

young cities

Developing Urban Energy Efficiency
Tehrān-Karaj

Awareness Raising and Participation for/in energy efficient urban fabric within the Young Cities research project

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Research for Sustainable Megacities of Tomorrow
Energy- and Climate-efficient Structures in Urban Growth Centers

Work package

- Analysis of Lifestyles and Energy Consumption Patterns
- Participative Planning (Stakeholder Involvement, Citizen's Participation) for the implementation of energy-efficient structures and technologies)
- Awareness Raising, communication and Education (establishing and enhancing communication on energy efficient consumption in the local community and in the urban development process)

Background for Participation in Hashtgerd New Town

- No citizens yet within the pilot project area to be planned, only little number of citizens in Hashtgerd New Town
- Little grown urban and social structures
- Little identification with the place
- No stable civil society organisations
- No formal (legally required) citizens' participation in urban planning



Survey of Inhabitants of Hashtgrd NT

- Positions on Climate Change
- Energy & Water Consumption Behaviour and Awareness
- Contentness with Hashtgerd Infrastructure

Transfer and Integration of Survey Results in Planning Strategies





Survey of Inhabitants of Hashtgerd New Town

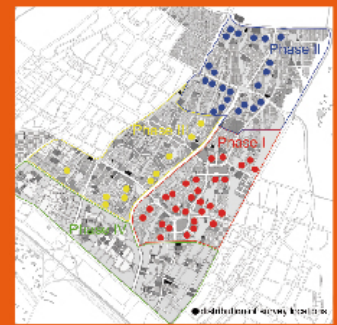
Attitudes towards Climate Change and Energy Consumption Patterns and Satisfaction with Infrastructure in Hashtgerd NT

Survey

AGE GROUP	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
< 20	5	7	12
20 - 30	13	6	19
30 - 40	9	7	16
40 - 50	4	2	6
> 50	2	5	7
total	33	27	60

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

High School Students	4
High School Graduates	18
Apprentices	1
Students	4
Bachelor / Undergraduates	9
Master Students	1
other	23

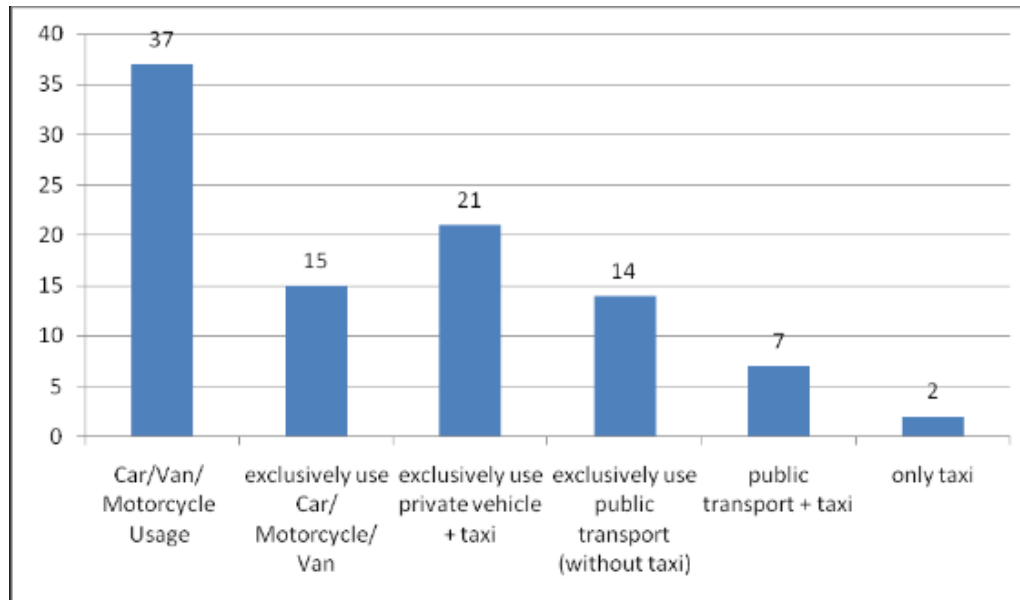
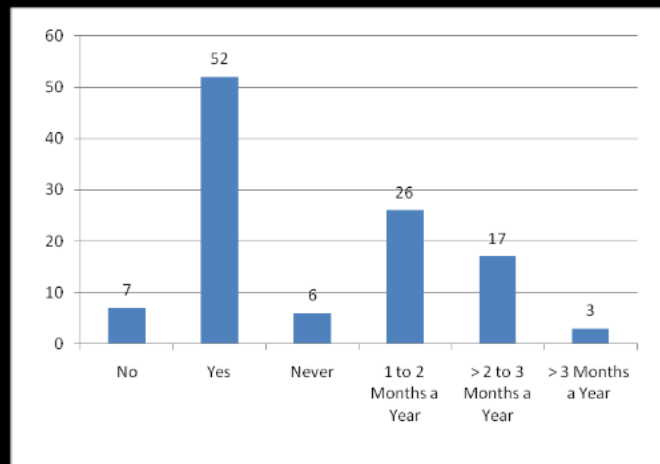


Distribution of survey locations in Hashtgerd New Town

Phase I	28
Phase II	22
Phase III	10

Surveys on energy consumption lifestyles

Figure 7: Do you have an air condition? If yes: How often do you use it?



