

Date and time in GMT/UCT	SESSION and TITLE	ABSTRACT
<p>Wednesday 12:00 Opening</p> <p>12:30</p> <p>13:15</p>	<p>Conference opening Welcome and introduction Round the world on World Town Planning Day</p> <p>Remy Sietchiping UN-HABITAT: Social Cohesion in the new sustainable development goals (SDGs): The view from UN-HABITAT</p> <p>Rachelle Alterman WTPD Organising Committee: Planning Laws, Development Controls and Social Disparities: What Should Be Unlearned</p>	<p>Implementing or revising planning laws is a booming trend around the globe, encompassing advanced-economy countries, transition economies and developing countries. Before rushing to emulate the planning laws of advanced economies, developing and transition countries should ask a tough question: has the enactment and implementation of planning laws enhanced social equity or exacerbated inequities? Although the initial rationale for planning regulations is to reduce conflicts among land uses, planning regulations often create physically and socially uniform neighborhoods, and thus exacerbated social disparities. To preserve the essential underpinnings of planning regulations but minimize their socially unjust effects, developing countries should be critically selective about the planning regulations they wish to adopt. The paper first looks into the underlying functions that planning laws were expected to fulfil at the time of their historic emergence. Then I present a conceptual framework for thinking about the regulatory layers that have evolved in fact. Following is a review of existing research evidence about the relationship between planning regulations and social disparities. Finally, lessons for developing and transition countries are discussed, with the message: what merits learning from advanced economy countries, and what should indeed be “unlearned”.</p>
<p>Wednesday 14:00</p>	<p>Technical Pause</p>	
<p>Wednesday 15:00 Session 1: Inclusivity</p> <p>Wednesday 16:30</p>	<p>Sonia de Gregorio Hurtado Key factors in the introduction and implementation of gender sensitive planning in Vienna - The crucial policy elements to achieve a city for all</p>	<p>Gender mainstreaming in urban planning leads to gender sensitive planning, an approach that has as main objective to achieve cities more sensible to the needs and expectations of different social groups and, particularly, to those of women. Gender mainstreaming is a central strategic discipline of urban planning in Vienna, a city which is implementing a vision that is increasingly attracting the interest of academics. The action developed has been recognized as a good practice by UN-Habitat and other stakeholders, and is increasingly being pointed out as a reference in urban sensitive planning by the literature. One of the main reasons that explain this attention lays in the fact that Vienna has been successful in implementing an experience regarding gender mainstreaming that is recognized as reaching “real” results in a field where similar initiatives in other urban contexts have “misbehaved”. The acknowledgment of this and other difficulties leads to the valorization of the activity undertaken in Vienna and to a question that focuses on the genealogy and the construction of the policy process: What factors allowed Vienna to implement this vision successfully? This work addresses this question with the aim of reflecting on the factors/conditions that created in Vienna the political, technical and social environment that favored the introduction and consolidation of the gender sensitive approach in urban planning to achieve a fair city. By answering these questions the study aims to understand the process, with the objective of identifying crucial factors that have resulted in a city that today offers a high quality of life for all.</p>
<p>Wednesday 16:30</p>	<p>Technical Pause</p>	

Wednesday 17:00 Session 2: Methods I	Fernando Murillo The “Compass” of urban planning: A participatory methodology for city-wide slum upgrading and prevention based on a human rights approach.	<p>The “Compass” of urban planning is a participatory methodology for policy making seeking progressive fulfilment of human rights. The targets are underprivileged communities living in informal settlements in the global south. It consists of different indicators represented graphically as a “diamond”, combining four axes: Human rights fulfilment, community organization, public works and regulatory frameworks. Each of these axis measures habitat (land tenure, housing), infrastructure (wat-san), social services (education-health), mobility (public transport) and sustainability (income generation opportunities, disaster risk reduction). The graph summarizes the status of human rights in a certain area, resulting of their social organization, public works and regulatory framework success. This contributes to build up a vision for city-wide slum upgrading through participation of their inhabitants, local governments and private sector. It facilitates quick collection of essential and update information for planning purposes through key informants facilitating the understanding and agreement on the most convenient way forward to tackle down informal settlements problems and creation trends. So far, the instrument has been applied to 25 municipalities from different countries in Latin America, guiding discussion and actions towards negotiated interventions. A coordination team receives periodically reports from team applying the method in other cities, providing on line guidance. The paper will present comparative research, identifying trends resulting of applying the methodology in different cities.</p>
