

Call for Papers

Resilient Urban Development versus the Right to the City? Actors, Risks and Conflicts in the Light of International Agreements (SDG and NUA) – What can the academia contribute?

7th and 8th June 2018 in Dortmund (Germany) – Annual Conference of TRIALOG 2018

The two-day international conference is focusing on a critical review of international agreements for urban development, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG, 2015) and the New Urban Agenda (NUA, 2016), and aims at highlighting potentially conflicting goals in their implementation and application. The concepts of Good Governance, the goal of a Resilient Urban Development and claims for the Right to the City serve as normative frameworks for the conference.

The conference is structured along two main foci: The first day is titled “Resilient Urban Development Versus the Right to the City? Risks and Conflicts” and will set the scene with an analytical and theoretical part based on results of empirical research and conceptual and theoretical work on the topics of Good Governance, Resilient Cities and the Right to the City. The second day focuses on a critical review of the action-oriented international agreements of the SDG and the NUA titled “Risks, Conflicts and Contradictions in the Implementation of the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda in the Global South. What Can the Academia Contribute?”

The conference language is English. The target groups are researchers and practitioners on urban development both from the Global North and Global South from a wide range of disciplines.

The international agreements mentioned above will shape urban development and the discussion for the next 15 (SDG) resp. 20 years (NUA), and thus influence the international research agenda and planning education. However, little is known so far on the operationalisation and unintended outcomes. Therefore, the conference will contribute to the discussion on risks and positive elements of the agendas and define further research topics. The comprehensive critical review of the agreements based on the concepts of Good Governance, the goal of a Resilient Urban Development and claims for the Right to the City will provide a solid theoretical ground.

Background

Rapid urban growth and increasing damage from natural and technological hazards are affecting a growing number of urban dwellers in the Global South. The experience of disasters and post-disaster recovery has produced some hard lessons in recent years, which have underlined the importance of urban planning and urban development control. At the same time, the concept of resilience is increasingly being put into the spotlight. Resilience in this context means "the ability to adapt to natural hazards and recover quickly from their effects" (Henstra et al. 2004: 5).

The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) defines resilience as "the ability of a system, community, or society exposed to natural hazards to resist, respond to, and recover from the negative effects of natural hazards - in a timely and efficient manner." (UNISDR 2009). Regarding cities, Godschalk characterizes the concept of resilience as follows: "Such [resilient] cities are capable of withstanding a strong shock event without the outbreak of chaos or permanent deformation or tearing. Resilient cities are based on principles derived from past catastrophic events in urban areas and are therefore designed to anticipate, endure and recover from the effects of natural or technological hazards in advance." (Godschalk 2003: 2).

That's why cities need to be “change proof”, they must be flexible enough to withstand extreme events without total collapse, and robust enough to recover quickly from the negative effects (see Henstra et al. 2004: 8). In the Global South, however, even if there is an institutionalised planning system in place, the reality is usually different: most of the victims of extreme events can be found in the unplanned 'informal' settlements that have developed beyond formal plans and are often located in danger zones, e.g. on steep slopes or in river valleys. These are the locations of low-income urban dwellers who cannot find affordable housing elsewhere (Greiving 2016). Resettlement projects have mostly failed in the past, because the new settlements were too far away from the inhabitants' sources of income in the centre or the layout of the new buildings did not offer the opportunity for income-generating activities to sustain their livelihood.

Since a risk is the product of the probability of an event and the vulnerability of a site, it follows that cities as the most densely inhabited areas are the places where risks are the highest. Thus, spatial planning, being responsible for decisions whether and how space is used, can create but also mitigate risk. Urban risk management requires successful co-ordination between different actors. First, horizontal co-ordination between comprehensive urban planning and the various sectoral planning must be ensured in order to create the necessary knowledge base for risk-taking decisions. In addition, vertical co-ordination between central government, regional and local authorities is required to build effective disaster risk management (Young 2010, Greiving et al. 2012). Finally, non-governmental actors must also be involved in order to integrate the perception and assessment of the risks of the affected city dwellers into the decision-making process. A successful disaster risk management can be seen as part of Good Governance. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) states: "The risk governance concept provides a systematic approach to classifying disaster management, risk reduction and risk transfer assessments into a broader context" (IPCC 2012: 56).