Main conclusions of the surveys

- There is a general knowledge about climate change as well as about the anthropogenic impact on climate
- The majority of interviewees feels threatened by the consequences of climate change
- 75% of interviewees try to save water
- Energy saving is being done, but often with low-impact measures (e.g. use of energy-saving light bulbs)
- Attempts to save energy are being prevented by external conditions like lack of sufficient public transport means or low quality of building resulting in leaky outer shells of the buildings
- Energy-efficient building is a largely unknown concept and is considered to be expensive
- The shopping and recreation infrastructure of New Hashtgerd requires upgrading, people use facilities in Old Hashtgerd (requires traveling)
- Television is the most important source of information

Citizen's Exhibition

- Presents the local people's views and attitudes in the form of excerpts from interviews on posters
- spurs dialogue and promotes understanding concerning the selected issue
- Links participative elements with aesthetic components
- Adaptation to Iranian/Islamic context

Wandern und Wiederkommen

Magdeburger Rückkehrgeschichten



Die Berger
Geboren in Witten, in Magdeburg aufgewachsen, 1995 nach Weimar zum Studium des Bauingenieurwesens gegangen, 2001 nach Frankfurt/Main gezogen. Seit 2004 in Magdeburg Unternehmensentwicklung über Konzepte beschäftigt als Bauingenieur im Außenbüro für Projektsuche einer Internetfirma, 27 Jahre alt, ein Sohn, 1 1/2 Jahre.



Heimat
Heimat bedeutet für mich, dass ich mich nicht nur auf das Wochenende beschränken muss, die Freunde wieder zu sehen oder die Kontakte aufrecht zu erhalten. Oder dass ich meine Schwester und meine Mutter jederzeit besuchen kann – ganz einfach, ich bin einfach, gerne hier, gerne bei der Familie und gerne bei den Freunden. Und das hat sich auch über die Jahre nicht geändert. Nur bin ich jetzt anders geworden durch den Kleinen und es hat sich insofern etwas geändert, dass mein Freund auf Montage ist. Seitdem ich wieder zurück bin, ist er quasi weg und wir sind doch nur am Wochenende zusammen. Aber man kann sich das nicht aussuchen.

Beziehung zu Magdeburg
Ich bin in Magdeburg aufgewachsen und kenne mich hier aus. Es ist so meistens so, wenn man irgendwo aufwächst, dass man halt die schönen Ecken ganz besonders gut kennt. Woher vieleicht die anderen sagen: Ach, Magdeburg ist so hässlich. Die Meinung bin ich nicht. Es gibt viele schöne Orte, zu denen ich gerne gehe, das Sportplatzgebiet ist groß. Ja, auch bei den Lebenswirklichkeiten gibt es viel zu sehen.

Gründe für den Wegzug
Das ging eigentlich '95 los. Da habe ich Abitur gemacht und bin dann nach Weimar zum Studium gegangen. Und nach dem Studium habe ich gleich Arbeit in Frankfurt am Main bekommen.

Soziale Kontakte
Ich sag mal so, es gab Zeilen, da bin ich dann öfter mal von Frankfurt nach Magdeburg gefahren, manchmal aber nur das, vier Mal im Jahr. Während des Studiums war ich noch recht häufig hier. Aber die Strecke ist doch recht weit und wenn man kein langes Wochenende hat, dann lohnt sich das nicht wirklich. Die Freunde in Frankfurt sind auch meist Zugangehörige aus Thüringen und Umgebung.

Rückkehr nach Magdeburg
Dass es jetzt so schnell gegangen ist, das hängt damit zusammen, dass ich schwanger geworden bin und für die Schwangerschaft hierher zurückgefahren bin – erstmal. Ich hatte im Januar erstmal wieder mit der Arbeit in Frankfurt angefangen und kamme dann glücklicherweise wechseln. Seit zwei Wochen arbeite ich nun in Hannover und kann jeden Tag fahren und bei meiner Familie sein. Am glücklichsten darüber ist mein Sohn. Die Familie meines Freundes wohnt auch in der Nähe von Magdeburg und da war das einfach ein guter Anreiz, um wieder zurückzukommen und Unterstützung von allen Seiten zu haben.

Was kann Magdeburg tun?
Das Grundproblem ist die Arbeitsplätze fehlen. So ist es nun mal, ich meine, Sachsen-Anhalt gehört ja zu den familienfreundlichen Ländern. Das ist auf jeden Fall ein ganz großes Plus. Wenn genug Arbeit da wäre, würden wieder mehr hierher ziehen und ich wäre wahrscheinlich erst gar nicht aus Magdeburg weggegangen. Ich würde gerne auf Dauer hier bleiben, das hängt aber von der Arbeit ab. Vielleicht finde ich ja auch irgendwann etwas hier in der Gegend. Früher ist es schwierig, hier überhaupt etwas zu finden, was einigermassen sicher ist, und zweitens fehlt meist die öffentliche Besatzung.

