

Prof. **Neptune Prince**, Université d'Etat d'Haïti & Université de Quisqueya, Haïti

Moderator / Modérateur:

Prof. **Fabrice Sobczak**, Université de Mons, Belgique

Olivier Dehoorne Jaime Aragon Falomir Pascal Saffache	Université des Antilles - Guadeloupe Université des Antilles - Guadeloupe Université des Antilles - Martinique	La ville refuge dans les Antilles françaises (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Saint-Martin) : entre désintérêt, violences et recomposition
Jean Odelin Casseus	Université d'Etat d'Haïti, Haïti	Aménager la ville par le bas. Les quartiers précaires de Port-au-Prince
Yolette Jérôme Wilson Gustave Colin Evens Emmanuel Pascal Saffache	Université Quisqueya Port-au-Prince, Haïti Université des Antilles - Martinique	Eau et climat dans le contexte de la précarité urbaine : quelles stratégies d'adaptation climatique à Canaan (Haïti) ?
Kelly Guerrier	Université d'Etat d'Haïti, Haïti	GEOTECHMAP : un outil d'aide à la décision dans le domaine de la géotechnique en Haïti

10:35-10:50 Pause

10:50-11:50 in Haïti

Session 3: Recomposer et réinventer la ville

Chair/Responsable:

Prof. **Pascal Saffache**, Université des Antilles, Martinique

Moderato /Modérateur:

Prof. **Jaime Aragon**, Université des Antilles, Guadeloupe

Peguy Major-Carra	Université des Antilles - Martinique	La valorisation des milieux humides dans un quartier : l'exemple des mares à Schœlcher (Martinique)
Gishleine Oukouomi	University of Ottawa, Canada	Les réseaux sociaux et l'acquisition de terrain en périphérie de Yaoundé
Adiaratou Thiam	Inspection des Domaines et des Affaires Foncières MUHDATP Bamako, Mali	Planifier la ville durable au Mali
Fabrice Sobczak	Université de Mons, Belgique	Réinventer le Territoire : L'exploration des Communs oubliés de Gosier (Guadeloupe) et

Karine Bouchereau	Université d'Etat d'Haïti, Haïti	l'émergence du Bassin Versant Solidaire de la ravine Tête de l'Eau à Pétion-Ville (Haïti)
Olivier Dehoorne	Université des Antilles - Guadeloupe	

11:50-12:20 in Haïti

Synthèse des travaux du Panel E

• **SPECIAL ROUNDTABLE SPÉCIALE B**

Fabrique de la ville et financement du logement : la participation des habitants comme clé de la durabilité et de la qualité urbaine

3:00PM in Paris, 9:00AM in Ottawa

15:00-17:00 in Paris

Chair/Responsable:

Prof. **Patricia Zander**, Université de Strasbourg, France

Host/Animatrice : Dr **Barbara Morovich**, Directrice de l'Institut Français de Recherche en Afrique (IFRA-Nigeria) (sous réserve)

Dr Mansour Tall Pape KEITA	Enseignant-chercheur, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow University Dakar, Dakar, Sénégal	Le financement solidaire du logement pour des quartiers durables à Dakar : Plus qu'un logement, une vie et des communautés à construire
Jacques TIENDREBEOGO	Urbaniste Agréé et Gestionnaire Urbain Spécialisé en Coopération Internationale	Le financement du logement au Burkina Fasso : acteurs, processus et enjeux
DR HDR Patricia ZANDER	Full Professor Geography Space Planning, University of Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France	Un complexe de logements sociaux en partie porté par les habitants, moteur d'une nouvelle vie de quartier : Gaïa Florentina, Quartier des Poteries, Strasbourg (France)



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14-15 December/décembre, 2023
Nairobi, Kenya (Hybris/ hybride)
English & French/ Anglais et français

Webinar

TABLE RONDE SPÉCIALE B (ON LIGNE) / SPECIAL ROUNDTABLE B (ONLINE)

15 décembre / December, 2023, 3:00 PM - 5:00 PM CET (Paris Time)

Fabrique de la ville et financement du logement:
la participation des habitant comme clé de la durabilité et de la qualité urbaine



Host/ Animatrice: Barbara Morovich

Directrice de l'Institut Français de Recherche en Afrique (IFRA-Nigeria) (sous réserve)



Chair/Responsable: Patricia Zander

Full Professor, Geography Space Planning,
University of Strasbourg, France

Un complexe de logements sociaux en partie porté par les habitants, moteur d'une nouvelle vie de quartier : Gaïa Florentina, Quartier des Poteries, Strasbourg (France)



Mansour Tall

Enseignants-chercheurs,
Amadou Mahtar M'Bow University Dakar, Sénégal



Pape Keita

Le financement solidaire du logement pour des quartiers durables à Dakar: Plus qu'un logement, une vie et des communautés à construire



Jacques Tiendrebeogo

Urbaniste Agréé et Gestionnaire Urbain Spécialisé en Coopération Internationale

Le financement du logement au Burkina Fasso : acteurs, processus et enjeux

ICCCASU

AWARD
CEREMONY

December 15, 2023 | 13:45-14:30

ICCCASU Awards Ceremony / Cérémonie de remise des prix ICCCASU

Master of Ceremony / Maître de cérémonie:
Claude Albert Meutchehe Ngomsi, UN-Habitat
Tonton Mundele, Global Affairs Canada

ICCCASU5 Award Categories:

- 1) ICCCASU Honor Award / Prix d'honneur d'ICCCASU
- 2) ICCCASU Outstanding Dedication Award / Prix du dévouement exceptionnel d'ICCCASU
- 3) ICCCASU Special Contribution Award / Prix de contribution spéciale d'ICCCASU
- 4) ICCCASU Excellent Leadership Award / Prix d'excellence en leadership d'ICCCASU
- 5) ICCCASU Excellent Volunteer Award / Prix d'excellence du bénévole d'ICCCASU

ICCCASU5 Keynote Speeches' Abstracts & Keynote Speakers' Biographies

Sustainable financing strategies for cities: enabling framework

Laura PETRELLA

Chief, Planning, Finance and Economy Section

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN- Habitat)

Nairobi, Kenya

laura.petrella@un.org



Biography: Laura Petrella is the Chief of the Planning, Finance and Economy Section at UN-Habitat and has been leading UN-Habitat work on Urban Planning and Design since 2012, with particular emphasis on improving planning systems, promoting sustainable urban patterns and the equitable access to public space for all. Since 2018 she is also the focal point for Professionals and for the Habitat Professionals Forum. She is an architect and urban planner trained in Italy. She was in charge of UN-Habitat's Safer Cities Programme from 2002 to 2010. Earlier she worked on slum upgrading, land security and environmental planning and management. She has direct experience in project management, capacity development for local authorities and in the management of local planning processes and local consultations. During her career she has advised and collaborated with local and national governments, civil society and academia in all regions.

Abstract: Discussions around finance for urban development have focused on 2 main aspects: the need to increase the flow of resources to cities and the challenges of developing suitable bankable projects. It is clear that these two prepositions are in contradiction with each other. They probably points to additional, underlying issues. In particular, it is the experience of cities that the financing processes and opportunities are complex and often not fully understood, and similarly relatively few financing partners understand or target their offer to the needs of cities, which they may consider overly risky. The mismatch in capacity and understanding is hindering the creation of a level playing field for the achievement of sustainable financing deals. Also, it has become clear that not all sources of finance are suitable for all cities nor for all type of investment needs, and

strategic choices need to be made in targeting finance opportunities and instruments. In addition, the overall improvement of Municipal Finance requires strategic choices to be made, as not all sources can be improved in parallel. Some cities are simply not in a position to attract large-scale private investment at favourable conditions for any of their capital investment projects. Research indicates that at present only 10% of infrastructure projects in Africa reach financial close (McKinsey, 2020). Given the very high costs of preparing bankable projects (often requiring years of preparation and costing 10% of total project costs) this is a major inefficiency in the use of resources. Simultaneously, initiatives to leverage private capital may disincentivise own source revenues initiatives, in turn hindering the improvement of credit-ratings which is needed to attract private finance in the first place. This way, premature attempts of attracting private investment can lock cities into a financial trap. UN-Habitat is exploring the idea of a Local Financing Framework, allowing cities to effectively assess which types of expenditures should be financed via which types of financial/funding options for which types of cities, based on an analysis of local financial and economic realities. Such frameworks, anchored in strategic urban development plans, should function as a strategy cockpit to assist development partners in deciding which cities should be prioritized for OSR work, versus creditworthiness work, versus PPPs, etc. It should allow for more strategic sequencing and coordination of development efforts on subnational finance, as part of wider city level needs and resource ecosystem (local, national and international) and linked to specific local priorities. The presentation seeks to highlight the potentials of such approach and initial work being undertaken, including partnerships and opportunities for further engagement, stressing the relevance for a strategic approach to finance to achieve sustainable change, and seeks to provide a strategic perspective to the discussion of local finance.

Synergetic Co-operations in Financing African Cities

Kamau NGAMAU

Vice-Chancellor/Professor

The Co-operative University of Kenya

Nairobi, Kenya

kngamau@cuk.ac.ke



Biography: Prof. Kamau Ngamau, is the Vice Chancellor of The Co-operative University of Kenya. He previously served as the Ag. VC (March 2017 – May 2018) and Ag. DVC AA (Oct 2016 – March 2017) before substantive appointment as the Vice Chancellor. Before that, he had served as the Deputy Principal Academic Affairs of the former Cooperative University College of Kenya. He is a Professor of Horticulture at the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT). He started his academic career in JKUAT when he was appointed Teaching Assistant in 1992. He served in various capacities at JKUAT rising through the ranks from an Assistant Lecturer in 1993, to Lecturer, Senior Lecturer, Associate Professor and Professor in 2013. Administratively, Professor Ngamau has held the positions of Chair of Horticulture Department, Associate Dean Faculty of Agriculture, Director Board of Postgraduate Studies and Dean Faculty of Agriculture at JKUAT among other responsibilities which he performed with distinction. He has numerous publications in internationally refereed journals, supervised many Undergraduate, Masters and PhD students successfully. He is recognized research scientist and consultant in Horticulture. He has further attended and presented seminar papers in various Local and International workshops and Conferences on cross cutting issues in Higher Education and in his area of expertise. Prof. Ngamau, an alumnus of Nairobi School, obtained a Doctor of Philosophy degree in Horticultural Sciences of the University of Hanover, Germany in 1999 under a German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) scholarship. He also holds a Masters of Science degree in Horticulture and a Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture both from the University of Nairobi, Kenya. He holds a second Masters degree in Organizational Development from United States International University, Nairobi, Kenya.

Abstract: Synergetic co-operations in financing cities play a crucial role in the development and sustainability of African cities. These partnerships involve collaborations between various stakeholders, including governments, international organizations, private sector entities, and local communities. Such collaborations aim to address the challenges faced by African cities while maximizing the benefits they can offer. The study assessed the challenges faced by African cities such as Limited financial resources, Weak revenue generation, Infrastructure deficits, Rapid urbanization and the benefits synergetic co-operations would provide. The study concluded that synergetic co-operations in financing African cities offer a pathway towards sustainable urban development. By addressing challenges such as limited resources and infrastructure deficits, these partnerships can unlock the potential of African cities, fostering economic growth, improving service provision, and advancing progress towards the SDGs.

The financialisation of urban development and its alternatives /Financiarisation et modèles de développement urbain

John ZACHARIAS

Chair Professor

Peking University

Beijing, China

zachariasjohn478@gmail.com



Biography: John Zacharias is currently Chair Professor at Peking University where he runs the Laboratory on Urban Process Modelling and Applications. He is interested in people-environment relations, with a focus on urban planning, transport planning and urban design. How people respond to the planned and designed environment is studied using observation, remote sensing, and participation of sample populations in surveys and experiments. How people perceive the planned environment is also examined. While the studies have a basic scientific approach and are published in the leading international journals in these fields, they are conducted with an eye to policy formulation. At Peking University, he teaches research methodology for students of the planning sciences, leads a seminar course in planning theory and supervises graduate students in the preparation of their graduation theses. He is frequently asked to speak at city planning bureaux and their related institutes and also to offer comments on specific plans and projects. Prior to his appointment at Peking University in 2012 he was longtime Director of the Urban Studies Programme and the Urban Planning Programme, housed in the Department of Geography, Planning and Environment, where he also served as Chair for several years. He served on the Commission de la Représentation Électorale du Québec from 2005 to 2010. His Ph.D. was awarded by the Université de Montréal in 1990, where he also co-taught an urban planning laboratory for the Institut d'urbanisme, during the years of his doctoral research. He also worked in the administration of McGill University as a liaison person with the Gouvernement du Québec in the mid-1980s. His earlier career as an urban planner was with the City of Vancouver and the British Columbia government, following his graduate degree in urban planning from the University of British Columbia.

Abstract: This paper concentrates on the increasing use of financialisation tools, which lend themselves to particular types of urban development, especially transport and utilities infrastructure, mixed-use high-density development and extensive housing developments. Resulting developments tend to favour fixed capital investment and have significant effects on distributive policies, regional development and the relationships between centre and periphery. Typically, financialisation drives the urban development model, rather than the other way around. Productive capital focuses on endogenous growth and may be limited by cumulative wealth, a healthy banking sector and access to markets. Urban development models can predict and to a certain extent, control, its modes of financing. The paper argues that the local polity should decide on what urban model is socially and economically desirable for the long term and use financing to support those aims.

Résumé : L'émergence des marchés financiers a permis la circulation de fonds importants qui se prêtent à des projets urbains d'importance, dont les infrastructures de transport individuel et collectif, les grands projets de développement intégrés et de l'habitat résidentiel commercialisé. On reconnaît la rapidité avec laquelle de tels investissements résultent en un développement de qualité et d'envergure, ainsi que les effets économiques positifs à court terme. Il y a aussi des conséquences importantes sur les politiques distributives, l'équilibre régional et le renforcement des contrastes entre centre et périphérie. La financiarisation dirige le choix de projets. Traditionnellement, le capital productif est voué au développement endogène, et est limité par les conditions économiques générales et l'accès aux marchés. Un plan de développement urbain devrait précéder et informer les modes de financement et non le contraire, ce qui amène nécessairement des modèles mixtes de financement.

Urban Marine Synergy towards risk-resilience-wellbeing nexus

Yangfan LI, Professor
College of Environment and Ecology
Xiamen University, Xiamen, China
yangf@xmu.edu.cn



Biography: Dr. Yangfan LI and his team focuses on coastal urbanization, resilience and integrated land-sea planning. This research integrates his knowledge of, and innovation in land-water-biodiversity nexus, and application of resilience theory in coastal urban areas to achieve land-sea sustainable development goals. He served as a contributing author for the Blue Paper on Integrated Ocean Management by High Level Panel for A Sustainable Ocean Economy, associated research outcomes have been applied to Xiamen, Shenzhen, Ningbo, Haikou, Lianyungang and Taihu Lake basin in China and benefits integrated coastal management regime. He's now working on the climate resilience and ecosystem-based pattern-process-function-service-management of ocean cities in Fujian, Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area, and Maritime Silk Road countries, investigating global coastal sustainability. His team has worked actively to encourage prompt actions for integrated ocean management in China and international ecological civilization development. Dr. Li has authored and co-authored over 100 publications (including Nature

Ecology & Evolution, Remote Sensing of Environment, Environment International, Earth's Future) and three books in his research area and received numerous awards for his outstanding academic performance, the Green Talents Sustainability Prize (2011) by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research, the World Social Science Fellows for Sustainable Urbanization (2014) by the International Social Science Council (ISSC), the 5th ESC Youth Science and Technology Award (2018) by the Ecological Society of China, and the ICCCASU Excellent Leadership Award (2021) by the UN-Habitat & International Conference on Canadian, Chinese and African Sustainable Urbanization for examples.

Abstract: Ocean cities represent distinctive socio-economic-natural complex ecosystems characterized by the convergence of urban landscapes and seascapes, as well as the integration of human and natural environments. The study related to urban marine coupling system (such as urban marine ecology and seascape ecology) enables the establishment of a balance between human activities and ecological protection in coastal areas. We summarize the interactive ecological impacts between ocean and city, revealing that oceans offer considerable ecosystem services to cities, yet they also present heightened risks of climate change-induced disasters. While urbanization contributes to pollution, erosion, and oceanic destruction, it also plays a pivotal role in supporting, protecting, and managing the marine ecosystem. Furthermore, by exploring and defining various concepts associated with ocean city, this paper proposes a pathway from urban marine coupling system to urban marine synergy through "Risk-Resilience-Wellbeing" framework, aiming to promote positive synergies and reduce negative trade-offs between urban and marine elements, thereby advancing Sustainable Development Goals and enhancing ecosystem services in coastal areas. Our research can effectively mitigate climate change disaster risks and reduce the vulnerability of ocean city, therefore facilitating the realization of the full potential of ocean cities in promoting human well-being.

Luncheon talk / Déjeuner-causerie

Belt and Road Initiatives: Progress and Prospect

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Biography: Dingping GUO is Professor of political science, Head of Department of Political Science, Director of the Dr. Seaker Chan Center for Comparative Political Studies in School of International Relations and Public Affairs of Fudan University. He was Chinese Director of the Confucius Institute at the University of Nottingham (2012-2014); Vice-Dean of the Institute of International Studies at Fudan University (2009-2012); Director of the Center for Japanese Studies (2008-2012) at Fudan University. He got his first Ph. D from Fudan University in 1999 and second one from Tokyo University in 2002. His research interests focus on political theory and comparative politics, especially on contemporary East Asian politics. His publications include nearly twenty books and one hundred articles and essays in Chinese, English and Japanese.

Abstract: After fruitful years of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), Chinese President Xi Jinping announced new moves to usher the initiative into another “golden decade” when China celebrated its tenth anniversary this year. While the Western countries are rife with controversies and criticism, global South is generally welcoming and supporting it. In this talk, the speaker will explain the background of the B&R initiative and try to evaluate its developments in different areas. Its regional and global implications will be discussed finally from the perspective of win-win cooperation and community-building.

Nairobi Special Talk on Resilience / Présentation spéciale sur la résilience à Nairobi
(via Webinar)

The Resilience Performance Assessment (RPA), an innovative solution to reach urban resilience and sustainability targets

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Didier SOTO joined RESALLIENCE in 2019 as a resilience and GIS project leader. Didier is a geographer and a climatologist. He is Doctor of the University Jean Moulin Lyon 3 in geography and land-use planning. His PhD thesis dealt with the analysis of past climate changes. Didier worked for five years at the University of Lyon and at the French National Research Centre on geomatic tools and methods to assess territorial vulnerability and measure territorial well-being. Within RESALLIENCE, Didier leads the vulnerability assessment of infrastructures and territories to climatic hazards, the development of digital platforms dedicated to the monitoring of climatic hazards and the infrastructure resilience performance. He also supervises modelling activities of heat islands and their sanitary and socio-economic impacts. Didier has co-piloted several RESALLIENCE national and international missions for international funders (UNDP, IFC-World Bank), infrastructure operators (COFIROUTE, EUROVIA, VINCI Airports), real estate developers (STATIONORD, VINCI Immobilier), property managers (CDC-Habitat), municipalities and public establishments (Bordeaux Métropole, French Environment Agency) and industrial owners (ORANO). Didier took part to fields missions in Togo, Liberia and Kazakhstan.

Karim SELOUANE

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Biography: Karim SELOUANE has over 18 years of experience spanning both industry, academia, and support to policy makers regarding strategies for the management of climate risks to territories, cities and projects. Karim has over 15 years of experience in the field of climate resilience of built environments and cities in Europe, Asia and Africa. He participated in the first urban environment observatory of African cities between 2004 and 2008. Karim is a member of the sustainable city working group of the UN Habitat and participated and contributed to the first cities summit in Nairobi (2019), and the UNSPBF “Data for the Planet Program Task force” (2019). Karim is also a member of the “Community of users on secure, safe and resilient societies: urban critical infrastructures” from European Union. He is member of The Coalition for Climate Resilient Investment. Karim was appointed co-chair of the climate change adaptation working group of the UNEP's GLOBAL ABC. Since 2022, Karim is member of the Mission Board on Adaptation to Climate Change of European Commission. Karim is a doctor and engineer from the Ecole National des Mines de Paris and the Ecole Nationale des Sciences Geographiques.