Structure of the conference

The background above reflects the dilemma of the first day of the conference: the goals and interventions to achieve resilient urban planning can be in conflict with other goals, e.g. contradict the “right to (participate and live in) the city” and can lead to evictions from areas which may be unsafe but also vital for settlers in order to sustain their livelihoods. Similarly, the goal of the NUA to achieve compact cities can lead to the demolition of affordable single-floor neighbourhoods and development of high-rise apartment blocks which are normally unaffordable for the urban poor. This intentional sharpening of arguments promises lively multidisciplinary discussions at the conference. These discussions will be introduced by keynotes on resilient urban planning and the right to the city (see draft programme).

The second day is dedicated to discussions on the goals and programmes of the SDG and the NUA. The conference explores how these international agreements can be put into practice, what unintended consequences the implementation can have and which contradictions do exist. While the SDG set clear targets which still have to be operationalized, the NUA sets goals and commitments without a clear way to achieve them. The conference will address the role academic research can play in solving the above-mentioned risks, conflicts and contradictions. In a first part, the agreements are critically examined and in a second part the role of the academia to achieve these goals is examined in terms of research agendas, adaption in the curricular and policy advice. What can the academia contribute to address the mentioned conflicting goals and to make the SDG and the NUA successful? Where is more research needed to avoid negative outcomes and to strengthen the implementation? Where are current blind spots? Both parts will be introduced by keynotes (see draft programme).

Submission of abstracts

Participants are required to send an abstract of 150-250 words in .rtf or .doc by 30th March 2018 12:00 pm CET, to the conference e-mail address <trialog2018.rp@tu-dortmund.de>

Abstracts should:

- Indicate the topic for day 1 or day 2
- Indicate a title
- Explain the state of objectives, methods and results and the issue to be addressed, define the context, and highlight the main arguments.

Important dates

Abstract submission: 30th March 2018

Abstract review and notification of selected abstracts for presentation: 30th April 2018

Best presentations will be selected for publication in the TRIALOG journal.

Conference: 7th and 8th June 2018 in Dortmund, Germany

References

Godschalk, D. R. (2003) Urban hazard mitigation: Creating resilient cities, *natural hazards review* 4 (3).

Greiving S., Tesliar, J., Ubaura, M. (eds.) (2016) Spatial Planning and resilience following disasters – international and comparative perspectives. *Policy Press*. Bristol, 354 pp. 136-143.

Greiving, S., Pratzler-Wanczura, S., Sapountzaki, K., Ferri, F., Grifoni, P., Firus, K., and Xanthopoulos, G. (2012) “Linking the actors and policies throughout the disaster management cycle by ‘Agreement on Objectives’ – a new output-oriented management approach”, *Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci.* 12, pp. 1085-1107.

Henstra, D., Kovacs, P., McBean, G. (2004) Background Paper on Disaster Resilient Cities. Ottawa: Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction.

IPCC (2012) *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

UNISDR (2009) *Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction. Risk and Poverty in a Changing Climate*. Geneva: United Nations.

Young, O. R. (2010) “Institutional dynamics: Resilience, vulnerability and adaptation in environmental and resource regimes”, *Global Environmental Change* 20, pp. 378-385.

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Draft programme – Resilient Urban Development versus the Right to the City? Actors, Risks and Conflicts in the Light of International Agreements (SDG and NUA) – What can the academia contribute?

International conference organised by the Department of International Planning Studies at the TU Dortmund University in collaboration with the partners of the BMBF LIPSINDAR project and TRIALOG e. V.