Magdeburg heute
Beruflich gesehen ist sehr viel passiert. Magdeburg hat sich vorhin entwickelt, auf jeden Fall. In Bezug auf Arbeit, wenn ich an meine Freunde denke, die hier leben, haben die meisten Arbeit, fühlen sich wohl in Magdeburg und sind zu bleiben. Für mich persönlich ist die Arbeit momentan erstmal der wichtigste Grundstein für unsere kleine Familie und deshalb nehme ich jeden Tag den Weg nach Hannover auf mich. Magdeburg möchte ich jedoch nicht missen und deshalb gibt es auch keine örtliche Veränderung bei uns. Die Stimmung hier ist angenehm, ich kenne viele, die sagen: Ach Magdeburger, solche stinken Köpfe, aber ich fühle mich wohl.







www.wandern-und-wiederkommen.de

Team und Koordinators
Angelo Jahn
Fachs: 0391 3171111


Hubs:
Ordnung Leuten
Glocke Gestaltung
Ben Weber

Getriebel durch:
Bauingenieurwesen
Unternehmensentwicklung

READY TO MOVE ... ?!

TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT SOLUTIONS



THERE SHOULD BE A CONNECTION FOR MMTS TRAINS.



There should be a connection for MMTS trains.
 "Generally I use a car to get around. ... If we take MMTS, for example, there should be connection to that. If I want to go from here, then the closest station is 'jamia osmania'. How do I go there? Take a bus or taxi? Again, I will take a car only and go there."

"It is because of the traffic conditions... Earlier, my office was in Basheerbagh. That is about 12 kilometers from here. So traveling 12 kilometers used to take me about 40 minutes in the morning and then coming back another 45 to 50 minutes in the evening, though it is just 12 kilometers. Anywhere else, maybe you could go in 15 to 20 minutes, but here – it is because of the traffic conditions. ... Basically, the road condition is not good. If the road condition was better and of course if people had more civic sense..."

There is no coordination between the different departments. "... So when you talk about traffic, there are three, four departments. One is railways, one is the road transport, the other is the telephone department, and the other is the government municipal. ... For example, if they lay new roads, after a few days, you see one telephone person coming and digging up the new road, because he wants to lay something else. That confusion you can see all over the city, everywhere digging is going on. So there is no coordination. At first you lay the cables, and then you do the road work."

A MAJOR PROBLEM STUDENTS ARE FACING IS THE HEAVY TRAFFIC.



"A major problem students are facing is the heavy traffic. The major problem that we face nowadays when we come to school in the morning times and when we leave school is the heavy traffic and heavy vehicles like lorries. The students come from different places. If they leave the school at 5 o'clock, until 6 or even 6:30 they will be standing in the bus stops. By the time children reach home, they have been outside the house for almost 12 hours. That should be controlled first."

"There should be a timing difference between the schools. If, for example our students are leaving this school at 5 o'clock, there should be some other school that ends half an hour earlier or half an hour later, so that all the traffic will not come together at a time. It should be the same way with the offices. By that, traffic can be controlled to some extent."

"The crowded buses are dangerous for the students... The buses are crowded and children will be hanging on the foot-boards. Nowadays we are seeing many students are involved in accidents, because, as they are hanging on the steps of the busses, suddenly some bus or even a lorry is coming and hitting them."

... therefore the number of buses should be increased. As soon as the buses get crowded, they will be stopping wherever they want, to let people off, so everyone will be late at the offices or at school. Even the school children will be late. Because the bus is overcrowded, the ticket issuer has to collect money, so this happens. If there are more buses, this problem won't arise."




Citizen's Exhibition in Hashtgerd New Town

- Adaptation to Iranian context:
 - no portraits
 - no personal information
 - structure by topic
 - two languages
- Opening of the Citizens' Exhibition at the inauguration of the New Quality Building in Hashtgerd New Town

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Developing Urban Energy Efficiency
Tehrān-Karaj



Saving energy

مصرف انرژی در خانه و خانه داری

„What for? What good does it do if I tape down all the windows, stuff the gap between floor and door with a rug, turn down the radiators, if the entire is losing energy because of the bad quality of the structure and the material lacking quality (e.g. outer walls are not insulated) (...)“

Female, 28

که چی بشه؟ چه فایده ای دارد. من پنجره اه را بندم. درز بین در و کف را با پارچه بگیرم. بخاری را کم کنم. اما به خاطر کیفیت بد ساخت این همه انرژی از درز در و دیوار هدربرود.

خانم - ۲۸ ساله

„In our family, everyone's addicted to black tea. But I don't turn on the stove just to make tea. Instead I steep it in the fireplace.“

Female, 48

در خانواده ما همگی به خوردن جای زیاد عادت داریم ولی در زمستان برای تهیه چای، از بخاری به جای اجاق و یا سماور استفاده می کنیم.

خانم - ۴۸ ساله

„I recently bought electronic devices that are intended to be part of the dowry for my daughter; all of them had the energy sticker A on it.“

Male, 51

من که به نازکی برای دخترم چیزیه خریدم. سعی کردم تمام وسایلم کم مصرف باشند و برچسب انرژی A داشته باشند.

آقا - ۵۱ ساله

„There are only two of us at home and we don't need a lot of energy. When the government decides to cut back or to stop giving out energy subsidies, we will think about means of saving energy.“

Male, 71

من و خانم تنها زندگی می کنیم و به هر حال انرژی زیادی مصرف نمی کنیم. شاید اگر دولت یارانه انرژی را بردارد. درباره اش صرفه جویی در مصرف انرژی فکری کنیم.

