Celebrating Ten Years of ICCCASU /
Célébration des dix ans de l'ICCCASU

6th International Conference on Canadian, Chinese, and African Sustainable Urbanization
6e Conférence internationale sur l'urbanisation durable au Canada, en Chine et en Afrique

Humanizing Urbanization:
Housing, Livelihoods, and Resilient Cities in a Changing World

Humaniser l'urbanisation :
Logement, moyens de subsistance et villes résilientes dans un monde en mutation

Date: July 26-31, 2025
du 26 au 31 juillet 2025

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS / ACTES DU COLLOQUE

Secretary of ICCCASU / Secrétaire de l'ICCCASU
July 2025 / juillet 2025

ICCCASU

The 6th International Conference on Canadian, Chinese, and African Sustainable Urbanization (ICCCASU)

HUMANIZING URBANIZATION:

Housing, Livelihoods, Resilient Cities in a Changing World

July 26-31, 2025

University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada (Hybrid)

Languages: English & French

https://ICCCASU.com
icccasu@uottawa.ca



Celebrating 10 Years of ICCCASU

UN HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE | McGill | uOttawa | Carleton UNIVERSITY | Springer

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10th 2015-2025

ICCCASU

6th International Conference on Canadian, Chinese and African Sustainable Urbanization

uOttawa | Carleton University | McGill | Springer | UN-HABITAT | SSHRC CRSH

ICCCASU 6 Organizing Committee

Honorary chair



Honourable Yuen Pau Woo
Canadian Senator

Members



Allan Cain
Development Workshop, Angola



Huhua Cao
University of Ottawa, Canada



Ian Cooper
Infrastructure Canada, Canada



Benjamin Gianni
Carleton University, Canada



Yangfan Li
Xiamen University, China



Tonton Mundele
Global Affairs Canada, Canada



Claude Ngomsi
UN-Habitat, Kenya



Oumar Sylla
UN-Habitat, Kenya



Weixiong Zhang
ICCCASU, Canada

Satellite Chair



Satellite conference venue at Southeast university, Nanjing, China

Prof. Xingping Wang

Southeast University, China



Satellite conference venue at the University of Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France

Prof. Patricia Zander

Maître de conférences HDR Classe exceptionnelle Géographie aménagement à Université de Strasbourg, France



Satellite conference venue at the Université des Antilles, Guadeloupe, Caribbean

Prof. Olivier Dehoorne

Université des Antilles, Guadeloupe



Satellite conference venue for Africa and Europe at Citinnov, UM6P, Morocco

Prof. Kh Md Nahiduzzaman

UM6P, Morocco

More Info:
www.icccasu.com

Contact:
icccasu5@uottawa.ca

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CANADIAN, CHINESE AND AFRICAN SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION (ICCCASU)

Celebrating Ten Years of ICCCASU / Célébration des dix ans de l'ICCCASU

6th International Conference on Canadian, Chinese, and African Sustainable Urbanization
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Humanizing Urbanization:
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Date: July 26-31, 2025
du 26 au 31 juillet 2025
Languages: English & French
Langues : anglais et français

Venue/ Lieu [Hybrid]:
Main conference venue / Lieu principal de la conference :
University of Ottawa / Université d'Ottawa
Ottawa, Canada
Four satellite conference venues / Quatre lieux satellites de la conférence :
a) Southeast University / Université du Sud-Est
Nanjing, China / Chine
b) Université de Strasbourg
Strasbourg, France
c) Université des Antilles
Guadeloupe, Caribbean
d) Mohammed VI Polytechnic University / Université Mohammed VI Polytechnique (UM6P)
Rabat, Morocco / Maroc

ICCCASU6 Conference Program
Programme de la conférence ICCCASU6

Official version officielle 18, July 22 / 22 juillet, 2025

Schedule Overview of ICCCASU6 Conference
Aperçu du programme de la conférence ICCCASU6

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<tr><td>Ottawa Time / Heure d'Ottawa</td><td>Sunday / Dimanche
July 27 / 27 juillet</td><td>DAY /JOUR 1
Monday/ Lundi
July 28 / 28 juillet</td><td>DAY /JOUR 2
Tuesday / Mardi
July 29 / 29 juillet</td><td>DAY /JOUR 3
Wednesday / Mercredi
July 30 / 30 juillet</td><td>DAY /JOUR 4
Thursday / Jeudi
July 31 / 31 juillet</td></tr>
<tr><td>Conference venue / Lieu de la conférence</td><td>Ottawa</td><td>Ottawa</td><td>Ottawa</td><td>Nanjing/ Guadeloupe</td><td>Guadeloupe/ Morocco / Maroc</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Morning / Matin 7:30-12:00</td><td rowspan="4"></td><td>Registration / Inscription</td><td>Registration / Inscription</td><td rowspan="2">Nanjing Panels (Online) / Panels de Nanjing (en ligne)</td><td rowspan="3">Morocco Panels (Online) / Panels Maroc (en linge)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Opening Ceremony / Cérémonie d'ouverture</td><td>Special Dialogue / Dialogue spécial</td></tr>
<tr><td>Keynote Session 1 / Session plénière 1</td><td>Keynote Session 2 / Session plénière 2</td><td>Strasbourg Round Table (Online) / Table ronde (en ligne)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Noon / Midi 12:00-13:30</td><td>Lunch Talk 1 / Discussions pendant le déjeuner 1</td><td>Lunch Talk 2 / Discussions pendant le déjeuner 2</td><td rowspan="2">Guadeloupe Panels (Online) /Panels Guadeloupe (en ligne)</td><td rowspan="2">Guadeloupe Panels (Online) /Panels Guadeloupe (en ligne)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Afternoon / Après-midi 13:30-19:00</td><td>Panel Sessions/ Séances de panels Workshop/ Atelier</td><td>Panel Sessions/ Séances de panels Round Table/ Table ronde</td></tr>
<tr><td>Evening / Soirée 19:00-21:00</td><td>Welcome Reception / Réception de bienvenue Registration / Inscription</td><td>ICCCASU Gala / Gala de l' ICCCASU Award ceremony / Cérémonie de remise des prix</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
</table>

For all in-person participants, you are warmly invited to the **ICCCASU6 Welcome Reception** at FSS4007, University of Ottawa, on **Sunday, July 27, from 6:00 PM to 8:00 PM**. Refreshments will be provided.

Pour tous les participants en présentiel, vous êtes cordialement invités à **la réception de bienvenue d'ICCCASU6** qui aura lieu à FSS4007, Université d'Ottawa, **le dimanche 27 juillet, de 18h00 à 20h00.** Des rafraîchissements seront servis.

Zoom Links and Online Accessibility for ICCCASU6 Conference
Liens Zoom et accès en ligne pour la conférence ICCCASU6

Day 1 - Monday, July 28, 2025 Jour 1 - Lundi 28 Juillet 2025		
Ottawa Time / Heure d'Ottawa	**Event / Événement**	**Zoom Link / Lien Zoom**
Morning-Noon / Matin-Midi 7:30- 13:30	ICCCASU 6 Main Event	https://uottawa-ca.zoom.us/j/92936036159
Afternoon / Après-midi 13:30-19:00	ICCCASU 6 - FSS4007	https://uottawa-ca.zoom.us/j/97527948339
Afternoon / Après-midi 13:30-19:00	ICCCASU 6 - FSS4006	https://uottawa-ca.zoom.us/j/94047631097
Afternoon / Après-midi 13:30-19:00	ICCCASU 6 - FSS4004	https://uottawa-ca.zoom.us/j/94567651434
Evening / Soirée 19:00- 21:00	ICCCASU 6 GALA	https://uottawa-ca.zoom.us/j/92965365805
Day 2 - Tuesday, July 29, 2025 Jour 2 - Mardi 29 Juillet 2025		
Morning-Noon / Matin-Midi 7:30- 13:30	ICCCASU 6 Main Event	https://uottawa-ca.zoom.us/j/92936036159
Afternoon / Après-midi 13:30-19:00	ICCCASU 6 - FSS4007	https://uottawa-ca.zoom.us/j/97527948339
Afternoon / Après-midi 13:30-19:00	ICCCASU 6 - FSS4006	https://uottawa-ca.zoom.us/j/94047631097
Afternoon / Après-midi 13:30-19:00	ICCCASU 6 - FSS4004	https://uottawa-ca.zoom.us/j/94567651434

If you encounter any problems or have any questions about online access for the first two days of the conference at the main venue in Ottawa, please contact the IT coordinators, Navid at navid.mm@uottawa.ca or icccasu5@uottawa.ca

Si vous rencontrez des problèmes ou si vous avez des questions concernant l'accès en ligne pendant les deux premiers jours de la conférence au site principal d'Ottawa, veuillez contacter les coordonnateurs informatiques, Olivier à l'adresse à okabr078@uottawa.ca ou icccasu5@uottawa.ca

Day 3- Wednesday, July 30, 2025 Jour 3- Mercredi 30 Juillet 2025		
Ottawa & local Time / Heure d'Ottawa & heure locale	**Event / Événement**	**Zoom Link / Lien Zoom**
8:30-10:00 (Ottawa time)/ 20:30-22:30 (Beijing time)	ICCCASU 6 Nanjing Panels/ Panels de Nanjing	https://us05web.zoom.us/j/87836777203?pwd=PIrsCr9qWhbxpnCa4k1LUmMnYYLDGf.1 Meeting ID: 878 3677 7203 Passcode: 4uF5Nt

8:00-9:30 (Ottawa time)/ 14:00-15:30 (Paris time)	ICCCASU 6 - Strasbourg Round Table / Table ronde	https://bbb.unistra.fr/b/pat-vx1-bgt-mjg
14:00-18:30 (Ottawa/ Guadeloupe time)	ICCCASU 6 - Guadeloupe Panels /Panels Guadeloupe	https://univ-antilles-fr.zoom.us/j/91895091240?pwd=6yVVbnpIg7j4rZ4L14AQS3xTrRkZO5.1
Day 4- Thursday, July 31, 2025 **Jour 4- Jeudi 31 Juillet 2025**		
9:00-12:30 (Ottawa time)/ 14:00-17:30 (Morocco time)	ICCCASU 6 Morocco Panels / Panels Maroc	https://ubc.zoom.us/j/68266747535?pwd=OcKkpIsOon4J9qiAg1vPlvSEFVcEJw.1 Meeting ID: 682 6674 7535 Passcode: 0000
14:00-18:30 (Ottawa/ Guadeloupe time)	ICCCASU 6 - Guadeloupe Panels /Panels Guadeloupe	https://univ-antilles-fr.zoom.us/j/91895091240?pwd=6yVVbnpIg7j4rZ4L14AQS3xTrRkZO5.1

If you encounter any problems or have any questions about online access:

- for Nanjing Panels, please contact Chen Xiao, at chenx_seu@seu.edu.cn or icccasu5@uottawa.ca
- for Strasbourg Round Table, please contact Patricia Zander at patricia.zander@unistra.fr or icccasu5@uottawa.ca
- for Guadeloupe Panels, please contact Olivier Dehoorne at dehoorneo@gmail.com or icccasu5@uottawa.ca
- for Morocco Panels, please contact Kh Md Nahiduzzaman at khmd.nahiduzzaman@um6p.ma or icccasu5@uottawa.ca

Si vous rencontrez des problèmes ou si vous avez des questions concernant l'accès en ligne :

- pour les Panels de Nanjing, veuillez contacter Chen Xiao à l'adresse chenx_seu@seu.edu.cn ou icccasu5@uottawa.ca
- pour la Table ronde de Strasbourg, veuillez contacter Patricia Zander à l'adresse patricia.zander@unistra.fr ou icccasu5@uottawa.ca
- pour les Panels de la Guadeloupe, veuillez contacter Olivier Dehoorne à l'adresse dehoorneo@gmail.com ou icccasu5@uottawa.ca
- pour les Panels du Maroc, veuillez contacter Kh Md Nahiduzzaman à l'adresse khmd.nahiduzzaman@um6p.ma ou icccasu5@uottawa.ca

10th 2015–2025

ICCCASU

6th International Conference on Canadian, Chinese and African Sustainable Urbanization

ICCCASU 6 CONFERENCE

WEBINAR

OPENING REMARKS

SPEAKERS

MONDAY
28.07.2025 8:30 AM TO 9:30 AM

CELEBRATING TEN YEARS OF ICCCASU



Honourable Yuen Pau Woo
Canadian Senator and Honourable Chair of ICCCASU6



Honourable Wang Di
Chinese Ambassador to Canada



H.E. Prosper Higiro
Chair of the Heads of African diplomatic missions in Canada and Ambassador of Rwanda



Honourable Anacláudia Rossbach
Executive Director, UN-Habitat



Professor Anne Bordeleau
Director of the Azrieli School of Architecture and Urbanism, Carleton University, Canada



Professor Huhua Cao
Co-President of ICCCASU

WEBINAR LINK:
HTTPS://UOTTAWA-CA.ZOOM.US/J/92936036159

FSS 4007, UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, OTTAWA, CANADA

uOttawa Carleton University McGill Springer SSHRC CRSH UN-HABITAT

icccasu5@uottawa.ca

DAY 1 - MONDAY, JULY 28, 2025
JOUR 1 - LUNDI 28 JUILLET 2025

8:30-9:30
Room / Salle : FSS 4007
OPENING CEREMONY / CÉRÉMONIE D'OUVERTURE
Masters of Ceremony / Maîtres de cérémonie :
Allan Cain, Development Workshop, Angola &
Tonton Mundele, Global Affairs Canada / Affaires mondiales Canada

- Honourable **Yuen Pau Woo**, Canadian Senator and Honourable Chair of ICCCASU6 /
  L'honorable Yuen Pau Woo, sénateur canadien et président honoraire de ICCCASU6
- Honourable **Wang Di**, Chinese Ambassador to Canada
  L'honorable Wang Di, ambassadeur de Chine au Canada
- **H.E. Prosper Higiro**, Chair of the Heads of African diplomatic missions in Canada and Ambassador of Rwanda
  S.E Prosper Higiro, Doyen des chefs de missions diplomatique Africain et Ambassadeur du Rwanda au Canada
- Honourable **Anacláudia Rossbach**, Executive Director, UN-Habitat
  L'honorable Anacláudia Rossbach, directrice exécutive de l'ONU-Habitat
- Professor **Anne Bordeleau**, Director of the Azrieli School of Architecture and Urbanism, Carleton University, Canada
  Professeure Anne Bordeleau, directrice de l'École d'architecture et d'urbanisme Azrieli, Université Carleton, Canada
- Professor **Huhua Cao,** Co-President of ICCCASU
  Professeur Huhua Cao, coprésident de ICCCASU

9:30-10:00
Coffee/Tea Break

10:00-12:00
Room / Salle : FSS 4007
KEYNOTE SESSION-1 / SESSION PLÉNIÈRE 1
Moderators / Modérateurs :
Benjamin Gianni, Carleton University, Canada &
David Covo, McGill University, Canada

- **Oumar Sylla** (Online)
  Director, UN-Habitat Regional Office for Africa, Kenya
  Directeur, Bureau régional de l'ONU-Habitat pour l'Afrique, Kenya
  - **Building Resilient Cities: Sustainable Housing and Inclusive Livelihoods as a solution to key urban challenges in African cities**

- **Patricia Roset-Zuppa**
  Vice President of Policy, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC)
  Vice-président à la politique, Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement (SCHL)
  - **Challenge and opportunity for housing in Canada**

10th 2015 – 2025

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Humaniser l'urbanisation : Logement, moyens de subsistance et villes résilientes dans un monde en mutation

Webinar

KEYNOTE SESSION

DAY 1



Oumar Sylla

Director, UN-Habitat Regional Office for Africa, Kenya

Building Resilient Cities: Sustainable Housing and Inclusive Livelihoods as a solution to key urban challenges in African cities



Patricia Roset-Zuppa

Vice President of Policy, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Challenge and opportunity for housing in Canada



John Zacharias

Chair Professor, Peking University, China

Learning from China's urbanization (1982-): Technologies, the system and development

Moderators:

David Covo — McGill University, Canada

Benjamin Gianni — Carleton University, Canada

Webinar Link:
https://uottawa-ca.zoom.us/-j/92936036159

Webinar ID:
929 3603 6159

PARTNERS:

uOttawa · Carleton University · McGill · Springer · UN-HABITAT · SSHRC CRSH

28 July 2025

10:00 AM - 12:00 PM
FSS 4007, University of Ottawa
Ottawa, Canada

More info contact / icccasu5@uottawa.ca WWW.ICCCASU.COM

uOttawa Carleton University McGill Springer SSHRC CRSH UN-HABITAT

10th 2015–2025

ICCCASU

6th International Conference on Canadian, Chinese and African Sustainable Urbanization

28–29 JULY 2025

LUNCH TALKs

WWW.ICCCASU.COM

28 July



Dr. Tonton Mundele

Designated Trade Commissioner
for the Canadian Embassy
in Beijing, China
Global Affairs Canada

Urban Development and Housing in Focus: Rethinking Canada–China Economic and Trade Ties

29 July



Prof. Benjamin Gianni

Associate Professor,
Carleton University, Canada

Cross-National Insights into Housing Issues: A Canada–China Comparison

Details

Day 1- Lunch Talk Sessions
12:30-13:30
Room : FSS4007
Lunch Talk: Urban Development and Housing in Focus: Rethinking Canada–China Economic and Trade Ties
Dr. Tonton Mundele
Moderator:
Huhua Cao, University of Ottawa

Day 2- Lunch Talk Sessions
12:30-13:30
Room: FSS4007
Lunch Talk: Cross-National Insights into Housing Issues: A Canada–China Comparison
Dr. Benjamin Gianni,
Respondents:
John Zacharias, Peking University, China &
Randolph Wang, City of Ottawa / Ville d'Ottawa, Canada

Webinar Link:
https://uottawa-ca.zoom.us/j/92936036159

12:30 PM - 13:30 PM
FSS 4007,
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada

DISCUSSIONS & INSIGHTS

Register here:

Celebrating Ten Years of ICCCASU

6th International Conference on Canadian, Chinese, and African Sustainable Urbanization

Humanizing Urbanization:
Housing, Livelihoods, and Resilient Cities in a Changing World

- **John Zacharias**
  Chair Professor, Peking University, China
  Professeur titulaire, Université de Pékin, Chine
  - **Learning from China's urbanization (1982-): Technologies, the system and development**

12:00-13:30
Lunch / Déjeuner

Day 1- Lunch Talk Sessions -FSS 4007
Jour 1- Sessions de discussions pendant le déjeuner -FSS 4007

12:30-13:30
Room / Salle : FSS4007
Lunch Talk: ***Urban Development and Housing in Focus: Rethinking Canada–China Economic and Trade Ties***
Déjeuner-causerie : ***Développement urbain et logement à l'honneur – Repenser les liens économiques et commerciaux entre le Canada et la Chine***
Dr. **Tonton Mundele**
Designated Trade Commissioner for the Canadian Embassy in Beijing, China
Global Affairs Canada /
Commissaire commercial désigné à l'Ambassade du Canada à Beijing, Chine
Affaires mondiales Canada

Moderator / Modérateur :
Huhua Cao, University of Ottawa / Université d'Ottawa, Canada

Day 1- Special Panel Sessions -FSS 4007
Jour 1- Séances de panels spéciaux -FSS 4007

13:30-15:00
Room / Salle : FSS 4007
Special Roundtable A / Table ronde spéciale A :
Special Economic Zones: Characteristics, Case Studies, and Lessons Learned
Moderator / Modérateur :
Benjamin Gianni, Carleton University, Canada

Urbanization typically involves two forces: push and pull. People are pulled into cities in search of economic opportunities, often in the form of manufacturing and service jobs. By contrast, conflict, famine, and other natural disasters often push populations off land and into cities, whether or not housing, municipal services, infrastructure, and jobs are available to accommodate them. Economic opportunities are a crucial component of sustainable urbanization, especially in developing countries. In this context, Special Economic Zones are deployed as a mechanism to attract industry and investment – frequently direct foreign investment – to cities in rapidly urbanizing areas where wages are low. While specific incentives vary by zone and country, common examples include income tax exemptions, favourable land leases, exemptions from duties, and streamlined customs procedures. In many cases, companies also invest in skills development to better position local populations to meet the needs of the businesses operating in these

zones. In rare cases, housing is also provided for workers. Drawing on case studies from China, Canada, and Africa, this session will discuss the various characteristics of special economic zones, focussing on best practices and lessons learned.

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution
GIANNI Benjamin	Professor, Carleton University, Canada
HUANG Zhengli (Online)	Researcher, Sheffield University, United Kingdom
WANG Randolph	Registered Professional Planner & senior urban designer with the Planning and Growth Management Department of the City of Ottawa, Canada
WILLIS Stephen	Senior Principal, Federal Sector Leader, Infrastructure (Canada), Stantec – a global engineering, architecture, and environmental consulting firm & former head of Planning and Economic Development for the City of Ottawa
YAN Yiran	Researcher, Shandong Jianzhu University, China
ZHAO Hu	Professor, Shandong Jianzhu University, China

15:00-17:30
Room / Salle : FSS 4007
Special Panel spécial :
International Migration and Urban Food Security: Evidence from Africa, China and Canada

Migrants play extremely important role in the sustainability of urban life through their involvement in global and national food supply chains, from production to processing to marketing to consumption to waste disposal. On the one hand, at the local level, food access in cities in the Global South has been greatly reliant upon migrant entrepreneurs who are working as informal food vendors and food takeaway riders. On the other hand, these critical livelihood opportunities enable migrants to mitigate their own food insecurity. The shuttering of informal food retailing during the COVID-19 pandemic had profound impacts on migrants and their livelihoods in cities in Africa, China and Canada. Studies on the impacts of the pandemic on the urban food system and the livelihoods of migrants in cities have long term implications for addressing possible crisis in the future. In addition, food access, distribution, and consumption are highly gendered processes both within and between households in migrant origin and destination areas. Yet, the gendered dynamics of migrant vulnerability have received little attention within the scant literature on migration and food security in the South.

MiFOOD Network researchers will share some of the most recent and innovative research findings that exemplify the multi-faceted interrelations between migration and food (in)security. The panels aim to facilitate discussion about the complex roles migrants are playing as food entrepreneurs and takeaway riders in urban food systems in African and Chinese cities. It also explores the disruptive impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the migration-food security nexus.

15:00-16:15
Room / Salle : FSS 4007
Special Panel spécial A-B:
International Migration and Urban Food Security (MiFOOD Network Panel 1)
Chair/ Président(e) : Dr. Sujata Ramachandran, Balsillie School of International Affairs, Canada

Dr. Sujata Ramachandran is the Project Research Manager of the Remitting for Resilience Project (R2). She worked at the Balsillie School of International Affairs with the SSHRC-funded MiFOOD Project, the Women Feeding Cities Project and the R2 Project. She received her PhD in Human Geography from Wilfrid Laurier University. Sujata published extensively on various aspects of migration and development in Canada, Southern Africa and South Asia. Her research interests include migration and development, migrant integration, and migration governance. Sujata is the editor of the MiFOOD Paper Series.

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
CRUSH Jonathan	Balsillie School of International Affairs, Canada	Migrant Informal Traders and the Fresh Produce Supply Chain in Windhoek, Namibia
SUNU Naomi	Balsillie School of International Affairs, Canada	The Aftermath of Cyclone Idai, Social Vulnerability and Food Insecurity in Beira, Mozambique
OWUSU Bernard	Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada	Urban Food Security in the Global South: The Role of International Migration in the Meat Industry in Accra, Ghana
AHMED Zack	Balsillie School of International Affairs, Canada	Transforming Urban Food Chains: The Role of Somali Migrant Entrepreneurs in Nairobi's Informal Food Economy (Online)

16:15-17:30
Room / Salle : FSS 4007
Special Panel spécial B:
International Migration and Urban Food Security (MiFOOD Network Panel 2)
Chair/ Président(e) : Dr. Zhenzhong Si, Balsillie School of International Affairs, Canada

Dr. Zhenzhong Si is the Research Manager of the MiFOOD (Migration and Food Security in the Global South) Network that examines the interactions between migration and food security in the Global South. He received his PhD in Geography from the University of Waterloo. His research focuses on food security, sustainable food systems and rural development. In addition to MiFOOD, he has served as co-investigator and research manager on several major international projects funded by SSHRC, CIHR, and NFRF, addressing topics such as agroecology and the SDGs, migrant food insecurity and the impacts of COVID-19 on urban food systems. His scholarly work appears in leading journals such as Journal of Rural Studies, Agroecology and Sustainable Food Systems, and Food Policy.

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
RAMACHANDRAN Sujata	Balsillie School of International Affairs, Canada	Going to the Supermarket was Hard": Pandemic Foodscapes and Unsettled Food Practices of Recent Refugees in the Waterloo Region

SITHOLE Sean	University of the Western Cape, South Africa	Crisis and Resilience: COVID-19, Urban Food Access and Economic Survival of African Migrants in Cape Town
ZHONG Taiyang SI Zhenzhong	Nanjing University, China Balsillie School of International Affairs, Canada	Does Migration Origin Matter for Food Security? A Study of Migrant Food Vendors in China
CHEN Huiguang	Nanjing Agricultural University, China	Migrant Workers' Food Security Strategies in Response to Financial Constraints

Day 1- Panel Sessions -FSS 4006
Jour 1- Séances de panels -FSS 4006

13:30-14:30
Room / Salle : FSS 4006
Panel 01:
Housing Governance and Policy / Gouvernance et politiques du logement
Chair/ Président(e) : Patricia Roset-Zuppa, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC)

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
CHEN Shuang	Nanjing University of Information Science & Technology, China	Spatial pattern and development trend of informal settlements in low-income cities: based on the analysis of Nairobi and Dar es Salaam
KALANTARI Zahra FANNI Zohreh	University of Ottawa Shahid Beheshti University, Iran	Content Analysis of Conceptual Differences in Urban Resilience, Housing Governance, and Human Security in Strategic Plans of Canadian City-Regions
JIMMY Eunice Nthambi MUSYOKA Rose	University of Naple Federico II, Italy University of Nairobi, Kenya	The Fantasy of "Controlled Housing Development" versus Reality: Evaluating Housing Policies, Governance, and Urbanization in Nairobi City, Kenya (Online)

14:30-15:30
Room / Salle : FSS 4006
Panel 02:
Housing Crisis and Government Policy / Crise du logement et politiques gouvernementales
Chair/ Président(e) : Claude Ngomsi, UN-Habitat / ONU-Habitat, Kenya

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
VERRET Anne-Laurence	Université de Mons, Belgique	Impact de la crise du logement dans les dynamiques de recompostion socio-spatiale de la Région Métropolitaine de Port-au-Prince (French presentation)
SHARPE Lauren	Carleton University, Canada	The Impact of Intensification on Housing Supply and Affordability

FOURNIER Marc BLACKWELL Adrian	University of Waterloo, Canada	Minimum Standards: A Comparative Analysis of Social Housing Design Guidelines in Canada (Online)

15:30-16:00
Coffee/Tea Break
Pause-café / thé

16:00-17:00
Room / Salle : FSS 4006
Panel 03:
Sustainable Housing and Community Development / Logement durable et développement communautaire
Chair/ Président(e) : Ines Raimundo, Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
KODJIO Chimene NGOMSI Claude LOUMOUNA Emmanuel	Sanaga Investment Real Estate Nairobi, Kenya Regional Office for Africa, UN-Habitat Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Kenya	Real Estate Maintenance and People Wellbeing in Africa: A Comparative Analysis from Kenya, Cameroon, DRC, and Angola
DIAZ-LLANTEN Sebastian	Carleton University, Canada	"Temporary to Permanent": New Approaches to Disaster Relief Housing for Northern Canadian Communities
RAGAN Doug KOERNIG Karun GACHIE George TSAPLINA Olga ENNS Cherie	Carleton University, Canada Water is Right Foundation Essen, Germany UN-Habitat ICLEI, Russia/Germany University of Fraser Valley, Canada	Building Resilience with Local Communities: A Youth-Led Emergency Response Model for Climate-Induced Flooding in Informal Settlements (Online)

17:00-18:00
Room / Salle : FSS 4006
Panel 04:
Smart Cities and AI technology / Villes intelligentes et technologies d'intelligence artificielle
Chair/ Président(e) : Fang Wei, Zhejiang University, China

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
MILEMBOLO Junior GUO Bin	Zhongshan Institute of Changchun University of	Large-Scale Application of Intelligent Construction Sites

WU Jin Jinshuang MA Wei Jiao	Science and Technology, China	
FEI Ding	Cornell University, United States	The Urban Dimension of China-Africa Cooperation: The cases of Sister Cities, Smart Cities and Tourist Cities
PETTANG Chrispin FANDJIO YONZOU Cédric Cabral PETTANG NANA Ursula Joyce Merveilles	Cameroon Academy of Sciences, Cameroun University of Yaoundé 1, Cameroun	An approach for resorption squatter settlements (QHS) based on AI with a view to sustainable urbanization (Online)

Day 1- Panel Sessions -FSS 4004
Jour 1- Séances de panels -FSS 4004

13:30-14:30
Room / Salle : FSS 4004
Panel 05:
Urban-Rural Dynamics and Policy innovation / Dynamiques urbaines et rurales et innovation politique
Chair/ Président(e) : Essossinam Pali, Université de Lomé, Togo

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
TANGMOUO TSOATA Francis	UQAM, Canada	Les services culturels de l'agriculture urbaine dans les villes du Sud : Lecture à partir de l'Urban Political Ecology (French presentation)
QIN Jie	University of Ottawa, Canada	Urbanization, Sand Mining, rural livelihoods in Southwest China: Rethink the Urban-Rural relationship
BARGOUT Remy	University of Ottawa, Canada	Urban-Rural Affinities: An institutional ethnography of "participatory innovation"

14:30-15:30
Room / Salle : FSS 4004
Panel 06:
Urban-Rural Linkages and Territorial Development / Liens urbain-rural et développement territorial
Chair/ Président(e) : Ding Fei, Cornell University, United States

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
KABRE Olivier	University of Ottawa, Canada	Bridging Urban and Rural Futures: Rethinking the Role of African Cities in a Predominantly Agrarian Continent
ZHAO Lihua SHANG Mingyu ZHAO Hu	Shandong Jianzhu University, China Jinan Municipal Engineering Design and Research Institute (Group) Co., LTD., China	A Study on the Interaction between Provincial Industrial Parks and Village Communities in China—Taking the Chiping high-end industrial agglomeration area in Liaocheng City, Shandong Province as an Example
MWANGI Ignatius	University of Nairobi, Kenya	Planning for Social Cohesion: Strengthening Cultural Identity and Territorial Development – Insights from Kenya (Online)

15:30-16:00
Coffee/Tea Break
Pause-café / thé

16:00-17:00
Room / Salle : FSS 4004
Panel 07:
Urban Employment and Social Justice / Emploi urbain et justice sociale
Chair/ Président(e) : Menna Agha, Carleton University, Canada

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
KABANGE Martin M.	Durban University of Technology, South Africa	The nexus between urban employment strategies and financial inclusion in emerging economies: A bibliometric perspective
GAROMA Belay	UN-Habitat, Ethiopia	Why do small businesses choose to stay informal in urban Ethiopia? Implications for urban unemployment (Online)
MITINJE Emmanuel JABAREEN Yosef	Technion Israel Institute of Technology, Israel	Distribution of Planning Parameters and their Implications on Social Justice: Promote social equity and inclusion in rapidly growing cities (Online)

17:00-18:00
Room / Salle : FSS 4004
Panel 08:
Cultural Identity and Social Cohesion / Identité culturelle et cohésion sociale
Chair/ Président(e) : David Covo, McGill University, Canada

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
HASAN Ali	University of Waterloo, Canada	From Corridors to Commons: a strategy for reparative urbanism

CHEN Lanyan	Nipissing University, Canada	Long-Term Trauma-Informed Care Is a Social Responsibility Without Financialization (Online)
CHALISE Dhan Raj CHHETRI Dilip Thapa KANDEL Bhagwati Devi	Tribhuvan University, Nepal Rural Service Ramechhap Organization, Nepal Ramechap UNESCO Peer Education Program-Nepal, Nepal	Impact of Urbanization on Social and Cultural Change in Developing Country Nepal (Online)

Day 1- Evening Event -FSS 4007
Jour 1- Événement en soirée -FSS 4007

19:00-21:00
Room / Salle : FSS 4007
ICCCASU WELCOME GALA / GALA DE BIENVENUE DE L'ICCCASU
Masters of Ceremony / Maîtres de cérémonie :
Benjamin Gianni
ICCCASU vice-president & Professor, Carleton University, Canada
Jean Marie Cishahayo
University of Ottawa / Université d'Ottawa, Canada

- **Introduction of Urban Sequoia™**

Vram Malek
Partner
Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (SOM)
Brooklyn, United States

- **Introduction of a humane model of healthcare delivery in the community: Bridge Model**

Dr. Smita Pakhalé, MD, FRCPC, MSc (Epi & Biostat)
Clinical Research Chair in Equity & Patient Engagement in Vulnerable Populations
Senior Scientist - Ottawa Hospital Research Institute
Professor - The School of Epidemiology and Public Health, Univ. of Ottawa
Staff Respirologist - Div. of Respirology, Dept. of Medicine
The Ottawa Hospital,
Ottawa, Canada

- **Award ceremony / Cérémonie de remise des prix**

Celebrating Ten Years of ICCCASU

ICCCASU 6 GALA

2025 AWARD

ICCCASU COMMITTEE AWARD

AWARD CEREMONY



MASTER OF CEREMONY

Benjamin Gianni
ICCCASU vice-president & Professor,
Carleton University, Canada

Jean Marie Cishahayo
University of Ottawa Canada

ICCCASU5 Award Categories

- ICCCASU Honor Award
- ICCCASU Outstanding Dedication Award
- ICCCASU Special Contribution Award
- ICCCASU Excellent Leadership Award
- ICCCASU Excellent Volunteer Award

28 JULY

START EVENT FROM :

