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1. Transforming human settlements
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6. Planning for an interlinked and integrated rural-urban development

Authors are responsible for the content of the short outlines and the full papers that are listed in the order of their presentations in each track.



Session 1: Rural transformations, fringe, sprawl

Madina JUNUSSOVA, University of Central Asia, Almaty, Kazakhstan

Planning economic development of city and region: strategic assumptions of the state versus local capacities

The paper aims to present immediate outcomes from the research on planning roles of the local governments in Kazakhstan. The national government pushes urbanisation by assigning new roles to certain cities. The local governments struggle to promote economic development under the pressure of growing urban-rural disparities.

Siwaporn KLINMALAI, Thammasat University, Pathumthani, Thailand

The adaptation of former gated communities in urban sprawl of Bangkok metropolitan area, Thailand

A gated community development has been developed in the Bangkok Metropolitan Area for 50 years. The physical elements have been adapted and transformed according to the residents and socio-economic situation. The categories of adaptation will reveal the relevant factors of changes.

Xiaoxiao DENG, Shanghai Tongji Urban planning & Design institute, Shanghai, China; Xiao ZHANG, Jiangsu Institution of Urban Planning and Design, Nanjing, China

Spatial evolution of rural settlements in urban fringe of Shanghai metropolitan area

The rural settlements in the Shanghai urban fringe transformed considerably in the past 30 years under the influence of urbanization, presenting characteristics such as heterogenization, gathering, communitization, etc. A comprehensive structure was established to explain it from five aspects, including driving force, interacting path, supporting facility, promotion mechanism and regulatory mechanism.

Ernst DREWES, Mariske VAN ASWEGEN, North-West University, Potchefstroom, South Africa

Rural resilience: transforming mining towns and settlements

The focus of this research is on transforming traditional mining villages as well as surrounding urban settlements into a more resilient urban conurbation. The study area focuses on a rural region in South Africa that has been transformed the past twelve years.

Prince Ike ONYEMENAM, Oluwabukola A. AYANGBILE, Ayobami POPOOLA, Bamiji M. ADELEYE, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria

Towards transforming human settlements in urban fringes of delta state, Nigeria

Spatial exclusion is a negative occurrence, universally. It implies a socio-spatial segregation of Urban-Fringe dwellers, given its major hindrance to both functional urban development and the inclusive vision of cities we need. The need towards transforming these fringe areas in Urban-Delta forms the underpinning rationale for this paper.

Ahmed SANGARE, Totem Architects, Abidjan, Ivory Coast

Deprived human settlements in Abidjan: from theory to action

The UIA-CIMES and MOST-UNESCO "Base Plan" method was designed as a light planning tool for intermediate cities that allows them to trigger immediate actions for the improvement of their daily living conditions. This paper describes the implementation of the method in Adjouffou, an illegal settlement south-east of Abidjan.

Session 2: Morphology, rehabilitation

Payap PAKDEELAO, Thammasat University, Pathumthani, Thailand; Korawan RUNGSAWANG, Silpakorn University, Bangkok, Thailand

Four decades of vertical living: a comprehensive analysis of the architectural development of the vertical housing projects by the national housing authority in Bangkok and the greater metropolitan area between 1973 and 2013

A multifaceted architectural and urban analysis of the vertical housing projects created by Thailand's National Housing Authority in the Greater Bangkok Metropolitan Area between 1973 and 2013 examines the projects' design evolutions, the factors that contributed to such changes and the relationships between the inhabitants and their residences.

Bamiji ADELEYE, Mohammed NDANA, Federal University of Technology Minna, Niger, Nigeria; Oluwabukola AYANGBILE; Ayobami POPOOLA, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria

Urban transformation: a changing phase of Minna central area

Urban centres in the world are undergoing various facets of changes; these changes are also evident in developing countries. This phenomenon is not different with the central area of Minna, Nigeria. This calls for the SDGs approach that emphasized participation and inclusive planning in the management of Minna central area.

