



TRANS-URBAN-EU-CHINA

Transition towards urban sustainability through socially integrative cities in the EU and in China

Deliverable

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WP 6 Project Management

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cities are places of social innovation and engines of economic growth. They attract dynamic groups of society, they provide opportunities for interaction, communication and exchange of knowledge, and they thereby lay the foundation for attracting large shares of R&D investment and an innovative service sector. Social integration is directly linked with the economic prosperity of cities and plays a critical role in the transition towards urban sustainability. One of the greatest challenges facing Chinese and European urbanisation is how to best design and perform the transition towards urban sustainability through socially integrative cities. In China, cities have to deal with a number of specific challenges since many years. Among them are those caused by the rather strict household registration system (Hu-kou), and by the massive land conversion in cities over the past decades stimulated by fiscal considerations.

On this background, a workshop on “Theoretical aspects of transition towards urban sustainability and the role of socially integrative cities” was organised in Beijing on September 6, 2018. Thereafter, a European-Chinese Concept Group was set up to further develop a joint understanding of the project concepts, i.e. the socially integrative cities, urban transition and urban transformative capacity.

This report (Deliverable 6.6 of the TRANS-URBAN-EU-CHINA project) demonstrates our efforts and progress in the following aspects:

- **Definition of the socially integrative city:** We define the “socially integrative city” as socially mixed, cohesive, liveable and vibrant. Compactness, functional mix, and intra-urban connectivity as well as equal rights regarding the access to municipal services play an important role. Environmental quality, the quality of public spaces and the quality of life contribute to the well-being of the population. Strengthening a sense of community and fostering a sense of place as well as preserving cultural heritage shape the city’s in- and outward-bound image. Investments into neighbourhood improvement, service delivery, infrastructure and the quality of housing are important supportive measures. Empowerment and participation of the population, as well as social capital, are indispensable.
- **Characteristics of the socially integrative city:** Based on the definition of the socially integrative city we see twelve characteristics, which characterise it. We have grouped them into five dimensions: (a) collaborative urban planning and design, (b) urban environment and living conditions, (c) local economy and labour market, (d) socio-cultural development and social capital, and (e) institutional development and urban finance.
- **Transition towards urban sustainability:** For the purpose of this project, we define transition towards urban sustainability as a systemic change of how urban affairs are handled in an urban-rural system by the respective stakeholders on the different politico-administrative levels. This includes a new understanding of the needs and priorities of future urban development within the society. Social integration as well as urban economic and environmental policies support urban sustainability. Here, we focus on social integration looking at transition processes leading to integration based on social capital. Literature demonstrates that usually, especially in the European context, transition initiatives start “from below”, i.e. by civil society groups oriented towards sustainability. However, in the Chinese case, we may have to include a different perspective because it seems as

if transition processes are strongly based on and supported by initiatives “from above”, i.e. (national) government institutions.

- **Key components of urban transformative capacity:** Ten key components of urban transformative capacity form a starting point for discussing instruments, tools and measures, which may support and accelerate the transition towards urban sustainability in the context of concrete cases within the framework of Urban Living Labs (ULL). Following the literature, we start with the grouping by Wolfram (2016) according to four dimensions: agency components, capacity development processes, learning and reflexivity, as well as cooperative institutions. These key components of transformative capacity will be tested and eventually contested in Chinese cities. They may also give local authorities new insights into how to initiate and manage the transition towards socially integrative cities. We will discuss them with local stakeholders in ULL cities. According to the stakeholders’ interest and further local needs, we will choose and present approaches oriented towards socially integrative cities and related good practice examples based on international, especially European and Chinese experience. We will derive tools and measures to support transition processes. This will provide a set of recommendations for the transition towards socially integrative cities.

On this basis, the TRANS-URBAN-EU-CHINA project will work in up to four ULL in China, i.e. Jingdezhen and Wuhan, where fieldwork and workshops will be carried out, as well as Tianjin and Xiong’an, where the project will become involved according to the special needs expressed by the respective municipal and planning institutions. A number of reference cities in Europe and China will accompany the activities during the further course of the project. We will explore ways how to promote the transition towards socially integrative cities through bottom-up and top-down approaches as well as how to speed-up transition processes on the local level by enhancing the urban transformative capacity.

1 INTRODUCTION

Cities are places of social innovation and engines of economic growth. They attract dynamic groups of society, they provide opportunities for interaction, communication and exchange of knowledge, and they thereby lay the foundation for attracting large shares of R&D investment and an innovative service sector. Social integration is directly linked with the economic prosperity of cities and plays a critical role in the transition towards urban sustainability. One of the greatest challenges facing Chinese and European urbanisation is how to best design and perform the transition towards urban sustainability through socially integrative cities. Whereas Europe has a long tradition and experience as an “urban continent”, urbanisation in China is a rather new phenomenon, and it takes place with very high speed and dynamics.