07 - PM UNTILL 09 - PM

FSS 4007, UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, OTTAWA, CANADA

Webinar Link: **https://uottawa-ca.zoom.us/j/92965365805**

ICCCASU

6th International Conference on Canadian, Chinese and African Sustainable Urbanization

ICCCCASU 6 Conference

Special Dialogue

Between UN-Habitat and African Ambassadors in Ottawa on African sustainable urbanization

29 July 2025

8:30-9:30



H.E. Bafétigué Ouattara
Ambassador of Côte d'Ivoire to Canada



H.E. Tewodros Girma Abebe
Ambassador of Ethiopia to Canada



H.E. Carolyne Kamende Daudi
Ambassador of Kenya to Canada

FSS 4007,

University of Ottawa,
Ottawa, Canada

Event Link:
https://uottawa-ca.zoom.us/j/97527948339

Moderators



Claude Ngomsi,
Head of Central African Sub-regional Hub, UN-Habitat (Kinshasa)



Jean Marie Cishahayo,
University of Ottawa

uOttawa Carleton University McGill Springer SSHRC CRSH UN-HABITAT

DAY 2 - TUESDAY, JULY 29, 2025
JOUR 2 - MARDI 29 JUILLET 2025

8:30-9:30
Room / Salle : FSS 4007
SPECIAL DIALOGUE SPÉCIAL :
Between UN-Habitat and African Ambassadors in Ottawa on African sustainable urbanization / Dialogue entre ONU-Habitat et les ambassadeurs africains à Ottawa sur l'urbanisation durable de l'Afrique
Moderators / Modérateurs :
Claude Ngomsi, Head of Central African Sub-regional Hub, UN-Habitat (Kinshasa) &
Jean Marie Cishahayo, University of Ottawa / Université d'Ottawa, Canada

- **H.E. Bafétigué Ouattara**, Ambassador of Côte d'Ivoire to Canada
- **H.E. Tewodros Girma Abebe**, Ambassador of Ethiopia to Canada
- **H.E. Carolyne Kamende Daudi**, Ambassador of Kenya to Canada

9:30-10:00
Coffee/Tea Break
Pause-café / thé

10:00-12:00
Room / Salle : FSS 4007
KEYNOTE SESSION-2 / SESSION PLÉNIÈRE 2
Moderators / Modérateurs :
Menna Agha, Carleton University, Canada &
Allan Cain, Development Workshop, Angola

- **Grace Chikumo-Mtonga,**
  President, Habitat International Coalition, Zambia
  - **All Protocols observed**

- **Aziza Chaouni** (Online)
  Professor, University of Toronto, Canada
  - **Affordable Housing in Africa: towards sustainable and resilient solutions**

- **Navid Mashhadi Moghaddam**
  GeoAI Expert, University of Ottawa / Université d'Ottawa, Canada
  - **AI in the City: From Black Boxes to Democratic Futures**

12:00-13:30
Lunch / Déjeuner

10th 2015–2025

ICCCASU

6th International Conference on Canadian, Chinese and African Sustainable Urbanization

Celebrating Ten Years of ICCCASU

6th International Conference on Canadian, Chinese, and African Sustainable Urbanization

Humanizing Urbanization: Housing, Livelihoods, and Resilient Cities in a Changing World

Célébration des dix ans de l'ICCCASU

6e Conférence internationale sur l'urbanisation durable au Canada, en Chine et en Afrique

Humaniser l'urbanisation : Logement, moyens de subsistance et villes résilientes dans un monde en mutation

Webinar

KEYNOTE SESSION DAY 2



Grace Chikumo-Mtonga

President, Habitat International Coalition, Zambia

All Protocols observed



Aziza Chaouni

Associate Professor, University of Toronto, Canada

Affordable Housing in Africa: towards sustainable and resilient solutions



Navid Mashhadi Moghaddam

GeoAI Expert, University of Ottawa

AI in the City: From Black Boxes to Democratic Futures

Moderators:

Menna Agha
Carleton University, Canada

Allan Cain
Development Workshop, Angola

Webinar Link:
https://uottawa-ca.zoom.us/-j/92936036159

Webinar ID:
929 3603 6159

PARTNERS:

uOttawa · Carleton University · UN-HABITAT · McGill · Springer · SSHRC CRSH

29 July 2025

10:00 AM - 12:00 PM
FSS 4007, University of Ottawa
Ottawa, Canada

More info contact / icccasu5@uottawa.ca WWW.ICCCASU.COM

Day 2- Lunch Talk Sessions-FSS 4007
Jour 2- Sessions de discussions pendant le déjeuner -FSS 4007

12:30-13:30
Room / Salle : FSS4007
Lunch Talk: ***Cross-National Insights into Housing Issues: A Canada–China Comparison***
Discussion-déjeuner : ***Perspectives transnationales sur les enjeux du logement : comparaison Canada–Chine***
Presenter / Conférencier
Benjamin Gianni, Carleton University, Canada
Respondents / Répondants :
John Zacharias, Peking University, China &
Randolph Wang, City of Ottawa / Ville d'Ottawa, Canada

Day 2- Special Panel Sessions -FSS 4007
Jour 2- Séances de panels spéciaux -FSS 4007

13:30-14:30
Room / Salle : FSS 4007
Special Panel spécial C : Women's Land Rights in Africa
Moderator / Modérateur :
Genevieve Drouin, Rooftops Canada &
Menna Agha, Carleton University

In Africa, an estimated 90% of people live outside of formal land administration systems. The majority of these people are low-income and face the constant threat of eviction. Many are women and children who have lost their rural land and migrated to urban areas, settling in informal ways on low-cost, high-risk lands – a trade-off often made to be closer to economic opportunities. When women's equal rights to use and control land, housing and related resources are protected, they can better provide for their household needs and respond to challenges such as gender-based violence, health emergencies, and environmental disasters. Secure tenure also gives women more freedom to use their homes and surrounding spaces for income generating activities. This session will highlight the case of the Women's Spaces project, a five-year (2022-2027) initiative co-funded by Global Affairs Canada and Rooftops Canada. Operating in Angola, Kenya, South Africa and Uganda, the project is advancing women's equitable rights to and control over land, housing and livelihoods in urban environments. Partners with expertise in land use, tenure security, and legal reform will share how they are collaborating with actors at local, national and global scales to advance gender-equitable land tenure security through inclusive, multi-scale approaches.

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution / Agenda / Programme
CAIN Allan	Development Workshop, Huambo, Angola: In Angola, DW is building the capacity of local authorities, community and women's organizations to co-produce land maps and data and manage customary, social and informal land tenure, using participatory, gender-responsive land management tools.
IKUA Samuel (Online)	Mazingira Institute, Nairobi, Kenya: In Kenya, MI is working with municipal authorities in Nairobi to operationalize legislation that mandates them to provide land,

	water and other resources to people living in informal settlements, especially women, to grow, process and market food.
ROYSTEN Lauren (Online)	Socio-Economic Rights Institute, Johannesburg, South Africa: SERI is coordinating with CBOs in informal settlements to develop policy briefs, legal submission, tenure rights education programs, and advocacy campaigns to address systemic obstacles and discrimination against women in informal settlements and more formal tenure contexts.
BAZIWE Dorothy	Shelter and Settlement Alternatives, Kampala, Uganda: SSA is increasing the ability of local authorities and community opinion leaders to promote positive action on women's rights to land, housing and livelihoods. This is reinforced by training community paralegals to support individuals, primarily women, experiencing land and housing rights violations.
DROUIN Genevieve	Rooftops Canada, Toronto, Canada: Rooftops Canada is amplifying the project's knowledge sharing and cross-learning activities, in collaboration with leading global partners and the social and cooperative housing sector in Canada, encouraging ongoing partnerships and coordination between Canadian and African institutions.

14:30-15:30
Room / Salle : FSS 4007
Special Roundtable B / Table ronde spéciale B :
The Lobito Corridor: Inclusive Growth and a Just Green Transition in Southern Africa
Moderator / Modérateur :
Allan Cain, Director, Development Workshop Angola & Adjunct Research Professor, Azrieli School of Architecture and Urbanism, Carleton University, Canada

The Lobito Economic Development Corridor is an ambitious initiative that aims to boost regional trade, infrastructure, and economic integration across Angola, the DRC and Zambia. The Lobito Corridor shows a **rare case where Western G-7 investment is building upon Chinese-built infrastructure**—a form of **functional interdependence** rather than pure rivalry. For communities along the corridor, the project offers real prospects for improved livelihoods, better services, and new economic opportunities. At the same time, the corridor's role in facilitating the extraction and export of critical minerals raises important questions about land use, environmental sustainability, and equitable benefit-sharing. Large-scale infrastructure and mining investments often bring risks—such as displacement, ecological harm, and social inequality. The panel will examine how risks can be mitigated and how the interests of communities, such as their land tenure rights and access to a better living environment, can be protected.

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	**Institution / Agenda / Programme**
Dr. NGOMSI Claude	UN-Habitat (Kinshasa) - Head of Central African Sub-regional Hub UN-Habitat's aim in the Lobito Corridor is to demonstrate that by ensuring participatory integrated spatial planning and enhancing capacities of community and local/municipal leaders as well as national decision makers on the importance to connect/align long term mining extraction and/or transformation with short and medium term secondary cities and village planning, design and management,

	investors and member state along the corridor can unlock Mining Potential to inform Sustainable, Safe, Inclusive and Resilient Human Settlements.
Dr. SALUMBO Amilcar (Online)	Development Workshop – Huambo, Angola IDRC through its Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) program is exploring how Angola's accelerated School Meals Program and can help drive inclusive growth by linking nutrition, education, and logistics. The Lobito Corridor's infrastructure can support local food procurement and efficient school meal delivery, while creating stable markets for small farmers. Integration strengthens food systems, boosts rural incomes, enhances child health and learning outcomes.
Dr. AULT Alisha (Online)	Leeds University -PhD Researcher, The Corridor's critical mineral transport and infrastructure means investors are increasingly turning to develop new mines to supply such minerals, key to the so-called energy transition. Yet, increased mineral exploration and production brings forth questions of whether the energy transition can be a truly just transition. Using the concept of environmental justice as a framework, the presentation discusses how civil society may shape critical mineral governance in Angola for a more just transition.
BYE Vegard (Online)	Chr. Michelsen Institute, Norway Many of the world's most strategic minerals—are extracted from the Katanga region in the DRC and the Copper Belt in Zambia. The plan to modernize the 1,300-kilometer Lobito Corridor railway, is led by a Western-led consortium that secured a 30-year concession to operate the corridor and associated port infrastructure, representing a major effort to strengthen diversified access to African mineral resources. However, sustained investment will be essential to ensure the long-term viability of the Corridor.
CHIKUMO-MTONGA Grace MUNDELE Tonton	President, Civic Forum on Housing and Habitat, Zambia Trade Commissioner, Global Affairs Canada / Affaires mondiales Canada Commentators Review of presentations from an African regional perspective

15:30-15:45
Room / Salle : FSS 4007
Special Introduction Session on IDRC's Research Initiatives in Africa
Séance spéciale de présentation : Programmes de recherche du CRDI en Afrique
Presenter / Conférencier :
Dr. Santiago Alba-Corral
Vice-president of Programs and Partnerships, International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

ICCCASU 6 CONFERENCE

Special Roundtable B

The Lobito Corridor: Inclusive Growth and a Just Green Transition in Southern Africa

The Lobito Economic Development Corridor is an ambitious initiative that aims to boost regional trade, infrastructure, and economic integration across Angola, the DRC and Zambia. The Lobito Corridor shows a rare case where Western G-7 investment is building upon Chinese-built infrastructure—a form of functional interdependence rather than pure rivalry. For communities along the corridor, the project offers real prospects for improved livelihoods, better services, and new economic opportunities. At the same time, the corridor's role in facilitating the extraction and export of critical minerals raises important questions about land use, environmental sustainability, and equitable benefit-sharing. Large-scale infrastructure and mining investments often bring risks—such as displacement, ecological harm, and social inequality. The panel will examine how risks can be mitigated and how the interests of communities, such as their land tenure rights and access to a better living environment, can be protected.

PRESENTERS



DR. CLAUDE NGOMSI
UN-Habitat (Kinshasa) - Head of Central African Sub-regional Hub



DR. AMILCAR SALUMBO
Development Workshop – Huambo, Angola



DR. ALISHA AULT
Leeds University -PhD Researcher



VEGARD BYE
Chr. Michelsen Institute, Norway



GRACE CHIKUMO-MTONGA
President, Civic Forum on Housing and Habitat, Zambia



TONTON MUNDELE
Trade Commissioner, Global Affairs Canada

MODERATOR



ALLAN CAIN
Director, Development Workshop Angola

29 JULY 2025
14:30 - 15:30

FSS 4007, UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, OTTAWA, CANADA

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https://uottawa-ca.zoom.us/j/97527948339

15:30-16:00
Coffee/Tea Break
Pause-café / thé

16:00-17:00
Room / Salle : 4007
Training Session / Session de formation :
GeoAI and its applications
Instructor / Formateur : Dr. Navid Mashhadi Moghaddam, University of Ottawa / Université d'Ottawa, Canada

17:00-17:30
Room / Salle : FSS 4007
Panel 17 :
China's Development Zones and Innovation Re-territorialization / Les zones de développement de la Chine et la reterritorialisation de l'innovation
Chair/ Président(e) :
Benjamin Gianni, Carleton University, Canada

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
LIANG Tian YAN Yiran	Shandong Jianzhu University, China	From Enclave to City-Industry Integration: Typological Differences in Innovation Network Embedding Patterns in China's Development Zones
YAN Yiran LIANG Tian	Shandong Jianzhu University, China	Innovation Re-territorialization in Development Zones: Network Dynamics and Determinants of Cross-Zone Synergistic Innovation

Day 2- Special Panel Sessions -FSS 4006
Jour 2- Séances de panels spéciaux -FSS 4006

13:30-14:30
Room / Salle : FSS 4006
Panel 09:
Migration and Integration / Migration et intégration
Chair/ Président(e) : Dingping Guo, Fudan University, China

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
YUAN Yue	Southwestern University of Finance and Economics, China	Psychological Adjustment and Transnational Support among Highly Skilled Talents: Evidence from Guangzhou and Shenzhen, China
BAI Meng	Xi'an Jiaotong University, China	Gender Differences in Job Satisfaction among High-skilled International Migrant Workers in Mega Cities in China

SEN Moumita VERONIS Luisa	University of Ottawa, Canada	Shifting Grounds: The Nexus Between Climate Change and Urban Migration in Bangladesh

14:30-15:30
Room / Salle : FSS 4006
Panel 10:
Migration and Employment / Migration et emploi
Chair/ Président(e) : Luisa Veronis, University of Ottawa, Canada

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
ZHAO Hu CHANG Chuanying	Shandong Jianzhu University, China	Research on the jobs-housing spatial relationship of migrant workers in developed counties of China: A case study of Zoucheng and Longkou
RAIMUNDO Ines	Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique	Cross-border traders (Mukheristas) and the Dynamics of Informal Youth Employment in Urban Areas of Mozambique
DELGHANDI Hamta KALANTARI Zahra	University of Ottawa, Canada	Informal Settlements and Urban Decay: Challenges and Solutions in the Experience of Afghan Refugees in Mashhad (Online)

15:30-16:00
Coffee/Tea Break
Pause-café / thé

16:00-17:00
Room / Salle : FSS 4006
Panel 11:
Sustainable Infrastructure and Transportation / Infrastructures et transports durables
Chair/ Président(e) : Yangfan Li, Xiamen University, China

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
WATERS Brian	York University, Canada	From Realpolitik to Resilience: Rethinking Water Security through Community- Based Infrastructure
BOADI Emmanuel Bosompem	University of Memphis, United States	Beyond Better housing: The Role of Social Capital and Public Facilities in Development-induced Resettlement in Ghana (Online)
HUANG Jing ZHU Qian	University of Waterloo, Canada	A Comparative Study of Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) in China and the United States (Online)

17:00-18:15
Room / Salle : FSS 4006
Panel 12:
Urban Governance and Planning / Gouvernance et aménagement urbains
Chair/ Président(e) : Takang Emmanuel, Society for Urban Ecology, Cameroon

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
GUO Dingping	Fudan University, China	Deliberative democracy and urban governance in Shanghai
MEDON Luisa	University of Ottawa, Canada	Urban Planning in Bogotá: Seeds of Inequality from Polarization and Fragmentation
PALI Essossinam AGBEMEDI Yawavi Makafui	Université de Lomé, Togo	La Décentralisation au Togo : Un processus positif ? (French presentation)
VUKOVIC Marco HARRIS-BRANDTS Suzanne	Carleton University, Canada	Reimagining the Socialist Blocks of New Belgrade: Exploring Rehabilitation and Identity through Architectural Inquiry (Online)

Day 2- Special Panel Sessions -FSS 4004
Jour 2- Séances de panels spéciaux -FSS 4004

13:30-14:30
Room / Salle : FSS 4004
Panel 13:
Land Use and Ecosystem / Utilisation des terres et écosystèmes
Chair/ Président(e) : Shuang Chen, Nanjing University of Information Science & Technology, China

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
WEI Fang	Zhejiang University, China	Unraveling Strategies for Land Use Optimization in the Context of Low - Carbon City Development
HARRIS-BRANDTS Suzanne GOCI Ervin	Carleton University, Canada University of Tirana, Albania	Marketing the "Neighbourhood of the Future": Displacement and Land Tenure Issues Related to Urban Renewal in Tirana, Albania (Online)
YANG Dewei	Southwest University, China	Global Challenges, Chinese Pattern, and Security Strategies in Energy Transition (Online)

14:30-15:30
Room / Salle : FSS 4004
Panel 14:
Environmental Sustainability and Waste Management / Durabilité environnementale et gestion des déchets
Chair/ Président(e) : Olivier Dehoorne, Université des Antilles, Guadeloupe

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
SENE Sokhna Bousso SONKO Elhadji Mamadou DIENG Diomaye	Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, Sénégal	Caractérisation de la gestion des déchets solides dans le département de Dakar (Sénégal) au regard de l'objectif de développement durable n°11 : suivi de l'indicateur ODD 11.6.1 (French presentation)
EMMANUEL Takang	Society for Urban Ecology, Cameroon	Solid Waste Management in Cameroon Cities: Challenges and Sustainable Solutions
BIRCH Hillary	York University, Canada	Promoting climate resilience and contending with waste and wastewater in Lusaka, Zambia

15:30-16:00
Coffee/Tea Break
Pause-café / thé

16:00-17:00
Room / Salle : FSS 4004
Panel 15:
Environmental and Ecosystems Services / Services environnementaux et écosystémiques
Chair/ Président(e) : John Zacharias, Peking University, China

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
YAO Jing	Chinese academy of sciences, China	Supply-demand matching of urban ecosystem services and their synergistic benefit analysis
LI Yangfan WANG Leping	Xiamen University, China	Monitoring the resilience of urban-mangrove ecosystem in response to sustainable urbanization in the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Metropolitan Area, China
GUO Zheng CHEN Sophia	Nanjing University of Information Science & Technology, China	Scenario assessment of food phosphorus footprint in Kisumu food system -a lakeside city on Lake Victoria

17:00-18:00
Room / Salle : FSS 4004
Panel 16:
Public Spaces and Sustainable Community / Espaces publics et communautés durables
Chair/ Président(e) : Jean Marie Cishahayo, University of Ottawa/ Université d'Ottawa, Canada

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
ZHOU Shuwen	University of Oxord, United Kingdom	Producing People-centred Smart Public Spaces: The Role of Community E-planners in the UN-Habitat's Shuangjing International Sustainable Community Pilot in Beijing (Online)
LIAO Simon	University of Waterloo, Canada	Queer Urbanism: Co-Designing a Place of Belonging with QTPOC Newcomers in Toronto
JIEUTSA Leandry BIYO'O Boris	University of Montreal & Africa Innovation Network, Canada	Understanding the spatio-economic dynamics of public spaces in Yaoundé: Towards an integrated analysis model (Online)

Day 2- Closing Sessions -FSS 4007
Jour 2- Séances de clôture -FSS 4007

18:30-19:00
Room / Salle : FSS 4007
CLOSING REMARKS / REMARQUES DE CLÔTURE
Moderators / Modérateurs :
Benjamin Gianni, Carleton University, Canada &
Tonton Mundele, Global Affairs Canada / Affaires mondiales Canada

- Summary of key findings / Résumé des principales conclusions
- Announcement of next conference / Annonce de la prochaine conférence
- Closing remarks / Remarques de clôture

Satellite conference venue at Southeast university, Nanjing, China
Lieu de la conférence satellite à l'Université du Sud-Est, Nankin, Chine

Chair for the Satellite conference venue / Président(e) du lieu satellite de la conférence :
Dr./Prof. Xingping Wang, Southeast University, China

DAY 3- WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 2025
JOUR 3- MERCREDI 30 JUILLET 2025

20:30-22:00 (Beijing time) / 8:30-10:00 (Ottawa time)
Special Panel spécial -Nanjing :
China-Africa Industrialization Cooperation and Inclusive Growth
Chair/ Président(e) : Dr./Prof. Xingping Wang, Southeast University, China

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/
WANG Xingping GAO Han	Southeast University Nanjing, China	A Comparative Study on the Development Quality of Industrial Parks in China and Ethiopia
CHEN Xiao	Southeast University Nanjing, China	Research on the Evolution of China-Africa Urban Technology Collaboration Networks from a Multidimensional Proximity Perspective
ZHAO Shengbo	Southeast University Nanjing, China	Evolutionary Dynamics of Interaction Effects Between China's International Cooperation Zones and Adjacent Urban Systems: Empirical Evidence from Ethiopia's Eastern Industrial Park
LU JiaHua WANG, Hong	Shanghai University Nanjing, China	Research on Green Marketing Innovation in the Process of Chinese-Style Modernization − from the Survey of Drinking Stores in Shanghai
FENG ZhaoJun	Southeast University Nanjing, China	Reflection on the Experience of Resilient Ecological Planning in Suzhou Industrial Park

Satellite conference venue at the University of Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France
Lieu de la conférence satellite à Université de Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France

Chair for the Satellite conference venue / Président(e) du lieu satellite de la conférence :
Patricia Zander, Maître de conférences HDR Classe exceptionnelle Géographie aménagement à Université de Strasbourg, France

DAY 3- WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 2025
JOUR 3- MERCREDI 30 JUILLET 2025

14:00-15:30 (Paris time) / 8:00-9:30 (Ottawa time)
Strasbourg Round Table / Table ronde :
La ville comme le lieu possible et propice à l'émergence d'une démocratie, condition de l'humanisation des espaces et des sociétés
Moderators / Modérateurs : Patricia Zander, Université de Strasbourg, France

Humaniser implique d'établir établir une relation avec l'autre, fondée sur le respect et la reconnaissance de l'autre. Mais la seule relation ne suffit pas car il faut permettre à cette relation d'exister : humaniser un discours, une ville ou une institution, c'est les rendre compréhensibles, ouverts, appropriables (Rey, 2005). Une ville humanisée est une ville où les habitants peuvent participer à la vie collective, où l'espace urbain est compréhensible, un espace sur lequel chacun peut se reconnaître et agir. On reconnait ici l'un des fondements de la démocratie : un processus (Arendt, 1958, 1967), une méthode de vie collective fondée sur la communication et la participation (Dewey, 1927).

Cela suppose de repenser nos modèles. La démocratie ne peut plus être réduite à une simple forme institutionnelle héritée de l'Europe des Lumières ayant ses racines dans les villes (Weber, 1921 ; Todorov, 2007). Elle se construit dans l'action, dans les pratiques concrètes, parfois en marge des structures établies. Les villes opprimées par un pouvoir central, comme les villes Kurdes de Turquie ou d'Irak, les villes où se concentrent des formes multiples d'agir collectif — qu'il s'agisse de résistances, de mouvements citoyens ou d'initiatives sociales — constituent un terreau propice à cette réinvention démocratique (Agier, 2008).

Humaniser, au sens d'Hannah Arendt, c'est rendre le monde *habitable* : un monde organisé par la parole entre humains, par l'action collective, par la possibilité donnée à chacun de choisir et exprimer sa vie. Dans cette perspective, la démocratie peut humaniser la ville si elle permet à chaque individu d'être pleinement acteur d'une communauté en construction. En retour, la ville peut humaniser la démocratie en favorisant la formation de collectifs fondés sur le respect et la reconnaissance de l'autre.

Voici quelques-unes des dimensions « Humanisation-Ville-Démocratie » que nous nous proposons d'explorer dans le cadre cette table-ronde.

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution / Bio	Paper Title/
AMINI Setareh	D'origine iranienne, Fatemeh Amini prépare son doctorat sur la démocratie au Rojava. Laboratoire SAGE, Université de Strasbourg.	« Démocratie locale, écologie sociale et autonomie féminine : recomposer la ville à partir des marges »
GLYNN Sarah	Géographe, très engagée dans la défense de la cause kurde, Sarah Glynn a publié de nombreux articles à ce sujet (cf. https://sarahglynn.net/writing/) Elle co-signera une intervention avec un collègue sociologue anglais, Jeff Miley (Cambridge : https://research.sociology.cam.ac.uk/profile/dr-thomas-jeffrey-miley).	"We learnt to believe in ourselves and our power". Political practice in the cities in North and East Syria, and in Şengal/Sinjar in Iraq"
MISHYNA Natalia	Université de Strasbourg, Laboratoire SAGE. Juriste ukrainienne, réfugiée en France, Natalia Mishyna bénéficie d'un contrat "Talent" en raison de son excellence scientifique.	"Fast-Changing Cities and Slow Laws: Local Government, Social Rights and the Need for Harmonisation"
SIK Fatma	Diplômée en sciences de l'éducation et titulaire d'un master en politiques municipales, ancienne co-mairesse de Sur. Elle est cofondatrice de l'Institut kurde de Genève. Elle témoignera de la construction de la démocratie kurde au cœur de la capitale culturelle kurde en Turquie.	« Une ville humanisée par la démocratie : l'exemple de Sur »
ZANDER Patricia	Maître de conférences HDR Classe exceptionnelle Géographie aménagement à Université de Strasbourg, France. Université de Strasbourg, Laboratoire SAGE.	« Les villes, foyers historiques de la pensée et de l'expérimentation démocratique en Europe. Un renouveau contemporain pour humaniser les villes ?"

Satellite conference venue at the Université des Antilles, Guadeloupe, Caribbean
Lieu de la conférence satellite à l'Université des Antilles, Guadeloupe, Caraïbes

Chair for the Satellite conference venue / Président(e) du lieu satellite de la conférence :
Professor Olivier DEHOORNE, Université des Antilles, Guadeloupe

DAY 3- WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 2025
JOUR 3- MERCREDI 30 JUILLET 2025

14:00-15:00 (Caribbean / Ottawa time)
Panel- Guadeloupe 01 : Introduire la ville caribéenne
Chair/ Président(e) : Jaime ARAGON FALOMIR, Université des Antilles, Guadeloupe

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
DEHOORNE Olivier CASIMIR Elinet Daniel	Université des Antilles, Guadeloupe Université d'État d'Haïti	Etudier la ville caribéenne. Une introduction
SEVENO Caroline	Université des Antilles, Guadeloupe	De la ville utopique à la ville ségrégative aux Antilles françaises
DEHOORNE Olivier AGBO Adek Rolex Aurel NDIAYE Pape Sidy THENG Sopheap	Université des Antilles, Guadeloupe	Prendre la mesure des villes dans la Caraïbe

15:00-16:00 (Caribbean / Ottawa time)
Panel- Guadeloupe 02 : Prendre la mesure des défis
Chair/ Président(e) : Olivier DEHOORNE, Université des Antilles, Guadeloupe

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
CASIMIR Elinet Daniel	Université d'État d'Haïti (Haïti)	La ville de Port-au-Prince de 2025, un espace urbain insécuritaire à gouvernance complexe
GARRUSH Aness	Université Sorbonne Paris Nord, France	Pointe à Pitre (Guadeloupe), ville en déclin, ville de proximités

ARAGON FALOMIR Jaime	Université des Antilles (Guadeloupe)	Pointe à Pitre (Guadeloupe), ville en déclin, ville de proximités

16:00-16:30
Coffee/Tea Break
Pause-café / thé

16:30-17:30 (Caribbean / Ottawa time)
Panel- Guadeloupe 03: Risques et urbanisation dans la Caraïbe (1)
Chair/ Président(e) : CASIMIR Elinet Daniel, Université d'État d'Haïti, Haïti

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
JEAN-PIERRE Fridner	Université des Antilles, Guadeloupe	La ville face au risque volcanique. Le cas de Saint-Claude (Guadeloupe)
BOAZ JEAN MICHEL Rémy	Université du Havre, France	Urbanisation, tourisme et inondations : tensions autour du territoire du Gosier (Guadeloupe)
DESROSIERS Yvener SAFFACHE Pascal	Université des Antilles, Martinique	La population côtière de la baie de Fort-de-France (Martinique) face au risque d'élévation du niveau de la mer : vers une adaptation par l'optimisation de la gestion intégrée.

