UN-HABITAT

United Nations Human Settlements Programme
Programme des Nations Unies pour les établissements humains - Programa de las Naciones Unidas para los Asentamientos Humanos

HS-Net

Proceedings

of

the Fourth Advisory Board Meeting

of

the Global Research Network on Human Settlements (HS-Net)

Holiday Inn Centro

Monterrey, Mexico, 6–7 October 2007

Policy Analysis, Synthesis and Dialogue Branch
Monitoring and Research Division
UN-HABITAT

Contents

I. Introduction

I.A. Background to the meeting

1.   The Global Report on Human Settlements is one of UN-HABITAT's main vehicles for reporting on the results of its monitoring and research activities. The research on substantive issues and policies required for the Global Reports is based partly on partnerships with research institutions all over the world.

2.   The Global Research Network on Human Settlements (HS-Net) was set up in November 2004 to provide a global mechanism for channelling expert advice to UN-HABITAT on the substantive content of its biennial Global Report on Human Settlements, and more generally, to increase global collaboration and exchange of information on human settlements conditions and trends and on progress in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and relevant United Nations Millennium Development Goals. The composition of HS-Net's Advisory Board contributes to ensuring adequate regional coverage in the global review of human settlements conditions and trends. It enables UN-HABITAT to continually communicate with researchers and institutions engaged in cutting-edge research on human settlements issues, and provides access to the results of past and on-going human settlements research all over the world, as inputs to the Global Report.

3.   HS-Net is open to individual researchers, research institutions and networks engaged in human settlements research. The key organizational organs of HS-Net are the Secretariat and the Advisory Board. The Secretariat, based at the Policy Analysis, Synthesis and Dialogue Branch of UN-HABITAT manages HS-Net on a day-to-day basis. The Advisory Board consists of multidisciplinary researchers in the human settlements field, representing the various geographical regions of the world. The key role of the Advisory Board is to advise UN-HABITAT on the substantive content of the Global Reports and on the various activities of HS-Net. The Advisory Board held its inaugural meeting in Nairobi, Kenya in November 2004 and two subsequent meetings in New Delhi, India (September 2005) and Vancouver, Canada (June 2006).

4.   In June 2007, the HS-Net Advisory Board was reconstituted to form a new Board which would serve for a period of two years (2007-2009). This current Board has a total of 15 members the majority of whom are new (nine) whilst a few had already served in the previous Board (six) (see Annex I).[1]

I.B. Objectives of the meeting

5.   The Fourth Advisory Board meeting had three key objectives:

   a.   Selection and appointment of a new Chair and Vice-Chair;

   b.   Review of progress with the 2009 Global Report on Human Settlements (entitled 'Revisiting Urban Planning' and hereafter referred to as "the 2009 Report"); and

   c.   Review of HS-Net core activities.

---

1.   14 Board members were appointed in June 2007 and the 15th was appointed in February 2008.

I.C. Opening of the meeting

6. A representative of the HS-Net Secretariat, Dr. Naison Mutizwa-Mangiza, opened the meeting by welcoming participants (see Annex VII) and thanking them for their attendance. Subsequently, he introduced the newly appointed members of the HS-Net Advisory Board present at the meeting (Louis Albrechts, Deike Peters, Alfonso Iracheta, Belinda Yuen, Graham Tipple and Belinda Yuen).

7. He went on to acknowledge the critical role of the HS-Net Advisory Board in advising UN-HABITAT on the last two issues of the Global Report on Human Settlements (2005 and 2007). He further noted that three successful Board meetings had been held to date.

8. Subsequently, he drew attention to the increased number of HS-Net members since the last Board meeting in June 2006 (103 members consisting of 94 individual, 6 institutional and 3 network members). He also announced the publication of the first issue of the Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series (*Globalization and urban centres in Africa,* Carole Rakodi and Emmanuel Nkurinziza).

9. He then went on to outline the purpose of the meeting.

I.C.1. Purpose of meeting

10. The overall purpose of the meeting was to harvest substantive inputs from HS-Net Advisory Board members regarding the outline and contents of the 2009 Report.

11. A Chair and vice chair would also be elected during the meeting.

12. In addition, progress with HS-Net activities for the period since the last Board meeting (June 2006-September 2007) would be reviewed and a new calendar of activities prepared for the forthcoming year.

I.C.2. Adoption of the Agenda

13. The programme for the meeting (Annex II) was revised such that the election of a Chair and Vice-Chair was postponed until the second day of the meeting (7 October 2007) to enable Board members to get to know each other better before casting their votes.

14. A decision was taken to divide participants into three groups each of which would review the overall 'focus, scope and structure' of the 2009 Report during sessions 4 (4.15-16.15, 6 October 2007) and 5 (16.30-18.30, 6 October 2007) of the meeting.

15. It was also decided that Professor Michael Cohen, an invited guest of the meeting, would present his proposal on '*Long Term Evaluation of Urban Assistance*' (for Cities Alliance) at the end of the first day of the meeting (6 October 2007). Professor Cohen's presentation was mainly for the purpose of information sharing but also to identify collaborative opportunities with Board members.

16. Finally, it was agreed that the three working groups would review the substantive contents of the outline of the 2009 Report during session 6 (9.30-11.00, 7 October 2007) and report back to the meeting during session 7 (11.15-13.15, 7 October 2007).

I.D. Election of HS-Net Advisory Board Chair and Vice-Chair

17. Dr. Mutizwa-Mangiza of the HS-Net Secretariat thanked the outgoing HS-Net Chair and Vice-Chair, Prof. Richard Stren and Ms. Paola Jiron, for their successes in their respective roles as well as their contributions towards the smooth functioning of the network to date.

18. The 11 members of the Board who were present at the meeting then voted for a Chair and Vice-Chair through secret ballot. Accordingly, Prof. Winnie Mitullah and Dr. Graham Tipple were elected as Chair and Vice-Chair respectively.

I.E. Closing of meeting

19. The newly elected HS-Net Chair, Prof. Mitullah, thanked all participants for their attendance at the meeting and for their inputs during the various sessions. She encouraged Board members to continue dialogue and exchange of information regarding the 2009 Report as well as other HS-Net activities via email.

20. Dr. Mutizwa-Mangiza of the HS-Net Secretariat closed the 4th HS-Net Advisory Board meeting by thanking all members for participating and contributing to the success of the meeting.

II. Summary of discussions

21.   The discussions summarized below were conducted during the two days of the meeting, as per the revised meeting programme (see Section I.C.2 above). The items contained in subchapters II.A, II.B were concluded on day 1 and those in subchapters II.C and II.D on day 2.

II.A. Issues Paper and Draft Outline of the 2009 Global Report

II.A.1. Introduction

22.   In October 2006, a concept note was prepared by UN-HABITAT on "Revisiting the Role of Urban Planning" as part of the preparatory process for the 2009 Global Report. The purpose of this paper was to consolidate UN-HABITAT's thinking with regards to the focus and contents of the 2009 Report.

23.   In December 2006, UN-HABITAT commissioned Professor Vanessa Watson (University of Cape Town) to prepare an issues paper on "Revisiting Urban Planning" (hereafter referred to as the 'Issues paper'). The aim of this paper was to define the key issues in revisiting the role of urban planning and provide a conceptual framework and draft outline for the 2009 Report.

24.   During the session 1 of the meeting (11.15-13.15, 6 October 2007) Professor Vanessa Watson presented a conceptual overview of the need to revisit urban planning (Annex III) whilst a member of the HS-Net Secretariat, Ben Arimah, presented an overview of the draft outline of the 2009 Report (Annex IV).

II.A.2. Discussion

25.   Following the presentations of Prof. Watson and Dr. Arimah, participants made the following comments.

II.A.2.a. Conceptualisation of urban planning within the 2009 Report

26.   Some participants underscored that although urban planning is depicted as having emerged primarily within the context of the North, the 2009 Report should also review pre-western planning practices and traditions. One participant expressed concern about the North-South dichotomy in the examination of planning and proposed that this be avoided altogether.

27.   Several participants expressed their concern regarding the dichotomy between "older" and "newer" planning approaches. This was especially emphasised in the case of master planning which participants felt was excessively vilified. It was noted that the nature of master plans has changed significantly such that most are now complemented by innovative urban planning approaches. Often, "older" and "newer" planning approaches co-exist and complement each other. Thus, it was proposed that the review of planning should not be framed through a dichotomy between "older" and "newer" approaches.

28.   Several participants stressed that the 2009 Report should examine urban planning as a practice rather than a discipline given that it involved professionals other than planners. A participant added that planning is only one element of a set of practices and approaches required to address the current challenges of sustainable urbanisation.