	Arthur Acheson Civic Stewardship Techniques In Placemaking	<p>‘Civic’ relates to people and places; ‘stewardship’ is active caring. This paper describes more than thirty techniques that can change places very quickly and at very low cost. Often, no planning permission is needed, since no development occurs. The work can be described in the words of the Project for Public Spaces in New York as “Lighter, Quicker, Cheaper”. The ‘hardware’ of places has received much attention and is regularly described in detail and photographed for its own sake. In contrast, ‘place software’ (how places are used) is significantly under-developed and is little described. The work is aligned with Systematic Civic Stewardship as described by Dr William Snyder at Social Capital Group in Cambridge, Massachusetts, relating the stewardship to civic places. The work in Northern Ireland was undertaken with 22 of the 26 district councils, each of which needed to repair its town centres as an important priority. Civic Stewardship is designed to relate to the specific ‘peoplescape’ of each place, identifying and involving the passionate communities of interest of which every town has hundreds, or thousands. These organisations are huge resources for good and can be highly regenerative for local communities who by comparison are often under-resourced.</p>
Wednesday 18:30	Technical Pause	
Wednesday 19:00 Session 3: Empowerment	Erik Lees & Katy Amon Toronto’s Natural Environment Trail Strategy: How a high tech, high touch consultation process created ownership and access to low/no cost recreation for millions.	<p>LEES+Associates was commissioned to prepare a strategic plan to guide the future management of approximately 400km of natural environment trails within natural parkland and ravines in the Don, Humber, Etobicoke, Highland and Mimico ravine ecosystems. The Strategy represents a shift in natural area management philosophy that recognizes that building better, sustainable trails with a light footprint can be a more effective solution than attempting to limit all public access, while also providing a sense of community ownership, increased awareness and opportunities for environmental protection, and increased access to nature, low cost recreation and interpretation opportunities. The Strategy will underpin all future planning, design and management of natural trails across the Greater Toronto Metropolitan Area, an area with 2.5 million residents. The Plan involved extensive data collection and community engagement including input from trail users, local stakeholders, and community groups including watershed working groups and the public. The high tech, high touch data collection included user surveys, community hikes, information sessions, infrared trail counters, random, stratified trailhead intercept survey methodologies, “shirt sleeve” sessions, interviews, watershed sounding boards, “live-web-mapping”, community workshops, and an on-line questionnaire. Our presentation will include sharing aspects of project programming and lessons learned to support replication</p>
	Adam Beck The Ingredients for Sticky Urban Governance - Let's Cook!	<p>Today, having your say is just a click away. Community outreach in the new world is fast paced, digitally enabled, instantly aggregated and displayed dashboard-style for all to see. And on your smartphone, of course. This is a far cry from the old school tea and biscuits, around a table, with real people, thrashing out the issues. This presentation will highlight the importance of strong and ‘sticky’ governance being essential for the new models of project planning and delivery that are needed in regenerating our neighbourhoods and cities. It will highlight the disconnect between digital engagement and real life project delivery. If you want urban regeneration projects delivered, you need people engaged, at the table with ‘skin in the game’. Shared decision making, ‘letting go’, and co-creating solutions are but some of the key success factors for the Urban Regeneration 2.0 model of city making.</p>
Wednesday 20:30	Technical Pause	

<p>Wednesday 21:00 Session 4: Legal Framework</p>	<p>Dorit Garfunkel Condominium Laws in the Time of High-Rise Condominiums: A Threat or an Opportunity for Social Cohesion?</p>	<p>With the meteoric rise of residential high-rise condominiums, cities worldwide are undergoing major transformations. High-rise condominiums constitute a new form of urban-social-economic organization. Based on property and condominium laws, these dwellings are considered part of the private sphere, governed mainly by management companies. Accordingly, the power of these private corporations to organize and manage the daily lives of millions of urban residents worldwide is on the rise. By contrast to this urban upsurge, legal systems change slowly. It seems that the juridical repercussion of high-rise condominiums has not yet been realized by either legislation, legal doctrines, or by relevant institutions. We wish to shed light on the implications of this gap and the social implications of the changes brought by high-rise condominiums under the existing legal framework. On the one hand, we look at their potentials as part of the club realm. On the other hand, we see how this new reality is not oblivious to social class and can confound the attempts to make planning laws more democratic. How it poses questions regarding the social characteristic of the urban scene, disparities, social cohesion, segregation, exclusion and distribution of civil goods.</p>