17:30-18:45 (Caribbean / Ottawa time)
Panel- Guadeloupe 04 : Risques, urbanisation et vulnérabilité dans la Caraïbe (2)
Chair/ Président(e) : ARAGON FALOMIR Jaime, Université des Antilles, Guadeloupe

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
SINGARIN-SOLE Priska	Université des Antilles, Guadeloupe	La ville face à l'érosion littorale. Diagnostic de l'évolution du trait de côte de Saint-François (Guadeloupe) et proposition de solutions palliatives.
AUGUSTAVE Vilardouin SAFFACHE Pascal	Université des Antilles, Martinique	Canaan, un quartier vulnérable auto-construit, résultant du contexte haïtien des quinze dernières années.
BOYAKA TOUAKO TCHAKOUTE Léticia	Université des Antilles, Guadeloupe	Les bidonvilles et squats comme réponse d'inaccessibilité du logement à Cayenne, Kourou, Saint-Laurent du Maroni
TIENDREB EOGO, Jacques	Coopération Internationale BEOGO Cities	Secteur du logement et de son financement au Burkina Faso

DAY 4- THURSDAY, JULY 31, 2025
JOUR 4- JEUDI 31 JUILLET 2025

14:00-15:00 (Caribbean / Ottawa time)
Panel- Guadeloupe 05 : Inégalité territoriale, foncier, patrimoine, regards croisées
Chair/ Président(e) : Olivier Dehoorne, Université des Antilles, Guadeloupe

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
JEANNE Sarah	Université des Antilles, Martinique	Le patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO dans les villes caribéennes. Un état des lieux
NDIAYE Pape Sidy	Université des Antilles, Guadeloupe	Inégalités socio-spatiales et défis d'aménagement territorial dans la périphérie urbaine de Dakar (Sénégal): Le cas de la commune de Sangalkam.
BOYAKA TOUAKO TCHAKOUTE Léticia	Université des Antilles, Guadeloupe	Les déplacés internes de l'agglomération de Bangui et la pression foncière

15:00-16:00 (Caribbean / Ottawa time)
Panel- Guadeloupe 06 : Nature et agriculture dans la ville caribéenne
Chair/ Président(e) : Jaime Aragon Falomir, Université des Antilles, Guadeloupe

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
MARC Jean-Valéry	Université des Antilles, Martinique	Lecture paysagère de l'autosuffisance alimentaire en Martinique à travers le prisme des jardins créoles: état des lieux, caractéristiques et perspectives
AGBO Adek Rolex Aurel NDIAYE Pape Sidy DEHOORNE Olivier	Université des Antilles, Guadeloupe	La nature en ville en Guadeloupe. Repenser la ville durable
LOUIS-JOSEPH Fédya MARC Jean-Valéry	Université des Antilles, Martinique	Agriculture urbaine et périurbaine en Martinique : étude de cas avec la ville du Lamentin

16:00-16:30
Coffee/Tea Break
Pause-café / thé

16:30-17:30 (Caribbean / Ottawa time)
Panel- Guadeloupe 07: La ville habitable

Chair/ Président(e) : Jean-Valéry Marc, Université des Antilles, Martinique

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
GABRIEL Enzo DEHOORNE Olivier GRAVA Alex	Université des Antilles, Guadeloupe	La ville accessible. Repenser l'aménagement des espaces urbains des Antilles françaises
KEABOU YONTA Darlène Evergette MANTRAN Murielle	Université des Antilles, Guadeloupe	Analyse thermographique par drone pour la mise en place d'îlots de fraîcheur urbains : une méthode innovante pour lutte contre la chaleur urbaine dans le centre-bourg du Gosier en Guadeloupe
SOBCZAK Fabrice	Université de Mons, Belgique	Communs éco-sociaux et pratiques habitantes : un répertoire d'action pour la gouvernance des écosystèmes insulaires à risque

Day 4- Closing Sessions
Jour 4- Séances de clôture

17:30-18:30 (Caribbean / Ottawa time)
Closing remarks / Remarques de clôture
Moderators / Modérateurs :
Olivier Dehoorne & **Jaime Aragon Falomir** & **Elinet Daniel Casimir**, Université des Antilles, Guadeloupe

- Summary of key findings / Résumé des principales conclusions
- Announcement of next conference / Annonce de la prochaine conférence
- Closing remarks / Remarques de clôture

Satellite conference venue for Africa and Europe at Citinnov for Integrated Territorial Planning & Smart Cities, UM6P, Morocco
Lieu de la conférence satellite pour l'Afrique et l'Europe à Citinnov, consacré à la planification territoriale intégrée et aux villes intelligentes, UM6P, Maroc

Chair for the Satellite conference venue / Président(e) du lieu satellite de la conférence :
Prof. Kh Md Nahiduzzaman, UM6P, Morocco

DAY 4- THURSDAY, JULY 31, 2025
JOUR 4- JEUDI 31 JUILLET 2025

14:00-15:00 (Morocco time) / 9:00-10:00 (Ottawa time)
Panel- Morocco 01:
Resilient Cities and Technological Innovation
Chair/ Président(e) : Prof. Tiziana Campisi, University Kore of Enna, Italy

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
EZZIRARI Nawal RADOINE Hassan AHACHAD Mohammed MOUSSALIH Abdellah Kh Md Nahiduzzaman	Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, Morocco National School of Architecture ENA, Morocco	A pro-resilient model for assessing mining impact: A Case Study of the Benguerir Mine Site, Morocco
KÖSE Şüheda, ELBURZ Zeynep KORAY Velibeyoğlu, ASLI CEYLAN Öner	Izmir Institute of Technology, İzmir, Türkiye Izmir University of Economics, Türkiye	Rethinking Micro Mobility Through Triple Helix: The Martı E-scooter Experience
TSAMBANG FOKOU Sthève Cédrix TSAMBANG FANSI Djeukoua Christolle	Chorus Architecture, Cameroun	Metamorphosis 2050: Beyond Density, Crafting an Antifragile Future for African Cities

15:00-16:15 (Morocco time) / 10:00-11:15 (Ottawa time)
Panel- Morocco 02:
Identité urbaine et résilience développée

Chair/ Président(e) : Prof. Hassan Radoine, Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, Morocco

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
GOUTSOP Leopold Carios	École Africaine des Métiers d'Architecture et de l'Urbanisme (EAMAU), Togo	L'art public, porteur de l'identité urbaine : dynamique de l'Art Public dans la ville de Lomé de 1884 à 2024
NYONKWE NGO NDJEM Marie Louise Simone KOLA Edinam MOUPOU Moise AHOLOU Coffi	Université de Lomé, Togo University of Yaoundé 1, Cameroon	Edéa, ville carrefour au Cameroun: entre potentiel inexploité et perte d'attractivité
SONKO Elhadji Mamadou DANSOKHO Sidy SONKO El	Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar, Sénégal	Inondations à Grand Yoff (Dakar-Sénégal): perceptions sur les causes et méthodes de résilience développées par les populations
ACHOUR-YOUNSI Safa CHABCHOUB Athar	Université de Carthage, Tunis, Tunisia	Apprendre la ville durable par le projet : l'écoquartier comme laboratoire pédagogique pour un habitat inclusif et résilient

16:15-17:30 (Morocco time) / / 11:15-12:30 (Ottawa time)
Panel- Morocco 03: Climate Change and Urban Accessibility
Chair/ Président(e) : Prof. Celestina Fazia, University Kore of Enna, Italy

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution	Paper Title/ Titre de la communication
NAHIDUZZAMAN Kh Md RADOINE Hassan FAZIA Celestina	Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, Morocco University Kore of Enna, Italy	Not only resilience: its "metaphorical" power and applications
CAMPISI Tiziana NAHIDUZZAMAN Kh Md	University of Enna Kore, Italy Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, Morocco	Smart Mobility for Sustainable Urban and Territorial Development: The Role of on-Demand Transport Services
GHAZOUANI Laila El RADOINE Hassan HAMMOUMI Ismail	Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, Morocco Morocco Country Office	Assessing Climate Change Vulnerability: A Comprehensive Review and Exploration of the Major Methodological Challenges

HALAS Soumaya El		
SHILECHE Sammy	Nairobi City County, Kenya	The state of public transportation in Nairobi City: Sustainable Urban Planning and Infrastructure

Selected Abstracts
Résumés sélectionnés

ICCCASU6 Keynote Speakers / Conférenciers principaux d'ICCCASU6

CHAOUNI Aziza
Associate Professor of Architecture, University of Toronto & Founding principal of Aziza Chaouni Projects, a design practice with offices in Fez (Morocco) and Toronto (Canada)
Professeure associée en architecture, Université de Toronto & Fondatrice du cabinet de design Aziza Chaouni Projects, qui possède des bureaux à Fès (Maroc) et à Toronto (Canada)



Biography: Aziza Chaouni is an Associate Professor of Architecture at the University of Toronto's John H. Daniels Faculty of Architecture, Landscape, and Design and the founding principal of the design practice Aziza Chaouni Projects (ACP) with offices in Fez, Morocco and Toronto, Canada. Chaouni is also the Director of the Designing Ecological Tourism (DET) research platform at the Daniels Faculty. Her practice, research and teaching focus on sustainable design and construction in the developing world. Chaouni's research work focuses on two topics primarily: the integration of architecture and landscape, particularly through the implementation of sustainable technologies in arid climates, and modern heritage preservation and adaptive reuse. She is the co-author of Desert Tourism: Tracing the Fragile Edges of Development (with Virginie Lefebvre) and Out of Water: Design Solutions for Arid Regions (with Liat Margolis), and the author of Ecotourism, Nature Conservation and Development: Reimagining Jordan's Shobak Arid Region. Chaouni has led several modern heritage preservation and awareness projects: on the future of Ontario Place with Professor George Baird and the ACO and with support from the World Monuments Funds, on the Sidi Harazem Thermal Bath Station in Morocco thanks to a Getty Foundation Keeping It Modern grant, with Mourtada Gueye on the International Fair of Dakar thanks to a Getty Foundation Keeping It Modern grant, and with the World Monuments Fund on Old Fourth Bay College in Freetown, Sierra Leone thanks to a grant from the US Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation. In 2017, Chaouni co-created, with Halim Sbai, Thomas Duncan and Wanda Hebly, the NGO Joudour Sahara, which offers free music and anti-desertification classes to local children and youth in the Moroccan oasis of M'hamid El Ghizlane. Chaouni's design work has been recognized with top awards such as the Gold Global and Gold Regional Africa and Middle East prizes from the Holcim Foundation for Sustainable Construction, as well as the Silver Global and

Regional Acknowledgement prizes of this same award; the Architectural League of New York Young Architects Award; the Environmental Design Research Association Great Places Award; the American Society of Landscape Architects Design Award; and the ACSA Collaboration Award, among others. Her work has also been published and exhibited internationally, including at the International Architecture Biennale in Rotterdam, INDEX: Design to Improve Life in Copenhagen, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN HABITAT) World Urban Forum, the Venice Architecture Biennale and the Louisiana Museum of Modern Art in Copenhagen. Chaouni holds a Master of Architecture with distinction from the Harvard Graduate School of Design and a Bachelor of Science with Honours in Civil Engineering from Columbia University.

- Keynote title: **Affordable Housing in Africa: towards sustainable and resilient solutions**

Associate Professor Aziza Chaouni will address the urgent and complex challenges of affordable housing across the African continent. Drawing on her extensive academic research and professional experience, Chaouni will examine how rapid urbanization, climate vulnerability, and limited access to resources are shaping the housing crisis in both rural and urban contexts. Through a series of built case studies by her interdisciplinary practice, Aziza Chaouni Projects (ACP), she will illustrate how innovative and site-specific design strategies can address these pressing needs. These projects, situated in diverse geographies and sociocultural contexts, serve as laboratories for testing sustainable and scalable construction methods using locally available, low-cost, and low-carbon materials. Central to Chaouni's approach is the belief that lasting and inclusive housing solutions emerge from collaborative design processes. She will emphasize the importance of engaging future users—particularly marginalized groups—as co-creators in the design and building phases. She will also advocate for transdisciplinary research partnerships that bridge architecture, engineering, policy, and environmental science to create robust and contextually grounded solutions. This lecture calls for a rethinking of design not merely as a service, but as a catalyst for equity, resilience, and empowerment in African housing futures.

CHIKUMO-MTONGA Grace
President, Habitat International Coalition, Zambia
Président, Coalition Internationale de l'Habitat, Zambie



Biography: Grace M. Chikumo-Mtonga is a passionate advocate for land, housing rights, and sustainable urban development. As the Executive Director of the Civic Forum on Housing and Habitat Zambia, she provides strategic leadership in promoting secure land tenure, adequate shelter, and improved livelihoods. With a background in Economic Policy Management, Development Studies, and Finance and Accounting, Grace has played a pivotal role in shaping housing policies, leading research, and fostering partnerships to enhance citizen participation in governance. She is the President of Habitat International Coalition and a key member of regional and international housing networks. Throughout her career, she has spearheaded community-driven housing projects, policy advocacy, and financial system strengthening for civil society organizations. Her commitment to transparency, accountability, and inclusive development has earned her recognition in Zambia and beyond. Grace continues to champion equitable housing solutions that empower marginalized communities and influence policy at both national and global levels. Grace M. Chikumo-Mtonga est une ardente défenseure de la terre, du droit au logement et du développement urbain durable. En tant que directrice générale du Forum civique sur le logement et l'habitat en Zambie, elle assure un leadership stratégique dans la promotion d'un régime foncier sûr, d'un logement adéquat et de moyens de subsistance améliorés. Forte d'une expérience en gestion des politiques économiques, en études de développement, en finances et en comptabilité, Grace a joué un rôle central dans l'élaboration des politiques de logement, la direction de la recherche et la promotion de partenariats visant à améliorer la participation des citoyens à la gouvernance. Elle est présidente de la Coalition internationale pour l'habitat et membre clé des réseaux régionaux et internationaux de logement. Tout au long de sa carrière, elle a dirigé des projets de logement communautaire, des actions de plaidoyer politique et le renforcement du système financier pour les organisations de la société civile. Son engagement envers la transparence, la responsabilisation et le développement inclusif lui a valu une reconnaissance en Zambie et au-delà. Grace continue de défendre des solutions de logement équitables qui autonomisent les communautés marginalisées et influencent les politiques aux niveaux national et mondial.

- Keynote title: **All Protocols observed**

Abstract: The 10th Anniversary of ICCASU marks a significant milestone in its mission since 2015 to harness academic expertise for knowledge exchange and the promotion of best practices in urban management. This anniversary comes at a critical time, as cities continue to expand rapidly and face increasing vulnerabilities to natural disasters. With 1.81 billion people living in high-risk flood zones, and urban populations projected to double by 2050, building resilient cities is crucial for global prosperity and sustainability. Cities, home to 4.4 billion people today, are central to economic growth and development, producing the majority of global Gross Development Product GDP. However, they also face intense challenges—rising demand for infrastructure, services, and affordable housing, particularly for the 1 billion urban poor. Urban areas now shelter over half of the world's forcibly displaced population, further straining limited resources. Poor planning has led to unsustainable urban sprawl, reducing access to jobs, stressing land and energy, and significantly contributing to global emissions. This event underscores the urgent need for strategic policymaking and investment to transform cities into inclusive and livable

environments. Governments at all levels must take decisive action to shape urban futures that are equitable and resilient. In Sub-Saharan Africa, urban challenges are especially acute, with infrastructure deficits, informal settlements, high material costs, and skilled labor shortages hindering progress. Climate change and inadequate policies compound these issues, while financing remains a major obstacle. To overcome these hurdles, integrated infrastructure planning, sustainable development practices, and innovative financing—especially involving private sector partnerships—are essential. Through such efforts, Sub-Saharan African cities can progress toward becoming resilient, equitable, and sustainable hubs of development, capable of lifting millions out of poverty and fostering long-term economic success.

GIANNI Benjamin
Vice-President of ICCCASU & Associate Professor, Azrieli School of Architecture and Urbanism, Carleton University, Canada
Vice-présidente de l'ICCCASU et professeur agrégé, École d'architecture et d'urbanisme Azrieli, Université Carleton, Canada



Biography: Benjamin Gianni is an Associate Professor in the Azrieli School of Architecture & Urbanism at Carleton University where he leads the Urbanism program. Prof. Gianni received a B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania and an M.Arch. from Yale University. He served as Director of the School of Architecture at Carleton University from 1992-2000 and Director of the School of Information Technology from 2003-2006. He is Vice President of the International Council on Canadian, Chinese, and African Sustainable Urbanism (ICCCASU), a UN Habitat affiliate that examines urban development in these three regions of the world. Professor Gianni's research interests focus on the areas of housing and urban development. Of particular interest are 1) public housing constructed in the decades following WWII in Europe and North America, and

its redevelopment from the 1990s onward, 2) urbanization, suburbanization and the study of large-scale housing ensembles in contemporary China, questioning the legacy of modernism and its transposition to different cultural and temporal contexts, and 3) the redevelopment of informal settlements in China, India and Africa, using design as a form of research to explore adaptable, culturally resonant, and market-friendly approaches to redevelopment.

- Lunch Talk title: **Cross-National Insights into Housing Issues: A Canada–China Comparison**

Abstract: Building on ICCCASU's 2024 *Canada/China Housing Workshop*, this session compares and contrasts key issues facing housing supply and affordability in Canada and China. Following a discussion of differences in approaches to production and tenure, the session will identify contemporary challenges -- and the strategies with which each country is attempting to tackle them**.**

MOGHADDAM Navid Mashhadi
GeoAI Expert, University of Ottawa, Canada
Expert en GeoIA, Université d'Ottawa, Canada



Biography: Navid Mashhadi Moghaddam is a human geographer and urban planner with over fifteen years of experience in the field. Currently pursuing his second PhD in Human Geography at the University of Ottawa, he previously earned his first PhD in Urban Planning from Tarbiat Modares University. His research focuses on land use regulations, public participation, and policy development, with particular expertise in GIS, machine learning, and AI applications in urban studies. Navid has authored multiple books, including "Artificial Intelligence-Driven Geographies: Revolutionizing Urban Studies" (Springer, 2024), and has published extensively in international

journals on topics ranging from urban power dynamics to immigrant experiences in cities. His recent groundbreaking research on interpretable AI for urban applications includes three major studies currently in review: a comprehensive analysis of multi-ethnic settlement patterns using spatial deep learning (Environmental and Planning B), a physics-informed mixture of experts model for population dynamics (Science Reports), and a critical examination of black-box AI deployment across global cities (npj Urban Sustainability). He currently serves as a teaching assistant at the University of Ottawa, where he's also involved in developing AI applications for geography and environmental studies courses. His work bridges the gap between traditional urban planning and emerging technologies, particularly in using interpretable AI and GIS to address urban challenges while ensuring democratic accountability and equitable outcomes for all communities. His research challenges the conventional wisdom that cities must choose between AI capability and transparency, demonstrating through empirical evidence that interpretable systems consistently outperform their black-box counterparts while serving community needs.

- Keynote title: **AI in the City: From Black Boxes to Democratic Futures**

Abstract: This keynote presents groundbreaking research demonstrating that cities need not sacrifice transparency for AI performance. Through three pioneering studies, I reveal how interpretable GeoAI can transform urban understanding and governance. Our novel spatial deep learning framework achieved 95-99% accuracy in predicting Toronto's multi-ethnic settlement patterns while uncovering hidden mechanisms—Iranian business clusters, Chinese education corridors, and Indian multi-nuclear integration. By incorporating street networks rather than simple distances, we proved that understanding urban processes matters as much as prediction accuracy. Our physics-informed MESMoE framework goes further, visualizing population flows as "velocity fields" through urban infrastructure, making complex dynamics comprehensible to planners. Through systematic analysis of 157 global GeoAI implementations, we expose the "metrics trap"—where impressive accuracy claims mask real-world failures—and document how transparent alternatives consistently outperform black-box systems. This keynote challenges the dangerous myth of the accuracy-interpretability trade-off, offering concrete pathways for AI systems that enhance rather than erode urban democracy. The choice isn't between powerful GeoAI and understandable GeoAI—true urban intelligence requires both.

MUNDELE Tonton
Vice-President of ICCCASU & Designated Trade Commissioner for the Canadian Embassy in Beijing (China), Global Affairs Canada
Vice-président de l’ICCCASU et délégué commercial attitré à l’ambassade du Canada à Pékin (Chine), Affaires mondiales Canada



Biography: Dr. Tonton Mundele Beya Wa Beya is a Trade Commissioner at Global Affairs Canada, where he has led key initiatives in Climate Finance and engagement with International Financial Institutions. In the summer of 2025, he will assume a new diplomatic post at the Canadian Embassy in Beijing. In addition to his government role, Dr. Mundele is a part-time professor at the University of Ottawa and serves as Vice President of the International Council on Canadian, Chinese, and African Sustainable Urbanism (ICCCASU). He brings over a decade of experience in the financial sector, having held positions at leading Canadian banks including the Royal Bank of Canada, TD Canada Trust, and Scotiabank. Dr. Mundele holds a Ph.D. in International Economics from Peking University and is fluent in French, English, Mandarin, Lingala, and Tshiluba.

- Lunch Talk title: **Urban Development and Housing in Focus: Rethinking Canada–China Economic and Trade Ties / Développement urbain et logement à l'honneur – Repenser les liens économiques et commerciaux entre le Canada et la Chine**

Abstract: The global trade landscape is evolving, shaped increasingly by shifting geopolitical dynamics. These tensions are influencing international trade, investment strategies, and climate change responses. Yet, despite these challenges, climate change offers a promising avenue for collaboration—particularly between Canada and China. Shared priorities in addressing environmental issues create opportunities for joint research, investment, and trade in green technologies, fostering mutual economic and environmental benefits. Moreover, collaboration and the exchange of best practices in urban development and housing can further strengthen the economic and trade relationship between the two countries.

Resume : Le paysage du commerce mondial est en pleine évolution, influencé de plus en plus par des dynamiques géopolitiques changeantes. Ces tensions ont un impact sur le commerce international, les stratégies d'investissement et les réponses au changement climatique. Pourtant, malgré ces défis, le climat constitue un domaine prometteur de collaboration, notamment entre le Canada et la Chine. Des priorités communes en matière d'environnement ouvrent la voie à des partenariats en recherche, investissement et commerce dans les technologies vertes, avec des retombées économiques et écologiques mutuellement bénéfiques. De plus, la coopération et le

partage des meilleures pratiques en matière de développement urbain et de logement peuvent contribuer à renforcer les liens économiques et commerciaux entre les deux pays.

ROSET-ZUPPA Patricia
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Vice-président à la politique, Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement (SCHL)



Biography: Patricia Roset-Zuppa is Vice-President, Policy at Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). She joined CMHC in 2009, wanting to make a difference for housing in Canada. She has worked across many policy and research areas at CMHC, working jointly towards understanding and improving housing conditions for people across the country. Patricia played a lead role in the development of Canada's first ever National Housing Strategy. Prior to CMHC, Patricia worked in residential real estate, housing policy and urban research in Canada and the United States. She holds a Ph.D. in Urban and Regional Planning from the University of Florida, an MBA from the Schulich School of Business, and Masters in Geography from Utrecht University in the Netherlands where she was born and raised. She is an immigrant to Canada and grateful to live on this land with her husband and two children.

- Keynote title: **Challenge and opportunity for housing in Canada**

Abstract: Canada's housing challenges are complex, driven by a combination of factors, including supply-demand imbalances that have contributed to affordability challenges, insufficient deeply affordable and supportive housing, and increased development costs. Fortunately, there's momentum and a sense of urgency across the housing system to tear down barriers to construction and scale up supply that matches the demand. Canada is looking at domestic innovations and local solutions for housing, as well as to international examples of models/approaches to grow innovation and the community housing sector. This keynote address will give an overview of the

housing challenges and opportunities facing the country. It will highlight the important role of Canada's housing agency, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, and how it is working with partners across the housing system to help more Canadians access housing that they can afford and that meets their needs.

SYLLA Oumar
Co-President of ICCCASU & Director, UN-Habitat Regional Office for Africa, Kenya
Coprésident de l'ICCCASU & Directeur, Bureau régional de l'ONU-Habitat pour l'Afrique, Kenya



Biography: Mr. Oumar Sylla, Director, Regional Office for Africa (ROAf), UN-Habitat.Mr. Oumar Sylla has more than 20 years of academic and practical experience in land, natural resources, conflict resolution, urban development, regional and international cooperation and partnership. Prior to being appointed as ROAf Director, he held various portfolios within UN-Habitat namely; as the Leader of the Land and GLTN Unit, as a senior advisor and urban policy focal point for Francophone countries within ROAf and as a Chief Technical Advisor in the DRC office.MrSylla holds a degree in Local Government and two Masters degrees in African Legal Studies and Legal Anthropology (with a focus on land and natural resources), and in Territorial Project Management.

- Keynote title: **Building Resilient Cities: Sustainable Housing and Inclusive Livelihoods as a solution to key urban challenges in African cities / Construire des villes résilientes : le logement durable et les moyens de subsistance inclusifs comme solution aux principaux défis urbains des villes africaines**

Abstract: In Africa, urban population, infrastructure, human settlements and livelihoods are increasingly exposed to a multitude of challenges, ranging from Climate change and environmental degradation, rapid and unplanned urbanization due to humanitarian displacement, increased pressure on basic services among others. This calls for enhanced localization of actions and interventions to build the capacity of communities and local governments to respond to the housing and livelihood needs of the urban population.

Résumé : En Afrique, la population urbaine, les infrastructures, les établissements humains et les moyens de subsistance sont de plus en plus exposés à une multitude de défis, allant du changement climatique et de la dégradation de l'environnement à une urbanisation rapide et non planifiée causée par des déplacements humanitaires, en passant par la pression croissante sur les services de base, entre autres. Cela appelle à une meilleure localisation des actions et des interventions, afin de renforcer les capacités des communautés et des gouvernements locaux à répondre aux besoins en logement et en moyens de subsistance de la population urbaine.

ZACHARIAS John
Former Vice-President of ICCCASU & Chair Professor, Peking University, China
Ancien vice-président de l'ICCCASU & Professeur titulaire, Université de Pékin, Chine



Biography: Chair Professor John Zacharias is an expert on urban development, with a special interest in development processes and the evaluation of urban development policies. His work has focussed on China in recent years, with publications in the leading journals in the field. He has particular interests in transportation, with studies on non-motorized transport, the links between urban development and transportation, as well as the role of behaviour in transportation outcomes. He has served as advisor on many development projects in China and also has research links with certain universities in Western Europe. He is Chair Professor at the College of Architecture and Landscape at Peking University, Beijing, China and was previously program and department head of Geography, Planning and Environment at Concordia University. His doctoral degree was

awarded by Université de Montréal. John Zacharias est un chercheur en développement urbain, ayant une concentration sur les processus de développement ainsi que l'évaluation des politiques de développement. Son travail récent porte surtout sur le développement de la Chine, dont des publications dans les revues scientifiques éminentes et plusieurs monographies. Il s'intéresse tout particulièrement aux questions de transport, dont le rôle du transport non-motorisé dans le système urbain, les rapports entre le développement urbain et les transports, aussi bien que les conséquences pour les transports du comportement humain. Il est titulaire du poste de Chaire en développement du Collège d'architecture et de paysage de l'Université de Pékin, à Beijing, Chine. Il était professeur titulaire au département de géographie, urbanisme et environnement de l'Université Concordia. Son doctorat a été décerné par l'Université de Montréal.

- Keynote title: **Learning from China's urbanization (1982-): Technologies, the system and development / Apprendre de l'urbanisation de la Chine (1982-) : technologies, système et développement**

Abstract: Rather than a physical model to emulate, the planned urban development of China serves to help understand how it is a product of the land governance system with its own ends. The advanced technical systems promoted in the development of model is hoped-for drivers of investment in research and development. Real estate activity was a major contributor to GDP for more than forty years. The model itself underperforms on the most essential aspects when compared with existing alternatives, while taking up a large part of public funds. Then why is this the preferred model? Is contemporary urban development in China a necessary product or could the requirements of the system be otherwise satisfied? Should the urban development system itself be reformed?

Résumé : Plutôt qu'un modèle physique à reproduire, le développement urbain planifié en Chine permet de comprendre comment il résulte d'un système de gouvernance foncière poursuivant ses propres objectifs. Les systèmes techniques avancés mis en avant dans ce modèle sont envisagés comme des leviers d'investissement en recherche et développement. Pendant plus de quarante ans, l'activité immobilière a été un moteur majeur du PIB. Pourtant, ce modèle affiche des performances médiocres sur des aspects essentiels, comparé à d'autres alternatives existantes, tout en mobilisant une grande part des fonds publics. Pourquoi, alors, ce modèle reste-t-il privilégié ? Le développement urbain contemporain en Chine est-il un produit inévitable du système, ou serait-il possible de répondre autrement à ses exigences ? Le système de développement urbain ne devrait-il pas être réformé ?

ICCCASU6 SELECTED PAPER ABSTRACTS
(alphabetical order)
ICCCASU6 RÉSUMÉS DES COMMUNICATIONS SÉLECTIONNÉES
(ordre alphabétique)

Main conference venue / Lieu principal de la conference :
University of Ottawa / Université d'Ottawa
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Transforming Urban Food Chains: The Role of Somali Migrant Entrepreneurs in Nairobi's Informal Food Economy

The informal food economy plays a critical role in urban food security across the Global South, yet the contributions of migrant entrepreneurs to these systems remain underexplored. This study examines how Somali migrant food vendors in Nairobi's Eastleigh neighborhood are reshaping urban food chains, enhancing food accessibility, and driving economic transformation. Drawing on surveys with 313 migrant food vendors, in-depth interviews, and key informant discussions, the research reveals how Somali migrants establish vital food networks that bridge rural and urban markets, diversify food options, and improve affordability for low-income consumers. Despite their economic contributions, these vendors face systemic barriers, including limited access to credit, regulatory restrictions, and discrimination, while demonstrating resilience through adaptive business strategies. Gender dynamics, cross-border trade linkages, and the effects of COVID-19 on food vending further illustrate the complex interactions between migration and urban food systems. By situating migrant entrepreneurship within broader urban food governance debates, this study underscores the need for inclusive policies that integrate migrant food vendors into formal food systems and highlights pathways to leverage informal food economies for sustainable urban food security in Africa.

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Gender Differences in Job Satisfaction Among High-skilled International Migrant Workers in Mega Cities in China

Chinese megacities have seen a pronounced increase in diversity, marked by a dramatic surge and aggregation of international migrant workers who are usually high-skilled. The group has also experienced a notable transition toward gender balance and occupational diversity. In the society characterized by traditional gender norms, gender inequality in workplace, and substantial cultural differences, female migrants in China might face significant adaptation challenges which could, in turn, have an impact on their psychological well-being. Considering it as a key indicator of adaptation outcomes and psychological well-being for migrants in the host country, most of the existing job satisfaction literature reveals a gender- satisfaction paradox in western countries, as well as in local labor groups in China. Despite the gender inequality in workplace, women's job satisfaction is similar to or even higher than that of men. However, research on gender differences in job satisfaction among high-skilled international migrants in Chinese megacities is scarce. We used new data from an international migrant worker survey, conducted in 2023 in Guangzhou and Shenzhen, two megacities in South China, using respondent-driven sampling method. Our findings show that, among high-skilled international migrant workers in China, despite no significant evidence of workplace gender inequality, females report lower job satisfaction, contrary to the common gender-satisfaction paradox. While controlling for income, females have higher job satisfaction than males, which reduces but does not fully offset the gender differences. It suggests persistent social and psychological gender disparities, and calls for more attention in inclusive governance in Chinese megacities.

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Urban-Rural Affinities: An institutional ethnography of "participatory innovation"

Abstract: This research explores collective skill and practice in social innovation research around sustainable livelihoods and community-based resource management. I explore how this reinforces group vision and objectives around social inclusion, empowerment, and sustainability. This case study focuses on an international agriculture research organization, headquartered in Nairobi. Many neighbourhoods and places do not conform to the narrow dichotomy of "urban and rural". Like many cities, Nairobi continually questions and reconfigures prescribed ideals of urban modernity. There is a stark contrast between the rural agrarian life of small-scale food producers and the urban professional life of international development organizations. This contrast reflects, both, a political desire to assist resource-dependent communities, and a disconnected system troubled by an ever-present colonial past. This institutional ethnography observed how

professionals encounter and contend with their organization's internal of "town and country". This happens through repeated interaction with rules, rituals, artefacts, and boundaries. The exoticization of rural landscapes, drylands, and pastoral life occurs in a manner that is glaring and elusive; natural and unspeakable; acknowledged and forgotten. This case study shows how skilled practice is in co-production with the very landscape and spaces that people work, where they eat lunch, how they commute, the technologies they use, the innovations they pursue, decisions on official travel, institutional partnerships, and even the use of personal time. This speaks to why the skilled practice of development professionals (collectively) contributes to organizational change, and how this change can be both superficial and transformative. This presentation also speaks to non-local attributes that scholars of agrarian change (still) tend to overlook when studying the particularities of how communities and resource-based livelihoods encounter international development projects. Encounters with social innovation are designed, contested, and performed through a network of sites and actors; urban and rural. Urban-rural affinities that animate development work are performed (both) artificially and authentically. This is part of why professional identity is continually shaped and renegotiated through participatory innovation and in relation to the networked environments that innovation practices are situated.

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Promoting climate resilience and contending with waste and wastewater in Lusaka, Zambia

The city of Lusaka, Zambia, experiences recurring cholera outbreaks as rapid urbanization and climate change bring groundwater contamination and flash floods, allowing the cholera bacteria to reach drinking water sources when wastewater and potable water mix. The challenge of cholera comes as only 15% of the city is connected to a sewer network, while the rest of the city uses on-site sanitation systems of varying quality. In addition, most natural drainage and groundwater recharge zones in Lusaka that would reduce floods during rainy seasons have been built over as the city has grown rapidly. Given the perennial challenge of waterborne disease, Lusaka is a site of competing visions of a climate resilient future as large-scale projects invest simultaneously in centralized and decentralized systems through the building of new sewer connections and the construction of improved pit latrines and faecal sludge management facilities. This paper draws on fieldwork in Lusaka, including interviews with water, sanitation, and hygiene professionals and focus groups with communities, to explore the role of waste and wastewater infrastructure in promoting urban health and climate resilience. Using efforts to plan for a new 'cholera season' in Lusaka as an entry, this paper explores how the problem of waste and wastewater are conceptualized by different actors (e.g., engineers, hydrogeologists, community members, health

practitioners, urban planners) and how these different visions of waste produce different infrastructural fixes in the context of rapidly increasing climatic variability. Specifically, efforts to upgrade sanitation and drainage infrastructure in one vulnerable informal settlement, and contention over the protection of the city's last remaining forest and groundwater recharge zone, are drawn into contrast to demonstrate how different visions of both the cause and effect of waste and wastewater shape the potential for a climate resilient future in Lusaka. Ultimately, this paper explores how the implementation of different technologies and systems of waste and wastewater management open and close possibilities for rethinking urban health under increasingly urgent conditions of climate change and rapid urbanization.

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Beyond Better housing: The Role of Social Capital and Public Facilities in Development-induced Resettlement in Ghana

Urbanization and large-scale development projects are inevitable, but they frequently lead to the involuntary resettlement of households, displacing them from their original homes. Notwithstanding, the frequency of such resettlement, the long-term impact on the affected households quality of life (QoL) is underexplored in literature. This study adopts a community resettlement case in Ghana induced by development project to examine whether the quality of the resettlement project improved affected households QoL from the own perspective and lived experience. Using Partial Least Squares Path Modeling (PLS-PM) and survey data from resettled household heads, this study assessed how housing quality, community environment, and public infrastructure affects affected households QoL. The findings show that the community environment (social relationships, safety, connectedness and accessibility) has the largest impact on quality of life. Access to public services follows in importance, while the physical characteristics of the dwellings play a comparatively smaller role. These results show that social capital and well-integrated community infrastructure are more important to resettled households than the physical characteristics of their dwellings. The significance of best practice for resettlement management and planning that goes beyond better replacement housing. The findings provide insights for policymakers, urban planners and managers, and international development organizations, advocating for inclusive and sustainable resettlement. Lessons from this research can inform resettlement best practice in Africa, induced by development project like mining, urbanization, or large-scale farming particularly in countries experiencing such displacement.

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Impact of Urbanization on Social and Cultural Change in Developing Country Nepal

Urbanization is the global issue that every country is facing. Urbanization has both positive and negative impacts on society and culture, which has created a greater interest in managing it in a systematic way. The rapid urbanization in Nepal seems due to the Maoist insurgency from 1996 to 2006. This study is designed to identify the factors contributing to urbanization and to analyze the perceptual impact of urbanization on social and cultural change in the context of the developing country Nepal. Using the stratified sampling method, this study is based on the judgmental technique to select 578 urbanized people from the major 15 cities of Nepal. The response was collected through a five-point Likert scale questionnaire and with a focused group discussion. Using a mixed-method research design, this study adopts structural equation modeling to analyze the data. This study reveals that political instability, safety and security, peer influence, and employment opportunity are major determinants for urbanization in Nepal. The study also found that urbanization has a significant impact on social and cultural change in Nepal. This study holds its importance since it identifies ways to address the sustainability of urbanization, addressing social and cultural change due to urbanization in the developing nations.
Key Words: Rural-urban migration, political instability, employment opportunity, peer influence, socio-cultural changes

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Long-Term Trauma-Informed Care Is a Social Responsibility Without Financialization

Abstract: Indigenous peoples in Canada, who have experienced generational trauma, value care as a collective effort that is accessible equitably for all. This paper adopts this Indigenous perspective as an alternative to neoliberal valuation of care as personal services. This valuation has contributed to government policies favoring the privatization and financialization of long-term care delivery. An outcome of this process is the devaluation of care through exploitation of racialized and gendered care workers for profit-maximization and the deprivation of care for Indigenous peoples and disadvantaged. The Indigenous perspective that sees care social in nature because it is relational and is oriented towards wholistic healing among members of the community helps envision a wide range of policy changes to achieve long-term trauma-informed care as a social responsibility and a political practice.

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Migrant Workers' Food Security Strategies in Response to Financial Constraints

During the process of rural-urban migration, Chinese migrant workers face pressures of survival and development. They are burdened with responsibilities for supporting dependents, providing family care, meeting daily consumption needs, and engaging in social interaction and reciprocity for their personal development. The survey from Wujin, Jiangsu province in China shows that in the two patterns of individual and family migration, the later accounts for approximately one-third of migration patterns, which plays a crucial role in reducing semi-urbanization. It also shows that most migrants still work in the manufacturing industry they previously worked in, indicating the occupational stability of intragenerational mobility. However, most migrant families are under the dual pressures of elderly and child-rearing: nearly 60% of families need to support two or more elderly members, while over 60% need to care for one to three school-age children. Under financial

constraints, most respondents first reduce non-essential food consumption, such as seafood, condiments, sugar, honey, and nuts, in order to maintain relative stability in the consumption of staple foods, vegetables, fruits, meat, and eggs. These findings provide valuable insights for policymakers that aim to improve urban food security, highlighting the need for targeted support measures to alleviate the financial pressures on migrant families. Thus, sustainable new urbanization should pay more attention to food security for migrant workers.