29.   Participants also cautioned against the following potential pitfalls in the conceptualisation of planning.

   a.   It is important to avoid generalisations by challenging and questioning dominant definitions of and myths about planning.

b. The conceptualisation of planning should not be limited to physical planning.

c. There is a need to clearly differentiate between various planning approaches and the permutations of each.

d. The context specificity of the implementation of different planning approaches should be recognised.

e. A critical examination of what is actually 'plan-able' is required taking into account the temporal dimensions of planning.

II.A.2.b. Purpose and scope of the 2009 Report

30. A participant queried whether it was intended to provide encyclopaedic and exhaustive information or initiate change. He noted that the Global Report is often used by readers as a reference material and that previous reports fail to portray a clear and unified message. He added that policy makers and government officials may find the length of the Global Report prohibitive. The participant then proposed a revised structure for the 2009 Report such that it starts with a short overview and is followed by a set of detailed appendices.

31. A member of the HS-Net Secretariat, Dr. Naison Mutizwa-Mangiza clarified that the purpose of the Global Report is mandated by the General Assembly (Resolution 34/114[2]). The Global Report, similar to reports produced by other UN agencies, is intended to periodically inform governments of global conditions, trends and emerging challenges and how these are being addressed through policy and practice. Moreover, he added that each Global Report has to be thematic as it can not be all encompassing. However, he indicated the possibility that a future issue of the Global Report may undertake a comprehensive evaluation of human settlements trends and conditions (as was done in the 1986 report).

32. He further elaborated that concerns about the usability of the Global Report have already been addressed through the preparation of an abridged version which summarizes the key messages and findings of the report in no more than 100 pages. The abridged version of the 2005 report, for example, was greatly appreciated by UN-HABITAT's Governing Council.

33. Several participants stated that the 2009 Report should have a balanced focus on both the 'process' and 'outcome' aspects of planning. Accordingly it was suggested that the 2009 Report consider not only the process through which plans are prepared, but also the practice of planning on the ground. It was felt that liaising with professional planning bodies and/or associations would be useful in this regard.

34. Some participants proposed that the Report address planning concerns highlighted in previous Global Reports. Taking note of the comment, a member of the HS-Net Secretariat, Dr. Mutizwa-Mangiza, indicated that the 2009 Report would indeed consider issues emerging from previous Global Reports such as slums, informality, disasters, crime and violence.

35. One participant highlighted the limited impact of public policies and planning on the spatial dynamics of cities today as compared to the past (e.g. the mid 20th century). Several participants further noted the inability of traditional planning tools, ideas and approaches to respond to the current challenges of sustainable urbanisation due to rapidly evolving urban contexts. One

---

2. Resolution 34/114 "Global report on human settlements and periodic reports on international co-operation and assistance on human settlements", *adopted* 14 December 1979. Available from http://www.unhabitat.org/grhs.

participant felt that planners and the state have especially failed to respond to the changing dynamics of economic activities in cities, especially within the informal sector.

36. Thus, several participants stressed the need for the 2009 Report to take cognisance of the shifting realities of urban life today but also the long term challenges and future scenarios of cities in coming decades. They added that, in doing so, the 2009 Report should reflect the context specificity of planning as well as regional differences in the challenges of urbanization. For instance, the issue of shrinking cities is a challenge for developed nations whilst slums are more of a concern for developing country cities. Accordingly, another participant added that each country must learn from the planning experiences of others but based on its own local priorities.

37. Some participants noted that the 2009 Report should target planners, among others, as they are most directly responsible for and engaged in planning in cities. It was recommended that the 2009 Report consider ways in which to build the capacity of planners so as to better enable them to cope with the changing realities of cities (keeping in mind that planning is socially constructed and context specific).

38. Another participant pointed to the need to consider the experiential aspects of living in the city. Accordingly, the processes and phenomena that characterise contemporary urban life and multiple reasons underlying urban dwellers choice of where to work and live must be examined (economic, social, cultural and psychological).

39. A participant noted that the 2009 Report should consider the linkages between planning and the national and global economy as well as the regulation of economic behaviour. He added that to understand planning in China and Africa, for instance, global financial flows need to be reviewed.

40. Several participants emphasized the need to consider the social and political aspects of planning. It was noted that in some contexts, such as Eastern Europe, planning has been used as a tool for the attainment of social and political objectives. The political dimension also expresses the regional and intra-country differences in planning contexts. One participant stated that planning is a political, not a technical issue. Another participant proposed that politics be considered in the report, perhaps under the guise of 'governance'.

41. A participant noted that planning must be considered as an element of the governance process. One participant also noted the need to examine autonomy and decision-making power at the local government level (or lack of these) and the implications of these for planning. A key debate here is whether planning has a leadership role or whether it is determined by the decisions of elected officials. In relation to this, another participant felt that the examination of planning should be embedded in the reassertion of the role of the state and the rejection of the Washington consensus (which advocated the strengthening of the role of market forces while constraining that of the State).

42. Some participants stated the need for the 2009 Report to examine how planning interacts with national legislative systems. Another participant noted that government planning functions and how to strengthen these through both governance and legislation should be considered. It was noted that the absence or weakness of appropriate legislation significantly hampers the capacity of local governments to respond to rapid urbanisation through planning.

43. One participant highlighted the importance of community participation especially in light of the state's inability to address current challenges of urbanization. However, another participant felt that the 2009 Report should not overlook the shortcomings of participation in addressing inequalities embedded in the power structures of planning. Another participant added that a review of participation in planning must be linked to power and politics.

44. In addition, it was noted by some participants, that private decision making on the part of individuals and corporations influences public planning and should thus be reviewed within the 2009 Report. The impact of household level and private sector decisions regarding land use and the provision of individual land plots was highlighted as an example.

45. One participant cautioned that research and knowledge with regards to urban planning is still sector oriented. Interdisciplinary approaches are necessary to have a comprehensive understanding of socio-spatial processes.

46. Participants also identified the following specific issues to be covered within the Report:

   a. Planning ethics.

   b. The impact of growing socio-economic inequalities and scarcity of environmental resources on the form of cities.

   c. The creative economy and heritage conservation where this refers to both natural and cultural heritage.

   d. Gender as a crosscutting theme linked to all aspects of planning.

47. Participants also made the following comments on specific chapters of the 2009 Report:

   a. Chapter 7 (The Spatial Structure and Form of Cities): This chapter should be moved higher up in the outline of the Report.

   b. Chapter 3 (The Emergence of Newer Approaches to Urban Planning): The propagation of approaches used by international organisations in this chapter should be more moderate.

   c. Chapter 6 (Urban Planning and the Environment: Linking the Green and Brown Agendas): This chapter should balance local and global concerns. Also, it should consider heritage issues and the adverse impact of planning actions on the environment. The question of sustainable use and management of resources should also feature strongly in the chapter.

   d. Chapter 7 (The Spatial Structure and Form of Cities): The focus of this chapter is somewhat narrow. An examination of the 'socio-spatial' dimensions of cities and urbanisation would be more comprehensive.

48. Subsequently, the author of the Issues paper, Prof. Watson, provided the following inputs in relation to the comments from participants:

   a. It is important to set a realistic limit to the focus, scope and target audience of the 2009 Report given that a wide range of professionals are engaged in the urban planning process. A key dilemma is whether the 2009 Report should target professionals beyond planners.

   b. While planning has existed since the earliest human settlements were established, a decision is required as to whether the 2009 Report will limit itself to modern planning from the 1860's onwards or go further back.

   c. In terms of the different scales of planning, (national, regional, supra-national), these are interlinked and the boundaries between them often blurred.

   d. There is a need to unpack definitions within the 2009 Report including 'master planning' and 'strategic planning' whose different interpretations and manifestations can be explored further through the use of case studies.

e. An early chapter should perhaps consider the changing context of urban areas/cities as this is of fundamental importance. This is different to and should be kept separate from Chapter 7 (Planning, Informality and New Urban Forms).

f. The report needs to have a clear line of argument with regards to urban planning. The proposal for the 2009 Report to be structured into a short overview at the beginning followed by appendices might be useful in this regard.

g. Perceptions of the role of the state are in a state of flux. Planning has had a weakened role in recent times. To meet future challenges of urbanisation, we have to reconsider a different role for both the state and planning.

49. Finally, a member of the HS-Net Secretariat, Dr. Mutizwa-Mangiza noted that the chapters of the 2009 Report should not be structured around the linkages of planning with specific issues (e.g. crime, climate change, slums, gender, economy etc). Rather these issues will be reviewed in Chapter 2 (Understanding the Diversity of the Urban Context).

II.B. Working groups on the overall focus and scope of the 2009 GRHS

II.B.1. Introduction

50. Participants were divided into three working groups to discuss and provide feedback on what should be the scope and focus of the 2009 Report.