آقا - ۷۱ ساله



جمهوری اسلامی ایران
وزارت مسکن و شهرسازی

nexus
Institute for Cooperation Management
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The New Towns
Development Corporation



Federal Ministry of
Education
and Research

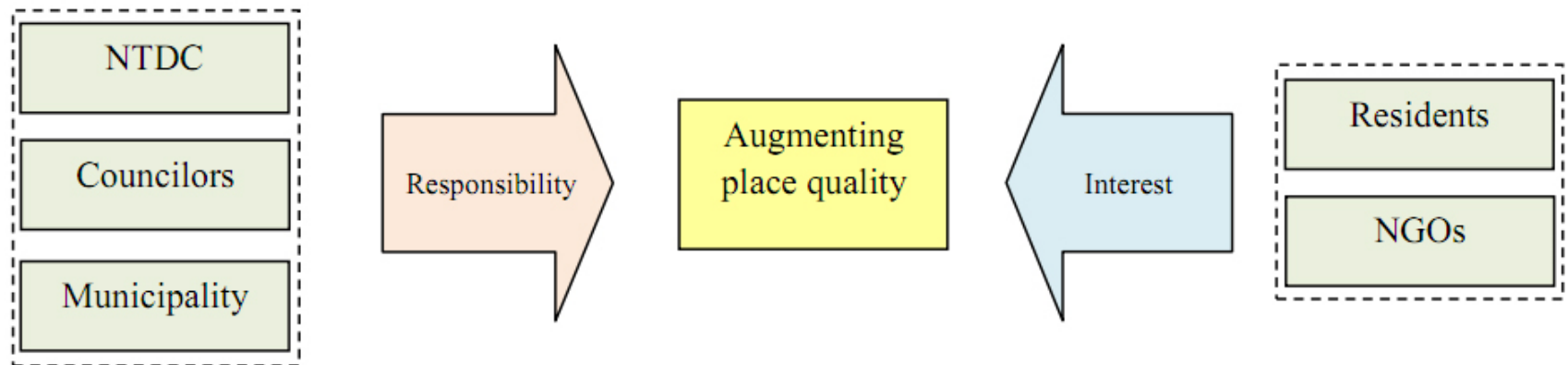
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From the Citizen's Exhibition to Further Participation

Actor Analysis of Hashtgerd New Town

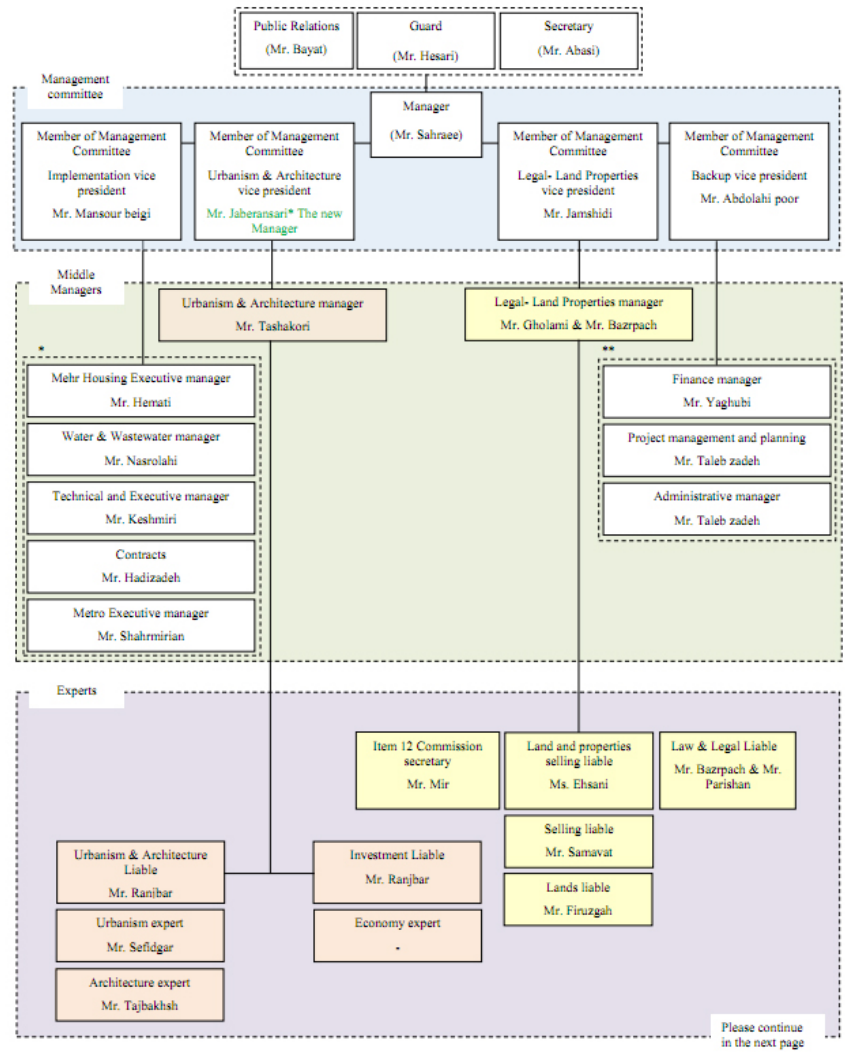
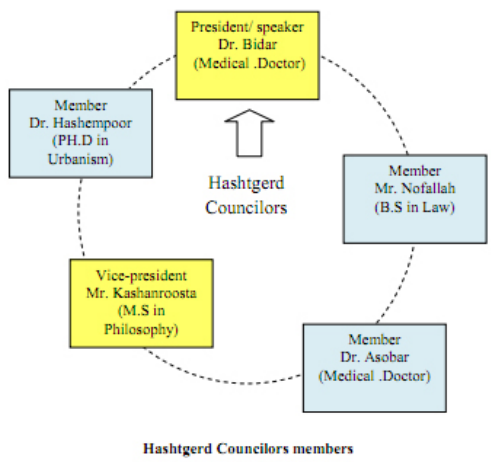
Research questions