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Spatial pattern and development trend of informal settlements in low-income cities: based on the analysis of Nairobi and Dar es Salaam

Abstract: As a global urban phenomenon, informal settlements mainly exist in low-income countries in Asia, Africa, America and other regions, and constitute an important part of the living space in these cities. The rapid spread of informal residential areas has various impacts on urban landscape, land use, urban planning and management, and causes rising social poverty and environmental risks. However, due to the restriction of capital, technology and other conditions, the lack of spatial information of urban informal settlements in most countries, which, to some extent, hinders the study of its location, scale, internal structure and urban planning and development. In this study, we analyzed the distribution pattern of informal settlements in typical cities by constructing an informal settlements extraction method based on remote sensing images and existing open data. Taking Nairobi and Dar es Salaam as examples, we analyze the relationship between the distribution of informal settlements and urban geographical environment, morphological pattern, population and building density, and estimate the impact of informal settlements regularization on urban housing and land demand in the future. The results show: (1) Nairobi's informal settlements account for approximately 3.64% of the city's area, with 7 distinct agglomeration areas identified. The population ranges from 37000 to 310000, mainly distributed in the central and western parts of the city; (2) The proportion of informal settlements in Dar es Salaam is approximately 21.69%, with 7 connected clusters identified and a population size of 37000 - 1.29 million people. (3) Informal settlements in the two cities are mainly located in areas with gentle slopes, along rivers and roads, and 5 kilometers away from the city center. Nairobi's informal settlements exhibit a significantly higher industrial orientation than those in Dar es Salaam. (4) The population density and building density of informal settlements in Nairobi are higher than those in Dar es Salaam, with a per capita building area only half of Dar es Salaam's and its population congestion and housing compactness are even more severe. With the increase of urban population, it is expected that by 2050, the two cities will face increasingly challenges such as diminishing land resources and greater difficulties in regularizing informal settlements.

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Abstract: This case study explores the role of migrant informal traders in the City of Windhoek's fresh produce supply chain, their challenges, and the policy implications for urban food security. Open food markets are a critical source of affordable and fresh produce for low-income urban populations, yet they operate in a complex environment shaped by municipal regulations, infrastructure limitations, and market dynamics. The study examines the City of Windhoek's open market policy, which aims to regulate informal street trade through designated markets. However, many traders prefer to operate outside these markets due to better customer access and reduced costs, leading to ongoing tensions with market traders and the authorities. Despite these challenges, migrant traders remain vital for Windhoek's urban food security, and targeted policy interventions can enhance their sustainability, benefiting traders, consumers, and the broader food system.

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Informal Settlements and Urban Decay: Challenges and Solutions in the Experience of Afghan Refugees in Mashhad

Abstract: Afghan refugees living in Mashhad face a complex set of socio economic and infrastructural challenges resulting from their forced resettlement in informal residential areas. The study employs a comprehensive hybrid approach—including extensive field observations, in-depth qualitative interviews, and detailed statistical analyses—to examine the multifaceted relationship between urban deterioration and the marginalization of refugees. The findings suggest that inadequate access to basic services (clean water, sanitation, health care, and education), coupled with restrictive legal frameworks and ongoing economic instability, significantly undermines the overall quality of life of these vulnerable populations. In addition, the lack of effective urban planning and coherent policy measures exacerbates their precarious situation even

more. Based on these insights, the paper proposes a series of targeted policy interventions, advanced infrastructure development programs, and community-based empowerment initiatives. This research contributes to a broader academic discourse on urban sustainability and refugee rights and provides practical recommendations for policymakers and stakeholders aimed at fostering more inclusive urban environments. [1,2,3,4].

Keywords: Informal settlements, urban decay, Afghan refugees, Mashhad, urban policy

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"Temporary to Permanent": New Approaches to Disaster Relief Housing for Northern Canadian Communities

Abstract: Wildfires pose an increasing threat to northern communities in Canada. According to Interagency Forest Fire Centre data, more than 7.8 million acres (3.15 million hectares) have already burned this year. The season has already surpassed the annual average, even when including the previous two major fire seasons. Displacement due to fire and other climate-related natural disasters takes a tremendous toll on residents. Already this year, between 10,000 and 15,000 residents have been forced from their homes in Saskatchewan, more than 17,000 have been evacuated in Manitoba, and around 4,000 in Alberta. Due to damage and contamination, many will not be able to return to their homes for at least a year - assuming their houses have survived. This paper explores innovative strategies to address housing for affected communities. By leveraging the lakes and waterways along which many of these communities are located, it is possible to assemble the housing offsite and quickly move it to where it is needed. And if properly designed and deployed, this housing can not only accommodate emergency workers but transition to permanent housing for returning residents.

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Solid Waste Management in Cameroon Cities: Challenges and Sustainable Solutions

Abstract: Solid waste management poses a significant challenge in most African cities due to rapid population growth and uncontrolled urbanization. Improper waste disposal in Cameroon contributes to environmental pollution, resulting to severe health risks in most urban areas. This paper examines the impact of solid waste management in Yaounde, Cameroon, analyzing waste collection, transportation, treatment, and disposal. Waste collection covers only 60% of Yaounde, as most people living in informal settlements lack access to these services. Field surveys and observations show the accumulation of waste dumped along the roads and streams. The waste decomposes and releases toxic substances, creating breeding grounds for vectors that spread diseases. Inadequate infrastructure for waste collection and poor management lead to burning of waste and recurrent flooding by blocking drainage systems. The analysis of waste shows pollution levels that exceed acceptable environmental standards, for example: biological oxygen demand (850 vs. 50 mg/l), chemical oxygen demand (1980 vs. 200 mg/l) and phosphates (46.2 vs. 10mg/l). To solve the problem of poor waste management, community leaders and non-profit organizations should educate the public on proper waste disposal. Local authorities should implement innovative measures to promote waste recycling. An integrated approach involving all stakeholders, from household waste producers to policymakers is essential for effective waste management. This can serve as a model for other developing cities to ensure a clean urban environment. The Government should also improve waste collection infrastructure and planning in Cameroon cities to manage solid waste sustainably.

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The Urban Dimension of China-Africa Cooperation: The cases of Sister Cities, Smart Cities and Tourist Cities

Abstract: Despite the increasing intensity and thematic expansion of China-Africa cooperation, urban development remains a relatively underexplored dimension in policy, practice, and academic research. This paper examines how urban-focused initiatives have been articulated within the official agenda of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), with a particular focus on three key areas: sister cities, smart cities, and tourist cities. Drawing on empirical case studies, it investigates the mechanisms, processes, and actors driving these urban collaborations, shedding light on the role of Chinese state and non-state actors in shaping urban planning, digital infrastructure, and cultural diplomacy. The paper further assesses the opportunities and challenges these initiatives present, including their implications for governance, economic development, and spatial transformation in African cities. By critically analyzing these urban engagements, this study contributes to a broader understanding of the evolving China-Africa partnership and its impact on urban futures.

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Minimum Standards: A Comparative Analysis of Social Housing Design Guidelines in Canada

Abstract: In recent years, housing supply, quality, and affordability have become key considerations in Canada. Given the critical role of public housing in addressing these topics, this research explores how housing quality is defined and enforced by social housing agencies across Canada. The analysis mobilizes a human rights approach – drawing from the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation's (CMHC) Core Housing Needs in use since the early 1980s and the UN-Habitat's Right to Adequate Housing, adopted nationally in the 2019 National Housing Strategy – to move beyond a commodified, aesthetic understanding of housing quality toward a more holistic definition that considers ecological, social, and subjective dimensions. This study examines social housing guidelines as crucial benchmarks that define standards for publicly funded housing and influence the standard of private housing. It compares the guidelines of six Canadian social housing agencies – four provincial (BC Housing, Alberta Social Housing Corporation, Manitoba Housing, Société d'habitation du Québec), one regional (Waterloo Region Housing), and one municipal (City of Toronto Housing) – across 21 ecological, social, and subjective determinants of quality. Findings reveal substantial gaps in both the definition and enforceability of housing quality: many guidelines rely on ambiguous definitions, making it difficult to assess compliance; key elements of the UN's Right to Adequate Housing remain largely unaddressed; and a tension often persists between overly prescriptive guidelines, which risk stifling creativity and discouraging innovation, and vague criteria, which limit enforceability. This study contributes to ongoing discussions on housing quality in Canada, highlighting the role of public housing agencies in shaping the built environment.

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Why do small businesses choose to stay informal in urban Ethiopia? Implications for urban unemployment

Abstract: Over the last decade Ethiopia is experiencing a significant urbanization. Estimates put the contribution of cities to Ethiopia's GDP at 47% in 2020 and this is expected to grow to 58% by the end of 2025. However, Ethiopia's urban labor market hasn't seen any significant improvement over the same period. In fact, urban unemployment has worsened from high of 17.4% in 2014 to 18.7% in 2023. The urban economy is not creating enough jobs that can accommodate the rapidly rising urban population. The country is not transforming its demographic structure into real economic benefits through adequate and decent employment. Evidence shows that neither micro and small firms are growing vertically across the spectrum nor are they tending to join the formal sector. They tend to expand horizontally whereby they duplicate themselves through spins instead of pulling resources and emerging as a large firm. This raises the question of why do these firms choose to stay small and informal? This paper analyzes the formality-informality choices and decisions by individual firms. The study follows De Bruijn and Nelson (2005), and Ingram et.al (2007), who consider that firms decide to accept a transaction between the government and themselves based on the benefits and costs they perceive in both the formal and informal sector. Only if firms perceive some gains in the transaction that they decide to join the formal sector voluntarily. A logistic regression method is used to test factors determining the tendency to join formal sector on 730 informal enterprises across the 11 sub-cities in Addis Ababa based on data collected in the year 2023 by the Ministry of Labour and Skills. Qualitative data was also obtained on these enterprises following the corridor development project in 2024 in the capital Addis. The study finds that formality is positively related to literacy, years of stay in the informal sector and more importantly the perceived benefits in the formal sector. Informal enterprises currently do not believe that there are benefits in the formal sector. They cite corridor development as a key example, whereby both formal and informal businesses are equally dislocated and with no compensation, irrespective of their legal status. Thus, in Ethiopia, policy makers should strive to make formalization a demand driven through provision of incentives so to attract micro and small firms towards the formal sector and enhance decent employment in the urban economy.

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Deliberative democracy and urban governance in Shanghai

Abstract: This paper examines the application of deliberative democracy in urban governance in Shanghai and its implications for African cities. It initially discusses the challenges faced by mega-city governance, such as changes in population structure, diversification of social demands, and the new requirements for governance models in the digital age. The paper then elaborates on how

deliberative democracy serves as an effective governance mechanism to address these challenges by balancing diverse interests, forming consensus, enhancing policy transparency, and improving decision-making quality. Special emphasis is placed on the specific practices of implementing deliberative democracy in Shanghai, including people's congress consultations, political consultative conference deliberations, and community grassroots deliberations. Through these practices, Shanghai has not only improved its urban governance level but also provided valuable experiences and lessons for African cities. Finally, the paper suggests that integrating bottom-up and top-down perspectives can lead to a more comprehensive understanding of the role of deliberative democracy in urban governance and offer new insights for the modernization of governance in African cities.

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Scenario assessment of food phosphorus footprint in Kisumu food system -a lakeside city on Lake Victoria

Abstract: The changes in food production and consumption patterns have profoundly changed the urban food phosphorus cycle, driving the rapid growth of urban food phosphorus footprint and leading to a series of resource and environmental problems. We quantified the food phosphorus footprint in the Kisumu food system, aiming to help Kisumu achieve sustainable phosphorus management and reduce phosphorus loss. The results show that in the year 2023, the import and export of food phosphorus in the Kisumu food system was 2730.26 ± 2.7% t P yr-1 and 3297.05 ± 2.4% t P yr-1, respectively. Therefore, there was -566.79 ± -18% t P yr-1 food phosphorus deficit in the Kisumu food system. The main sources of phosphorus input into the food system are fertilizer imports and food imports, while the main sources of phosphorus exports are animal and crop products. Crop planting subsystem runoff/leaching/erosion, household consumption subsystem waste loss, and pit latrines subsystem blackwater loss are the main pathways of phosphorus loss, and were also the main contributors to the food phosphorus footprint. Subsystems of pit latrines and landfill were key nodes for phosphorus accumulation. The 2030 scenario analysis shows that implementing a comprehensive scenario scheme throughout the entire lifecycle process from phosphorus input to waste disposal is the best choice for reducing phosphorus loss and suppressing the growth of food phosphorus footprint in the future. At present, the food phosphorus footprint of Kisumu food system was still at a low level, but may entering a continuous upward period with the improvement of socio-economic development level in the future. We have

proposed urine separation, installation of Septic tank, adjustment of dietary structure, flexible layout of sanitary disposal facilities, and separation of organic waste streams to reduce food phosphorus footprint. Given the similarity of cities along Lake Victoria, our calculation methods and management strategies can be applied to similar cities along the Lake Victoria.

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Marketing the "Neighbourhood of the Future": Displacement and Land Tenure Issues Related to Urban Renewal in Tirana, Albania

Abstract: Large-scale urban development foregrounding smart, sustainable, and disaster-proof solutions are surging globally. In their course, promises of resilient construction and "build back better" have at times falsely justified mass displacement and area demolition, particularly in untenured districts. In discussing this risk, we take as our case the 05 Maji district in Tirana, Albania, currently being transformed into the 29-hectare Tirana Riverside Project, dubbed a "neighbourhood of the future" while erasing an existing, decades-old self-built community. Drawing from content analysis, we unpack the rhetoric justifying the project along the following lines: 1) pandemic-proof design; 2) design for seismic emergencies; 3) zero-emission, sustainable design; and 4) smart city technologies. Along the way, we examine how the long-present, value-laden discourse of hazards in cities is being contemporized, including taking shape through more diverse digital media, from virtual architectural renderings to social media live streams, state-backed news broadcasts, and design blogs. As expressions of authoritative design knowledge, project media validates the underlying ideology driving evictions and plays a crucial role in transforming Tirana for new capital extraction. 05 Maji's rural-migrant inhabitants and their self-built environment are presented as threatening, invasive, and contaminating, propelling a false urgency of area cleansing to reach Albania's modernization goals. Such imagery and discourse, we contend, thus need to be read critically as artifacts of power substantiating mass dispossession. We show how these framings are part of much longer traditions of normative discourse around hazard and health linked to urban renewal.

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From Corridors to Commons: a strategy for reparative urbanism

Abstract: Little Jamaica, Toronto, was once a thriving cultural and economic hub for Black communities. Today, gentrification and displacement reshape its built environment. The Eglinton Crosstown LRT, which has disrupted businesses for over a decade (1), presents both a challenge and an opportunity: rather than simply integrating transit stations, how can public land parcels be leveraged as lasting community assets? This research explores reparative urbanism by reframing transit infrastructure as a tool for social and economic justice - returning land back through affordable housing and community land trusts. However, these efforts are obstructed by development pressures prioritizing real estate speculation over community stability, reinforcing a history of racist planning that has displaced Black communities. This paper asks: how can LRT corridors support place-keeping by catalyzing social housing, missing middle densification, and economic sustainability while empowering Black communities? Using mapping, photography, and interviews with Black business owners and organizations, this research foregrounds residents' experiences and examines funding models like the Multi-Unit Residential Acquisition (MURA) Program and Cultural District Program (2) to resist displacement. By embedding reparative strategies (3) into housing along transit corridors, this approach challenges conventional urban development. It envisions transit stations as community hubs integrating mixed-use programming, social infrastructure, and affordable housing - ensuring public investment benefits those most impacted by urban change. This proposal calls for a shift in urban policy, transforming transit-oriented development from a tool of dispossession into a mechanism for reparation, securing a more equitable future for Toronto's historically marginalized neighborhoods.

(1) Brown, "Latest Eglinton Crosstown Delay ;More Trouble for Little Jamaica."
(2) Pitter, Jay, Little Jamaica Cultural District Plan.
(3) Williams, "From Racial to Reparative Planning."

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A Comparative Study of Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) in China and the United States

Abstract: Transit-oriented development (TOD), first introduced by Peter Calthorpe (1993), is an efficient and innovative planning concept for intensifying land use, building accessible communities, and promoting public transportation worldwide. Scholars have proposed an evaluative framework to assess TOD projects, by considering five dimensions (5Ds) of the built environment: density, diversity, design, destination accessibility, and distance to transit (Ewing & Cervero, 2010). However, few studies have considered whether the TOD experience based on the American context is transferable and applicable to the Chinese context due to different socio-economic backgrounds. This study employs a comparative approach to analyzing the characteristics of the '5Ds' by choosing four TOD examples in China and the United States. After reviewing relevant literature, a set of indicators are developed to evaluate each case's dimensions using land use, housing, demographic, and online map service data. Through a descriptive analysis, this study demonstrates both the applicability and differences of TOD implementations in different urban contexts. However, this study is limited by data collection, such as its reliance on virtual street views, highlighting the need for comprehensive field-based observations in future research.

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Understanding the spatio-economic dynamics of public spaces in Yaoundé: Towards an integrated analysis model

Abstract: In the rapidly transforming urban landscapes of African cities, public spaces serve not only as sites of social interaction but also as vital hubs of economic activity. However, the endogenous configuration of these spaces — including their internal organization, economic

dynamics, and spatial evolution — remains insufficiently studied. This research addresses this gap by analyzing the spatio-economic structures of public spaces in Yaoundé, Cameroon, with the goal of developing a model that captures their configurations and underlying logics. Through the study of ten diverse public spaces, the research seeks to answer: What economic activities exist in these spaces? What is their economic weight? How are these activities spatially organized, and why? How do public spaces emerge, transform, and evolve over time? The study adopts a mixed-methods approach, combining economic surveys, spatial analysis, and semi-structured interviews with users, vendors, and city actors. Economic surveys collect data on the types of activities, income generation, and employment patterns. Spatial analysis maps the distribution and organization of activities within each space, while interviews with users, vendors, and municipal actors provide insights into the underlying logics and socio-economic drivers. By highlighting the internal dynamics of public spaces, this research aims to provide urban policymakers with valuable insights into how these areas can be better leveraged. It seeks to inspire approaches that enhance the potential of public spaces, making them more sustainable, economically vibrant, and socially inclusive, thereby contributing to more resilient urban futures.

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The Fantasy of "Controlled Housing Development" versus Reality: Evaluating Housing Policies, Governance, and Urbanization in Nairobi City, Kenya

Abstract: Two parallel urban land development processes shape urbanisation in Sub-Saharan Africa namely formal and informal urban land development processes. Urban Kenya depicts these two land development processes with their divide in most cases becoming too fluid. The informal land development process occurs within a 'regulated' environment. This article discusses the governance and policy frameworks influencing housing development and urbanization trends to understand the dynamics that drive the informality within the new residential neighbourhoods on the outskirts of Nairobi, particularly focusing on Nasra Garden Estate. Utilizing qualitative analysis, spatial analysis, and policy assessment, the research explores the dissonance between urban planning regulations and actual development practices in the neighbourhoods. The research findings indicate that private developers who operate with limited oversight from the government, promote housing schemes that are "controlled" during land selling phases and land developments happen incrementally without crucial infrastructure such as sewage systems, water networks, and

paved roads. This study situates the housing challenges in Nairobi within larger discussions on governance, regulatory enforcement and contributes to the dialogue on urban governance, emphasizing the importance of proactive state involvement and strategic partnerships at the international level to address the housing crises in Africa.

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The nexus between urban employment strategies and financial inclusion in emerging economies: A bibliometric perspective

Abstract: Urban employment strategies and financial inclusion are crucial for promoting sustainable economic growth in emerging economies, where urbanisation and economic disparities create considerable challenges for employment creation and access to financial services. In many developing countries, rapid urbanisation often leads to increased unemployment rates, especially among marginalised groups, such as women, young people, people with disabilities, and small businesses. At the same time, financial exclusion prevents individuals and businesses from accessing necessary resources for economic advancement. Despite the recognised relevance of urban employment strategies and financial inclusion as key drivers of economic growth in emerging markets, the connection between these factors remains ambiguous in existing research. This study hinges on bibliometric analysis to examine the link between urban employment strategies and financial inclusion in emerging economies. The study will review existing selected published articles in Scopus and Web of Science. It will analyse trends, key authors, influential publications, and thematic areas in the literature, using VOS viewer for visualisation and network analysis. The study intends to provide a comprehensive overview of the existing body of knowledge and find research gaps while offering insights into how financial inclusion initiatives can improve urban employment strategies and vice versa. The results will provide good insights to government officials, policymakers, financial institutions, and urban planners in designing integrated policies that create employment and improve access to financial services, ultimately contributing to inclusive and sustainable urban development in emerging economies.

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Bridging Urban and Rural Futures: Rethinking the Role of African Cities in a Predominantly Agrarian Continent

Abstract: African cities are expanding at an unprecedented rate, yet nearly 80% of the continent's population still relies on agriculture for their livelihoods (FAO, 2021). This duality presents both critical challenges and transformative opportunities for sustainable urbanization. Rather than functioning solely as consumption centers, African cities must become engines of inclusive growth by strengthening rural-urban linkages (UN-Habitat, 2020). This presentation advocates for a paradigm shift that fosters spatial justice, territorial cohesion, and resilience (OECD, 2022) by embedding agricultural innovation, circular economies, and decentralized infrastructure within urban planning. Drawing on emerging practices aligned with the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union's Agenda 2063, it highlights the pivotal role of intermediary cities, local food systems, and territorial partnerships in reimagining urban futures. Ultimately, the session will argue for rediscovering African cities not as isolated urban nodes but as interconnected landscapes that drive prosperity for urban and rural populations (Tacoli, 2003; AfDB, 2022; World Bank, 2020).

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Content Analysis of Conceptual Differences in Urban Resilience, Housing Governance, and Human Security in Strategic Plans of Canadian City-Regions

Abstract: Urban resilience and housing governance, when viewed through a human-security lens, must be effectively embedded in strategic documents—official community plans, regional growth strategies, and housing frameworks. Achieving this integration is particularly challenging in Canadian city-regions, where multi-level governance constraints compound escalating affordability pressures. Given the dominant physical–spatial orientation of many plans and the jurisdictional fragmentation of Canadian municipal systems, existing strategies may lack the capacity to ensure resilience and safeguard human security. This study examines how urban resilience, housing governance, and human security are conceptualised and prioritised within the most recent strategic plans. Using MAXQDA and a qualitative content-analysis approach guided

by a Livability–Resilience–Human Security framework, we assess the salience of key governance levers—jurisdictional authority, fiscal capacity, and intergovernmental coordination—and evaluate the extent to which they are aligned with livability and resilience goals. Preliminary findings indicate that the socio-economic and governance dimensions of resilience—central to both human security and housing affordability—receive the least operational attention. Indicators such as diversified revenue tools, inclusionary-zoning mandates, non-market supply targets, and robust intergovernmental accountability mechanisms are rarely specified. Addressing these gaps would shift strategic plans beyond their predominantly physical-spatial focus toward integrated governance frameworks that explicitly link housing, livability, and resilience objectives, thereby bolstering the adaptive capacity and human security of Canadian city-regions.

Keywords: Urban resilience; Housing governance; Human security; Content analysis; Canadian city-regions; Strategic plans

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Monitoring the resilience of urban-mangrove ecosystem in response to sustainable urbanization in the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Metropolitan Area, China

Abstract: Urban mangrove forests provide coastal communities with food resources, sustain the livelihoods of fishers, and promote economic development through ecotourism and carbon trading. As a crucial component of blue infrastructure, they play a pivotal role in mitigating disaster risks and sustainable urbanization. Therefore, urban mangrove resilience is an essential component of urban resilience in subtropical and tropical coastal cities. However, due to their high ecological vulnerability, urban mangrove forests are suffering from pressures of coastal urbanization and climate change, while their evolutionary processes and mechanisms remain unclear. This study focuses on the mangrove forests in Shenzhen Bay, which are adjacent to the megacities of Shenzhen and Hong Kong, representing a typical model of coupling ocean-urban system. The near-infrared reflectance of vegetation (NIRv) is used as an indicator of mangrove resilience change. By integrating MODIS and Landsat satellite data, a long-term remote sensing dataset is developed. The Breaks for Additive Season and Trend (BFAST) algorithm has been applied to detect regime shift in mangrove resilience since 1990s. The study also quantifies the contributions of key factors influencing the regime shift of urban mangroves and enables early warning signals detection,

especially urbanization-related indicators and ecosystem services (e.g., coastal protection, sediment accumulation and water purification). This research provides a novel perspective to monitor and improve urban mangrove ecosystem resilience via remote sensing data, SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities) and SDG14 (Life below water) towards sustainable urbanization.

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From Enclave to City-Industry Integration: Typological Differences in Innovation Network Embedding Patterns in China's Development Zones

Abstract: Development zones (DZs), as the core vehicle for China's leapfrog economic development and a distinctive innovation in place-based policy implementation, initially acquired knowledge through multinational corporations' cross-border "pipelines". While relying on joint ventures and technology transfers to advance independent innovation, their long-term dependence on the "enclave model" has resulted in the "island effect". This phenomenon manifests as fragmented industrial and residential functions, spatial separation of workplaces and residences, inadequate public services, and constrained flows of innovation elements. With the substantial enhancement of Chinese enterprises' independent innovation capabilities, DZs have evolved into critical nodes within innovation networks spanning local, regional, national, and global levels. However, significant variations exist in their innovation network configurations. Building upon theoretical frameworks, this study constructs a matrix based on local embeddedness and network development intensity, categorizing innovation network models into four typologies: (1) Platform Model: Leveraging robust policy support and cross-regional pipelines to achieve innovation, characterized by strong enclave attributes; (2) Hub Model: Exhibiting high network maturity with pronounced external connectivity and internal attractiveness in regional innovation systems; (3) Localization Model: Rooted in industry-specific local innovation clusters; (4) Urbanization Model: Featuring industrial-urban integration through spatial restructuring and facility sharing, fostering "industrial communities" via deep interactions between innovation ecosystems and urban functions. This study conducts empirical research on 189 provincial-level DZs in Shandong Province using multi-source data (statistical records, enterprise patent data, and policy documents).

Through social network analysis and cluster identification propose tailored optimization strategies: industrial restructuring, facility enhancement, geographical barrier elimination, and community atmosphere cultivation. These findings offer insights into China's DZs governance under evolving innovation paradigms and will provide a new research perspective for solving the dilemma of separating industry and city. (This study was granted by the National Natural Science Foundation of China with grant number 52408078 and the Natural Science Foundation of Shandong Province with grant number ZR2024QE3)

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Queer Urbanism: Co-Designing a Place of Belonging with QTPOC Newcomers in Toronto

Abstract: This paper describes the insights from an ethnographic study of Queer and Trans People of Colour (QTPOC) newcomers in Toronto. The research uncovers their spatial narratives in navigating Toronto's urban landscape, and proposes a hypothetical public space as a place of belonging. It argues that architectural co-design as part of the Participatory Action Research (PAR) methodology promotes marginalized communities' empowerment and agency in shaping the built environment, thus strengthening social cohesion. Despite Toronto's reputation for diversity and inclusivity, many immigrants, particularly QTPOC newcomers, face significant challenges in social integration and civic participation, including a lower sense of belonging and sexuality-based discrimination. This research foregrounds intersectionality and prioritizes marginalized voices by adopting PAR through three phases of community engagement - surveys, interviews, and focus groups. Findings reveal that QTPOC newcomers operate within an intertwined infrastructure network beyond conventional ethnic or queer enclaves. Furthermore, there is a critical need for accessible and inclusive social infrastructure that cultivates belonging and fosters connections. In response, this project invited participants to co-design sessions, allowing them to collaborate and envision a public space in downtown Toronto that meets their social needs and reflects their identities and lived experiences. The final design outcome represents a collective vision shaped by the active participation and contribution of QTPOC newcomers. Ultimately, this research demonstrates the significance and effectiveness of the participatory approach in urban design. By engaging marginalized immigrants in decision-making processes through co-design, this research fosters community resilience while empowering individual agency in shaping the built environment.

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Urban Sequoia™

Abstract: What if buildings could act like trees—capturing carbon, purifying the air, and regenerating the environment? Taking inspiration from nature, Urban Sequoia™ is a design concept that is buildable today, setting the stage for a new carbon-removal economy and a resilient future for cities. The building sector generates nearly 40 percent of all global carbon emissions. As urban populations continue to grow in the coming decades, studies have predicted that another 230 billion square meters of new building stock will be needed by 2060. The central proposition of Urban Sequoia is that the built environment can absorb carbon. SOM's proposal transforms buildings into solutions radically rethinking how buildings and cities are designed and constructed. It is a viable approach that could have a far-reaching impact, with the potential to create a circular economy that absorbs carbon. Urban Sequoia brings together different strands of sustainable design thinking, the latest innovations, and emerging technologies and applies them at the scale of a building. By holistically optimizing building design, minimizing materials, integrating biomaterials, advanced biomass, and carbon capture technologies, Urban Sequoia achieves substantially more carbon reductions than what has been possible by applying these techniques separately. The building would reduce upfront embodied carbon by 70 percent—from construction alone—when compared to that of a typical high-rise. In the first five years of the tower's life, the building would reach a 100 percent reduction in whole life carbon, achieving net zero. Over an extended, 100-year lifespan, an Urban Sequoia building would absorb more than 300 percent of the amount of carbon emitted in its construction and operation. The nature-based strategies behind the high-rise can be applied to buildings of all sizes and types. Each building type uses carbon-sequestering materials, like timber and bio-concrete, to reduce embodied carbon emissions, and advanced technologies such as energy-generating solar glass to lower operational carbon emissions. This solution allows us to move beyond net zero to deliver carbon-absorbing buildings, increasing the amount of carbon removed from the atmosphere over time. If every city around the world applied this concept, the built environment could remove up to 1.6 billion tons of carbon from the atmosphere every year.

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Urban Planning in Bogotá: Seeds of Inequality from Polarization and Fragmentation

Abstract: Rapid urbanization and the inability of governments to provide adequate transportation and urban services increases inequalities in megacities. In Bogotá, inequality ranks high, with a Gini coefficient of 0.51 in 2019; 0.56 in 2020-2021; 0.55 -2022; and 0.53 in 2023 (Gini Coefficient in Bogotá from 2012 to 2023, 2024). In context, Colombia is the second most unequal country in Latin America after Brazil (Duque et al., 2023, p. 2066). Amongst the regions of Colombia, Bogotá ranks lowest in poverty with only 24.4% of the population considered poor, yet Bogotá ranked highest in inequality in comparison to other smaller cities (Duque et al., 2023, pp. 2066-2071). To raise out of poverty, individuals need access to essential public services, basic education and economic opportunities as a minimum. Megacities attract individuals looking for ways to improve their living conditions, however, many rural and foreign migrants arrive in Bogotá with very little means, having to locate in precarious areas of the city. The mix of the constant waves of migration with the design of urban plans by local governments, has created both polarization and fragmentation in the city of Bogotá. Although the majority of the poor live in the south and west of the city (polarization), there are many pockets of informal settlements all around the city (fragmentation), providing challenges for governance in megacities.

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Inclusive Urban Housing Provision Strategies: Lessons from Kenya

Abstract: Rapid urbanization presents a complex web of interconnected challenges that demand comprehensive legal framework to manage the challenges in a structured manner. The increasing concentration of people in urban areas strains resources, exacerbates existing inequalities. To achieve sustainable urban development, cities and urban areas must address these challenges holistically, recognizing the interplay between housing, transportation, equity, and cultural preservation. The Government of Kenya and Development partners have initiated several housing development initiatives with aim of addressing persistent urban housing demand aimed at improving the lives and livelihoods of people working and living in urban areas with priority given

to the urban poor living and working in the informal settlements. This paper sheds light on various initiatives and interventions by the Kenyan Government and partners in addressing the urban housing demands by the poor who are economically disadvantaged to access housing with basic services, the paper will analyse the housing provision policy landscape in relation to the initiatives from the sites and service schemes in early 1980s, the Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP), Special Planning Area (SPA) for in-situ slum upgrading, the affordable and social housing which are all aimed at responding to the urban housing challenges in Kenya. The paper relies on systematic literature review and various key informant interviews conducted with various government officials and partners. The paper concludes that, structured inclusive housing provision, requires paying attention to the land use planning, context-specific zoning regulations, land tenure regularization, responsive development control and affordable financing mechanisms. All these should be informed by progressive regulatory and institutional urban development reform frameworks, taking into account the ever-changing urban housing needs.

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Large-Scale Application of Intelligent Construction Sites

Abstract: Since 2013, China has promoted the 'Internet of things (IoT) +'. Taking this opportunity, another key reform in the construction industry is to achieve efficient on-site management through emerging technologies. With the widespread application of BIM (Building Information Modeling), the Internet, cloud computing, the Internet of Things, big data, and other information technologies at construction sites. Site management has become digitalized, intelligent, and real-time visualized, transforming the site into a perceptive and living organism. This has given rise to the concept of "smart construction sites". A recent survey from The Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of China shows that 43.88% of companies use smart construction sites mainly for personnel management, 44.30% for work progress management, 43.25% for cost management, 41.35% for construction planning, 39.66% for document collaboration, 39.03% for quality management, 38.82% for safety management, 37.98% for machinery and equipment management, and 37.98% for material management. Based on user feedback, due to incompatible data formats among various information system , users have to use different accounts and passwords for various systems, making it impossible for data to interconnect, resulting in redundant information that cannot be promptly queried, accessed, summarized, or cross-referenced. In some cases, system incompatibility prevents the simultaneous use of products from different developers, forcing users to adopt systems from the same company, which compromises functionality. With limited studies on the interoperability of smart construction site data, which is still in its early age. In this study target and provide practical application of smart construction sites.