Abstract: Our cities are far from being adapted to climate risks. If the cost of investing in urban resilience projects is still an obstacle, the cost of inaction has exceeded the cost of the prevention. Prioritizing the adaptation of urban infrastructures, buildings and territories is therefore urgently required, as explained in the 10 principles for effective action of the Global Alliance of Buildings and Construction. If specific indicators exist to quantify climate vulnerability, there is no existing tool intended for decision-makers able to measure simultaneously future climate change impacts, urban vulnerability, and the costs/benefits of required policies improving the urban resilience. For this purpose, RESALLIANCE has developed the Resilience Performance Assessment (RPA), aimed to measure the efficiency of climate solutions at the scale of entire cities. The RPA is composed of two operational tools: a GIS-based platform, allowing a comprehensive visualization of climate change impacts.

ICCCASU4 SELECTED PAPER ABSTRACTS (alphabetical order)

➤ FOR REGULAR PANELS in Nairobi / POUR LES PANELS RÉGULIERS à Nairobi :

- **Settlements Mutations of Rural Urban Transition**

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Rural settlements around the globe are undergoing a remarkable transformation, as they emerge into new urban centers in response to significant population growth and rapid urbanization trends. These regions, which had previously been reserved for agricultural activities and small-scale rural living, are now crucial components of territorial changes. Since, the paradoxical appearance of being both anarchic and structured simultaneously, a dynamic interplay between planned and unplanned morphological elements can be seen in these areas in mutation. They represent an intriguing but understudied aspect of the internal growth of territories. Therefore, it is crucial to delve how rural settlements evolved since their transformation may carry crucial clues about the future of sustainability and resilience of this new urban hubs. This study focuses on the morphogenesis of settlements in rural-urban transition (SiRUT) to fill the knowledge gap. In the aim to provide an extensive look, we selected two case studies from the Moroccan Marrakech Safi region—Tamensourt and Benguerir. These cases offer the opportunity to witness the SiRUT process's nuances and outcomes in real time and to draw useful conclusions that may be applied in a variety of contexts. Through a comparative approach, we conduct a spatio-temporal mapping of their built-environment and mobility network as main physical fabric indicators, consequently, we analyze the formal and informal morphologies at the settlements. The results of this study give us a greater knowledge of the spatiality of SiRUTs, which can effectively inform the development of contextually responsive and an effective orientation towards strategic territorial planning.

- **Modeling Passenger Service Vehicles SACCO Structures in Kenya for Cities Transport Sector Financial Sustainability**

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The credit union commonly known as Savings and Credit Cooperative Organization (SACCOs) in Kenya has performed well in comparison to other countries in Africa and the whole world at large. This together with the need to streamline an unstructured as well as a chaotic Passenger Service Vehicles (PSV) sector influenced the decision by the government to require the PSV to form or join SACCOs to be licensed to operate. Several years down the line after the government's decision above the sector has not shown evidence of being better organized or embracing the ideals of a SACCO that is; accountability, saving and investing. The current existing move to phase out the 14-seater PSV has been slow to implement and even in the counties where this has been achieved to a large extent for example Nairobi City -County the many and long traffic congestions due to the indiscipline in the PSV sector indicates more needs to be undertaken to improve the sector. Thus, this study has modeled a structure for the PSV SACCOs that will have the objectives of accountability, savings, and investment for the sustainable growth of the sector. This involved working with the PSV sector players as the objective variables were adjusted, correlated, and forecasted to achieve a viable PSV SACCO structure and management system that can be monitored by all members and thus build confidence in their structured transport cooperatives to encourage increased savings and investment and alleviate the traffic jam issues on the Kenyan cities roads. Eventually if adopted this is expected to ease up funding for investment in other transport sectors like the railway and air in the counties and cities thus improving the road transport congestions and the livelihoods of those who depend on the sector as well as the economic development of the country.

- **Climate Investment and Financing Supports the Sustainable Development of Resource-based Cities: Evidence from China**

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Climate investment and financing play a crucial role in addressing climate change and promoting urban sustainability for low-carbon transformation through innovative investment and financing development models. This paper reviews the evidence of climate investment and financing pilot

projects, quantitatively analyzes the impact of climate investment and financing scale structure on sustainable development transformation in Chinese resource-based cities. Taking Xuzhou as a case study, this paper introduces the evidence of climate investment and financing in helping green minerals, guiding more financial resources to support energy conservation, emission reduction, and green development, which will show more possibilities to African cities.

- **Reconfiguring African SEZs to Serve as Vehicles for Achieving Inclusive Sustainable Industrialization**

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The Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in Africa are currently experiencing a significant transformation characterized by a growing number of countries implementing zone programs and a shift from traditional export processing zones to more versatile and multifunctional zones. This transformation is expected to have a highly positive impact on African economies. However, the substantial increase in the number of zones on the continent brings forth new emerging challenges. This study examines existing literature to identify these emerging challenges that hinder the development of SEZs in Africa and offers recommendations to address these challenges by drawing insights from global case studies and specific experiences and success stories from Africa. A systematic review approach was employed using an extensive search strategy to identify relevant studies on SEZs in Africa. The collected studies were qualitatively analyzed, unveiling key insights related to the emerging challenges faced by SEZs in Africa. These challenges encompass policy and regulatory issues, financing and investment constraints, sustainability considerations, infrastructure deficiencies, and capacity limitations. The study identifies various solutions to overcome these challenges and engages in interpretation and discussion of these solutions, illustrating how African governments and policymakers can leverage SEZs as effective tools for achieving sustainable industrialization.

- **Mécanismes de financement de la décentralisation au Togo : le discours et la réalité**

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Aujourd'hui, le financement de la décentralisation au Togo est lié à l'existence des communes et leurs domaines de compétences. Il est propagé que ces communes manquent de ressources quand bien même les lois et les règlements ont défini une fiscalité propre aux collectivités territoriales. Cette étude a pour objectif d'établir la cartographie des mécanismes de financement de la décentralisation au Togo et déterminer les défis et perspectives liés à leur fonctionnement en vue de leur innovation pour la promotion de ce secteur politico-administratif. C'est aussi d'identifier certains de leurs domaines de fourniture de services publics conformément aux compétences des communes. En partant du répertoire des acteurs intervenants dans le secteur de la décentralisation au Togo et disponible à la direction de la décentralisation et des collectivités locales, des questionnaires seront directement administrés à un échantillon de 100 responsables praticiens en finances locales provenant de diverses structures. Les résultats permettront d'analyser le fonctionnement des mécanismes de financement de la décentralisation mis en œuvre au Togo et de formuler les actions stratégiques d'innovation de dynamisation de la décentralisation financière. Ceci parce que le succès du premier niveau de la décentralisation, devenue une réalité avec les élections locales de juin et août 2019 au Togo après 20 ans de gestion des collectivités territoriales en mode de délégation spéciale, dépendra du volume des ressources financières de chaque commune et du degré de leurs capacités en vue de bâtir une forte fondation pour un développement urbain durable et un accès aux services publics de base.

- **Urban Development and Multi-party politics in Kenya**

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Kenya faces significant challenges in urban development, despite its economic priority, with Nairobi serving as the economic hub of East Africa and ranking seventh in GDP among African countries. Kenya's development has largely lagged behind due to its relatively slow urbanization, with a large portion of the urban population being poor, minor clusters of metropolitan cities against vast slums, and stagnant infrastructure development. While a multi-party system is thought to be more conducive to urbanism than a uni-party one, Kenya's competitive multi-party political system fails to promote urbanism. This essay explores why Kenya's multi-party system does not drive urban development or effectively address problems of urban governance from three dimensions: the loose organizational structure of political parties, weak ideological guidance, and flaccid state capacity.

- **Development characteristics of the surrounding area of typical light rail stations in Addis Ababa**

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The development and utilization of the area along the Addis Ababa light rail is relatively extensive, and the relevant professional theories such as TOD need to be further applied. The development and construction around the station and the urban rail coupling coordination degree are not high. In this context, taking the typical stations St. Lideta, Saris and Ayat of Addis Ababa light rail as the object, this paper studies the influence of track construction on the development and utilization of the surrounding areas of the stations, analyzes the land use properties, development and utilization intensity and spatial layout of different rings within 1km around the stations, and summarizes the development characteristics of the surrounding areas of different stations. The land use around St. Lidet station is complex, and the development and construction are relatively mature, but the development difference between the north and south of the station is obvious. The surrounding development of Saris station is poor, and industrial plants are mixed with informal houses. The type of development and utilization around Ayat is single, mainly residential land, mostly comprehensive housing construction and development projects. In order to realize the coordinated development of rail transit and the areas along the line, this paper proposes the development and construction of the surrounding areas with the rail station as the catalyst to activate the vitality of the surrounding areas. Adjust the land development model and adopt 'bundled ' construction; optimize the transportation system and build a connected social context.

- **Revitalising Kenyan Streets through Urban Design and Open Street Events**

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Tova Staahlberg

There is a clear need for better road safety and safe non-motorised transport facilities and infrastructure. Africa currently holds the unenviable status of being the worst-performing continent regarding road safety, with a fatality rate of 26.6 per 100.000 inhabitants - accounting for a quarter of the global number of victims despite having barely two percent of the global vehicle fleet. In African cities, cyclists and pedestrians bear the brunt of the risks, accounting for 44% of road accident-related fatalities. To address this pressing challenge, UN-HABITAT supports five African countries - Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Mozambique, and Guinea - to improve urban spaces dedicated to cycling and walking in various towns. Building on the momentum created by the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2021-2030 and anchored on the principles of the “Safe System Approach”, each city implements context-specific solutions in local hot spots to enhance road safety, with particular emphasis on vulnerable road users, such as children, women and elderly. Representatives from these cities will present their project updates and share valuable lessons learned from this collaborative initiative. From accelerated efforts in the areas of policy development to local implementation action, these endeavors will showcase the potential for transformative change in African cities and serve as an inspiring model for other urban areas grappling with similar challenges worldwide.

Nairobi City County – A review of existing models and their performance

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This paper looked at current models of financing a city in Africa. The African region is expected to increase by more than 90% of the current urban population by 2050 (UN 2019). We consider financing urban infrastructure in Nairobi through debt financing. For instance, Thika Super Highway and the Nairobi Expressway are just some of the outstanding infrastructure in the city. These urban infrastructure designs have been made with ecological adaptation in mind. The Belt and road initiative in Kenya in partnership with China has birthed infrastructure such as the Standard Gauge Railway, SGR. Land ownership and title deeds issuance is managed by the national government of Kenya. Land rates are usually paid to the body that collects taxes, which in Kenya is the Kenya Revenue Authority, KRA. All of these are tracked and managed through a land information system. A more improved land management system could be funded through debt. This system would help reduce cases of selling the same land to two individuals, land grabbing and demarcation issues. The current president is implementing the bottom-up urban development model. It aims to attain the sustainable development goal to reduce inequalities in the society. It is still in its infancy stage and more observation is required. Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE) is the nation's leading stock exchange marketplace. Funding the Capital Markets Authority on Kenya which regulates the NSE could increase the markets presence globally. There's room for improvement through funding from investors, grants and loans from financial institutions such as International Monetary Fund IMF and World Bank. For the methods reviewed in this paper, it has given a basis on the way to move forward. We infer that some models such as the belt and road initiative is performing well and should be continued. The bottom-up urban development model is still developing and could be observed for a longer period of time. Additionally, new ideas such as those associated with climate resilience and urban sustainability.

Keywords: Nairobi, debt financing, infrastructure, markets, Nairobi Expressway, Standard Gauge Railway

- **Financing Sustainable Urban Development: Challenges and Opportunities in Africa- Case of Kenya Urban Centres**

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Africa's urbanization is manifest in the growth of its megacities as well as that of its smaller towns and cities. The burgeoning urban populations, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, increase the strain on already insufficient infrastructure and bring new governance challenges. African urban population is expected to more than triple over 40 years, from 395 million in 2010 to 1.339 billion in 2050, corresponding to 21% of the world's projected urban population. Currently, the continent has seven megacities, that is cities with populations over 10 million: Cairo, Kinshasa, Lagos, Accra, Johannesburg–Pretoria, Khartoum, and Nairobi still posing a challenge to effective urban planning since the cities are already congested without ineffective infrastructure. The speed at which the Urban Africa's cities population is growing is linked to other key development trends, most prominently accelerating economic and population growth, increasing migration from rural to urban areas, and the youth bulge. The notion that the urban offer more livelihood opportunities as compared to rural areas continues to propel more people to urban cities in such of employment and income generating opportunities, food security, and access to finance, education and social capital. Though the investment needed to meet unmet and growing needs is huge, quality urbanization can also leverage huge benefits which greatly outweigh costs in the long-term. When investment in cities is guided by good urban development and planning principles, it unlocks the potential for endogenous sources of growth, making sustainable development attainable. Building future cities by linking good urban design, effective financing, and good institutions can create growth, jobs and wealth.

- **The pathway of the circular economy towards sustainable development goals in China**

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With the opening of China to international trade and its economic reforms, China has achieved significant progress in terms of its economic development in the past 40 years. However, a number of serious environmental challenges have emerged such as massive waste generation, resource depletion, frequent environmental events involving hazardous materials and copious emissions of greenhouse gas emissions, which have posed serious threats to the wellbeing of the people as well

as natural ecosystems. In recognition of this rapidly evolving situation, China began to pursue a unique pathway towards sustainable development goals by means of circular economic development (CED) in the early twenty-first century. Through the past 20 years, China has emerged as one of the world leaders in the field of CED. In this chapter, some of the key policies, strategies and measures in promoting CED are introduced. Applied practices of CED such as eco-industrial parks in China are highlighted.

- **The path of rural revitalization in response to vulnerability and its implications for rural development in Africa: A case study of Nuanshui Village, Jungar Banner, Inner Mongolia, China**

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Rural revitalization is an important way to promote sustainable rural development, narrow the wealth gap between urban and rural areas, and achieve common prosperity. It is also a development strategy to deal with vulnerability. For the vulnerable countryside which is restricted by ecological, industrial and population factors, it is necessary to implement the rural revitalization strategy according to local conditions in order to break the above constraints and achieve high-quality and modern development of rural areas. Nuanshui Village of Jungar Banner in Inner Mongolia, China is a typical vulnerable township, which is a severely exposed area of arsenic sandstone. In 2009, it was identified as the pilot village for the construction of ecological and natural restoration area of the whole village. This paper takes Nuanshui Village as the research object, analyzes the core problems it faces in the development process, puts forward the overall goal of rural revitalization for building a national forest park, and proposes specific revitalization action strategies from five dimensions of ecology, industry, land, population and culture. This paper also makes a preliminary reflection on the new ways of rural revitalization in Nuanshui Village under the youth innovation and entrepreneurship. At present, most rural areas in Africa are also located in vulnerable areas and face similar development bottlenecks with Nuanshui Village. In the future, these areas can learn from advanced measures of rural revitalization in Nuanshui Village and gradually realize the goal of building a community with a shared future for mankind.

- **Leveraging Land Value Capture to Finance Urban Development: Prospects for Kenya**

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Urban development requires huge budgets and many countries around the world operate on inadequate budgets and indeed, experience massive deficit of their investment budget, particularly in infrastructure and public services. To narrow the deficit, some governments have adopted innovative land-based financing approaches such as value capture tools to fund some of their investments. Land value capture (LVC) is a proven and effective means to finance urban development and promotes social equity. LVC enables economies to recover land value increases that result from public investments or administrative actions and reinvest them to create public benefits such as infrastructure, slum upgrading or affordable and social housing. This paper uses experiences from Brazil, America and Kenya to highlight the opportunities for LVC in Kenya. Findings of the studies show significant increase in production of affordable and inclusionary housing following application of LVC tools in America and Brazil, while in the Kenyan case public infrastructure investments trigger windfalls to private land owners who enjoy the land value increases to the exclusion of the public that financed the investments. The paper explores opportunities for capturing land value in Kenya and finds leveraging LVC tools can help finance urban development from windfalls triggered by public investments.

Keywords: Urban development; Public investments; Land Value Capture; affordable housing; social equity.

- **Nairobi Rivers Basin Regeneration Programme: A Policy Proposal for Urban River Reclamation and Sustainable Development**

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The urban rivers of Nairobi face mounting challenges due to rapid urbanization, including severe pollution, encroachment, biodiversity loss, and adverse health effects on local populations and users of river water for domestic and commercial purposes. To address these pressing issues, the Nairobi Rivers Basin Regeneration Programme, led by the Nairobi Rivers Commission with technical advice from UN-Habitat, is proposed as a comprehensive policy framework aimed at reclaiming the city's three main rivers as shared public resources, thereby improving urban and environmental performance and enhancing the overall quality of life in Nairobi. This policy paper

outlines the strategic focus areas and key thematic components of the proposed 27-year programme, which include habitat restoration, sustainable water resource management, community engagement, climate resilience, waste management, economic transformation, health and wellbeing, and agriculture. Additionally, a short-term recovery plan is presented, encompassing crucial initiatives such as waste management, land use planning, catchment protection and restoration, riparian and wetland reclamation and protection, drainage and hydrology, resource mobilization, social engagement, technical research and geospatial mapping, monitoring and evaluation, and communication campaigns. Through the implementation of this policy framework, the Nairobi Rivers Basin Regeneration Programme seeks to rejuvenate the rivers, preserve ecological balance, and foster sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations. The collaboration between the Nairobi Rivers Commission and UN-Habitat ensures technical expertise and global best practices are leveraged to achieve the programme's objectives. The success of this programme relies on the active involvement and participation of stakeholders at all levels. Together, we can achieve a greener, healthier, and more resilient Nairobi, an example for sustainable urban rivers.

- **Urban Flooding: Understanding the Phenomenon to Better Manage it**

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Water is necessary for life on earth; however, it can represent a danger for living beings when it overflows its natural bed to flood areas whose relief is suitable for this. Floods therefore constitute a serious risk arising from natural phenomena, but their impacts can be amplified by the effects of climate change. In Africa, catastrophic floods are recorded every year in the South-East and West of the continent, and recently in Libya, often causing high losses of human lives and livelihoods. No African country is spared from these recurring floods. However, responses to these predictable disasters are most often done in a reactive manner, mainly to deal with emergency situations and mitigate their immediate impacts. However, it is important to note that countries in Asia and America have developed strategies aimed at minimizing the impacts of flooding so as to only have to deal with the residual risk since zero risk is illusory. Recent research carried out on behalf of the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) has highlighted the limits of the strategies used to effectively combat flooding in Sub-Saharan Africa. It thus appears that African States will have to align themselves with the state of knowledge of the phenomenon by implementing “Integrated Flood Management” strategies, and hope to reduce their social, economic, and environmental costs. The implementation of such strategies necessarily results from a good understanding of the quadriptych “Danger-Risk-Impact-Vulnerability” in order to be able to determine the most appropriate levers of action. The particularity of the flood management issue in Africa comes from the fact that they occur in a region already subject to numerous structural, economic, and social fragilities. Among these, weak urban planning leads to high impacts of avoidable flooding. Based on examples of

recent flood situations in Sub-Saharan Africa, we propose to share in the presentation the results of our research and encourage in-depth reflection on a road map to be put in place with a view to implementing flood management that is more proactive than reactive.

- **Financing African Cities**

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African cities need adequate and reliable financing for formulation of policies and generation of appropriate city development strategies; carrying out relevant urban researches and studies; supporting appropriate and operational processes and procedures for planning and urban development; preparation of implementable town plans; design of urban development projects; construction of city infrastructure; rational city land development programmes; city housing especially for the poor in advance of needs and demands; management and maintenance of city infrastructures and structures. To do this, we need to know the financial need gap for each African city; who finances what when and where; what is not adequately financed; who is being financed and should be financed. These require a holistic framework which sets out clear goals and objectives of city development; rationalize public, community and private financing of city development. African cities need inside-out and bottom-up financing.

- **Laneways to Livelihood: The Role of Green Spaces in Enhancing the Socio-Economic Well-being of Montreal Residents**

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This paper aims to contribute to the growing body of research on the relationship between green spaces and socio-economic factors in urban sociology. In particular, the study focuses on green laneways in Montreal, which are narrow strips of land used for pedestrian and bicycle traffic, and how they are consumed and experienced by residents of different socio-economic backgrounds. The study adopts a qualitative-oriented approach and employs interviews to answer the research question: How do residents of different socio-economic backgrounds consume and experience green laneways in Montreal, and what are the implications of these consumption practices for community well-being? The results of this study will provide insights into how the experience of

green spaces learned from Montreal (Canada) can be designed and managed to promote community engagement and well-being in Africa and other parts of the world.

