



GOVERNING, PLANNING AND MANAGING THE CITY IN AN UNCERTAIN WORLD

COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES ON EVERYDAY PRACTICES

17th N-AERUS Conference, 17-19 November 2016



SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION



Swedish International
Centre for Local Democracy

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School of Public Administration, University of Gothenburg, Sweden

Address: Sprängkullsgatan 19 see: http://n-aerus.net/wp/?page_id=362_spa.gu.se/

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PROGRAM

Day 1, Thursday 17th November 2016

9.00 – 13.00 Registration open

11.00 – 12.00 Inauguration. Plenary Session I

12.00 – 13.00 Lunch

13.00 – 15.00 Session 1

15.00 – 15.30 Coffee break

15.30 – 17.00 Session 2

17.00 – 17.30 Plenary Session II: reporting Day 1

Day 2, Friday 18th November 2016

9.00 – 10.30 Plenary Session III: Keynote speakers.

10.30 – 10.45 Coffee break

10.45 – 12.15 Session 3

12.15 – 13.15 Lunch

13.15 – 15.15 Session 4

15.15 – 15.45 Coffee break

15.45 – 17.15 Session 5

17.15 – 17.45 Plenary Session IV: reporting Day 2 and closing

19.00 Conference dinner (at own expense) at Amazing Thai Address: Vasagatan 43

Day 3, Saturday 19th November 2016

09.00 – 12.00 N-Aerus annual meeting open to all participants (Room: B009)

12.00 – 15.00 Study visit to Gothenburg's urban suburbs

The food during the conference will be served in the conference entrance hall and is provided by *Kvinnocenter i Bergsjön*. The center is an international meeting place in the suburb of Bergsjön in Gothenburg. It is a nonprofit organisation for women, regardless of age, nationality, religious or political affiliation. Since its foundation in 1988, the center has grown and the number of members is constantly increasing. 20 countries are now represented. For further information, visit <http://kvinnocenterbergsjon.se/>

Coffee and tea are served during the breaks in connection with the session rooms. Fruit will be available throughout the conference and is provided by *Resursrestaurangen* (RR), which is a nonprofit organisation aiming to raise awareness about food waste to contribute to its lowering. By working with all kinds of food waste partners (producers, wholesalers, supermarkets, etc.), they collect food which would be thrown away even though perfectly consumable, prepare it and serve it at different events. Discussing the origin of this food and showing how it is easy to "upcycle" it raises much interest and exciting reactions. RR holds workshops on different topics such as methods to preserve food (eg lactic fermentation). They try as much as possible to minimise their environmental impact by using CO₂-neutral transportation and biodegradable materials. More than anything else, they want to create room for inspiration, creativity, exchange of ideas and knowledge while cooking saved food and eating it. For further information, visit <https://www.facebook.com/resursrestaurangen/>

DETAILED PROGRAM (preliminary)

When			Where
DAY 1	Thursday		
9.00 – 13.00	Registration open		Lobby
10.30 – 11.00	Inauguration		Dragonen
11.00 – 12.00	Plenary Session I: Keynote speaker	Anja Karlsson Franck, 'The City as a Borders Scape'. School of Global Studies, University of Gothenburg, Sweden Chair: Henrietta Palmer	Dragonen
12.00 - 13.00	Lunch		Outside Dragonen
13.00 – 15.00	Session 1		
1a	Everyday practices in planning the city	Chair: Michael Oloko & Javier Martínez	B009
-	<i>Urban Planning Translation: Colonial Urban Planning Systems Versus Post Colonial Reality</i> , Dr. Wolfgang Scholz, Technical University of Dortmund, Faculty of Spatial Planning, Germany		
-	<i>Is The UK's Development Cooperation Midwifing Fragmented and Top-Bottom Urban Governance? Critical Perspectives on DFID Urban Interventions in Nigeria</i> , Aliyu Barau, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Bayero University, Kano, Nigeria		
-	<i>Scalogram and centrality analyses as tools for regional planning: the case of Southwestern portion of Batangas province, Philippines</i> , Edgar M. Reyes. Faculty of Spatial Planning, TU Dortmund & University of the Philippines Los Banos		
-	<i>The Ice Cream, The Tuna and The Chair: Monuments in southern urban space and the desire for recognition and economic positioning</i> , Alejandra Espinosa, Amsterdam School for Cultural Analysis, The Netherlands.		
1b	Building the city from below: informal economy		A012
Chair: Petra Adolfsson & María José Zapata			
-	<i>Towards a conceptualization of 'mobile urbanism' through the mukhero practice</i> . Paola Piscitelli. University Iuav of Venice, Italy.		
-	<i>Exploring social, spatial and political drivers of the informal economy in a divided city: Karachi, Pakistan</i> . Najia Zaidi. Cardiff University, UK.		
-	<i>Housing as a capital for securing livelihood of the urban poor; Reflections from Mumbai and Dhaka</i> . Md. Ashiq Ur Rahman. Urban and Rural Planning Discipline, Khulna University, Bangladesh		
-	<i>Creating new urbanism in Africa – urban-to-rural migration in Angola and Mozambique</i> , Cristina Udelsmann Rodrigues. Nordic Africa Institute		
15.00 – 15.30	Coffee		Session rooms
15.30 – 17.00	Session 2		
2a	Building the city from below: citizen participation		B009
Chair: Håkan Magnusson & Björn Möller			
-	<i>Degree of citizen participation in participatory local governance: A case of Pune</i> . Kavina Patel and Sejal Patel, Faculty of Planning, Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology University, Ahmedabad, India		
-	<i>Attempts at Participatory Governance in Urban Management in Kampala City, Uganda</i> , Pamela MBabazi, Uganda National Council of Science & Technology.		
-	<i>Our city, Our Development, Our Plan Campaign, Mumbai: Citizen's Campaign for a Participatory Development Plan</i> . Maggie Paul, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India.		
2b	Mobility, segregation and integration	Chair: Ester Barinaga & Henrietta Palmer	A012
-	<i>International mobility and resources in a metropolitan context: Central Americans trajectories in Mexico City</i> . Laurent Faret, CESSMA – Université Paris Diderot		
-	<i>100 % uncertain. How urban planning in Germany is challenged by providing accommodation for refugees</i> . Katrin Gliemann, TU Dortmund University, Faculty of Spatial Planning, Department International Planning Studies, Germany.		
-	<i>A Right to the 'World-Class City'? Processes of spatial exclusion of Romanian Roma migrants in Stockholm</i> . Josh Levy and Ilda Lindell, Department of Human Geography, Stockholm University, Sweden.		

2c Building the city from below: infrastructures and critical services			A010
Chair: Cecilia Cabrera & Mariano Scheinsohn			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Urban inequality in a fragile global city. The case of Jakarta.</i> Marie Thynell. School of Global Studies. University of Gothenburg, Sweden. - <i>The emerging geographies of waste governance in the privatization milieu. Of NIMBY and progressive city dynamics in Amritsar city, India.</i> Kiran Sandhu, School of Urban and Regional Planning, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, India. - <i>System-D in Bujumbura. The resourcefulness of users in daily practices of urban water provision,</i> Anaïs De Keijser Technical University Darmstadt - <i>Where the skip used to be. Informal settlements, the city, and waste management in Kisumu, Kenya.</i> Michael Oloko, Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University, Kenya, Jaan-Henrik Kain, Chalmers University of Technology, Patrik Zapata & María José Zapata Campos, University of Gothenburg. 			
17.00 – 17.30	Plenary session II	Reporting day 1	Dragonen
Day 2 Friday			
09.00 – 10.30	Plenary Session III Keynote speakers	Diana Mitlin, University of Manchester and International Institute for Environment and Development ‘ <i>Building cities from the bottom-up. Old challenges; new options</i> ’ Abdou Maliq Simone, Goldsmiths College, University of London ‘ <i>The Infrastructures of the Many</i> ’ Chair: Javier Martinez	Dragonen
10.30 – 10.45	Coffee		Session rooms
10.45 – 12.15	Session 3		
3a Building the city from below: grassroots movements			A012
Chair: Enrico Michelutti & Alexandra Linden			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Building the city from below in the South: Understanding co-production in Kampala (Uganda).</i> Gilbert Siame, U. of Zambia and U. of Cape Town. - <i>Tres experiencias de exclusión y resistencia. Estrategias comparadas en Senegal, España y Argentina.</i> Eva Álvarez de Andrés, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Cecilia Cabrera Universidad de Buenos Aires, Harry Smith, Heriot-Watt University Edinburgh, UK. - <i>A critical starting point for cities: Data that is inclusive.</i> Smruti Srinivas Jukur, Praveen Yadav, Maria Lobo, Sheela Patel. Society for the promotion of area resource centers, Mumbai, India. 			
3b Everyday practices in planning environmental sustainability			B009
Chair: Wolfgang Scholz & Patrik Zapata			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>An integrated inter-disciplinary approach to well-being, air quality management and city development in Nairobi,</i> Johan Boman, Department of chemistry and molecular biology, Marie Thynell, School of Global studies, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden - <i>Strategic Master Plan of the City of São Paulo (brazil) and the decentralised energy management.</i> F.M.A. Collaço, R.B.C. Cruz, K.R.C.C. Marins and C. Bermann, University of Sao Paulo. - <i>Critical and dynamic tools to evaluate how urban water services are (co)produced, managed and governed. Comparing three Ethiopian case studies.</i> J-F Pinet, C Dobre, L Moretto, M Ranzato, Fac. of Architecture of the Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium. 			
12.15 – 13.15	Lunch		Outside Dragonen
13.15 - 15.15	Session 4		
4a Everyday practices meet best practices in housing planning			B009
Chair: Luisa Moretto & Enrico Michelutti			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Two cases of "Best Practices", two different results. A comparative analysis of two social housing projects in Argentina.</i> Mariano Scheinsohn. University of Buenos Aires. - <i>Interrogating innovative practices in city planning and management: alternative approaches to housing and habitat in Medellin.</i> H Smith, Heriot-Watt University, Soledad Garcia Ferrari, Helena Rivera, University of Edinburgh. - <i>The production of space and urban regulation tools in Buenos Aires. A comparative analysis from everyday practices.</i> Cecilia Cabrera – Mariano Scheinsohn. University of Buenos Aires. - <i>Assumed qualities of compact cities: Divergences between the Global North and the Global South in the research discourse.</i> Jaan-Henrik Kain, Jenny Stenberg, Marco Adelfio, Liane Thuvander, Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden, Michael Oloko, JOOUST University, Kenya 			