Towards Transforming Human Settlements in Urban Fringes of Delta State, Nigeria.

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Synopsis

Spatial exclusion is a negative occurrence, universally. It implies a socio-spatial segregation of Urban-Fringe dwellers, given its major hindrance to both functional urban development and the inclusive vision of cities we need. The need towards transforming these fringe areas in Urban-Delta forms the underpinning rationale for this paper.

1. Introduction

The UNCHS and ILO, (2006b:188), asserts that urban areas in developing countries are confronted with problems of unsustainable geographical expansion patterns; ineffective urban planning, governance and financing systems; inefficient resource use; poverty, inequalities and slums, as well as inadequate delivery of basic services; including, water, sanitation and waste management. Subsequently, the weakness as well as advantage of urbanization was affirmed, as the council states that urbanization constitutes both a challenge and an opportunity to sustainable development. Extreme deprivation remains a major concern with one billion people living in urban fringes. In addition, cities continue to be the major contributor to the total greenhouse gas emissions.

Organisations like UNCHS (Habitat), ILO and World Bank, including several scholars in their recent work individually and collectively agree that these challenges, as centres for business and innovation, urban areas are also a source of growth, development and jobs. Urban densities offer opportunities for economies of scale and scope in development efforts, in particular in addressing poverty, health and education issues. In fact, the positive correlation between urbanization and development has long been recognized and, throughout history, urbanization has been, and continues to be, a source rather than simply an outcome of development (UN-Habitat 2014:1).

According to UNCHS, (1993) and UNCSD, et al., in Rio+20 (2012: 8) Governments can use urbanization as a powerful tool for transforming production capacities, income levels and living standards, especially in developing countries; considering the enormous world's gross domestic product (GDP), above 70% accounted for by the urban centres of all world economies (85%, 73%, and 55% in high-income economies, middle-income countries, and in low-income countries respectively). There is need for a change in mindset of the decision makers, away from viewing urbanization as a problem, towards viewing urbanization as a tool for sustainable development (UNCHS 1993:1). Consequently, if cities were well planned and developed, including through integrated planning and management approaches, they could promote economically, socially and environmentally sustainable societies.

It has thus, become increasingly evident that there is an urgent need for action-oriented efforts aimed at advocating and inducing the acceptance of appropriate and workable planning strategies that would facilitate the combating of the problem posed by this urbanization and dysfunctional planning resulting from an unplanned urban fringes, patterns within our cities with specific references on Asaba, Warri, and Ughelli urban areas in Delta state, Nigeria. Hence, a more programmatic and comprehensive regional approach of

"survey and plan" or "diagnosis and treatment" as expressed by Geddes (1947: 22), would facilitate the combating of these problems, and as well transform the fringe areas in Delta State.

2. Statement of Problem

Essentially, urban-fringes emerge as a result of urbanization process. With more infrastructures, facilities, utilities and services provision at the urban centres, employment opportunities and higher standard of living, more people migrate from different locations, especially rural areas, to over-crowd and congested the urban centres leading to problems of unguided expansion otherwise known as fringe area. Emphatically, the alarming rate of poverty in the surrounding rural environments, urban centres attract more migrants than they can cope with in terms of housing, employment, and urban services so much of this growth do result to scattered, uncoordinated and great pressure of population on the limited infrastructural facilities. It is thus, this dynamism that is reflected within the urban area of Delta State, which has a rapid growth of its population and consequently rapid and unplanned physical growth. This eventually flows into areas of least physical and economic resistance to the expansion.

Asaba, Ughelli and Warri urban areas as apparent examples, emerged as a result of this trend, and therefore their fringes are characterized by poor housing, inadequate infrastructure facilities, utilities and services and uncoordinated land use and management. Considering these nature, this research critically surveys these thought provoking issue with specific reference to Asaba, Warri and Ughelli. Against this background, this paper identifies the development potential of these urban fringes in determining the fringe-area tranformation policy framework process.