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Distribution of Planning Parameters and their Implications on Social Justice: Promote social equity and inclusion in rapidly growing cities

Abstract: Urban social justice has long been a core concern in the planning literature for several decades. While existing studies often addresses the general role of planning in promoting social justice in cities, it overlooks the specific contributions of individual planning parameters and their combined effects when distributed concurrently. We argue that planning parameters are powerful tools for distributing resources in the city, and thus they are not merely spatial measures but carriers of social justice. This paper aims to examine how planning parameters, when distributed

collectively or individually, contribute to urban social justice. We conduct a literature review based on Derrida's conception of deconstruction, aiming to uncover the hidden power structures embedded in the distribution of planning parameters as carriers of social justice. Our analysis yields three categories of binary concepts: inclusion/exclusion captures the integration or segregation of different social groups**,** accessibility/inaccessibility reflects the availability and ease of access to urban resources and services, and recognition/non-recognition captures the acknowledgment or disregard of diverse identities and needs in the urban context. Based on these categories, the framework of Just Urbanism is developed and grounded in the foundational logic of difference, which captures how the state defines and implements planning policies to allocate resources.

Keywords: Justice, Urban planning, Inclusion, Exclusion, Planning Theory

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Planning for Social Cohesion: Strengthening Cultural Identity and Territorial Development – Insights from Kenya

Abstract: This study examines how inclusive community engagement in Kenya's spatial and economic planning can enhance social cohesion. Despite Kenya's legal framework for participatory governance, anchored in the Constitution (2010), County Governments Act (2012); Physical and Land Use Planning Act (2019), and Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011); territorial planning remains largely top-down, limiting community-driven decision-making. Through case studies in Kenya's counties, the research highlights mechanisms like public participation forums, community-led spatial planning, and indigenous baraza systems that foster cultural identity and collective urban ownership. Nonetheless, bureaucratic resistance, resource inequities, and political interference often marginalise key groups, including youth, women, PWD and informal settlers. The study also explores the theory-praxis dichotomy in territorial planning, analysing how global planning philosophies are adapted to Kenya's socio-political realities. By linking Kenya's Vision 2030 with SDG-11 on sustainable urbanisation, it advocates for culturally sensitive strategies, such as integrating indigenous knowledge systems and digital civic platforms, to address spatial inequalities and enhance trust in governance. The findings propose an adaptive planning framework that aligns theory with praxis, ensuring that territorial planning not only fosters regional equity but also strengthens cultural inclusivity and social cohesion in Kenya's rapidly evolving urban landscape.

Keywords: Territorial Planning; Urban-Rural Linkages; Indigenous Knowledge Systems

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Urban Food Security in the Global South: The Role of International Migration in the Meat Industry in Accra, Ghana

Abstract: Accra epitomizes the nexus between the ubiquitous and growing demand for animal protein, rapid urbanization and the regional cross-border migration socio-economic systems prevalent in West Africa. As such, this research is situated within Accra and the urban food security domain and examines and maps the structure of beef, sheep and goat meat systems and flow to identify deficiencies and vulnerabilities. The study broadens our understanding of the connections between the meat industry and supply chains and the role of international migrants in the rapidly urbanizing contexts of Accra. The study employed a mixed method approach, and the data collection was done through surveys, face-to-face in-depth interviews and key informant interviews with migrants and stakeholders involved in the meat industry, the goat, cattle and sheep meat markets and large processing sites in Accra. Qualitative and quantitative data were obtained about the type of people, animals, products, value-adding activities in the chains, and their structural, spatial and temporal interactions. Mapping analysis was done in two dimensions: geographical (routes of animals and products) and temporal mapping (seasonal fluctuations). Within this context, the study provides an instructive empirical case for deepening the scholarship on the urban meat sector. Also, this research informs ongoing governance and policy challenges in understanding and regulating the meat supply chains in the dual contexts of dynamic international migration and ongoing urbanization.

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La Décentralisation au Togo : Un processus positif ?
Decentralization In Togo. A Positive Process?

Résumé : Au Togo, l'effectivité de la décentralisation remonte au 30 juin 2019, date de survenue des élections municipales. Ce vote a institutionnalisé cet outil démocratique et contribué à

l'installation des maires et de leurs conseils municipaux respectifs dans les 117 communes que compte le pays. A l'heure actuelle, la décentralisation encore embryonnaire est-elle dans une dynamique positive ? En vue de répondre à cette question de recherche, nous avons mis sur pied une stratégie de preuve basée sur les approches qualitative et quantitative pour analyser les outils de gouvernance mis en place et la tenue des sessions. Il en est ressorti que les communes quoiqu'étant dans une phase quasi-expérimentale, tentent tant bien que mal de s'accorder sur les exigences de la loi de décentralisation.

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The Bridge ModelTM
Comprehensive Compassionate Community Based Health Care Model

The Bridge ModelTM is a health care delivery approach co-designed and operationalized at The Bridge Engagement Centre (The Bridge: https://bridgeengagement.ca/) in Ottawa, Canada over the past decade. The Bridge is a community-based research centre that conducts projects in partnership with people with lived and living experience of poverty, homelessness/at-risk for homelessness, racialization, and people of Indigenous origin. The Bridge projects investigate the root causes of poor health and propose innovative solutions that can improve health, well-being, and the Quality of Life of marginalized individuals and communities. The projects also aim to address social and structural barriers to health care, including but not limited to poverty, racism, and trauma. The highlight of the Bridge ModelTM is the active engagement of persons with lived and living experience (PWLLE) who represent the communities that make up the Bridge projects. The PWLLE have a real impact on all aspects of research and health care at the Bridge. They co-create research questions, participate in data collection, data entry, data analysis and knowledge translation, in addition to working collaboratively with the Bridge nurse practitioner to support health care provision and provide peer to peer recovery-based supports. At the Bridge, co-creation of knowledge through partnership with people leads to more relevant solutions to persistent social and health inequities, including poverty and substance use problems. After 10 years of academically rigorous research, the Bridge ModelTM is ready for implementation in community housing, supportive housing, transitional support programs, rooming houses, emergency shelters, drop-ins and day programs, community health centers, and community resource centers in Canada and beyond.

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An approach for resorption squatter settlements (QHS) based on AI with a view to sustainable urbanization

Abstract: African cities are characterized by the transposition of traditional lifestyles into unorganized urban fabrics, in line with the principles of the Athens Charter that promote the modern city: living, circulating, working, entertaining, based essentially on zoning. This permanent confrontation of 2 types of space creates complexity and dualism in almost all cities. African Communal from lifestyles the countryside, superimposed on a regulatory organization based on subdivisions, to lead a clear division of space into two components: (i) an organized part for an elite minority of households and (ii) a spontaneous city, set up according to communal lifestyles representing almost 80% of urban households. Although perceived as a temporary and haphazard solution, spontaneous housing demonstrates a remarkable closeness to the principles of sustainability and urban development thanks to the use of bio- and/or geo-materials, which reduce considerably the footprint carbon and promote a circular economy. The resorption of appropriate this anarchic space (QHS) generates large volumes of data, and is in some ways based on a problem whose AI may be of great importance. By of virtue its organization, it integrates a logical approach to the pooling of efforts and values, leading to a vision of sustainable urban planning, the integration of which facilitated can be by the use of AI. A approach modeling, QHS={site, land, habitat, roads, network, equipment} [PETTANG et al., 1997], integrating the pooling of efforts and resources, initiated by local residents, could enable the development of an approach that assumes collective balance and well-being, guaranteeing overall safety.

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Urbanization, Sand Mining, rural livelihoods in Southwest China: Rethink the Urban-Rural relationship

Abstract: China's rapid urbanization has driven a huge demand for sand which is an important material for construction. The increasing demand for sand has led to the rise of sand mining activities in rural areas. The sand mining industry has built an extractive urban-rural relationship.

The cities benefit from cheap sand, but the rural areas face increasing challenges from environmental degradation and livelihood vulnerability. This research draws on a case of a village near Kunming, Yunnan Province, where sand mining dominated the rural economy. While the sand mining had provided job opportunities, it has also brought environmental degradation, and livelihood vulnerability. With the slowdown of Kunming's urbanization and a stricter environmental policy, the negative influence of the Urban-Rural relationship on rural areas has been magnified. The rural suffer from the economic decline of sand mining industry, the environmental costs and the environmental governance burdens left behind. This paper argues that of urbanization based on extractive urban-rural relationship is unsustainable. The exploitation of rural resources has led to the marginalize of rural areas. To promote a sustainable and inclusive development, it is critical to reframe the urban-rural relationship. Rural areas should not be recognized as cheap resource suppliers, but essential partners of the cities. This research contributes to broader discussion on urban sustainability, environmental justice and rural livelihoods. It aligns with ICCCASU's themes of sustainable urban development, environmental sustainability, social equity and inclusion.

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Building Resilience with Local Communities: A Youth-Led Emergency Response Model for Climate-Induced Flooding in Informal Settlements

Abstract: This paper proposes a new model of youth-led emergency response in informal settlements, extending the findings of the Youth-Led Response to COVID-19 in Informal Settlements: Case Study of Mathare, Nairobi. Drawing from the 2024 Mathare Floods Relief & Resilience Initiative, it analyzes how youth networks mobilized to address the immediate and long-term impacts of devastating floods in one of Nairobi's most densely populated informal settlements. The youth-led COVID-19 response initiated by youth NGOs and UN-Habitat revealed the important role of local youth NGOs in public health interventions. The flooding that happened in East Africa, and specifically in informal settlements such as Mathare, has highlighted the potential broader applicability of a model such as this to climate-induced disasters. This paper argues that a youth-led emergency response offers a framework rooted in community trust, horizontal leadership, and embedded local knowledge. By combining relief delivery with advocacy, data collection, and infrastructural planning, youth-led groups—such as the Mathare River Regeneration Network and Mto Wangu Initiative—have become essential actors in both humanitarian action and urban resilience. Using mixed methods—including interviews, geospatial data collection, surveys, and participatory forums—this study maps how youth coordinated rapid response efforts, engaged with external stakeholders, and proposed longer-term solutions and strategies. The paper advances a model grounded in four pillars: local credibility, participatory planning, livelihood-sensitive implementation, and adaptive learning. The goal of the authors is to contribute to a broader discussion on youth and sustainable urbanization by demonstrating how informal settlements, far from being passive sites of vulnerability, are home to organized, responsive, and innovative youth-led organizations that are capable of shaping inclusive, climate-resilient futures.

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Cross-border traders (Mukheristas) and the Dynamics of Informal Youth Employment in Urban Areas of Mozambique

Abstract: Since the 1980s, in response to military crises and the effects of extreme weather events, Mozambican women have engaged in cross-border trade in search of essential goods to support their families. Known as 'mukheristas,' these cross-border traders initially engaged in activities beyond the simple marketing of products. Four decades later, they have become central agents in supplying urban markets and generating informal jobs for thousands of young people. Mukheristas have transformed consumption patterns and local markets, created new employment niches, and promoted urban economic diversification. Their businesses generate work for family members,

young people, and regional producers, employing them as porters, intermediaries, and logistical assistants. Furthermore, they collaborate with rural producers, establishing an essential link between the countryside and cities. The impact of these cross-border traders extends beyond immediate economic growth. They have reshaped commercial geography by influencing transportation routes, creating new business centres, and redistributing the workforce across the country. Although their activities remain predominantly informal, mukheristas play a fundamental role in dynamising urban spaces and fostering the economic inclusion of vulnerable groups, especially unemployed young people. This article explores how mukheristas, through internal and regional commercial networks, have reshaped productive sectors and fostered the emergence of a resilient urban economy. It also discusses the challenges these women face, such as the lack of social protection and the structural informality of their activities, offering reflections on the creation of policies to enhance the positive impact of their work.

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Going to the Supermarket was Hard": Pandemic Foodscapes and Unsettled Food Practices of Recent Refugees in the Waterloo Region

In this paper, we examine how the 'new normal' of pandemic-living transformed the local food environment in Ontario as pandemic foodscapes. Using selected findings from mixed methods research with a small sample of recently resettled refugees in the Waterloo region, we evaluated how these changes affected their grocery shopping and food-sourcing habits. We identify the distinctive ways the pandemic-related restrictions altered our participants' interactions with their local food environment and influenced their food availability and accessibility. Our study found that participants spent more time acquiring food from a reduced number of food sources and experienced an overall weakening of their household food security. The decline in food access and availability was most pronounced for the ethnocultural foods that immigrants and refugees preferred to consume. We offer a nuanced understanding of how the broad set of circumstances of our respondents and their household members shaped their mobility experiences about food provisioning. Most participants attempted to minimize their trips to purchase groceries due to the risk of coronavirus but were unable to do so, especially in large households. An insignificant segment of the study cohort could successfully follow new adaptation modes, such as grocery delivery, because of associated costs. Moreover, vulnerable sections of our research cohort drastically limited their food provisioning and remained greatly dependent on their social networks' assistance, generosity, and circumstances in acquiring groceries.

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Shifting Grounds: The Nexus Between Climate Change and Urban Migration in Bangladesh

Abstract: Bangladesh, situated in one of the world's most climate-vulnerable regions, faces intensifying climate stressors that are reshaping patterns of internal migration and accelerating unplanned urbanization. Employing a World Systems theoretical framework, our study examines how global core-periphery relations create extractive relationships that exacerbate climate vulnerability in Bangladesh's rural hinterlands. Through a multi-scalar case study analysis, we demonstrate how recurrent climate-induced hazards - including sea-level rise, cyclones, flooding, and salinity intrusion - interact with structural dependencies and global power asymmetries to devastate livelihoods and trigger large-scale migration to urban centers. Urban hubs — particularly Dhaka, Chittagong, Sylhet, and Khulna - are now facing unprecedented demographic pressure from climate-induced migrants, leading to the proliferation of informal settlements, strained infrastructure, and deepening socio-economic disparities. Our analysis integrates recent demographic data, policy evaluations, and climate projections to reveal how these urban centres function as internal semi-peripheries, where peripheral regions within Bangladesh absorb the socio-ecological costs of global capitalism, while lacking adequate adaptation mechanisms and institutional support from global economic cores. Based on our findings, we propose a framework for integrated planning that challenges center-periphery dependencies by connecting climate justice principles with migration management and sustainable urban development. By advocating for inclusive, evidence-based, and locally grounded approaches that address structural inequalities perpetuated by the global economic system, we offer pathways to mitigate future risks while enhancing resilience and social equity across both rural and urban contexts in Bangladesh.

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Caractérisation de la gestion des déchets solides dans le département de Dakar (Sénégal) au regard de l'objectif de développement durable n°11 : suivi de l'indicateur ODD 11.6.1

Résumé : A Dakar, la gestion des déchets solides ménagers (DSM) engendre défis techniques et organisationnels qui peuvent constituer un frein à l'atteinte de l'OOD 11. Cet article vise à caractériser cette gestion avec comme objectif de l'améliorer en vue de rendre la ville plus résiliente relativement à l'ODD 11.6. L'outil Waste Wise Cities (WaCT) de ONU-Habitat a été utilisé collecter les données sur les déchets produits, collectés et gérés dans des installations contrôlées. Pour ce faire des zones d'études (3 zones à niveau de vie élevé, 3 zones à niveau de vie moyen et 3 zones à niveau de vie faible) ont été définit pour la collecte des données. Dans chaque zone, 10 ménages sont choisis (selon la méthodologie WaCT) ce qui fait un total de 90 ménages. Les données obtenues ont permis d'élaborer le Waste Flow Diagram. Les résultats montrent, que la production totale de DSM est de 1426 tonnes par jour dont 95% font l'objet d'une collecte régulière et d'un acheminement vers la décharge de Mbeubeuss. En moyenne, chaque habitant produit 0,92 kg de DSM par jour. En outre, seul 1,33% des DSM produits sont collectés et gérés dans des installations contrôlées. Par jour, la proportion de DSM qui est récupérée est de 4% soit 55 tonnes. Les déchets alimentaires sont prédominants dans la composition des DSM avec 35,61% des déchets produits suivi des éléments fins avec une proportion de 22,86%. En somme, le département de Dakar a un impact ODD 11.6.1 de 1,33%.

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The Impact of Intensification on Housing Supply and Affordability

Abstract: Given the laws of supply and demand, housing affordability is frequently a function of supply. There are typically three approaches to augmenting housing supply: building out, building up, and filling in. Given the cost of servicing greenfield development and the negative impacts of sprawl, emphasis in developed countries like Canada has been put on infill development and replacing lower-scale, lower-density buildings with higher, multi-unit buildings in existing neighbourhoods. These strategies fall under the category of intensification. The City of Ottawa presents an excellent case study on the mechanisms and challenges associated with intensification, including its impact on housing affordability. More often than not, intensification involves replacing older, more affordable units with less affordable ones - a process frequently referred to as "renoviction" or "demoviction." While design plays only a limited role in housing affordability, this paper discusses innovative construction techniques and key changes to building codes that may promote the construction of more affordable, medium-density housing - something that has been conspicuously absent in Canadian cities.

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Crisis and Resilience: COVID-19, Urban Food Access and Economic Survival of African Migrants in Cape Town

African migrants in the Global South navigate complex economic opportunities and challenges. In South Africa, urban spaces provide economic prospects, including employment and entrepreneurship opportunities, education, and social networks. However, many migrants face precarious conditions, such as unstable jobs, low incomes, systemic exclusion, discrimination, restrictive immigration policies, and limited access to essential services. Undocumented migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers are particularly vulnerable, often struggling to access employment, healthcare, social welfare and grants, education, housing, legal and financial services. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated long-standing economic and food insecurity challenges for African migrants in South Africa. This study examines the intersection of migration, urban food access, and COVID-19 pandemic-related economic disruptions. Based on a 2023 survey and in-depth interviews with migrants and refugees in Cape Town, the research focuses on migrants from Zimbabwe, Somalia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Findings in this research show that migrant vulnerabilities worsened during the pandemic due to job losses, reduced income, and strict lockdown measures that restricted mobility, economic activities and food access. The study calls for the urgent need for policy interventions to address urban food insecurity and

economic precarity among migrant communities, particularly in times of crisis. More research is needed to develop inclusive strategies that enhance the resilience of vulnerable migrant populations.

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The Aftermath of Cyclone Idai, Social Vulnerability and Food Insecurity in Beira, Mozambique

Abstract: Under the strain of increasing climate change phenomena, coastal cities in Sub-Saharan Africa face intensified cyclone impacts and food access disruptions, yet research on post-disaster food insecurity vulnerability remains limited. After Cyclone Idai 2019's disastrous landfall in the coastal city of Beira, Mozambique, households experienced severe food insecurity, resulting in diverse food-sourcing adaptations between displaced and non-displaced households. This study examined post-Cyclone Idai food insecurity vulnerability in Beira, comparing displaced and non-displaced households in different parts of the city using food environment components (i.e., accessibility, affordability, and convenience) and food sourcing adaptations. A mixed-methods study design was adopted, consisting of quantitative and qualitative data collected from households, community leaders, and representatives of humanitarian institutions. Social vulnerability and disaster risk management approaches constitute the study's theoretical framework. The study results show that household food insecurity significantly increased one month after the cyclone compared to the previous month's levels ($p<0.05$), with the median food insecurity score increasing from 14 to 18 (HFIAS). Food insecurity vulnerability also increased tied to pre-cyclone food accessibility challenges, inconveniences in meal preparation, informal housing, and post-cyclone food shortages and displacement outcomes. Although household savings, and community and humanitarian institution networks facilitated food-sourcing adaptation, this was constrained by poor disaster preparedness and inequitable food distribution strategies. These findings underscore the need for integrated interventions, including disaster risk management and urban planning, supported by well-coordinated stakeholder collaboration and climate change policies to address household food insecurity.

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Les services culturels de l'agriculture urbaine dans les villes du Sud : Lecture à partir de l'Urban Political Ecology

Résumé : Les services de l'AU sont largement étudiés avec l'adoption du terme d'AU ou périurbaine comme pratique généralisée dans les villes du monde depuis plus d'une quarantaine d'années. Dans les villes africaines, ces services sont généralement traités sous trois aspects, notamment sociaux, économiques et environnementaux. Les services sociaux et économiques vont être premièrement mis en avant autour des années 1980-2000. Mais, au début des années 2000, le besoin de production des villes viables et plus intégrées encense la production de nombreux travaux qui visent à démontrer les services environnementaux de l'AU. Cependant, les aspects culturels de l'AU restent curieusement peu traités ou noyés dans des approches socio-économiques. Pourtant, il y aurait un fond intrinsèque aux sociétés africaines qui sous-tend la mise en culture des espaces libres dans les villes. Cette valeur que l'on qualifierait d'identité ou de tradition ancestrales chez les agriculteurs justifierait l'une des raisons de résistance des espaces agricoles en ville. Explorer et comprendre cette dimension éviterait également de tirer certaines conclusions comme certains auteurs selon lesquelles l'AU est apparue en Afrique à la suite des conditions précarisées des citadins et des crises urbaines d'après les indépendances. Cependant, ce travail ne nie pas le rôle des crises dans la diversification des formes d'AU africaine. L'objectif de cette présentation est donc de montrer qu'il existe une dimension culturelle de l'AU dans les villes africaines qui reste sous-évaluée dans les travaux de recherche sur le sol africain à partir d'une lentille d'Urban Political Écologie.

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Impact de la crise du logement dans les dynamiques de recompostion socio-spatiale de la Région Métropolitaine de Port-au-Prince

Résumé : La ville a toujours été largement caractérisée par le logement. Mode de vie concret d'une population, le logement est la traduction physique de ses mœurs, goûts et usages. Mais il constitue, avant tout, le support essentiel à la construction de l'identité de tout individu et à celle de la vie en société. Conscients des enjeux socio-économique, politique et urbain du logement, les pays du Nord et du Sud ont élaboré diverses politiques publiques visant le secteur. Néanmoins, la crise du logement semble toujours présente et frapper de façon particulière la classe moyenne qui, paradoxalement, représente un pouvoir socio-économique grandissant. Haïti n'a pas échappé à la réalité urbaine des pays en développement et à cette crise du logement ; à la nuance près que son contexte historique de première République noire, sa longue histoire de crises sociopolitiques et économiques doublées de catastrophes naturelles, lui confèrent une spécificité propre. Dans la

Région Métropolitaine de Port-au-Prince (RMPAP), le séisme de janvier 2010 a fortement accru le déficit en logements et a décapitalisé la classe moyenne. Ce travail de recherche réalisé dans le cadre d'une thèse de doctorat, a pour objectif d'évaluer les dynamiques de recomposition socio-spatiale de la RMPAP au prisme de la crise du logement de la classe moyenne et par le biais d'une étude des choix, stratégies et trajectoires résidentiels de ces ménages ; entendu que les choix résidentiels s'inscrivent aussi dans un rapport complexe aux (ou à l'absence de) politiques publiques de l'habitat et du logement.

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Reimagining the Socialist Blocks of New Belgrade: Exploring Rehabilitation and Identity Through Architectural Inquiry

Abstract: The fall of socialism across Eurasia in the 1990s led to housing decentralization, severe cuts to social welfare, and the rise of private real estate markets. Countries like Serbia have since fallen short on maintaining their existing building stock, resulting in declining living conditions, particularly in large housing districts like New Belgrade. This thesis draws from archival sources, field observations, and resident interviews to investigate the layered histories and contemporary challenges facing New Belgrade. It then puts forward novel design strategies that materially improve building conditions while still fostering residents' own sense of agency to transform their space. The research is framed as an exploration into the lived experiences of occupants, their expressions of identity in private dwellings, and within public spaces, focusing not only on physical repair but also socio-cultural investment. The work ranges in scale, from the urban to architectural, tactical and material, done to achieve a flexible design approach specific to individual needs, while also staying aware of the greater community.

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From Realpolitik to Resilience: Rethinking Water Security through Community- Based Infrastructure

Abstract: Urban water insecurity remains a critical yet underexamined challenge for sustainable urbanization, particularly in resource-poor, rapidly expanding areas. Early approaches to water security were grounded in international political negotiations and later evolved into rights-based frameworks emphasizing state responsibility. More recently, scholarship has shifted toward understanding the lived experiences of end-users. However, significant gaps persist in examining the governance and management of decentralized water infrastructure and the seasonal variability of urban water access. Strengthening, scaling, and integrating these informal infrastructure networks requires a more holistic understanding of their social and temporal dynamics. This presentation traces the genealogy of water security discourse while highlighting persistent oversights in community governance and seasonality. Drawing on political ecology, systems thinking, and empirical fieldwork, the research advocates for decentralized water systems that are both physically adaptable and socially embedded. Rather than relying solely on technical interventions, it emphasizes community-based governance and participatory management as critical to building resilient water systems. Case studies from resource-constrained urban environments demonstrate how locally governed, flexible infrastructures are better suited to address seasonal fluctuations and infrastructural challenges than centralized models. In doing so, this work proposes a new framework for triggering sustainable development in some of the most intractable urban environments where large-scale centralized water infrastructure systems have repeatedly failed. The findings aim to enrich broader debates on sustainable urbanization by emphasizing that infrastructure strategies must be as attentive to social governance and local dynamics as they are to engineering solutions.

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Unraveling Strategies for Land Use Optimization in the Context of Low - Carbon City Development

Abstract: Climate change ranks among the most pressing issues of our era, exerting extensive and profound influences on both the natural environment and human society. Rational land use planning holds immense significance for the development of low - carbon cities. Nevertheless, traditional regulatory planning and land use optimization research have revealed certain limitations in fulfilling the requirements of carbon reduction. Effectively enhancing the scientific nature of

land use optimization and the efficiency of planning represents the difficulties and challenges confronted in the realm of spatial planning. This project conducts a systematic analysis of the pathways for land use optimization strategies. Through the construction of a machine - learning - based model, efficient land use optimization can be attained. The project aims to offer robust decision - making references for expanding and deepening the carbon - reduction approaches within the field of spatial planning.

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Innovation Re-territorialization in Development Zones: Network Dynamics and Determinants of Cross-Zone Synergistic Innovation

Abstract: In the context of regional collaborative innovation, development zones (DZs), as a cluster of high-tech enterprises and innovation factors, are becoming an important “pivot” in the regional innovation network. This study reviews the evolution of the innovation network pattern of DZs in China, and proposes that cross-border collaborative innovation is not only a new trend in the evolution of the innovation network of DZs, but also an important path for technology and innovation transformation of DZs. This study, based on patent cooperation data, employs social network analysis and the Quadratic Assignment Procedure (QAP) to reveal the characteristics and influencing factors of the innovation collaboration network among provincial-level and above DZs in Jiangsu Province. The study finds that: 1) The southern region of Jiangsu is a densely connected area in the innovation collaboration network among DZs in the province, and a north-south cross-boundary innovation collaboration pattern has begun to take shape among the DZs in Jiangsu. 2) City and DZ boundaries remain significant constraints on innovation collaboration among innovation entities. 3) Geographic proximity does not significantly influence innovation collaboration among DZs at the provincial level, but DZs within the same city tend to form collaborative innovation. 4) Organizational proximity and institutional proximity respectively promote and inhibit innovation collaboration among DZs. 5) The impact of differences in comprehensive production costs on innovation collaboration among DZs exhibits scale heterogeneity: at the provincial level, it promotes collaboration, while at the municipal level, it

inhibits collaboration among DZs. (This study was granted by the National Natural Science Foundation of China with grant number 52408078)

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Global Challenges, Chinese Pattern, and Security Strategies in Energy Transition

Abstract: The energy security strategies and environmental climate effects during the energy transition process have become a priority in both domestic and international agendas. China's strategic commitment to "strive to achieve carbon peak by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060" will profoundly influence regional energy transition pathways and the global development landscape. This study begins by reviewing and analyzing the domestic and international context, process characteristics, urban-rural layout, and regional-global effects of energy transition, identifying research priorities, gaps, and key challenges. Subsequently, it elucidates the regional evolution of China's energy transition and its regional-global interconnections from the perspectives of urban-rural disparities, east-west disparities, and wealth disparities. Finally, it explores China's energy transition pathways and global energy security strategies under the dual carbon goals from the angles of inclusivity, resilience, equity, intelligence, and synergy, outlining a future-fit transition roadmap for clean energy, regional industries, environmental climate, and urban-rural planning.

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Supply-demand matching of urban ecosystem services and their synergistic benefit analysis

Abstract: With rapid urbanization in many parts of the world, the conflicting demands over land for building and green spaces are becoming increasingly acute, and the paradox of a compact city in terms of ecosystem services demand (ESd) and supply (ESs) is developing. It is widely acknowledged that synergetic supplies of multiple ecosystem services (ESs) can improve the efficiency of multifunctional landscape management. However, even though the satisfaction of demands for ESs clearly and comprehensively reflects their efficiency, little is known about the efficiency of co-benefits for multiple ESs when both the supply and demand sides are considered. Given the insufficient green space in cities, it is necessary to identify the matching pattern of

supply-demand of multiple ecosystem services and the efficiency of co-benefits for supply-demand of multiple ESs. We found that although supplies of multiple ESs were synergetic, and the degrees of synergy of single ES supply–demand were positively correlated with each other, the co-benefits of supply–demand for multiple ESs were not substantial. We also found that the demand for ESs critically affects ES efficiency, which should therefore be assessed from the perspectives of both supply and demand. Any initiative that focuses on just one aspect cannot bring about genuine synergy; nor can it prompt the re-entry of the natural ecosystem in urban areas into a positive cycle. We elucidated the different patterns of synergy that foster a balance in the supply and demand of multiple ESs, which can provide a basis for their differentiation and for grouped management approaches to enhance the co-benefits of the supply of and demand for multiple ESs. This work provided a framework to analyze and synergistically improve the efficiency of multiple ecosystem services supply in cities.

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Psychological Adjustment and Transnational Support among Highly Skilled Talents: Evidence from Guangzhou and Shenzhen, China

Abstract: Psychological adjustment is a critical dimension of immigrant social integration. Immigrants often seek full integration into host societies, while highly skilled talents frequently utilize transnational activities as an alternative strategy for socioeconomic mobility rather than pursuing fully integration. despite a growing interest in transnationalism, research on the psychological adjustment of highly skilled talents remains scarce. Our research investigates the relationship between psychological adjustment and transnational support among highly skilled talents, drawing on a survey of foreign professionals collected in 2023 in Guangzhou and Shenzhen, China. We contribute to the literature by three key insights. First, we highlight the importance of examining psychological adjustment through a transnational link, recognizing that highly skilled talents maintain different types of ties with their countries of origin. Second, we refine two vital concepts of transnational support by distinguishing between its intensity (whether highly skilled talents engage in such support) and direction (whether support flows to or from their home countries). Third, we offer a nuanced analysis of the mechanisms underlying psychological adjustment by exploring the effects of s set of key factors. Implications are discussed.

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Research on the jobs-housing spatial relationship of migrant workers in developed counties of China: A case study of Zoucheng and Longkou

Abstract: Migrant workers are individuals with rural household registration who are primarily engaged in non-agricultural employment, and play a vital role in China's developed counties. Understanding the spatial characteristics of their jobs-housing is crucial for promoting high-quality urbanization at the county level. Therefore, based on theoretical analysis and the characteristics of developed counties, this paper used Longkou and Zoucheng in Shandong Province as case studies and constructed the Jobs-Housing Balance Index (JHBI), incorporating both subjective and objective dimensions. The JHBI is used to characterize the spatial relationship between different types of migrant workers in developed counties. Additionally, regression analysis was employed to identify the key factors influencing the jobs-housing spatial relationship. The results indicate that: (1) about half of the county migrant workers achieve a comprehensive jobs-housing balance, with urban-rural commuting migrant workers having the worst balance; (2) migrant workers residing in cities and towns show higher jobs-housing integration, while those residing in villages exhibit lower integration; (3) socio-economic, environmental, and psychological factors jointly influence the jobs-housing spatial relationship of migrant workers in the county, with variations across different types of migrant workers.

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A Study on the Interaction between Provincial Industrial Parks and Village Communities in China—Taking the Chiping high-end industrial agglomeration area in Liaocheng City, Shandong Province as an Example

Abstract: The benign interaction between industrial parks and surrounding village communities is an effective way to promote the implementation of new urbanization and rural revitalization strategies. It is of great practical significance to study the dimensions and types of their interaction. Based on the characteristics of provincial industrial parks in China, this paper constructs a "space-function-facility" interactive evaluation system, and makes an empirical analysis of Chiping high-end industrial agglomeration area in Liaocheng City, Shandong Province. The interaction relationship between industrial parks and village communities is systematically analyzed from three dimensions (six aspects): space (spatial location relationship and spatial expansion contact), function (production function and employment-residence function), and facilities (public service facilities and infrastructure). The study shows that: ①According to the interaction characteristics and intensity between industrial parks and village communities, their interaction types can be divided into two major categories: core agglomeration type and peripheral detachment type. ②In the core agglomeration type interaction, village communities and industrial parks have a high degree of spatial integration, functional complementarity, and facility sharing. The spatial expansion correlation coefficient between the two in such interactions is greater than 0.02, and some village communities show an inward development trend; According to statistics, the employment-residence ratio of workers in village communities is about 20%, with more than 80% of workers having a commuting time of less than 20 minutes; the village community service facilities mainly serve the employees in the industrial park, and the frequency of employees in the industrial parks to supermarkets and restaurants is more than 70%. ③The peripheral detachment type interaction is common in village communities far away from the industrial park. In this study, 64% of village communities are in this interaction type, the interaction degree of both in terms of space, function and facilities is low. ④Due to the stage limitations of traditional village communities in adapting to industrialization and new urbanization development, both types of interaction models face common problems such as aggravated employment-residence separation, and insufficient facility adaptability. (The research of the authors was supported by NSFC No.51878393).