4b Building the city from below: bodies and everyday practices of security, livelihood and morality Chair: Petra Adolfsson & Marie Thynell **A012**

- *The Ideals and Realities of Urbanization: The Ghettoization and Abjection of Sex Workers in the Mumbai Industrial Agglomeration.* Rajat Shubhro Mukherjee, University of Nottingham
- *Unboxing the urban sociability and the political common sense in Colombia. A geographical ethnography for peace building in a deeply divided society.* Luis Berneth Peña, Universidad Externado of Colombia.
- *Disjunctive infrastructures and fractured subjectivities in Maputo's periphery.* Ilda Lindell, Dpmt of Human Geography, Stockholm University.
- *Infrastructural 'Backup Cultures': Everyday predictions and the future of African Cities.* Eric Trovalla, Ulrika Trovalla, NAI, Uppsala, Sweden.

15.15 – 15.45 Coffee **Session rooms**

15.45 – 17.15 Session 5

5a Building the city from below: grassroots movements **B009**
Chair: Harry Smith & María José Zapata

- *Insurgent urbanism in a colonial town.* Heidi Moksnes, Department of Social Anthropology, Stockholm University, Sweden.
- *Trapped in another field: Mission drift when expanding a social initiative into a new city.* Ester Barinaga, Copenhagen Business School. Denmark.
- *Urban commons in the neoliberal global order: commoning as counteraction.* Henrietta Palmer Chalmers Technological University, Gothenburg, Solano da Silva, BITS-Pilani, K K Birla Goa Campus, Iain Low, University of Cape Town.

5b Everyday practices in planning transportation and bottom-up practices **A012**
Chair: Marie Thynell & Michael Oloko

- *Everyday practices and policies in Nairobi's public transport.* Nadine Appelhans, TU Dortmund University
- *Understanding transport exclusion in the Global South: The case of cycling in Kisumu, Kenya* Walter Alando, Technische Universität Dortmund, Faculty of Spatial Planning, Department of Transport Planning
- *System of urban public open spaces: a proposal for Tambauzinho, Expedicionários and Miramar sector in the city of João Pessoa, Paraíba, Brazil.* Ramos Tabosa, Ribeiro da Silveira, Dutra Silva, Alexandre da Silva. Federal University of Paraíba. Federal University of Alagoas.

17.15 – 17.45 Plenary session IV Reporting day 2 **Dragonen**

Conference dinner 19.00 (not included in the fee)

Day 3 Saturday

09.00 – 12.00	N-Aerus annual meeting opened to all participants	B009
12.00 – 15.00	Study visit to Gothenburg's urban suburbs. Meeting point: School of Public Administration	Main entrance

Abstracts 17th N-AERUS conference

17-19 November 2016, School of Public Administration, University of Gothenburg, Sweden

Thursday Nov 17th

Room B009

13.00-15.00

Session 1a : Everyday practices in planning the city

Chair: Michael Oloko & Javier Martínez

URBAN PLANNING TRANSLATION: COLONIAL URBAN PLANNING SYSTEMS VERSUS POST COLONIAL REALITY

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ABSTRACT

In Sub-Saharan Africa urbanization is progressing at a rate unprecedented in human history. In most countries, the state is not in a position to apply a responsive legal framework and to mobilize adequate resources to guide urbanization. A major obstacle are the outdated legal framework, its institutional set-up and the inappropriate planning concepts inherited from colonial governments which often contradict post-colonial policies and are unsuitable to respond to rapid urban growth.

The paper will present results of a joint research analysing empirically factors on space standards and land use in prevalent types of formally planned and informal settlements in Dar es Salaam as well as the stakeholders involved in planning decision. To understand the current urbanisation there is the need to understand its history: The paper will analyse the historical development of urban planning, its legislation and the physical outcomes as settlement pattern on the ground.

In Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, now informal settlements cover more than 70% of the city areas because the statutory system cannot provide sufficient building land and settlers have to find plots on the informal land market. It shows the need for a new approach to statutory planning in order to guide urban development effectively, to create more functional settlements, to assist the urban poor to access affordable plots with basic services. Or with other words, there is a need to rethink urban planning for a weak institutional environment and develop an idea and a model for urbanization Africa under poverty.

KEY WORDS

informal urban development, planning standards, Tanzania

IS THE UK'S DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION MIDWIFING FRAGMENTED AND TOP-BOTTOM URBAN GOVERNANCE? CRITICAL PERSPECTIVES ON DFID URBAN INTERVENTIONS IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT:

In June 2015, the European Development Days - the Europe's biggest development cooperation forum – observed that sustainable urbanisation is at the core of social and economic development in the global south. For more than half of a century, European development agencies have been intervening in various sectors of urban development in the south. Indeed, there is a need for a more comprehensive, innovative, and inclusive partnerships in the urban millennium. This paper takes a critical look at the DFID's interventions in urban areas of northern Nigeria. It identifies fragmentations and top-bottom dimensions in the DFID interventions and implications of that on local urban

governance. The paper reveals that the DFID interventions in urban governance and infrastructure development are fragmented and lack focus on existing challenges associated with rapid urbanisation in Nigeria. It also finds that DFID interventions do not prioritise urbanisation as it becomes evident that none of its current 43 active projects in Nigeria is specifically designed to address urbanisation and its challenges. Thus, it is highly recommended that the DFID should review its interventions in Nigeria by focussing on urbanisation. One message that comes out clearly from this paper is that the contributions of the developed countries in improving cities and their dwellers in the south deserve to be appreciated. However, the countries of the North and their institutions that serve as vehicles for delivering such development partnerships should not be dictating and determining the experts and organisations to deliver the projects and programmes. Local people, local governments, and representatives of development partners should undertake needs assessments and identify priorities for southern interventions cities and municipalities.

KEY WORDS

Sustainable Urbanisation, Colonialism, Path dependency; Institutions; Public Participation, Development

SCALOGRAM AND CENTRALITY ANALYSES AS TOOLS FOR REGIONAL PLANNING: THE CASE OF SOUTHWESTERN PORTION OF BATANGAS PROVINCE, PHILIPPINES

Edgar M. Reyes, Jr¹

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ABSTRACT

The research explored the local economic activities of the municipalities of Bauan, Mabini, Tingloy and San Pascual in the province of Batangas, Philippines. The analyses serve as possible bases for improving the local economic development planning fostering a healthy competition through livelihoods complementation. Tingloy serves as a rural (island) municipality providing raw materials (fisheries resources and ecotourism) that were economically linked with the mainland municipalities of Mabini, Bauan and San Pascual. Competitive economic activities in the mainland municipalities further limit the positive development of Tingloy island municipality. Thus, upon the assessment of the economic drivers of all the municipalities done through centrality and scalogram analyses, the complementation of economic activities to promote inclusive development was recommended. As such, the grassroots assessment of local livelihoods viewed to a larger network of municipalities can provide inclusive local development through regional planning. Local and regional planning and policy formulation to show a road map for inclusive development of municipalities can be further explored to address the widening regional disparity among the municipalities. Supplemented by retooling of planning professionals to start local and think globally in addressing prevailing issues on local economic activities.

KEY WORDS

Scalogram Analysis, Livelihoods Complementation, Regional Planning, Inclusive Development

THE ICE CREAM, THE TUNA AND THE CHAIR

Monuments in southern urban space and the desire for recognition and economic positioning

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ABSTRACT (Max. 300 words):

A *monument* suspends the quotidian activity, it is a reminder of the past and also a projection towards the future, in that sense, it is supposed to be the physical artifact that survives living bodies and replaces short temporality (Hui, 2009, p.21-22), a work of art that have achieved an eminence that elevates them beyond their historical context (Assmann, 2009). Apart of being a reminder of the past, as a material manifestation, monuments express also the relation between the State and the space, the citizens and the space. This paper analyzes the construction of monuments and its significance in Ecuadorian urban space. Taking as a case study three monuments located in two Ecuadorian cities I analyze a) the process of local monuments planning and production, b) the relation between monuments and the urban space, and their role in identity formation. The methodology of study comprises: a) interviews with local authorities and people related to the construction of the monuments and the management of public spaces; b) analysis of secondary sources such as newspaper articles related to the monuments; c) field observation (which took place in December 2015 and January 2016); and d) theoretical review. The analysis reveals the following: First, the production of monuments uncovers different feelings of the authorities in relation with the sense of belonging and its origins, and at the end, what they reflect is a persistence of a conception of identity that is a reflection of the *enlightment subject* (Hall, 1996). Second, monuments function as objects that create and reinforce a multi-faceted identity that interacts with different temporalities. Third, monuments are perceived as part of economic/cultural strategies; rather than being primarily expressions of identity they represent mainly what the authorities think will work as a marketing instrument to attract tourists and trade.