- **Evaluation of Land Management in Nigeria: Impact and Access to Public Land for Sustainable Development**

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The paper observes that land is a requirement for copious uses and prerequisite of production and socio-economic development of the society. It notes that with the geometrical increase in population of Nigeria, effective land management is indispensable for attainment of sustainable development goals. It asserts that the capability to take up the overwhelming challenges of rapid urbanization has resulted in new urban demands for housing, other infrastructural facilities, investments and urban services needs. It posits that access to land which is a medium through which individuals and groups can obtain rights for use is now being challenged by unprecedented urban development necessities and curtailed by the interrelationship between the people and land for existence and survival. Therefore, the ease of accessibility to efficient location and the quantity of land required to promote sustainable development towards reducing conflict, environmental degradation and squatter settlements is restrained. Hence, the drive for rapid urbanization coupled with the perception that public intervention and control of land is one of the best ways of accessing land for sustainable development is being hindered by various motives including inadequate urban land policy, land administration and urban governance framework that culminated into urban poverty and urban sprawl. The paper gives a critical review of factors militating against the efficient and seamless accessibility to land and its impact on sustainable development. Conclusively, it suggests a reform in the operational features, institutional structure and adoption of land re-adjustments tool as a means of improving effective land management in Nigerian cities.

- **Nigeria and Agenda 2063: Big Data for Climate Resilience and Sustainable Urban Development in Nigeria**

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Climate change and urban development in Africa are key issues that have attracted global attention given the continent's teeming population, high rate of urbanization, and level of development. With Nigeria's population projected to become the third largest in the world by 2050, the need for climate change resilience and sustainable urban development in this country is more important than ever. Drawing from big data's potential to revolutionize our understanding of the management of climate change risks¹ and sustainable urban development², we propose the use of big data-based tools to actualize Nigeria's quest for Agenda 2063. Several studies^{3,4,5} have explored the use of big data tools to monitor seasonal changes in climate change, understand climate change as a theory-guided data science, and manage sustainability climate issues. However, there is a dearth of studies on how big data could be leveraged to advance climate change resilience and sustainable urban development in Nigeria. Consequently, we ask the following questions: What are the current big data initiatives for climate change resilience and sustainable urban development in Nigeria? What are the impacts of these big data initiatives in Nigeria? How can Nigeria leverage big data to achieve the Agenda 2063? This research will adopt the case study design to examine Lagos, Nigeria's largest city with several climate change risks and urban development issues. Data will be collected through Key Informant Interviews of experts from government agencies and the private sector as well as publicly available data from these institutions. Findings from the study will serve as actionable insights for policymakers on climate change and sustainable urban development in Africa.

- **Co-producing Inclusive Climate Resilient Transport Infrastructure in Africa: Sharing Lessons and Opportunities**

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African continent is expected to expand its transport infrastructure to enable her citizens address the key development challenges such as poverty, diseases, illiteracy, and hunger which continue to threaten human development and general wellbeing of African continent citizens. However, as witnessed in most African countries, this transport infrastructure expansion does not consider the mobility desire lines of most users and rarely consider the climatic scientific data in ensuring that the transport infrastructure is both inclusive and resilient. This paper will mainly look at opportunities of embracing multi-level and multidisciplinary engagement frameworks when coming up with transport infrastructure framework by highlighting the power of participatory engagement frameworks which brings both the voices of the target transport infrastructure users on one hand, and the experts including engineers, planners, climate scientists, community development experts among others in ensuring that both the aspects of inclusivity and sustainability in transport infrastructure development in Africa is achieved. The paper will rely on

a study conducted by the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) in Lusaka (Zambia) and Kampala (Uganda) where users and experts including policy makers were engaged using various participatory and consensus development frameworks such as Participatory mapping, digital story telling and delphi in deliberating mobility issues and solutions which are all critical in ensuring that the transport infrastructure responds to the intended needs taking into account the mobility needs and climatic considerations for inclusivity and resilience purposes.

- **Adaptation planning for climate resilience**

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Climate change poses a significant threat to the transportation system and other urban infrastructure. As a response, adaptation is essential to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change and bolster the resilience of transportation systems. Nonetheless, several key issues complicate the process of planning for adaptation in transportation. This presentation addresses three major challenges. The first challenge pertains to the uncertainties surrounding the estimation and prediction of climate change. Climate models can provide valuable insights, but they are not infallible. Decision-makers must grapple with the variability and limitations of these predictions when devising adaptation strategies. The second challenge involves quantifying the impacts of both climate change and the adaptation measures implemented. Understanding the potential consequences of climate change and evaluating the effectiveness of adaptation efforts are essential for making informed decisions. The third challenge revolves around assessing the effectiveness of various adaptation measures. This evaluation is crucial in determining which strategies offer the best outcomes for coping with climate change impacts. To address these challenges, the presentation employs three case studies that focus on extreme precipitation and intensifying flooding. By delving into these specific cases, this presentation aims to shed light on the complexities faced by transportation planners and stakeholders when crafting effective adaptation strategies. Ultimately, confronting these challenges head-on will be critical in safeguarding our transportation infrastructure and ensuring a sustainable future in the face of climate change.

- **Spatially informed capital investment planning for effective investment to achieve sustainable and resilient cities and regions**

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Pinar Caglin

Urban capital investment planning plays a pivotal role in shaping the cities and economies of the future. However, the inefficient allocation of public investments leads to a significant waste of resources, with up to \$2.4 trillion projected to be squandered by subnational capital expenditures in developing countries over the 15-year period designated for achieving sustainable development goals. This paper underscores the pressing need for spatially informed capital investment planning to address these challenges and achieve more impactful and sustainable urban development. Recognizing the intricate dynamics of urbanization and spatial patterns, this study emphasizes the importance of incorporating spatial planning and coordination in capital investments. By harnessing the power of spatial analysis, strategic investments can be better targeted and harmonized, reducing redundancy, conflicts, and the misallocation of public works. Emphasizing the inherent spatial advantages of urban clustering, this approach safeguards the performance of infrastructure and ensures the overall functionality and resilience of cities. Furthermore, the paper highlights the enduring implications of fixed infrastructure and asset investments on the urban fabric. Ill-conceived infrastructure placements risk diminishing their impact and wasting scarce public resources. To bridge the divide between capital budgets and comprehensive urban and strategic plans, an integrated capital investment plan is indispensable. This plan aligns investments with prevailing and future infrastructure and service gaps, accounting for the evolving demands of urbanisation and the need for sustainable development outcomes. By embracing a spatially informed approach to capital investment planning and project prioritization, significant efficiency and resource optimization benefits arise. Additionally, SDGs localization at the local and subnational levels is promoted, nurturing sustainable and resilient development within communities.

- **Designing Sustainable Urban Projects Using the SDG Project Assessment Tool**

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This paper presents the main contributions of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Project Assessment Tool, developed by UN-Habitat, in localizing SDGs at project level. The SDG Tool was created to integrate development goals in the implementation of projects funded by the United Kingdom's Prosperity Fund Global Future Cities Programme (GFCP), across 19 cities in 10 countries. One of the key achievements gained from utilizing the SDG Tool application process is

the incorporation of Sustainability Principles, with a set of Performance Criteria, in the development of project strategies and activities focused on urban planning, resilience and transport. The SDG Tool serves as an instrument for capacity building of all project implementation parties, such as city authorities and delivery partners, to understand the components of sustainable development and consider local opportunities and challenges towards achieving SDG targets. The contributions of the SDG Tool are remarkable but there is no evidence for its possible effects on project design methodology as the SDG Tool did not exist during the GFCP strategic development phase. This paper seeks to fill this gap, to outline how the SDG Tool could be used in the project design phase to ensure the integration of Sustainability Principles and Performance Criteria into project objectives, components and organization from the beginning. The SDG Tool defines a framework that serves as a guide to help project designs align to SDG targets. The design phase is crucial to show how the project contributes to higher-level strategic goals. It determines the quality of the project and defines indicators to measure outcomes and impact throughout the project life cycle. Adapting the SDG Tool framework for the project design phase will build the capacities of city authorities to create sustainable and feasible projects that support achievement of SDG targets.

- **Biodiversity Conservation and Infrastructure on East Africa's Green Belt and Road**

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This paper contextualizes China-Africa relations through extant work and the recent influx in Chinese investments in African contexts. The discussion demonstrates that rather than an abrupt shift in China-Africa economic ties, the recent influx in investment is a qualitative shift marked by varieties of Chinese state and private capital. Differentiating between Chinese state capital, Chinese private capital, and global private capital is useful for analyzing different infrastructure investments and environmental projects. Through juxtaposing two national examples of Chinese infrastructure investment in Ethiopia and Djibouti, the paper demonstrates how China advances partner state development interests. Sugar plantations, roads, railways, and energy infrastructure support Ethiopian state development plans while transforming Indigenous relations to land and livelihoods. Port infrastructure and marine military bases figure centrally in strategic rentiership for the Djiboutian state, with minimal effects on local fisheries and biodiversity. The paper then turns to two cases that show how Chinese investments in conservation projects foster shared values and goals. Financial support for Kenya's wildlife conservation center in Nairobi and joint Sino-Kenyan efforts to curb illicit wildlife trade are discussed as examples of bilateral engagements that enhance biodiversity conservation. Likewise, joint efforts to build Africa's Great Green Wall across Africa's desert North, among the largest environmentally engineered landscapes on earth, is

examined as case where Chinese environmental engineering expertise is shaping international environmental governance.

- **Financing African Cities: The Case of Nairobi City, Kenya**

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Nairobi City is undergoing a unique episode in its history of urban planning. As a city, Nairobi is an engine of economic growth and an epicenter for innovation and inclusion. In the past two decades since the call of the millennium, Nairobi City has been experiencing rapid rates of urbanization. The city is confronted by an unprecedented cluster of urban challenges characterized by a declining economy, strained infrastructure facilities and services, inequality, and increased poverty. As good urban planning and commensurate management strategies are being applied to achieve sustainable urban development, the main challenge that urban governance still struggles with is how to finance the City's operations. Though much effort has been established to automate all county services to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in service provision and revenue collection, the annual targets are yet to be achieved. The City's operations are mainly financed by its revenue charged on fees, rates, and penalties within the revenue streams, namely, parking, land rates, single business permits, building approvals, advertising, housing rents, and hospital services. Through national government programs and donor collaborations, the central government has financed the infrastructure of road corridors, housing provision, and establishment of health facilities. Yet, for Nairobi City to achieve inclusive and sustainable urban development as a contribution to attaining Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, self-sufficiency financing capacities ought to be optimized. These include complete digitization of stream sources to broaden the revenue base, redefining the outdated physical and land use planning processes to attain spatial order, reviewing, and enacting obsolete legislature on land valuation and rating, mobilizing private capital and application of betterment taxes. This paper investigates how these capacities can be optimized for the envisaged rapid growth of Nairobi City.

- **A Journey of Infrastructure: Shenzhen's Belt and Road Urban Rail Transit Project in Addis Ababa**

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This paper presents an analysis of BRI infrastructure building in Africa, using the Shenzhen light rail transit project in Addis Ababa as a case study. We examine the impact of the project on the local city in terms of urban design, traffic congestion, and infrastructure access for local people. We consider the transferability of the metro building model in China to overseas cities, the BRI policy context, and the different needs between local elites and the people. The study reveals the project's design choices under political and financial constraints, and how the metro building model in China was adapted to the Addis Ababa project, against the background of the Ethiopian government's professed modernity needs and Shenzhen metro company overseas market exploration. The study also evaluates Ethiopia's operation and maintenance service contract design, highlighting intensive staff training and knowledge transfer from Shenzhen to Addis Ababa.

- **Charting the path to Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP) in Kenyan cities**

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Jordi Bosch Pla

Transportation accounts for the largest share of GHG emissions with approximately a quarter of all energy related green-house gas emissions globally. Road traffic fatalities are also an epidemic with approximately 1.3 million deaths annually and fatality rate of 26.6 per 100.000 inhabitants in Africa. Africa's inefficient provision of transport is further exacerbated by a car centric approach to planning and the sprawling ways of rapidly growing cities, leading to fast rising GHG emissions, poor access to jobs and basic services, and the highest road fatality rates worldwide. Through Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans, UN-Habitat is promoting a people-oriented approach to mobility that focuses on improving access, safety and convenience for people and advancing climate action. UN-Habitat supported three urban areas in Africa - Kisumu and Ruiru (Kenya) and Bahir Dar (Ethiopia) to make active mobility safe and attractive, provide high quality and conveniently accessible public transport, promote integration of land use and mobility planning and reduce the use of private cars. Representatives from these cities, Local Governments, UN-Habitat, and the Institute for Transportation and Development Policy will share their experience, lessons learnt and best practices and the outcomes of SUMP processes. This will showcase the potential for sustainable mobility planning to transform African cities through inclusive and

integrated mobility, harmonised policy development, capacity building, and efficient institutional, implementation investment and monitoring/evaluation frameworks.

- **Disentangling the Real Estate Assemblage in Nairobi**

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This paper investigates how Kenyan agency played explicit role in shaping Chinese real estate investments in Nairobi. It explores the interactions between local agencies and Chinese companies, and the factors contributing to their convergence in housing projects. By underlying the strategies of Kenyan actors engaging with Chinese developers, the research intends to oppose simplistic explanations behind Kenya-China cooperation. The main argument of this research is that Chinese construction companies' operations in Kenya create a win-win situation. It covers the dynamics of the Nairobi housing market and how Nairobi's Housing Market has turned into a profitable investment destination for foreign construction firms over the past 20 years. It also explains what internal and external factors have been affecting Nairobi's emerging housing market. Further, it looks at how Chinese investors have been responding to Kenya's ongoing housing deficit and the financial mechanism to fund the activities of the construction companies, government's projects related to the housing crisis and mortgage support for ordinary customers. The research is built on the legal bases, development plans, building codes, regularities applied to foreign investors, data published by financial institutions and findings from interviews with Individuals with familiarity and experience concerning urban development projects.

- **Research of Spatial Pattern Changes in Kenya Based on Nighttime Light Remote Sensing**

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In recent years, urbanization has been accelerated in the African region, especially in Kenya, which has promoted regional development and changed the spatial structure of the country at the same time. Based on NPP/VIIRS nighttime lighting data, this paper analyzes the spatial pattern and its changes in Kenya in the last decade from 2012 to 2020 using spatial analysis methods such as the

spatial center of gravity, standard deviation ellipse, and Moran index. The study found that: the growth rate of nighttime lighting in Kenya is first high and then low, and the shift of the spatial center of gravity and the development direction of space show distinctive northwest-southeast direction characteristics. From the spatial aggregation characteristics, high-high aggregation, and low-low aggregation are the significant spatial aggregation characteristics of Kenya. High-high aggregation areas effectively drive the development of the surrounding areas, spatially shifting from the south to the northeast. Low-low aggregation areas still have greater development potential, spatially relatively fixed in the central and western. This paper can provide a reference for the change of spatial pattern and the proposed countermeasures of regional development planning in Kenya.

- **Evaluating the Evolutionary Characteristics of Ecological Resilience Along Expressways in Developing Countries: The case of the Phnom Penh-Sihanoukville Expressway in Cambodia**

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The impact of expressway construction on the ecological environment varies depending on the level of the construction response. This empirical study focuses on a typical area within a 1km range of the Phnom Penh-Sihanoukville Expressway in Cambodia and uses remote sensing and geographic information systems (GIS) technology to analyze the evolutionary characteristics of ecological resilience along the expressway. The results of the study reveal that the ecological resilience of the two study areas show a downward trend, and the area of forest land use in the Koh Kong Province and the Kampong Speu Province decrease by 24%. The center of gravity of each land use type shifts in the direction of expressway construction, and land use types show a trend of decreasing natural attributes and increasing human attributes. The research develops a

theoretical evaluation model for the temporal-spatial characteristics of land use types and ecological resilience along the expressway, which can be used to enable the sustainability of construction of the expressway and maintain the regional ecological environment.

- **Multi-decadal seaward urban sprawl: A comparison of Africa and China**

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Accurate and timely monitoring of urban sprawl using remote sensing provides valuable insights for urban management and sustainable development. While existing studies generally focused on inland urban sprawl, neglecting the process of urban sprawl towards sea areas, known as seaward urban sprawl, which has profound ecological implications for coastal ecosystems. Here we developed a fully automatic algorithm for detecting urban sprawl using the time-series Landsat imagery without manually collecting training samples or existing urban maps for reference. A tidal module was included in FADUS to avoid pseudo-urban changes caused by tidal fluctuations so that seaward urban sprawl can be effectively detected. We discovered a striking seaward urban sprawl trend in China and Africa since 1985. Our results indicate that a total of 10134.39 km² of coastal wetlands and nearshore seawater areas have been converted into land area. Despite China and Africa having a coastal length ratio of 38:62, the ratio of seaward urban sprawl is significantly different, with China accounting for 97.73% and Africa for only 2.27%. We also found that China's coastal cities have experienced a significant degree of urbanization, resulting in a thriving marine economy and extensive coastal activities such as aquaculture and port operations. The most common purpose for the seaward urban sprawl is to extend port facilities, which accounts for 75.59%, followed by industrial (11.03%) and commercial (9.88%) land use. Our derived map of seaward urban sprawl provides valuable references for integrated coastal management, sustainable blue economy, and port city vitality.

➤ FOR SPECIAL ROUNDTABLES AND PANELS online:

SPECIAL ROUNDTABLE A / TABLE RONDE SPÉCIALE A

A Global Perspective of Displacement and Resettlement: Case studies from Africa, Canada, and Elsewhere

Organizer / Organisateur :

Benjamin Gianni

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Table Ronde Description: While refugees are awarded official status by the United Nations, they account for only a small percentage of those displaced each year by conflict, natural disasters, environmental issues, infrastructure projects, and/or urban renewal. This session explores the phenomenon of displacement and resettlement through a variety of lenses, including the perspective of women and demobilised combatants, using case studies from Africa, China, Canada, and India.

ABSTRACTS / RÉSUMÉS :

• **Transit-Oriented Displacement: Delhi's Kaputhli Colony**

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This presentation explores the logistics, complications, and intergenerational conflicts associated with the redevelopment of an established informal settlement. A community of puppeteers in Delhi, India was forced to negotiate a controversial proposal to accommodate a transit stop, a shopping centre, and replacement housing on the site it has occupied since the 1970s.

• **Towards a new paradigm of urbanization through resettlement: practices and lessons from China in the context of planetary urbanization**

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The proposed research is focused on analyzing the recent rural-to-urban resettlement practices in China and their implications for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The research aims to contribute to the emerging debates on planetary urbanization by proposing the concept of “urbanization through resettlement” as a new paradigm for resettlement studies. The research addresses two main questions: 1) How has China implemented the development strategy of urbanization through resettlement in different geographical settings to promote its new-type urbanization? 2) What are the implications and barriers for the post-resettlement adaptation of resettled villagers in host cities? This research employs two empirical cases - Hangzhou in Zhejiang and Qianxi in Guizhou - to illustrate how urbanization through resettlement unfolds in China. In 2021 and 2022, we conducted fieldwork in Hangzhou and Guizhou, and collected data from various sources, including field observations, semi-structured interviews with experts and resettled villagers, focus group discussions and questionnaire surveys. We find that 1) resettlement practices in China have undergone a shift from “resettlement as development” to “urbanization through resettlement.” The latter model is viewed as a form of capitalist urbanization under state entrepreneurialism, with the state combining planning centrality and market instruments to achieve political goals, such as poverty reduction. 2) Addressing the persistent rural issues after resettlement is crucial for achieving long-term sustainable development. These issues include rural land and the collective property rights system, rural governance system, rural spatial demands, and rural social networks. Therefore, adopting an “inclusive resettlement” framework is essential for future resettlement policy design.