II.B.2. Feedback from working groups

51. The presentation of Group 3 is summarized as follows:

a. The report needs to identify the underlying rationale for planning, i.e. why do we need planning.

b. Planning is an anticipatory and visionary activity, which has resulted in successes, as well as failures. Such planning successes and failures should be identified and discussed.

c. In many contexts, planning is a regulatory and technocratic function, which often ignores social issues as an engineering endeavour.

d. It is important to note that planning is an allocative process, which distributes both benefits and liabilities.

e. The report should take cognizance of the fact that planning is evolving, and that there are many typologies of planning in different contexts.

f. Planning could constitute a risk factor in certain localities. For instance, in the US, large lot zoning tends to push the poor off the land. Similarly, in many developing countries, forced eviction and slum clearance have similar effects.

g. Planning must be adaptable to local situations.

h. The report should identify what should constitute the fundamental/normative principles of planning which should be cross-cutting across cultures. Some of these are:

i) Transparency and participation.

ii) Scientific methods, empiricism and rational objective process.

iii) Justice-oriented.

iv) The linking of planning to the system of governance: whereby planning operates within a legal and executive system, which acts as a check on the planning process.

    v)   Plans should be easy to implement.

i.   Apart from peri-urbanization, the report should examine densification and retrofitting of decaying areas within the city.

j.   The role of the formal private sector, as well as the informal sector should be given adequate consideration, since they are crucial in planning outcomes in many societies.

k.   The report should be translated into as many languages as possible in order reach a wider audience. The EU could be asked to assist with this aspect of the report.

52.   The presentation from Group 2 is summarized as follows:

a.   The report should look beyond the realm of physical and land-use planning. While planners usually end up with maps, layouts, and such like, there is more to these. Planning is multi-dimensional, as it addresses the social, political, environmental and economic objectives and demands of the city.

b.   A coherent argument could be put forward at the beginning of the report, starting with a matrix designed to capture different urban scenarios across the world. The rest of the report would provide the necessary empirical information to support this argument.

c.   The idea of such a matrix is based on an understanding of the diversity of urban contexts and challenges of urbanization and planning in different locations. For instance, in developing regions of the world, rapid urban growth is occurring in countries that are least able to cope with the challenges of rapid urbanization. In the case of the developed world, where the pace of urbanization is low, many countries are experiencing the phenomenon of *shrinking cities*, which is characterized by a marked decline in their economic and social bases. Planning ought to deal with both of these issues.

d.   Irrespective of whether or not the idea of a matrix is adopted, the introductory part of the report should clearly identify the various urban contexts, as well as the challenges that planning has to deal with in these contexts.

e.   Due attention should be given to the means of implementing plans. In this respect, it is important to consider the place of planning within the system of governance. Consideration should also be given to how resources for planning are mobilized within government.

53.   The presentation of Group 1 is summarized as follows:

a.   The report should recognize the complexity of planning, as well as adopt an integrated and interdisciplinary approach.

b.   Given the various prevailing interests and the difficulty of reaching a consensus, how can planning achieve a collective good? To what extent is consensus possible?

c.   Who should the report be addressing? Should the report be addressing planners in the real sense of the word (professional planners) or those involved in planning socio-spatial aspects of the city? The conclusion was the report should address the latter group.

d.   The report should challenge the dominant assumptions and concepts of planning. The extent to which this can be done might be limited, given that the main purpose of the report is to inform governments on urban conditions and trends on a global scale.

e.   The report should recognize that planning is about negotiation and consensus building, as well as reflecting the notion that plans are products of a process of dealing with permanent conflict and consensus building.

II.C. Working groups on the outline of the 2009 GRHS

II.C.1. Introduction

54.   Participants reviewed the draft outline of the 2009 Report in three working groups. Each group was asked to generate concrete suggestions for revising the outline of the 2009 Report.

II.C.2. Feedback from working groups

55.   Working Group 1 made the following remarks:

a.   The 2009 Report needs to have a clear narrative in order to engage the reader and make its messages more evident.

b.   It is important to clearly define urban planning and why it is necessary.

c.   Chapters 1 (The Need to Revisit Urban Planning) and 2 (A History of Urban Planning) are essential for setting the scene for the 2009 Report.

d.   The 2009 Report should examine the *new* challenges faced by planning drawing on lessons from past successes and failures.

e.   Chapter 2 (A History of Urban Planning) should review existing approaches in terms of their relevance to current and future challenges keeping in mind that this review cannot be all encompassing. The Chapter should also pay more attention to socialist planning systems such as those of Tanzania and Cuba. The historical analysis should also consider typologies of city morphologies.

f.   The attack on master planning should be moderated. Also, the approach should be clearly defined and its different applications reviewed.

g.   A separate section is required on the provision of infrastructure and services (including water and sanitation, transport, sewerage and wireless forms of communication) as this is integral to urban planning. It is especially important to consider access (or exclusion from access) to such networks and infrastructure.

h.   The impact of mega projects on planning and how planning can ensure such projects are not exclusionary should be considered.

i.   The 2009 Report should examine the differing roles of planners and politicians in the urban planning process.

j.   Chapter 4 (The Institutional Framework for Planning) should review the influence of decentralisation on planning. The Chapter should also examine the role of private sector planners who play a key role in cities today. Public-private partnerships must also be considered here.

k.   Chapters 5 (Planning and Participation) requires a more in depth understanding of participatory planning and how it varies in different contexts. The wider range of consultative approaches employed in planning should be examined.

l.   Chapter 6 (Urban Planning and the Environment: Linking the Green and Brown Agendas) should focus more on the process of urban sprawl.

m.   Chapter 7 (The Spatial Structure and Form of Cities) should be subsumed under the discussion of different morphologies of cities in Chapter 2 (A History of Urban Planning).

n. In Chapter 8 (Planning and Informality: A New Relationship), the discussion of the informal sector should consider not only housing but also employment and access to other urban services.

o. In Chapter 9 (Planning the Peri-urban Interface and Rural Densification), densification and retrofitting of decaying and environmentally hazardous areas needs to be examined especially in the case of cities in the North.

p. Chapter 10 (Planning Education) is important and should be associated with preceding discussions within the 2009 Report.

56. Working Group 2 made the following remarks:

a. Instead of revisiting planning *per se*, the 2009 Report should perhaps focus primarily on the challenges faced by urban planning.

b. The 2009 Report should focus less on historical issues and more on the lessons to be learnt from current urban planning trends and practices so as to identify appropriate future strategies.

c. A brief overview at the beginning presenting a cogent argument followed by a series of supportive sections thereafter could create a clear argument for the 2009 Report. The narrative should be developed around the following key issues:

    i) Challenges of urbanisation;

    ii) Diversity of urban conditions and contexts;

    iii) Diversity of planning experiences;

    iv) Enhancing the future performance and role of planning; and

    v) Actions to improve the future performance and role of planning.

d. Regarding the current trends of urbanisation, it is important to consider both the fundamental challenges faced by all urban areas (such as sustainability and climate change) and context specific priorities (such as slums).

e. In reviewing the diversity of urban circumstances, the 2009 Report should identify broad characteristics based on which a typology of urban challenges can be developed.

f. The discussion of strategies to enhance the role of planning should draw on lessons from a diverse range of urban contexts supported by various case studies.

g. The review of ways to improve the performance of planning should take into account contextual factors such as power, politics and participation.

57. Working Group 3 made the following remarks:

a. The 2009 Report should have an overall overview of urban planning (of about 70 pages) at the beginning. The discussion should emphasise the need for integrated planning approaches and consider planning as a political practice. The overview would also outline key messages and findings and future strategies and scenarios. A subsequent section could elaborate planning trends and experiences in different contexts.

b. The historical emergence of planning should be examined so as to understand the current contextual dynamics of planning in cities.

c. It is important to consider actors other than planners involved in urban planning.

d. The review of institutional frameworks for planning (Chapter 4) should consider the role of the State but also other actors and the key rules and norms dictating their actions.

e. Participation should be seen not as a panacea but an approach to facilitate planning.

f. The 2009 Report should adopt an integrated approach (rather than examining planning in relation to specific sectors such as 'education' and 'transport' etc) and review planning from a multi-disciplinary perspective.

g. Instead of a 'spatial' approach to planning, an analysis of the 'socio-spatial' aspects would be more comprehensive.

h. The time-frame for analysis should be carefully considered such that both short and long-term urban planning concerns in different contexts are examined.

i. The following specific issues should also be examined:

    i)   Planning politics;

    ii)   Indigenous or traditional systems of planning that are currently functional in cities; and

    iii) The relationships between markets and planning.

58. The following additional comments were made by participants regarding the dissemination and outreach of the Global Report:

a. One participant noted that posting the Global Report on the internet does not ensure access for all readers. Alternative dissemination strategies were proposed including the organisation of regional Global Report seminars in various locations or Global Report events during international meetings and conferences (such as meetings of associations of planning schools).

b. Another participant suggested that the Global Report be translated into different languages to widen its global outreach.

c. The AESOP congress in July 2008 was identified as an opportune event to discuss the contents of the 2009 Global Report. It was also proposed that an event on the 2009 Report (e.g. consultation with participants of the Forum) be organised during the fourth session of the World Urban Forum (Nanjing, China, 13-17 October, 2008).