	<p>Michelle Oren Are constitutionally anchored housing rights an instrument for decreasing urban global inequality?</p>	<p>Housing inequality can be defined as the difference in the quality of housing that exists within a given society. It may apply regionally across a geographic space, chronologically between generations, and culturally between groups of varying racial or social backgrounds. At the International level housing inequality is largely characterized by urban disparities. It is increasingly caused by urban migration, urban poverty growth, lacking security of tenure and globalization. The Millennium Declaration highlighted the importance of human rights, equality, and non-discrimination for development. Human rights-based approaches are believed to be capable of leading to more sustainable and inclusive development results. However could constitutional housing right be the solution? Potentially yes, in practice, only marginally. Our reported research explored 205 national constitutions. We used textual analysis to classify and categorize existing legislation. We found a considerable number of constitutions that include explicit housing rights. However, we cannot associate a country's social-economic conditions or level of de facto housing with the existence or lack of such legislation. We conducted correlation tests between cross-national inequality indicators – the 'Gini coefficient' and the 'HDI' (human development index). These tests only emphasized the urging need for an accessible database of designated global housing inequality indicators. The findings show that the existence or absence of constitutional housing rights is associated with a country's legal tradition more than anything else. However, our research did not delve into the legal use of this tool in parliamentary legislation and court decisions in a comparative way. We encourage further study of the potential of constitutional housing rights to increase social justice and equality around the globe.</p>
<p>Wednesday 22:30 Technical Pause</p>		
<p>Wednesday 23:00 Session 5: Unintended consequences - Risks and uncertainties</p>	<p>Greg Morrow The Dark Side of Social Capital? How Bottom-Up Community Planning Exacerbated Spatial Inequality in Los Angeles</p>	<p>In 1970, Los Angeles transformed its planning into a bottom-up regime across 35 community planning areas. This research evaluates how land uses and allowable densities have changed across these areas, maps changes over time, and tests how these changes relate to socio-economic characteristics. While land area designated for different uses has not changed dramatically over time, the allowable residential densities have changed substantially and vary considerably across the city. Cross-referencing data on activity of homeowners associations revealed a strong spatial correlation with the changes; they were also strongly correlated with certain socio-economic characteristics. Areas with well-organized homeowner groups dramatically decreased density as a means of controlling population growth, directing future growth of L.A. to predominately low-income, minority communities – communities least able to accommodate that growth due to overcrowded housing, under-performing schools, limited park space and, in many cases, poor transit access. In short, density was directed to the path of least political resistance, a social injustice that exacerbated spatial disparities between communities. These findings have implications for planning theory and practice: making local planning more democratic may not lead to more just outcomes, demonstrating the need for a planning process that strikes a better balance between local and regional concerns.</p>

	<p>Beverly A. Sandalack & Francisco Alaniz Uribe Hospitality in the City</p>	<p>One of the qualities of “good” city form is hospitality – the degree to which different people, at different times, for different motivations are accommodated. A recent project between the University of Calgary and the City of Calgary assessed the quality of the public realm in downtown Calgary, in order to provide the basis for improvement strategies that would encourage use by more people. A systematic audit provided a comprehensive database of the study area. It highlighted areas of poor quality, where pedestrian activity would be discouraged due to various physical factors (e.g., sidewalk presence/condition, places to sit, provision of shade/shelter, etc.). Unintended consequences occurred in two types of circumstances: where the physical quality was not deliberate, but was poor due to conflicting values, for example, where automobile circulation was privileged at the expense of pedestrian comfort, or where infrastructure provision was not well coordinated so that shallow utilities prevented street tree planting; and where attempts to reduce habitation of a space by ‘undesirables’ was deliberate, for example by installing uncomfortable benches, closing access to public toilets, or making surfaces skateboard-proof, which then rendered the spaces un-hospitable to all citizens. In addition to improvement strategies, changes to policies and procedures were provided that would increase the level of hospitality afforded to all citizens, while addressing practical concerns regarding crime and safety</p>
