Cities are engines of socio-economic growth and development. In facilitating this growth, cities have been notorious for delivering inequality, spatially accentuating the socio-economic differences in people across income groups, places, and cultures. Perhaps, more challenging, and subtle but starkly disappointing has been that cities have been efficient machines in ejecting approximately 70 per cent of our greenhouse gas emissions on this planet. This is much worrisome in a context in which over half of humanity (of which the figure is projected to hit 68 per cent by 2050) lives in urban areas. The onslaught of climate change is meeting our biggest urbanization wave and drive in human civilization, as millions of people continue to migrate into cities in the hope of a better life irrespective of the reality that many of our cities are already showing cracks and gaps in respect of their ability to act on climate change and impacts.

While cities models based on densities offer agglomeration of scale benefits, in the event when climate change catastrophes hit dressed as water shortages, floods, heatwaves, cold waves, pandemics/epidemics, fires and droughts, most cities reveal signs and signatures of lack of readiness in action for climate change, hazards and disasters. This calls into question the relevance and competitiveness of space, human settlements and built environment strategic, operational, and tactical designs, models, plans, policies, and frameworks in solving such challenges and problems.

While, it has been acknowledged that climate change is posing serious threat to cities and regions, it is also sobering to realise that opportunities to innovate in a changing world of climate also exist. It is therefore encouraging to realise that opportunities for widespread and transformational adaptation and climate-resilient development exist, although these opportunities and innovation moments have not yet been fully harnessed. Exploring climate change and cities from both sides may suggest that cities and regions are seating on the podium of climate threats and hotspots as well as climate solutions. The need to adapt and adjust to climate change and built resilient cities may suggest that we need to adapt, innovate, re-imagine, re-envision, and re-create how our cities were designed, built, grow, and develop for better sustainability and resilience. In this regard, climate change and resilient cities and communities seems to be a befitting title to focus on that can contribute towards our shared future through better understanding and action in tackling our common challenges. The need to prepare, (re)develop and (re-orient) practitioners, academics and practitioners who are better prepared, enabled and incentivized to act on climate change and resilient cities and
communities becomes a compelling call for the planning profession and generation of our times.

Given the afore-mentioned background SACPLAN is making a special call for manuscripts from academics, scientists, and practitioners across the world in climate change and resilient cities research/projects to address the subject of climate change justice, sustainable, inclusive, and integrated human settlements, and any other spatial consideration for a Special Journal Issue titled: *Climate change and resilient cities* in the following thematic areas.

i. Planning for relevance, continuity, and resilience in a changing world.
ii. Housing; food security and the fundamental/basic human rights in climate changing times.
iii. Climate change, pandemic, and hazard readiness for disasters e.g., KwaZulu Natal Floods, Province of the Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga, Limpopo 2022 floods in South Africa as recent examples.
iv. Climate change, flooding, infrastructure damage, disruptions, and livelihoods.
v. Climate change, disasters, hazards, and action for vulnerable communities.
vi. Hazards, Disasters Pandemics and Planning in Cities and Regions.
vii. Health, demographics, planning and development.
viii. COVID 19, planning and the built environment.
ix. COVID 19, public spaces and continuity.
x. Planning practice, theory, and disasters.
xi. Climate change, loss and damage and policy planning.

xii. Planning institutions, governance frameworks and climate change.
xiii. Climate change and informal settlements.
xiv. Climate change, urbanization, and consequences.
xv. Climate change, coastal cities, costal infrastructure, and planning.
xvi. Climate change, space modelling, prediction, and projections.
xvii. Climate change, decision support systems (DSS) and disaster management plans/strategies.
xviii. Climate change, planning curriculum, diversity, and inclusivity.
xix. Climate change, planning identities, territorial (dis)continuities, and planning literacies.
x. Climate change, space, gender, equity, and inclusion.
xxi. Climate change, communication, disaster management and planning.
xxii. Nature based solutions to climate change in cities and regions.
xxiii. Smart cities, technology, innovation, and climate change.
xxiv. Heatwaves, drought, fires, and floods in city/regional planning.
x xv. Climate change adaptation plans and strategies.
x xvi. Reforming planning practices and integrated development planning.
x xvii. Climate change, disasters, and district development planning models.
x xviii. Climate change, local economic development, community participation and development
xxix. Theoretical issues in the climate change, cities, and regions in changing times.
xxx. Any other related and cognate themes on climate change and cities are most welcome.

We are hereby inviting both scholarly articles as well as review articles (papers that have a strong practical implementation aspect) on the mentioned topics.
Provisional timelines for writing:

Submission deadline: Draft papers: 30 July 2022

Papers under review: Aug- Sept
Comments send to authors: Sept – October
Author revisions of peer-reviewed papers: October 2022 (two weeks)

Special issue published: December 2022
Journal Contact details: http://journals.ufs.ac.za/index.php/trp/about/contact

More information on the journal and guidelines on the formatting of papers can be found in the journal or http://journals.ufs.ac.za/index.php/trp/index

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