II.D. HS Net core activities

II.D.1. Introduction

59. A representative of the HS-Net Secretariat, Dr. Edlam Yemeru, made a presentation of the HS-Net Annual Report for the period from June 2006 until September 2007 (Annex V). A proposed schedule of activities for the period 2007-2008 was distributed amongst participants but not discussed during the meeting (Annex VI).

II.D.2. Discussion

60. The discussion that followed focused on three main areas: the network (HS-Net); the Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series (HSGDS); and the UN-HABITAT Lecture Award.

61. The discussion on HS-Net can be summarized as follows:

a. Regarding membership drive, it was pointed out that it needs to be clear why people should join the network in the first place and what they hope to gain by joining. For

instance, it was noted that members have not received any feedback since joining. Comparison was made with the Urban Research Network launched by the World Bank in 2007, which is mainly an information-sharing network.

b. It was noted that an easy way of attracting members is via associations of planning schools, which could provide an avenue of publicizing the activities of HS-Net.

c. The issue of the visibility of HS-Net came up, as most members noted the difficulty of locating the HS-Net website within that of UN-HABITAT. It was suggested that the website should be made more visible and those that had specific problems navigating the website should inform Edlam of these via email.

d. In response, Dr. Mutizwa-Mangiza suggested that one way of bringing members together, and in terms of what they stood to gain, a conference could be organized and members invited to make presentations, which could be placed online. He also noted that one of the problems faced in running the HS-Net Secretariat was that of capacity, given the competing demands on the time of staff members. In future, there might be the need to recruit someone specifically to run the network.

e. From the floor, it was suggested that one way of solving the problem of capacity was to use interns who are graduate students from universities abroad to run the network rather than a UN-HABITAT staff member. Under such an arrangement, the participant suggested that UN-HABITAT could provide the air ticket, and the intern's university will provide for his/her upkeep.

62. The discussion on the HSGDS noted the following:

a. The papers need to be published in other languages apart from English in order to reach a wider audience.

b. Current distribution of the HSGDS is limited to HS-Net Advisory Board members and UN-HABITAT staff members, hence the need for wider dissemination of the series.

c. It was suggested that in order to attract a wide range of papers, an international call for papers could be made.

d. A key issue raised is why an academic/researcher would want to publish a series whose impact factor is unknown.

e. In response to the above, a representative of the HS-Net Secretariat, Dr. Mutizwa-Mangiza, noted that series is peer-reviewed before it is published. He also noted that the HS-Net secretariat would seek to improve the distribution of the series, particularly to reach relevant departments in academic institutions mainly in electronic form. The issue of language is important, but there are major capacity constraints in translating the series into all the UN languages.

f. A member suggested that since the HSGDS is a United Nations publication, and of high quality, it could be counted for academic purpose for those who were concerned about the impact factor of the series. Moreover, authors could also publish a version of the paper in academic journals if they so desire. In order to improve the academic standing of the series it was further suggested that it could be linked to one of the publishing houses for dissemination. Furthermore, members of the network apart from HS-Net Advisory Board members could be called upon to review papers.

g. The discussion concluded by noting that there was still the need to revisit the HSGDS.

63. The discussion on the UN-HABITAT Lecture Award can be summarized sa follows:

a. One member expressed disappointment on the lecture delivered by the 2007 Award winner. Given the presentation of the 2007 lecture, members strongly felt that there was an urgent need to revisit the original purpose of the UN-HABITAT Lecture Award, with a view to defining what the lecture should achieve and address.

b. Some members felt that the HS-Net Secretariat should provide clear instructions to the lecturer on the theme of the lecture. Another suggestion made was that a shortlist of two potential winners should be made, and they should be asked to provide a two-page abstract on the topic/theme they intend to speak on. This would form the basis for selecting the final Award winner.

c. A representative of the HS-Net Secretariat, Dr. Mutizwa-Mangiza, clarified that the essence of the UN-HABITAT Lecture Award Series was to recognize sustained contribution to research in the area of human settlements. He also noted that out of respect and courtesy to the 2007 winner, the HS-Net Secretariat did not want to insist on a specific topic. Although it was suggested that the winner address an issue that was relevant as much as possible to the theme of the Monterrey Conference on the State of Safety in World Cities.

d. In order to recognize potential Lecture Award winners who are still active in research, it was suggested that emphasis should focus on the candidate's work/research over the past five years.

e. In order to reflect the focus on research, which the Lecture Award had (inevitably) taken on, a suggestion was made that the title of the award be changed from: UN-HABITAT Lecture Award Series to UN-HABITAT Research Award Lecture. No final decision was reached on this suggestion.

f. Finally, it was suggested that the CVs for nominations for the Lecture Award be standardized so as the make to selection process easier and more manageable by HS-Net Advisory Board members.

64. Other issues discussed relate to:

a. The dissemination of the Abridged Edition of the 2007 Global Report on Human Settlements.

b. The need to specify deadlines by which the HS-Net Secretariat should receive comments on the outline of the 2009 Report.

c. Providing members with a revised version of the schedule of the activities for the network.

d. The proposed themes for the 2011 Global Report on Human Settlements, with circumstances permitting, would be distributed by 15 November 2007.

e. The need for members to share their research work and other information with the network.

Annex I. HS-Net Board Members, 2007-2009

1.	Prof. Louis Albrechts	Institute for Urban and Regional Planning, Catholic University of Leuven, KU Leuven, BELGIUM
2.	Prof. Richard Stren	Centre of Urban & Community Studies University of Toronto, Toronto, CANADA
3.	Ms. Paola Jiron	Housing Institute (Instituto de la Vivienda) Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism University of Chile, Santiago, CHILE
4.	Prof. Suocheng Dong	Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research Chinese Academy of Sciences Beijing, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA
5.	Dr. Deike Peters	Center for Metropolitan Studies (CMS) Technical University Berlin Berlin, GERMANY
6.	Dr. Dina Shehayeb	Housing and Building National Research Center Cairo, EGYPT
7.	Dr. József Hegedüs	Metropolitan Research Institute Budapest, HUNGARY
8.	Prof. Winnie Mitullah	Institute of Development Studies University of Nairobi, Nairobi, KENYA
9.	Prof. Alfonso Iracheta	El Colegio Mexiquense Estado de México, MEXICO
10.	Prof. Samuel Babatunde Agbola	University of Ibadan, Ibadan, NIGERIA
11.	Dr. Belinda Yuen	National University of Singapore, School of Design and Environment, Singapore, SINGAPORE
12.	Prof. Aloysius Mosha	Department of Architecture and Planning Faculty of Engineering & Technology University of Botswana, Gaborone, BOTSWANA
13.	Dr. Graham Tipple	School of Architecture, Planning and Landscape, Claremont Tower, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK
14.	Prof. Elliott Sclar	Professor of Urban Planning and International Affairs, Columbia University, New York, New York , USA
15.	Mr. A.K. Jain	Commissioner (Planning), Delhi Development Authority, Delhi, INDIA

Annex II. Programme of 4th HS-Net Advisory Board Meeting

SATURDAY 6 OCTOBER 2007

9.00-9.30	Session 1:	Inauguration	Naison Mutizwa-Mangiza
		Welcome Address & Purpose of Meeting	
		Adoption of Meeting's Agenda	
9.30-11.00	Session 2:	Election of Chair and Vice-Chair	Board members only
11.00.11.15	COFFEE BREAK		
11.15-13.15	Session 3	Issues Paper and Draft Outline of the 2009 Global Report on Human Settlements	Vanessa Watson & Ben Arimah
		[Chair: TBD]	
13.15-14.15	LUNCH BREAK		
14.15- 16.15	Session 4	Review of the 2009 Global Report on Human Settlements draft outline	All participants
		[Chair: TBD]	
16.15-16.30	COFFEE BREAK		
16.30-18.30	Session 5	Review of the 2009 Global Report on Human Settlements draft outline	All participants
		[Chair: TBD]	
19.30-21.30	DINNER (Hosted by the HS-Net Secretariat)		
SUNDAY 7 OCTOBER 2007			
9.30-11.00	Session 6	Feedback on Review of the 2009 Global Report on Human Settlements draft outline	All participants
		[Chair: TBD]	
11.00-11.15	COFFEE BREAK		
11.15-13.15	Session 7	Feedback on Review of the 2009 Global Report on Human Settlements draft outline)	All participants
		[Chair: TBD]	
13.15-14.15	LUNCH BREAK		
14.15-16.15	Session 8	HS-Net Core Activities	Edlam Yemeru
16.15-16.30	Closing of Meeting		Board Chair

Sessions 4 and 5: Members of the HS-Net Advisory Board and invited guests will break into three working groups to review and revise various sections of the 2009 GRHS outline. Each of the three groups will have two 2 hour sessions to review selected sections of the outline. The exact modalities of this arrangement will be finalised during the meeting.