On this background, Chinese cities have to deal with a number of specific challenges. During the past decades, Chinese cities have grown in an unprecedented way. While the urbanisation level was less than 20 % in 1978, in 2012 the urban population exceeded the 50 % threshold (Figure 1), and it is expected to reach more than 75 % in 2050 (Gu et al., 2017). Rapid urbanisation has been closely linked with fast economic growth and the relaxation of rural-urban migration regulations in order to meet employment demands in major cities. However, the rather strict residents’ and household registration system, “Hu-kou”, is a big challenge to create socially integrative urban environments. The system dates back from the 1950s through which urban and rural residents were clearly separated. Rural immigrants settling in cities were and still are denied access to important public services, such as education and health. They have difficulties to acquire property in cities and to find decent housing. Like other urban poor, they lack economic opportunities, and they share poor living conditions and social marginalization. The Hu-kou system has made it difficult for migrants, including “young talent”, i.e. the new young knowledge elite, to become “urban citizens”, and to enjoy certain privileges of the place where they live. This causes severe problems regarding social integration and urban sustainability.

Rapid urbanisation also induced a very fast spatial expansion of cities during the past decades. It has been mainly based on massive land conversion stimulated by fiscal reasons. As selling land lease titles is one of the principal sources of income of local authorities, land in urban fringes was rezoned while land use rights were sold to real estate developers at high rates. In many cases, this has resulted in faster land-led rather than population oriented urbanisation despite high rural to urban migration rates. This has led to two major consequences: On one hand, large “ghost cities” with high vacancy rates have emerged in Chinese cities. On the other hand, older urban districts are threatened to lose or have lost their vitality, and have turned into socially disintegrated and eco-economically distressed areas in need of upgrading. Simple solutions have often been employed, such as the massive demolition of old neighbourhoods and the relocation of their inhabitants. However, in order to foster the transition towards urban sustainability, strong efforts are required to search for new systemic alternatives and approaches.

On this background, a workshop on “Theoretical aspects of transition towards urban sustainability and the role of socially integrative cities” was organised in Beijing on September 6, 2018 (Annex). Thereafter, an internal Concept Group was set up to further develop a joint understanding of the project concepts, i.e. socially integrative cities, urban transition and urban transformative capacity. This report summarises first results of the work of the concept group and lays a common ground for further work.

It discusses three major guiding concepts of the TRANS-URBAN-EU-CHINA project, i.e. the socially integrative city, urban transition, and transformative capacity, in order to develop and harmonise a joint understanding for further project work. The questions that this report sets out to answer are the following: How do we define the socially integrative city? What are its key features? How do we interpret the existing transition knowledge related to urban sustainability in the case of European and Chinese cities? How can we make use of the concept of urban transformative capacity in the given project context? The answers to these questions help the TRANS-URBAN-EU-CHINA project to compose an overall concept for consistent research in the second project period.