3. Aim and Objectives

This paper assesses the challenges inherent in human settlements in urban-fringes of Delta state, Nigeria, with the view to transforming these human settlements in Delta state by advancing a policy framework for city transformation planning procedure.

The objectives of the study are to:

- i. Examine the quality of the existing land use types
- ii. Assess the availability of public infrastructure facilities, utilities and services.
- iii. Assess the standard of housing quality.
- iv. Propose a transformation model and policy framework for the study areas.

4. The Study Area

Delta State, lies between longitudes 5⁰ 00 and 6⁰ 45 east and latitudes 5⁰ 00 and 6⁰ 30 north. The State is bounded on the North by Edo State, West by Ondo State, Anambra, and Imo States on the East and Bayelsa State on the South East. On the Southern flank is the Bight of Benin, which covers approximately 160 kilometers of the State's coastline. Generally, the State is low-lying without remarkable hills. The wide coastal belt interlaced with rivulets and streams, which Delta State has, form the Niger-Delta. Asaba, the Capital of the State, is a developing town located on the Right bank of the River Niger. It is the gateway to the east for travelers from the western part of the Country. Delta State has a tropical climate. This is marked by two distinct seasons - the dry and rainy seasons. The dry season is between November and April, while the rainy season begins in April and lasts till October.

The average annual rainfalls about 266.5cm especially in the coastal areas while the northern part, it is 190.5cm. In the state, rainfall is heaviest in July. Delta State has a high temperature ranging between 39^{oC} and 44^{oC} with an average of 30^{oC}. The population of Delta State according to the 2006 national population census (provisional figure) is put at

4,112,445, it has been projected using the exponential method to 2016, which is about 5,592,925. This figure is made up of 2,978,762 males and 2,943,163 females.



Figure 1: Map of Nigeria in the context of Delta State.
Source: Field survey 2016.



Figure 2: Map of Delta State in the context of Asaba, Warri and Ughelli Urban areas.
Source: Delta state ministry of Land and Surve, 2016.



Plate 1: Pictorial realities of the study area.
Source: Field survey 2016.

5. Literature Review

The literature highlights relevant views of existing studies, on the insight and nature of informal settlements, with which this study is concerned. Several scholars have given their expositions about the situations of the informal settlements. Collins (1994) and Haubermann et al. (2001) provide definition of spatial segregation and fringe area, the latter as a squalid, overcrowded section of a city, characterized by inferior living conditions; while the earlier was defined simply as the opposing form to integration. Similarly, Srinivas, (2005) suggests that there are essentially three defining characteristics that help us to understand squatter settlement: The Physical - having services and infrastructure below the acceptable standard. Such services are both network and social infrastructure, like water supply, sanitation, electricity, roads and drainage; schools, health centres, market places and it likes. The Social - households belong to the lower income group, working especially in informal sector enterprises, and The Legal - lack of ownership of the parcel of land on which they have built their houses with the reasons behind them being interrelated.

UN-Habitat (2003: 16) divides the urban fringe area in developing countries into two broad classes: *Slums of hope*: progressing settlements, which are characterized by new, normally self-built structures, usually illegal that are in a process of development, consolidation and improvement, and *Slums of despair*: declining neighbourhoods in which environmental conditions and domestic services are undergoing a process of degeneration. UN-Habitat (2002) describes a slum as a contiguous settlement where the inhabitants are characterized as having inadequate housing and basic services. An informal settlement found around urban fringes is often not recognized and addressed by the public authorities as an integral or equal part of the city. Some are more than fifty years old and some are land invasions just underway (Agbola & Agunbiade, 2007: and UN-Habitat, 2002).

Agbola *et al.* (2009:81) explain that the literature on informal settlements and land development has significantly grown in the last decade. Nevertheless, they agreed that, research into the economic, social, and political forces that generate and sustain the formation of informal settlements is abundant. They establish that the works of Kombe and Kreibich (1997), Durand-Lasserve (1996), Payne (1989), Rakodi *et al.* (2004), Satterthwaite *et al.* (1989), Archer (1992) and UNCHS Habitat (1996, individually, observe that because of informal settlements' inherently illegal status, squatter settlements have services and infrastructures below the acceptable level and standard.