Session 6 and 7: The three working groups will present their respective revised outlines.

Annex III. Revisiting the Role of Urban Planning Concept Report

Revisiting the Role of Urban Planning Concept report

Vanessa Watson
School of Architecture, Planning and Geomatics
University of Cape Town

1

The ToR:

- Review traditional approaches to urban planning and identify weaknesses
- Review new and alternative approaches to planning
- Identify key issues which need to be addressed in revised approaches
- Identify the role that planning can play to address these issues
- Propose a chapter outline

2

Organization of the report

- Executive summary
- Human settlements in the 21st century
- The emergence and spread of urban planning
- The persistence of master planning
- New directions in urban planning
- Key issues and a future role for planning

- Chapter outline

3

Overall argument

Urban planning was shaped by concerns about effects of the 18th C. industrial revolution on cities of the global North – but 21st C. settlement dynamics are fundamentally different.

Yet older forms of master planning persist in many parts of the world, despite disillusionment with planning.

Must understand link between master planning and urban modernism, and how this benefits economic and political elites.

New forms of planning are process-focussed, and do not challenge exclusionary nature of land rights and modernist urban forms

4

The changed context for urban planning

Urban planning systems and tools formulated in the context of early 20th century cities of the global north

These systems and tools have been imported into cities outside of this context – where conditions are very different

Now, at the start of the 21st C., urban conditions are fundamentally different, yet these older systems and tools persist

5

New economic forces

- Articulation of global and local forces, resulting in highly differentiated patterns/forms of settlement
- New economic processes – impact on urban labour markets – polarization of job and income structures – hence growing income inequality
- Hence 'new informality', increasingly survivalist
- Some cities, especially in Africa, now largely informal

6

Changes in local government

- 'Governance' promoted as a policy measure in the global South – privatization, deregulation, decentralization, shared power
- Planning – caught in contradictions between promoting urban competitiveness and dealing with socio-economic exclusion
- Planning systems designed (in the global North) for stable and accountable local govt and strong civil society – now rare
- De-linking of upscaled economic role of cities and geographically bound local admin / planning roles.

7

Civil society

- Planning's ideal of a stable and homogenous civil society, with a common world-view, able to reach consensus is increasingly unlikely
- Societal divisions increasing in cities, reflecting economic and cultural divisions
- Definitions of legality and illegality constantly shifting
- Crime erodes possibilities of building social capital
- Popular religious movements increasingly defining civil society in global South

8

Urbanization

- The 'demographic transition' – population of the global South set to become largely urban
- Rapid urbanization in those parts of the world least able to cope – hence 'slums'
- De-coupling of urbanization and economic growth, especially in Africa, hence informality
- Africa and Asia – circulatory migration, 'stretched households'. Cities can't be seen as self-contained, plan-able entities, where commitment is to one place

9

Urban socio-spatial change

- Drivers of new spatial forms and processes largely outside the control of local government
- Shift to fragmented, polarized urban space, increased social and spatial divides
- New urban forms: urbanizing countryside and peri-urbanization - unregulated, unserviced, informal, impossible to formalize
- Attractive locations *because* they avoid urban service and planning costs
- But major environmental threats

10

New environmental challenges

- Climate change will impact most severely on poorest populations – coastal flooding, slope destabilization, water and food shortages
- Oil depletion will fundamentally change the way in which cities operate, food access etc
- Conflicting agendas – environment vs development vs justice
- Planning potentially a critical tool to respond to these – but new systems and tools need to be developed.

11

Urban planning – emergence, spread and persistence

Master planning (blue-print forward plans and zoning) emerged in Europe and the USA in response to particular urban issues of the time.

It carried with it a context-determined sense of aesthetics and order, and vision of the 'good city'.

It was ideologically driven by urban middle-class desires to exclude and control the poor and the disorderly, and maintain property values

It was based on certain assumptions about the nature of government and society

12

Components of urban modernism: order, harmony, formality, efficiency

- Garden Cities
- Greenbelts
- Neighbourhood units
- Radburn layouts
- Corbusian tower-blocks and modernism, green open space and efficient traffic movement
- Freeways
- Urban renewal
- Road hierarchies as structuring element
- Low density suburbia

13

Master planning and urban modernism exported

- As part of the colonial project of establishing settler towns (Africa, India)
- As part of political image building – new capital cities (Brasilia, Abuja)
- As part of intellectual and consultant exchange (Latin America)
- As part of socialist control (Eastern Bloc)
- As part of rapid new city establishment (China, middle East)

14

The strange persistence of master planning

- In the global North there has been extensive criticism of master planning (it is seen as inflexible, technocratic) and shifts to new approaches have occurred
- But it persists in much of the global South, even where it bears little relation to new forms of urban settlement and is often ignored
- *Perhaps it has other uses*: selective mobilisation of laws against the poor and political opposition, elite land-grabs, promoting an image of 'catching up with the West' and attracting global investors and sports events…?

15

Hostile cities

Can argue that there is a direct clash between the land use control and urban modernist forms of master planning, and urban populations which are largely poor and survive informally.

16

The image of the 'good city' does not contain poor people…

People have to step outside of the planning laws in order to secure land and shelter, due to the elitist nature of these laws.

Hence city governments are themselves creating social and spatial exclusion

17

New approaches to urban planning

European strategic spatial planning

Strategic spatial planning and key urban projects

The UN Urban Management Approach

Integrated development planning

18

Characteristics of new approaches

- Strategic rather than comprehensive
- Flexible rather than end-state and fixed
- Action and implementation oriented, linked to budgets and projects
- Stakeholder / community driven rather than expert driven
- Sometimes linked to political terms of office
- Reflect new urban concerns – global positioning, environment, social inclusion
- Integrative role in government
- Almost entirely process-focused

19

Two major gaps

- Can and do continue to deliver urban modernist forms which design out the poor and the informal
- Do not address the regulatory and the land use management system side of the planning system, where the real power lies. Hence:
  - Appropriate tools for implementing the concerns of strategic plans (eg social inclusion) are not available
  - Exclusionary nature of the land law continues untouched, ignoring new concerns of forward plans

20

..and a new tension

The push for more open, flexible, inclusive planning systems, located in principles of governance and shared power (as in strategic planning) is counter to..

The need for stronger controls and state-led development in response to climate change, resource depletion and spiralling poverty, crime and disease.

21

Twenty lessons

- Recognizing the limits of planning – needs a sound institutional and economic context
- Understanding the link between planning processes and outcomes, and the impact of urban form on marginalized groups
- No ready-made or imported solutions – importance of approaches embedded in context
- Legal and regulatory system toughest to change when it reinforces privilege
- Getting the balance between flexibility and need for firm control
- Support systems – education, accreditation, monitoring etc

22

No new planning model – rather a normative framework

Central problem with past planning has been the adoption of imported 'models' into contexts very different from that in which they were developed

Hence a set of normative questions which should be asked of any contextually embedded planning system, and which should guide its reform

23

Normative questions

These ask whether or not the planning system can promote environmental justice and respond to ecological consequences; promote societal justice and recognize rights to the city; deliver urban forms which are sustainable and supportive of local livelihoods; secure buy-in from all stakeholders; cope with change and risk; deliver implementable plans; promote integration within government and in space; and recognize that planning is just one of a range of tools to do all this.

24

Annex IV. Draft Outline of the 2009 Global Report on Human Settlements

Chapter 1: The Need to Revisit Urban Planning

This chapter should develop an overall argument about why planning, which until recently has been sidelined and neglected, remains a vitally important societal tool and what its role should be in addressing the critical urban issues of the 21st century. It would cover arguments about how assumptions that 'the market' would eventually deal with socio-spatial inequalities and environmental problems, have not held; what the very different issues are that now confront towns and cities in the 21st century; and what it is expected that urban planning systems can deliver. The chapter should consider a different philosophy of planning (or different conceptualization of planning) which is required to confront contemporary urban issues and should also develop a set of normative principles, or a way of thinking about the future of planning systems, which will suggest a way forward for planning.

Chapter outline:
1. Why is urban planning back in the international spotlight after a period of disillusionment and neglect?
2. Why is revisiting urban planning important from a UN-Habitat perspective? For instance, from a UN-Habitat perspective, revisiting urban planning is crucial to addressing rapid and chaotic urbanization.
3. What are the key urban issues that planning should address?
4. How can a different approach to urban planning be considered – one that moves beyond the conventional conception of planning as forward plans and land use regulation?
5. What is the role of spatial policy in guiding the work of all policy sectors as well as land use regulation?
6. What are the normative principles (which may take very different form in different contexts) which should guide future thinking about planning?