<p>Thursday 00:30 Technical Pause</p>		
<p>Thursday 01:00 Mid-conference Keynote</p>	<p>William Chandler Planning in the 21st century – from the sublime to the ridiculous</p>	<p>‘Modern’ planning has been driven by the inequities of the industrial revolution, by galloping urbanisation, globalisation, and technology. The imperatives for the 21st are clearly different from the 19th and 20th centuries. Implications for planning and urban design are significant and require a radical rethink of how we ‘do it’. Fundamental to addressing this challenge is seeing the world through a ‘planning and urban design’ prism, not the reactive seductions of ‘politics’, ‘economics’ and ‘law and order’. This presentation reflects on 40 years experience as a practitioner, a reality check on what has worked and what hasn’t worked. It includes frustrations, but essentially it is a celebration of successes, with an optimistic approach to challenges for the next 40 years. The presentation addresses implications of macro imperatives (climate change, increasing and ageing population, under-investment in infrastructure), with case studies to show how both macro and micro planning and urban design has made, and can make, a positive difference. The emphasis will be on the importance of transcending traditional tools by embracing dynamic and culturally-relevant community engagement, effective inter-disciplinary working, and the arts to create and maintain truly sustainable and equitable environments for all people and the communities they inhabit.</p>
<p>Thursday 01:45 Technical Pause</p>		
<p>Thursday 02:00 Session 6: Grassroots 1</p>	<p>Rojan Mohammadi Co-authors Laurel Johnson & Luna Khirfan Moving a Market: The Political Economy of Planning in Iraqi Kurdistan</p>	<p>The introduction of mega-scale urban (re)development projects has become contentious in developing countries. In particular, such a project in the Kurdistan Region of Northern Iraq has raised issues pertaining to heritage designation, displacement and the economic well-being of the merchants of the Delal Khaneh Bazaar. In transforming Erbil City into a leader in attracting foreign businesses and tourists, the local government has become involved in the process of displacement. This research explores social and economic impacts on local merchants who have been relocated from their traditional habitat, Delal Khaneh Bazaar, due to a major urban renewal project. The qualitative analysis of the research leading to this paper depended primarily on in-depth interviews with relocated merchants, key informants and personal fieldwork observations. By closely examining the relocation process, this research sheds new light on the rarely acknowledged exclusion of the public from Kurdistan’s urban planning framework and the need for more inclusive public participation measures. A lack of transparency and opportunities for direct participation of citizens or any other stakeholders in the decision-making processes are evident in the case of Erbil’s Delal Khaneh Bazaar. This paper concludes with recommendations for establishment of an inclusive planning agenda to enable the general public to be involved in the planning process to support heritage designation of a landmark in that city’s downtown core. Giving voice to local residents, it is argued, will improve the livability of the redevelopment site, making it accessible to residents as well as international visitors.</p>

	<p>Shashi Tindwani Enhancing Community Participation in Urban Planning</p>	<p>Participatory planning is a process wherein the local community is involved with urban planners to decide about the developmental needs and about the natural potential resources of the region which can be tapped. They work together to produce plans of the settlements that address the identified priorities of the people. These plans have greater chances of effective implementation as stakes are evolved, trades-off-made, conflict resolution and consensus building done during the interactive planning process itself. The planning process recognizes the role that communities especially the informal sector and urban poor play in developing their settlement and ratifies it. The aim of research paper is to revitalize local government and institutionalize more decentralized and participatory forms of local governance necessitates reforms along multiple dimensions and investigate the scope of community participation in Urban Planning for effective implementation at the grass root level. The paper will comprises of the concepts of grass root planning and highlight