- 1) Who are the actual and potential actors in the Hashtgerd Planning and Development process?
- 2) To what extent are these actors influential throughout this process?
- 3) What are their strengths and weaknesses as a result of legal frameworks?
- 4) How are they connected to one another (are there any parallel tasks or conflicts within the web of actors' responsibilities)?



Actor Analysis of Hashtgerd New Town

- Hashtgerd NTDC
- Hashtgerd Islamic Councilors
- Hashtgerd Mayor's Young Consultants
- Hamrahan Andisheh Farda Institute (NGO)
- Residents



Actor Analysis

From the Citizen's Exhibition to Further Participation

Focus Group Discussions in Hashtgerd New Town

- Intensive small group discussions (6-10 people)
- Simple participative instrument, that could not be perceived as “too dangerous”
- Aims: discuss problems regarding traffic and transport in Hashtgerd New Town and collect suggestions and solutions from the citizens
- Development of a concept and search for partners in Hashtgerd New Town (interest on the side of the Young Mayors Consultants, Vice Mayor)

Planning Cells (Citizen's Juries in Hashtgerd New Town)

- Finally no permission from the Iranian partners
- Alternatively, we carried out many qualitative expert interviews were carried out in order to assess housing and transport concepts developed in the project

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Developing Urban Energy Efficiency Tehrān-Karaj

Preparation		Accomplishment			Analysis and Summary	
Month 1-3		Month 4-5			Month 6-8	
Drafting of the Programme and gathering of the Material and appropriate Experts		PC 1	PC 3	PC 5	First Analysis and Drafting of the First Citizens' Report	Drafting of the Final Citizens' Report Handing Over of the Citizens' Report to the Principal
Recruitment of Participants	Dispatching of Invitations	PC 2	PC 4	PC 6		

20 min	10 min	45 min	10 min	5
Expert Input	Questions	Discussions in small working groups	Presentation	

Structure of the working group

Weighing



Time	1. Day Subject 1	2. Day Subject 2	3. Day Subject 3	4. Day Reflection
09.00 – 10.30	Working unit 1 Welcome of the participants and introduction	Working unit 5: Topic 4	Working unit 9: Topic 8	Working unit 13: Summary of results
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee Break	Coffee Break	Coffee Break	Coffee Break
11.00 – 12.30	Working unit 2: Topic 1	Working unit 6: Topic 5	Working unit 10: Topic 9	Working unit 14: Summary of results
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
13.30 – 15.00	Working unit 3: Topic 2	Working unit 7: Topic 6	Working unit 11 Topic 10	Working unit 15: Final Discussion and Adoption of Recommendations
15.00 – 15.30	Coffee Break	Coffee Break	Coffee Break	Coffee Break
15.30 – 17.00	Working unit 4: Topic 3	Working unit 8: Topic 7	Working unit 12 Hearing of Politicians	Working unit 16: Soiree



nexus

LOCAL ACTION AND PARTICIPATION

**Local Action and Participation
Lessons Learned from Participatory Projects
and Action Research in Future Megacities**

Ulrike Schinkel/Sabine Schröder/Angela Jain (Editors)