SPECIAL ROUNDTABLE B / TABLE RONDE SPÉCIALE B

Fabrique de la ville et financement du logement : la participation des habitants comme clé de la durabilité et de la qualité urbaine

Organisateur / Organizer:

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Description du tableau rond : Cette table-ronde est centrée sur la question de la fabrique de la ville par le logement et son financement. Nous nous intéressons aux modalités du financement du logement qui ont un impact sur la ville et sa cohésion, qui sont susceptible de "faire territoire"¹. Nous souhaitons identifier des modes opératoires, des montages financiers qui permettent à des opérations de logements, des ensembles d'immeubles nouveaux, de s'inscrire pleinement dans la ville et participer ainsi à sa "durabilité" sociale comme économique. Dans le cadre de cette table-ronde, il s'agit ainsi d'interroger les modalités de production de logements et leurs effets sur la vie future du quartier dans lequel ils prennent place. En effet, la production de logements est pensée plutôt du point de vue gestionnaire, quantitatif, comme une réponse à un besoin fondamental de la population, une priorité qui est importante mais peut devenir exclusive et au détriment d'autres pans de la vie urbaine. On retrouvera ici les oppositions classiques entre d'une part la machine à habiter de Le Corbusier et « l'habiter » d'Heidegger (Dastur, 2008 ; Heidegger, 1987) et celle entre la production de l'espace prônée par H. Lefebvre (1974) et la « machine à croissance » de Moloch (1976). Comment ces contradictions peut-elle être dépassée aujourd'hui ? Comment parvenir à

gérer les processus de fragmentation qui caractérisent la plupart des villes dans le monde aujourd'hui, qui devenir autant des leviers de renforcement des inégalités que des moyens d'émancipation (Soja, 2000) ? L'hypothèse que nous souhaitons travailler et discuter est que le financement du logement doit prendre en compte la population. Cette implication des habitants peut permettre aux logements d'être mieux pensés, mieux adaptés aux besoins et aux aspirations des habitants, notamment en termes de cadre de vie et de services. Mieux appropriés, ces logements peuvent pleinement intégrer la vie urbaine et augmenter la qualité de vie urbaine. En permettant à une partie de la population d'exprimer et mettre en oeuvre les réponses à ses besoins et ses aspirations, de nouveaux liens peuvent se tisser entre les habitants au sein de la nouvelle opération et se tisser avec le reste de la ville. On peut reprendre le slogan de la ville de Hambourg : « Mehr Stadt in der Stadt ».

ABSTRACTS / RÉSUMÉS :

- **Le financement solidaire du logement pour des quartiers durables à Dakar : Plus qu'un logement, une vie et des communautés à construire**

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L'avenir des villes africaines est tributaire du logement social, de son financement. Dakar est un révélateur du rôle central du logement dans la fabrique urbaine. Comprendre les modalités de financement et de construction des logements est un préalable à la construction de villes durables en Afrique de l'ouest. C'est aussi un moyen d'anticiper et de répondre aux enjeux urbains futurs. Le Sénégal a expérimenté et mis en oeuvre diverses stratégies de promotion du logement social. Ces dernières années, urbaSEN promeut l'idée d'un urbanisme au cœur de l'humain à travers la mise en oeuvre d'un projet de planification urbaine participative débuté en 2009 dans la banlieue de Dakar au Sénégal. Entre l'expérience de terrain et la réflexion des habitants des quartiers de la banlieue, la redéfinition de la ville, n'est plus seulement du ressort exclusif de l'État et de la municipalité. Un acteur essentiel de cette chaîne de construction manquait : la population. Afin de faire entendre la voix des habitants vulnérables des quartiers informels de la banlieue, l'ONG urbaSEN a contribué à fonder la Fédération Sénégalaise des Habitants (FSH). La FSH est une organisation habitante forte de plus de 15 000 membres qui regroupent plus de 630 organisations communautaires dont les membres épargnent activement pour leurs projets d'habitat à travers un fonds rotatif de rénovation urbaine. Deux entités, urbaSEN et une organisation communautaire (FSH), accompagnent les habitants dans la définition des décisions d'aménagement et la mise en oeuvre de projets de développement urbain. Ces deux structures œuvrent ensemble pour lutter contre les inégalités sociales et la fragmentation urbaine afin de favoriser l'émergence d'une ville inclusive. Cette ville place au cœur de son projet l'accès à un logement et l'amélioration du cadre de vie des populations vulnérables des villes sénégalaises. Le vivre ensemble est au cœur de la

fabrique urbaine dès la conception du projet. Le projet de cité FSH est une réponse à la précarité de nombreuses femmes membres de la FSH souvent locataires ou hébergées dans des quartiers denses et sous équipés. Actives du secteur informel, elles sont exclues du système bancaire classique ont formulé un ardent souhait d'accéder à la propriété foncière et immobilière. Ce futur quartier entièrement pensé avec et pour cette population se veut aussi novateur et doit intégrer des notions répondant aux enjeux environnementaux (éco quartiers, intégration des matériaux locaux dans la construction). La « Cité FSH » projette la construction d'un quartier (150 unités d'habitations+ logements, équipements de proximité, espaces commerciaux et productifs) par et pour les membres de la Fédération Sénégalaise des Habitants (FSH) avec l'appui technique de l'ONG urbaSEN ; l'accompagnement de partenaires (urbaMonde, Elementerre, ONG Seed, ...) ; la collaboration des autorités publiques et services techniques de l'Etat à tout niveau (local, national, régional). Elle vise aussi la formation aux métiers de la construction et encourage la prise en compte des activités agricoles et artisanales dans les aménagements urbains. Il s'agit de comprendre les interrelations entre les aménagements urbains, les modalités de financement, les stratégies de construction et les prémices de la vie de quartier. Plus une simple construction de logement, le financement solidaire pose les premières étapes d'un sentiment d'appartenance qui dépasse le temps de la vie mais développe une appropriation transgénérationnelle fondatrice de valeurs et de patrimoine. Ce projet va à l'assaut des contre valeurs d'exclusion et de spéculation caractéristiques de la fabrique urbaine à Dakar pour une promotion de la participation, de l'inclusion, du partenariat, du genre, de l'écologie et l'économie territoriale.

Solidarity financing of housing for sustainable neighborhoods in Dakar: More than a home, a life and communities to build

The future of African cities depends on social housing and its funding. Dakar reveals the central role of housing in the urban fabric. Understanding how housing is financed and built is a prerequisite for building sustainable cities in West Africa. It is also a way of anticipating and responding to future urban challenges. Senegal has experimented with and implemented various strategies to promote social housing. In recent years, urbaSEN has been promoting the idea of urban planning at the heart of human development through the implementation of a participatory urban planning project begun in 2009 in the suburbs of Dakar, Senegal. Between field experience and the reflections of the inhabitants of the suburbs, the redefinition of the city is no longer the exclusive responsibility of the State and the municipality. A key player in this construction chain was missing: the local population. In order to ensure that the voices of vulnerable residents in the informal settlements of the suburbs were heard, the NGO urbaSEN helped to found the Fédération Sénégalaise des Habitants (FSH). The FSH is a residents' organization with over 15,000 members, bringing together more than 630 community organizations whose members actively save for their housing projects through a revolving urban renewal fund. Two entities, urbaSEN and a community organization (FSH), support residents in defining planning decisions and implementing urban development projects. These two organizations are working together to combat social inequalities and urban fragmentation in order to promote the emergence of an inclusive city. Access to housing and improving the living environment of vulnerable groups in Senegalese towns and cities are at the heart of the project. Living together is at the heart of the urban fabric right from the design

stage. The FSH housing estate project is a response to the precarious situation faced by many women members of the FSH, who are often tenants or lodgers in dense, under-equipped neighborhoods. Working in the informal sector, they are excluded from the traditional banking system and have expressed a strong desire to own land and property. This future district, designed entirely with and for this population, is also intended to be innovative, incorporating concepts that meet environmental challenges (eco-neighborhoods, use of local materials in construction). The "Cité FSH" plans to build a neighborhood (150 housing units + accommodation, local facilities, commercial and productive areas) by and for the members of the Fédération Sénégalaise des Habitants (FSH), with technical support from the NGO urbaSEN; support from partners (urbaMonde, Elementerre, ONG Seed, etc.); and collaboration with public authorities and government technical services at all levels (local, national, regional). It also aims to provide training in construction trades and encourage the inclusion of agricultural and craft activities in urban development projects. The aim is to understand the interrelationships between urban development, financing methods, construction strategies and the beginnings of neighborhood life. More than just a housing development, solidarity financing lays the foundations for a sense of belonging that extends beyond a single lifetime, but develops a trans-generational appropriation that is the foundation of values and heritage. This project goes against the counter-values of exclusion and speculation that are characteristic of the urban fabric in Dakar, promoting participation, inclusion, partnership, gender, ecology and the local economy.

- **Le financement du logement au Burkina Fasso : acteurs, processus et enjeux**

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Au Burkina Faso, le principal acteur du secteur urbain demeure l'État à travers le Ministère de l'Urbanisme qui assure l'élaboration, la mise en œuvre et le suivi des politiques de logements. L'analyse des mécanismes de financement du logement abordable laisse apparaître un désengagement de l'État qui fait que les populations les plus vulnérables ne parviennent pas à satisfaire leurs besoins en matière de financement du logement. A l'instar de la plupart des pays de l'UEMOA, au Burkina Faso, le marché du financement du logement est sous-développé. Plus de 20,9% des ménages vivent toujours dans des quartiers précaires (appelées zones non loties) et près de quatre ménages urbains sur dix (38,6%) ont le mur de leur bâtiment en matériaux non définitifs. Les politiques de logement ont tendance à favoriser systématiquement la classe moyenne, la propriété individuelle et le secteur formel. Les investissements publics dans des processus de production de l'habitat informel et pour les populations les plus démunies sont quasiment inexistants. Ainsi, l'offre de logements est soumise à plusieurs contraintes, en particulier pour les personnes à faible revenu. L'écosystème du logement est affecté par l'étape du financement qui ne fonctionne pas. Le financement demeure le principal blocage des politiques de logements dont l'objectif est que toutes les catégories sociales accèdent à un logement décent, y compris les habitants des quartiers précaires.

Financing housing in Burkina Faso: actors, processes and issues

In Burkina Faso, the main player in the urban sector is the State, through the Ministry of Urban Planning, which is responsible for drawing up, implementing and monitoring housing policies. An analysis of the mechanisms for financing affordable housing reveals that the State is disengaging, with the result that the most vulnerable sections of the population are unable to meet their housing financing needs. As in most WAEMU countries, the housing finance market in Burkina Faso is underdeveloped. More than 20.9% of households still live in precarious neighborhoods (known as undeveloped areas), and almost four out of ten urban households (38.6%) have the walls of their buildings made of unfinished materials. Housing policies tend to systematically favor the middle class, individual ownership and the formal sector. Public investment in the production of informal housing and for the most deprived populations is virtually non-existent. As a result, the supply of housing is subject to a number of constraints, particularly for people on low incomes. The housing ecosystem is affected by the financing stage, which does not work. Financing remains the main obstacle to housing policies, the aim of which is to ensure that all social categories have access to decent housing, including residents of precarious neighborhoods.

- **Un complexe de logements sociaux en partie porté par les habitants, moteur d'une nouvelle vie de quartier : Gaïa Florentina, Quartier des Poteries, Strasbourg (France)**

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La communication a pour objet de présenter une opération d'habitat social originale par la mobilisation de ses habitants, intégrée dans le financement de l'opération, et ses effets sur le quartier dans lequel elle s'inscrit. L'opération se localise en effet au cœur d'un nouveau quartier, le Quartier des Poteries, où 'tout' avait été pensé du point de vue urbanistique lors de son émergence à partir de 1990 : un grand parc pour les habitants, une belle avenue avec des commerces en pied d'immeuble, un grand Lycée rayonnant sur l'ensemble de l'Ouest de la métropole, des immeubles à « taille humaine », etc. Mais la qualité de vie du quartier ne s'est pas développée malgré ces atouts : absence de vie sociale et incivilités ont vite caractérisé ce nouveau pan urbain strasbourgeois destiné à devenir une « cité-jardin ». Ainsi, la « meilleure » des conceptions urbanistiques de la ville soutenue par des moyens financiers importants, ne garantit pas la pérennité et la qualité de la ville. Un organisme public strasbourgeois, le bailleur social Habitat de l'Ill, a proposé un dispositif original permettant de créer du logement social en partie pensé, aménagé et géré par les habitants. Le programme « Lieux communs » a accueilli ses habitants en 2018. A un projet initial de parking s'est ensuite substitué un grand jardin en partie privé, en partie partagé.

Ces jardins sont devenus un pôle important de convivialité, d'expérimentation de la nature, permettant de nouvelles alliances politiques entre des acteurs du quartier qui autrefois s'ignoraient.

A social housing complex partly supported by the residents, driving a new neighborhood life: Gaïa Florentina, Quartier des Poteries, Strasbourg (France)

The aim of this communication is to present an original social housing project in terms of the involvement of its residents, integrated into the financing of the project, and its effects on the district in which it is located. The scheme is located at the heart of a new district, the Quartier des Poteries, where 'everything' had been thought of from an urban planning point of view when it emerged in 1990: a large park for the residents, a beautiful avenue with shops at the foot of the buildings, a large secondary school with an impact on the whole of the west of the city, buildings on a 'human scale', and so on. But the quality of life in the district did not develop despite these assets: a lack of social life and a lack of civic-mindedness soon characterized this new part of Strasbourg's urban fabric, which was destined to become a 'garden city'. As a result, the 'best' of the city's urban planning concepts, backed by substantial financial resources, did not guarantee the city's longevity or quality. A public body in Strasbourg, the social landlord Habitat de l'Ill, has come up with an original plan to create social housing that is partly designed, developed and managed by local residents. The "Lieux communs" programmed welcomed its residents in 2018. An initial plan for a car park has been replaced by a large garden that is partly private, partly shared. These gardens have become a major focal point for social interaction and experimentation with nature, enabling new political alliances to be forged between local players who previously ignored each other.

SPECIAL PANEL A / PANNEAU SPÉCIAL A

Enjeux environnementaux, étalement urbain, énergie et secteur minier dans les villes congolaises / Environmental issues, urban sprawl, energy and mining sector in Congolese cities

Organisateur :

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Description du panneau spécial A : La République démocratique du Congo (RDC) est le premier pays vaste de l'Afrique au Sud du Sahara du point de vue de sa superficie, 2345409 Km². Depuis la colonisation, son économie est extravertie. Un pays scandaleusement riche sur le plan des ressources naturelles, mais, la population est pauvre, suite aux multiples conflits armés imposés par les multinationaux et les pays frontaliers comme le Ruanda. L'étalement urbaine et la densification urbaine sont les deux phénomènes qui s'accroissent actuellement en RDC. Le pays souhaite construire les logements abordables pour sa population démunie. En RDC, le taux de la population urbaine augmente. Il est de 4.1% soit, une augmentation de 1 millions de citoyens. Il est possible que cette population puisse doubler dans les années à venir. Cette augmentation de la population s'accompagne de nombreux défis. Raison pour laquelle le panel de la RDC a voulu aborder les différents défis. Le panel de la RDC est composé de trois sessions et une synthèse. Les trois sessions sont la session spéciale qui va analyser les défis de la durabilité énergétique dans l'urbanisation en RDC, plus spécialement la durabilité de la gestion de la biomasse solide dans le processus d'urbanisation en République Démocratique du Congo. La session 2 du panel va décortiquer le phénomène d'urbanisation et ses enjeux sur les ressources naturelles en RDC. La troisième partie de la session va traiter les notions sur la pollution urbaine en RDC et la dernière partie élaborera la synthèse des activités. Elle élaborera les recommandations aux dirigeants de l'Afrique centrale en matière des enjeux environnementaux dans les villes africaines.

ABSTRACTS / RÉSUMÉS :

- **Les enjeux environnementaux dans la commune de Bandalungwa à Kinshasa, en RDC**

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La commune de Bandalungwa est localisée au centre de la ville de Kinshasa en République Démocratique du Congo. Elle est située dans une zone de plaine sur une altitude de 298 mètres. Son site forme une cuvette vestige d'un lac intérieur. Son relief à la forme concave qui entraîne la transformation de certains des quartiers en site amphibie par manque d'un drainage adéquat. Le

sol est à prédominance sablonneuse. La végétation à l'origine était une savane arbustive avec une prédominance des arbres fruitiers. Actuellement la végétation de la commune de Bandalungwa est dégradée des actions anthropiques. La population a coupé beaucoup d'arbres fruitiers et plantes ornementales. Il y a la densification avec apparition des phénomènes de morcellement des parcelles, d'empiètement de la voirie et la construction des maisons non appropriées. Quant à l'hydrographie, les rivières et les caniveaux sont devenus des dépotoirs des déchets ménagers, plastiques de l'homme. Ce qui entraîne la pollution de l'eau. La forte croissance démographique avec comme conséquence, l'apparition de plusieurs problèmes de l'ordre social, notamment, le surpeuplement, la pauvreté, la promiscuité, le problème d'éducation de base, le chômage etc. A cet effet, on enregistre des enjeux environnementaux, notamment le manque d'infrastructures de transport influençant les embouteillages par le non-respect du code de la route des chauffeurs ; notre souhait est d'inviter la population de Bandalungwa à respecter les normes urbanistiques, pour résoudre ces enjeux environnementaux. Étant donné qu'il y a des lois, l'État doit faire le suivi et la surveillance pour respecter lesdites normes.

- **Les causes des embouteillages dans la ville de Kinshasa: une question de responsabilité**

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Les chercheurs et analystes congolais confirment que la situation actuelle des embouteillages dans la ville province de Kinshasa est due d'une part aux chauffeurs de la RDC qui ne respectent pas les codes de la route en cherchant à tout prix à passer et causent des embouteillages, et d'autre part à l'irresponsabilité des services chargés de réglementer la circulation routière, en particulier la police chargée de réglementer les circuits routiers. Ces derniers sont souvent accusés d'aggraver les trafics routiers en exigeant la corruption publiquement aux taximen dans un phénomène localement appelé "madesu ya bana". Les trafics routiers sont dûs en grande partie aux routes étroites et à l'absence des routes secondaires. Chaque matin, la population venant des 4 coins de Kinshasa affluent au centre-ville car les grandes sociétés y ont leurs sièges et le soir, chacun cherche à rentrer chez lui. Cette situation crée des bouchons. Pour réduire les trafics routiers, le gouvernement a mis en place le projet "Saut-de-mouton", visant à construire des échangeurs et des passages supérieurs pour fluidifier la circulation. Cependant, ce projet n'a jamais abouti en raison de détournements de fonds dans le cadre du dossier des "100 jours", pour lequel certains responsables ont été acquittés. Les trafics routiers à Kinshasa représentent un problème persistant pour les habitants et une source d'insécurité. Les étudiants, les travailleurs et les résidents sont confrontés à des difficultés quotidiennes pour se déplacer dans la ville. Il est essentiel que le gouvernement et les autorités compétentes prennent des mesures concrètes pour améliorer la situation des transports à Kinshasa et offrir une meilleure qualité de vie à ses habitants.

- **Les différentes pollutions dans la commune de Kimbaseke à Kinshasa, en République démocratique du Congo**

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La commune de Kimbaseke est située au nord du boulevard LUMUMBA, au Sud-Ouest de la rivière Ndjili, à l'Est par de rivière Tshuenge. Elle est composée d'un type de climat tropical humide, avec un sol sablonneux. Le relief est composé d'un plateau dont le bas-fond est marécageux, couvert des graminées et des cypéracées. Le sol de la commune est parsemé de l'érosion ça et là à cause de la surexploitation des ressources naturelles et la transformation des écosystèmes forestiers parcelle résidentielle. Elle comprend relativement de nombreux enjeux environnementaux, d'où notre étude se base sur les différentes pollutions enregistrées dans la commune de Kimbaseke. Plusieurs enjeux se rencontrent dans le milieu, entre autres, la pollution sonore, industrielle, d'eau, d'air et du sol. L'absence du système de gestion des déchets pousse les communautés à utiliser les cours d'eau et autres espaces comme des dépotoirs des déchets. La société de distribution d'eau de la RDC n'arrive plus à alimenter de nombreuses parcelles. La pollution sonore est aujourd'hui un problème de santé publique dans les villes de la RDC, à Kinshasa y compris la commune de Kimbaseke. La multiplication des bars, des églises polluent l'environnement par la musique, causent des conséquences sur la santé humaine, notamment des maladies liées à la tension. Enfin, nous proposons comme stratégie de résolution, une sensibilisation et participation de la population, pour lutter contre ces différentes pollutions. L'état doit veiller sur ces différents endroits publics, afin de respecter les normes établies pour pallier ce problème.