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Does Migration Origin Matter for Food Security? A Study of Migrant Food Vendors in China

Despite the critical importance of food security, there has been limited academic attention on the food insecurity of migrant food vendors in Chinese cities. This study aims to address this gap by investigating the connections between migrant food security and their places of origin. To measure the food security of migrant food vendors, two variables were used: the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) and the Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS). The nine frequency questions of the HFIAS were further categorized into three domains: food anxiety, inadequate quality, and insufficient quantity. In 2024, a questionnaire survey was conducted among 418 migrant food vendors in Nanjing, China, to explore the potential linkages between migration origin and food security. The origins of the migrant vendors were classified into six categories: urban areas in Nanjing City, rural areas in Nanjing City, urban areas in Jiangsu Province (excluding Nanjing), rural areas in Jiangsu Province (excluding Nanjing), urban areas in other provinces, and rural areas in other provinces. The results indicate significant differences in HFIAS and HDDS scores based on the origin of the migrant vendors. Notably, migrant vendors born in urban areas of Jiangsu Province (excluding Nanjing) had lower HDDS scores and higher HFIAS scores compared to those from other regions. These findings highlight the need for targeted food security interventions and inform sustainable cities policy-making to ensure equitable access to nutritious food for all urban residents.

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Producing People-centred Smart Public Spaces: The Role of Community E-planners in the UN-Habitat's Shuangjing International Sustainable Community Pilot in Beijing

Abstract: In recent years, the establishment of smart cities has become increasingly institutionalised globally. A few scholars and international organisations take a further step by advocating for citizen-led smart urbanism. Some scholars contend that it is imperative to integrate

both top-down and bottom-up methods, with a particular emphasis on citizen involvement. Despite this, neither academic discussions nor global development initiatives have answered how the predominately top-down process can be steered towards more citizen-led smart urbanism. For its emphasis on public participation in developing a smart neighbourhood, UN-Habitat named Shuangjing Neighbourhood of Beijing a Sustainable Community Pilot in 2019. During the two years of the Pilot, community e-planners working at Shuangjing Neighbourhood played a key role in pushing forward people-centred smart urbanism. With 'science-based' methodology, digital tools, and comprehension of social/political relations in Shuangjing, the community e-planners strived to develop public spaces with local communities by influencing neighbourhood governments with a people-centred ideology. The process oriented by people-centredness and enabled by digital technology also began to transform local communities for potential emancipatory actions. This study examines the role and material effects of community e-planners in developing smart city infrastructure in the UN-Habitat Shuangjing International Sustainable Community Pilot. Based on an 18-month ethnographical fieldwork, the paper argues that community e-planners can help transform power relations for communities in smart city making by embedding place, time, community, and action-bound strategies in collaborative planning processes. This study is contextualized within Chinese planning system. It is intended to contribute to the general planning theory for making public spaces and global debates on making people/human-centred smart cities.

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Research on the Evolution of China-Africa Urban Technology Collaboration Networks from a Multidimensional Proximity Perspective

Abstract: As the restructuring of the global innovation network accelerates, the spatiotemporal evolution mechanisms of cross-regional technological cooperation have emerged as a cutting-edge topic in innovation geography research. However, the coupling effects between urban node disparities and multi-dimensional proximity in South-South cooperation urgently require systematic analysis. Utilizing cooperation data from key Chinese and African cities between 2014 and 2024, this study adopts a multi-dimensional proximity perspective to periodically delineate the topological structure, spatial patterns, and spatiotemporal evolution of urban technology cooperation networks, while employing negative binomial regression to analyze their evolutionary proximity mechanisms. Regarding topological structure, the research examines the evolutionary processes of network scale and connectivity while identifying core urban hierarchies dominating the network. In spatial pattern analysis, it investigates similarities and differences in international and intra-national cooperation between Chinese and African cities, analyzes partner selection similarities among cities from the same country, and reveals hub nodes within internal and external cooperation networks. For impact mechanisms, the study explores both positive and negative influences exerted by cooperating cities' quality, geographic proximity, economic proximity, social proximity, cognitive proximity, and linguistic proximity on Sino-African urban technological collaboration.

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Reflection on the Experience of Resilient Ecological Planning in Suzhou Industrial Park

Abstract: In recent years, urban industrial agglomeration has given rise to industrial parks as a growth pole. As a unique spatial carrier platform for cities, they have been widely promoted and shown explosive growth, significantly strengthening the driving force and competitive advantage of urban economic growth. However, climate change and rapid urbanization have brought complex challenges to urban development, and industrial parks, as important functional carriers of cities, have attracted much attention for their ecological security and resilience. This article takes Suzhou Industrial Park (SIP) as an example to introduce the basic overview of the park's development history, spatial structure, ecological resources, etc. Based on the current planning and research texts such as the "Suzhou Industrial Park National Land Space Master Plan (2021-2035)" and the "Suzhou Industrial Park Adaptation to Climate Change Resilience Planning Research", using a combination of case studies and planning implementation comparisons, the article focuses on analyzing the typical practices of the park in water ecological governance, green infrastructure construction, smart ecological monitoring and management, and industrial ecological transformation. Combined with the resilience planning and implementation restrictions research of the park, it sorts out its practical experience in resilience ecological planning, explores the trends and suggestions for future resilience ecological planning of industrial parks, and forms a replicable and promotable Chinese experience. Research has shown that Suzhou Industrial Park has drawn on international advanced experience and relied on ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) systems to promote the optimization and digital management of the "Blue Green Grey" system, significantly enhancing urban ecological security and adaptability to climate change, providing a useful demonstration for the sustainable development

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Research on Green Marketing Innovation in the Process of Chinese-Style Modernization − from the Survey of Drinking Stores in Shanghai

Abstracts： Ecological civilization construction and high-quality economic development form a synergistic framework for advancing Chinese-style modernization, as highlighted in the recent Two Sessions. The 20th CPC Central Committee's Third Plenary Session prioritized integrating green development into national strategies, establishing green marketing as a crucial dual-driver for urban sustainability and industrial upgrading. This study examines Shanghai's beverage retail sector − a representative urban commercial system − through theoretical modeling and empirical analysis, revealing how market expansion under Chinese modernization drives corporate green transformation. Findings demonstrate that evolving urban consumption patterns have compelled enterprises to implement green product innovation, circular packaging systems, and carbon-neutral distribution networks. Shanghai's beverage enterprises exemplify successful green marketing through government-led policy incentives, AI-driven supply chain optimization, and consumer eco-labeling mechanisms, achieving 32% carbon reduction while maintaining 15% annual growth. This urban-centric model provides replicable pathways for achieving SDG11 (Sustainable Cities) through institutional innovation, technological empowerment, and multi-stakeholder collaboration.

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A Comparative Study on the Development Quality of Industrial Parks in China and Ethiopia

Abstract: As the restructuring of the global innovation network accelerates, the spatiotemporal evolution mechanisms of cross-regional technological cooperation have emerged as a cutting-edge topic in innovation geography research. However, the coupling effects between urban node disparities and multi-dimensional proximity in South-South cooperation urgently require systematic analysis. Utilizing cooperation data from key Chinese and African cities between 2014 and 2024, this study adopts a multi-dimensional proximity perspective to periodically delineate the topological structure, spatial patterns, and spatiotemporal evolution of urban technology cooperation networks, while employing negative binomial regression to analyze their evolutionary proximity mechanisms. Regarding topological structure, the research examines the evolutionary processes of network scale and connectivity while identifying core urban hierarchies dominating the network. In spatial pattern analysis, it investigates similarities and differences in international

and intra-national cooperation between Chinese and African cities, analyzes partner selection similarities among cities from the same country, and reveals hub nodes within internal and external cooperation networks. For impact mechanisms, the study explores both positive and negative influences exerted by cooperating cities' quality, geographic proximity, economic proximity, social proximity, cognitive proximity, and linguistic proximity on Sino-African urban technological collaboration.

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Evolutionary Dynamics of Interaction Effects Between China's International Cooperation Zones and Adjacent Urban Systems: Empirical Evidence from Ethiopia's Eastern Industrial Park

Abstract: China's international cooperation zones demonstrate dual developmental significance, fostering industrial agglomeration while simultaneously catalyzing socioeconomic advancement and urbanization in neighboring towns. This study posits that the evolutionary interaction effects between these zones and adjacent urban areas constitute critical mechanisms driving regional urbanization. Theoretically framed through nine interactive dimensions - human capital flows, spatial configuration, functional complementarity, industrial linkages, financial circulation, technological capacity, resource allocation, planning coordination, and developmental paradigms - we conceptualize three temporal interaction patterns: positive synergies, negative interferences, and neutral coexistence. Employing a longitudinal case study methodology, this research examines the Eastern Industrial Park in Ethiopia and its dynamic interactions with the adjacent municipality of Dukem over temporal dimensions. Key findings reveal: (1) Differential evolutionary trajectories across interaction dimensions, with seven aspects (human capital, spatial development, functional integration, industrial networks, capital flows, resource sharing, and conceptual alignment) exhibiting progressive intensification, technological interaction demonstrating inverted U-shaped dynamics, and planning coordination maintaining temporal stability; (2) Typological variations wherein five core dimensions (functional integration, industrial symbiosis, capital circulation, technological transfer, and resource allocation) generate bilateral positive externalities, while human capital flows and spatial development interactions present predominantly positive outcomes with specific negative manifestations in bureaucratic engagements and phase-II spatial constraints; (3) Stakeholder analysis identifies institutional misalignments and structural barriers underlying non-positive interactions, exposing systemic challenges in transnational development cooperation. Through establishing a multidimensional analytical framework, this study contributes to understanding the complex spatiotemporal dynamics of China-Africa development corridors while offering policy-relevant insights for optimizing transnational zone-urban interactions.

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Patricia Zander, Maître de conférences HDR Classe exceptionnelle Géographie aménagement à Université de Strasbourg, France

La ville comme le lieu possible et propice à l'émergence d'une démocratie, condition de l'humanisation des espaces et des sociétés

Humaniser implique d'établir établir une relation avec l'autre, fondée sur le respect et la reconnaissance de l'autre. Mais la seule relation ne suffit pas car il faut permettre à cette relation d'exister : humaniser un discours, une ville ou une institution, c'est les rendre compréhensibles, ouverts, appropriables (Rey, 2005). Une ville humanisée est une ville où les habitants peuvent participer à la vie collective, où l'espace urbain est compréhensible, un espace sur lequel chacun peut se reconnaître et agir. On reconnait ici l'un des fondements de la démocratie : un processus (Arendt, 1958, 1967), une méthode de vie collective fondée sur la communication et la participation (Dewey, 1927). Cela suppose de repenser nos modèles. La démocratie ne peut plus être réduite à une simple forme institutionnelle héritée de l'Europe des Lumières ayant ses racines dans les villes (Weber, 1921 ; Todorov, 2007). Elle se construit dans l'action, dans les pratiques concrètes, parfois en marge des structures établies. Les villes opprimées par un pouvoir central, comme les villes Kurdes de Turquie ou d'Irak, les villes où se concentrent des formes multiples d'agir collectif — qu'il s'agisse de résistances, de mouvements citoyens ou d'initiatives sociales — constituent un terreau propice à cette réinvention démocratique (Agier, 2008). Humaniser, au sens d'Hannah Arendt, c'est rendre le monde *habitable* : un monde organisé par la parole entre humains, par l'action collective, par la possibilité donnée à chacun de choisir et exprimer sa vie. Dans cette perspective, la démocratie peut humaniser la ville si elle permet à chaque individu d'être pleinement acteur d'une communauté en construction. En retour, la ville peut humaniser la démocratie en favorisant la formation de collectifs fondés sur le respect et la reconnaissance de l'autre.

Voici quelques-unes des dimensions « Humanisation-Ville-Démocratie » que nous nous proposons d'explorer dans le cadre cette table-ronde.

Presenter/ Conférencier(e)	Institution / Bio	Paper Title/
AMINI Setareh fatemeh.amini@etu.unistra.fr	D'origine iranienne, Fatemeh Amini prépare son doctorat sur la démocratie au Rojava.	« Démocratie locale, écologie sociale et autonomie féminine : recomposer la ville à partir des marges »

	Laboratoire SAGE, Université de Strasbourg.	
GLYNN Sarah sarahrglynn@hotmail.com	Géographe, très engagée dans la défense de la cause kurde, Sarah Glynn a publié de nombreux articles à ce sujet (cf. https://sarahglynn.net/writing/) Elle co-signera une intervention avec un collègue sociologue anglais, Jeff Miley (Cambridge : https://research.sociology.cam.ac.uk/profile/dr-thomas-jeffrey-miley).	"We learnt to believe in ourselves and our power". Political practice in the cities in North and East Syria, and in Şengal/Sinjar in Iraq"
MISHYNA Natalia mishyna@unistra.fr	Université de Strasbourg, Laboratoire SAGE. Juriste ukrainienne, réfugiée en France, Natalia Mishyna bénéficie d'un contrat "Talent" en raison de son excellence scientifique.	"Fast-Changing Cities and Slow Laws: Local Government, Social Rights and the Need for Harmonisation"
SIK Fatma fatmashik@ekurdi.ch	Diplômée en sciences de l'éducation et titulaire d'un master en politiques municipales, ancienne co-mairesse de Sur. Elle est cofondatrice de l'Institut kurde de Genève. Elle témoignera de la construction de la démocratie kurde au cœur de la capitale culturelle kurde en Turquie.	« Une ville humanisée par la démocratie : l'exemple de Sur »
ZANDER Patricia Patricia.zander@unistra.fr	Maître de conférences HDR Classe exceptionnelle Géographie aménagement à Université de Strasbourg, France. Université de Strasbourg, Laboratoire SAGE.	« Les villes, foyers historiques de la pensée et de l'expérimentation démocratique en Europe. Un renouveau contemporain pour humaniser les villes ?"

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La nature en ville en Guadeloupe. Repenser la ville durable

Résumé : L'urbanisation rapide et les effets du changement climatique imposent une nouvelle lecture des liens entre ville et nature en Guadeloupe. Cette étude explore le rôle des arbres dans l'aménagement urbain, en tant que leviers pour améliorer le cadre de vie et renforcer la durabilité des espaces habités. Grâce à une analyse spatiale fondée sur les SIG, elle met en évidence un déséquilibre marqué dans la répartition de la végétation, au profit des périphéries et au détriment du centre-ville. Ce constat ouvre la voie à des actions ciblées pour repenser les continuités écologiques. En croisant des exemples venus d'Afrique et des Caraïbes, plusieurs solutions sont proposées : micro-forêts, végétalisation des espaces publics, connexions vertes. L'approche

défendue repose sur une articulation fine entre connaissances du territoire, vision écologique et implication citoyenne. Elle participe à une réflexion plus large sur les villes insulaires face aux défis climatiques.

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Prendre la mesure des villes dans la Caraïbe

Résumé : Le poids des villes caribéennes doit être analysé en fonction des types d'espaces considérés. Cet ensemble géographique peut être subdivisé en trois groupes : 1/ les Grandes Antilles dont les superficies vont de 10 000 à plus de 100 000 km^2, 2/ Les Petites Antilles ou îles du Vent (5 000 km^2 et moins) qui constituent la bordure orientale de la Caraïbe et les îles Sous-le-

Vent (qui s'alignent entre Trinidad et le golfe de Maracaïbo, le long de la côte nord du Venezuela), 3/ les bordures continentales de la mer des Caraïbes (qui ne connaissent les problématiques d'exiguïté des petites îles). La taille des territoires doit également être croisée avec leur statut juridique (indépendantes *vs.* territoires sous contrôle). L'urbanisation rapide dans les Caraïbes s'est engagée à partir de l'après-Seconde Guerre mondiale sous l'effet conjugué de l'exode rural et de la croissance naturelle des populations urbaines, dans un contexte de grande pauvreté dans les campagnes. Le poids des populations urbaines est passé de 38 % en 1960 à 64 % en 2000, il est aujourd'hui de l'ordre de 72%.

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Une ville mondiale dans le Sud Global: inégalité et ségrégation au Mexique

Résumé : Dans les villes mondiales du Sud Global, l'intégration aux circuits du capital transnational s'accompagne souvent d'un approfondissement des inégalités sociales et d'une ségrégation accrue de l'espace urbain. Cette communication propose une lecture critique de ces dynamiques à travers le cas d'une métropole touristique mexicaine, où l'économie du tourisme sert de vecteur à la reconfiguration néolibérale de la ville. L'analyse met en lumière les logiques d'appropriation territoriale par les grandes entreprises, les mécanismes d'exclusion des populations locales et les formes contemporaines de dominations spatiales héritées de l'histoire coloniale. En mobilisant les approches de la mondialisation, du néolibéralisme et du postcolonialisme, cette étude interroge la fabrication d'une ville globalisée en périphérie, où l'espace devient un instrument de différenciation sociale et de contrôle.

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Canaan, un quartier vulnérable auto-construit, résultant du contexte haïtien des quinze dernières années

Résumé : Quartier auto-construit de manière anarchique, Canaan est un résultat de l'urgence au besoin de logement après le séisme du 12 janvier 2010 ayant ravagé la capitale d'Haïti, Port-au-Prince. Au bout de onze ans, cet habitat post-sismique de 31.4 km^2 s'est urbanisé exponentiellement pour atteindre une population estimée à 300 000 habitants. Ce vaste projet né de l'auto-construction, illustre la manière de fabrication propre aux villes haïtiennes depuis environ 40 ans. Cette urbanisation vertigineuse s'est effectuée dans un territoire en proie à une palette de risques naturels, alors qu'aucun aménagement préalable n'y a été réalisé. L'étude veut montrer que les vulnérabilités peuvent être atténuées par une approche à base communautaire. Pour cela, des enquêtes par entretiens semi-directifs ont été menées auprès des acteurs communautaires. Dans cette optique, notre étude propose des pistes de solutions afin d'adopter une gestion du risque naturel par la méthode ascendante, *bottom-up*.

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Urbanisation, tourisme et inondations : tensions autour du territoire du Gosier (Guadeloupe)

Résumé : Située sur la côte sud de Grande-Terre, la commune de Le Gosier en Guadeloupe se trouve aujourd'hui à la croisée de dynamiques multiples et parfois contradictoires. D'un côté, l'urbanisation s'intensifie, portée par un développement touristique soutenu et une attractivité foncière grandissante. De l'autre, ces transformations accélérées exercent une pression considérable sur les ressources naturelles, les équilibres socio-spatiaux et les mécanismes de gestion des risques. Ces dynamiques s'inscrivent dans un contexte caribéen insulaire où les enjeux environnementaux, sociaux et institutionnels s'entremêlent, rendant la lecture des vulnérabilités plus complexe. Cette communication propose d'interroger les formes de vulnérabilité qui affectent la commune de Le Gosier, en croisant plusieurs dimensions : les logiques socio-économiques, les cadres réglementaires, les pratiques de gouvernance et les caractéristiques physiques du territoire. Cette étude articule une vue d'ensemble des dynamiques à l'œuvre dans les villes caribéennes, des analyses cartographiques, une observation de terrain approfondie et une mise en perspective internationale. L'objectif est d'éclairer les tensions et les contradictions qui traversent la gestion

locale des risques, en particulier les inondations, et de mieux comprendre les facteurs qui en complexifient la prévention et la prise en charge. Malgré la présence d'outils réglementaires tels que le Plan Local d'Urbanisme (PLU), le Plan de Prévention des Risques Naturels (PPRN) ou encore le Document d'Information Communal sur les Risques Majeurs (DICRIM), leur mise en œuvre reste parcellaire et souffre d'un manque d'appropriation à plusieurs niveaux : les institutions peinent à les articuler de manière cohérente, et les populations locales n'en perçoivent ni la portée ni l'urgence. Dans un contexte où le développement économique privilégie l'attractivité touristique et l'investissement immobilier, la durabilité environnementale et la justice sociale sont souvent reléguées au second plan. Cela aboutit à une vulnérabilité dissimulée, c'est-à-dire une exposition aux risques qui, bien que réelle, est peu visible, car masquée par les représentations dominantes de prospérité et de modernité. Cette vulnérabilité silencieuse contraste fortement avec des situations comme celle d'Ouanaminthe, en Haïti, ville plus exposée de manière manifeste aux aléas naturels et aux carences en infrastructures. La comparaison permet ainsi de réfléchir à la manière dont les formes de vulnérabilité se construisent non seulement en lien avec les aléas naturels, mais surtout à travers des choix d'aménagement, des logiques d'exclusion et des mécanismes institutionnels. Les zones à forte valeur économique tendent à occulter les vulnérabilités en renforçant l'exposition des populations les plus précaires : la marginalisation socio-spatiale se double d'une insécurité diffuse, difficile à identifier et à traiter. Le cas de Le Gosier appelle ainsi à repenser la gouvernance territoriale, dans une perspective intégrée qui ne dissocie plus politiques foncières, inclusion sociale, protection des milieux naturels et culture du risque. Cette communication plaide pour un changement de paradigme : il ne s'agit plus seulement de mieux gérer les risques, mais de transformer en profondeur la manière dont le territoire est habité, perçu et gouverné.

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Les bidonvilles et squats comme réponse d'inaccessibilité du logement à Cayenne, Kourou, Saint-Laurent du Maroni

Résumé : Humaniser l'urbanisation c'est pensée l'urbanisation avec et pour les populations locales, tout en garantissant une meilleure qualité de vie, un accès équitable aux ressources et une intégration sociale. Face à la croissance urbaine, la population devient, elle aussi dense et la question du droit au logement devient cruciale. Dans de nombreuses villes françaises et surtout dans les communes littorales guyanaises, l'immigration voire l'immigration clandestine est l'une des causes d'explosion démographique. La crise de logement des classes moyennes et basses existante rende difficile l'accès à un habitat décent aux primo-arrivants, créant des bidonvilles et

des squats dans la ville de Cayenne, Kourou et Saint-Laurent du Maroni. A l'origine, ces habitats précaires finissent par devenir une solution d'inaccessibilité au logement sur le territoire d'accueil. Cette inaccessibilité au logement, ne permettra à ces primo-arrivants de vivre dignement, en garantissant des opportunités économiques, des infrastructures adaptées et l'accès aux services essentiels comme l'eau, la santé et l'éducation. Aujourd'hui, les migrations forcées (les séismes en Haïti par exemple) conduisent aux inégalités sociales chez les déplacés. Cependant, la politique urbaine de ces communes françaises d'Amérique du Sud devrait être remodelée, afin de s'adapter voire d'anticiper ces problèmes d'habitats précaires informels. Les villes durables, inclusives en Guyane ne seraient possibles que grâce à la mutualisation des acteurs, car les défis qui en découlent (changements démographiques, écologiques) bouleversent sérieusement les modèles classiques d'organisation de ces villes.

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Les déplacés internes de l'agglomération de Bangui et la pression foncière

Résumé : L'urbanisation rapide de Bangui, capitale de la République centrafricaine, est marquée par des défis majeurs liés aux déplacements forcés dus aux conflits armés et aux inondations récurrentes. La pression foncière, exacerbée par une politique d'accès au logement favorisant les étrangers au détriment des nationaux, aggrave la précarité urbaine. Les programmes de relogement sont souvent insuffisants ou mal adaptés aux besoins des déplacés. La fragilité de coordination entre les autorités locales et les organisations humanitaires complique l'intégration des populations déplacées dans le tissu urbain. Aussi, les personnes déplacées sont souvent reléguées dans des zones à haut risque comme les plaines inondables ou les terrains instables (Tarmac de l'aéroport M'poko de 2013-2018 ou le terrain de SOCADA à bord du fleuve Oubangui en 2025). Cela, les expose davantage aux catastrophes naturelles et aux effets du changement climatique, perpétuant un cycle de vulnérabilité et de déplacement. Comment humaniser l'urbanisation à Bangui pour garantir un logement décent et une résilience urbaine face aux crises.

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La ville de Port-au-Prince de 2025, un espace urbain insécuritaire à gouvernance complexe

Résumé : Ce travail constitue en soi une incitation à la réflexion épistémologique sur les notions d'espace et de gouvernance autour de la ville de Port-au-Prince. Parler de gouvernance dans le monde actuel de la globalisation requiert une attitude intellectuelle prudente. L'appréhender dans son essence praxéologique en Haïti, en termes de pouvoir et domination, nécessite une approche interdisciplinaire bien cadrée. En 2025, on assiste dans la capitale du pays à un espace urbain hautement insécuritaire à 'gouvernance complexe' face au croisement des systèmes en interaction sociale, ethnopolitique et économique. Le présent document propose de décrypter un tel tableau via le concept de 'géoethnoréalité' comme cadre d'analyse complexe permettant de ficeler les possibles relations entre l'État, la société civile et le marché de l'économie souterraine et dégager des alternatives fiables et futurologiques.

Mots clés : Port-au-Prince, espace urbain, gouvernance complexe, géo-ethnoréalité.

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La ville caribéenne, une introduction

Résumé : La ville caribéenne constitue un objet d'étude singulier. Elle recouvre des réalités contrastées à travers des territoires composites, denses et complexes, dans des espaces insulaires désorganisés marqués par des logiques économiques extraverties qui s'inscrivent dans l'histoire séculaire des économies de plantation. Les territoires urbains, désarticulés, fragmentés, juxtaposent des îlots de richesse et de vastes poches de pauvreté et d'exclusion. Soulignant la richesse et la complexité de ce champ d'investigation qui demeure peu étudié, l'objectif de la présente réflexion est de poser les bases d'une grille de lecture et des pistes d'études pour investir la ville caribéenne

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La population côtière de la baie de Fort-de-France (Martinique) face au risque d'élévation du niveau de la mer : vers une adaptation par l'optimisation de la gestion intégrée

Résumé : Le littoral est un espace très dynamique. C'est une interface multiple entre terre et mer, nature et société (Meur-Férec, 2006). En effet, avec le niveau d'attraction qu'on y trouve pour les nombreuses activités (port, sport, transport…)(Miossec, 2001), il engendre des conflits et des risques majeurs découlant de sa gestion. De plus, vu que cet espace est connecté avec d'autres cela rend la situation encore plus compliquée dans les territoires insulaires. En Martinique, sur le littoral de la baie de Fort-de-France, la réalité n'est pas différente en raison des aménagements qui ont modifié le dessin morphologique initial (Boury, 2014). La présence de la population locale sur le littoral est affectée et fait face à cette dynamique spatiale vu la sensibilité aux dérégulations environnementales de ce territoire (Saffache et Pelis, 2007). Face à cette réalité spatiale, la gestion intégrée peut être une bonne stratégie pour favoriser une meilleure organisation de l'espace (Desse et Saffache, 2005). En effet, la gestion intégrée qui est une autre compréhension de l'approche spatiale peut être révélée une dynamique adaptée face à l'élévation du niveau de la mer dans le but de protéger les intérêts de la population locale. C'est une approche qui articule le local et le global (Meur-Férec, 2009). Elle est « a process for the management of the coast using an approch that integrates all aspects of the coastal zone… » (Khakzad and all, 2015). Elle se démontre comme une stratégie de gestion prenant en compte les différents acteurs de milieux. De plus, elle est « un bon moyen de garantir un accès plus juste et solidaire aux rivages » (Desse et Saffache, 2005). Cet article analyse trois axes de l'élévation du niveau de la mer comme un danger et la gestion intégrée comme approche « glocale » et comme moyen d'adaptation face aux risques de submersion.

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La ville accessible. Repenser l'aménagement des espaces urbains des Antilles françaises

Résumé : La question de l'accessibilité à la ville demeure très peu prise en considération dans les Antilles françaises en dépit de la loi handicap du 11 février 2005 qui a désormais 20 ans. Une série

de diagnostics réalisés en Guadeloupe et en Martinique mettent en évidence la faible prise en considération –voir l'absence de prise en considération) des populations à mobilité réduite ou difficile dans la ville. Les limites actuelles résultent de plusieurs facteurs d'ordre économique, socioculturel et politique). Sur la base de ce constat, l'idée est de proposer un outil pratique avec la mise en place d'un observatoire du territoire consacré à l'accessibilité pour tous et de contribuer à rendre les villes des Antilles françaises attractives.

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Pointe à Pitre (Guadeloupe), ville en déclin, ville de proximités

Résumé : Depuis de nombreuses années, la ville de Pointe-à-Pitre connaît des difficultés économiques et sociales, ainsi qu'une perte d'attractivité. Cette situation affecte les liens sociaux, fragilise les réseaux de solidarité et contribue à la marginalisation de ce territoire urbain d'outre-mer. Jadis capitale économique et culturelle de la Guadeloupe, la commune a vu sa population diminuer de moitié depuis les années 1970, passant de 30 000 à environ 15 000 habitants (Insee, 2022). Ce déclin démographique s'est accompagné du départ de nombreux commerces et institutions vers les communes voisines, comme Les Abymes ou Baie-Mahault, attirées par des conditions foncières et fiscales plus favorables. La ville souffre également d'une situation financière alarmante, marquée par une dette de plusieurs millions d'euros. Cela a entraîné une dégradation des services publics, avec notamment l'arrêt de certains contrats d'éclairage, plongeant des quartiers dans l'obscurité et renforçant le sentiment d'abandon. Cependant, plusieurs initiatives locales émergent pour enrayer cette dynamique de déclin. Des acteurs associatifs, des artistes, des commerçants et des habitants s'engagent dans des actions culturelles, sociales ou économiques pour revitaliser les liens de proximité. Le centre-bourg reste un lieu de rencontres, en particulier lors d'événements festifs comme le carnaval, qui continue d'attirer touristes et riverains. Ces pratiques contribuent à redéfinir le concept de proximité, au-delà de la simple distance géographique, en valorisant les relations humaines, la cohabitation et la résilience collective dans un espace urbain en mutation.

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Le patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO dans les villes caribéennes. Un état des lieux

Résumé : La Caraïbe, ensemble régional complexe et fragmenté, résultat d'une diversité culturelle d'autant plus extrême entre ses régions et leurs peuples, qu'ils soient autochtones ou descendants de divers groupes ethniques, dont l'histoire témoigne de riches échanges sociaux, culturels et économiques, s'impose comme un carrefour majeur d'interaction humaine et culturelle. Les villes sont marquées par le poids de la colonisation, intrinsèquement liées à l'histoire de l'arrivée des premiers colons européens, mais aussi, bien avant, par la présence de peuples amérindiens qui ont façonné une identité forte. La colonisation est un marqueur important dans l'architecture des villes caribéennes, elle est à l'origine de nombreux sites portuaires et défensifs, de centres historiques et de formes urbaines. Les ensembles architecturaux remarquables, de par leurs styles et couleurs, formant des harmonies singulières sont présents aujourd'hui dans les Grandes Antilles (Cuba, la République dominicaine, Haïti, Porto Rico) ou encore dans les Petites Antilles (Guadeloupe, Barbade, Aruba, Anguilla, Curaçao, etc.). Ce sont des témoins de l'époque coloniale, ayant traversé les époques et qui représentent des éléments symboliques et patrimoniaux de grande valeur pour les communautés locales, mais également pour le monde. Avec les premières civilisations amérindiennes et les premières colonisations espagnoles, anglaises, françaises, italiennes et néerlandaises, la Caraïbe dans son intégralité aura réuni en son lieu un mélange de traditions locales et de techniques architecturales uniques, pour nombre d'entre elles, bien conservées avec leur plan d'origine et leur paysage urbain. Ces villes des Caraïbes représentent des atouts culturels qui doivent être protégés, valorisés et renforcés afin qu'ils puissent prospérer dans un monde globalisé et en continuelle mutation. La culture joue un rôle important et unique dans la vie des peuples des Caraïbes. C'est en ce sens que l'UNESCO, jouant un rôle crucial dans la préservation du patrimoine architectural des territoires caribéens à l'exemple de la Sierra del Escambray (avec ses 50 000 habitants), parsemée de maisons anciennes habillées de tuiles et encerclées de ruelles sinueuses où l'on retrouve un sol pavé de *chinas pelons* ("cailloux chauves") ; de fastes reliques coloniales côtoient les lieux auprès de bâtisses datant du XVIIIe siècle. C'est une ancienne capitale caribéenne de la canne à sucre. D'autres villes partagent un urbanisme à deux visages très prononcé, l'ancien et le moderne telle la ville de Panama, connue pour ses gratte-ciel et ses casinos, mais où l'on retrouve une capitale marquée par son passé colonial, qui lui a valu un classement au patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO, le Casco Viejo. Ce quartier historique de la ville et El Panamá Viejo, ce sont des ruines de ce qui était auparavant, dès 1519, la première installation des Européens sur la côte pacifique, forment un mélange insolite, mosaïque de styles entre espagnol, français et italien. C'est avec les quartiers du XIVe siècle et un centre d'affaires ultramoderne que Panama City est devenue un incontestable mélange des époques. Plusieurs menaces pèsent sur les biens architecturaux caribéens, selon les rapports émis annuellement par les parties prenantes de l'organisation de l'UNESCO. Des difficultés se posent par rapport à la fragilité des matériaux et aux changements radicaux de l'environnement. Les biens architecturaux sont régulièrement vulnérables à l'impact d'un développement inadéquat dans les périmètres à cause, très souvent, de l'absence de contrôle de l'urbanisme et des abords, à cause de l'absence de zone tampon réglementée.