Chapter 2: A History of Urban Planning

Since its emergence in the late 1800s, in response to the urban problems created by the industrial revolution, planning has been through a number of major shifts. The most significant of these has been a shift from planning as a technical, expert-driven function to one concerned far more with communication and facilitation. However, older planning styles (master planning) persist in many parts of the world. This chapter should review the history of urban planning in both developed and developing countries and the reasons for changes or a lack thereof. The importance of context in determining the nature of planning should be emphasized.

Chapter outline:
1. A brief review of the major shifts in planning over the last century and how planning styles were informed by context
2. How approaches to planning diffused from Europe and North America to other parts of the globe, through colonialism, imperialism and other methods including the education of planning from developing countries in developed countries.
3. Influence of colonial planning in developing countries.
4. Why and how older styles of planning have persisted in many parts of the world.

Chapter 3: The Emergence of Newer Approaches to Urban Planning

This chapter should review the more recent and innovative approaches to planning which have emerged in various parts of the world, their impacts, and the extent to which they might offer ideas

which correct the deficiencies of older approaches to planning and which are more widely useful. In this chapter the role of international organizations such as UN-Habitat, World Bank, UNDP, UNEP, WHO, GTZ, USAID, DFID and relevant NGOs in promoting new approaches to planning should be discussed. The discussion of new approaches should cover strategic spatial planning, integrated development planning, the UN Urban Management Programme, Local Agenda 21, Sustainable Cities Programme, the Healthy Cities Programme, and the Safer Cities Programme. The advocacy and field/operational roles of UN-Habitat should also be considered.

Chapter outline:
1. Identify, explain and discuss the newer approaches to urban planning
2. How, broadly, do newer approaches to urban planning differ from older, master planning, approaches?
3. Explain what these various approaches are, where they have been applied, and the contextual factors which have shaped them.
4. Evaluate the impacts of these newer approaches. To what extent have they been successful in addressing those urban issues which form the focus of concern for urban planning; and to what extent do they meet the normative criteria outlined in Chapter 1?

Chapter 4: The Institutional Framework for Planning

Planners have long argued that the institutional framework or way in which planning is usually situated within government is a main reason why spatial plans are ignored or not implemented. The silo-type structure of government, in which planning is placed in a separate department, and there are no mechanisms for linkage to other line-function departments or to the budgeting process, is claimed as the problem here. But it is also part of a larger problem of integrating the work of local government and dealing with inter-governmental relations. It is also important to take cognizance of the fragmentary nature of the institutional framework for urban planning in many developing countries. Integrated Development Planning (South Africa) or area-based management approaches have been suggested as ways to overcome this, but there are no clear successes here.

Chapter outline:
1. How the institutional framework of planning has hindered effective plan implementation.
2. Why does the implementation of plans so often fail, how should plan formulation and plan implementation processes relate to each other in government, and are there cases where plan implementation has been successful?
3. A review of the literature on the issue of achieving local government integration, with a focus on planning.
4. Attempts in various parts of the world to achieve integrated (joined-up) local government, and improved intergovernmental relations, and the extent to which these have been successful. This should include approaches to the different ways of linking spatial plans and land use management (regulatory planning), different ways of linking spatial planning with other policy arenas (health, education etc) and 'weak' and 'strong' versions of this, and methods for producing integrated municipal plans and the role of planning within this.
5. Ideas for ways in which planning can be integrated into the work of government, taking into account the very different cultures of planning and government in various parts of the world.
6. What should be the institutional arrangements between different levels of government for more effective planning?
7. How can other actors— civil society and private sector be given more formal and legal role to play?

Chapter 5: Planning and Participation

One of the most important shifts in planning in the last century has been from a view of planning as an expert-driven technocratic activity, to one which is inclusive of relevant stakeholders and communities. This fits with the shift from government to governance and the rather different role seen for particularly local government. However, there are many debates and tensions in the notions of both

governance and participatory planning. Specifically there are tensions between the idea of community–driven planning and broader issues of social justice and environment which may not fit with immediate community interests. There are also debates about how collaborative planning can be in contexts of deep societal differences and power imbalances. The extensive planning theory on collaborative and participatory planning needs to be seen along with theories of participation in the development literature.

Chapter outline:
1. Review the debates about collaborative/participatory planning in both the planning and development literature.
2. What are the lessons from participatory planning efforts in both developed and developing countries, given that these are fundamentally shaped by their context.
3. How should the question of planning ethics be viewed in a context of the importance of participation in planning – whose ethics and who decides?
4. What are the factors that facilitate participatory and community-driven planning processes?

Chapter 6: Urban Planning and the Environment: Linking the Green and Brown Agendas

Linking the green (biodiversity, climate change) and brown (urban environmental issues) agendas with each other and with urban planning is critical as planning has a major role to play here in terms of promoting sustainable development. A central task of planning is that of delivering sustainable urban development and thus the sustainability agenda needs to be inserted much more strongly into planning processes. The role of planning in reinforcing climate change protection measures has received some attention at the level of national and regional planning, but much less at the level of urban planning. Yet urban form shapes the transport sector which has a major impact on emissions. There are also close connections between the climate change issue and planning for risk and hazard management, but the climate change (and oil depletion) issues are wider and need to be worked into land use management systems. Planning for risk deals with uncertainty, but linking this to climate change increases uncertainties for climatic and biological hazards.

Linkages between this chapter and chapter 9 should be taken into account.

Chapter outline:
1. Why do planning systems need to take account of both green and brown agendas at the city level – develop an argument.
2. Are there good examples of cities that have managed to do this, and what approaches, regulations and governance structures have been used.
3. What principles should guide cities in considering how to take both agendas into account in their planning systems? These principles will have to be very general, given that planning and legal cultures are very different around the world, and that many planning systems are in need of revision.
4. How can planning deal with big issues such as climate change and oil depletion, as well as shorter term environmental threats?
5. How can planning deliver sustainable urban development?

Chapter 7: The Spatial Structure and Form of Cities

Different planned spatial structures and built forms impact on urban inhabitants and the environment in different ways, and some past approaches (e.g. urban modernism) have had highly inequitable and environmentally damaging effects. These impacts vary at different scales and there is now an extensive literature on the costs and benefits of various forms. The compact, mixed-use and public transport-based city, for example (also termed Smart Growth in the US) is said to be more environmentally sustainable, efficient and equitable, but the implications for the poor living in peri-urban areas is less certain. There also needs to be a closer connection between spatial planning and large-scale urban infrastructure projects. The latter tend to be major factors shaping the structure and

growth of cities, but they often follow their own technical logic with little concern for broader urban impacts.

Chapter outline:
1. How past planning approaches to spatial structure and form have affected people, infrastructure provision and the environment in different contexts.
2. Current debates on costs and benefits attached to different forms.
3. The importance of spatial planning linking to major urban infrastructural projects and how the different logics of spatial structure and major infrastructure elements can be aligned.
4. The broad conclusions that can be drawn regarding spatial structure and form given the issues faced by cities in different parts of the world?

Chapter 8: Planning and Informality: A New Relationship

The informality and illegality in cities in developing countries (and of developed countries as well) are largely socially constructed – changing laws can change the legal status of large numbers of people and include them as rights-bearing citizens, rather than excluded illegals. In places where public institutions are simply unable to cope with the delivery of land, services and regulation, then it can be argued that the existing informal systems through which these processes happen should be better understood better to see if new relationships can be forged with formal delivery systems. The issue here is that conventional planning largely takes place within the formal structures of government, but a great deal of city building (especially in developing countries) is undertaken informally. There are both strengths and weaknesses arising from this. There is also a tension between more inclusive legal systems and the need for planning to take into account environmental threats and hazards, as well as resource protection, is one which needs exploration.

Chapter outline:
1. The extent to which socio-economic and spatial exclusion are affected by the enforcement of planning laws – what does research show?
2. Ways in which land and services are delivered, and land is managed, in the peri-urban and rural densification areas in situations where the public sector is unable or unwilling to fulfill this function?
3. The potential for articulation between formal and informal systems: how formal systems can be supportive and facilitative without imposing unrealistic costs and constraints on informal systems.
4. The extent to which a new relationship with informality can be of use in other parts of cities which do not form part of the peri-urban area.

Chapter 9: Planning the Peri-urban Interface and Rural Densification

Peri-urban interface and rural densification, and the rate and scale of their growth, present new planning issues which tend to be partially but not fully covered by regional, rural and urban planning. Consequently, they present new forms of settlement which neither structures of government nor current regulatory frameworks are able to respond to. These areas are also subject to environmental threats and present environmental problems which have not been properly considered before. It is in areas such as these that new ways of working with 'informal' or 'illegal' processes, and through community-driven processes, will need to be explored. It is for these reasons that the issue warrants a separate chapter: in the past these kinds of environments have been regarded as an extension of either the urban or the rural settlement problem, but in fact they present whole new problems for planning.

Chapter outline:
1. The nature, scale and dynamics of the peri-urban interface and rural densification – does it justify a separate categorization?
2. What alternative conceptual framework can be used to think about planning in areas such as these?