- **Les enjeux environnementaux de l'étalement urbain de la ville de Kinshasa en RDC**

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Le site où se trouve la ville de Kinshasa est issue de deux villages, Nshasa et Ntamo, dominés par les peuples Bahumbu et fréquentés par les pêcheurs et les marchands Batéké. C'est depuis 1877 que l'explorateur anglo-américain Henry Morton Stanley recevait du marchand d'ivoire, le Chef Kintamo, en 1881 un comptoir sur place, qu'il nomma du nom de Léopoldville qui possédait une superficie de 10 km², en l'honneur de son mécène, Léopold II, roi des Belges. En 1960,

Léopoldville devenait la capitale de la nouvelle république congolaise indépendante. Elle est rebaptisée Kinshasa en 1966. La ville fut prospère après l'indépendance et voit sa population croître rapidement. L'exode rural vers Kinshasa fut bien contrôlé par les autorités politico-administratives. Actuellement, ladite ville de Kinshasa a une superficie de 600 km² et possède 24 communes. Dans cette ville de Kinshasa, l'accroissement de la population est à la base de l'étalement de la ville. Il se fait d'une manière anarchique et entraîne certaines conséquences; entre autres, les menaces des écosystèmes forestiers, les constructions anarchiques entraînant des érosions, l'enclavement des quartiers nouvellement construits, les éboulements et ravinements. Plusieurs recherches montrent que les causes actuelles de cet étalement sont : l'exode rural et la pauvreté, le manque d'infrastructures urbaines, inexistantes de logements modernes ou adaptés, manque de politique d'habitat et autres. Mais aussi les chefs coutumiers qui octroient des terres sans études préalables et sans qualité.

- **Empreinte écologique de la population riveraine des communes de Lemba et Matete le long de la rivière Matete dans la ville de Kinshasa**

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La ville de Kinshasa, capitale de la République démocratique du Congo est composée de 24 communes et est le siège des institutions tant nationale qu'internationale. La ville est jalonnée par les cours d'eaux qui sont devenus le site de dépôt. C'est dans cette condition que nous avons effectué une enquête le long d'une des rivières qui sépare la commune de Lemba et de Matete. Ladite rivière dénommée Matete a favorisé la croissance de la commune de Matete et celle de Lemba et surtout, elle a donné naissance à la commune de Matete est long de 10600 m. Les 1276 hectares de son bassin versant est actuellement occupés des maisons d'habitations, de maisons à forme de bidonville et de taudis. Elle se jette dans une autre rivière appelée Ndjili, Une rivière qui a donné naissance à la commune de Ndjili et à l'aéroport international de Kinshasa, appelé Ndjili. La rivière Matete prend sa source de la commune de Kisenso. Elle traverse les communes de Mont-Nfafulu, de Lemba et Matete en passant par la commune de Limete. Pour réaliser l'étude, 4 lieux différents ont été observés pour une durée de trois heures. De 14h à 17 h. Les enquêtes de terrain ont eu lieu au mois de juillet 2023. Les 4 sites sont le quartier Kunge jusqu'au quartier Vitamine, dans la commune de Matete. Nous avons parcouru à peu près 2 km de Matete à Kisenso en passant par la station Salongo, de l'aval vers l'amont de la rivière. L'observation le long de la rivière était discontinu du fait que l'accès aux rives de la rivière à certains endroits était impossible à cause des maisons construites anarchiquement tout au long de la rivière, raison pour laquelle l'étude a repartie 4 sites d'observation. Les résultats suivants ont été fait, les ménages évacuées les eaux usées et celle des toilettes vers la rivière. Les rives sont envahies par des déchets de toutes les catégories, majoritairement des bouteilles en plastiques, des ustensiles de cuisine en plastiques, des

pneus, des carcasses d'ordinateurs et autres. Nous pensons que la conscientisation et l'application strict de lois pourront améliorer la situation.

- **L'importance de la réforme du secteur minier en RDC : Enjeux de gouvernance et perspectives de reconstruction**

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La République Démocratique du Congo (RDC) est un vaste pays d'Afrique centrale qui a une superficie de 2 345. 409 km² équivalente à celle de l'Europe occidentale. Plus grand pays d'Afrique subsaharienne, la RDC est riche en ressources minérales exceptionnelles constituées notamment de cobalt, cuivre, colombite-tantalite (coltan), or, diamant, etc. Mais, de nos jours, le pays est sombré dans la pauvreté causée principalement par les conflits armés et la mégestion. Plus de 62 % de la population vit avec un revenu inférieur à 2,15 \$ par jour. En 2002, la RDC a entrepris une série des réformes du secteur minier dont l'opérationnalisation s'est faite uniquement dans la ville province de Kinshasa, aussi la capitale du pays. Mais, il a fallu attendre 5 ans (2007) pour que le gouvernement congolais mette réellement en place les réformes actuelles qui se sont matérialisées par la publication du Code minier assorti des mesures d'application et du mode de gestion du secteur minier. Cette réforme joue un double rôle, de régulation du gouvernement central d'une part et de mobilisation des recettes tant nationales qu'internationales d'autre part, lesquelles recettes ont permis et continuent de permettre à la RDC de déployer le programme de développement et de la reconstruction du pays. L'objectif de cette réforme consistait à assurer la gouvernance du secteur minier, un préalable pour attirer les investissements qui peuvent favoriser la relance du secteur minier capable de contribuer à la lutte contre la pauvreté. De ce fait, le secteur minier, qui demeure le principal moteur de la croissance économique nationale a boosté la relance économique grâce à l'apport contributif de l'exploitation minière du Kivu et du Katanga, particulièrement celle de la province du Lualaba qui est la plus grande zone cuprifère du monde.

- **Les problèmes de peuplement dans la commune de la Nsele à Kinshasa, en République Démocratique du Congo**

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La Nsele est une commune urbano-rurale de la ville-province de Kinshasa, située à l'Est de la ville vers les provinces Kwango, Mai-ndombe jusqu'au Kasai. Elle a une superficie de 898 079 km². Elle est influencée par le climat tropical humide avec une alternation de 9 mois de la saison des pluies et 3 mois de la saison sèche. Sa nature de son sol est concentrée de 80% sablo-argileux. En effet, nous avons constaté que cette commune a des problèmes de peuplement, c'est-à-dire qu'elle est moins habitée parce qu'elle est urbano-rurale et manque plusieurs infrastructures. Mais aussi l'approvisionnement en eau potable. Les populations abandonnées font des forages pour s'approvisionner en eau. Mais les analyses prouvent que cette eau est de mauvaise qualité et engendre des maladies hydriques. On enregistre le manque d'industries avec comme conséquence la rareté des activités économiques, la commercialisation, surtout les équipements publics tels que : les hôpitaux, les écoles, les grands marchés qui peuvent permettre à la population de se développer en réduisant le taux de chômage et en diminuant la pauvreté dans la commune. Par manque de ces activités, la population locale vit en dessous du seuil et ne parvient pas à résoudre ces problèmes. En effet, tous ces problèmes enregistrés font appel à la notion de réhabilitation et de l'urbanisation. Au regard de la situation qui caractérise ces problèmes dans ladite commune, nous proposons un projet d'aménagement du territoire pour résoudre ces problèmes liés au peuplement.

- **Les Enjeux Environnementaux dans la commune de Mont-Ngafula a Kinshasa, en République Démocratique du Congo**

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La commune de Mont-Ngafula est une commune située au sud de la ville de Kinshasa en RDC. Elle est localisée dans la zone des collines. Son Sud est occupé par la vallée de LUKAYA, elle est délimitée au Nord par la commune de Makala. La commune a un type du sol A-C, c'est-à-dire formé d'un horizon organique qui se différencie de la roche mère sous-jacente par sa coloration plus foncée. Durant notre recherche nous avons constaté que cette commune a plusieurs enjeux environnementaux tels que, les érosions, causées par de fortes pluies qui arrachent les sols et créent des ravins qui détruisent des maisons et des routes ; les difficultés d'électricité, deviennent de plus en plus graves ; la pénurie d'eau potable, face à cette situation, fait partie du lot quotidien de plusieurs ménages dans cette commune montagnaise ; le manque d'infrastructures de transport, provoque les embouteillages et empêche la population de bien se déplacer ; le manque de réseaux d'assainissement, est à la base des inondations dans cette commune ; la pollution des cours d'eau, avec les déchets bouteilles en plastique et immondiçes, ce qui entrainera la disparition de certaines rivières à la longue. En effet, tous ces enjeux environnementaux enregistrés et cités font appel à la notion d'urbanisation. Le souhait est de mettre en œuvre, un mécanisme de reboisement pour lutter contre ces catastrophes naturelles.

- **La durabilité de la gestion de la biomasse solide dans le processus d'urbanisation en République Démocratique du Congo**

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Cette étude porte sur la contribution des acteurs de la biomasse solide à la durabilité de la gestion durable de la biomasse solide en République démocratique du Congo (RDC). La problématique s'articule sur la question centrale suivante : La gestion de la biomasse solide peut-elle favoriser la durabilité de cette ressource énergétique en RDC ?

À cet égard, trois axes majeurs ont été envisagés pour cerner les facteurs susceptibles de compromettre, ou promouvoir, la gestion durable de la BS en RDC :

- Les facteurs agissant sur la filière de la BS concernant les aspects techniques, allant de la production, à la carbonisation, au défournement, à la récolte, au transport et enfin à la commercialisation de ladite ressource en RDC ;
- Les facteurs liés aux aspects réglementaires concernant le cadre juridique appliqué à la BS en RDC ;
- Les facteurs en lien avec les aspects organisationnels, institutionnels et ceux de la gouvernance forestière en RDC.

Les trois objectifs suivants permettent d'analyser la question de la durabilité de gestion de la biomasse solide :

1. Réaliser le diagnostic du contexte et de la pratique de l'utilisation de la BS en RDC en vue de ressortir les facteurs qui contribuent aux forces et faiblesses de cette pratique. De ce fait, la lunette utilisant l'approche d'analyse stratégique Forces-Faiblesses-Opportunités-Menaces (FFOM ou SWOT en anglais) a aidé à déceler les maillons qui permettent de définir les conditions et les occasions favorisant les trois piliers du développement durable que sont l'environnement, le social et l'économie ;
2. Évaluer le degré de durabilité d'utilisation de la BS actuelle en se focalisant sur l'amélioration des facteurs de non-durabilité. Cela a conduit à faire une analyse des cadres législatifs, réglementaires et normatifs, ainsi que des aspects organisationnels, institutionnels et modernes de la gestion de la BS en RDC. Par conséquent, une esquisse de la gouvernance de la BS en RDC a été proposée pour stimuler l'analyse des instruments traitant les questions des cadres juridiques et des aspects coutumiers qui ont une influence sur ces normes ;
3. Proposer des éléments d'amélioration du contexte, de la pratique et du respect de la réglementation de l'utilisation de la BS qui favorisent un modèle de la gestion participative de l'utilisation durable de cette énergie. Pour ce faire, il a été question de présenter les facteurs de la durabilité et de la non-durabilité de la gestion de la bioénergie et leurs interrelations dans le but de

mettre sur pied un modèle de gestion participative de la bioénergie permettant de répondre au développement de la BS en RDC.

Au regard des axes clés ci-haut énumérés, la nécessité de faire ressortir un modèle de réponses fiables et palpables, avec à la clé, la gestion et l'utilisation de la BS respectant les principes du développement durable, s'avère indispensable en RDC. De ce fait, le modèle de table de concertation des acteurs de la BS en RDC est élaboré.

Mots-clés : Gouvernance, Participation du public, Développement durable, Biomasse solide, Transition énergétique.

- **Les enjeux environnementaux du IV^{ème} Jeux de la Francophonie dans la ville de Kinshasa**

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La ville de Kinshasa a accueilli du 26 juillet 2023 au 06 .08.2023, les jeux de la francophonie qui a réunie 140 pays dont les pays de l'Europe, de l'Amérique et l'Asie, ainsi que les pays de l'Afrique. Les enjeux suivants ont été enregistré durant les jeux de la Francophonie. Les fermetures des artères principales le long des sites des jeux. Cette situation a occasionné les perturbations, entre autres, le les embouteillages le long de trajet, des milliers des personnes ont fait la marche à pied afin de franchir des grandes distances. Certaines personnes ont profité de cette occasion pour réaliser des commerces en détails en vendant du pain, de l'eau minérale, des chips et yaourt. Certaines familles ont eu de l'emploi saisonniers pour donner suite aux jeux de la francophone, tel est le cas des services traiteurs qui pu nourrir plus de 6000 personnes durant 12 jours. Tout autour du stade TATA Raphael, l'un de site de l'évènement, les gens ont marché sur la flore et détruit certaines infrastructures. Les jeux de la francophonie ont permis à la RDC de recevoir les équipements omnisport, de recevoir pour la première fois, les jeux de la francophonie et les jeux a favorisé le resserrement des relations diplomatiques avec pays membres de la francophonie.

SPECIAL PANEL B / PANNEAU SPÉCIAL B

The need for climate resilience and sustainable urbanization in territorial planning La nécessité de la résilience climatique et de l'urbanisation durable dans la planification territoriale

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Special Panel B Description: The need for climate resilience and sustainable urbanization in territorial planning has become increasingly apparent in the context of smart cities and territorial cohesion. As the world faces the challenges of climate change and rapid urbanization, it has become crucial to adopt measures that promote sustainable development while addressing the disparities between rural and urban areas. Smart cities, characterized by the integration of digital technologies, offer innovative solutions to enhance urban living and mitigate the impacts of climate change. These cities utilize data-driven approaches, such as the concept of digital twins, to simulate and optimize various aspects of urban and rural life. Digital twins are virtual replicas of physical assets, infrastructure, and systems, enabling real-time monitoring, analysis, and decision-making. By implementing digital twins, city planners, architects, urban designers can assess the environmental impact of urban and rural development and identify strategies to enhance climate resilience. Territorial cohesion, on the other hand, is a balanced development of both urban and rural areas within a region. It aims to bridge the rural-urban disparity by promoting synergies and equitable resource distribution. Sustainable territorial planning focuses on improving connectivity and infrastructure between rural and urban areas, ensuring that the benefits of urbanization reach the rural and remote regions. By investing in transportation networks and built infrastructure, communication technologies, and green energy infrastructure, rural-urban linkages can be strengthened, fostering economic growth and reducing regional disparities. Regional planning plays a vital role in achieving climate resilience and sustainable urbanization. It involves comprehensive strategies for land use, transportation, housing, and environmental conservation. By considering the long-term impacts of development, regional planning can create resilient urban environments that are adaptable to changing climate conditions. This includes designing green spaces, promoting energy-efficient buildings, and implementing sustainable transportation systems. However, it is crucial to address the rural-urban disparity to achieve sustainable territorial planning. Often, rural areas suffer from limited access to basic services, inadequate infrastructure, and lack of economic opportunities. By prioritizing rural development and implementing inclusive policies, territorial planning can ensure that the benefits of sustainable urbanization extend to all segments of society. This can be done by investing in education, healthcare, agricultural innovation, and entrepreneurship in rural areas. Essentially, the need for climate resilience and sustainable urbanization in territorial planning is evident in the context of smart cities, territorial cohesion, rural-urban linkage, rural-urban disparity, regional planning, and digital twins. By adopting a holistic approach that considers the long-term environmental and social impacts of urban

development, it is possible to create cities and regions that are resilient, inclusive, and sustainable. Through the integration of technology, equitable resource distribution, and comprehensive regional planning, we can pave the way for a future where urban and rural areas thrive in harmony, even in the face of climate change.

Session 1: Building Sustainable Urban Futures: The Synergy of Smart Cities, Territorial Cohesion, and Digital Twins

This session emphasizes the potential for creating sustainable urban futures by integrating the concepts of smart cities, territorial cohesion, and digital twins. It suggests that by aligning these three pillars, cities can achieve holistic and resilient urbanization, fostering environmental sustainability, social inclusion, and balanced development throughout the territory.

Session 2: Promoting Climate-Resilient Urbanization: Harnessing Rural-Urban Linkages through Effective Territorial Planning

This session emphasizes the role of effective territorial planning in promoting climate-resilient urbanization by leveraging rural-urban linkages. It suggests that by considering the interconnectedness between rural and urban areas and implementing inclusive planning measures, we can create sustainable cities that are resilient to climate change while reducing disparities between rural and urban communities.

ABSTRACTS / RÉSUMÉS :

- **Urbanization trends according to urban infrastructure performance in Africa: bridging the gap through a data-driven approach**

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Africa is one of the fastest-growing regions in the globe in terms of its population. This continent is more and more accounting for most of the increment of the global urban population. Meeting the demand of this growing population in terms of urban infrastructures remains one of Africa's sustainable urban transition drawbacks. Urban infrastructures provides critical services that are essential for urban living. With this unprecedented urban growth, the need to track infrastructure performance with regards to urbanization is more pressing than ever. The study presents current African urbanization trends and the role of urban infrastructure development. The article reviews also the role of data-driven analysis and the importance of including Artificial Intelligence (AI) and big data in urban studies. Finally, the paper presents a temporal-evolution analysis of urban infrastructure development regarding urbanization in African territories. A clustering approach is proposed to determine selected African' regions evolution over the past few years with respect to a pre-defined categorization comprised of energy infrastructure, water and sanitation, transport, and Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) infrastructure based on indicators. This study has a twofold objective: the first one is to track evolution over time, which enables drawing hypotheses for eventual pathways of sustainable urban infrastructures development, and the second objective is to identify the most influential urban infrastructure in order to make informed decision-making.

- **Study of the impact of land artificialization on temperature increases: Case of 3 new towns in Morocco**

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With over 4.4 billion urban dwellers (World Bank, 2022), the world's population is predominantly urban. This preference for urban living, coupled with demographic growth, is behind this spatio-morphological transformation of the land, otherwise known as urbanization. In addition to raising temperatures and causing urban heat islands, this artificialization is having a significant effect on water supplies, air quality, and socioeconomic disparities. This paper emerges in response to the issue of rising temperatures caused by urbanization processes. The study's goal is to investigate how soil artificialization affects air temperatures in three new cities in Morocco that were created in accordance with various visions, including new town, green town, and industrial town. The air temperature network offered by ERA5 of the Copernicus mission will be used for this. On earlier efforts, these data have previously been verified in Morocco for accuracy. The process will involve

mapping the temperature distribution within new urban fabrics after superimposing air temperatures and land use for these three sorts of urban settlements. After comparing the various case studies, we'll provide recommendations for resilient and climate-friendly cities. These outcomes will only be relevant if we take into account the influence of base temperature between the wet and dry climates of the cities studied. The results obtained from this comparison work confirm the hypotheses, with those cities that were intended to be green cities recording the fewest temperature differences because of land artificialization. They confirm the need to promote a Climate-Resilient Urbanization through Effective Territorial Planning.

- **Urban-Digital-Twins for Territorial Resilience**

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According to The World Bank, 56% of the world's population live in cities. This trend is set to continue, with the urban population more than doubling by 2050. Faced with these challenges, decision-makers and planners need to rethink the way they design, build, and operate urban and territorial strategies by embracing a comprehensive approach in order to reach genuine sustainable and resilient territorial development. The resilience concept lies chiefly on two major components to deal with spatial dynamics of territories. First, how to set a spatial approach that fathoms an integrative geo-spatial urban analysis, which reveals the intricate metabolic layers of a territory. Secondly, a trans-disciplinary strategy is crucial to grasp the multi-faceted territorial systems and reach a holistic mastering of territorial constructs ranging from economic, social, environmental and political complexities. Accordingly, recent technologies such as Urban-Digital-Twins (UDT) has ignited a new trend for cities urban management. This has shifted and will continue to shift the paradigm of urban/territorial planning that would closely assess the performance of sustainable cities by exploring various complex city-related data into 3D digital visualization model, including both static and dynamic attributes and so providing city planners with a crispy reality-virtual vision of an entire city. Nevertheless, a key question ought to be raised: How far UDTs can be explored to augment the evaluation and the monitoring of territorial performance? The present paper brings, henceforth, a deep analysis of the exploration of UDTs in observing and boosting territorial resilience. In addition, its purpose is to analyze the requirements of urban resilience and then investigate the potential of CDTs in advancing their analysis and then managing them within integrated senarii of territorial planning. Subsequently, a research agenda is to be set so that to highlight and push research advancement in how to apply UDTs in mastering both the

understanding of territorial intricacies and the potential of planning practices based on a well-informed process.