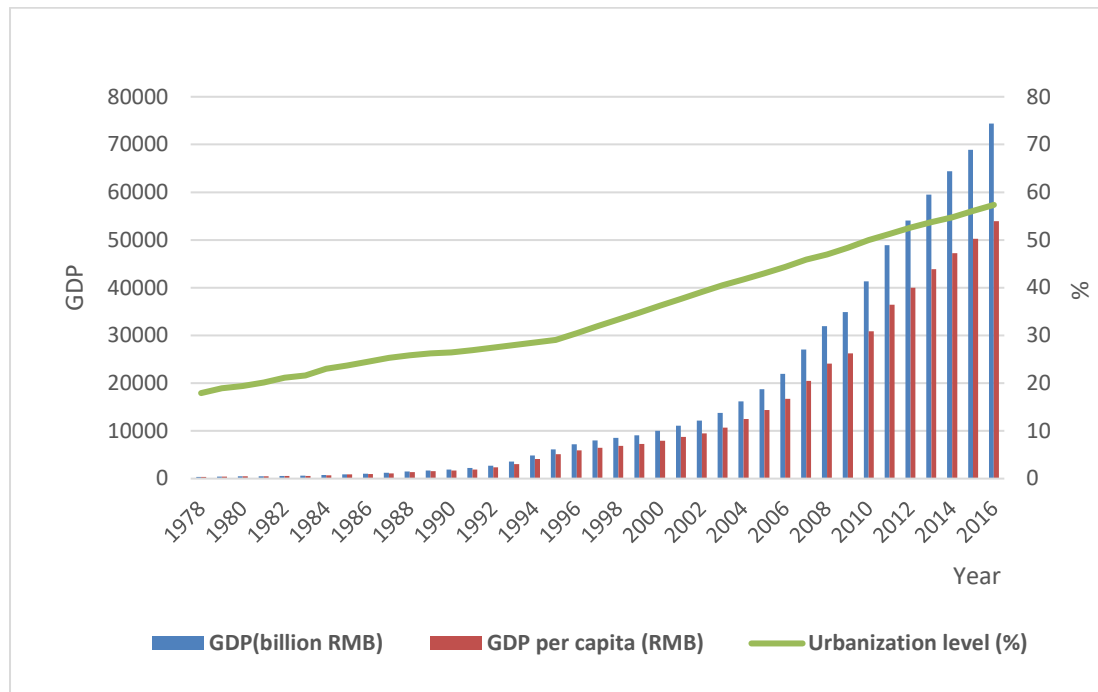


Figure 1 Growth of China's GDP and urbanization level from 1978 to 2016 (Source: China National Bureau of Statistics)

2 SOCIALLY INTEGRATIVE CITY

The international community has widely acknowledged the need to create “more socially integrative” or, in their wording, “more inclusive” cities¹, and to make sure that their inhabitants can reap the benefits of urbanisation². In its Sustainable Development Goal No. 11, the United Nations call for “inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” cities. Likewise The World Bank’s twin goals, i.e. ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity, place the topic of inclusion front and centre as according to its 2013 report, “no country has transited beyond middle-income status while maintaining high level of inequality” (World Bank, 2013). The Strategy 2020 of the Asian Development Bank fosters liveable cities through the promotion of an Inclusive Urban Redevelopment (Asian Development Bank, 2011).

Already in 2001, UN Habitat’s Global Campaign on Urban Governance promoted a vision of the “inclusive city”, as a place where all can participate and benefit from the opportunities urban areas offer. For UN Habitat the inclusive city is a “place where everyone, regardless of ... economic means, gender, race, ethnicity or religion, is enabled and empowered to fully participate in the social, economic and political opportunities that cities have to offer” (UN-Habitat, 2002). For Stren (2001, p.10), inclusive cities, or “socially sustainable cities”, are cities, “in which all citizens are incorporated in decisions and policies; none in particular, the poorest and most vulnerable, are left out. All may both consider themselves and, be considered by others, to be full and first class citizens”.

The concept of inclusive cities proposed by The World Bank, involves a complex web of multiple spatial, social and economic factors. The spatial dimension deals with geographic segregation, the social dimension³ with discrimination and, the economic one with the lack of access to opportunities. The three dimensions of inclusiveness are intertwined. According to lessons learnt from different policies and programmes, acting on one dimension while ignoring the other, is not advisable. Thus the World Bank approach argues for an integrated multi-dimensional perspective where different interventions aim at inclusion in each dimension (Shah et al., 2015).

The Asian Development Bank proposes an “Integrated Approach to Inclusive Urban Development”, encompassing sustainable, resilient, accessible and affordable solutions to the challenges faced by urban development groups by enhancing their access to urban services and infrastructure through targeted investments. The approach encourages an institutional delivery mechanism that brings together institutions and stakeholders who have the capacity to deliver systems for inclusive urban service delivery (Asian Development Bank, 2017). According to the Bank, promoting an Inclusive Urban Development includes four aspects, i.e. accessibility, affordability, resilience and sustainability.

In the European Union, there is also a strong concern regarding social inclusiveness and the socially integrative city. Traditionally, urban management in Europe has focused on the most marginalized people vulnerable to exclusion and discrimination. As a result, for many years, social measures were

¹ For the purpose of this report, we understand the terms “socially integrative” and “inclusive” as synonymous despite certain conceptual and practical differences in their application.

² The following is partly taken from an internal yet unpublished text by Schiappacasse, Müller, Cai and Li (2018) about “Bases for understanding and implementing urban sustainability through socially integrative cities”.

³ Social exclusion and marginalisation take place based on socio-economic status, gender, age, caste and/or ethnicity, facing difficulties in gaining and securing access, rights and opportunities in urban areas. (Shah et al., 2015).

classified according to specific groups of addressees (gender, age, education, unemployment, etc.) and limited to individual areas. A significant change occurred during the 1980s when urban integration efforts shifted to specific urban areas or districts affected by economic, social and structural changes.

In 2007, the EU member states adopted the Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities. It calls for the sustainable development of European cities through the use of policy approaches with the goal of ensuring that cities become healthy and pleasant living places, placing a particular focus on deprived areas. It emphasizes (1) to make greater use of integrated urban development policy approaches, e.g., by creating and ensuring high-quality public spaces, modernizing infrastructure networks and improving energy efficiency, and proactive innovation and educational policies, and (2) to give special attention paid to deprived neighborhoods within the city context, e.g., by pursuing strategies for upgrading the physical environment, strengthening the local economy and labour market policy, and through proactive education and training policies for children and young people, and the promotion of efficient and affordable urban transport. Related to the implementation of the Leipzig Charter, the Reference Framework for Sustainable Cities (RFSC), an online toolkit (www.rfsc.wu), was developed in 2013. The indicator set consists of 16 key indicators as well as over 300 supplementary indicators covering economy, society, environment and governance.