KEY WORDS

Ecuadorian Monuments; Identity; City branding, Urban Space

Thursday Nov 17th

13.00-15.00

Session 1b: Building the city from below: informal economy

Chair: Petra Adolfsson & María José Zapata

Room A012

TOWARDS A CONCEPTUALIZATION OF 'MOBILE URBANISM' THROUGH THE *MUKHERO* PRACTICE

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ABSTRACT:

This paper investigates the relationship between mobility and urban space in Sub-Saharan Africa through the lens of the *mukhero* practice, name given to the informal trades which span Mozambican borders. Born as a traditional survival practice, the *mukhero* is today well-blended with global logics and has a relevant, as underestimated role in shaping spaces and urbanity. *Mukheristas* (i.e. the people doing the *mukhero*) deploy movement as a livelihood strategy to carve out space in the everyday life of the city, in so connecting heterogeneous spaces and networks across transnational distances and translocal geographies.

The paper reports the findings of a multi-situated ethnographic exploration on the tracks of *mukheristas* between Johannesburg and Maputo, with the aim of unveiling the socio-spatial agency

implicit in the practice and its epistemological relevance for conceptualizing the notion of ‘mobile urbanism’. Meant as the urbanity constituted by movement and mobile practices, ‘mobile urbanism’ is proposed here as a heuristic device to unfold important processes pertaining contemporary urban life, as well as possible policy research avenues to govern them.

KEY WORDS

Mobility; Cross-border Traders; African Urbanity; Informality; Agency

EXPLORING SOCIAL, SPATIAL AND POLITICAL DRIVERS OF THE INFORMAL ECONOMY IN A DIVIDED CITY: KARACHI, PAKISTAN

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Abstract

Informality has become integral to the dynamics of urbanization under neo-liberal policies in cities of the global South (Roy, 2009). Given the widespread acceptance of neo-liberal policies in the global South and the state’s incapacity and absence to ensure the just distribution of resources brings informality to centre stage of the broader politics of access to resources (employment, housing opportunities, etc.). Due to the industrial and political revolution of the eighteenth century mark the abstraction of space with the emphasis on the exchange value of spatial and monetary practice giving preference to the use value. This transition marked a fundamental re-orientation of the value of space. Cities used to be of intrinsic worth for their ‘use value’, representing the oeuvre or ‘work of art’ of city life – the benefits of urban living which accrued to all citizens. With the commodification of urban land, use value has been transformed into a monetised ‘exchange value’, which supplants social values in urban living, and dispossesses those who cannot afford the ‘exchange value’ of space (Harvey 2008; Smith 2008).

The economic sector biased policies towards the urban poor make informality as the prime mode to acquire resources and survive in the thriving market economy. Urban informality does not only associate with the activities of the poor, or a particular status of labour, or marginality. Rather it is organised logic under the paradigm of neo-liberal policies in which formal authorities of the state withdraw/deregulate their powers (resources) in favour of powerful non-state actors to benefit personally or politically, creating a vacuum of formal powers. This broader politics around control over opportunities and resources brings multiple, formal and informal powers in the contest, which the poor has to negotiate to survive. Power struggles over the control of resources, including land, often lead to power contestation, political conflicts, violence and socio-spatial segregation by identity-based (social, political and religious) groupings in the city. The current discourse on informality primarily explains this process of spatial separation and division as largely related to housing and land. However, the implications of such divisions around power dynamics on the production of informal trading spaces remain an underexplored field in the literature. Studying the impacts of such divisions on informal trading spaces is vital because any exclusion would limit the ability of the poor to engage in employment activity. This paper aims to investigate this research void in the context of cities of the global south by taking the case of Karachi, Pakistan.

Keywords:

Informal trading spaces, Contestation, Power Struggle, Socio-spatial segregation, Identity-based groupings

HOUSING AS A CAPITAL FOR SECURING LIVELIHOOD OF THE URBAN POOR; REFLECTIONS FROM MUMBAI AND DHAKA

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ABSTRACT:

This paper is the reflection of the author, he learned from the infrastructure development project and its impact on the pavement dweller of Mumbai and the ongoing thirst of livelihood opportunities of the slum dwellers living in Dhaka city, Bangladesh. The paper is based on the findings of the field work conducted by the author and his team, while he was doing his MSc in Urban Development Planning in Development Planning Unit of University College London and this paper is also based on the findings of the PhD research of the author and his subsequent recent visit in Karail slum of Dhaka city, Bangladesh. Analysing the resettlement project of Mumbai, this paper identifies that there is a symbiotic relationship between housing and livelihood opportunity and any type of planned intervention affects such relationship. Understanding this grounded reality, this paper attempts to draw a theoretical illustration of such relationship and diagnoses the scenario of Karail slum of Dhaka city. The main argument the author poses is that, while the urban poor are involved in informal economy, the planned/formal intervention affects their livelihood opportunity in terms of their asset adaptations. This paper also argues that the interrelation of housing and urban poverty relies on the livelihood opportunity, considering the potentials of housing as a unit of production and self-actualisation rather than as a unit of consumption. This paper portrays that, in Bangladesh, the diversified use of labour, home based enterprise and accommodating the urban labour are the significant contributions of housing as capital in the micro level survival strategy of the urban poor. In addition, the location of urban poor settlements provides the opportunity to develop symbiotic relationship between the urban poor and the rest of the city dwellers (i.e. positive externalities like door to door services at lower prices, etc.). This symbiotic relation is the triggering force of employment opportunity and economic growth in the low income metropolitan cities of Bangladesh. Considering this context, this paper put forward the debate that, whether the formalisation is essential or not, and if essential, then how.

KEY WORDS:

Community; Network; Livelihood; Asset; Informality; Housing; Mumbai; Dhaka

CREATING NEW URBANISM IN AFRICA – URBAN-TO-RURAL MIGRATION IN ANGOLA AND MOZAMBIQUE

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ABSTRACT

African mobility is an important aspect of urbanisation patterns and conditions (Potts, 2010; Simone, 2011). While the outstanding urbanisation and the growth of main cities is a central concern today, in many contemporary African cases, new dynamics involving both the private and government enterprises in the rural areas gradually attract, voluntarily and involuntarily, urban dwellers and rural migrants to new forms of settlement (Agergaard, Fold, & Gough, 2009; D. F. Bryceson, 2011; D. Bryceson & MacKinnon, 2012; Dobler, 2009). Through migration, the new residents of these new towns become not just mere demographic figures producing urban growth but, more importantly, act as active creators of new urbanism. The paper aims at identifying and discussing the features of these trends in African contexts, particularly in a setting of economic crisis and new opportunities beyond the major cities in Angola and Mozambique. It focuses on new opportunities in agriculture, extractive industries, border trade or tourism projects that concur to the creation of new towns and cities or the expansion of smaller agglomerates. Based on data collected in both countries, the analysis aims to provide insight on the role and agency of urban dwellers in creating these new types of urbanism. It questions the importance attributed to 'pull factors' on urbanisation analysis and stresses the key role of the migrants and settlers. Moreover, it brings to the discussion questions about the main issues this type of urbanism raises regarding planning, governing and management of cities and towns.

DEGREE OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN PARTICIPATORY LOCAL GOVERNANCE: A CASE OF PUNE

SUB THEME: BUILDING THE CITY FROM BELOW

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ABSTRACT

Participatory local governance and its effectiveness for different social groups forms the core of our research. Post Washington Consensus in late 1980s many countries have simultaneously implemented economic liberalization and political decentralization reforms. Countries, including India, have mandated participatory local governance through national statutes but effectiveness at the local level has been arguably inadequate. Our research focuses on the national, state and local level mandates for participatory local governance and their implications for different social groups in the case of Pune city in India. We show that the State government mandates have been reduced from the National mandates and the State mandates have been further reduced in the practice of local government. As a consequence, 'invited spaces' for participation or negotiation with the state have either been captured by elite social groups or politicians and thereby have become closed spaces for citizens. In response the middle class elite have mobilized to form negotiating spaces locally termed as 'Parisar Samitis' through which they succeed in negotiating their socio-economic needs with the local government, quite often at the cost of the poor. The poor, on the other hand, resort to clientelist practices through elected representatives or claim spaces through social mobilization but meet with limited success. The acclaimed participatory budgeting of Pune has been ineffective in including all social groups. Although, citizens of Pune have been relatively active in participating in local governance through claimed or negotiated spaces, institutionalized and permanent invited spaces are required to ensure effective participation of all social groups.

KEY WORDS

participatory local governance, participatory budgeting, urban poor, invited spaces, claimed spaces, negotiated spaces

ATTEMPTS AT PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE IN URBAN MANAGEMENT IN KAMPALA CITY, UGANDA

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ABSTRACT

This paper tries to question the participatory dimension of urban governance in Kampala capital city, which is Uganda's largest metropolitan area. Based on literature review and key informant interviews of selected stakeholders in two participatory projects for urban services in Kampala, the paper compares different impacts of participation amongst the middle-class communities of Nakasero with those in the slums of Kikoni in the city. Preliminary results demonstrate that changing citizen-government

relationships have led to the empowerment of the middle-class and upper-class residents of the city who harness the potential of this new “invited space” to expand their claims on the city and political space. On the contrary, the poor end up losing as the NGOs that are contracted to deliver services, act more as agents of the state, rather than representatives of the poor. The paper’s main argument is that direct community participation empowers influential community members and small private enterprises while at the same time consolidating a form of “governing beyond the state” that promotes a managerial vision of participation and leads to double standards of participation and arguably, citizenship.