- **Transformative Impacts of Strategic Infrastructure Developments on Construction and their Socio-Economic and Cultural Resilience: A Case Study of Benguerir City**

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This paper presents a comprehensive analysis of the transformative impacts of strategic infrastructure investments in Benguerir city, namely the Green City and Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, on citizens' construction habits and the economic, cultural and socio-environmental impacts that entail from the newly built assets across the city. We explore the changes in construction trends and behaviours before and after the creation of these key infrastructures. Our research investigates how the introduction of new infrastructure stimulates private construction investment in both residential and commercial sectors, creating opportunities for the citizens to capitalize on these developments. By exploring the shifting dynamics of construction trends, we reveal the differentiated effects of capital infrastructure investments, unveiling the nuances of their influence on the built environment. Additionally, we assess the socio-environmental implications of these new constructions, particularly in terms of resource use. Through a nuanced understanding of these relationships, this research aims to shed light on how strategic infrastructure investments in Benguerir have redefined construction habits, leading to new building assets, new resource flows and new cultural dynamics. These findings contribute valuable insights for urban planners, policymakers, and stakeholders seeking to foster sustainable development, economic prosperity, and climate resilience in rapidly transforming urban contexts.

SPECIAL PANEL C / PANNEAU SPÉCIAL C

Building Sustainable Cities / Construire des villes durables

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Special Panel C Description: With the advent of challenges such as climate change, resource depletion, and population growth, it has become crucial to build sustainable cities to mitigate environmental impacts and ensure the well-being of residents. This special panel aims to discuss numerous ways in which building sustainable cities can be achieved by examining different examples and exploring the issue from various perspectives through five sessions. Session one will explore industrial parks in China and their various links. Understanding industrial parks in China will serve as a reference for industrial parks in Africa, facilitating their integration into the urban landscape and enhancing their synergy with African cities. This session aims to analyze the recent economic and urban developments taking place in Ethiopia through its policies and its link with China. In particular, this session will bring light to the “The Belt and Road” and its impact on Ethiopian growth, evident with the joint development of 25 industrial parks between China and Ethiopia. Session two will focus on carbon cities and greening the Belt and Road. This session will cover the use of machine learning techniques in analyzing the relationship between carbon emission intensity in urban public land and various spatial planning features in two districts of Hangzhou, showing the importance of new machine learning techniques in reducing carbon emissions. The inequity of inter-provincial carbon trade between 30 Chinese provinces will also be explored, alongside the opportunities and challenges Chinese new energy vehicles such as BYD faces in international expansion. Session three will involve the cascading risks and ecological environments. Using China's Ecological Redline will be used as a case study, this session will discuss rhetoric and discourses of sustainability. The cascading effect will be investigated through investigating the delicate relationship between energy utilization and trade with a focus on China's interprovincial trade, emphasizing the urgency of solving regional energy supply security and mitigating risks within energy systems. Lastly, this session will study the ecological impact of major railroad projects in China and propose an ecological health evaluation index system along railroad projects based on the PSR model. Session four will look into Green Spaces and Green Practice by focusing on the challenges and opportunities that business models face in financing, creating, and maintaining urban green spaces in Africa. Additionally, it will analyze Shanghai Center's innovation in the field of green construction. Lastly, the case study of Zoucheng County, China will be presented to bring forth insight on jobs-housing spatial relationship of county migrant workers. Session five will view urban development under sociopolitical context. Factors influencing collective action in urban areas will also be studied using social identity theory, while the impact of project delivery methods on the sustainability of social capital projects, with a

emphasis on Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria will be discussed alongside public-private partnerships in Canada's social infrastructure sectors through case studies.

ABSTRACTS / RÉSUMÉS :

- **Interconnection of Planning Standards between China and Ethiopia: An Example of the Master Plan of Ethiopia Eastern Industrial Park**

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China and Ethiopia have been cooperating economically for more than 50 years. Since the "Belt and Road" initiative was proposed, China and Ethiopia have jointly built 25 industrial parks, which have driven economic and industrial cooperation, social and cultural exchanges, and technology and knowledge connectivity. Among them, the cooperation in industrial park planning practices has driven the interconnection of planning technologies between the two countries. Taking the master plan of Eastern Industrial Park as an example, the research discusses the interconnection of China-Ethiopia planning standards from the perspective of the main actors involved in the preparation of the plan. By sorting out the basic situation, various actors and environment of the case, the research analyzes the organizational model of the actor network, explores how each actor influences the linkage of different content planning standards, and discusses the actors, interests and coordination mechanisms in the planning process of the Ethiopian cooperative industrial park in China. On this basis, experiences and lessons learned are summarized to provide insights for promoting the interconnection of China-Ethiopia planning standards.

- **Early warning of ecological health posture along major railroad projects**

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As an important part of China's transportation network, the ecological environment along the route is inevitably damaged by the construction of major railroad projects, and the early warning of ecological health posture caused by ecological damage is a necessary link to achieve benign ecological governance. To address the issue of how to carry out situational early warning of ecological health along major railroad projects, this study proposes an ecological health evaluation index system along railroad projects based on the PSR model, and further establishes a major railroad project ecological health situational early warning model using system dynamics theory with ecology, environment and resources as the main lines, and carries out simulation modeling of ecological health along the line. The empirical results of the railroad project show that: (1) the increase of construction land will burden the natural ecology of the region, and the implementation of ecological protection can only make the ecological damage shrink continuously; (2) the construction of major railroad projects has caused pollution to the regional water environment, and the environmental treatment should be combined with local policies throughout the construction process; (3) driven by the economic development, the energy as well as water resources in the construction area driven by economic development, the pressure on the supply of energy and water resources in the construction area is also increasing, and the rational use of resources to achieve sustainable development. The early warning evaluation model proposed in this paper enriches the prediction and evaluation tools and methods for ecological management of major railroads, and can provide specific preventive management tools for ecological civilization construction along major construction projects.

- **Research on the progress of China's new energy vehicles going abroad under the background of Greening the Belt and Road**

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The Belt and Road is not only a road to economic prosperity, but also a road to green development. It breaks the dilemma of developing countries' lack of voice in global environmental governance. With beneficial policies, technology and capacity transformation and upgrading, the new energy vehicles in China, which cover green products and green technology, have rapid development. BYD's global sales of new energy vehicles topped 1,868,500 units in 2022. This paper will take the Green Belt and Road as the background to explore the opportunities and challenges faced by Chinese new energy vehicles represented by BYD in the process of going abroad. Also, based on ESG perspective to compare and analyze the development paths and strategies of BYD and Tesla and explore the factors which affecting the high-quality development of new energy vehicles and how to balance the relationship between taking corporate social responsibility and maintaining high-quality development.

- **Investigating the emergence mechanism of resident collective action: Case from Chinese Communities**

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As urbanization continues, more and more people are choosing to live in cities, thereby resulting in collective action occurring from time to time that has a negative impact on the sustainability of society. Therefore, it is crucial to investigate the factors that generate collective action and the mechanisms that emerge. To this end, this study uses social identity theory as a theoretical basis to analyze individual state change and behavior propagation explores the factors that influence collective action. On this basis, a SIMCA-SIR hybrid model of collective action is proposed to reveal the emergent mechanism of collective action. The modelling approach of ABM was used to simulate the emergence of collective action with the help of Netlogo software, and a case in China was selected to verify the validity of the model. This study identifies group identity, group efficacy, group emotion behavior propagation and the leaders as the main factors in collective action generation, and the networks formed by behavioral propagation as predictors of collective action generation. Self-management, communication, negotiation, and government intervention are all effective measures to address these issues. The novelty proposed of this paper is the SIMCA-SIR hybrid model of collective action and the first incorporation of ABM simulation modelling approach into the study of collective action.

- **Exploring Rhetoric and Discourses of Sustainability: A Discussion on Theories of Environmental Limits**

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The theoretical discussion about environmental limits was officially addressed in a report commissioned by the Club of Rome as early as 1972: *The Limits to Growth*. The report has since then triggered a long-standing debate among Western societies on whether there are limits to the availability of environmental resources. With the pressing ecological crisis, the increasing acknowledgment of environmental limits has been successfully destabilizing the prevailing belief in the unsustainable model of economic growth. The measurement of the economic outcomes is turning away from numbers to human welfare, which has boosted more specific and qualifiable theoretical guidance such as *Planetary Boundaries* (Rockström, 2009). The theorization of environmental limits highlights alternative growth models emphasizing equitable and sustainable development beyond GDP and provides useful frameworks in guiding developing countries to find pathways to sustainable development that balance economic growth with environmental stewardship. However, there are concerns about the inclusion of developing countries in shaping the sustainability discourses, given the disparity in influence, resources, and representation between wealthier nations and developing countries. This paper discusses rhetoric and discourses of sustainability, focusing on the theorization of environmental limits and providing a comparative analysis including China's Ecological Redline initiative. It argues for a necessity to examine the discursive framing and conceptualization of solutions and practices that emerge within specific governmental contexts or can be leveraged from a variety of ideological standpoints, in contrast to uncritically applying them across circumstances which could lead to unintended consequences, such as the inadvertent reinforcement of existing inequalities and injustices.

- **Sustainable business models in urban green space management in Africa: practices, challenges, and opportunities**

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Urban Green Spaces using sustainable business models are essential for carbon-neutral cities. Yet, there is no comprehensive evidence of the usage of sustainable business models in managing urban parks in Africa. This paper seeks to fill this gap by reviewing academic and grey literature to map, visualize, and explain the prevailing sustainable business models for financing, creating, and maintaining UGS on the continent. The results would summarize current practices and challenges and highlight opportunities for business model innovation in UGS governance in Africa.

- **Selecting Project Delivery Method for Sustainable Social Capital Projects using AHP**

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Social capital projects significantly contribute to sustainability by fostering inclusive communities, addressing social inequalities, and enhancing the quality of life. The project delivery method selected for this class of projects has a huge impact on the project's long-term success, sustainability outcomes, and impact. Environmental, Social, and Governance criteria are a critical innovation in assessing project sustainability performance and the consideration of such sustainability criteria in implementing projects has delivered sustainability objectives and generated significant financial profitability by mitigating risk and increasing benefits for all stakeholders. This paper investigates project delivery methods and their screening criteria, including selection cutoff points. It also looks at case studies of public-private partnership projects in Canada's social infrastructure sectors to demonstrate the benefits and challenges of PPPs over traditional models. To better understand the sustainability goals of social capital projects in Canada, the paper examines key sustainable performance indicators such as LEED certification and community benefit agreements. Further, it investigates the various PDM selection models used by Canadian provinces and proposes a new sustainability selection model that would allow decision-makers to evaluate and rank different PDMs based on their sustainability performance. Likewise, the paper will identify and compile a set of ESG screening criteria tailored specifically to the Canadian context, considering the country's unique environmental, social, and governance challenges. The findings of this paper make it a solid reference point for the African context to evaluate possibilities of incorporating ESG performance measures that are context-specific in pursuit of sustainable African cities.

- **The Digital Green Practice of “Top Leader Project”: Inspiration from Shanghai Center**

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When the digital economy rises to China's strategy, green digital construction becomes increasingly important. As a "top leader" project, ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) is highly consistent with China's new development concept and "double carbon" goal, as well as a powerful tool for construction enterprises to achieve sustainable development. How to carry out the top-level design of strategy, process and supervision in the digital green and low-carbon transformation of construction enterprises? How to break down the barriers within the enterprise and overcome the obstacles of collaboration? Shanghai Center, the first tallest building in China, is a skyscraper that provided the solution. With the goal of green construction, Shanghai Center has innovated and practiced the concepts of informatization, industrialization, data and intelligence. Based on the forward-looking thinking of the senior leadership of Shanghai Center, this paper traces the concept and effectiveness of the digital construction of Shanghai Center from the perspectives of ESG. Environmental optimization, community friendliness and management coordination reflect the harmonious symbiosis of digital empowerment, effectively promote the construction of Shanghai smart city, and bring inspiration for the iterative update of digital Chinese construction enterprises' system to further improve quality and efficiency. Green low-carbon, digital and intelligent is the future development trend of the construction industry, which will promote China's transformation from a big infrastructure country to a powerful infrastructure country. The "first leader project" of Shanghai Center is driving the sustained and steady growth of Chinese construction enterprises which will have positive influence along the Belt and Road.

- **Multi-scale link and integration of industrial parks in China and its reference to industrial parks in Africa**

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Although China's industrial parks have clear management boundaries and special administrative management institutions, they are not a closed operating platform, but an open economic space closely linked with the outside. According to its economic and social connection, industry-city relation and employment-residence relation, the links of China's industrial parks can be divided into global and regional links with the larger outside, links with the city where it is located, and links with the functions and space of production and living inside the park. Links at different scales vary in ways and connotations. The industrial parks flow and connect with the global and regional area mainly from economic and industrial perspectives and interact with the city where they are located in both economic industrial relations and social life. Within the park, the links mainly focus on production, housing, public services and employment-residence relation. These functional links and the integration of elements form the driving force for the development of China's industrial parks and amplify the radiation driving effect of their development. The experience of China's industrial parks in promoting multi-scale link and integration can provide certain reference for the opening up of industrial parks and their integration with the city in Africa. This project is Supported by the Key Project of the National Social Science Foundation of China (No.22AZD052).

- **Integrating Machine Learning and Multi-Objective Land Use Optimization to Achieve Net-Zero Carbon Cities**

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Climate change poses a significant global challenge, necessitating the de-carbonization of urban areas as a crucial strategy for combatting its effects. While multi-objective land use optimization models have been utilized to allocate land resources for carbon emission reduction, they often overlook the spatial heterogeneity of emissions within urban built-up areas. This study investigates the relationship between carbon emission intensity of urban public land and various spatial planning features, leveraging machine learning techniques. Focusing on two districts in Hangzhou, we identify floor area ratio (FAR) as a key feature influencing carbon emission intensity, while land use type, building density, and building shape coefficient also play significant roles. Additionally, we develop a multi-objective land use optimization model using NSGAI to unveil the connection between optimized land use and reduced carbon emissions. By integrating objectives of maximizing economic benefit, land use compactness, and minimizing net carbon emissions along with constraint conditions, the model yields a set of Pareto optimal solutions. Further, TOPSIS method is employed to select the comprehensive optimal land use scheme from the feasible solutions. The study's findings underscore the effectiveness of machine learning-

guided land use reclassification in identifying key features that impact carbon emission intensity. Ultimately, multi-objective land use optimization presents a promising approach to pave the way towards achieving net-zero carbon cities.

- **Equity implications of embodied carbon transfers and economic-employment spillovers in China's inter-provincial trade**

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Embodied carbon transfers in interprovincial trade and their economic-employment spillover effects are the reference benchmark for low-carbon economic transition and equity management. Surprisingly, few studies have focused on the intrinsic relationship between embodied carbon, embodied GDP, and embodied employment in interprovincial trade and its equity implications. Based on multi-regional input-output tables for 2012 and 2017, our study of inter-provincial trade in 30 Chinese provinces shows that: (1) net outflows of embodied carbon were concentrated in the Beijing-Tianjin region and the eastern and southern coastal regions, while net inflows were in the central and northwestern regions; (2) embodied carbon, GDP, and employment were characterized by nearby transfer, complementary energy economy, and asymmetric transfers in and out; and (3) the internal relationship between net transfers of embodied carbon, GDP, and employment suggests that western provinces, which rely heavily on traditional energy and heavy chemical industries, gain a competitive disadvantage. To mitigate the inequity of inter-provincial carbon trade, top-down climate goals must be aligned with bottom-up socio-economic incentives to achieve balanced regional development and improved public welfare.

- **Analysis of Spatio-Temporal Patterns and Cascading Risks of Embodied Energy Flows in China**

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The intricate relationship between energy utilization and trade presents challenges in the context of energy security and sustainable energy management. This research has established an embodied energy network specific to China's interprovincial trade, utilizing data from China's multiregional input-output tables for 2012 and 2017. We employed complex network analysis to identify pivotal nodes, major energy flows, and their pathways within the embodied energy network. Subsequently, we utilized a cascade failure model to simulate the effects of the removal of critical nodes within the network. The results indicate a concentration of a significant proportion of energy flows within a limited number of provinces and sectors. Within this provincial-sectoral embodied energy network, approximately 50 percent of the connections facilitate 90 percent of the energy flows. Sectors with substantial influence, significant intermediary capacity, and pronounced centrality assume pivotal roles within the network. As a consequence of cascading effects, a supply crisis in a crucial province or sector within the network can swiftly disseminate and impact the integrity of the entire embodied energy network. This study not only contributes to ensuring the security of regional energy supply but also offers fresh insights for mitigating and addressing cascading risks within energy systems.

- **Research on the Jobs-Housing Spatial Relationship of County Migrant Workers: A Case study of Zoucheng County, China**

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Based on the questionnaire data released in Zoucheng, China, migrant workers were divided into type I (living in urban areas) and type II (living in rural areas) migrant workers. The "objective-subjective" dual index system and logistic regression model was established to explore the influencing factors of the jobs-housing spatial relationship of different types of migrant workers from two aspects of individual socio-economic characteristics and environmental-psychological attributes. Findings: Firstly, the jobs-housing balance level of type I migrant workers is higher than that of type II migrant workers. Secondly, family attributes have the most significant influence on the jobs-housing spatial relationship of type I migrant workers, while economic attributes have the most remarkable effect on that of type II migrant workers. Thirdly, commuting modes and reasons of residence and employment all have significant influences on the jobs-housing spatial relationship of the two types of migrant workers.

- **Evolution of Ethiopia's national development policy since 2000: from SDPRP to GTP II**

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National development policy has played an important leading role in a state's social and economic development. Since 2000, Ethiopia has successively promulgated four national development policies, Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program (SDPRP, 2002-2004), A Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP, 2005-2009), Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP 1, 2010-2014), Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II, 2015-2019). As Ethiopia's "five-year plan", these four documents are the primary policy leading the economic development of Ethiopia. Their strategic significance has been verified in the process of rapid economic development since 2000. To understand the evolution of Ethiopia's national development

policies, we made a comparative analysis of four documents from four dimensions: policy background, key development sector, policy framework and implementation mechanism. It was found that the policy background is in line with Ethiopia's social and economic development, the policy core has changed from poverty reduction to economic growth, the economic development has gradually shifted from agriculture as the center to the diversified mode of agriculture, industry, trade, etc., and the focus of spatial construction has also shifted from rural areas to regional and urban areas with emphasis on urban-rural linkages. The monitoring and evaluation system at the national level ensures the implementation of policies, but the lack of corresponding policies, monitoring and evaluation systems at the local level limits the downward transmission and implementation effectiveness of national development policies. With reference to China's "five-year plan", we put forward suggestions on strengthening policy continuity, improving policy system and capacity building. Supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No.52078115).

SPECIAL PANEL D / PANNEAU SPÉCIAL D

The Spatial Development and Sustainable Urbanization in Iranian City Planning Le développement spatial et l'urbanisation durable dans la planification urbaine iranienne

Organizers / Organisateurs:

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Special Panel D Description: Exploring Urban Sustainability and Development" chaired by Dr. Zohreh Fanni of Shahid Beheshti University, Iran, and moderated by Dr. Navid Mashhadi Moghadam from the University of Ottawa, Canada. This panel will dissect the facets of urban sustainability and traditional market influence in Tehran's growth. It will continue to challenge the status quo by examining innovations in urban resilience and strategic development in Iranian cities, such as Chabahar. Insights into urban governance and the organization of informal settlements will culminate with scenario planning for Urmia city and the evolution of participatory planning in Iran. The panel unfolds at 5:30PM Tehran, 5:00PM Nairobi, 9:00AM Ottawa, 10:00PM Beijing.