The Leipzig Charter is supported by the 10-year “Europe 2020” strategy of the European Union. It focuses on economic and social cohesion. The concept of social cohesion incorporates mainly two societal goals (Berger-Schmitt, 2000), i.e. the reduction of disparities, inequalities and social exclusion, and the strengthening of social relations interactions and ties, which is usually described as the social capital of a society. In achieving the EU2020 goal of “smart, sustainable and inclusive growth”, cities are considered the motors for European regional growth, innovation, connectivity and creativity because they offer a multitude of opportunities for upward social mobility, and they stimulate empowerment and participation.

The debate surrounding the Socially Integrative City in Germany can also be taken as a point of reference. It started in the late 1970s as a way to cope with the profound structural economic changes associated to the drastic reduction of jobs in industry, affecting citizens, governments and urban areas. However, adequate responses could not gain majority acceptance until 1999 when the joint federal-state programme “Districts with Special Development Needs - The Socially Integrative City” (SIC) was launched. Its neighbourhood management objectives and principles are: (a) social and ethnic integration, improving neighbourly community life; (b) employment and education for local residents, placement on the primary labour market; (c) economic revitalization, support for local economy; (d) redevelopment and modernization measures, improving the residential environment; linking investment measures in urban renewal with non-investment social and employment measures; (e) improving social and cultural infrastructure, integrating facilities such as schools, youth and senior citizen facilities into district work, the promotion of children, young people, and families; (f) improving (residential) security in the neighbourhood; and (g) public relations, and image development (OECD 2003).

The programme called for area-related integrated solutions, for a change in attitudes, e.g., of municipal and federal executives, legislative and business behaviour and in the way citizens act, to combat adverse social conditions at the neighbourhood level. According to Löhr (2003, p. 3), SIC is the recognition that “urban development is more than building streets and squares. It concerns the people who live there and their specific situation”. Accordingly, SIC focuses on the interplay between the physical

and social situation including measures like community development, empowerment and participation (BMZ, 2006). SIC is characterized by 3 aspects (Löhr, 2003), i.e. area focus, citizen involvement, and integrated action plans.

On the background of these considerations and experiences, “socially integrative cities” are defined for the purpose of the TRANS-URBAN-EU-CHINA project as socially mixed, cohesive, liveable and vibrant communities. Compactness, functional mix, and intra-urban connectivity as well as equal rights regarding the access to municipal services play an important role. Environmental quality, the quality of public spaces and the quality of life contribute to the well-being of the population. Strengthening a sense of community and fostering a sense of place as well as preserving cultural heritage shape the city’s in- and outward-bound image. Investments into neighbourhood improvement, service delivery, infrastructure and the quality of housing are important supportive measures. Empowerment and participation of the population, as well as social capital, are indispensable.

Following the description of socially integrative and inclusive cities and neighbourhoods (e.g. UN-Habitat, 2013; United Nations, 2017), twelve elements can be identified to characterize the socially integrative city (Table 1). We have grouped them into five dimensions: (a) collaborative urban planning and design, (b) urban environment and living conditions, (c) local economy and labour market, (d) socio-cultural development and social capital, and (e) institutional development and urban finance.

Table 1 Characteristics of the socially integrative city

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| <p>(a) Collaborative urban planning and design</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reducing urban sprawl and promoting well-balanced land conversion from “rural” to “urban” and appropriate access to urban land 2. Involving the different stakeholders in collaborative and participative planning and design processes on the different politico-administrative levels <p>(b) Urban environment and living conditions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Improving the environment and living conditions in urban areas for all 4. Upgrading the physical environment in distressed areas 5. Promoting efficient and affordable urban transport 6. Assuring equal access to municipal services <p>(c) Local economy and labour market</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Strengthening the local economy and labour market 8. Strengthening (technical and social) innovation in cities and neighbourhoods opening up new possibilities for the local population <p>(d) Socio-cultural development and social capital</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Fostering proactive education and training policies for children and young people in disadvantaged neighbourhoods 10. Preserving cultural heritage and fostering the identity of neighbourhoods and their inhabitants 11. Fostering social capital and engagement of local stakeholders <p>(e) Institutional development and urban finance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Supporting adequate institutional and financial conditions and mechanisms |
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Source: Mueller and others (2018)

The cities in China face many challenges regarding all of these topics. Looking at the pressing challenges, European and Chinese forerunner cities in terms of sustainable urbanisation can provide vast experience on how to best deal with challenges to build socially integrative cities in the future. The defined socially integrative city and its twelve characteristics can foster a common understanding among all Working Packages of the TRANS-URBAN-EU-CHINA project for a consistent study in the project period.