 Future
Megacities
Book Series
Future Megacities
Vol. 4

jovis



Publication

Publication: Citizens' Participation in Urban Planning and Development in Iran

I Chapter One: Participatory Framework

By: Hossein Imani Jajarmi, Zahed Shafiei, Jahanshar Pakzad

II Chapter Two: Participative Methods and Instruments

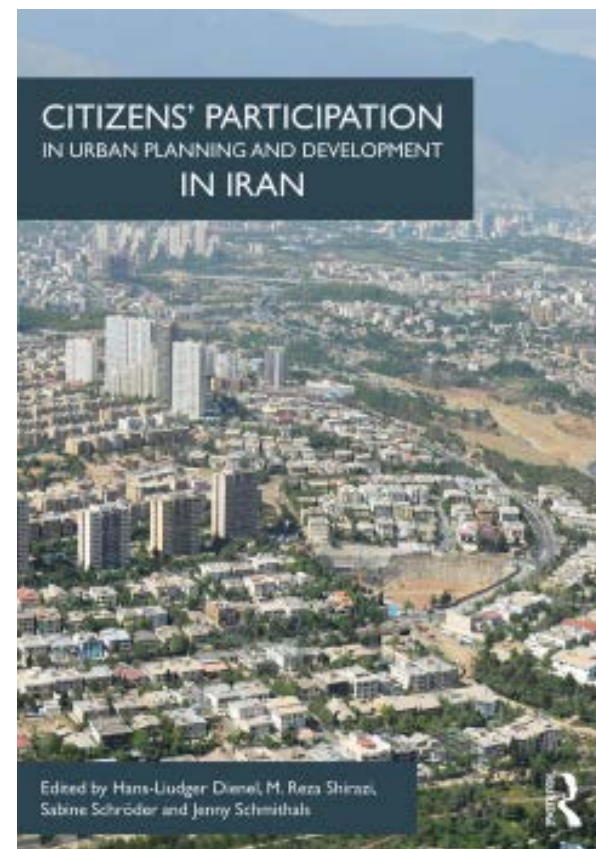
By: Zahed Shafiei, Reza Shirazi, Somaiyeh Falahat, Parviz Piran, Mahfarid Mansoorian, Jenny Schmithals, Sabine Schröder, Mohsen Makki, Mahkam Safaei-Shahverdi

III Chapter Three: Perspectives of Different Stakeholders

By: Hamid Majedi, Zahra Sadat, Saeideh Zarabadi, Maryam Kohansal, Kaveh Fouladi Nasab, Ghazaleh Jasbi,

IV Chapter Four: Local Case Studies

By: Nasser Barakpou, Marjan Sharafi, Maryam Kohansal, Kaveh Fouladi Nasab, Arman Fathejalali, Mojtaba Rafieian



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Conclusions

- Originally planned activities had to be adapted to the situation several times, not all original concepts could be implemented
- High level of formalisation for processes in Iran and low interest in participation made implementation of participative processes difficult
- Participation is highly dependant on the support of the project partners in Germany as well as in Iran, as well as on the project structure

Questions

- What are the main constraints for participation?
- Which strategies are there to implement participation in countries with high reglementation/little citizens' participation?

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Developing Urban Energy Efficiency Tehran-Karaj

Four Ph-D Dissertations on Citizen's Participation in Urban Planning in Iran

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Planning as a Social Activity
The Role of Urban Planning Institutions in Urban Development Process in Iran and Germany
Team: Nexus Institute for Cooperation Management and Interdisciplinary Research GmbH / Center for Technology and Society
Dimension: Awareness Raising
Supervisor: Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Elke Pahl-Weber / Prof. Dr. Hans-Ludger Diemel
Researcher: Maryam Kohansal Nodehi (kohansal@tu-berlin.de)

Structuring Social Partnership in Urban Regeneration towards a Public-Social-Private Partnership Model for Urban regeneration
Team: Nexus Institute for Cooperation Management and Interdisciplinary Research GmbH / Center for Technology and Society
Dimension: Awareness Raising
Supervisor: Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Elke Pahl-Weber / Prof. Dr. Hans-Ludger Diemel
Researcher: Kaveh Fouladinasab (fouladnasab@tu-berlin.de)

Transformation in Public Participation in Urban Planning Processes by Taking into Account Socio-Structural Contexts
A Comparative Study of Planned and Self-Organized Areas in Iran and Germany
Team: Nexus Institute for Cooperation Management and Interdisciplinary Research GmbH / Center for Technology and Society
Dimension: Awareness Raising
Supervisor: Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Elke Pahl-Weber / Prof. Dr. Hans-Ludger Diemel
Researcher: Kaveh Fouladinasab (fouladnasab@tu-berlin.de)

Introduction

"Planning as a Social Activity" is intended to inform current debate concerning the future of planning professional, and consider the apparent loss of ethical, political and public faith in planners as deliverers of public value. Informed by analysis of the challenges the profession and the wider system faces, the research is designed to serve as a point of stimulus for the planning debate and offer positive ideas about future development.

The idea of a cross-contextual comparison between the thoughts and behaviors of planners and planning institutions in Iran and Germany as samples of developing and developed countries contribute basic reasons of research on this topic.

Aim and Objectives

- To express the necessary skills for planners within expected roles
- To suggest how the current system of planning can support the planners' emerging and expected roles and meet the planning deficits
- To offer positive ideas about future development of the planning profession

Research Questions

- Which political, ethical and social dilemmas face Iranian and German planners as they try to be effective?
- What is the gap between the regulatory and legal framework planners work from, and the wider context they must operate within?
- What are the present and expected roles of Iranian and German planners/planning institutions in urban development process?
- What are the impediments towards planners' planning institutions to accept and play this role?

Research Methodology

The research will benefit from qualitative and quantitative methods in different stages.

Review of professional ethics may be a good means to stimulate and steer the desired change in minds of urban planners.

Significant desk research, expert interviews, case studies in areas of Iran and Germany facing very different planning challenges are among considered qualitative methods for data gathering.

Using professional software such as "Atlas.ti" for qualitative data analysis.

February 2014

Supervisors: Prof. Elke Pahl-Weber, Prof. Hans-Ludger Diemel
Researcher: Mahfarid Mansoorian (mf.mansoorian@tu-berlin.de)

Problem setting

2. Moving towards social partnership

2.1. Public-Private Partnership (PPP)

- is a cooperation between public and private sectors aiming at implementing public projects which the government cannot afford to finance;
- which the strategy is based on maintaining public needs through financial initiatives of the projects;
- failed for different reasons basically because:
 - the emphasis of the partnership on property-led solutions for the range of urban problems and social needs;
 - lack of social orientation for public projects.