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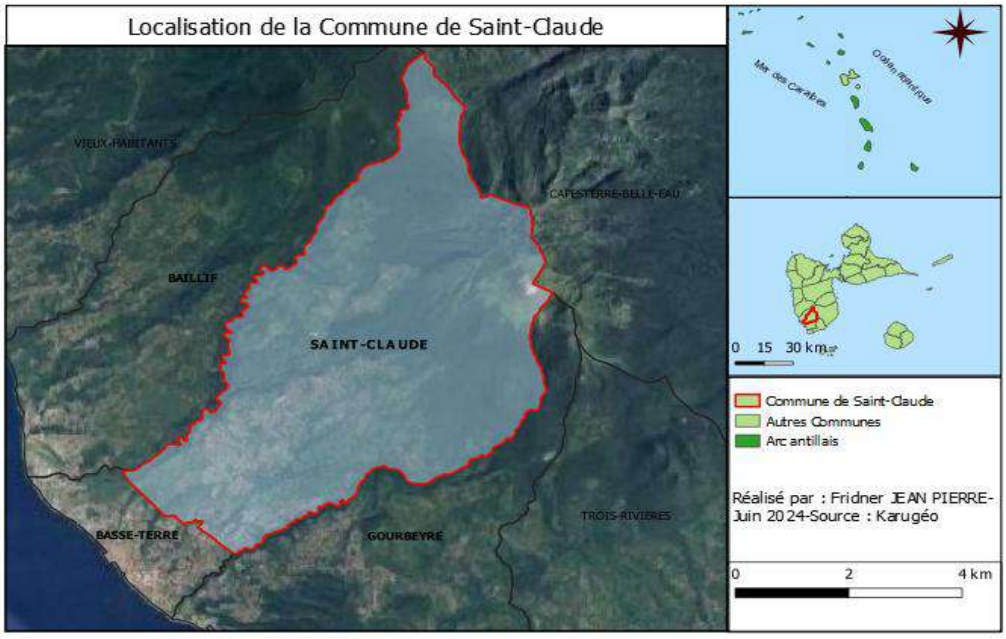
La ville face au risque volcanique. Le cas de Saint-Claude (Guadeloupe)

Résumé : Dans le sud de la Guadeloupe, le risque volcanique est particulièrement préoccupant en raison de la proximité entre les zones habitées et les zones d'aléa élevé autour de la Soufrière. L'analyse cartographique met en évidence un « cône de risque humain maximal » centré sur le volcan et englobant les communes densément peuplées de Saint-Claude et Basse-Terre. Quelque 314 000 personnes vivent actuellement dans un rayon de 15 km autour de l'un des 16 volcans actifs des Antilles et leur nombre est de 260 000 personnes si l'on ne prend en compte que les neuf volcans les plus dangereux ayant déjà connu une activité éruptive. La Guadeloupe, avec la Soufrière, présente la plus forte exposition humaine, suivie de la Dominique (Micotrin et Morne Watt), de Sainte-Lucie (Qualibou), puis de Saint-Vincent (Soufrière) (Leone *et al.*, 2018). La crise éruptive de 1976 a mis en évidence la vulnérabilité de ce territoire. La gestion de cette situation de crise a donné lieu à une vive controverse scientifique (Feuillard, 2011 ; Hincks *et al.*, 2014). Cette crise a conduit à l'évacuation de près de 73 000 personnes à se réfugier pendant plusieurs mois. Le cas de Saint-Claude illustre les défis auxquels une ville peut être confrontée face à un risque volcanique majeur. Renforcer la résilience passe par une meilleure prise en compte des facteurs de vulnérabilité, une gestion adaptée de l'aménagement du territoire, et une transmission active de la mémoire des crises passées, comme celle de 1976, afin de mieux préparer les réponses futures.



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Analyse thermographique par drone pour la mise en place d'îlots de fraîcheur urbains : une méthode innovante pour lutte contre la chaleur urbaine dans le centre-bourg du Gosier en Guadeloupe

Résumé : Face à l'augmentation des températures liée au changement climatique et à l'artificialisation croissante des sols, les phénomènes d'îlots de chaleur urbains (ICU) deviennent un enjeu majeur pour l'aménagement durable des villes. Le centre-bourg du Gosier, commune littorale de la Guadeloupe, est particulièrement exposé à ces effets. Dans ce contexte, la collectivité souhaite mettre en œuvre une démarche innovante d'identification et de traitement des zones de surchauffe via l'utilisation de capteurs thermiques embarqués sur drone. Cette approche permettra d'identifier précisément les zones les plus impactées par la chaleur, en vue de proposer des solutions d'aménagement paysager, de végétalisation ou de réaménagement urbain ciblées. Dans une logique de transition écologique, les objectifs de cette étude sont de développer des compétences techniques en télédétection thermique et en traitement de données SIG pour comprendre les enjeux climatiques spécifiques aux milieux urbains tropicaux. Cette expérience permettra d'élaborer une méthode innovante de diagnostic environnemental à des fins d'aménagement.

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Agriculture urbaine et périurbaine en Martinique : étude de cas avec la ville du Lamentin

Résumé : Sous les effets conjoints de l'urbanisation, de la réduction des surfaces agricoles rurales, mais également de certaines politiques agricoles de développement en Martinique (Marc JV., 2007), les initiatives d'agriculture urbaine et périurbaine ont peu à peu émergé au cours de la dernière décennie (jardins d'insertion, permaculture, cultures sous serres, projets de ferme d'expérimentation agricole, etc.) dans les proches environs des zones urbanisées de l'île. Souvent arcboutées à des opérations à visée sociale et de développement local, ces initiatives agricoles reposent dans le même temps sur des objectifs en prise directe avec l'autonomie et la souveraineté alimentaires, tout en étant soucieuse de l'écologie et de la biodiversité ainsi que d'une certaine démocratisation de l'accès à la ressource, agricole en l'occurrence. À travers une étude cas sur la ville du Lamentin, il s'agit de montrer comment l'agriculture urbaine et périurbaine constitue un véritable axe de développement local tant à l'échelle urbaine que territoriale.

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Lecture paysagère de l'autosuffisance alimentaire en Martinique à travers le prisme des jardins créoles: état des lieux, caractéristiques et perspectives

Résumé : Les jardins créoles très répandus en milieu rural en Martinique ont connu dans les années 1950 une migration urbaine à la suite de la crise de l'industrie sucrière (Marc JV., 2007). Ces derniers, qu'ils se situent en milieu rural ou urbain sont de véritables marqueurs socio-spatiaux (Marc JV, 2007), mais aussi les principaux lieux d'une polyculture essentiellement domestique. À travers l'analyse des jardins créoles et de leurs conséquences géographiques au sens large du terme, il s'agit de comprendre comment l'agriculture en Martinique s'avère duale, polarisée autour de cultures subventionnées et au final peu génératrice de ressources favorisant la souveraineté alimentaire du territoire.

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Inégalités socio-spatiales et défis d'aménagement territorial dans la périphérie urbaine de Dakar (Sénégal) : observation et analyse à partir de la commune de Sangalkam

Résumé : À nos jours, les recompositions territoriales qu'affronte le Sénégal présentent d'importants déséquilibres du point de vue de l'organisation spatiale : une armature urbaine fortement déséquilibrée, la dégradation continue du cadre de vie et d'importantes inégalités en matière de développement économique et social entre villes et entre villes et campagnes. Ces déséquilibres révèlent la mauvaise structuration géographique de l'espace sénégalais et des dysfonctionnements dus aux faibles articulations économiques, sociales et psychologiques qui caractérisent le territoire. En revanche, cette problématique d'organisation territoriale à l'échelle nationale et régionale (Dakar) persiste également au niveau local à l'instar de la commune de Sangalkam. Avec une population de plus de 15 354 habitants, selon les projections de l'ANSD de 2022, la commune de Sangalkam, de par sa proximité avec la capitale Dakar, est prisonnière d'un accroissement démographique sans précédent avec une population qui a presque triplé en moins de 10 ans. Cette urbanisation démesurée, également imputable aux nouveaux découpages administratifs, combinée à une insuffisance des politiques d'aménagement du territoire et de décentralisation, perturbent forcément tous les ratios standards sur les infrastructures, services de base et le cadre de vie des populations. Une problématique difficile qui place aujourd'hui la collectivité territoriale de Sangalkam face à des défis importants comme la question de l'équité territoriale. Ainsi, ce travail de recherche ambitionne, a priori, de mettre en évidence les inégalités socio-spatiales à l'échelon local plus précisément dans la commune de Sangalkam et, a posteriori, les défis et perspectives d'aménagement territorial pouvant atténuer ces inégalités dans cette localité.

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De la ville utopique à la ville ségrégative aux Antilles françaises

Résumé : Il est question d'analyser, à partir de l'exemple des villes de seconde génération apparues à la fin du XVIIIe siècle, le modèle urbain colonial. Ce dernier, pensé comme une utopie urbaine, se heurte dès le XIXe siècle aux réalités de la croissance démographique, notamment à partir du milieu de ce siècle. Le projet urbain initial est alors dévoyé et laisse place à une structure ségrégative qui perdure tout au long du XXe siècle. Il est donc judicieux de s'interroger les fondements et les évolutions de ces villes sur un temps long.

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La ville face à l'érosion littorale. Diagnostic de l'évolution du trait de côte de Saint-François (Guadeloupe) et proposition de solutions palliatives

Résumé : L'érosion littorale ou érosion côtière est un phénomène d'origine naturelle qui se traduit par le recul du trait de côte. Il s'agit du déplacement de la limite entre le milieu marin et continental vers l'intérieur des terres, suite au départ de matériaux : sables, roches, sédiments (Direction départementale des territoires et de la mer du Finistère, 2020). Cependant, la fréquence et l'intensité du phénomène se sont accentuées depuis les années 1950 sous l'influence de plusieurs facteurs anthropiques (urbanisation côtière rapide et anarchique, extraction de matériaux, réduction des apports sédimentaires, modification des flux de transit sédimentaire) et climatiques (élévation du niveau de la mer, intensification des évènements naturels extrêmes) (Bird, 2008 ; Luijendijk *et al*., 2018 ; GIEC, 2014, 2021 ; Church et White, 2006). Dans ce contexte, la France prend l'initiative de mettre à disposition des collectivités un cadre réglementaire structuré autour de la loi climat et résilience d'août 2021, leur offrant les outils nécessaires à l'élaboration de stratégies locales de gestion intégrée du trait de côte. Néanmoins, malgré cet outil, beaucoup de communes ont encore du mal à prendre des initiatives concrètes sur leurs territoires menacés. C'est le cas de la commune de Saint-François (Guadeloupe) et plus singulièrement de la zone littorale « Pointe des Vents-Raisins Clairs-Etang Buisson ». Depuis une dizaine d'années, l'érosion a pris des proportions inquiétantes sur cette portion du littoral, nécessitant même l'aménagement de deux ouvrages massifs (enrochements) destinés à freiner le phénomène. Dès lors, très peu de mesures ont été prises en faveur du suivi et de la gestion du recul du trait de côte entraînant aujourd'hui une défiguration totale du paysage de la plage (érosion en falaise dunaire et en microfalaise). L'objectif de cette étude est d'abord d'identifier les différents mécanismes et facteurs d'érosion sur cette zone et de proposer des solutions palliatives durables adaptées aux usages touristiques de la zone.

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Communs éco-sociaux et protection depuis les marges : habiter les risques dans les ravines caribéennes

Résumé : Dans un contexte où l'Afrique connaît une urbanisation rapide, mais inégalement répartie, l'analyse des dynamiques de développement dans d'autres régions en transition, telles que les Caraïbes, peut offrir des enseignements utiles pour repenser les rapports entre précarité urbaine, vulnérabilité écologique et conditions d'habitabilité. À partir de la ravine Tête de l'Eau (*Tèt Dlo*) à Pétion-Ville (Haïti), cette communication explore les formes d'auto-organisation et de régulation émergentes dans des territoires à forte exposition aux risques hydrologiques. En dehors de tout cadre institutionnel formalisé, les habitants développent des pratiques de stabilisation, d'ajustement et d'entraide qui assurent ponctuellement des fonctions essentielles de protection. Ces gestes, encore dispersés et fragiles, suggèrent les conditions d'émergence de *communs éco-sociaux* : des formes situées de gestion collective du risque, ancrées dans des usages, des régulations vernaculaires et une attention au milieu habité. Il ne s'agit pas ici d'institutions constituées, mais de dynamiques habitantes susceptibles d'être reconnues, consolidées, et mises en relation. Mobilisant une démarche inductive fondée sur les transects, l'observation hodologique et un arpentage collectif mené avec des étudiants haïtiens et antillais, cette recherche vise à construire un répertoire d'actions capable de soutenir l'émergence de telles formes collectives. En croisant les apports des études critiques sur la protection sociale, des théories des communs et des approches habitantes de l'urbanisme, elle invite à considérer les espaces informels non comme des *marges oubliées*, mais comme des territoires en lutte, où se cherchent d'autres manières d'habiter, de protéger et de faire société. Ces formes d'agir collectif, ancrées dans la vulnérabilité, pourraient ouvrir les bases d'un autre récit de société : celui d'une société des communs, née dans les interstices du risque, de la mémoire et du soin.

Eco-social commons and protection from the margins: inhabiting risk in Caribbean ravines

As Africa undergoes rapid yet uneven urbanization, examining development trajectories in other transitioning regions such as the Caribbean offers valuable insights into the interplay between urban precarity, ecological vulnerability, and the conditions of habitability. Based on fieldwork in

the Tête de l'Eau (*Tèt Dlo*) ravine in Pétion-Ville (Haiti), this paper explores emerging forms of self-organization and local regulation in territories highly exposed to hydrological risks. In the absence of formal institutional frameworks, inhabitants develop practices of stabilization, adjustment, and mutual aid that intermittently fulfill protective functions. These gestures, fragile and scattered, suggest the conditions for the emergence of *eco-social commons*: situated forms of collective risk management rooted in everyday use, vernacular regulation, and attentiveness to the inhabited environment. These are not yet institutions, but grassroots dynamics that could be acknowledged, strengthened, and interlinked. Through an inductive approach combining transects, hodological observation, and collective surveying with Haitian and Antillean students, this research aims to build a repertoire of actions that could foster the emergence of such collective forms. Drawing from critical perspectives on social protection (Castel), commons theory (Ostrom, Dardot & Laval), and bottom-up urbanism (Lefebvre, Jáuregui), it considers informal spaces not as *forgotten margins*, but as contested territories where alternative ways of inhabiting, protecting, and commoning are being explored. These modest forms of collective agency, rooted in vulnerability, may help lay the groundwork for another kind of societal narrative: one of a commons-based society, emerging from the interstices of risk, memory, and care.

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Secteur du logement et de son financement au Burkina Faso

Résumé : Le Burkina Faso a une population estimée à 23 251 485 d'habitants. Son taux d'accroissement démographique est estimé à 2,5 %. La problématique du logement s'accentue par le taux d'urbanisation, en croissance continue, projeté à 35 % à l'horizon 2026. Une des conséquences notoires du dysfonctionnement du secteur du logement est le développement de l'habitat informel. Le logement étant un droit constitutionnel, son financement constitue un défi majeur. La question est d'autant plus urgente que le déficit de logement (estimé à 400 000 unités) est important et les solutions mises en œuvre jusqu'ici pour le combler restent en-deçà des besoins. Ce besoin est évalué à près de 240 000 unités à Ouagadougou et à 60 000 unités à Bobo Dioulasso, deuxième ville et capitale économique du pays. Entre 2007 et 2017, l'Etat n'a produit qu'environ 5 000 logements. Entre octobre 2023 et août 2024, dans le cadre du Programme National de Construction de Logements PNCL, 226 logements furent construits. Le coût le plus bas est de 7 500 000 F CFA (12 294 US$) avec une surface bâtie de 56 m2 sur un terrain dont la taille minimale est de 204 m2. Le programme « Burkina Faso Deenw Ka Soow » couvrant la période 2024-2028 qui prévoit la construction de 50 000 logements constitue une opportunité pour les promoteurs immobiliers, les institutions financières et bancaires, les bureaux d'études d'urbanisme, de

géomètre, d’architecture et d’ingénierie de bâtiment, les entreprises de bâtiment et de travaux publics et les coopératives de logement social.

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Apprendre la ville durable par le projet : l'écoquartier comme laboratoire pédagogique pour un habitat inclusif et résilient

Résumé : Dans un contexte d'urbanisation rapide marqué par la crise du logement, la formation des futurs architectes joue un rôle essentiel dans l'élaboration de réponses durables, inclusives et adaptées aux réalités locales. Cet article présente une expérimentation pédagogique menée en Tunisie, fondée sur une pédagogie active visant à former les architectes aux enjeux contemporains de l'urbanisation durable. Le dispositif s'est articulé en deux temps : une première phase d'analyse critique d'un écoquartier existant, à travers ses dimensions spatiales, sociales, environnementales et culturelles ; puis une phase de conception d'un immeuble polyfonctionnel durable dans le quartier. La démarche a mobilisé divers outils didactiques (cartographie, grilles d'analyse, simulations énergétiques) et a favorisé une approche intégrée, ancrée dans le contexte local. Les projets développés ont proposé des typologies de logement abordable, associant sobriété énergétique, matériaux locaux, mixité d'usages, espaces communs et intégration paysagère. L'exercice a également valorisé les dynamiques de participation citoyenne et de cohésion sociale comme leviers de transformation urbaine. L'ancrage dans un contexte réel a également stimulé la capacité des apprenants à proposer des solutions transférables et socialement pertinentes. Par ailleurs, cela a permis de rapprocher les savoirs théoriques des enjeux opérationnels. En s'appuyant sur l'articulation entre diagnostic territorial, conception architecturale et innovation pédagogique, cet atelier montre comment les formations universitaires peuvent devenir des incubateurs d'idées

au service de l'habitat durable. L'expérience met en lumière le rôle clé des universités dans la gouvernance urbaine et le développement de savoir-faire contextuels capables de contribuer à des villes plus inclusives, résilientes et culturellement ancrées.

Mots clés : habitat durable, pédagogie active, résilience urbaine, conception contextualisée, équité urbaine

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Smart Mobility for Sustainable Urban and Territorial Development: The Role of on-Demand Transport Services

Abstract: The accessibility of urban areas and territories is of fundamental importance for economic and social development. This is closely connected to the livability of places, and their environmental, economic and social sustainability. In recent years, greater attention has been paid to areas with low transport demand such as peripheral areas or those without services, promoting a series of strategies to improve travel. In this sense, demand-based transport services (DRTs) can significantly improve not only urban accessibility but also the livability and sustainability of less served areas or for people with specific needs. These services, often managed via apps, allow people to book a ride on demand, adapting better to individual timetables and needs than traditional public transport. DRTs can connect peripheral or rural areas with urban centers, improving access to services and opportunities. They offer a more comfortable and personalized alternative to public transport, especially for those with mobility difficulties or other specific needs. Furthermore, they also allow a reduction in traffic and pollution: if well integrated with other means of transport, they can help reduce private vehicle traffic and, consequently, polluting emissions. Finally, they can bring economic benefits, encouraging the development of commercial and tourist activities in less accessible areas. Literature suggests that on-demand transport services offer better adaptation to individual mobility needs, especially by providing travel options during off-peak hours or in areas underserved by traditional public transport. This paper, utilizing specific keywords and scientific databases e.g. SCOPUS, explores the correlation between the diffusion of DRT systems and the concepts of liveability, accessibility, and sustainability over the past two decades. Findings are

presented in terms of their spatial and temporal distribution. The results lay the foundations for the improvement of strategies that can integrate flexible and more punctual transport systems in urban and non-urban areas.

Keywords: DRT, Accessibility, Livability, Sustainability, Weak demand areas

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A pro-resilient model for assessing mining impact: A Case Study of the Benguerir Mine Site, Morocco

Abstract: Resilient cities are emerging as a strategic response to contemporary challenges in a global setting marked by environmental, social, and economic transformations. The city of Benguerir has many challenges related to mining extraction, as a result, local ecosystems are put at risk due to ecological chaos. Communities living in close proximity to mining sites also face the risk of displacement, which may have a significant impact on their culture and way of life. An important resource for the country's economy, phosphate mining helps with fertilizer manufacture and adds to exports. Still, economic stability is precarious in an area where reliance on a single resource is excessive because of the region's exposure to global market volatility. In order to assess and enhance the resilience of Benguerir's in the face of mining challenges, this work proposes to develop a pro-resilient model. Drawing on a multidisciplinary approach, this model investigates the relationship between mining activities and the three key elements of urban resilience: environmental sustainability, social inclusion, and economic diversification. The study highlights the current extraction practices and their implications while identifying ways to improve, such as using renewable energy, rehabilitating mining sites, and community engagement. This research

study aims to steer Benguerir toward more sustainable, adaptive, responsive and equitable urban development while proposing a pro-resilient model that other cities facing similar challenges might can adopt. After an exhaustive, representative and effective paticipation, the model needs to be adopted by decision-makers, urbanists, community members and mining sector actors, this pro-resilient model combines resilience and adaptability.

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Assessing Climate Change Vulnerability: A Comprehensive Review and Exploration of the Major Methodological Challenges

Abstract: Climate change is a well-documented global phenomenon with profound implications for both human societies and natural ecosystems. As its impacts intensify, the assessment and management of vulnerability to climate change is now critical. This paper provides a comprehensive review of the conceptual and practical applications of vulnerability assessment. Several indices are analyzed, including the IPCC Vulnerability Index, the Physical Vulnerability to Climate Change Index (PVCCI), the World Risk Index (WRI), the INFORM Index, and the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Country Index. Each index offers a distinct methodological approach, with varying emphases on biophysical, socio-economic, and governance-related dimensions. The review identifies key methodological challenges in quantifying vulnerability, particularly regarding data availability, indicator selection, and

weighting schemes, and stresses the importance of selecting tools that are appropriate to specific geographic and sectoral contexts. The findings highlight the Eight-Step Framework as a robust and systematic approach to assess vulnerability, within the broader global dialogue on enhancing the methodological rigor to support sustainable responses to climate change.
Keywords: Vulnerability assessment, climate change, methodological framework review, vulnerability indices, comparative analysis

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L'art public, porteur de l'identité urbaine : dynamique de l'Art Public dans la ville de Lomé de 1884 à 2024

Résumé : L'Art public revêt des définitions multiples, selon le sens donné au mot « public », il peut en effet être défini comme un art qui est installé dans les espaces publics (Miles, 1997) ou encore un art qui interagit avec le public et transforme les espaces publics (Sharp et all, 2005). L'art public comme moyen d'expression et de créativité en milieu urbain devient par son influence porteuse de sens et d'identité collective et territoriale. Cette étude explore la dynamique de l'art public à Lomé, de 1884 à 2024, en tant qu'élément porteur de l'identité urbaine. L'objectif principal est d'analyser comment l'art public a évolué et contribué à la construction de l'image et de l'identité de la ville de Lomé au cours de cette période. Il s'intéresse à l'influence des contextes historiques, politiques et socio-culturels sur la production et l'intégration de l'art public dans l'espace urbain, en mettant en lumière les transformations de l'art depuis l'ère coloniale jusqu'à l'époque contemporaine. La méthodologie utilisée repose sur une approche historique, spatiale et analytique. Elle retrace l'évolution des typologies et du nombre d'œuvres crées par période dans la ville, ensuite la progression spatiale des créations. Elle retrace également les perceptions et comment ces œuvres ont façonné l'identité des citoyens et par ricochet l'identité urbaine. Ceci par la revue des archives historiques et des entretiens auprès du public, des artistes et les professionnels de la ville.

Mots clés : Art public, identité urbaine, espace public, Ville, Lomé.

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Rethinking Micro Mobility Through Triple Helix: The Martı E-scooter Experience

Abstract: Micro mobility solutions, particularly e-scooters, have emerged as key components of sustainable urban transport systems. However, their successful implementation requires more than technological innovation; it also involves dynamic interactions between industry, government, and academia. This study explores how the Triple Helix innovation model reshapes micro mobility through the case of Martı, Turkey's leading e-scooter provider. By analyzing Martı's development, regulatory challenges, and integration into urban mobility networks, this paper highlights the role of corporate innovation, public policy, and knowledge production in transforming urban transportation. The study shows that within the triple helix model, innovation originates in the industry, introducing new mobility solutions that drive changes in urban transport patterns. This innovation prompts the government to adapt its policies and regulations to accommodate emerging mobility trends, shaping the legal and infrastructural framework for micro mobility. Simultaneously, academia engages in research and knowledge production, assessing the impact of these innovations on urban sustainability, user behavior, and policy effectiveness. The synergy between private initiatives, regulatory frameworks, and research institutions proves crucial in fostering sustainable and inclusive mobility ecosystems. The study provides insights into the micro-political dimensions of e-scooter adoption and offers lessons for policymakers, mobility firms, and urban planners aiming to enhance smart mobility solutions.

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Not only resilience: its "metaphorical" power and applications

Abstract: The notion of urban resilience, originally defined as cities' capacity to rebound from external disruptions, has developed into a more expansive metaphor for flexibility, sustainability, and transformation in urban administration and development. This study examines resilience as a pragmatic tactic and a symbolic notion influencing modern urbanism. Resilience, informed by ecological, engineering, and social concepts, encompasses not only recovery but also flexibility and transformability in reaction to climate change, socio-economic transitions, urban vulnerabilities and other disruptions. Case studies, such as Copenhagen, Dhaka North, and Guadalajara, demonstrate how urban areas are incorporating green infrastructure, climate adaptation strategies, and participatory governance to enhance resilience. The study underscores the significance of community involvement, intelligent technologies, and ecological transitions, asserting that urban resilience necessitates multi-tiered governance that harmonizes environmental, social, and economic interests. Eventually, resilience serves as a framework for cities to navigate complexity, foresee crises, and collaboratively develop sustainable futures in accordance with the objectives of Agenda 2030.

Keywords: Urban resilience, Ecological transitions, Framework for cities

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Edéa, ville carrefour au Cameroun : entre potentiel inexploité et perte d'attractivité

Résumé : Edéa était une ville sous l'administration coloniale allemande avec une position stratégique entre les grandes métropoles telles que Douala et Yaoundé. Aujourd'hui, elle est plus proche de la nouvelle métropole portuaire Kribi que des autres centres urbains. L'installation de la centrale hydroélectrique dans les années 1950 a été à l'origine de son essor avec l'implantation de plusieurs industries lourdes et agricoles. Ces industries ont impulsé une dynamique économique à cet espace carrefour. Ceci a également conduit à la création aussi bien des emplois que des cités-dortoirs et camps pour les employés, et le développement des infrastructures de base. Ce développement infrastructurel et ce dynamisme économique seront à l'origine de la naissance d'un nouveau centre urbain. Malheureusement, la crise économique que le pays a connu dans les années 1990 a entrainé une baisse de la production industrielle et économique, et la fermeture de certaines firmes. La naissance d'autres industries et pôles de développement économiques dans les villes voisines a conduit au ralentissement de ses activités induisant sa perte d'attractivité. Pourtant c'est une ville qui regorge d'importants sites touristiques, des ressources naturelles telles que les carrières de mines, de sables, des eaux riches en espèces halieutiques et la présence d'une ligne de chemin de fer. Malgré ce potentiel, cette ville garde l'image d'une ville coloniale et tarde à se développer pourtant connectée aux grandes métropoles. L'objectif de cet article est d'identifier les déterminants de la faible attractivité de la ville d'Edéa malgré son fort potentiel spatial et socio-économique. Pour atteindre cet objectif, une méthodologie mixte a été employé qui s'articule d'une part autour de la revue documentaire qui nous a permis d'avoir une documentation sur les problèmes d'attractivité urbaine des villes secondaires et d'explorer des mécanismes pour redynamiser celles-ci. D'autres part, il s'est agi des entretiens menés auprès des responsables d'entreprises (04), des services déconcentrés de l'Etat (20), des chefs religieux (03) et traditionnels (10) afin d'avoir une maitrise de l'histoire de la ville et mieux mettre en exergue les facteurs de sa perte d'attractivité. De plus, une enquête ménage a été menée auprès d'un échantillon de 300 ménages répartis sur près de 20 quartiers de la ville d'Edéa suivants des critères définis. La

méthodologie a permis de mieux appréhender la perception des populations sur l'évolution de leur ville et surtout de définir avec eux les stratégies pour rendre cet espace urbain plus dynamique et viable. Les résultats de ces investigations mettent en exergue une multitude de facteurs à l'origine de sa perte d'attractivité dont la décentralisation qui reste peu effective, l'absence du personnel qualifié à des postes stratégiques, le manque d'emplois, les infrastructures vieillissantes, la proximité des grandes métropoles Douala et Yaoundé et la concurrence croissante des entreprises qui s'installent du coté de Kribi sans respect des zones prévues par plan d'urbanisme en vigueur.

Mots clés : Ville coloniale, métropolisation, carrefour, attractivité, Edéa.

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The state of public transportation in Nairobi City: Sustainable Urban Planning and Infrastructure

Abstract: Nairobi City is an iconic economic hub in the Eastern Africa. It is ranked 125th globally as a competitive city. The city contributes $116.66 GDP and sustains an approximate population of 5.5 million residents. The city has evolved over the years emerging as a transportation depot, serving as a colonial center to being the capital city of Kenya. The city's urbanization rate is 4.1%. The public transport system in Nairobi City has been an episode of efficacy and unreliability. The period between 1960's to 1980's, Nairobi City had reliable and effective public transport system. The Stagecoach buses had assigned routes with scheduled travel times, affordable and comfortable passenger seats. Integrated with the commuter trains which served the passenger demands adequately. The road infrastructure was defined and the City's network system was functional. It was a British based system. Currently, one cannot believe this story was true. Since the public transportation system is characterized of privately owned matatus with no fixed routes or stops, unreliable, road unworthy vehicles and poor driver's character. Often, the trip fares are determined by demand of passengers and weather conditions. Studies and designs on how to advance the transportation system in Nairobi have been provided since the beginning of the millennium. Many of these studies have been articulated by global experts. However, the public transportation system seems to wobble as the city urbanize. Thus, the need to probe why?

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Inondations à Grand Yoff (Dakar-Sénégal) : perceptions sur les causes et méthodes de résilience développées par les populations

Résumé : Aujourd'hui, 49,6% de la population urbaine du Sénégal vit à Dakar sur une superficie de 547 km2, soit 0,3% de la superficie du pays, favorisant la création de quartiers irréguliers sujets à des inondations récurrentes C'est le cas dans la commune de Grand-Yoff où les populations ont développées des stratégies de résilience. L'objectif de cette étude est de présenter la perception des populations sur les causes des inondations et les moyens de résiliences développés. Pour y arriver des enquêtes sont réalisées sur 380 ménages répartis entre la zone 1 regroupant les quartiers situés sur les points bas, la zone 2 regroupant les quartiers réguliers ou ayant fait l'objet de restructuration, la zone 3 concernant les cités modernes et la zone de captage des eaux pluviales. Les populations ont mentionné que le mois d'août est celui où on note plus d'inondations (64%), suivi du mois de juillet (19%) et celui de septembre (14%). Les inondations sont liées à la topographie (50%), aux fortes pluies associées à un défaut d'assainissement (22%) ou à un défaut d'assainissement (18%). Pour lutter contre les inondations, les populations des zones 1 et 2 font des murets (53% et 48% respectivement) ou des remblais (41% et 36% respectivement). Celles de la zone 3, ne font que des remblais dans certaines rues pour éviter la stagnation des eaux pluviales, leurs maisons n'étant jamais inondées. Dans la zone de captage, les remblais (57%) sont plus représentés du fait du ruissellement important et parfois de la stagnation des eaux pluviales.

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Metamorphosis 2050: Beyond Density, Crafting an Antifragile Future for African Cities

Abstract: Using Taleb's anti-fragility as a catalyst, our vision seeks to redefine urban re densification through disruptive concepts, reconnecting the triptych of man, habitat, and nature. Our goal is to transform the African landscape by 2050 with unique models of resilience, sustainability, and prosperity. At the core of this process is architecture, art of critique and synthesis, served by pluri disciplinarity. Our approach integrates local expertise, endogenous artifacts, fractals, and ICT, employing gamification in a holonic design process to stimulate impact. In 2003, the World Bank reported that over 60% of Africa's population lived in insecure, informal housing, exposed to various risks. Climate change and inefficient urban infrastructure have further exacerbated this situation. In 2019, the World Bank revealed that the construction sector contributes 10% to global carbon emissions. This perspective yet fails to explain the « success" of the Global South against the Coronavirus, contrasting with the challenges faced by Western cities despite stringent measures. This paradox prompts a reevaluation of growth, adopting a more optimistic perspective on demographics and statistical analysis. For instance, the daily migration of 40,000 people to urban areas (World Bank 2017) annually equates to the surface area development of 48 cities the size of Yaoundé. Cameroon's urbanization rate increased by 3.1% per year between 2000 and 2020, projecting 155% by 2050. These figures are indicative of the entire continent, with estimated need of 700,000,000 housing units before 2050. This transcends mere adaptation; it necessitates the exploitation of socio-economic resilience, often marginalized by traditional planning concepts. Leveraging smart tools to measure complex patterns and build one or more anti-fragile ecosystems, fostering bilateral collaboration for enhanced opportunities. The objective is to resist and progress before, during, and aftershocks, shifting from a problem-based approach to one rooted in endogenous solutions.

6th ICCCASU Conference Handbook
Manuel de la 6e Conférence ICCCASU

Dear Participants:

Welcome to the 6th International Conference on Canadian, Chinese, and African Sustainable Urbanization (ICCCASU), taking place at the University of Ottawa, Canada, from July 26 to 31, 2025. We sincerely thank you for your participation and continued support.

This handbook has been prepared to help you navigate the conference with ease. It includes essential information about the program schedule, transportation, accommodation, and other important details to ensure a smooth and enjoyable experience.

We encourage you to read the following information carefully.

ICCCASU Organizing Committee

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Chers et chères participants,

Bienvenue à la 6e Conférence internationale sur l'urbanisation durable au Canada, en Chine et en Afrique (ICCCASU), qui se tiendra à l'Université d'Ottawa, Canada, du 26 au 31 juillet 2025. Nous vous remercions sincèrement pour votre participation et votre soutien continu.

Ce manuel a été préparé afin de vous aider à mieux vous orienter durant la conférence. Il contient des informations essentielles concernant le programme, les transports, l'hébergement ainsi que d'autres détails importants pour garantir une expérience fluide et agréable.

Nous vous invitons à lire attentivement les informations qui suivent.