3 URBAN TRANSITION AND TRANSFORMATIVE CAPACITY

The concept of the socially integrative city can support the transition towards urban sustainability in China by helping policymakers, urban authorities, real estate developers, public service providers and citizens to plan and develop cities in an environmentally friendly and financially viable way, including being based on local empowerment and participation. However, the question, which arises from here, is how they can initiate and manage transition. Moreover, the concept of the socially integrative city and respective transition pathways can assist urban stakeholders in Europe to reflect and eventually reconsider their approaches towards sustainable urbanisation based on related experiences in China. To achieve this, another concept, i.e. the one of 'urban transition and transformative capacity' may play an important role.

In the context of urban planning, transition refers to the scientific discussion and practical applications regarding fundamental and lasting changes in urban societies on the way to sustainable development. According to Loorbach et al. (2016), transition refers to "locked-in regimes that are challenged by changing contexts, ecological stress and societal pressure for change as well as experiments and innovations in niches driven by entrepreneurial networks, and creative communities and proactive administrators". Cities that are confronted with fundamental challenges, look for unconventional solutions (transition "from below"). They unlock their innovative potential and encourage niche-innovations in dealing with opportunities and threats. They are open to establishing new institutional structures, practices and modes of action that have greater potential for more sustainable urbanisation (Frantzeskaki et al., 2016; Loorbach et al., 2016; Wolfram, 2016; Wolfram & Frantzeskaki, 2016)⁴.

Looking at the case of China, the notion comes up that this may also work the other way. It may be the case that cities and districts are locked-in in their traditional approaches of handling municipal affairs based on their own historic experience, i.e. the understanding that the approaches and concepts, which proved to be successful in the past would also work in the future. On the contrary, the National Government may be alerted by disturbing developments and fundamentally changing socio-economic conditions or structural crises, which may endanger the quality of life in urban areas. In such a case, it may see the need for a systemic change in how municipalities and the citizens manage urban affairs. In this case, transition processes may come "from above". However, it is questionable whether they can be successful if they are not accompanied by related initiatives from below.

Looking at the application of transition knowledge in Chinese urban development it becomes clear that system borders cannot stop at administrative borders of cities but that we have to look at urban-rural relations as a whole (Figure 2). Urban-rural interaction takes especially place in the peri-urban areas of cities, which can be seen as new frontier and conflict zones in urban development where social integration and inclusion of autochthone mainly rural population, displaced migrants from urban renewal areas and new rural-to-urban migrants has to take place and poses a major challenge. Additionally, also inner urban districts are in need of urban renewal. Traditional urban renewal approaches were often based on the compensation and relocation of original residents, e.g. in new peri-urban development areas, as well as on the acquisition of land and its re-development by developers. Due to economic slow-down and societal changes, this approach seems to face severe challenges in the future, so that new approaches e.g., based on more and stronger in-situ development by local

⁴ This text is taken from deliverable D 2.1 of TRANS-URBAN-EU-CHINA.

residents and with local initiative, have to be developed. In this regard, Europe can provide vast experience which may be useful for Chinese cities.