2.2. Public-Social-Private Partnership (PSP)

- is an extension of PPP aiming at a social goal and for the function of social objectives;
- is a partnership in which the idea of partnership is associated with a focus on the social needs; can be a partnership which involves the social sector in the process of urban regeneration.

3. Research questions

3.1. What organizational and institutional arrangements in urban regeneration process are needed to bring the social sector into robust partnership with public and private sectors?

3.2. Which measures should be taken to empower the social sector and citizens to be able to play their role in partnership?

1. Problem Area

The urban regeneration dilemma is too big to be dealt with merely public and private sectors and their resources. The social sector (i.e. the organizations and institutions as well as individual citizens) is missing in the process of policy making, management, investment and projects implementation in urban regeneration process. The trajectory of many of regeneration projects in the partnership of private and public sectors is not necessarily aimed at social needs.

1. Main Problem

Lack of presence of social sector in the process of urban regeneration.

1. Problem Area

The urban regeneration dilemma is too big to be dealt with merely public and private sectors and their resources. The social sector (i.e. the organizations and institutions as well as individual citizens) is missing in the process of policy making, management, investment and projects implementation in urban regeneration process. The trajectory of many of regeneration projects in the partnership of private and public sectors is not necessarily aimed at social needs.

1. Main Problem

Lack of presence of social sector in the process of urban regeneration.

Abstract

This research seeks to analyze the transformation in public participation in urban planning processes with special focus on different socio-structural contexts by using a comparative study between planned and self-organized areas in Iran, Tehran, due to its dynamic urban life and its historically opened arms to embrace the rural migrants with different socio-cultural backgrounds and in Germany, Berlin, because of being pioneer in practicing participatory approaches in urban planning process and because of its diverse socio-structural urban context facing challenges especially after unification.

Research Questions

- What are the socio-structural differences between planned and self-organized areas?
- How these differences can make a transformation in definition and realization of public participation in urban planning process?
- What are the criteria which should be considered in defining a planning framework in order to increase the efficiency of public participation in Iran and Germany?

Research Methodology

The research will benefit from qualitative and quantitative methods in different stages.

- A desk review of all available literature will be done.
- The results of this desk review will provide a conceptual framework for primary case study research.
- Using a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods, the fieldwork will be carry out in 2nd stage.
- The 3rd stage will be dedicated to qualitative and quantitative data analysis and the comparison studies.

February 2014

Public Participation in Planning and Design of Urban Mega-Projects, The Case of Tehran, Iran

Young Cities Project

Planning and design of Urban Mega-Projects in the developing countries have largely been criticized in the past due to top-down planning frameworks and lack of participation of the targeted beneficiaries which have led to misplaced interventions conflicting to the needs of people. To address, poor implementations of many urban development initiatives and strategies, have culminated to problems soon after their conclusion. These failures have led to numerous authors and researchers advocating for a new paradigm shift focusing on participatory approaches in planning and design strategies.

Aim: Addressing to establish a model for robust public participation (PP) for planning and design of Urban Mega-Projects (UMPs). Develop a generalizable approach that could be broadly applied elsewhere, especially a model for Iranian context.

Process:

- Diagnostic study
- Field case studies
- Personal background study
- UMPs case studies
- Deliberate application
- Comparative study

Public Participation

Public participation is based on the belief that those who are affected by a decision have a right to be involved in the decision-making process. Public participation in the process by which an organization consults with interested or affected individuals, organizations, and governmental entities before making a decision. Public participation in free voluntary communication and collaboration problems solving with the goal of achieving better and more acceptable decisions. (IAP2, 2007)

Urban Mega-Project

There are different opinions about how large a megaproject is. "... large-scale government investments in physical capital facilities - megaprojects, we believe them - to revitalize cities and stimulate their economic growth." (Abshati & Lubinski, 2007)

Structure:

Ph.D. Project will organize into six chapters:

Chapter 1: Introduction, Research Methodology and Questions
Overview, introduce the topic, explain the rationale, research methodology and questions.

Chapter 2: Theoretical Study, Best Practices
Theoretical issues of PP in planning and design of UMPs. Best practices in the world like cases in Berlin, Germany.

Chapter 3: Practical and Background Study, Review Case Studies
Background on PP and UMPs, Problems and problems of public participation, Understanding of field studies background, For instance North Regeneration Project one of UMPs that has been constructed largely in recent years (Fig. 1)

Chapter 4: Main Case Studies: Background and Understanding
Interview cases case studies and provide necessary background material. The main case studies will identify after review the case studies options in previous chapter.

Chapter 5: Main Case Studies: Planning and Design Processes, Analysis, Addressing Research Questions
Process of decision making, influence of political, societal and economic situation, top-down and bottom-up systems and all related aspects of role in main case studies. Analyze these case studies, will be based on process review, user survey and field study.

Chapter 6: Conclusions and Implications of Findings, A Model
Draw some basic conclusions. Consider the implications of findings for the future of planning and design processes of UMPs. Develop a generalizable approach that could be broadly applied elsewhere especially a model for Iranian context.