According to UN Millennium Project, (2005) urban fringe in developing countries are usually slum, and are a group of individuals living under the same roof, lacking one or more of these conditions: "Access to improved water" - a household is considered to have access to improved drinking water if it has sufficient amount of it (20 litres per person per day) for family use, at an affordable price (less than 10% of the total household income), available to household members without being subject to extreme effort. Dwyer (1974: 29) describes urban fringes as characterized by neglect, it may not be according to local circumstances at any particular time. He further stressed that being unplanned, unpretentious and apparently chaotic, is usually either totally neglected in delineation of the image of the future.

Meanwhile, several authors refer to urban fringes as where uncontrolled building is set in without any guidance or direction by the relevant regulatory agencies. This is as result of the intra-urban mobility of houses without proper planning and policy making which adversely affect the natural standard of living quality in our urban centers. Considering these context, Dickenson (1966) asserts that informal settlements exists in areas in which there is lack of coordination between built-up areas, urban utilities access to central place services and journey to work. This problem of unplanned settlement is a two trends phenomenon, i.e. one of dispersion and centralization.

6. Research Methodology

Survey research design method was adopted, because it allows the establishment of unique characteristics of the population and the ability to develop a detailed picture and intensive knowledge of the case study. The study also addressed the performance of existing infrastructure from the perspective of the households and identified their aspirations on the public infrastructural facilities. Two main types of data – spatial and attributes were used for the study, these was obtained from both Primary and Secondary sources. Questionnaire was designed and administered as the data collection instrument to elucidate information on socio-economic characteristics, building conditions, infrastructural facilities and environmental condition of the study area.

This study adopts cross-sectional survey research design method, because it allows the establishment of unique characteristics of the population and the ability to develop a detailed picture and intensive knowledge of the study area. It was observed that the total number of buildings in Asaba, Warri and Ughelli urban fringes were 2608, 3475 and 2377 units respectively. These make a total of 8460 houses from which 10% (approximately 846) of its head of households were sampled through systematic random sampling method, and 839 questionnaires were successfully responded to.

S/No	Study Area (Locations)	No. of Building	Total building sampled (10%)
1	Asaba	2608	260
2	Warri	3475	343
3	Ughelli	2377	236
	Total	8460	839

Table 1: Sample Frame and Size

Source: *Field survey 2016.*

Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to descriptively analyze data from the questionnaires administered, and presented with percentages, while tables and photographs were used to enhance vivid illustration. A Pearson Correlation Analysis and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) techniques were adopted for analyses of the findings on the residents. This paper analyses the findings of the outcome of the investigation on infrastructure conditions based on the objectives of the study, and the development potential of the settlements in determining the integration model of the selected areas have been analysed and interpreted from various responses.

Pearson Correlation test was used to determine the relationship between regularization of informal settlement and social inclusion of informal settlement at 5% of significance level. Subsequently, survey has shown that there is strong correlation between regularization of informal settlement and social inclusion of informal settlement. The result reveals a significant and negative relationship ($r = -.5, N = 839, p < .005$). The output indicates that compliance to Land regulations was associated with social inclusion. The analyses also indicates a strong correlation between economic integration and employment opportunity in the informal settlements. The results reveals a significant and positive relationship ($r = .5, N = 839, p < .005$).

Given the outcome of the cross-tabulation of Distance to Market from Locations that indicates significance of .000 (over 95% confidence level) in the Pearson Chi-square 2-ways test of confidence level. It however shows 100% of households within Asaba, Warri and Ughelli respectively indicate that the distance to Market is far from settlement. There was indication that the distance to market, public school and public health care from these settlements are over 4km. Furthermore, there were indications that public services like motorable roads and drainage system, fire service and public water supply system were not available, as 57.1% of households make purchase of water at ₦20 (12 Cent) per 20litres, while 42.9% individually sink water borehole.