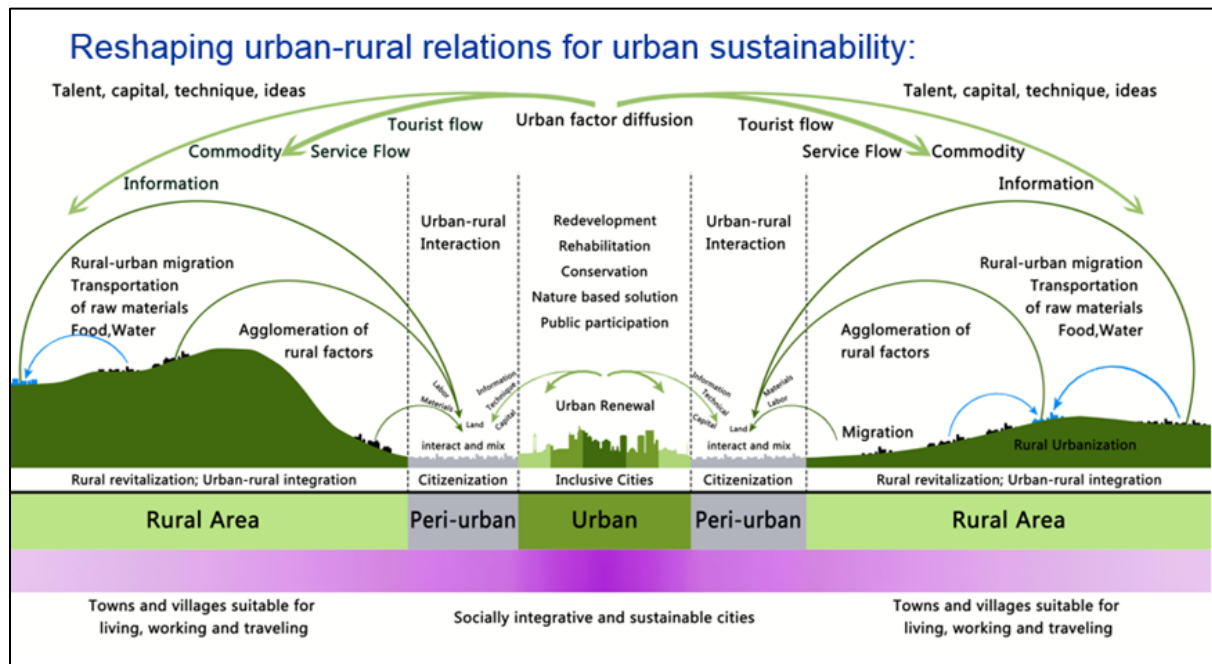


Figure 2 Transition towards urban sustainability in China (Design: CAS team 2018)

On this background, and following the above theoretical and conceptual discussion, the transition towards urban sustainability can be understood for the purpose of the TRANS-URBAN-EU-CHINA project as a systemic change of how urban affairs are handled in an urban-rural system by the respective stakeholders on the different politic-administrative levels. The urban-rural system in which people settle and live is a complex and dynamic adaptive system delimited by spatial and functional boundaries surrounding ecosystems in the Anthropocene. As shown in Figure 2, rural revitalization, urban-rural integration, and inclusive cities are considered three major approaches for the transition towards urban sustainability in China. In the TRANS-URBAN-EU-CHINA project, transition includes a new understanding of the needs and priorities of future urban development within the society, which is supported by social integration as well as through urban economy and urban environmental policies (Figure 3). Social integration, urban economy and urban environment interact within one system. The project, however, focuses on social integration looking at transition processes leading to integration that is more social capital based.

The systemic change can be discussed at different politico-administrative levels, i.e. national, provincial, prefecture (city), county (district), and town (neighbourhood) levels in China, and member state, “region”, city, and neighbourhood levels in Europe. The different levels of autonomy of cities in Europe and China play an important role in whether individual cities and local initiatives are able to bring about change and to initiate a transition process. The initiative towards transition may come “from below”, i.e. cities and civil society initiatives in cities, or “from above”, i.e. from the national government or national NGOs. There are many examples of good practices in European and Chinese cities, but they are not yet applied or replicated at large scale. In Europe, sustainability transition is mainly

driven by civil society initiatives whose challenge is to connect with each other and to generate civic capacity handling urban affairs (bottom-up). In contrast, a systemic change in China seems to be strongly supported or even initiated by the central government, which needs the support from cities and the help of local initiatives to make sure that new approaches can be understood by the society (top-down). This is a special challenge for the synergy between the EU's bottom-up transition and China's top-down reform, and a consistent research plan might be the key.