KEY WORDS

Participatory Governance, Urban Management

हमारा शहर, हमारा विकास, हमारा नियोजि अभियाि, मुम्बई OUR CITY, OUR DEVELOPMENT, OUR PLAN CAMPAIGN, MUMBAI): CITIZEN’S CAMPAIGN FOR A PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Maggie Paul¹

¹ Maggie Paul is a research scholar at Tata Institute of Social Sciences – having just completed her dissertation titled “Political Subjectivity, Slums and Urbanization in Mumbai: A Problematization of Methodological Assumptions”. She is also a Dalai Lama Fellow (2014-16 cohort). Profile of her slum-based project could be visited here:

<http://www.dalailamafellows.org/fellow/maggie-paul/> . Present abstract submitted under the broader conference theme of ‘Building the city from below’ – especially focusing on social movements.

² The website of the movement: <https://hamarasheharmumbai.org/> . The blog post: <http://hamara-shehar-vikas-niyojan.tumblr.com/>

ABSTRACT

Urban planning is a political exercise and not simply a neutral endeavor designed and controlled by planners. The basic assumption of a participatory stance in urban planning is to take a firm stand in believing in the expertise of every lay person as far as knowledge and experience with regards to her/his local conditions as well as the community’s needs and aspirations is concerned. Moreover it has to be stressed that they have planning solutions to problems within their communities since they are more aware of local resources. The role of the “expert” – through her/his academic expertise – in this case is to offer suggestions when requested and to apprise the community of all the possible solutions in similar situations. The advantages or rather the necessity of participation is explained by the belief that only through participation can a relevant plan be developed that the citizens are ready to own and be accountable for – since “individuals and their institutions cannot be considered in isolation of one another” (Rousseau, 1762).

With these assumptions a group of social activists, planners, academicians, NGOs/CBOs and concerned individuals came together to constitute a city-wide campaign in order to ensure that the upcoming Development Plan (DP) of Mumbai is participatory and thereby inclusive². The DP prepared by Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC) as per the MRTP Act (1966) would determine the land use plan of the Greater Mumbai region for the next twenty years (2014-34). This paper would chart the journey of the people’s DP campaign with regards to various mechanisms/strategies used to increase people’s participation in the planning process of their own city. It would also measure the campaign against established theories on participatory planning movements especially in Brazil as well the right to the city campaigns from below across the globe. It would thereafter provide a critical appraisal of the campaign, thus far, in terms of creation/non creation of conditions (and reasons thereby) for effective participation so as to chart a future track.

INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY AND RESOURCES IN A METROPOLITAN CONTEXT: CENTRAL AMERICANS TRAJECTORIES IN MEXICO CITY

MOBILITÉS INTERNATIONALES ET RESSOURCES EN CONTEXTE MÉTROPOLITAIN :
TRAJECTOIRES CENTRAMÉRICAINES À MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

The paper aims to document and analyse the resource mobilization processes for Central American migrants acceding a new metropolitan environment, the urban area of Mexico City. Within a short or longer lasting in Mexico, mobile populations from El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala address new questions on the forms of anchoring in the city and the social and spatial relationships of these populations with different urban dynamics in the metropolitan context. Beyond the transit phenomena, urban presence and settlement is getting increasingly important for individuals and families from Central America, calling for a new examination of the relationship between trajectories of mobility and installation in the metropolitan area by putting together migratory resources and urban resources. If the attractiveness of the urban area of Mexico is real, migrant courses are also the result of blocked paths either in attempted migration to the north or impossible returns to the origin country. Between migration projects failed and weakness of family and social networks, these populations are building adaptive strategies of installation and socioeconomic integration, creating despite the vulnerability a new horizon locally anchored.

L'article vise à documenter et analyser les formes de mobilisation de ressources pour des migrants centraméricains accédant à un nouvel environnement métropolitain, celui de la région urbaine de Mexico. Les présences, courtes ou plus durables, d'une population mobile en provenance du Salvador, du Honduras et du Guatemala dans la métropole interrogent les formes d'ancrage dans la ville et les rapports socio-spatiaux de ces populations avec les différentes dynamiques urbaines et métropolitaines contemporaines. Au-delà du transit, la présence de plus en plus importante d'individus et de familles en provenance d'Amérique centrale appelle à réinterroger les rapports entre trajectoires de mobilité et installation dans l'espace métropolitain, mettant en tension ressources migratoires et ressources urbaines. Si l'attractivité de la région urbaine de Mexico est réelle, les parcours de migrants sont aussi le résultat de trajectoires bloquées, soit dans une tentative de migration vers le Nord, soit face à des logiques de retour impossible dans le pays d'origine. Entre projets migratoires contrariés et faiblesse de réseaux familiaux et sociaux d'entraide, ces populations construisent des stratégies adaptatives d'installation et d'insertion socioéconomique, fabriquant malgré la vulnérabilité un nouvel horizon ancré localement.

KEY WORDS

International migration – metropolitan processes – city – resources – transit – Mexico – Central Americans

Migration internationale – dynamiques métropolitaines – ville - ressources – transit – Mexico – Centraméricains

100 % UNCERTAIN

HOW URBAN PLANNING IN GERMANY IS CHALLENGED BY PROVIDING ACCOMMODATION FOR REFUGEES

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ABSTRACT:

In 2015 Germany hit the number of one million refugee registrations – more than ever since public records began. Integrating those of them who will be accepted for permanent settlement will be a challenge for German society within the next years or even decades. And it is also a challenge for planning authorities on different federal levels who are responsible for providing accommodation: by

providing initial aid during the first weeks and months (e.g. in tent cities, vacant office buildings or cargo-container apartments) but also in the long run by integrating refugees into the housing market. The paper focuses on the so-called collective accommodation centres for refugees and highlights the difficult processes of selecting sites for these facilities.

Research on refugees has been a neglected topic in German academia, especially as compared to labour migration. The paper starts with a brief overview of the current state of spatial research – e.g. with regard to the allocation of refugees throughout the country, to local housing policies or living conditions in refugee facilities. Due to growing numbers of asylum seekers urban planners have been working under high pressure. In order to facilitate and accelerate the building of new facilities German planning law was changed twice; as a consequence refugee shelters can now be located in areas where it was not allowed before. The second part of the paper will discuss site selection processes for collective accommodation centres. Based on the academic discussion and on interviews in writing among six German cities these planning processes will be described – in the context of instable conditions, rapid change and processes of deregulation.

KEY WORDS

accommodation of refugees, reception facilities, site selection, urban planning, Germany

A RIGHT TO THE 'WORLD-CLASS CITY'? PROCESSES OF SPATIAL EXCLUSION OF ROMANIAN ROMA MIGRANTS IN STOCKHOLM.

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ABSTRACT

The paper addresses the increasing presence of homeless Roma migrants on the streets of Stockholm from a perspective of critical urban theory. In doing so, it aims to explore the conflicts that have emerged over their use of public space to secure shelter and livelihoods in the city. The empirical research focuses on the experiences of a number of Romanian-Roma migrants in Stockholm with qualitative data produced through interviews and immersive observation amongst these individuals. The research findings highlight the multiple forms of spatial exclusion suffered by these individuals, enacted both through interventions by the city authorities and through the actions of members of the public. 'World-class city' visions, consumption and nationalist sentiments all play a role in reproducing the experiences of exclusion. An attempt is made to locate these conflicts in a wider geopolitical, multi-scalar context. Henri Lefebvre's notion of a right to the city is probed to assess its usefulness as an analytical tool to frame these urban conflicts and understandings of urban citizenship, in the current age of heightened mobility. The paper relates closely to one of the conference sub-themes, on "Mobility, segregation and integration in cities".

URBAN INEQUALITY IN A FRAGILE GLOBAL CITY: THE CASE OF JAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

The city of Jakarta is an old Southeast Asian harbour that has developed into a thriving global city of 30 million people. In many ways development has been successful, and the expressed intention of the Governor is to become an important city of the Asian twenty-first Century. The inclusion of Jakarta into the global flows of the economic world order strengthens linkages between the various levels (global, regional, national, local) and contributes to a unique mixture of stakeholders and relations, also called 'global cityness'. But despite rapid urbanization and enduring and impressive economic growth, inequality continues to increase. Inequality is constituted through practices that have developed over the centuries and also through heterogeneous pathways of urban development. The article explores how practices in policy and planning interact with social structures to reproduce inequalities. I also draw attention to an under-studied factor – the impact of climate change. The urbanization-development nexus was established in the 'Golden Age' although the need to for dynamic understandings is increasingly felt sixty years later. By using the concept of assemblage, I will explore the role of inner, local dynamics in the development of global cities. The heuristic potential of the concept of assemblage lies in the fact that it helps disentangle established facts about Jakarta's urbanization process. Contemporary development in Jakarta is approached using research on development, globalization and the evolution of the city to explore the co-constitution of inequality in times of climate change.