ABSTRACTS / RÉSUMÉS :

- **Analyzing climate resilience and urban sustainability using ANP Case study: District 12 of Tehran**

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Globally, climate change is occurring much faster than expected and its adverse effects are observed, especially in Iranian cities, which are severely exposed to climate change challenges. A major strategy for dealing with climate change and crises is enhancing urban resilience. As a result, cities will become more sustainable and more prepared to respond to and recover from risks. This paper aims to investigate climate resilience and urban sustainability in District 12 of Tehran. In order to collect criteria for urban resilience, document studies and interviews were conducted first. In total, 15 criteria were evaluated in five components, including environmental, social, economic, institutional, and infrastructure. Based on the Delphi method, these criteria were scored by experts. In the next step, the ANP method was used to prioritize and weight them. Their results were then used to inform decision-making. Based on the findings, income and job type of the residents of the 12th district of Tehran are the most critical criteria for enhancing climate resilience. Also, the research shows that by increasing some facilities such as urban green space, traffic management, cooperation between the government and local institutions, it improves the climate resilience of the study area in Tehran. These improvements can reduce air pollution, heat-related illnesses, energy demand and emissions, improve air quality, and contribute to other environmental benefits. Furthermore, they may be able to reduce Tehran's negative effects caused by climate change.

Keywords: Climate, Resiliency, Sustainability, City, Tehran.

• **Features and Challenges of Organizing and Empowering Informal Settlements in Iran**

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Informal settlements in cities of Iran and the world, as a threat to sustainable development, have been a part of environmental degradation and social tensions. The study of these settlements shows that governments have moved from policies of their removal or eradication to policies and programs for presentation, empowerment, and participation. This change was driven by the recognition of the attitude that informal settlements are not a problem, but rather a socially stimulated solution in situations where formal housing markets cannot meet their demand. In Iran, despite efforts to curb the growth of informal settlements, they are constantly expanding and the evaluations show its operational failures. Understanding the informal development of the city and its management plans is therefore key to future success in sustainable urban development. The present research method is descriptive-analytical, to identify the causes of formation and expansion of these settlements and the challenges facing Iran's plans and policies to reduce and empower informal settlements. The results of the research, while clarifying the challenges and weaknesses of the executive, can lead to solutions to improve the quality level of these settlements in Iran and other similar countries.

- **Spatial Development and the Role of Phased Development-Oriented Planning in Addressing Inequalities; A Case Study: Chabahar, Iran**

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In developing countries, regional spatial development often leads to unintended side effects, such as an influx of rural-to-urban migration and the subsequent expansion of informal settlements in cities, resulting in social, economic, and spatial inequalities. This study focuses on Chabahar, a city in Sistan and Baluchestan Province of Iran, which has experienced the impacts of large-scale regional spatial development, including the proliferation of informal settlements in its surrounding villages and the associated negative secondary effects. To address spatial inequalities, particularly in the informal settlements adjacent to Chabahar, a systematic and phased development-oriented planning process is evaluated as a solution for achieving sustainable development and effective utility for land management. Using the Delphi method, spatially balanced development criteria and indicators are weighted. Additionally, hierarchical analytical analysis, supported by the EXPERT CHOICE software, prioritizes and weights environmental compatibility indicators for integration into Geographic Information Systems (GIS) modeling. This research aims to provide a suitable framework for regional spatial development, with a specific focus on informal settlements. By evaluating land management capabilities and environmental compatibility using GIS software, the

study proposes necessary land reforms to policymakers, planners, and researchers involved in Chabahar's spatial development and related fields.

Keywords: City, Inequality, Integrated planning, Land use, Spatial development.

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Informal settlements in cities of Iran and the world, as a threat to sustainable development, have been a part of environmental degradation and social tensions. The study of these settlements shows that governments have moved from policies of their removal or eradication to policies and programs for presentation, empowerment, and participation. This change was driven by the recognition of the attitude that informal settlements are not a problem, but rather a socially stimulated solution in situations where formal housing markets cannot meet their demand. In Iran, despite efforts to curb the growth of informal settlements, they are constantly expanding, and the evaluations show its operational failures. Understanding the informal development of the city and its management plans is therefore key to future success in sustainable urban development. The present research method is descriptive-analytical, to identify the causes of formation and expansion of these settlements and the challenges facing Iran's plans and policies to reduce and empower informal settlements. The results of the research, while clarifying the challenges and weaknesses of the executive, can lead to solutions to improve the quality level of these settlements in Iran and other similar countries.

Keywords: Informal Settlement, Empowerment, Policy, Housing, Iran

- **Scenario planning for foresight of good urban governance Case study: Urmia city in Iran**

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Urban management must adapt to changing lifestyle patterns which is done with rapid changes, adaptability to current developments and preparation for future developments. As a result, cities can only manage themselves through democracy, which requires good urban governance. The purpose of this research is to examine possible scenarios for good governance in Urmia. this research is applied. It is a combination of documentary and survey methods, and it is exploratory based on prospective analysis. Snowball sampling was used to select 35 urban planners, city managers, and researchers (22 managers, experts, and 13 researchers). Data was collected using the Delphi method, and scenarios were developed using Scenario Wizard software. For the future of good governance in Urmia city, 36864 possible scenarios were extracted. Three scenarios show strong compatibility, two of them are favorable, and one is pessimistic and critical. Furthermore, 589 scenarios are poorly compatible and 40 are incompatible. There is a lack of social justice in the provision of services in Urmia's urban areas by urban management institutions. A major challenge in this city is the inadequacy of resources and facilities allocated in different parts of the city which as a result of the different political powers in each region. Areas connected to powerful political and party-ethnic currents receive more facilities, services, and resources, as well as Politics also affect urban management organizations. Based on the research, city management organizations and decision makers can solve Urmia's problems by following the methodological guidelines of good urban governance.

Key words: urban foresight, good governance, scenario planning, Urmia

- **Achieving Tactical Urbanism during COVID-19: Transforming Underutilized Spaces into Vibrant Urban Areas**

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The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed a complex web of crises affecting public health, economics, society, and the environment. This article centers on the urgent need for tactical urbanism initiatives aimed at transforming underutilized spaces into dynamic urban areas during the pandemic. It seeks to uncover the motivations behind these initiatives and their significance, particularly in addressing COVID-19's multifaceted challenges. This research dives into understanding why people turned to tactical urbanism during the pandemic. By analyzing case studies and regions, the study examines how tactical urbanism can enhance community resilience. The research explores the motivations and drivers of these initiatives, focusing on the intent behind transforming underutilized spaces into vibrant urban areas. The methodology employed in this study involves a comprehensive literature review, drawing on urban planning, community engagement, and tactical urbanism principles. This is followed by a qualitative research component that includes interviews, surveys, and observational studies. This is to gain insights into the motivations and reasons for engaging in tactical urbanism. The significance of this research is paramount in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. By investigating the motivations behind tactical urbanism, this study provides insights that can inform and inspire future initiatives. Community-driven, short-term interventions are essential in creating vibrant urban spaces, stimulating socialization, and promoting community wellbeing in times of crisis. In conclusion, this article investigates the motivations and drivers behind the engagement in tactical urbanism, particularly in transforming underutilized spaces into urban areas during the COVID-19 pandemic. The findings offer valuable insights that can guide urban planners, policymakers, and communities in developing strategies to adapt to the challenges posed by the pandemic. They can also be used to create more resilient and inclusive urban environments.

- **Urban Traditional Markets and Neighborhood Development: Evidences from Nematabad Neighborhood, Tehran, Iran**

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During the recent year's efforts have been intensified at the neighborhood level in the form of neighborhood development to achieve sustainable development. The above-mentioned efforts include a wide range of actions compatible with the neoliberal to radical community-oriented movements without success in a large number of cases. A third option appears to be proposed in eastern and Islamic cities under the title of traditional markets for a long time in order to realize development. Traditional markets have always been present in cities, especially Islamic ones as one of the critical elements with significant influence on their surroundings. The present study aims to assess the role of traditional markets in the sustainable neighborhood development by using the descriptive-analytical method and questionnaire. In addition, this study seeks to evaluate the Nematabad furniture market in order to identify whether traditional markets can be considered as the factors for local development or not. Based on the results, the Nematabad furniture market is regarded as a factor for the neighborhood development in the eastern part of its location, while no relationship is observed between the market and the western part. In fact, such markets can flourish the local residents' creativity and create a brand in this field.

Keywords: Traditional markets, development, neighborhood, Tehran

- **From the kingdom lash to participation: The tale of urban planning in Iran**

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This research discusses the duality of centralized/plural power in the urban planning of Iran. It takes centralized power (traditional) as the instrumental rationality and vertical planning, and multiplied power (Foucauldian) as the participative planning and communicative rationality. According to this notional framework, the research surveys urban planning in Iran since 1930, from its first activity regarding urban development to the utilization of citizen participation in 2001 for the renovation of unofficial dwellings. The main motivation for this paper is that while the participation of citizens is accepted in developed countries, in Iran, it is not transparent although the Iranian political system is considered democratic and it is expected that citizens' participation in urban planning area can easily be traced. This research narrates five episodes regarding urban planning activity in Iran in an attempt to demonstrate the essence of power in terms of aims, methods of provision, and approval of urban plans. Despite the political verbiage of municipal statesmen about the importance of citizen participation and the role of the people in determining their cities' future destiny, there is no evidence of participation in major urbanism plans. Instead, what governs the atmosphere of urban planning in Iran is materialist rationality and technocracy. Although in one case, small-scale participation occurs in all stages of planning, in general, people's voices are not heard in urban planning.

- **Features and Challenges of Organizing and Empowering Informal Settlements in Iran**

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Informal settlements in cities of Iran and the world, as a threat to sustainable development, have been a part of environmental degradation and social tensions. The study of these settlements shows that governments have moved from policies of their removal or eradication to policies and programs for presentation, empowerment, and participation. This change was driven by the recognition of the attitude that informal settlements are not a problem, but rather a socially stimulated solution in situations where formal housing markets cannot meet their demand. In Iran, despite efforts to curb the growth of informal settlements, they are constantly expanding, and the evaluations show its operational failures. Understanding the informal development of the city and its management plans is therefore key to future success in sustainable urban development. The present research method is descriptive-analytical, to identify the causes of formation and expansion of these settlements and the challenges facing Iran's plans and policies to reduce and empower informal settlements. The results of the research, while clarifying the challenges and weaknesses of the executive, can lead to solutions to improve the quality level of these settlements in Iran and other similar countries.

Keywords: Informal Settlement, Empowerment, Policy, Housing, Iran

- **From the kingdom lash to participation: The tale of urban planning in Iran**

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- **Spatial Development and the Role of Phased Development-Oriented Planning in Addressing Inequalities: A Case Study of Chabahar, Iran**

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In developing countries, regional spatial development often leads to unintended side effects, such as an influx of rural-to-urban migration and the subsequent expansion of informal settlements in cities, resulting in social, economic, and spatial inequalities. This study focuses on Chabahar, a city in Sistan and Baluchestan Province of Iran, which has experienced the impacts of large-scale regional spatial development, including the proliferation of informal settlements in its surrounding villages and the associated negative secondary effects. To address spatial inequalities, particularly

in the informal settlements adjacent to Chabahar, a systematic and phased development-oriented planning process is evaluated as a solution for achieving sustainable development and effective utility for land management. Using the Delphi method, spatially balanced development criteria and indicators are weighted. Additionally, hierarchical analytical analysis, supported by the EXPERT CHOICE software, prioritizes and weights environmental compatibility indicators for integration into Geographic Information Systems (GIS) modeling. This research aims to provide a suitable framework for regional spatial development, with a specific focus on informal settlements. By evaluating land management capabilities and environmental compatibility using GIS software, the study proposes necessary land reforms to policymakers, planners, and researchers involved in Chabahar's spatial development and related fields.

- **Searching for urban resilience in Tehran metropolitan**

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Urban resilience has been a solution to reduce human and natural origin damages for several decades in global studies. A substantial number of studies have addressed different aspects of resilience. Therefore, in the past few decades, resilience has been considered as a new paradigm among development organizations (including non-governmental and non-profit organizations) to survive in a turbulent and changing world. Tehran metropolitan evaluates due to high concentration of population and economic activities. In addition, this metropolitan has faced many challenges including inefficiency of the institutional environment, centralized and top-down management, climate change, worn out texture, land use change, high building density, lack of proper infrastructure development, improper distribution of green and open spaces. This paper aimed to analysis, Tehran metropolitan resilience based on physical, economic, social, environment and institutional dimensions. The research method is a mix method. For analyzing the institutional environment in relation to resilience, qualitative methods have been used, and for measuring vulnerability and resilience, quantitative methods have been employed. The results show that the resilience situation is low. In terms of infrastructure and physical structure, Tehran metropolis is highly vulnerable. Proximity to the earthquake faults, high density of buildings and population and low level of construction technology are the most important factors in reducing resilience. Ultimately, one of the main obstacles to increasing resilience is the impact of the political economy on the institutional environment.

Keyword: Urban Resilience, Tehran Metropolitan, Vulnerability, Institutional Environment

SPECIAL PANEL E / PANNEAU SPÉCIAL E

Habiter la ville caribéenne / Living in the Caribbean City

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Description du panneau spécial E : Généralement, pour « faire la ville » selon le modèle-ici désigné « urbanisme classique » -les opérations sont inscrites dans plusieurs cadres excluants forcément l'autoconstruction et l'auto-organisation sociale initiées par les habitants. Propagés d'abord en Europe, puis aux Etats-Unis, les éléments de cadrage correspondent à une vision politique cherchant à résoudre les questions posées par la mauvaise répartition et l'usage défectueux des ressources foncières, ainsi que par la distribution inutile des objets dans les espaces afin d'intégrer cohérence, efficacité et beauté dans l'habiter en commun. Les cadres réglementaires, organisationnels et institutionnels étaient en première position dans les premières vagues de l'urbanisation. Servant encore de référence à de nombreux projets urbains, ces idées d'ordre et de beauté guident les opérations institutionnelles dites formelles. Or nous observons qu'à partir de l'évolution des quartiers précaires et des bidonvilles, notamment dans les pays du Sud et les sociétés postcoloniales (Haïti, Pérou, Brésil, Venezuela, Colombie, Mexique, Cameroun), une manière de « faire la ville » met au cœur de la fabrication le système de l'auto-construction et de l'auto-organisation sociale. A la place de l'« urbanisme informel », cette table ronde propose comme objectif principal de travailler sur un modèle qui promeut le terme d'« urbanisme créole » en référence à la « créolité contre l'enferment » pour reprendre Confiant. Il s'agira de construire un modèle à partir des modalités de « faire la ville » observées dans les sociétés postcoloniales où des villes sont créées à partir des pratiques et usages initiés par les habitants sur des espaces délaissés et, in fine par la régularisation des bidonvilles et/ou des quartiers autoconstruits.

RÉSUMÉS / ABSTRACTS:

- **Aménager la ville par le bas. Les quartiers précaires de Port-au-Prince (Haïti)**

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Les modalités d'accès alternatifs aux services de l'eau et de l'électricité dans les quartiers précaire de Port-au-Prince. L'aménagement de la ville par le bas. Les mutations qu'a connu la région métropolitaine de Port-au-Prince s'accompagne d'un ensemble de défis. Un déclin de services urbains dû à l'inadéquation entre l'offre et la demande. En matière de la gestion des déchets selon les constats de Anie Bras (2010) a démontré comment les ménages utilisent des moyens alternatifs pour s'en débarrasser. À Canaan les habitants payent plus cher que la moyenne pour avoir accès aux services de l'eau et de l'électricité hors réseau (Prince, 2021).

Ces derniers font partie des caractéristiques de l'espace urbain. Dans les pays en développement la disparité entre urbain et rural est considérable, on constate une concentration des ressources et des services dans quelques villes. Il y va des services essentiels (eau, électricité, santé ...) aux services d'accessoires (loisir, information). Les services urbains sont des biens communs, ils permettent la vie en ville et mobilisent des ressources communes (Cabrera & Teller, 2021). Pourtant, l'accès à ces services constitue un problème majeur en Haïti. En absence des réseaux publics ou privés, les ménages mettent en place des stratégies afin d'y accéder (Goulet, 2006). Ils créent des dispositifs alternatifs qui contribuent à fur et à mesure à l'aménagement de l'urbain dans leur invention du quotidien (De Certeau, 1980) à travers des actions banales et peu visible. Cet article vise à répondre à la question suivante : quelles sont les modalités d'accès alternatifs aux services de l'eau et de l'électricité dans les quartiers précaires de Port-au-Prince ?

- **La ville refuge dans les Antilles françaises (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Saint-Martin) : entre désintérêt, violences et recomposition**

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Le quotidien des îles des Petites Antilles ne se réduit pas aux paysages et ambiances de cartes postales touristiques. Dans ces îles, les populations locales, notamment les jeunes adultes, sont particulièrement marquées par le chômage, des petits emplois précaires, des *jobs* à la journée, un coût de la vie très élevé. L'accès au logement est un réel défi. L'immigration est souvent la seule issue dans ces territoires dominés par la logique séculaire d'une l'économie de plantation. Entre les concentrations touristiques installées sur les plus beaux secteurs littoraux et les étendues agricoles gaspillées au profit d'une agriculture d'un autre temps (à l'instar des plantations de bananes qui perdurent grâce aux subventions), les centres urbains des villes capitales constituent des espaces refuges. Ces villes délaissées par les classes supérieures et moyennes deviennent des espaces refuges pour les populations les plus vulnérables (pauvres, âgées, étrangères). Ces territoires urbains s'étendent sur leurs périphéries avec des multiples formes d'établissements humains, souvent mal structurés, auto-construits, toujours plus denses. Ces territoires urbains sont le creuset d'une entité caribéenne en construction, entre économie informelle, économie illicite et recomposition d'un vivre-ensemble caribéen.

- **Eau et climat dans le contexte de la précarité urbaine : quelles stratégies d'adaptation climatique à Canaan (Haïti) ?**

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La ville, écosystème complexe, est à la fois territoire et population, cadre matériel et unité de vie collective, configuration d'objets physiques et nœuds de relations entre sujets sociaux. Elle évolue au sein d'un environnement naturel dont les compartiments interagissent en permanence entre eux, mais également avec l'eau, l'air, le sol. Prises dans le contexte de l'accroissement de la population urbaine, de l'urbanisation accélérée et de l'étalement urbain, ces interactions sous-tendent au niveau du territoire urbain, une augmentation des températures, une réduction de la vitesse du vent, une modification de la pluviométrie, pour ne citer que ces exemples. Dans la complexité organisationnelle des systèmes urbains, caractérisés par une densité d'infrastructures et de biens matériels, une forte concentration de populations semble contribuer à une augmentation de la vulnérabilité des entités urbaines face aux aléas climatiques. En Haïti, les événements climatiques détruisent les systèmes de production primaire et impactent la vie des habitants et de leurs biens. Les déséquilibres générés par les phénomènes climatiques extrêmes engendrent des déplacés climatiques qui, au niveau de l'espace urbain de Port-au-Prince, densifient le développement des quartiers précaires. Dans le tissu urbain, ces établissements humains sont dépourvus d'espaces verts, de services de base, comme l'approvisionnement en eau potable et l'assainissement. La problématique des impacts liés aux aléas climatiques dans les espaces urbains précaires de Port-au-Prince conduit à un questionnement théorique sur la prise en considération des stratégies d'adaptation aux changements globaux et de rénovation urbaine des quartiers précaires. Par quel moyen peut-on préserver des conditions favorables en ville dans un monde qui se réchauffe et s'assèche ? L'objectif de ce travail est d'identifier les variables permettant d'approcher le binôme "Eau-Climat" dans le contexte de la précarité urbaine de Canaan.