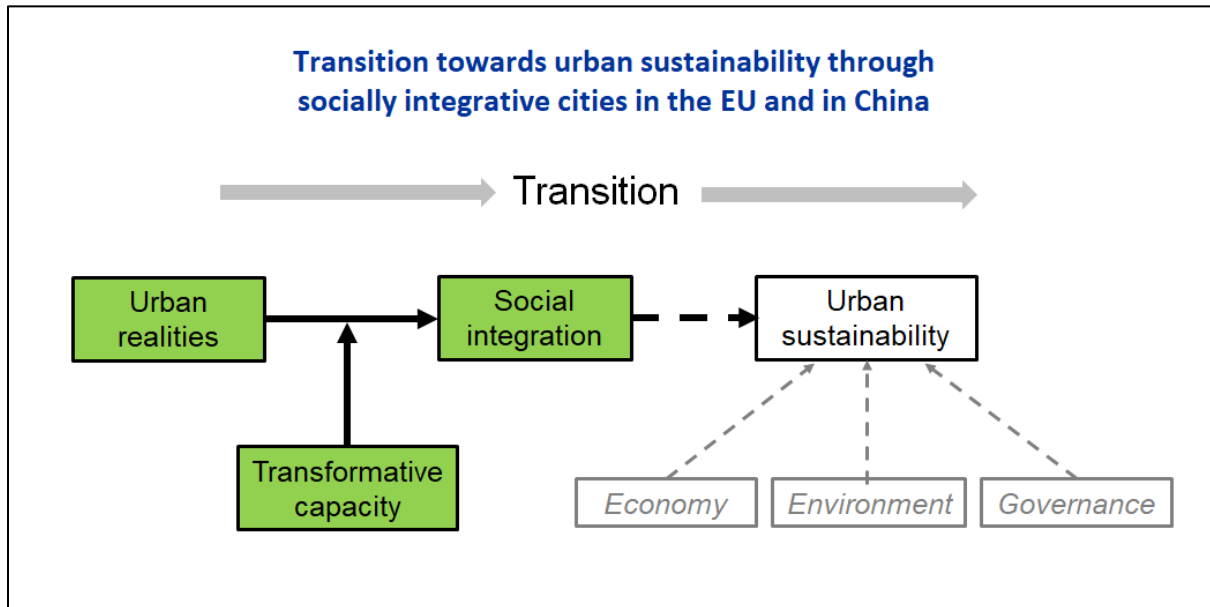


Figure 3 Transition towards urban sustainability through socially integrative cities (Design: B.Müller 2018)

Table 2 Components of urban transformative capacity

Agency components

1. Inclusive and multi-form urban governance
2. Transformative leadership
3. Empowered communities of practice

Capacity development processes

4. System awareness
5. Sustainability foresight
6. Disruptive communities of practice experiments
7. Social and technological innovation embedding

Learning and reflexivity

8. Learning and reflexivity in terms of translation, monitor and revision

Cooperative institutions

9. Working across human agency levels
10. Working across tiers and scales

Source: Wolfram (2016)

Whether transition takes place or not, depends to some extent on the urban transformative capacity. According to Wolfram (2016), urban transformative capacity is characterised by the ten key components, which are grouped into four dimensions: agency components, capacity development processes, learning and reflexivity, as well as cooperative institutions (Table 2). TRANS-URBAN-EU-CHINA uses them as a starting point for discussion, testing and eventually even contesting based on local experience. These components cannot be analysed in a general way without local embeddedness and case study work. In fact, they shall be discussed in concrete cases within the framework of Urban Living Labs (ULL). This work can give local authorities new insights into the above issues of the socially integrative cities that will be discussed with local stakeholders in ULL cities. According to their interest and further local needs, approaches oriented towards socially integrative cities and related good practice examples will be chosen and presented. Based on this, tools and measures can be derived to support the transition. For instance, approaches for social integration at the community level (e.g. public engagement and informal education) could build the urban transformative capacity in practice.

While doing this, the ten components of transformative capacity will be analysed regarding their (potential) influence on accelerating urban transitions. Their influence in the good practice examples to be chosen will be demonstrated, and their relevance in the ULL cities will be discussed with the local stakeholders. With this, the tools and measures would be further advanced to support the transition towards urban sustainability in cooperation with local stakeholders and citizens, while deriving operational and evidence-based knowledge about urban transformative capacity. Finally, the related recommendations could be elaborated to support the transition towards socially integrative cities.

4 OUTLOOK AND FURTHER STEPS

This report clarifies the theoretical aspects of transition towards urban sustainability and identifies the role of socially integrative cities by defining and characterising the socially integrative city, urban transition and urban transformative capacity. It provides a solid conceptual foundation for TRANS-URBAN-EU-CHINA and underpins the analytical framework for future research on the transition towards urban sustainability in China and Europe.

In Sections 2 and 3 of this report, a systematic knowledge base regarding socially integrative cities, urban transition and transformative capacity is composed in the context of current Chinese and European contexts with a thorough consideration of the tasks of all working packages. The joint knowledge base and common understanding of these concepts can make consistent project work feasible in the second project period. Nevertheless, it still needs to integrate key components of urban transformative capacity into the concept of the socially integrative city in the future and to explore appropriate approaches and tools to drive transformative knowledge forward. Thus, more research is required on the transition towards urban sustainability through socially integrative cities not only for China but also for the EU during the course of the TRANS-URBAN-EU-CHINA project.

In our future research, approaches and tools shall be developed to bring the above concepts forward. Good practices and experiences in Chinese and European urbanisation shall be analysed according to the twelve characteristics of the socially integrative city. The urban transition approaches and tools shall also take the ten components of the urban transformative capacity into consideration. In addition, the knowledge base and the transition approaches and tools shall be tested in a number of local cases in the ULLs in China. Resulting implications and experiences can be further disseminated and discussed in a large range of reference cities in Europe and in China. Moreover, a new design and planning scheme for urban transition can take the productive interplay between the top-down policy guidelines in China and the bottom-up experience in Europe into account.

The findings of this report and the upcoming work in the near future will be used as a common ground and basis for publishing an open access book about the urban transition in Europe and China, and for scientific articles. Moreover, an online compendium will contain the findings of this report.