Thursday, June 7th, 2018

8:00 **Registration**

9:00 **Welcome addresses**

Dean of the Faculty of Spatial Planning

Representative of the Rectorate, TU Dortmund University

Representatives of the partners

Resilient Urban Development versus the Right to the City? Risks and Conflicts

Chair: Prof. Dr. Fred Krüger, University of Erlangen-Nürnberg (LIPSINDAR Project)

9:30 **Keynote speakers**

Prof. Dr. Mario de Los Reyes, School of Urban and Regional Planning, University of the Philippines, Manila, The Philippines: *Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction into the Local Development Planning: Towards Sustainable and Resilient Communities*

Prof. Dr. Sue Parnell, University of Cape Town, S. Africa: *Planning – the crunch-point for implementing conflicting utopian urban visions of rights and resilience*

10:30 **Plenary Discussion**

11:00 **Parallel Sessions with five peer reviewed presentations of selected participants each**

13:00 *Lunch break*

14:30 **Parallel Sessions with five peer reviewed presentations of selected participants each**

16:30 *Coffee break*

17:00 **Plenary Discussion: Critical Discussion on the Framing Concepts** Chair: NN, TU Dortmund

18:30 **End of the first conference day**

19:00 **Get together**

Friday, June 8th, 2018

Risks, Conflicts and Contradictions in the Implementation of the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda in the Global South. What can the academia contribute?

Chair: Dr. Wolfgang Scholz, TU Dortmund

9:00 **Keynote speakers**

Prof. Dr. Marie Huchzermeyer, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa (tbc): *Keynote on a critical review of the New Urban Agenda in the light of the right to the city**

Prof. Dr. Wilbard Kombe, Ardhi University, Tanzania: *Keynote on the role of academia**
alternatively: N.N. Keynote on the role of academia*

10:00 **Plenary Discussion**

10:30 *Coffee break*

11:00 **Parallel Sessions with five peer reviewed presentations of selected participants each**

13:00 *Lunch break*

14:00 **Parallel Sessions with five peer reviewed presentations of selected participants each**

16:00 *Coffee break*

16:30 **Round table discussion** (keynote speakers, presenters)

What can the academia contribute? Chair: NN (TRIALOG e. V.)