Subsequently, the survey shows difference within settlements, and amongst households' locations, this was done using the Pearson Chi-square 2-ways test of confidence level. It indicates that there was significance of .000 (over 95% confidence level). The survey indicates that 52% and 45.1% of households within Warri and Ughelli respectively, travel over 5km to access public health facility. It is about 4km distance that is covered to access public health facility as indicated by 85.1% of households in Asaba fringe-area, whereas only 14.9% of households travel less than 3km to access health facility. This indicates that more people travel above 4km to access this facility, which is situated at the city centre.

Essentially, it was deduced from the analyses that inspite of the difference between settlements on pipe borne water availability, there is no clear difference on the effect of water sources availability and distance to the available sources of water in the opinion of households of Warri and Ughelli urban-fringe, based on the stated hypothesis. While, there is clear difference on the effect of water sources availability and distance to the available sources of water in the opinion of households of Asaba fringe area.

		ANOVA				
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Availability of Public Pipeborne Water	Between Groups	.000	3	.000	.	.
	Within Groups	.000	387	.000		
	Total	.000	839			
Distance to available sources of Water	Between Groups	7.237	3	2.412	8.309	.000
	Within Groups	112.349	387	.290		
	Total	119.586	839			

(Post Hoc Tests) Multiple Comparisons

Least Significant Difference (LSD)							
Dependent Variable	(I) Location of Households	(J) Location of Households	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Distance to water source Sources of Water	1 Asaba	2 Warri	.232 [*]	.088	.009	.06	.41
		3 Ughelli	.343 [*]	.087	.000	.17	.51
	2 Warri	1 Asaba	-.232 [*]	.088	.009	-.41	-.06
		3 Ughelli	.111	.107	.303	-.10	.32
	3 Ughelli	1 Asaba	-.343 [*]	.087	.000	-.51	-.17
		2 Warri	-.111	.107	.303	-.32	.10

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Table 2: Test of Difference btw Spatial Integration & Infrastructural Facility availability

Source: Field survey, 2016.

7. Summary of Findings

Globally, spatial segregation has been considered as a negative condition, and it is understood as a socio-spatial segregation of urban dwellers. It should be considered as the opposing form to urban integration, considering its major hindrance to both functional urban development and the inclusive vision that cities are supposed to nurture for sustainable development. These problems that arise from urban fringe or informal settlement is as a result of coalescence and contiguous spread of building, as buildings springing up around unplanned area of the city, that tend to lead to a deplorable state of natural and scenic beauty of landscape.

Importantly, major problem of these human settlement is the consequence of the pattern of which they are formed, that makes government neglect these fringe area owing to their informality. There are lack of goods and services. Since urban fringes are considered to be illegal residential areas, the local authorities are not obliged to provide them with socio-economic facilities, utilities and services obtainable in statutory residential areas (Simposya, 2010).

Subsequently, residents at Warri and Ughelli urban fringes travel over 5km to access public health care, and other essential social services. Dwellers of Asaba fringe-area (85.1%) travel about 4km distance to access public health care services, and other public services like motorable roads and functional drainage system, fire service and public water supply system were not available. These point to both economic, social and spatial segregation. These outcome justifies the postulation earlier stated that informs the underpinning rationale for this paper given the situation of these three urban fringe-areas in Delta state, Nigeria, as its subject of analysis.

8. Conclusion

Generally, spatial and socio-economic segregation is obvious in the situation of these urban fringes under study, these conditions conform with the definition of spatial segregation in the work of Haubermann et al. (2001). Although, on the whole the findings show that the prospect is high for instituting a workable strategies that would ensure perspicacity and effective control of all physical and spatial problems of the fringe-areas. It is logical therefore to consequently restructure the various approaches that have resulted to the set of dynamics ascribed to the study area and it should be through a comparatively inclusive planning, good governance and administrative measures as put forward in the recommendations and policy framework. Beyond doubt, if the recommendations are taken into account the environmental problems and fringe-areas factors identified in the various settlements would be eliminated, thereby ensuring an ideal transformation of these settlements and their contiguous city centre.