Urban modernization, governance practices, planning and policy, and environmental disasters form part of an assemblage that highlights urban inequality and the fragile character of this global city. The development of global cities is becoming increasingly uneven and this brings numerous problems. The uncertainties relating to uneven city development create a fragile urban future in which inequality and spatial and social segregation interplay with environmental deterioration to compound uncertainty about the future. Through the 'glocal window', the analysis in this article reveals a brutal reality.

KEY WORDS

Climate change; Urban growth; Inequality; Key word; Low-income settlements

THE EMERGING GEOGRAPHIES OF WASTE GOVERNANCE IN THE PRIVATIZATION MILIEU; OF NIMBY AND PROGRESSIVE CITY DYNAMICS IN AMRITSAR CITY, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The current prevailing macro-economic orthodoxies are dominated by a turn of tide in favour of the free market and privatization paradigms that have made inroads in all development and service delivery initiatives, previously the sole domain of the state. Developing countries like India are no exception to this trend that is being promoted as 'the' solution to the delivery of municipal services such as municipal solid waste. However waste governance in the liberalized economic setup is proving

to be highly contentious with conflicts and NIMBY (not in my backyard) protests erupting over the issues of waste treatment and disposal in particular. The decision of the state to bring in technological solutions as the waste to energy plants and especially its location has brought the principal stakeholders; the community, the private actors and the state authorities in conflict, with the state actors trying to push through their waste privatization agendas and the others posing a stiff resistance. With this backdrop and with the objective of providing insights into the situation that could inform policy decisions or course correction, the research study takes up the case of Amritsar city in India. Relying on semi structured interviews of stakeholders, direct observations from the field, archival and documentary evidence, the research conducts an empirical investigation into the waste governance, focusing on the spatial dimensions; the siting of landfills and the waste to energy plant. It encompasses the analysis of progressive agendas and spatial decisions in the contestations for the right to a better quality of life in the city. The research points to the need for scalar strategies and policies that are based on a thorough understanding and sensitivity of spatial geographies in waste and its governance.

KEY WORDS

Municipal solid waste, NIMBY, Amritsar, landfill, Waste to Energy Plant, Governance

SYSTEM-D IN BUJUMBURA

THE RESOURCEFULNESS OF USERS IN DAILY PRACTICES OF URBAN WATER PROVISION

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ABSTRACT:

System-D comes from the French term ‘système-débrouillardise’. It refers to a mentality of resourcefulness, where actors find solutions to problems with the opportunities at hand. Through it, self-reliance materialises enabling the provision of services to those who find themselves beyond the capacity of the centralised infrastructure (be it in terms of access or failure). Through the case-study analysis of Bujumbura, Burundi’s capital city, this paper aims to introduce the concept of System-D into Anglophone urban debates as a tool to manage the uncertainty cities around the world are facing today. Based on an exploratory field research in parallel to policy analysis and expert interviews, the concept is contextualised and elaborated. Bujumbura is a city that has been urbanising within a context of repetitive cycles of temporal uncertainty and can thus shed light on processes and practices that have prevailed in such conditions. Based on a combination of both primary and secondary data, the paper critically evaluates the concept of system-D as a tool to manage the uncertainty in urban systems. The paper focuses on the strengths and the weaknesses of system-D as well as the challenges and opportunities it creates for academics and professionals in the field.

KEY WORDS

System-D; User as co-producer; Ordinary City; Bujumbura; Urban water provision.

WHERE THE SKIP USED TO BE. INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS, THE CITY, AND WASTE MANAGEMENT IN KISUMU, KENYA

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ABSTRACT

The challenges posed by inadequacies, absences and weaknesses within waste management systems as they are often present in informal settlements in cities in the global South generate conflict and mobilize resistance among the local population. Municipal skips, employed as waste transfer points, are frequently the weak links in waste management systems. Without regular evacuation of the accumulating solid waste these transfer points develop into highly hazardous and unhealthy spaces, seriously affecting the quality of life in these communities. These spaces 'where the skips used to be' turn into spaces of waste concentration and informal resource separation. Dedicated waste transfer points represent the interfaces between the informal settlements and the formal city; between the informal practices of householders and waste pickers and the formal waste collection services. Diverse practices of bottom up organizations have tried to address some of the waste issues in informal settlements. Individual local entrepreneurs, waste pickers and organized groups of waste collectors or recyclers engage in the collection of household waste for disposal or material recycling. These workers play an active role in improving residents' health, generating income, and reducing the city's environmental footprint. This paper applies a situated urban political ecology (UPE) framework to examine the gaps and conflicts in waste management in informal settlements, allowing us to understand the three dimensions of power involved in decision-making and resistance framing. The paper tells an everyday story of transfer points in Kisumu's informal settlements. Here the waste management system is fragmented to the point that less than 7% of the total household waste is collected. Through an ethnographic and chronological lens we learn about the related conflicts and resolutions connected to one particular transfer point 'where the skip used to be'. The paper concludes with uncovering and interpreting the power of the (often missing) interfaces between the informal settlements and highlights some of the nascent initiatives rooted in these informal spaces and enacted through community-based groups and local socio-environmental entrepreneurs to bridge the infrastructure and the service deficiencies.

BUILDING THE CITY FROM BELOW IN THE SOUTH: UNDERSTANDING CO-PRODUCTION IN KAMPALA

(UGANDA)

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ABSTRACT

There is rising interest in the need to understand city planning using a different lens rather than universalising the traditional global North planning thought. Informality, urban poverty and the rising influence of bottom-up movements in shaping cities in many areas of the South are at the centre of broad state-societal changes in many global South cities. I argue that urban challenges facing cities of the South cannot be tackled adequately by traditional city planning approaches and that co-production is a useful frame for developing a more radical approach to city planning. Planning is in need of a fundamental shift in the way power is conceptualised and treaded in professional practice, and that low level conflicts should be considered necessary in the reform process existing in state-society engagements. The global grassroots movement called Slum Dwellers International (SDI) has mobilised residents of the slums in the City of Kampala to engage with the state in improving livelihoods and services for the people living in slums. Findings indicate that co-production processes in Kampala are different from the processes envisaged in communicative and collaborative planning approaches. While low level conflicts are ever present, the processes and outcomes of engagements in Kampala evidently put the urban poor at the centre of the all settlement upgrade initiatives.

KEY WORDS: Co-production, state-society relations; global South, Kampala, informality

TRES EXPERIENCIAS DE EXCLUSIÓN Y RESILIENCIA. ESTRATEGIAS COMPARADAS EN SENEGAL, ESPAÑA Y ARGENTINA.

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RESUMEN

El actual contexto de crisis, evidencia el desinterés de las instituciones y de los mercados “convencionales” para responder a las necesidades de amplios sectores. El suelo y la vivienda, se han consolidado como bienes de intercambio, y el acceso “formal” se ha convertido en inasequible para sectores cada vez más amplias de la población.

Los excluidos, han desarrollado modos “alternativos” de producción y acceso al suelo y la vivienda, como la única posibilidad de satisfacer sus necesidades de manera integral, aunque sea de un modo precario. Mientras, las instituciones que deberían garantizar esos derechos, en lugar de reconocer y apoyar estas iniciativas, las criminalizan, persiguen y penalizan. Como consecuencia, han aumentado

los procesos de exclusión, y se ha incrementado la brecha de la desigualdad.

Este artículo propone examinar el papel de los distintos actores para responder a las necesidades de los sectores más vulnerables de forma integral, para ello se ha elaborado un marco analítico y se ha aplicado a tres asentamientos “auto-producidos” en distintos continentes: Las Sabinas (España); Guinaw Rails Nord (Senegal) y Villa 31 (Argentina).

El trabajo muestra, en todos los casos, cómo los residentes son quienes más han hecho por satisfacer sus necesidades de manera integral, mientras que, desde las instituciones gubernamentales, se aplicaron sistemáticamente políticas de exclusión y abandono. Demostrando, que hacer efectivo el derecho a la vida urbana, ha sido y sigue siendo una lucha, en un mundo de relaciones de poder desigual. Donde la “informalidad” es una cuestión política, relacionada con la posición en el espacio social y la vinculación que se establece con el resto de las estructuras de poder.

KEYWORDS

Gobernanza urbana; Conflicto de intereses, Mobilización ciudadana, Derecho a la vida urbana.

A CRITICAL STARTING POINT FOR CITIES: DATA THAT IS INCLUSIVE.

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ABSTRACT

Most cities in the global south are being challenged by several tough transitions. Firstly, there is in migration and internal city growth which happens due to a range of reasons, but results into much of the urban population living and working in informality. Secondly, most cities are unequipped to deal with increasing population growth and their increasing demands, crumbling infrastructure, transport systems and other public services and have a terrible financial crunch. In the times of external commercial investments in public sector services, cities are now expected to ‘compete’ with one another to access scarce resources and fuel their ‘development agenda’. Though the sustainable development goals (SDGs) require adherence to sustainable and inclusive practices and ensure equitable distribution of resources, imageries of western development have implied currently development practices in many cities as exclusionary. In this given context where do the poor place themselves within these complexities of urban development, and express their requirements still continues to receive less attention.

This paper is written by group of professionals associated with urban social movements of slum dwellers associated with SPARC and SDI known as NSDF and Mahila Milan in India. Which over the last three decades has been supporting poor communities to locate themselves and articulate their needs within these urban complexities and seek improvement in their quality of life.