The Young Cities project as a case study for study PP in UMPs

The Young Cities Project in applied research focuses research project aiming at addressing challenges and attempts for a sustainable, socially-just development of New Cities in the field and contributing to a significant SDG outcomes. This initiative is designed to explore the opportunities that the rapid urbanization and growth present for the Iranian and German urban systems for the two-time metropolitan areas in Baghdad-New Cities 30 km west of the City of Tehran. (Project Files)

February 2014

Professor Dr. Hans-Ludger Diemel
Ph.D. Student: Hovideh Amini

Urban Planning & Design
Urban Design & Architecture



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Developing Urban Energy Efficiency Tehrān-Karaj

4 Years of regular workshops on
Stakeholder Involvement in Iran
(ca. 40 presentations)

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Past Presentations

December 7th, 2010

Discussion: **What does Participation mean in Iran?**
Heike Walk: **Integrated Water Resource Management in Isfahan**
Jenny Schmithals: **Potentials of Participation in the Young Cities Project Hashtgerd NT**

January 28th, 2011

Ghazaleh S.H. Jaibi: **Iranian Municipalities as Key Facilitators for Climate Protection and Energy Efficient Urban Fabric: The Case of Hashtgerd New Town**
Tonka Mosavat: **Participatory Urban Rehabilitation – The Role of CSOs in Tehran**

February 15th, 2011

Akinori Shinoto: **Deliberative Citizens Forums in Japan**
Mahla Mirmoghataee: **Urban form and energy consumption- the case study of Hashtgerd New Town**

April 8th, 2011

Marzieh Torabi and Vahid Mirar: **Improvement of Neighborhood's "Patoogh"**

June 7th, 2011

Hoda Nabavi: **Neighbourhood Identity Structures in Tehran**

August 22nd, 2011

Faruz Farschad: **Choosing Efficient Participatory Methods Concerning Cultural Differences Case Study: Young Cities Project**
Ehsan Akbar: **Communication in Social & Economic Context**

September 26th, 2011

Kaveh Fouladi Nasab: **Critical Factors to be Considered in Participatory Projects Based on Reviewing Some Participatory Experiences in Iran**
Maryam Kohansal: **The Role of Planners in Making Urban Plans More Interactive**

November 29th, 2011

Arman Fatehjalali: **A Review of Participatory Urban Planning Projects in Iran**

February 17th, 2012

Thamy Pogrebniachi: **Participatory Policy-Making in Brazil**

August 14th, 2012

Sabine Schröder, Jenny Schmithals and Nadia Poor Rahimi: **Awareness Raising and Participation within the Young Cities Research Project**

September 17th, 2012

Hans Lüdger Dienel: **Road Space as Urban Commons – How the Social Construction of Public Space Shapes Institutions and Governance Structures (and Vice Versa?)**
Neda Ghazizadeh: **Investigating Satisfaction in the Different Layouts of Residential Open Space**



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Discussion Group Stakeholder Involvement in Iran

Within the framework of the German-Iranian research project "Young Cities – Developing Energy-Efficient Urban Fabric in the Tehran-Karaj Region" the nexus Institute for Cooperation Management and Interdisciplinary Research in Berlin investigates the possibility of involving stakeholders in urban planning processes in Iran.

Therefore, the nexus Institute established the discussion group "Stakeholder Involvement in Iran" in order to create a space for presenting participative methods and approaches in Iran and discussing participation among German and Iranian researchers.

The discussion group meets every two month at the nexus Institute in Berlin.

The next meeting will take place on November 20th, 10 am at the nexus Institute in Berlin. New participants are very welcome!



Sabine Schröder

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Management and
Interdisciplinary Research

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Young Cities Project
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Fon +49.30.314-299 00
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info@youngcities.org
www.youngcities.org

Publication:
Citizens' Participation in Urban Planning and Development in Iran – Challenges and Opportunities

Out of this discussion group a book on "Citizens' Participation in Urban Planning and Development in Iran – Challenges and Opportunities" will be published, which will consist of articles of discussion group members and further renowned Iranian researchers. The book will examine the participatory framework in Iran, local case studies, perspectives of different stakeholders on participation and participative instruments and methods applied in Iran.

The book will be published in 2013.

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Developing Urban Energy Efficiency
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Two Iranian-German
Teachers Conferences on
Energy Consumption Awareness



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Spin-Off: Programme
Participatory Urban Regeneration
Tehran-Cairo-Istanbul-Berlin

Open Lecture

within
PARTICIPATORY URBAN REGENERATION
Programme

DAAD Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst
German Academic Exchange Service

Contact:
info@pur.tu-berlin.de
Tel.: ++49-30-314 75660
Fax: ++49-30-314 26917
www.pur.tu-berlin.de (will be available soon)

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Lecture 1:

Impossibility of Social and Urban Participation in Technical and Scientific Sense in Iran and its Vital Role in the Country's Future

by Dr. Parviz Piran, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran

Lecture 2:

Empowering the Marginalized Majority: Perceptions of Informal Areas in Post-Revolutionary Egypt

by Dr. Khaled Abdelhalim, American University Cairo

July 4th, at 17:00

Room Nr. 606

Hardenbergstr. 16-18

10623 Berlin



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Thank you for your attention!