3. The extent to which current approaches to rural, regional and urban planning address the issues in the peri-urban areas?
4. How people currently cope with land and services in these areas, and through what structures and processes. Issues of environmental and social justice which these coping strategies might raise.
5. What community-driven processes can be mobilized to address planning issues in these areas?

Chapter 10: Planning Education

Planning education systems are highly varied across the globe, and in Africa particularly, they have not kept pace with the changing nature of government or cities. New urban planning problems which have emerged across the world demand a new range of competencies and skills, particularly for those trained as professional planners, but also for other professional areas of government. Planners now require a range of facilitative and communicative skills in addition to the more technical skills which have formed the core of planning education in many parts of the world in the past. One reason for the continuation of master-planning is that planners continue to be trained in this tradition through curricula which have not changed for many years.

In some parts of the world (e.g. the US) there have been recent debates about the very low content of 'international' planning in curricula, while many US-trained planners eventually work in very different parts of the world. There are no international accreditation systems for planning programmes, and planning schools in the developing countries often look to the accrediting institutes in the developed countries, but these have developed evaluation systems for their own context. Yet the education and training of sufficient planners (not only through institutions of higher education but also through capacity building in government and through the efforts of professional bodies – 'continuing professional development') is an essential prerequisite for the revitalizing of planning systems.

Chapter outline:
1. The traditions and approaches to planning education in various parts of the world, and their evaluation and accreditation systems.
2. The extent to which planning education in various parts of the world takes into account the current issues and problems which planning has to face.
3. The main theoretical debates in the field of planning education – and how do planners learn?
4. What skills and competencies do planners require to allow them to address the new and emerging problems of urban areas?
5. Are there cases of new and innovative planning curricula which deal with the issues facing urban planning?
6. The current global organization and networking of planning schools and how this could be used to assist the revitalization of planning.
7. What systems could be put in place to help planning schools and their associations in various parts of the world to respond to new and changing planning issues?
8. What could be the role of other organizations (e.g. professional associations) in increasing the availability of planning skills, as well as other learning methods such as distance learning and continuing professional development? To what extent are such avenues for capacity building available, particularly in developing contexts?

Chapter 11: The Monitoring and Evaluation of Urban Plans

Urban planning is often at a disadvantage as there is a poorly developed tradition of monitoring and evaluation of urban plans. Planners find it difficult to argue that their work is having a positive impact, and politicians have no basis for arguing that one plan or regulation is better than another. There are suggestions that monitoring and evaluation approaches should break away from the managerialist approach to measuring inputs and some outputs – and to start measuring outcomes and effects. Recently there has been a growing theoretical literature on plan monitoring and evaluation (see work by Lichfield) and the Regulatory Impact Assessment methodology offers a way of assessing costs and benefits when considering new legislation.

Chapter outline:
1. An evaluation of possible methods and approaches to planning evaluation and impact assessment. This should include debates around whether it is better to measure plan conformance or plan performance, as well as debates about measuring inputs or outcomes. The latter would refer to the monitoring and evaluation of plan implementation.
2. The chapter will also consider instances where the monitoring and evaluation of urban plans has been successful.
3. Examples of how these methods have been applied in contexts of limited resources and capacities.
4. A conceptual framework to guide governments with this task.

Chapter 12 Conclusion: Achieving a New Role for Urban Planning

This chapter should form a concluding chapter to the document. It should briefly summarize the main findings in the previous chapters, highlight the most important issues which planning will have to deal with, and the ideas which seem to have the greatest potential to reshape the nature of urban planning. It should spell out the main actions which need to be taken, and by which bodies or organizations, to make urban planning better able to deal with the challenges which cities will face in the future.

Chapter outline:
1. What are the main findings and conclusions arising from the chapters in this document?
2. What are the main urban issues which planning will have to deal with in both developing and developed countries?
3. What broader contextual and institutional changes would have to occur to allow planning to become more effective?
4. What are the main elements of a revised role for planning, and how would these differ in emphasis in various parts of the world?
5. What steps need to be taken to put in place, or introduce, a revised role for planning – how would UN-Habitat implement a revised role for planning?

Annex V. HS-Net Annual Report (June 2006 - September 2007)

1. Introduction

Following its third meeting,[3] the HS-Net Advisory Board approved a calendar of activities to guide the work of the network during the 2006-2007 period. This report describes progress made with activities planned for execution in this period (see Annex 1).

2. HS-Net (*Membership Drive and Publicity*)

The HS-Net website [www.unhabitat.org/hs-net] was completed in July 2006 soon after the third Advisory Board meeting in Vancouver and has been periodically updated and revised since then. It contains information about membership, the Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series, the UN-HABITAT Lecture Award, the HS-Net Advisory Board and Secretariat, HS-Net partners, relevant news items as well as an experts database. HS-Net publications, namely issues of the Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series and UN-HABITAT Lecture Award, can be downloaded from the website.

The Secretariat has continued to recruit individuals, networks and institutions to join HS-Net. In addition to distributing HS-Net Brochures during relevant events, and through members of the Advisory Board, membership information has been circulated within UN-HABITAT. As a result, the network currently has a total of 103 members whose details are indicated below and can also be accessed through the 'Human Settlements Experts Database' at the HS-Net website:

Membership Type	Individual Membership	94
	Institutional Membership	6
	Network Membership	3
Geographic Areas of Interest	Africa and the Arab States	36
	Asia and Pacific	28
	Europe and former Soviet Union States	10
	Latin America and the Caribbean	31
	North America	7

A Blog site [http://hsnet.blogs.com] was set up in 2006 primarily for the purpose of facilitating online dialogue amongst HS-Net members and with the Secretariat and to enable exchange of various resources. However, to date, there has been limited communication between HS-Net members and the Secretariat and amongst HS-Net members. This has partly arisen due to a shortage of staff time within the Secretariat for the management of dialogue between HS-Net members via the Blog. There was also limited response on the part of HS-Net members to engage in online dialogue via the Blog. A decision was thus taken by the Secretariat to no longer maintain HS-Net Blog. Rather, communication and dialogue between HS-Net members and with the Secretariat will be maintained through regular updates sent via email. Members will also be encouraged to communicate with each other via email.

3. 17-18 June, 2006, Holiday Inn, Vancouver, Canada.

3. Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series (HSGDS)

The first issue of the series has been published (see below) and posted at the HS-Net website. Two papers are currently under review while a number of individuals have indicated their interest to submit papers. There is an urgent need to further publicise the series so as to encourage submissions and increase its readership. Advisory Board members can play a pivotal role in this regard.

Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series Papers (2006-2007)

Title	Status
1. Globalisation and Urban Centres in Africa [*by Carole Rakodi and Emmanuel Nkurunziza*]	Published
2. Strategies for Liveability and Livelihoods in Inclusive Cities: Developing Frameworks for Cooperation and Negotiation [*by Willem V.Vliet*]	Under review
3. Municipal Finance [*by Mona Serageldin*]	Under review

4. Global Report on Human Settlements 2007 — Enhancing Urban Safety and Security

The 2007 GRHS has been successfully published and will be launched in the following locations The Hague (Monday 1 October) and Monterrey, Mexico (Thursday 4 October). Press conferences have been scheduled to take place in Geneva (26 September), London (28 September) and Monterrey (4 October). In addition, press conferences will be organised by Habitat Programme Managers (HPMs) worldwide as well as UN-Habitat Regional offices.

The Abridged Edition of the report will be published by March 2008.

5. Global Report on Human Settlements 2009 — Revisiting Urban Planning

An issues paper was prepared by Prof. Vanessa Watson of the University of Capetown in February 2007 to identify the key areas of urban planning which should considered in the 2009 GRHS. A draft outline for the report has been prepared based on this paper as well as inputs from members of the first HS-Net Advisory Board (2004-2007) and UN-HABITAT staff (see Annex 2). A key objective of this 4th Advisory Board meeting is to review and revise this outline.

The tentative schedule of activities for the preparation of the 2009 GRHS is as follows:

Detailed outline	October 2007
Team of contributors	December 2007
Case studies	March 2007
First draft chapters submitted	May 2008
Review of first draft chapters	August 2008
Second draft chapters submitted	September 2008
Review of second draft chapters	August 2008
Final draft chapters submitted	31 December 2008

6. UN-HABITAT Lecture Award

The winner of the 2007 UN-HABITAT Lecture Award, Professor Martha Schteingart, was announced in September, 2007. Professor Schetingart will deliver her lecture entitled '*Urban Problems and Policies in Latin America. Truths and Fallacies* 'on 4 October, 2007 from 11.30am to 1.30pm in Monterrey, Mexico during the International Conference on 'The State of Safety in World Cities, 2007' (1-5 October, 2007). The lecture will be followed by a celebratory cocktail.