- **GEOTECHMAP : un outil d'aide à la décision dans le domaine de la géotechnique en Haïti**

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Pendant longtemps, les constructions particulières réalisées en Haïti n'ont jamais été systématiquement précédées d'études géotechniques. Les conséquences du tremblement de terre

du 12 janvier 2010 ainsi que certains dégâts liés au sol (glissements de terrain, tassement différentiel, etc...) sont en train de faire changer ces comportements. Les demandes d'études et/ou de conseils géotechniques par les constructeurs se systématisent. Les bureaux d'études géotechniques se multiplient. Le LNBTP (depuis 1974) et d'autres bureaux privés s'installent (GEOTECHSOL, SICOD, INSOLFOR, etc...) et récoltent des données géotechniques dans le cadre de projets concrets (routes, ponts, bâtiments etc...). Parallèlement, d'autres recherches en géotechniques produisent des résultats. L'URGéo a réalisé des cartes géotechniques dans les zones habitables de Port-au-Prince et à Fonds-Parisien. Le LNBTP a réalisé le microzonage de certaines grandes villes du pays (P-au-P, Cap-Haïtien...). Cependant, dans un pays à faibles ressources et qui est confronté à un fort aléa sismique, on remarque que ces données ne sont pas vraiment exploitées quand leur existence n'est pas tout simplement ignorée. Le projet GEOTECHMAP se propose de rassembler les données géotechniques et géophysiques qui existent sur le territoire national et les rendre accessibles gratuitement en un même lieu à travers un portail internet. Cela permettra une meilleure diffusion des résultats existants et une valorisation des travaux qui ont coûté beaucoup d'argent au pays. Ces données pourraient être utilisées par différents publics : des constructeurs, des planificateurs urbains pour la prévention de catastrophes liées au sol, des banquiers ou assureurs, des étudiants et des professeurs en architecture, génie civil, etc... et aussi par des chercheurs comme intrants pour des travaux en sismologie par exemple (utilisation des MASW dans la mise à jour de la carte d'aléa sismique en Haïti). Il est important de préciser que GEOTECHMAP est un outil d'aide à la décision et non pas un outil de prise de décision. L'outil est conçu pour faciliter l'accès aux données existantes, mais ne remplace en aucun cas les services rendus par les entreprises géotechniques. Il doit permettre des gains de temps en termes de planification et de mieux préciser les études géotechniques supplémentaires à réaliser pour chaque projet.

- **Lois et règlements d'urbanisme en Haïti : les incidences dans un contexte de passage d'une population à majorité rurale à une majorité urbaine**

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Haïti est passée d'une dominante rurale, à une dominante urbaine sur 60 ans. En 1950, au premier recensement général, le taux d'urbanisation était de 12.2 %. Ce basculement s'est fait avant 2010. Actuellement ce taux se situe autour de 60 %. Cette explosion démographique s'est traduite par un fort étalement urbain et la multiplication des bidonvilles. Par ailleurs, la production de terrain à bâtir s'est faite formellement et informellement. Et, dans ce dernier cas, souvent, sur des territoires à risques. La première loi relative à l'établissement de rues et leur ouverture à la circulation et

celle règlementant le mode de construction dans les villes datent des années 1920 ; quand les villes ont commencées à se développer hors des trames coloniales. Par la suite, en 1937, sera publié un décret plus complet établissant des règles relatives à l'habitation et l'aménagement des villes. Ce décret sera republié en 1963 avec de légères modifications sous forme de loi. Cette dernière est, en fait, la principale en matière d'urbanisme et construction. Un décret sur les lotissements la complètera en 1982. La mise en application de cette législation relève principalement du ministère des travaux publics (MTPTC) et des mairies. Dans les faits, cette législation est partiellement appliquée. Mal diffusée, son contenu n'est pas bien connu. L'outil de planification urbaine qui s'y trouve, le PAEEv, est utilisé depuis moins de 10 ans. Comment corriger cette situation ? La publication de nouvelles lois risquant d'être bloquée au Parlement, l'alternative reste l'application intégrale de la législation existante.

- **La valorisation des milieux humides dans un quartier : l'exemple des mares à Schoelcher**

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Les milieux humides se caractérisent par leur grande diversité (marais, mares, étangs, lagunes, lacs, estuaires, mangroves, prairies inondables, forêts alluviales, milieux humides artificiels...) Ces espaces sont parfois mal identifiés par les acteurs de l'aménagement urbain. En effet, le développement urbain a inévitablement entraîné la perte de milieux humides et continuent de le faire. En outre, ils étaient réellement considérés comme des ressources pour l'élevage, la pêche ou l'agriculture. Et, l'urbanisation a amené l'homme à les considérer à tort comme des espaces à faible potentialité voire dangereux pour la santé. Ces fonctions conduisent à la production, de services écosystémiques. Ils constituent ainsi un élément à part entière du système urbain. Il convient de respecter les milieux humides limitrophes des villes mais également de préserver leur fonctionnalité dans des quartiers urbains de forte densité. L'objectif de cette communication est de questionner un projet de restauration et de valorisation intégrant la durabilité environnementale et sa mise en œuvre effective. Pour ce faire, un premier travail de localisation des mares a été réalisé sur l'acquisition des données des cartes topographiques et l'observation sur le terrain dans le quartier de la Démarche. Notre investigation sur le terrain a permis d'inventorier six mares. L'exposé s'appuiera sur une analyse réflexive sur les principales activités de valorisation de ces mares. Mais si cette communication visait à rendre compte des premières réflexions dégagées de cette analyse, elle visera également à faire état d'un travail en cours de co-construction avec les gestionnaires et les riverains de l'aménagement du territoire urbain.

- **La ville intégrale cubaine, un modèle d'optimisation des ressources dans un environnement contraint**

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Cuba subit un blocus ou embargo de la part des Etats-Unis depuis maintenant plus de 60 ans. La chute de l'URSS a provoqué une grave crise économique durant la décennie 1990, la période spéciale. Pour pallier les immenses difficultés économiques, les autorités cubaines décident de développer l'industrie touristique sur l'île. C'est ainsi que le processus de réhabilitation de la Vieille ville de La Havane, commencé dans les années 1980, doit être accéléré. C'est dans ces conditions économiques très défavorable qu'un groupe de travail interdisciplinaire est mis en place en décembre afin de proposer en 18 mois un « Plan Directeur de Revitalisation Intégrale de la Vieille Havane ». La dimension intégrale, devient progressivement centrale et a pour but d'optimiser les résultats des décisions au niveau économique, action indispensable pour un pays en crise. Cette stratégie du « une pierre deux (ou trois) coups » répond donc à une situation économique difficile, mais porte surtout la volonté de faire les meilleurs choix possibles pour cette partie de la ville, et les acteurs locaux ou internationaux, amenés à arpenter cet espace. Cette vision d'ensemble qui sera présentée considère à juste titre que les interventions urbaines ont des dynamiques qui peuvent se renforcer ou s'affaiblir dans le temps. Il est par conséquent nécessaire, pour les acteurs de la planification, de prendre des décisions judicieuses de manière continue permettant à l'investissement public d'être vecteur de mouvements économiques, sociaux, culturels et environnementaux qui participent au mieux développement du territoire.

- **Réinventer le Territoire : L'exploration des Communs oubliés de Gosier (Guadeloupe) et l'émergence du Bassin Versant Solidaire de la ravine Tête de l'Eau à Pétion-Ville (Haïti)**

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Cet article propose un regard croisé entre des communs qui émergent à partir d'une ravine à Pétion-Ville (Haïti) dans un contexte où le système politique de l'Etat est défaillant et ceux oubliés dans la commune de Gosier (Guadeloupe), dans une île sous juridiction française soumise aux réglementations françaises et européennes. Nous examinons comment le concept théorique des communs peut être appliqué à la co-construction territoriale et sociale, en favorisant la coopération, la participation et la solidarité. Ces milieux de vie vulnérables sont considérés comme des communs émergents résultant de pratiques sociales et de dispositifs de concertation. Des exemples concrets issus d'autres territoires sont utilisés pour inspirer une co-construction solidaire et montrent comment les dispositifs de concertation et les pratiques sociales peuvent être institués en tant que communs. L'objectif est d'identifier les conditions nécessaires pour établir et co-construire un territoire solidaire et résilient. Nous mobilisons le concept de communs, en soulignant notamment la vision d'Ostrom sur la gestion pérenne des ressources communes et la notion de communs négatifs développée par Monnin et Maurel pour repenser les territoires habitables. Le concept de bassin versant solidaire est ensuite présenté, décrivant l'engagement des acteurs locaux dans des expérimentations collectives pour résoudre les problèmes environnementaux et sociaux. Les dispositifs de concertation et les pratiques sociales sont considérés comme des éléments clés de cette approche. Deux cas sont utilisés pour illustrer les bonnes pratiques de co-organisation équitable et de gouvernance participative afin d'identifier les conditions nécessaires pour faire émerger des territoires solidaires et résilients à Tête de l'Eau (Haïti) ainsi que dans la commune de Gosier (Guadeloupe). Cette recherche encourage à repenser la gestion des héritages négatifs et à favoriser la participation et la solidarité dans la prise en charge du territoire. Cette approche pourrait renforcer la résilience communautaire face aux risques environnementaux et sociaux et aider à co-construire un territoire dit « informel ».

- **Poids et influences des acteurs internationaux sur l'exécution des projets de développement durable dans les sociétés post-coloniales : Cas du Cameroun et d'Haïti**

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Les capitales des pays du sud sont généralement les villes les plus internationalisées dans un contexte de compétition territoriale. Associées à des villes mondiales émergentes, elles sont sujettes à des dynamiques spatiales telles que la mondialisation à travers l'attractivité des investisseurs immobiliers étrangers et à des projets urbains. Douala (Cameroun) et Port au prince (Haïti) sont deux illustrations de ces capitales. Si elles se donnent les mêmes ambitions, résultat

d'une stratégie nationale d'aménagement en référence aux objectifs du développement durable (ODD), les modalités diffèrent. Dans un contexte de décentralisation, ces deux villes sont sous la responsabilité des autorités locales¹ face aux acteurs internationaux qui sont des commanditaires financiers d'aménagement urbain. Ces acteurs locaux et internationaux ont des visions différentes parfois antagoniques du développement durable qui se traduit par des modes d'actions et d'implications plurielles. Cet article vise à interroger les projets financés par les bailleurs internationaux dans une articulation entre les politiques publiques étatiques et les missions soutenues par des investisseurs étrangers. Comment la notion d'aide au développement dans les États postcoloniaux se traduit-elle sur le plan urbain, par quelle stratégie d'aménagement ? Par quels mécanismes d'opérationnalité locale ? Par une analyse croisée entre un corpus documentaire et un corpus empirique, nous mettons en avant les enjeux de l'opérationnalisation de développement durable dans le Sud par le prisme du Nord. Les premières données permettent de rendre compte des enjeux de chevauchement de gouvernance, d'articulation d'intérêts, qui en conséquence, affaiblissent la logique de durabilité des résultats.

- **Les réseaux sociaux et l'acquisition de terrain en périphérie de Yaoundé**

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Cette communication aborde l'utilisation des médias sociaux, notamment Facebook et whatsapp dans les pratiques de vente et d'acquisition foncière au Cameroun. En effet, le recours au médias sociaux fait émerger de nouvelles figures et compétences dans le financement foncier des villes, ce qui entre en contradiction avec certaines études qui caractérisent le droit foncier au Cameroun par une « centralisation de la gestion des terres par l'État qui contrôle tout le processus d'acquisition » Tchapmégni (2008). En revanche, les travaux dans le domaine des économies sociales et solidaire mettent en lumière le recours de plus en plus important à ces procédures de financement, notamment dans la gestion des terres agricoles (Toucas-Truyen et Doligez, 2021). Ce travail s'appuie sur une ethnologie numérique de groupes Facebook et whatsapp pour répondre à la question de la caractérisation nouvelles formes de financement et d'acquisition des terres à Yaoundé.

- **Planifier la ville durable au Mali**

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Dans le cadre de l'atteinte des Objectifs du Développement durable (ODD), et de l'Agenda 2063 de l'Union Africaine, le Mali adopté plusieurs Politiques publiques parmi lesquelles, la Politique Nationale de la Ville (PONAV) qui a pour vision de faire de la ville malienne un espace agréable, sûr et prospère, moteur de son développement et celui de son hinterland ; un espace où le citoyen est au cœur des initiatives publiques, prêt à assumer toutes ses responsabilités ; un espace d'expressions socioculturelles diverses sources d'harmonie et renforçant une démocratie locale indispensable au progrès. Cette vision traduit la volonté des acteurs à résoudre les difficultés liées à la vie actuelle dans les villes conformément au Nouveau Programme pour les Villes. Ces difficultés sont entre autres : l'étalement urbain, les difficultés d'accès aux services urbains de base, les problèmes d'assainissement, la dégradation de l'environnement, l'insuffisance de l'offre en logements, l'insuffisance des infrastructures routières et de drainage, les difficultés liées à la gestion foncière, les problèmes de mobilité, la faiblesse des ressources des collectivités, l'insécurité et la marginalisation de certaines couches. Ainsi, plusieurs actions ont été programmées. Parmi ces actions, il est prévu la réalisation de villes durables. Pour ce faire des simulations des méthodes de financements sont faites et des études sont en cours pour la réalisation de ces méthodes. La présente présentation a pour objet de faire des propositions de solutions à la planification et aux financements futurs des villes du Mali.

ⁱ Nous ne nous intéressons pas, par exemple, à des outils pertinents en France comme le Bail Réel Solidaire (BRI) ou les Organismes Fonciers Solidaires (OFS).

ICCCASU

AWARD
CEREMONY

December 15, 2023 | 13:45-14:30

ICCCASU Awards Ceremony / Cérémonie de remise des prix ICCCASU

Master of Ceremony / Maître de cérémonie:
Claude Albert Meutchehe Ngomsi, UN-Habitat
Tonton Mundele, Global Affairs Canada

ICCCASU5 Award Categories:

- 1) ICCCASU Honor Award / Prix d'honneur d'ICCCASU
- 2) ICCCASU Outstanding Dedication Award / Prix du dévouement exceptionnel d'ICCCASU
- 3) ICCCASU Special Contribution Award / Prix de contribution spéciale d'ICCCASU
- 4) ICCCASU Excellent Leadership Award / Prix d'excellence en leadership d'ICCCASU
- 5) ICCCASU Excellent Volunteer Award / Prix d'excellence du bénévole d'ICCCASU

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



International Training Workshop on City Financing and Sustainability

Context

We are proud to announce that the city of Nairobi Kenya is hosting the 5th International Conference on Canadian Chinese and African Sustainable Urbanization (ICCCASU) organized by the United Nations Human Settlement (UN Habitat), the City County of Nairobi, The Co-operative University of Kenya, University of Nairobi, supported by Canadian Universities of Ottawa, McGill and Carleton.

In the context of this conference and training needs assessment the organizing committee has planned an international training workshop on city financing and sustainability with the selected topics and training facilitators to the benefit of the youth, professionals, practitioners, government and non - governmental organizations and interested parties locally and internationally.

Objectives

- To impart knowledge and skills in financing cities sustainable development
- Sharing the best practice from research and innovation in cities sustainable development
- Nurture best cities environmental management practices and green community networking
- Sustain youth engagement, leadership, and participation in community development agenda.

What are the expectations of the training workshop?

- To acquire current and innovative knowledge and skills in financing cities sustainable development
- To create viable networks that nurture best cities environmental management practices and green community.
- To be empowered with capabilities to promote community sustainable agenda.

Who can participate in the training?

- Youth engaged in research or training or community, and city projects.
- Civil society dealing with urban and community sustainability.
- Community and urban Planners
- Relevant government officials in charge of social and community sustainable development
- Urban and Community infrastructure, investment, and financing practitioners
- And any other interested parties

Venue of the training

The Co-operative University of Kenya (CUK) – CRCC Center, Karen, Nairobi, Kenya

Date and hours of the training

This training workshop will be held on 13th December 2023 from 8am -5pm

Training Workshop Program

Wednesday 13 th December 2023 - Morning session		
8-9am	9-11.30am	11.30-12.00 noon
1. Welcoming participants 2. Official opening of training workshops by CUK, uOttawa and UN Habitat. 3. Presentation of trainers 4. Relevant information for training workshops	Session 1 Financing African Cities Sustainable Development Lennart Fleck Urban Finance and Economic Lead UN-Habitat Session 2 Global Resources & Environmental Challenges - China's Practices and Solutions Prof Zhe Liu Xi'an Jiaotong University China	Tea Break

Wednesday 13 th December 2023 - Afternoon Session		
12-13.30pm	13.30-14.00	14-16.30pm
Session 3 Contribution of Starts-ups to Smarter Urban Development Mr. Sammy Shikoli Deputy Director Nairobi City County	Lunch break	Session 4 Planning, and Boosting Innovative and Competitive Local Economic Development: Knowledge sharing and Case Studies Jean - Marie Cishahayo Co-Founder of ICCCASU & Director of Capacity Training & Communication, at the University of Ottawa /Professor at ESSCA School of Management (Shanghai Campus) Session 5 Urbanization and Industrialization: Challenges and Issues for Africa Dr. Romanus Opiyo UON Session 6 Management of Sustainable Mobility and Transport in Africa

		Dr. Emma Anyika CUK
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Wednesday 13 th December 2023 - Closing Ceremony	
16.30-17.00 pm	17-17.30pm
Tea Break	Ceremony for the awarding of training certificates, organized jointly by The Co-operative University of Kenya UN Habitat, Canadian Universities of Ottawa, McGill, Carleton, and the local hosting university- CUK

Registration Process

Please send your application through the following link:

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScsRyEs3nTZ4lAb9RcYyP5N291jE0qj4Om0JKAVFVrHDID7Ww/viewform?usp=sf_link

Registration fees

Kenya Shillings 3000 (three thousand) or \$25 per participant payable to:

Account Name: The Co-operative University of Kenya

Narration: ICCCASU Conference

Account No. 01120125033500

Branch: Karen

or

MPESA

Business Number: 400200

Account Number: 01120125033500

(It will show Co-operative Bank and THE CO-OPERATIVE UNIV. PLEASE UPLOAD THE MPESA RECEIPT as instructed in the registration form and/or email the MPESA details to icccasu5k@gmail.com or WhatsApp 0722318177)

The payment is to be received before the training date. (i.e., 13th December 2023)

Training program coordinators contacts

For more information, please contact.

Dr Emma Anyika - Local organizing secretary ICCCASU5 - CUK

Mobile/ WhatsApp: 0722318177, email: icccasu5k@gmail.com

or

Amos Kamotho -Student President - CUK

Mobile/ WhatsApp: 0706343766, email: president@student.cuk.ac.ke

or

Prof Jean-Marie Cishahayo ICCCASU Co-founder and Director of Capacity Training & Communication

WhatsApp: +1-343-777-3756, email: cishacanada@gmail.com

**PROGRAM FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CANADIAN
CHINESE AND AFRICAN SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION
WORKSHOP TO BE HELD ON 13TH DECEMBER 2023 AT CUK**

TIME	ACTIVITY
7.00am – 8.00am	Arrival
8.05am – 8.10am	Opening prayer (CUK Student President)
<u>Remarks</u>	
8.10am – 8.20am	NAIROBI CITY COUNTY/ UON
8.20am – 8.30am	ICCCASU/ UN - Habitat
8.30am – 8.50pm	Registrar ACDRI/ DVC-ACDRI/ VC-CUK
<u>Training</u>	
8.50 am – 10.10am	Lennart Fleck - Financing African Cities Sustainable Development
10.10am – 10.40am	<u>Tea Break</u>
10.40 am – 12.00am	Prof. Zhe Liu - Global Resources & Environmental Challenges - China's Practices and Solutions
12.00-1.00pm	Mr. Sammy Shikoli - Contribution of Start-ups to Smarter Urban Development
1.00 – 2.00pm	<u>Lunch Break/Photo Session</u>
2.00pm – 3.00pm	Prof Jean Marie - Planning, and Boosting Innovative and Competitive Local Economic Development: Knowledge sharing and Case Studies
3.00pm – 3.30pm	Dr. Romanus Opiyo - Urbanization and Industrialization: Challenges and Issues for Africa
3.30pm – 4.00pm	Dr. Emma Anyika - Management of Sustainable Mobility and Transport in Africa
4.00pm-4.30pm	<u>Tea Break</u>
4.30pm-4.35pm	Closing Remarks – Prof Jean Marie
4.35pm-4.55pm	Award of Certificates - Emmanuel/ Dr Emma
4.55pm – 5.00pm	Closing Prayer - Participant

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ICCCASU

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CEREMONY

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Financement des Villes Africaines: Infrastructure, gestion foncière et marchés

ICCCASU5

NAIROBI, KENYA (HYBRIDE)

10 - 17 décembre, 2023

www.icccasu2023.org

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