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ANNEX



TRANS-URBAN-EU-CHINA

Transition towards urban sustainability through socially integrative cities in the EU and in China

Project Meeting Workshop

Theoretical aspects of transition towards urban sustainability and the role of socially integrative cities

Beijing

September 6, 2018

Workshop

TRANS-URBAN-EU-CHINA Project Meeting Workshop

06 September 2018, 9:00-12:00

Meeting room 2, 2nd Floor, CAUPD Red Building, Beijing, People's Republic of China

Organisers: TRANS-URBAN-EU-CHINA; CAUPD

Draft 18-8-29

TRANS-URBAN-EU-CHINA Project Meeting Workshop

Topic:

**“Theoretical aspects of transition towards urban sustainability
and the role of socially integrative cities”**

with two keynote inputs:

“Transition and transformative capacity” by Marc Wolfram, Seoul (member of the EAB)

“Urban policies in the EU and in China and the role of socially integrative cities” by Paulina Schiappa-casse, Dresden, and Jianming Cai, Beijing

Format: Two keynote presentations, discussion, conclusions for TRANS-URBAN-EU-CHINA, workshop chaired by project coordinator

Addressees: Project partners, invited guests, e.g. young researchers / students group, External Advisory Board members, TRANS-URBAN-EU-CHINA / JPI Urban Europe workshop participants

Expected number of participants: 40

Venue: Meeting room 2, second floor, CAUPD red building, Beijing (N.10 Che gong zhuang xi Rd, Haidian District)

Time: 9:00 – 12:00

Introduction

Cities are places of social innovation and engines of economic growth. They attract dynamic groups of society, provide vast opportunities of interaction, communication and exchange of knowledge, and lay the foundation for attracting large shares of research and development investment and an innovative service sector.

In this background, the Horizon 2020 project TRANS-URBAN-EU-CHINA (<http://transurbaneuchina.eu/>) is implemented to help policy makers, urban authorities, real estate developers, public service providers and citizens to create socially integrative cities in an environmentally friendly and financially viable way.

TRANS-URBAN-EU-CHINA attempts to 1) develop a systematic knowledge base on transition experiences in Europe and China in a comparative way; 2) advance and tools and measures to support transition in cooperation with local stakeholders and citizens, and test them in Living Labs located in Chinese cities; and 3) elaborate related recommendations to support transition towards socially integrative cities, discuss them with representatives of Reference Cities and a wider stakeholder community, and disseminate them through a variety of channels. At least 2 Chinese Living Labs and 60 Reference Cities from Europe and China are involved to create new insights, practices and role models in sustainable urban transitions in China and in the EU from 2018 to 2020.

TRANS-URBAN-EU-CHINA focuses on 1) community building and place-making in neighbourhoods, 2) bridging the planning implementation gap in eco- and smart cities, 3) land use planning and land management in new urban expansion and urban renewal areas, 4) transition pathways to sustainable urban planning and governance, as well as 5) Living Labs, exploitation and dissemination. Eight European and six Chinese expert organisations are involved to cooperate on socially integrative cities. Due to their important role and their national responsibilities for regional and urban planning, research and education will exert direct impact on society. The combination of partners will also provide a valuable contribution to an improved EU-China reciprocal knowledge on urbanisation processes.

On this background the workshop aims at clarifying theoretical and conceptual issues of the project, especially with regard to transition and socially integrative cities. Partners are asked to prepare their own contributions. The results of the workshop will be documented and published as D 6.6 due in March 2019.

Draft agenda

| 06 September 2018 | |
|-------------------|--|
| 09:00-09:15 | Welcome and introduction - <i>Bernhard Mueller (IOER; Coordinator of TRANS-URBAN-EU-CHINA)</i> - <i>Yuting Hou (CAUPD; Host and TRANS-URBAN-EU-CHINA Co-coordinator)</i> |
| 09:15-12:00 | Moderator: <i>Bernhard Mueller</i> |
| 09:15-10:00 | Transition and transformative capacity (Presentation and discussion) - <i>Marc Wolfram, Sungkyunkwan University (member of the EAB)</i> |
| 10:00-10:45 | Urban policies in the EU and in China and the role of socially integrative cities (Presentation and discussion) - <i>Paulina Schiappacasse, Technische Universität Dresden, and Jianming Cai, Chinese Academy of Science</i> |
| 10:45-11:30 | Discussion about transition, transformative capacity and socially integrative cities for TRANS-URBAN-EU-CHINA - <i>Partners, eventually in discussion groups</i> |
| 11:30-12:00 | Conclusions and further steps - <i>Bernhard Mueller / Participants</i> |
| 12:00-13:00 | Lunch (on self-paying basis) |