17:00 **Plenary Discussion: What can the academia contribute?**

18:00 **Conclusion**

18:30 **End of the second conference day**

20:00 **Dinner (optional)**

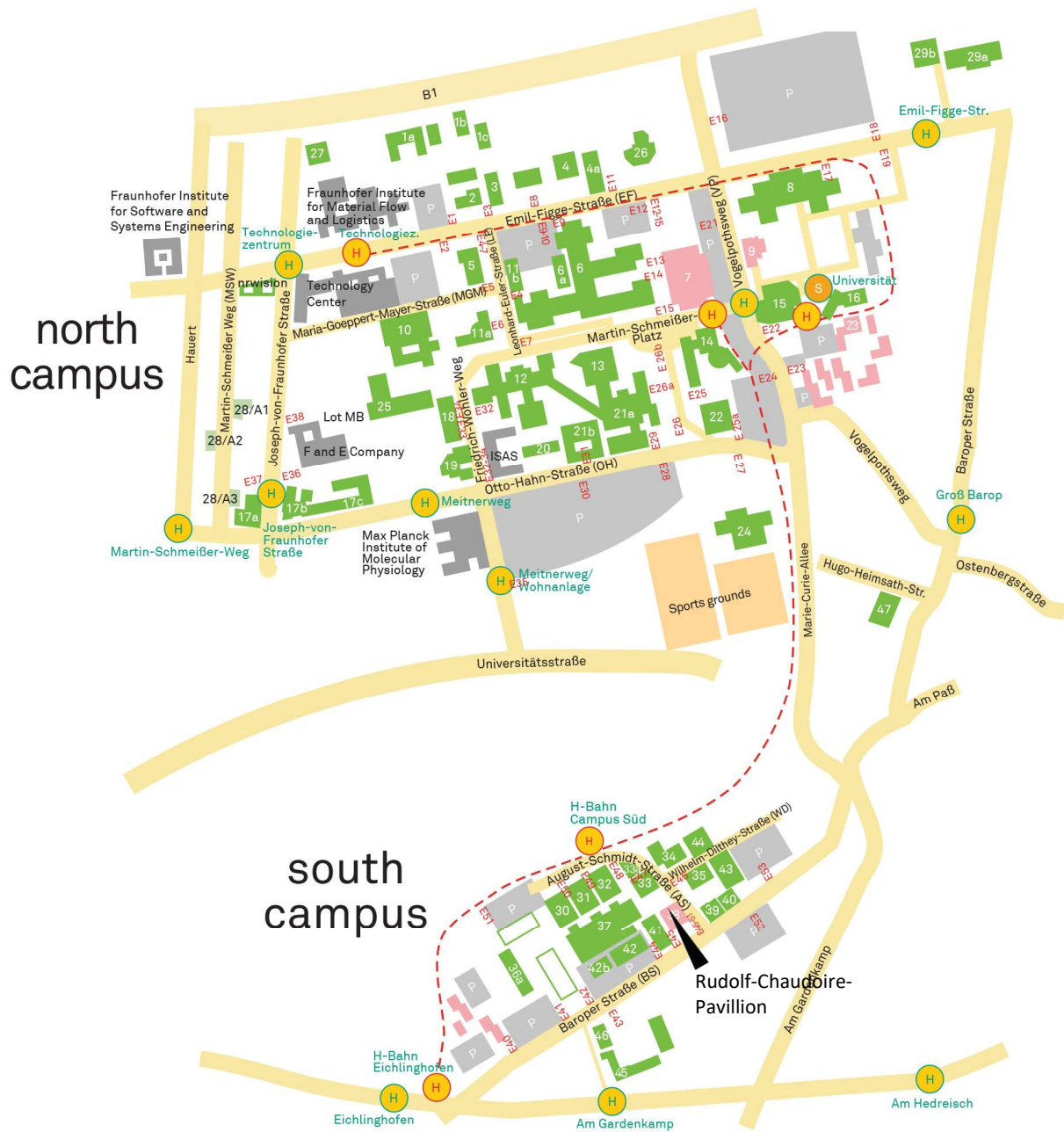
* *The precise formulation of the keynotes titles will be in accordance with the selected peer reviewed presentations of conference participants of the respective conference day.*

Saturday, June 9th, 2018

10:00 – around 15:00 **TRIALOG e. V. – 2018 General Assembly of members**

Venue

The conference will take place at TU Dortmund University in Germany, Campus South, Rudolf-Chaudoire-Pavillon, building 41 on the map. The conference days are June 7th and 8th 2018.



How to get there?

From Dortmund Airport:

Alternative 1

Take the Bus with the number **490** to **Dortmund-Aplerbeck**, there you have to change to the bus with the number **440** (into the *direction „Dortmund Germania S“*). Get off at the station **Dortmund Eichlinghofen H-Bahn**. (The busride from Aplerbeck to Eichlinghofen H-Bahn is about 40 minutes). From Eichlinghofen H-Bahn you take the **H-Bahn** (it's a skytrain) for 1 station. Every H-Bahn which is leaving from Eichlinghofen is stopping at „**Campus Süd**“, where you have to get off. Otherwise you can **walk** (5 minutes)

The way from Eichlinghofen H-Bahn to the Campus:



Alternative 2

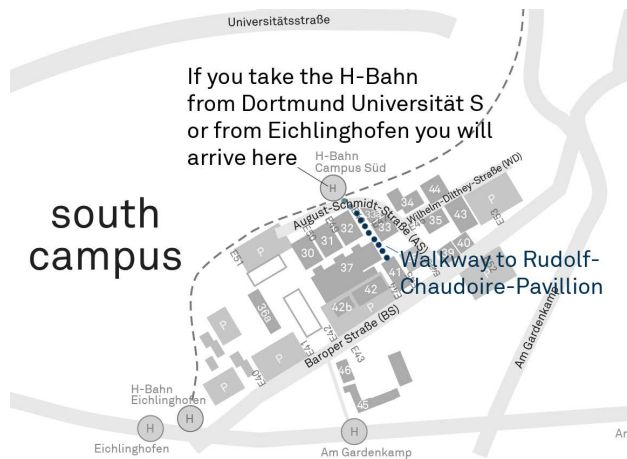
There is also a Shuttle Bus from the Airport to the main train station Dortmund (with an extra-fee around 8-10€):

Take the **AirportExpress** Bus from Dortmund Airport to **Dortmund HBF** (main train station)

From Dortmund HBF you have to take the train **S1** from platform 7 to **Dortmund Universität** (only 3 stations).

From Dortmund University you have to take the H-Bahn (it's a skytrain) to „Campus Süd“. There is a staircase and an elevator from the platform where you will arrive with the S1 leading directly to the station of the „HBahn“. Take the H-Bahn into the *direction Eichlinghofen* for 1 station.

Location of the H-Bahn Station



From Düsseldorf Airport:

Follow the signs at the airport, which are leading you to the trainstation. From the Arrival-Terminal you take the Sky Train to „Bahnhof Düsseldorf Flughafen“ (this is the main railway station served by long-distance trains).

Alternative 1

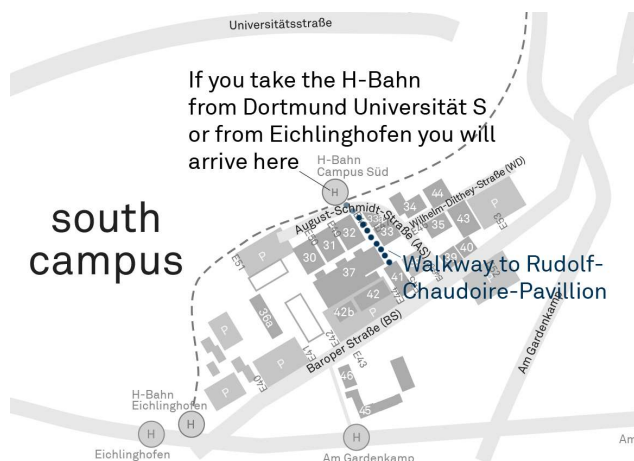
Take the **S1** from platform 5 into the *direction Dortmund*. Get off the train at the station **Dortmund Universität** (the ride takes 1h 10Min).

Alternative 2

You can also take the **RE 1 or 3** (into the *direction Hamm*), **6** (into the *direction Minden*) or **11** (into the *direction Paderborn*), from **Düsseldorf Airport** to the main station Dortmund (**Dortmund Hbf**). In Dortmund you have to change to line S1 from platform 7 into the *direction Solingen*. Get off the train after 3 stations at **Dortmund Universität**.

From **Dortmund Universität** you have to take the **HBahn** (it's a skytrain) to „**Campus Süd**“. At the platform where you arrive you will find a staircase and an elevator leading you directly to the station of the „HBahn“. Take the H-Bahn into the *direction Eichlinghofen* for 1 station. Get off at **Campus Süd**.

Location of the H-Bahn Station



Further information

On this Website <http://www.deutschebahn.com/en/start/> you can check the connection (Just enter Airport, Dortmund or Düsseldorf Flughafen to Campus Süd, Dortmund)

Otherwise you can download the „DB Navigator“ application for your smartphone.

Purchase your ticket from the Airport to Campus Süd, Dortmund or Dortmund Universität. If you depart from Düsseldorf Airport to Dortmund you have to select **price level D** (in German: Preisstufe D) and if you depart from Dortmund Airport you have to select **price level A** (in German: Preisstufe A). This ticket is valid for all trains and busses between Düsseldorf/Dortmund Airport and TU Dortmund University, **except for the trains EC, IC and ICE.**