9. Recommendations

It is considerable to spatially development "formally acquired land" of the urban area, but where there is desertion of the land acquired through "customary right of occupancy", it gives serious concern to planners and other stakeholders. It is therefore recommended that the entire area indiscriminately developed by individuals without basic infrastructure should be regularised and rejuvenated by government alongside other development stakeholders, in order to bring development to the affected settlements. These recommendations are put forward to advance successful transformation of Asaba, Warri and Ughelli urban fringes and their various city centres through:

- a) Physical improvement in connection with area-based plan, water supply, sanitation, streets, public spaces, drainage planning.
- b) Functional and effective housing policy that would emphasis and intervene on the physical aspects of housing conditions. Valdez, (2012: 22) opines that these would incorporate a situation of qualitative low cost housing scheme through detailed planning, projections and designs whose emphasis would include planned expansion of rural settlements that exist around urban areas.
- c) Empowering mortgage banks and other financial institutions with adequate funds and key sectors of government to provide grants for housing schemes.
- d) The fine-tuning and integration of existing regulatory instruments to allow a period of amnesty to fair defaulter, and consider a downward review of statutory charges for sustainable regularization (Onyemenam, 2015).
- e) Integration of public participation requirements into policy frameworks that require national planning improving the neighbourhood through mobilization and participatory self help efforts and public private sector partnership to initiate a scheme (Peeters, 2015).

10. Transformation Framework

Essentially, it is upon transforming the urban fringe that ensures the realisation of City Transformation. However, there are fundamental components required for physical improvement of the fringe-area for inclusion process, it include: i. Facilities provision - School, Road Network, Park, Playground, Clinic, community centre, Security, Fire service; ii. Tenure regularisation - Registration, Demarcation, Documentation; iii. Housing improvement - Construction, Housing expansion, Technical assistance; iv. Development program - Social, Economic, Educational, Health, Cultural; and v. Community participation (UNHABITAT, 2012). Strategic planning generally occurs in a cycle which is made up of four main stages:

Planning, Resource allocation, Implementation and Monitoring and review. The integrated development planning process also follows a similar cycle and logic. There is some preparatory work that needs to be done prior to the commencement of the planning process. Preparation involves the production of a transformation process plan. The programme is necessary to ensure proper management of the planning process. Essentially, it must contain the following: Institutional structures to be established for management of the process, Approach to public participation, Structures to be established for public participation, Time schedule for the planning process, Roles and responsibilities and How the process will be monitored.

Meanwhile, as part of the preparation stage, the state government, in consultation with its local councils must adopt a framework for the integration and transformation process. The framework determines procedures for coordination, consultation and alignment between the state and the local councils and therefore connects them both. The framework guides each local council in preparing its process plan (Africa, 2010).