positive aspects, various concepts for understanding of the community participation in the legal framework, act, policies, programs and institutional mechanism that can be applied in any region of the world with little or minimal adjustment. This will be understood by case studies. Finally the paper concludes some participatory variables/indicators for encouraging the grass root development of cities and the process of urban planning has to evolve in order to make it more inclusive. Type of participation has to change from being mere consultative to more functioning and interactive participation for people to have more stakes and say in the development of the city in which they live in. As a result, public participation encouraged an innovative process that guarantees the efficiency of sustainable urban planning and promotes a sustainable new way of living in community.</p>
<p>Thursday 03:30 Technical Pause</p>		
<p>Thursday 04:00 Session 7: Inclusivity II</p>	<p>Suryakant Verma Impact of land tenure on housing and basic services – The case of Jaipur city slums</p>	<p>Cities in developing countries are growing very fast. Due to lack of resources and employment, people migrate from one place to another. Cities are the major destination for them to fulfil their requirements, as they act as a pull factor. These migrated people do not have shelter to live so they start developing on vacant land, which are not suitable for living such as forest areas, flood-prone areas, areas close to drains, foothills etc. These slums are always seen as the negative part of the city. Slums are the product of failed governance, regulations, dysfunctional land markets, and unresponsive economic system. Slums are major section of population which is exploited by the politicians for their aspirations. This paper will explore the impact of land tenure on living conditions in slums, the condition of housing and basic services in Jaipur city, India. I have tried to analyze different patterns of land tenure in Jaipur city slums selecting a slums based on legal status to know about the strength and weaknesses of system. The study outcome will come up with a mechanism for land tenure to make it more effective.</p>
	<p>Célida I. Gómez Gámez Fostering children's participation in open space development; urban design and planning strategies</p>	<p>The strong relationship between the urban environment, the activities that children can develop and the interaction with other social groups has been identified in a previous PhD study. The premises are that a city designed with children in mind will be safe and attractive for all and that small, short term, integrated actions, with shared responsibilities are more important than big city interventions. Considering the current context of our cities and the way in which the planning and design processes are developed, in most cases unrelated to the needs of these and other groups, the following question arises: as planners or as a society, are we encouraging the emergence of a city without children? In Latin American cities, children's inclusion, health, and related impacts in the economy are to be addressed in any development strategies. Reflecting on how we plan and design our cities so that children can develop their skills, abilities and aspirations is not an option, it is a must. The presentation will develop on the mentioned aspects and those that limit children's participation in decision-making and in how they experience cities. A participatory urban design process, which considers a wide range of methods, will be explained and urban design and planning principles will be explored.</p>
<p>Thursday 05:30 Technical Pause</p>		

Thursday 06:00 Session 8: Methods II	Saba Haie Rethinking Transportation Planning: Citizen Participation and Inner-Suburban Social Justice in Toronto	This paper examines how to move towards a more socially just transit system in Toronto. Much of the conversation regarding transportation focuses on the needs of the downtown core. The needs of inner-suburban residents, despite dependency on public transportation, are not fully taken into consideration in efforts to improve transit. Employing critical planning theory as a theoretical lens, I examine the transportation planning process with a focus on high-rise neighbourhoods in inner-suburban districts by analyzing the transportation planning process of the Finch West Light Rail Transit (LRT) project. My research uncovered key characteristics of inner suburbs that were present in Finch West, such as food deserts, physical decay, increased poverty, inadequate services, lack of employment, lack of a sense of safety, and high crime rates. My findings regarding transportation along Finch West reveal enormous congestion, large parking lots that discourage walkability, and a high dependency on public transport. I suggest that transit does require a more equal distribution of goods across the city, and movement towards a social just transit system would enable citizens to contribute to the decision making process to a greater degree than is currently conceived. I conclude that, planning processes, when carried out in a critical manner, can address social disparity, and to do so, greater citizen participation is required.