Comité d'organisation ICCCASU

1. Overview of the Forum / Aperçu du Forum

1.1 Meeting Format and Time / Format et horaires de la réunion

- **Format**:
  Hybrid: In-person + Online / Hybride : en présentiel + en ligne
- **Venue/ Lieu** :
- Main conference venue / Lieu principal de la conference :
  University of Ottawa / Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada

- Four satellite conference venues / Quatre lieux satellites de la conférence :
  a) Southeast University / Université du Sud-Est
  Nanjing, China / Chine
  b) Université de Strasbourg
  Strasbourg, France
  c) Université des Antilles
  Guadeloupe, Caribbean
  d) Mohammed VI Polytechnic University / Université Mohammed VI Polytechnique (UM6P)
  Rabat, Morocco / Maroc

- **Conference dates / Dates de la conférence :**
- July 28–29, 2025 (Main conference venue: Ottawa, Canada)
  28–29 juillet 2025 (Lieu principal : Ottawa, Canada)
- July 30–31, 2025 (Four satellite conference venues: Nanjing, China; Strasbourg, France; Guadeloupe, Caribbean; Rabat, Morocco)
  30–31 juillet 2025 (Quatre sites satellites : Nankin, Chine ; Strasbourg, France ; Guadeloupe, Caraïbes ; Rabat, Maroc)

- **Conference Languages / Langues de la conférence :**
- English / anglais
- French / français

- **Attendee Scale / Nombre de participants :**
- Over 200 scholars, policymakers, researchers, professionals, and students from over 30 countries
  Plus de 200 chercheurs, décideurs, universitaires, professionnels et étudiants provenant de plus de 30 pays

1.3 Schedule Overview of ICCCASU6 Conference
Aperçu du programme de la conférence ICCCASU6

Ottawa Time / Heure d'Ottawa	Sunday / Dimanche **July 27 / 27 juillet**	**DAY /JOUR 1** Monday/ Lundi **July 28 / 28 juillet**	**DAY /JOUR 2** Tuesday / Mardi **July 29 / 29 juillet**	**DAY /JOUR 3** Wednesday / Mercredi **July 30 / 30 juillet**	**DAY /JOUR 4** Thursday / Jeudi **July 31 / 31 juillet**
Conference venue / Lieu de la conférence	Ottawa	Ottawa	Ottawa	Nanjing/ Guadeloupe	Guadeloupe/ Morocco / Maroc
Morning / Matin 7:30-12:00		Registration / Inscription Opening Ceremony /	Registration / Inscription Special Dialogue /	Nanjing Panels (Online) / Panels de Nanjing	Morocco Panels (Online) / Panels Maroc (en linge)

		Cérémonie d'ouverture	Dialogue spécial	(en ligne)	
		Keynote Session 1 / Session plénière 1	Keynote Session 2 / Session plénière 2	Strasbourg Round Table (Online) / Table ronde (en ligne)	
Noon / Midi 12:00-13:30		Lunch Talk 1 / Discussions pendant le déjeuner 1	Lunch Talk 2 / Discussions pendant le déjeuner 2	Guadeloupe Panels (Online) /Panels Guadeloupe (en ligne)	Guadeloupe Panels (Online) /Panels Guadeloupe (en ligne)
Afternoon / Après-midi 13:30-19:00		Panel Sessions/ Séances de panels Workshop/ Atelier	Panel Sessions/ Séances de panels Round Table/ Table ronde		
Evening / Soirée 19:00-21:00	Welcome Reception / Réception de bienvenue Registration / Inscription	ICCCASU Gala / Gala de l' ICCCASU Award ceremony / Cérémonie de remise des prix			

For all in-person participants, you are warmly invited to the **ICCCASU6 Welcome Reception** at FSS4007, University of Ottawa, on **Sunday, July 27, from 6:00 PM to 8:00 PM**. Refreshments will be provided.

Pour tous les participants en présentiel, vous êtes cordialement invités à **la réception de bienvenue d'ICCCASU6** qui aura lieu à FSS4007, Université d'Ottawa, **le dimanche 27 juillet, de 18h00 à 20h00.** Des rafraîchissements seront servis.

1.4 Zoom Links and Online Accessibility for ICCCASU6 Conference
Liens Zoom et accès en ligne pour la conférence ICCCASU6

Day 1 - Monday, July 28, 2025 **Jour 1 - Lundi 28 Juillet 2025**		
Ottawa Time / Heure d'Ottawa	**Event / Événement**	**Zoom Link / Lien Zoom**
Morning-Noon / Matin-Midi 7:30- 13:30	ICCCASU 6 Main Event	https://uottawa-ca.zoom.us/j/92936036159
Afternoon / Après-midi 13:30-19:00	ICCCASU 6 - FSS4007	https://uottawa-ca.zoom.us/j/97527948339
Afternoon / Après-midi 13:30-19:00	ICCCASU 6 - FSS4006	https://uottawa-ca.zoom.us/j/94047631097

Afternoon / Après-midi 13:30-19:00	ICCCASU 6 - FSS4004	https://uottawa-ca.zoom.us/j/94567651434
Evening / Soirée 19:00- 21:00	ICCCASU 6 GALA	https://uottawa-ca.zoom.us/j/92965365805
Day 2 - Tuesday, July 29, 2025 **Jour 2 - Mardi 29 Juillet 2025**		
Morning-Noon / Matin-Midi 7:30- 13:30	ICCCASU 6 Main Event	https://uottawa-ca.zoom.us/j/92936036159
Afternoon / Après-midi 13:30-19:00	ICCCASU 6 - FSS4007	https://uottawa-ca.zoom.us/j/97527948339
Afternoon / Après-midi 13:30-19:00	ICCCASU 6 - FSS4006	https://uottawa-ca.zoom.us/j/94047631097
Afternoon / Après-midi 13:30-19:00	ICCCASU 6 - FSS4004	https://uottawa-ca.zoom.us/j/94567651434

If you encounter any problems or have any questions about online access for the first two days of the conference at the main venue in Ottawa, please contact the IT coordinators, Navid at navid.mm@uottawa.ca or icccasu5@uottawa.ca

Si vous rencontrez des problèmes ou si vous avez des questions concernant l'accès en ligne pendant les deux premiers jours de la conférence au site principal d'Ottawa, veuillez contacter les coordonnateurs informatiques, Olivier à l'adresse à okabr078@uottawa.ca ou icccasu5@uottawa.ca

Day 3- Wednesday, July 30, 2025 **Jour 3- Mercredi 30 Juillet 2025**		
Ottawa & local Time / Heure d'Ottawa & heure locale	**Event / Événement**	**Zoom Link / Lien Zoom**
8:30-10:00 (Ottawa time)/ 20:30-22:30 (Beijing time)	ICCCASU 6 Nanjing Panels/ Panels de Nanjing	https://us05web.zoom.us/j/87836777203?pwd=PIrsCr9qWhbxpnCa4k1LUmMnYYLDGf.1 Meeting ID: 878 3677 7203 Passcode: 4uF5Nt
8:00-9:30 (Ottawa time)/ 14:00-15:30 (Paris time)	ICCCASU 6 - Strasbourg Round Table / Table ronde	https://bbb.unistra.fr/b/pat-vx1-bgt-mjg
14:00-18:30 (Ottawa/ Guadeloupe time)	ICCCASU 6 - Guadeloupe Panels /Panels Guadeloupe	https://univ-antilles-fr.zoom.us/j/91895091240?pwd=6yVVbnpIg7j4rZ4L14AQS3xTrRkZO5.1
Day 4- Thursday, July 31, 2025 **Jour 4- Jeudi 31 Juillet 2025**		
9:00-12:30 (Ottawa time)/ 14:00-17:30 (Morocco time)	ICCCASU 6 Morocco Panels / Panels Maroc	https://ubc.zoom.us/j/68266747535?pwd=OcKkpIsOon4J9qiAg1vPlvSEFVcEJw.1 Meeting ID: 682 6674 7535 Passcode: 0000

14:00-18:30 (Ottawa/ Guadeloupe time)	ICCCASU 6 - Guadeloupe Panels /Panels Guadeloupe	https://univ-antilles-fr.zoom.us/j/91895091240?pwd=6yVVbnpIg7j4rZ4L14AQS3xTrRkZO5.1

If you encounter any problems or have any questions about online access:

- for Nanjing Panels, please contact Chen Xiao, at chenx_seu@seu.edu.cn or icccasu5@uottawa.ca
- for Strasbourg Round Table, please contact Patricia Zander at patricia.zander@unistra.fr or icccasu5@uottawa.ca
- for Guadeloupe Panels, please contact Olivier Dehoorne at dehoorneo@gmail.com or icccasu5@uottawa.ca
- for Morocco Panels, please contact Kh Md Nahiduzzaman at khmd.nahiduzzaman@um6p.ma or icccasu5@uottawa.ca

Si vous rencontrez des problèmes ou si vous avez des questions concernant l'accès en ligne :

- pour les Panels de Nanjing, veuillez contacter Chen Xiao à l'adresse chenx_seu@seu.edu.cn ou icccasu5@uottawa.ca
- pour la Table ronde de Strasbourg, veuillez contacter Patricia Zander à l'adresse patricia.zander@unistra.fr ou icccasu5@uottawa.ca
- pour les Panels de la Guadeloupe, veuillez contacter Olivier Dehoorne à l'adresse dehoorneo@gmail.com ou icccasu5@uottawa.ca
- pour les Panels du Maroc, veuillez contacter Kh Md Nahiduzzaman à l'adresse khmd.nahiduzzaman@um6p.ma ou icccasu5@uottawa.ca

1.5 Main Conference Venue Schedule Summary
Résumé du programme – Lieu principal de la conférence

Day 1, Monday, July 28, 2025:
Jour 1, Lundi 28 juillet 2025 :

Room/Salle-FSS 4007

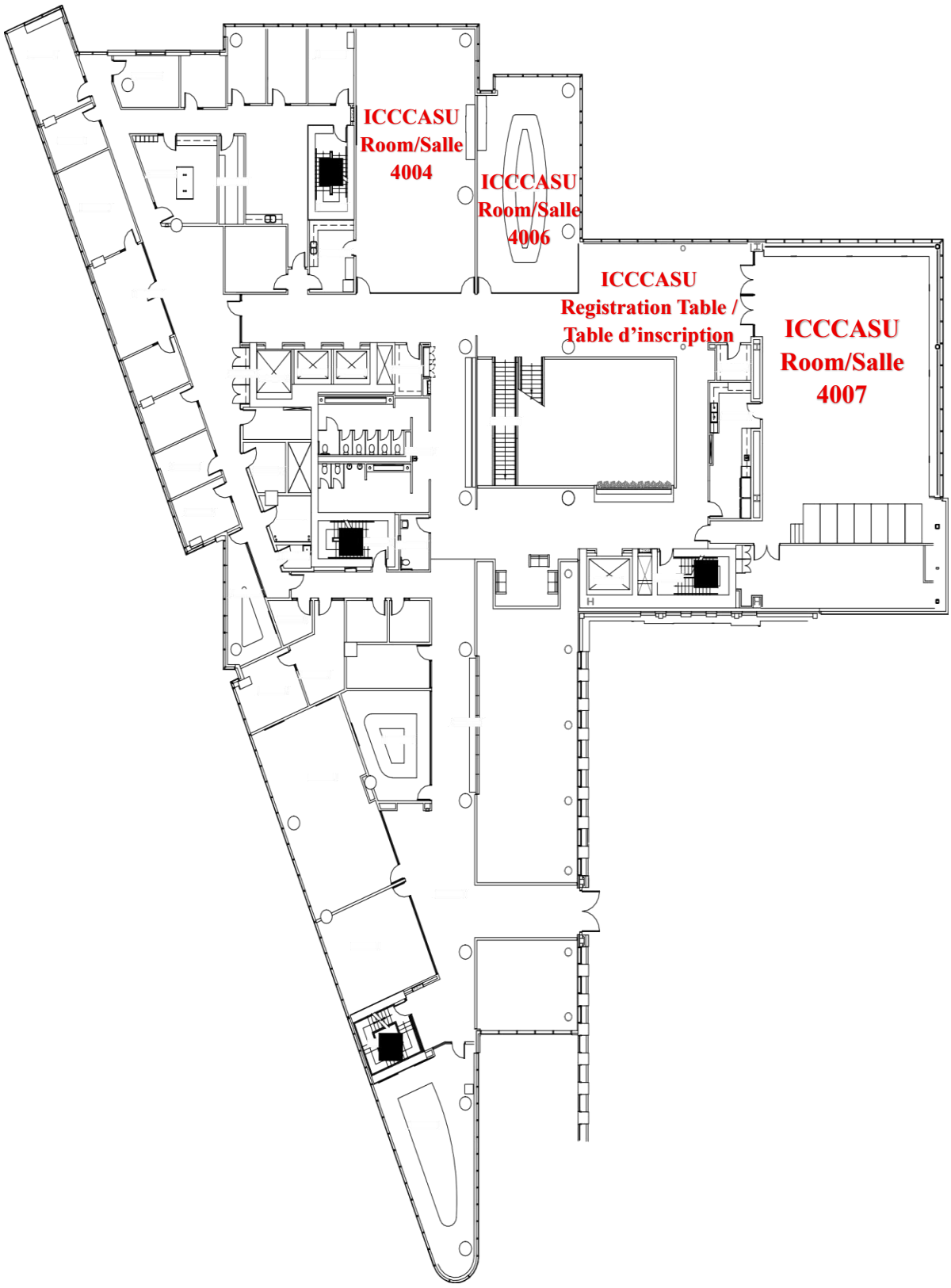
- 07:30–08:30 Registration and breakfast /Inscriptions et petit-déjeuner
- 08:30–09:30 Opening Ceremony / Cérémonie d'ouverture
- 10:00–12:00 Keynote Session-1 /Session plénière 1
- 12:00–13:30 Lunch Talk Sessions / Déjeuners-débats
- 13:30–17:30 Special Panel Sessions / Sessions de panels spéciaux
- 19:00-21:00 ICCCASU Welcome Gala / Gala de bienvenue ICCCASU

Room/Salle-FSS4006 & FSS4004

- 13:30–18:30 Panel Sessions / Sessions de panels

Day 2, Tuesday, July 29, 2025:
Jour 2, Mardi 29 juillet 2025 :

Main Conference Venue FSS 4th Floor Plan (FSS 4007, 4006 & 4004)
Plan du 4e étage du site principal de la conférence (FSS 4007, 4006 et 4004)



Room/Salle-FSS 4007

- 08:30–09:30 Special Dialogue / Dialogue spécial
- 10:00–12:00 Keynote Session-2 / Session plénière 2
- 12:00–13:30 Lunch Talk Sessions / Déjeuners-débats
- 13:30–17:30 Special Panel Sessions / Sessions de panels spéciaux
- 18:30–19:00 Closing Sessions / Séance de clôture

Room/Salle-FSS4006 & FSS4004

- 13:30–18:30 Panel Sessions / Sessions de panels

1.6 Volunteer Services / Services des bénévoles :

Numerous volunteers will be assisting with conference services. They will be uniformly dressed and available to provide registration guidance, translation assistance, venue directions, and other support. Please feel free to approach them with any questions or requests for assistance.

De nombreux bénévoles contribueront au bon déroulement de la conférence. Ils porteront une tenue uniforme et seront disponibles pour vous aider avec l'inscription, la traduction, l'orientation dans les lieux, ainsi que pour tout autre soutien. N'hésitez pas à les approcher pour toute question ou demande d'assistance.

2. Catering Arrangements / Services de restauration

This forum will provide two days of catering services (July 28–29) for all registered participants, as follows:

Ce forum offrira des services de restauration pendant deux jours (28 et 29 juillet) pour tous les participants inscrits, comme suit :

- Sunday, July 27, 18:00–20:00 **Welcome Reception**
  Dimanche 27 juillet, 18h00–20h00 **Réception de bienvenue**
  Location / Lieu : **FSS 4007**
  Desserts, snacks, tea, coffee, soft drinks / Desserts, collations, thé, café, boissons non alcoolisées.

- Monday-Tuesday, July 28-29, 07:45–8:30 **Light breakfast**
  Lundi et mardi 28-29 juillet, 07h45–08h30 **Petit-déjeuner léger**
  Location / Lieu : **FSS 4007**
  Western style breakfast: milk, coffee, bread, desserts, vegetable salad, fruits, eggs, and other traditional Western styles
  Petit-déjeuner de style occidental : lait, café, pain, desserts, salade de légumes, fruits, œufs, et autres spécialités occidentales traditionnelles

- Monday-Tuesday, July 28-29, 12:00–13:30 **Lunch**
  Lundi et mardi 28-29 juillet, 12h00–13h30 **Déjeuner**
  Location / Lieu : **FSS 4007**

Western style buffet lunch: burgers, pizza, salad, fruit, etc.
Chinese style meal box
Buffet déjeuner de style occidental : burgers, pizzas, salades, fruits, etc.
Boîte repas de style chinois

- Monday, July 28, 19:00–21:00 **ICCCASU Gala**
  Lundi 28 juillet, 19h00–21h00 **Gala ICCCASU**
  Location / Lieu : **FSS 4007**
  A variety of Western and Chinese-style buffet dinner options
  Buffet dîner varié comprenant des plats occidentaux et chinois

3. Accommodation Information / Informations sur l'hébergement

To facilitate a smooth experience for our conference participants, the organizing committee recommends using the link below to book your accommodation: https://icccasu.com/hotel-ottawa/

Pour offrir une expérience agréable à nos participants, le comité d'organisation recommande d'utiliser le lien suivant pour réserver votre hébergement : https://icccasu.com/hotel-ottawa/

We have secured competitive rates with the listed hotels and residences; all conveniently located in the heart of Ottawa. These accommodations are within walking distance of the city's business district, government offices, embassies, the National Gallery of Canada, the Canadian Museum of Nature, the University of Ottawa, and the Rideau Centre. Please refer to the *ICCCASU6 Accommodation Map.*

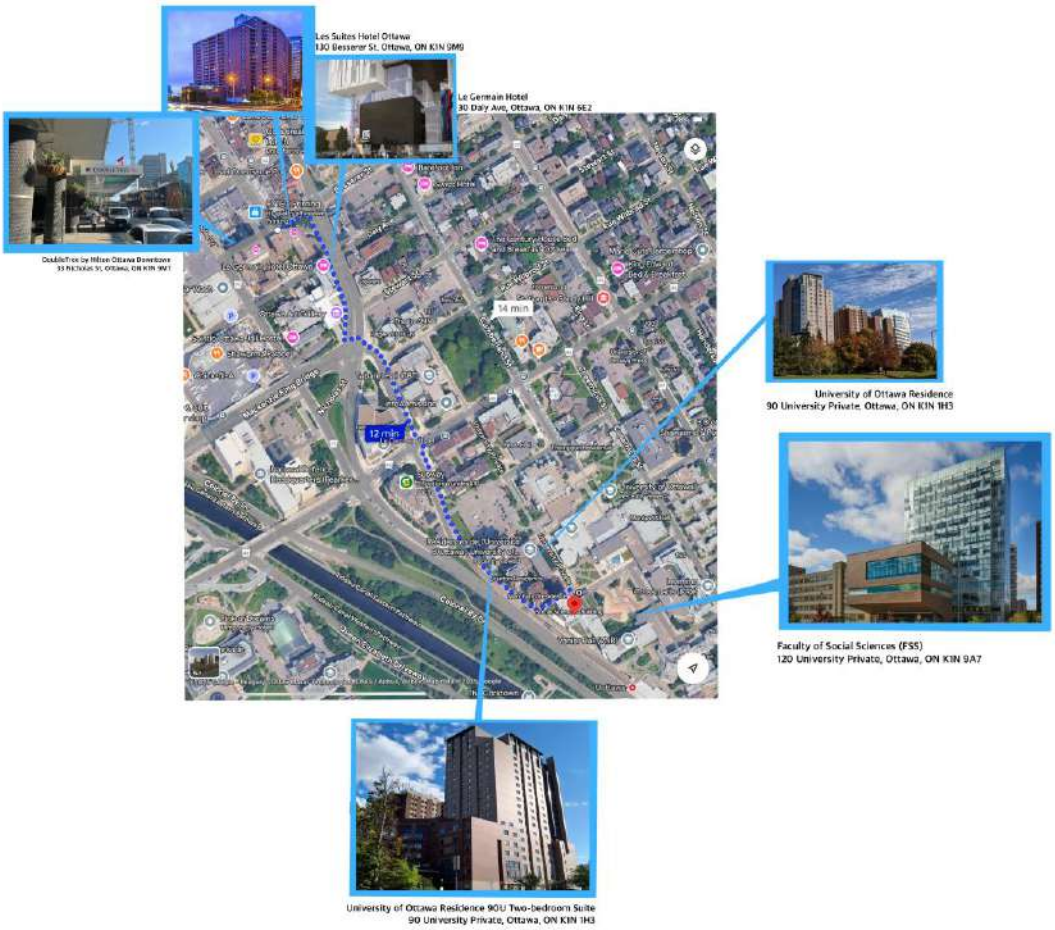
Nous avons négocié des tarifs préférentiels avec les hôtels et résidences listés, tous idéalement situés au cœur d'Ottawa. Ces hébergements se trouvent à distance de marche du quartier des affaires, des bureaux gouvernementaux, des ambassades, du Musée des beaux-arts du Canada, du Musée canadien de la nature, de l'Université d'Ottawa et du centre Rideau. *Veuillez consulter la carte des hébergements ICCCASU6 pour plus de détails.*

4 Transportation / Transport

4.1 From Ottawa International Airport (YOW) to the hotel
Depuis l'Aéroport international d'Ottawa (YOW) jusqu'à l'hôtel

- **Light Rail Transit (LRT) / Train léger sur rail (TLR)** :

a) Take the O-train Tram Line 4 northbound to South Keys Station
   Prenez la ligne 4 (tramway O-Train) en direction nord jusqu'à la station South Keys
b) Transfer to Line 2 to Bayview Station
   Changez pour la ligne 2 en direction de la station Bayview
c) Transfer to Line 1 eastbound and exit at Rideau Station, hotel is within walking distance
   Changez ensuite pour la ligne 1 en direction est et descendez à la station Rideau, l'hôtel se trouve à distance de marche
d) Estimate travel time of 1 hour, fare is approximately 12 CAD
   Durée estimée : 1 heure ; tarif : environ 12 CAD



- **Bus / Autobus** :

a) Take the bus 98 directly to Rideau St, hotel is within walking distance
Prenez directement l'autobus 98 jusqu'à la rue Rideau ; l'hôtel est à distance de marche

b) Estimate arrival 40 minutes, fare is approximately 4 CAD
Durée estimée : 40 minutes ; tarif : environ 4 CAD

Please note: The above information is subject to change. We recommend checking the OC Transpo website: https://www.octranspo.com, or using a transportation app to obtain the latest public transportation information before traveling.

Veuillez noter : Ces informations sont susceptibles d'être modifiées. Nous vous recommandons de consulter le site web d'OC Transpo : https://www.octranspo.com ou d'utiliser une application de transport pour obtenir les dernières mises à jour avant votre voyage.

- **Other Modes of Transportation / Autres modes de transport :**
- Taxi / Uber / Lyft / Taxi / Uber / Lyft
  Travel time: approximately 20 minutes / Durée estimée : environ 20 minutes
  Cost: approximately 20–50 CAD / Coût : environ 20 à 50 CAD
- Car Rental / **Location de voiture**
  If you prefer to drive, you can rent a car at Ottawa International Airport (YOW). Rental counters are located at Parkade (P1), Level 1**.** Below are some available options:

  Si vous préférez conduire, vous pouvez louer une voiture à l'aéroport international d'Ottawa (YOW). Les comptoirs de location se trouvent au Parkade (P1), niveau 1. Voici quelques options disponibles :
  - **Avis**
    Website / Site Web : https://www.avis.ca/en/locations/ca/on/ottawa/yow
    Phone / Téléphone : 613-739-3334
    Hours / Heures d'ouverture : Monday–Friday 6:30 AM – 1:00 AM; Saturday–Sunday 1:00 AM – 1:00 AM / du lundi au vendredi de 6h30 à 1h00 ; samedi et dimanche de 1h00 à 1h00
  - **Budget**
    Website / Site Web : https://www.budget.ca/en/locations/ca/on/ottawa/yow
    Phone / Téléphone : 613-521-4844
    Hours / Heures d'ouverture : Monday–Friday 6:30 AM – 1:00 AM; Saturday–Sunday 7:00 AM – 1:00 AM / du lundi au vendredi de 6h30 à 1h00 ; samedi et dimanche de 7h00 à 1h00
  - **Hertz**
    Website / Site Web : https://www.hertz.ca
    Phone / Téléphone : 613-521-3332
    Hours / Heures d'ouverture : Monday–Friday 6:30 AM – 1:00 AM; Saturday–Sunday 7:00 AM – 1:00 AM du lundi au vendredi de 6h30 à 1h00 ; samedi et dimanche de 7h00 à 1h00

4.2 By vehicle and parking information / En voiture et stationnement :
The University of Ottawa has provided three dedicated parking lots for this forum. Please log on to https://www.htsp.ca/ download APP: HotSpot to pay. The locations of the parking lots and directions to the venues are as follows (please refer to the *University Campus Map* below):

L'Université d'Ottawa a réservé trois stationnements pour les participant·e·s du forum. Pour payer le stationnement, veuillez télécharger l'application HotSpot ou consulter le site web suivant : https://www.htsp.ca/. Emplacements et tarifs des stationnements (Veuillez consulter la carte du campus ci-dessous) :

Parking lot name / Nom du stationnement	**Adress / Adresse**	**Price / Tarif**
Mann Garage	33 Mann Ave	5.5 Canadian dollars per hour, 17.5 Canadian dollars per day
Brooks Underground Garage	100 Thomas More Private	Same as above
Desmarais Garage	55 Laurier E Street	Same as above

Desmarais Garage- 55 Laurier E street



uOttawa

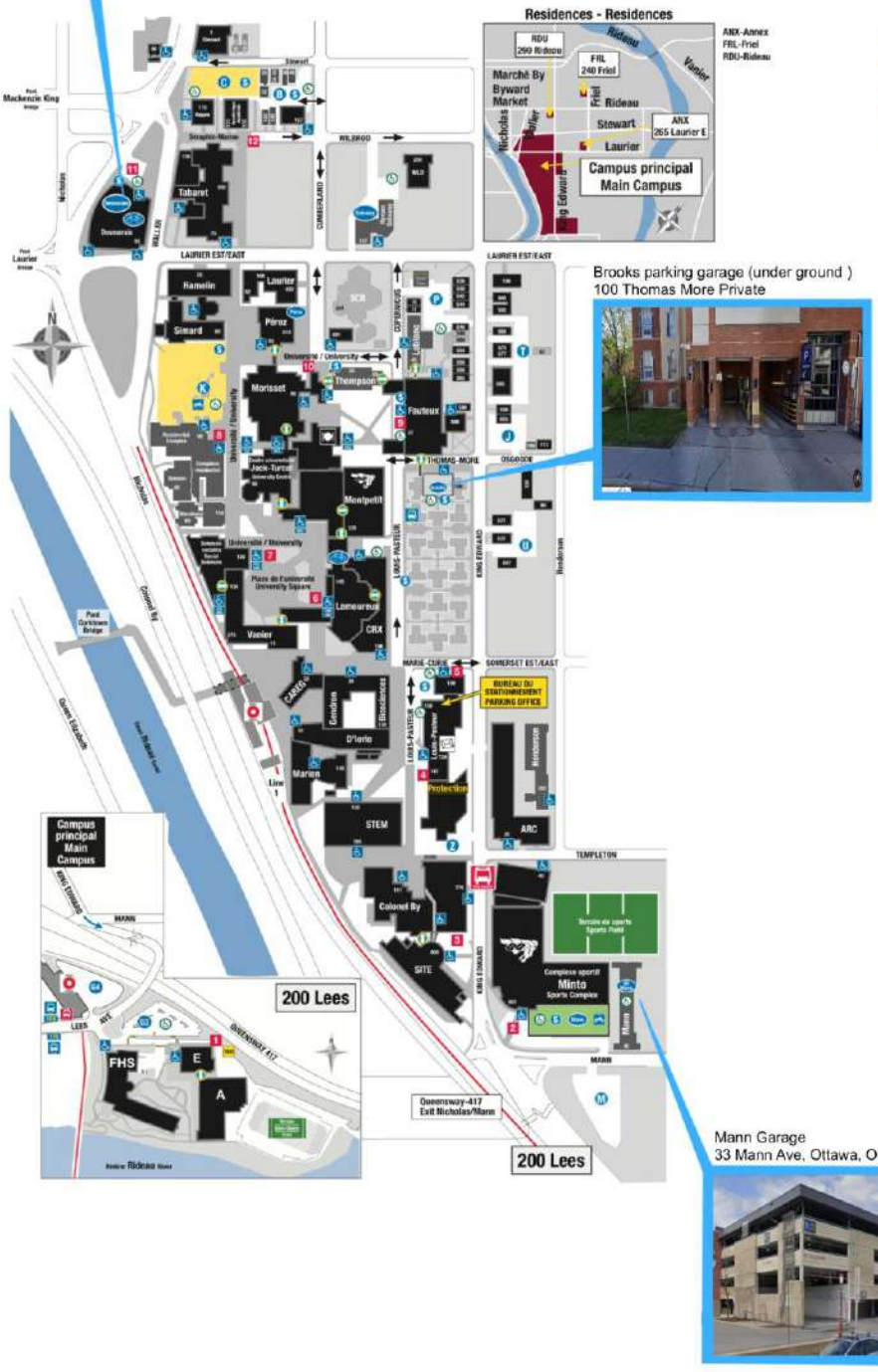
Campus principal
Parcs de stationnement

Main Campus
Parking Lots

stationnement.uottawa.ca
parking.uottawa.ca

Légende / Legend

- Distributrice de permis / Pay & Display Parking
- Visiteurs / Visitors - 24/7
- Visiteurs / Visitors - 15h - 23h et fins de semaine / and weekends
- Stationnement accessible / Accessible Parking
- Motocyclettes / Motorcycles
- Navette / Shuttle
- OC Transpo
- Enclos à vélo sécurisé / Secure Bike Parking
- Para Transpo Point d'embarquement / Pick-up Point
- Entrée accessible / Accessible Entrance
- Line 1



5. Internet Access / Accès à Internet

Free wireless internet access is available for forum participants. To log in, please use the following information:

Une connexion Wi-Fi gratuite est offerte à tous les participant(e)s du forum. Pour vous connecter, veuillez utiliser les informations suivantes :

- Sponsor's Name / Nom du sponsor : **aatallao**
- Username / Nom d'utilisateur : **adel**
- Email / Courriel : adle@gmail.com

You can also find detailed information about free internet access at: https://icccasu.com/uottawa-network/

Pour plus de détails concernant l'accès au réseau de l'Université, veuillez consulter : https://icccasu.com/uottawa-network/

6. Important Information for Participants /Informations importantes pour les participant(e)s

a) The registration desk for the forum is located at FSS4007.
   Le comptoir d'inscription du forum est situé à FSS4007.
   Please wear your name badge at all times while entering and exiting the venue and related activity areas throughout the conference to facilitate identification and guidance by forum volunteers.
   Veuillez porter votre badge nominatif en tout temps pour entrer dans les lieux de la conférence et participer aux différentes activités. Cela facilitera votre identification et l'assistance par les bénévoles du forum
b) Participants should arrive on time, adhere to the conference schedule, and follow the arrangements made by the conference organizers and moderators.
   Les participant(e)s sont prié(e)s d'arriver à l'heure, de respecter l'horaire du programme et de suivre les directives données par les organisateur(rice)s et les modérateur(rice)s.
c) Participants should prepare for their presentations and discussions, including written materials and electronic devices, and ensure they adhere to the allotted speaking time.
   Merci de vous préparer à vos présentations et discussions en amenant les documents nécessaires, y compris vos supports électroniques, tout en respectant le temps de parole attribué.
d) If participants feel unwell, please inform the on-site volunteers immediately. Medical support is available at the venue.
   En cas de malaises ou problèmes de santé, veuillez en informer immédiatement les bénévoles sur place. Une assistance médicale est disponible dans les lieux du forum.

- If you need any assistance, please contact the following responsible persons and their teams / Pour toute assistance, veuillez contacter les responsables suivants et leurs équipes :

  - For all matters related to the conference program / Pour toute question liée au programme de la conférence :: Tonton Mundele, mundeletonton@gmail.com, Tel/WhatsApp: 613-600-1682
  - For all logistical matters / Pour toute question logistique (hébergement, transport, lieux, etc.) : (e.g., accommodation, transportation, venues): Weixiong Zhang, wzhang11@uottawa.ca, Tel/WhatsApp: 647-625-9769

7. Friendly Reminder / Rappel amical

a) Ottawa has mild weather in the summer, often with cold mornings and evenings. Please dress appropriately and check the weather forecast.
Ottawa bénéficie d'un climat estival doux**,** avec des matinées et soirées parfois fraîches**.** Merci de prévoir des vêtements appropriés et de consulter la météo locale.

b) Ottawa is known as the "cultural capital of Canada" and has many attractions. If you have time, please refer to the city map below.
Ottawa est connue comme la « capitale culturelle du Canada »**.** Si vous disposez de temps libre, veuillez consulter la carte de la ville ci-dessous pour visiter ses nombreuses attractions.

c) On-site signage and volunteers will assist you in reaching the various venues and activity areas smoothly.
Une signalisation sur place ainsi que nos bénévoles vous aideront à vous orienter vers les différents lieux et espaces d'activités.

8. Contact Information / Coordonnées

Organizing Committee Address / Adresse du comité organisateur : Simard Hall, Room 030, 60 University St., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada K1N 6N5

Email / Courriel : icccasu@uottawa.ca
Official Website / Site officiel : https://icccasu.com/

On this milestone occasion marking ICCCASU's 10th anniversary, let us come together for a journey of creativity, inspiration, and academic excellence.

En cette année marquant le 10e anniversaire d'ICCCASU, unissons nos forces pour une expérience inspirante, créative et d'excellence académique.

ICCCASU6 Participants' list / Liste des participants de l'ICCCASU6

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