This paper discusses one of its most important tools that the Alliance has been using since its inception over last 30 years, to enable communities collecting data about themselves. This is undertaken in different forms, and has served the poor to advocate for change and the city to solve many seemingly unsolvable problems. This tool, through its evolution has undergone several upgrades, but continuous to be a ‘ritual practice’ which contest official data which rarely represents poor communities and work with their city and province to explore negotiations which are inclusionary.

This paper discusses this as a critical starting point for cities that is to build a ‘Bottom up’ process to create inclusionary development practices through ‘data that is inclusive’. A case study from the most

current and evolved approach of the Alliance concludes the paper. This process initiated in India, is now a standard activity in SDI which is a transnational network of slum dwellers operating in 42 countries across Asia Africa and Latin America.

KEY WORDS

Informal settlements; Basic services; Data collection; Negotiations; Enumerations; Settlement Profiling.

Friday Nov 18th

10.45-12.15

Session 3b: Everyday practices in planning environmental sustainability

Chair: Wolfgang Scholz & Patrik Zapata

Room B009

AN INTEGRATED INTER-DISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO WELL-BEING, AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT AND CITY DEVELOPMENT IN NAIROBI

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In Nairobi air pollution is a serious health problem and concerted efforts are now urgently required to limit exposure to pollutants. In the draft of Nairobi Integrated Urban Development Master Plan (NIUPLAN) air quality is considered one of the most important obstacles impeding the development of a livable city. In an interdisciplinary study we scrutinize the role of air quality as a driver for sustainable urban development, and in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. It includes local capacity building and collaboration with relevant institutions to manage the urban challenges.

The aim is to reduce the problems of human, infrastructural and institutional vulnerabilities and air pollution and to enable healthier and less poor conditions for the exposed populations in informal settlements. Results from quality assured sampling of air pollutants acts as a capacity building site for Kenyan students in air pollution studies.

The air pollution studies provide scientifically substantiated information to the authorities and the public to raise awareness about air quality and pollution and how pollutants interact with social vulnerabilities and the human health. The approach links science, socio-economic vulnerability and policy research outcomes to the various local, national and international actors and stakeholders in Nairobi. To develop relevant knowledge, a selection of scientific and socio-economic methods are to be used in novel ways with integrity and transparency as keys to success.

STRATEGIC MASTER PLAN OF THE CITY OF SÃO PAULO (BRAZIL) AND THE DECENTRALISED ENERGY MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

In Brazil, more than 80% of the population live in urban areas. Therefore, cities are a potential locus for energy generation and conservation that are ignored by the current Energy Planning in the country. Such planning has occurred historically in a centralized manner, and has a supply focus, that implies in a continuous search for the expansion and the increasing of the energy supply system. In this context, urban planning and policy regulation of land use can help in making rational use of resources in order to avoid to overload the available infrastructure. The main objective of the research was to verify what was the urban planning strategies set out in the Strategic Master Plan of the city of São Paulo (2014), which may influence the Decentralized Energy Management (DEM). Based on literature review and on the application of the Ishikawa diagram (1968), the relationship of cause and effect of DEM strategies to urban characteristics proposals was verified. The possibilities and/or limitations imposed by the Plan, that could produce changes in energy generation and conservation under the decentralized perspective, were identified. It was noted that the planning of cities, when idealized in a sustainable way, should apply the systemic approach with the involvement of various stakeholders, and associate the governance with multidisciplinary teams. The results of this research show that the DEM was not thought as a strategy/goal in the Plan of São Paulo. However, it was found that 80% of the strategies and 77% of actions foreseen by the Plan also indirectly end up working in DEM.

KEY WORDS

Urban Energy Planning, Decentralized Energy Management, Urban Planning, Urban Master Plan

CRITICAL AND DYNAMIC TOOLS TO UNDERSTAND URBAN WATER SERVICES AND RELATED PRACTICES. THREE ETHIOPIAN CASE STUDIES.

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ABSTRACT

Ensuring equitable and efficient urban development includes securing access to basic urban services for everyone. Nevertheless, in many Southern cities, people develop everyday practices based on a compromise between formal provisions, and individual and/or collective strategies, often illegally or informally organised. Based on three Ethiopian case studies (a slum and a condominium areas in Addis Ababa and the small town of Ankober), this paper has a twofold objective. First, characterising everyday practices to secure better access to water services in terms of actors involved, resources mobilised, and urban spaces covered in producing water services. Second, investigating a critical and ‘dynamic’ methodological framework to collect data. This includes the combination of various methods (interviews, participatory mapping, site plans design, etc.) through an empirical and dynamic adaptation to a context characterised by uncertainty: not only at the social, economic, and institutional level, but also in the collection of information. Results ultimately reveal that everyday practices of access to water services are characterised by: first, some forms of service coproduction arrangements between citizens and public authorities; second, an incipient use of water ‘sensitive’ devices produced by users, and third, the development of local tactics in guaranteeing better services by addressing at the same time drinking water supply, storage, drainage, and sanitation. Conclusions also focus on the benefits and limitations of the critical and ‘dynamic’ methodological tools proposed.

KEY WORDS

Ethiopia, water services, coproduction, water sensitivity, water cycle

TWO CASES OF "BEST PRACTICES", TWO DIFFERENT RESULTS. A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TWO SOCIAL HOUSING PROJECTS IN ARGENTINA.

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ABSTRACT

Access to housing for the most vulnerable social groups is one of the most important problems in Argentina. Although the scale of this problem may be lower than in other Latin American countries (it affects between 7 and 10% of the population) in Argentina it is one of the main conditions of social vulnerability of the population with lower incomes.

There are numerous programs and social housing projects that have been implemented over the last few decades, however the problem at its scale and magnitude persists. In this sense many of these programs and policies have been inspired or promoted by multilateral agencies based on their own global agendas.

From this perspective, in this paper we propose a comparative analysis of two cases of social housing projects in the country that have been incorporated into the database of UN Habitat as "Best Practices" (<http://www.worldhabitatawards.org/>).

One is the "Proyecto Monteagudo" -made and managed by the Movimiento Territorial de Liberación MTL (Territorial Liberation Movement) - in the City of Buenos Aires and the other case is the social housing projects carried out by the Centro Experimental de Vivienda Económica y la Asociación de Vivienda Asequible CEVE / AVE (Experimental Center of Economical Housing and the Affordable Housing Association) in different provinces of the country. Both cases represent what the multilateral agencies label as "Best Practices", but these projects have produced diametrically different results on social-housing processes.

Therefore it is relevant to analyze these quantitative and qualitative differences in order to critically consider the realization (o materialization) on the ground of that which global agendas consider "Best Practices".

The critical evaluation of these completed projects provides the ability to understand more deeply their efficiencies and inefficiencies in order to observe not only the "best practices", but also to look at and pay attention to those we could call "not so good practices", those faults from which we can draw lessons and experience.

This kind of analysis allows us to understand some aspects of the persistence of certain social conditions and the need for their transformation.

KEY WORDS

Social Housing; Best Practices; Grass-root organizations; Comparative Analysis

INTERROGATING INNOVATIVE PRACTICES IN CITY PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT: ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO HOUSING AND HABITAT IN MEDELLIN, MEDELLIN

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ABSTRACT

The City of Medellin, Colombia, has pioneered innovative forms of city planning and management, and in 2013 was acclaimed the world's most innovative city. This has placed it as a 'model' for other cities in Latin America and around the globe. However, it remains one of the most unequal cities on the continent in a context of conflict-induced internal migration. Critically exploring Medellin's experience will contribute to developing comparative urban theory in Latin American cities.

The paper will present the ongoing work undertaken by a multidisciplinary team based in two UK and three Colombian universities, co-creating knowledge through collaboratively examining the 'real' planning and governance processes beyond flagship projects that are being emulated as 'best practice'. Engaging with a wide range of stakeholders, from community-based organisations to the city's Planning Department, the project is exploring the scope for, and limitations to, more wide-ranging innovation that can achieve higher social equity and wellbeing. During 2016, forms of stakeholder engagement and questioning of the city's innovation-led achievements include exhibitions, forums, focus groups, participatory research, site visits/transect walks and interviews.

The project is addressing the local history and current situation of Medellin, its experiences and actors through the lens of four themes: housing and habitat; public realm, green infrastructure and wellbeing; cultural values and heritage; and mobility and socio-economic integration. Preliminary conclusions will be presented particularly regarding the housing and habitat theme, which has identified the following key priority areas for further research: alternative forms of governance and management of informal expansion on the steep hillsides on the urban periphery; socio-economic retrofit and integration of the formal high-rise 'social housing' projects also on the urban periphery, as well as alternatives to this form of state housing provision; and exploration of how informal rental (*inquilinos*) can be governed and regulated. Understanding of these issues is aimed at helping the city to ensure higher socio-economic equity and wellbeing in a context of population growth driven by, among other things, continuing influx of those displaced by violence and poverty in rural areas.

THE PRODUCTION OF SPACE AND URBAN REGULATION TOOLS IN BUENOS AIRES. A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS FROM EVERYDAY PRACTICES.

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ABSTRACT

The daily dynamic of a city like Buenos Aires, involves formal and informal processes, which make its operation possible.

During the last decade, the intervention of speculative real estate capitals, involved the densification of several sectors of the city, both formal and informal.

We propose to relate the processes of production of space and the processes of production of urban regulation tools (URTs), to overcome the dichotomous thinking about formal-informal categories in both processes.