	Nathan Marom Can City Visions Advance Social Cohesion? An Evaluation from Mumbai and Cape Town	The huge challenges of rapid urbanization in the global South – including informal settlement growth, poverty and inequality – drive metropolitan and local governments there to formulate ‘city visions’ and ‘city development strategies’, often supported by international development institutions (e.g. World Bank, Cities Alliance) and strategic consulting firms (e.g. McKinsey). Such strategies and visions set goals for “slum free cities” and are framed by a discourse of “equitable and inclusive growth”. Yet in the face of multiple challenges and complexities, can they advance social cohesion and equality? This paper, based on fieldwork in Cape Town, South Africa, and Mumbai, India, explores how their recent city visions view and act upon socio-spatial divisions. While the strategies promise and promote improved spatial-infrastructure integration and socio-economic cohesion for informal settlements and slums, they raise questions regarding their implementation and hoped-for impact. The paper highlights two issues: first, a ‘vision overload’ that might render them incompatible with the formal, more restrictive statutory planning system; and second, their prioritization of private sector solutions and marketable land, which complicates their social cohesion objectives, particularly the supply of affordable, inclusionary housing. These tensions must be addressed if city visions are to deliver on the promise of “making cities socially cohesive”.
Thursday 07:30	Technical Pause	
Thursday 08:00 Session 9: Grassroots II	Kojo Fordjour The Ejisu Visioning Project	The larger urban cities such as Accra, the capital city of Ghana, and Kumasi have benefited from the direct central government investments. Ejisu, like many small towns and villages, just 12 miles to the south of Kumasi, is marginalized and relies on tourism and farming to sustain its economy. The Ejisu visioning project was initiated because of these disparities between metropolitan areas and the poor neighboring small towns and villages. Ejisu is the capital town of Ejisu-Juabeng District in the Ashanti Region, Ghana. The project was designed as a pilot project. It is a good model for field-based student learning. It facilitated civic engagement and community building. It placed planning students of Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST) into direct contact with the problems of the poor communities. Fifty volunteers participated in a three day workshops facilitated by ten KNUST students. Issues addressed included collaboration; safety and livability; economic vitality and employment. The Ejisu Visioning project has given Ejisu residents a starting point. Today, Ejisu is one of the fastest growing communities in Ghana with vibrant socio-economic environment. The project has been replicated in Ofinso North, Ghana.
	Silvia Perez Bou Does public participation in urban regeneration contribute to social cohesion?	Spanish Urbanism Laws ask for the public participation in plans and projects, but only as a means of being informed. The new regulations about Urban Regeneration do not consider specific public participation. We consider this involvement of the residents as a key element of the success of the regeneration. This paper analyses some study cases to prove this hypothesis. The TIC and the need to build sustainable cities or towns are linked to the concept of public participation. We study too, some grassroots movements: some of them are contributing to the public participation in urbanism and others work at the urban scene, without urban interests.