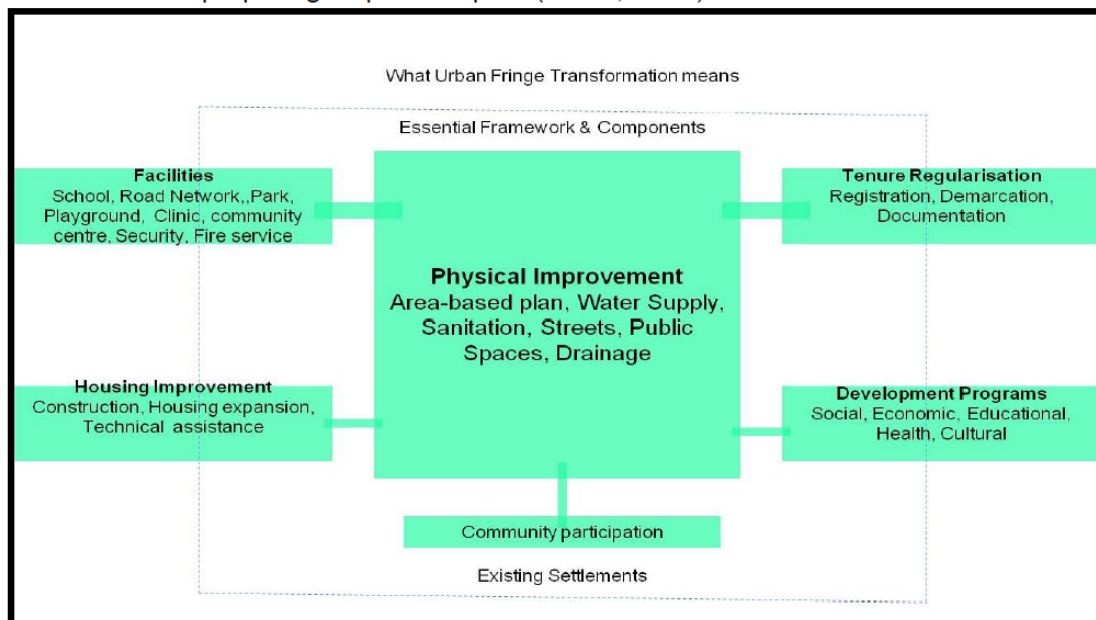


Plate 2: Participatory Urban-Fringe Transformation Model

Source: Modified from UN-HABITAT, 2012:10.

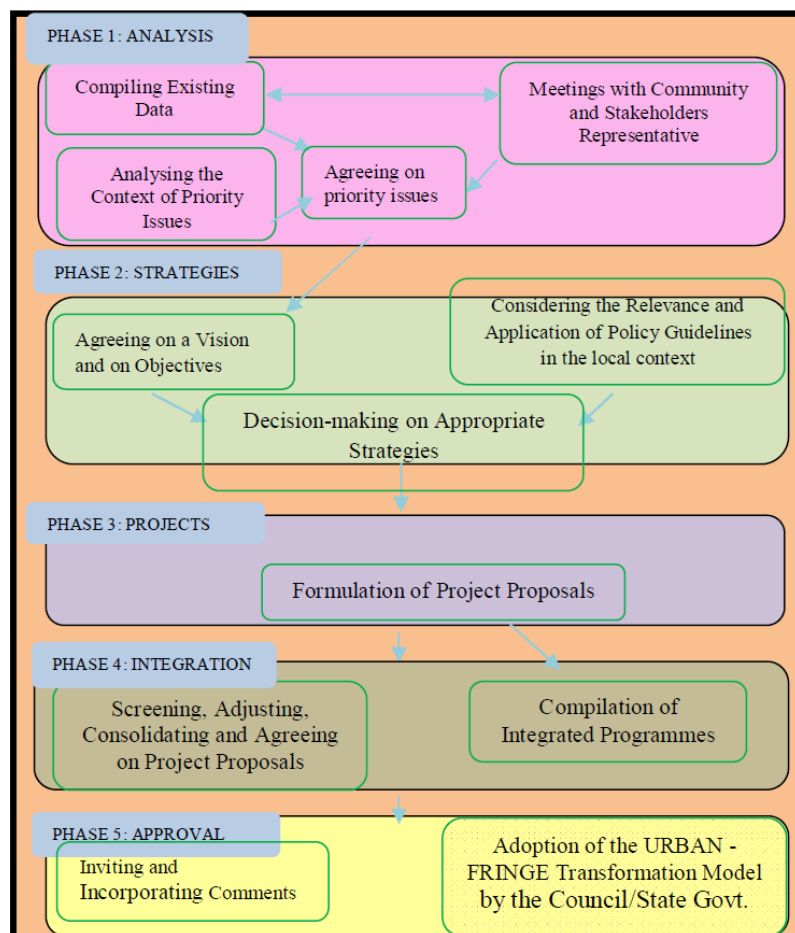


Plate 3: Overview of the Integrated and Transformation Planning Process
 Source: modified from Africa, E, et al., 2000.

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