From the analytical categories and perspective of Henri Lefebvre, we analyze two areas of the city: on the one hand, a middle-class "formal" neighborhood (Villa Urquiza) and the other an "informal" neighborhood (Villa 31). This comparison involves examining the daily practices of *production of*

space, which are translated into URTs in the formal field, and the daily practices of collective and organized social-management, by establishing mechanisms of (self)regulation in the field of urban informality.

A densification process, triggered by the conditions of socio-economic scenario, has affected both barrios. The densification of Villa Urquiza (allowed by current law) occurred in search of greater production of urban surplus value, and in the case of Villa 31, in order to stop its densification and growth, an "urbanization law" was proposed. We propose a reflection on the social production of URTs, from the dialectical relationship between formal-informal, posing some questions: Is it possible to discuss about the city and / or its regulation without considering both components? Could we consider the logic of social *production of space* of both districts as homologous processes? Could the (self)regulation mechanisms be able to promote a multi-actoral production of the URTs?

KEY WORDS

Production of Space – Urban Regulation Tools – Formal/Informal- Everyday Practicies - Buenos Aires

ASSUMED QUALITIES OF COMPACT CITIES DIVERGENCES BETWEEN THE GLOBAL NORTH AND THE GLOBAL SOUTH IN THE RESEARCH DISCOURSE

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ABSTRACT

Compact cities are promoted widely in policy as a response to current societal challenges, but it is unclear or ambiguous what qualities or benefits a compact city is supposed to deliver. In research, the compact city concept is widely debated in the literature, and there are many arguments both for and against compact cities. However, many studies or reviews tend to apply a delimited approach, discussing a confined number of qualities or base the assessment on quite narrow empirical material. Research is also carried out from within a number of separate disciplines or "discourses". An improved understanding of the wide spectrum of compact city qualities would support better planning, governance and management of cities. This paper therefore aims to provide an improved understanding of the wide spectrum of compact city qualities in support of better planning, governance and management of cities in the Global South. The objective is to present a review of current articles discussing the compact city to capture similarities and differences in the academic discourse between Global North and Global South contexts, and to outline a comprehensive compact city taxonomy. The analysis is based on literature searches in the Scopus database for 2012-2015, using the search term "compact city". A quantitative assessment was carried out, sifting out what terms are used to label purported (or debated) qualities of compact cities. Papers are sorted into different categories according to geoeconomic context (i.e., Global North, BRICS, Global South). The outcome is an extended taxonomy of compact city qualities, including twelve categories. Weaknesses in compact city research aimed at cities in the Global South were

identified, especially linked to nature, health, environment issues, quality of life, sociocultural aspects, justice and economy, as well as a significant lack of compact city research linked to urban adaptability and resilience.

KEY WORDS

Compact city; urban qualities; taxonomy; Global South; Global North

Friday Nov 18th

Room A012

13.15-15.15

Session 4b: Building the city from below: bodies and everyday practices of security, livelihood and morality

Chair: Petra Adolfsson & Marie Thynell

THE IDEALS AND REALITIES OF URBANIZATION THE GHETTOIZATION AND ABJECTION OF SEX WORKERS IN MUMBAI

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ABSTRACT

In a perfect world, development speaks of a progressive movement beneficial equitably to all sections of the society. However, in reality it has been seen that the process of urbanization and inclusive urban development, as a practice of city planning and management, do not accrue equitably and justly to all the stakeholders. A process of Abjection takes root exists together with the progress that urban development purports. What thence form are ghettos that serve as moral spaces within a geographical parlance and house such actors who are integral, yet a segregated population working within the Urban Centres which are perceived as growth engines. The practices here reveal the fulfilment of the aspirations of a certain class of actors within the urban space who are perceived as politically active, while overlooking and overshadowing the moral spaces which consist of such other players who are trapped within those semi-permeable urban “Moral Bubbles”, as a result of planning and governance practices.

This paper discusses the existence and growth of such ‘bubbles’ in the rapid urbanization of Mumbai and its surroundings, taking specifically in context the spatial existence of Commercial Sex Workers, inquired through a cultural and socioeconomic study of them within their habitat. Places like Thane, Bhiwandi around Mumbai are industrialized urban and peri-urban spaces that have seen quick economic growth but an equally quick abjection and oppression of the commercial sex workers who are now relegated to spaces which are evidently morally labelled and hence developmentally marginalized compared to the rest of the city.

KEY WORDS

Commercial Sex Worker, Trafficking, Morality, Space, Moral Bubble, Segregation

UNBOXING THE URBAN SOCIABILITY AND THE POLITICAL COMMON SENSE IN COLOMBIA. A GEOGRAPHICAL ETHNOGRAPHY FOR PEACE BUILDING IN A DEEPLY DIVED SOCIETY.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to analyse the urban sociability in Bogota, a city marked for the insecurity and political sectarianism. By using a tool research called “clocks of everyday practices” and interviews, the paper shows the socio-spatial dimension of this sociability. The first part introduces the concept of *securonormativity*, a term that designates a series of informal regulations that the surveillance practices print in the everyday interactions. These regulations are expressed in the spatio-temporal appropriation of the city, the speech acts, the body postures and the use of objects. The second section, presents the concept of “*securitarian common sense*” that serves to characterize the everyday philosophy of people about the security problems. Four features compose the securitarian common sense: a) strong anti-leftist postures; b) moral disengagement; c) interpretation of the “State” as permissive with the crime and; d) a geopolitical representation of the security problems. In the conclusion, we emphasise the challenges that the securonormativity and securitarian common sense impose for the peacebuilding. The study is useful to understand similar contexts in the Global South.

KEY WORDS

Practices of surveillance; securonormativity; securitarian common sense, urban sociability.

DISJUNCTIVE INFRASTRUCTURES AND FRACTURED SUBJECTIVITIES IN MAPUTO’S PERIPHERY

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ABSTRACT

“World-class city” ambitions in the Global South often materialize through investments in large-scale infrastructures that are often represented as symbols of urban progress and modernity. These developments increasingly involve sanitizing the city from *other* types of infrastructure – those created by precarious urban groups –, constructed as signs of urban decay. The paper addresses the effects of large infrastructural investments in the periphery of Maputo, Mozambique, which included the construction of a football stadium (by Chinese capital) and an ‘Olympic Village’. Close to their completion, vendors were evicted from a self-built market by the stadium. Following contestations, they were convinced to settle in a disadvantageous location in the area, with the promise of infrastructural improvements by the authorities which did not materialize. Fenced in and with falling incomes, the vendors resisted relocation and confinement in various ways.

Drawing on recent theorizations that foreground the political centrality of infrastructures, the paper examines the socio-political effects of such disjunctive infrastructural transformations: the import of the large infrastructures for (re)producing state power, the technologies of rule deployed to make invisible and discipline the vendors (enclosure, co-option etc.); but also, importantly, the subversive practices of the vendors and the negotiations and claims they enacted. However, the vendors’ subjective experiences were more complex than expected. Vendors embraced rather than contested those exclusionary visions of progress that were undermining their own existence. Seduced by the symbolic appeal of the mega-constructions, their politics centred on the deficient material infrastructures in and around their new market. Their fractured subjectivities were shaped by both hope, desire and abjection, despite their increasingly uncertain condition.

The paper is based on some forty interviews with vendors in the area, planners and architects. It relates closely to the conference sub-theme “Everyday practices in planning, managing, and governing the city”.

INFRASTRUCTURAL ‘BACKUP CULTURES’: EVERYDAY PREDICTIONS AND THE FUTURE OF AFRICAN CITIES

Eric Trovalla, the Nordic Africa Institute, Uppsala
Ulrika Trovalla, the Nordic Africa Institute, Uppsala

At the same time that the rapid development of information and communications networks increasingly shapes African urban realities, other large scale infrastructures are crumbling under the weight of population growth and neglect in maintenance and investments. In the gap between increasing demand and irregular output, an alternative infrastructure is growing under the radar of most infrastructural studies. This paper examines what we term ‘backup cultures’: the daily efforts of individuals to get access to services in cities where infrastructures decay, and the extensive amounts of equipment, practical knowledge, conventions, beliefs, expectations, and world views that attach to them. These material and immaterial assemblies are intrinsically shaped by people’s everyday predictions. As infrastructure is brought to the forefront of everyday life as a conundrum to figure out, people struggle to predict the erratic flows of infrastructure, as well as what appliances or practices will be best suited to address immediate and future needs. This entails actively engaging with, and investing in, particular ways of envisioning the future: what one wishes, fears, or expects the city to become. With Pragmatism as its theoretical framework, and through close ethnography from the Nigerian city of Jos where backup cultures have been growing since the 1980’s, this paper illuminates how these predictions have come to form a backbone of city life. Devised and upheld from grass root activities, backup cultures install new practices, material structures and expectations, which in turn generate alternative logics of development that shape the African cities in novel ways.

Friday Nov 18th

13.15-15.15

Session 5a: Building the city from below: grassroots movements

Chair: Harry Smith & María José Zapata

Room B009

INSURGENT URBANISM IN A COLONIAL TOWN

HIGHLAND MAYA AND THE CLAIMS FOR THE CITY

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ABSTRACT

The colonial town of San Cristóbal de las Casas in the southern state of Chiapas in Mexico has the last decades experienced a rapid urbanization by Maya men and women from surrounding rural communities searching livelihoods. In different ways, the new settlers have been politicized by regional waves of indigenous mobilization, most notably the Zapatista movement, and share a critical gaze of the continued mestizo domination of town politics. The new shanty neighborhoods employ a deliberate informality, using and even expanding what Yiftachel calls the “gray spaces” of the city, and reject much of city authorities and structures. However, there are also marked differences between the strategies employed by the indigenous settlers to improve their marginalized position.