Thursday 09:30	Technical Pause	

Thursday 10:00 Session 10: Access - Shaping of Local Spaces I	Laurel Johnson & Sonia Roitman Inclusive Local Practices to Welcome Asylum Seekers: lessons from Brisbane, Australia	Political debate in Australia that criminalises asylum seekers who arrive by boat has implications for the settlement of refugees and for the Australian community. Asylum seekers are cast as potential adversaries. They are confined to detention centres and by implication excluded from the Australian community. However, most asylum seekers are legitimated as refugees and many are ultimately accepted into Australia as residents. At some stage, the Australian community and the asylum seeker must reconcile this shift in status from a politically and publically vilified illegal entrant to a new resident. There are a range of welcoming events in Brisbane that seek to embrace the newcomers and support their transition from excluded to included. Exploration of these activities reveals that despite the dominant narrative in Australia there is evidence of inclusive practices at the local level. This paper promotes these activities as examples of local activism for social inclusion and further, as a demonstration of resistance and hope in the face of exclusionary social policies.
	Victoria Okoye Re-imagining the public's space: Incorporating the dynamism of social spaces into public space planning in Accra, Ghana	In Accra, Ghana, the planning framework for public spaces focuses on public parks as formal spaces for recreation and social interaction. However, due to accessibility and attraction issues, public parks are generally underutilized. In contrast, bus stops, sidewalks, open and vacant lots are highly utilized spaces where community social, recreational, petty commercial activity and events take place. These spaces are sites where a combination of land uses may converge, and these locales are also more fluid - a single space can serve myriad functions depending on the day, time, and community need. This research aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the community priorities that contribute to vibrant (informal) community social spaces in urban West Africa. It also documents the shared characteristics that appear to contribute to the dynamics of these spaces. Observation and surveys of users at three informal social space sites reveal a combination of factors that attract people to certain spaces and contribute to their dynamism and high level of community interaction. Results from this study indicate that the government's planning priorities for the city's public spaces and the priorities and interest of the public are not aligned. Further examination and studies are needed, but an emergent theory from this study is that expanding planning priorities to include and invest in developing these informal social spaces would contribute to enhanced community character and other social benefits
Thursday 11:30	Technical Pause	
Thursday 12:00 Session 11: Inclusivity II	Francois Wüst & Michael Krause An approach to social inclusion, safer cities and urban upgrading - the VPUU programme in the Western Cape Province in South Africa.	The Western Cape Provincial Government (South Africa) is custodian of an initiative to respond to the socio-economic legacy impacts of poverty in a transversal and holistic manner through application of the internationally renowned Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrade (VPUU) methodology in five local municipalities and in the City of Cape Town. The project is a multi-stakeholder, transversal and inter-governmental that aims to reduce crime and establish a methodology of how to use safety as a public good to develop human potential and improve the Quality of Life of communities to achieve sustainable neighbourhoods in low-income areas through utilising a "Whole of Society" approach. This approach will drive socio-economic development in the targeted areas based on the principles of the planning-led budgeting and social inclusion. This ambitious project, done in partnership with the German Development Bank and its implementing agent, the VPUU-NPC, involves selected local municipalities, local communities and provincial sector departments and as such it requires dedicated institutional management structures and systems to achieve the needed inclusive, transversal and intergovernmental cooperation and coordination. The oversight function and management of the project is being performed in accordance with a dedicated project governance framework in pursuit of being the best Governed Provincial Authority in the world.
	Rebecca Retzlaff, Jay Mittal & Sweta Byahut The Revitalization Plan for Peacock Place, Montgomery, Alabama	The Peacock Community Revitalization Project is a redevelopment project in the City of Montgomery, Alabama, aided by a university-community partnership that involves faculty from Auburn University, The City of Montgomery, and a group of private developers. The project encompasses Mobile Street, associated with the Montgomery Bus Boycott of 1955, the Selma to Montgomery Voters Rights March of 1965, and the site of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s election as the President of the Montgomery Improvement Association. The project will redevelop six blocks with residential units, retail/commercial space, and parks. The project will revitalize the area while preserving the last miles of this historic trail. This session discusses how the partnership worked in several planning classes: urban economics, real estate development, and historic preservation planning. Attendees will learn about the potentials for university-community engagements, how to foster a mutually beneficial engagement, and what pitfalls to avoid. The session will cover the basics of what is important for both sides of the engagement. By providing the example of Peacock Place, which was a long-term, sustained, and comprehensive effort that involved many different university courses and topics, participants in the session will be able to understand the benefits of such a long-term and comprehensive approach.