Nominations for the 2008 UN-HABITAT Lecture Award will be open from October 2007 onwwards. The designated regional focus for the Lecture Award in 2008 is Asia and the Pacific. Them proposed deadline for 2008 nominations is 30 March, 2008. Nominations shall be reviewed by the Advisory Board and an award winner selected by 30 April, 2006. The award winner will deliver his/her lecture during the fourth session of the World Urban Forum in October 2008 Nanjing, China.

Annex to HS-Net Annual Report: HS-Net Calendar of Activities 2006-2007 & Progress

Activity	Time Frame	Milestones
A. HS-Net		
Network Membership Drive	July 2006 – July 2007	Secretariat and Advisory Board to continue to invite individuals, institutions and networks to join HS-Net
		Progress: Done. HS-Net now has 97 members.
HS-Net Blog	August 2006	HS-Net Blog completed by 30 August, 2006
		Progress: HS-Net Blog was completed by 15 September 2006
4th HS-Net Advisory Board Meeting	April 2007	The fourth HS-Net Advisory Board meeting held by 30 April, 2007
		Progress: Meeting rescheduled for 6-7 October, 2007, Monterrey, Mexico.
B. Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series		
1. Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series	July 2006 – July 2007	(i) Ongoing review and revision of submitted papers (ii) Ongoing call for submissions (iii) Published papers posted on the HS-Net Website
		Progress (i) Done. 1 paper published and 2 papers under review. (ii) Online call for submissions via the HS-Net website. (iii) The first issue of the HSGDS is available at the HS-Net website.
C. 2007 Global Report on Human Settlements – Urban Safety and Security		
1. Draft Chapters	October 2007	Draft chapters of the 2007 GRHS submitted by consultants to UN-HABITAT by 31 October, 2006
	November 2007	Draft chapters of the 2007 GRHS sent to HS-Net Advisory Board for review by 3 November, 2006
	November 2007	Comments on draft chapters sent to Consultants by 30 November, 2006
2. Advanced Chapters	April 2007	Advanced chapters circulated during 21st session of the UN-HABITAT Governing Council on 16 April, 2007
	April 2007	Advanced chapters sent to publishers for copy editing and eventual publication by 30 April, 2007
3. Published Report	October 2007	Published report launched on World Habitat Day
		Progress: Report published successfully. To be launched in October 2007 in conjunction with WHD celebrations.

D. UN-HABITAT Lecture Award		
1st UN-HABITAT Lecture Award		
Dissemination	February 2007	Audio tapes and DVDs produced and distributed to appropriate research, academic and media institutions, lecture posted on HS-Net website and published under the UN-HABITAT Lecture Series by 27 February, 2006
		Progress: Audio tapes no longer to be distributed. DVD preparation has been delayed. Due to be completed by 31 October 2007.Lecture has been published under the UN-HABITAT Lecture Award Series and posted at the HS-Net website.
2nd UN-HABITAT Lecture Award		
1. Selection Process	July 2006 - September 2006	Nominations open until 30 October, 2006
	December 2006	Nominations reviewed by Advisory Board and Award Winner selected by 31 December, 2006
2. Announcement of 2nd Lecture Award Winner	December 2006 - January 2007	Award Winner announced
3. Lecture Delivery	April 2007	First UN-HABITAT Lecture delivered at the 21st session of the UN-HABITAT Governing Council (16-20 April, 2007) in Nairobi, Kenya
		Progress: Professor Martha Schteingart selected as the winner. She will deliver her lecture on 4 October, 2007 in Monterrey, Mexico.
4. Dissemination of lecture	May 2007 –October 2007	Audio tapes and DVDs produced and distributed to appropriate research, academic and media institutions, lecture posted on HS-Net website and published under the UN-HABITAT Lecture Series by 30 October, 2007
		Progress: Lecture to be published as the second issue of the UN-HABITAT Lecture Award Series and disseminated in Mexico immediately after it is delivered by Professor Schteingart on 4 October 2007. The DVD of the lecture will be finalized by March 2008.
E. Evaluation of HS-Net		
Various components of HS-Net evaluated	August 2006 – November 2006	(i) Electronic questionnaires sent out to members of HS-Net Advisory Board by 30 August 2006 (ii) Evaluation Report prepared by 31st November 2006
		Progress: Not done.

Annex VI. 2007-2008 HS-Net Calendar of Activities

ACTIVITY	TIME FRAME	MILESTONES	Role of HS-Net Advisory Board
A. HS-Net			
Network Membership Drive	October 2007-October 2008	Secretariat and Advisory Board to continue to invite individuals, institutions and networks to join HS-Net Regular updates to be sent to members via email	Encourage individuals, networks and institutions to join HS-Net
5th HS-Net Advisory Board Meeting	October 2008	The fourth HS-Net Advisory Board meeting held **11-12 October, 2008** during the fourth session of the World Urban Forum (WUF IV) in Nanjing, PRC	Participate in Meeting and related activities
B. Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series			
Human Settlements Global Dialogue Series	October 2007-October 2008	(i) At least two additional papers published by April 2008 (ii) Ongoing review and revision of submitted papers, call for submissions (iii) Published papers posted on the HS-Net Website	(i) Review papers submitted for publication (ii) Encourage submission of papers
C. Global Report on Human Settlements			
2007: Enhancing Urban Safety and Security			
Abridged Version	March 2008	Published by 31 March 2008.	None
Case studies	December 2007	Revised and posted online by 31 December 2007	None
2009: Revisiting Urban Planning			
Detailed outline	October 2007	Detailed outline of the report finalised by 31 October 2007	Review and revise detailed outline (during the 4th Board meeting)
Team of contributors	December 2007	Team of contributors assembled by 31 December 2007	Propose potential consultants
Case studies	March 2007	Case studies for the report completed by 31 March 2007	Propose potential case studies
First draft chapters	May 2008	Submitted by contributors by 31 May 2008	None

ACTIVITY	TIME FRAME	MILESTONES	Role of HS-Net Advisory Board
Review of first draft chapters	August 2008	First draft chapters reviewed by UN-HABITAT and HS-Net Advisory Board and feedback sent to contributors by 31 August 2008	Review draft chapters
Second draft chapters	October 2008	Submitted by contributors by 31 October 2008	None
Review of second draft chapters	November 2008	Second draft chapters reviewed by UN-HABITAT and HS-Net Advisory Board and feedback sent to contributors by 31 November 2008	Review draft chapters
Final draft chapters	31 December 2008	Submitted by contributors by 31 December 2008	Review draft chapters
2011: Theme To be determined			
Selection of theme	January 2008	Theme for the report selected by 31 January 2008	Propose themes
Detailed Outline	October 2008	Detailed outline of the report finalised by 31 October 2007	Review and revise detailed outline (during the 5th Board meeting)
D. UN-HABITAT Lecture Award			
2006 UN-HABITAT Lecture Award			
Dissemination	November 2007	DVD finalized and duplicated by 15 November 2007 DVD sent to target institutions by 30 November 2007	Identify target institutions to receive Lecture Award outputs
2007 UN-HABITAT Lecture Award			
Dissemination	March 2007	DVD finalized and duplicated by 31 March 2008 DVD sent to target institutions by 30 April 2008	Propose target institutions to receive Lecture Award outputs
2008 UN-HABITAT Lecture Award			
Nominations	April 2008	(i) Nominations open from 31 October 2008 (ii) Deadline for nominations will be 30 March 2008 (iii) Nominations reviewed by Advisory Board and Award Winner selected by 30 April 2008	(i) Nominate candidates (ii) Review nominations and select a winner
Announcement	August 2008	Award Winner announced	None

ACTIVITY	TIME FRAME	MILESTONES	Role of HS-Net Advisory Board
Lecture Award ceremony	October 2008	During the fourth session of the World Urban Forum (WUF IV) in Nanjing, PRC scheduled for mid October, 2008, 13- 17 October	Attend ceremony
Dissemination	October 2008	(i) Lecture published for dissemination during WUF IV, October 2008 (ii) DVD finalized and duplicated by 31 January 2009 (iii) DVD sent to target institutions by 28 February 2009	Identify target institutions to receive Lecture Award outputs

Annex VII. List of Participants

BOARD MEMBERS:

Mitullah, Winnie — Chair, HS-Net
Tipple, Graham — Vice Chair, HS-Net
Albrechts, Louis
Dong, Suocheng
Hegedüs, József
Iracheta, Alfonso
Jiron, Paola
Peters, Dieke
Shehayeb, Dina K.
Stren, Richard Eli
Tipple, Graham
Yuen, Belinda

SECRETARIAT:

Mutizwa-Mangiza, Naison — Head, HS-Net Secretariat
Arimah, Ben
Mutiso-Kyalo, Naomi
Yemeru, Edlam

OTHER PARTICIPANTS:

Cohen, Michael A.
Durand-Lasserve, Alain
Kitchen, Ted
Schneider, Richard
Watson, Vanessa