Some have established officially recognized forms for interaction between their neighborhoods and the municipal authorities to process the slow distribution of social services, and offer their political loyalty to the ruling party. Others, criticizing this strategy as “clientelist”, strive to exert political pressure through independent political organizations in order to be conceded rights. And some neighborhoods have taken an “autonomous” position in order not to be subsumed to what the inhabitants define as paternalist municipal politics, refusing to regularize their land holdings. Thereby not eligible for communal services, the inhabitants construct their own streets, sewage systems etc through pooled money and labor. In my paper, based on interviews with indigenous settlers of different positions, I explore these varying strategies, and in dialogue with authors such as Amin, Chatterje and Bhambra discuss the potentials and limitations of insurgent urbanism in relation to a highly differentiated sense of belonging and citizenship.

KEY WORDS

insurgent urbanism; citizenship; clientilism; rights; indigenous movement; autonomy; Maya; San Cristóbal; Chiapas

TRAPPED IN ANOTHER FIELD

MISSION-DRIFT IN A SOCIAL VENTURE ENGAGED IN A PUBLIC PARTNERSHIP

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I'm going to give you a memory blank" says the tall and coloured young neighbour in a threatening tone. To my "tough, hey?" he answers, "do you think that I don't beat women?" A few minutes later, that same young man, together with a few others from the gang, are throwing stones onto Frida Kahlo Mural Art Centre's large windows, breaking one of them. It is a sunny day in the beginning of June 2012 and Förorten i Centrum (FiC), the social initiative running Frida Kahlo, has been trying to get established in Seved (Malmö, Sweden) for the previous three months.

Förorten i Centrum is a social entrepreneurial venture started in Stockholm in 2010. Through collective mural art processes, the organisation engages in community-building efforts in order to nuance the defamed prevalent image of the stigmatised suburbs and their residents. By visualising in major outdoor walls alternative stories of the suburbs, FiC aims to counter the territorial stigmatisation of some of our most vulnerable urban suburbs (Wacquant, 2007). Through the collective production of large murals in public spaces, residents are organised and given a platform to raise up their voices. From its origins in 2010 till that summer of 2012, the organisation had successfully carried eight community murals in the Swedish capital alone. Expansion to Sweden's southern city of Malmö proved more difficult though. Initially hopeful by the adamant support from the City of Malmö's Administration, FiC did not realise that it had been co-opted by the field of City Management into addressing a social problem for which it did not have the resources nor the knowledge and which was beyond its original mission.

Taking FiC's efforts as the starting point, the essay paper the potential risky life of social initiatives expanding to different cities. It uses Bourdieu's notion of 'field' to analyse the varied stakes and differing logics of the actors involved in Seved's conflict. Mission-drift will thus be considered as the result of the co-optation of the non-profit organisation by the field of city management, a field whose actors' stakes differ from those of the non-profit. The analysis shows that the structure of the collaborating fields is particular to each context (the city of Malmö in this case) and thus, FiC's expansion to Malmö is a reminder of the importance of understanding contextual forces and interests for expanding social initiatives to new urban contexts, even when these are in the same country.

KEY WORDS

Social venture, city suburb, public partnership, mission-drift

URBAN COMMONS IN THE NEOLIBERAL GLOBAL ORDER: COMMONING AS COUNTERACTION

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ABSTRACT

The proposition of this paper presents Urban Commoning as a counteraction to the current global trend of capitalism and its neo-liberal urbanism. In the face of radical dispossession and marginalisation that is accompanying global urbanisation, we are experiencing the negative logic of 'privatisation' with its public appropriations of exclusionary and dispossessive 'fencing off' of 'new urban enclosures'. The resultant calls to replace the extractive and exclusionary logic of the city with a generative and inclusive ordering has been responded to in the notion of the commons and complementary practices of commoning as counter to this conflict.

The urban commons is posited as a means of transforming the urban. By expanding the notion of the

commons a new inclusiveness and normative approach can be established. However, in order to understand the commons as a possible just and inclusive urban order, we view it as inhabiting the intermediate space between imposed and popular change. We attempt to excavate from real life urban commons valuable lessons from their emergence, maintenance and transference; contributing toward a new urban episteme.

These explorations are grounded in the case of Cape Town, South Africa and the experience of capitalism's different phases – early colonial, apartheid and post-apartheid – demonstrating consistently reproduced patterns of spatial segregation for the vast majority of its 'non-white' population. Urban commoning has historically existed in different forms but recently found renewed emergence in response to urban enclosures.

Located within this context and re-conceptualised through a more inclusive notion of the commons, this essay identifies background details of the empirical case by describing the legacy of capitalist exclusion and enclosures in Cape Town, followed by an account of historical commoning practices in the city. The essay concludes by locating some main findings from the real life cases of emergent commoning, reflecting on the transformative potential of urban commons.

KEY WORDS

Urban Commons; Commons; Commoning; Exclusion; Enclosure; Language of the Becoming City; Cape Town; South Africa.

Friday Nov 18th

13.15-15.15

Session 5b: Everyday practices in planning transportation and bottom-up practices

Chair: Marie Thynell & Michael Oloko

Room A012

EVERYDAY PRACTICES AND POLICIES IN NAIROBI'S PUBLIC TRANSPORT

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ABSTRACT

The paper seeks to present the preliminary findings of a research project on the translation of networked city ideals into urban practice and vice versa. It will focus on the data on public transport infrastructure and practices in Nairobi. Fieldwork in the form of expert interviews and mapping was undertaken and form the basis for an explanation building case study. Nairobi has major issues concerning its traffic situation and has recently identified congestion to be a major cost factor to the national economy. The findings from the proposed presentation display that while large scale plans for mass rapid transport in the form of a bus rapid transit system (BRT) are in the political decision making process, everyday practices of mobility are serviced largely by the informal sector in the shape of matatus and motorcycle taxis, but also non-motorised transport. So far competing interests between the top-down and bottom-up approaches have not been negotiated, leaving in questions whether the universal planning ideals inherent in the BRT and meant to address local transport issues can actually meet local transport demand and count on general support for implementation. The paper therefore seeks to contribute to the discussion on contextualised transport planning based on studies of everyday practices of mobility.

UNDERSTANDING TRANSPORT EXCLUSION IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH: THE CASE OF CYCLING IN KISUMU, KENYA

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ABSTRACT

Cycling in Kisumu, Kenya remains marginalised in spite of its active role in enabling accessibility and income generation through the operation of bicycle taxis. The resulting disadvantage reinforces the exclusion of the poor majority who actively cycle privately and as bicycle taxi operators. We argue in this paper that current research inclination towards a normative classification of transport exclusion based on socio-demographics, car ownership and residential locations is inadequate in exposing exclusion that faces cycling in the Global South. This is because this inclination conceals the possible contribution of street-spaces and traffic conditions to restricting cycling and worsening its exclusion in the South where these conditions present a major challenge. The objective of this paper is therefore to identify the street and traffic conditions that are likely to restrict cycling, and to methodically explore how the conditions associate with restricting cycling. A log-linear model is developed that associates these conditions with whether or not they restrict cycling as reported by 2,165 randomly selected survey respondents from Kisumu. Poor street surface condition is revealed to be a leading deterrent to cycling. Speeding motorised traffic and careless driving also restrict cycling. Although the city does not have traffic controls at most of its intersections, road junctions reveal only a weak association with excluding cycling unless their effect is compounded by other conditions. The paper offers a systematic and transparent approach for identifying street and traffic conditions that are sustained by models of transport planning that perpetuate the exclusion of non-motorised modes in Kisumu.

KEY WORDS

Cycling; inclusive cities; Kisumu; social exclusion; street spaces; transport disadvantage

SYSTEM OF URBAN PUBLIC OPEN SPACES: A PROPOSAL FOR TAMBAUZINHO, EXPEDICIONÁRIOS AND MIRAMAR SECTOR IN THE CITY OF JOÃO PESSOA, PARAÍBA, BRAZIL.

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ABSTRACT

This article is the result of a research conducted in the Urban Design V discipline of the Architecture and Urbanism course at UFPB in 2015. The city of João Pessoa, capital of Paraíba, is aligned to the Brazilian context regarding the lack of an integrated urban planning and long-lasting improvements to the urban environment. Thus, this work aims to study the current situation of the sector formed by the neighborhoods of Tambauzinho, Expedicionários and part of Miramar, proposing integrated and sustainable solutions. The choice of the sector was motivated mainly by its location in the city, having relevance in the relations between the road system and the current use of soil, being privileged by their access. It was identified urban planning actions that benefits more private vehicle than pedestrians, a

restricted internal feeding system and underutilized urban voids with great urban potential. From the diagnostic, it was developed a few urban planning scenarios, resulting in a proposal set by the review and mix of the strengths of each scenario. It is proposed the enlargement of the cycling network and its integration to the new bus lines suggested, and also a new network of public open spaces, distributed from the underutilized urban lots. This work contributed by creating a theoretical basis for viable proposals regarding urban planning, emphasizing principles such as sustainability, urban mobility and accessibility, as well as updating the database of the sector. It is with the integration of non-motorized and public transport networks, as from public open spaces systems, that more sustainable and efficient cities, regarding mobility and urban accessibility, can be reached.

KEY WORDS

Urban planning, Public transport, Public open spaces.