Thursday 13:30	Technical Pause	
Thursday 14:00 Session 12: Access - Shaping of Local Spaces II	Luis Alfonso Saltos Espinoza The Social Struggle for Public Spaces in Guayaquil, Ecuador	Architecture, design and urbanism are courses of study with technical and social components through which equilibrium is achieved as a result of academic training. It is this approach to education that provides students the opportunities to become contributing citizens by acquiring necessary tools for productive criticism and towards the design of new approaches in crafting and improving their urban environment. When this symbiosis doesn't occur and city planning and growth is managed by the financial sectors, the voices of academic institutions and the young professionals they are committed to forming are silenced, and economically-based models of city control are imposed onto the general population at the price of an evolving ergonomic approach to urban development. One such example is the "Urban Regeneration of Guayaquil". The purpose of this essay is to emphasize the lack of urban-architectural social planning in the city of Guayaquil. Projects guided by the state, such as the "Urban Regeneration of Guayaquil", have generated discontent among the citizenry resulting in a social struggle the manifestations of which have been and are outbreaks of civil protest, fights for rights to the city and the protection and use of public spaces.
Thursday 15:30	Technical Pause	
Thursday 16:00 Session 13: Strategies and Tactics	Greg Zwicker, Kourosh Rad & Sebastián Salazar Tactical Engagement: how to organize an inclusive and comprehensive engagement session in 4 hours	Are you bored out of your mind when you go to a public consultation session? Are you overwhelmed by all the social media and online content? Are you tired of not getting meaningful feedback? Try Tactical Community Engagement - an approach inspired by the Tactical Urbanism movements happening all around the world where citizens take planning into their own hands. Tactical Urbanism gets people out on the streets to bring about permanent or temporary changes to their city. Initiatives include events such as PARK(ing) Day, Open Street, Pop-Up Town Hall, and Pavement to Parks. Planners can use such initiatives as an engagement tools, just as WSP's planners have been doing for the past few years. During 2014 Canadian Institute of Planners Conference in Fredericton, WSP and the City of Fredericton worked together to create a hands-on session where we took planners out on the streets of Fredericton and asked them to be part of an organizing team for a Tactical Community Engagement event. Our goal was to gather meaningful feedback through the help of the Conference attendees and enjoy time out on the streets of Fredericton. We were surprised by the results of the 4-hour workshop; this session is to tell you why.
	Shannon Clarke Equity Planning: The Love Child of Planning & Public Health	Inequities are differences which are unethical, unfair and avoidable. They result from the unequal distribution of power, income, goods and services, and are differentially distributed by gender, income, educational attainment, race and other measures of disadvantage. These inequities result in significant costs to the individual and to society as a whole. Equity is a key component of social sustainability; the pillar of the sustainability concept which often falls behind economic and environmental priorities. Equitable societies have more stable economies, lower debt and inflation, better health outcomes, lower crime rates, and increased social and civic participation. To achieve these outcomes and therefore a more healthy and sustainable region, greater attention must be paid to social justice and equity: fairness and equality of rights, access, and participation in the community. This presentation defines equity, highlights social inequities in British Columbia's Capital Region and presents local and regional planning strategies to mitigate the consequences of these inequities.
Thursday 17:30	Technical Pause	
Thursday 18:00 Closing keynote Thursday 19:00	Genie Birch Enhancing Social Cohesion in Cities Conference ENDS	