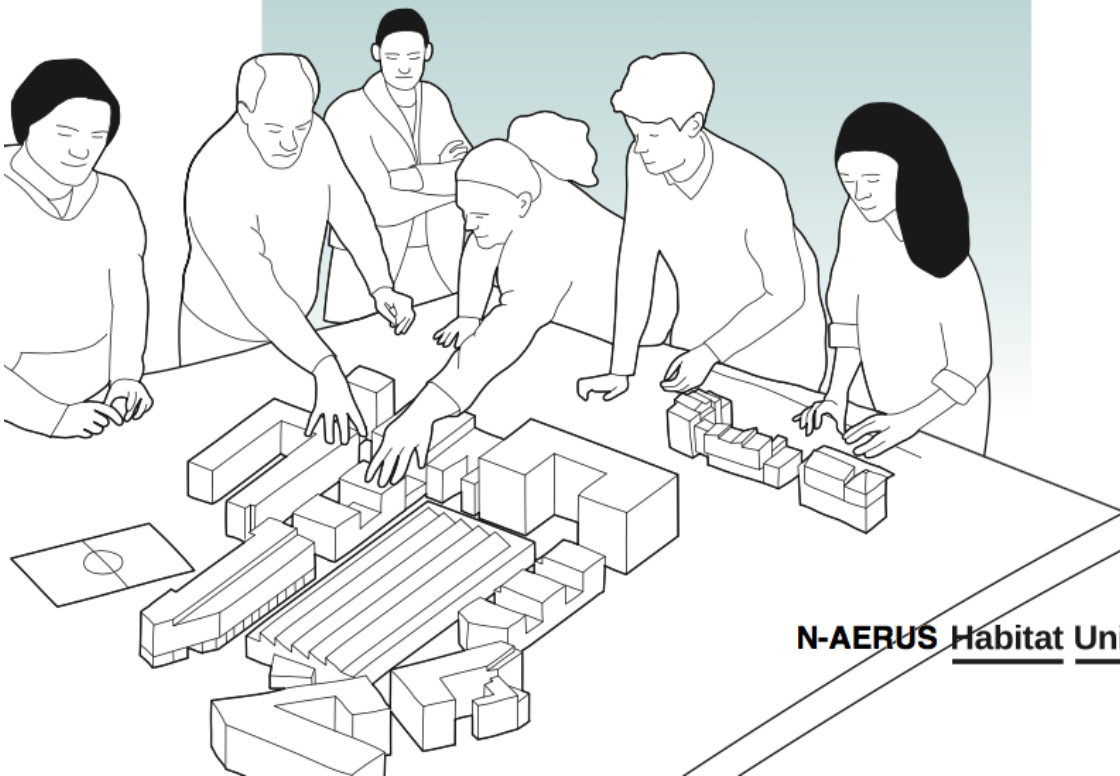


N-AERUS 2021

HOW TO PLAN IN A WORLD OF
UNCERTAINTY?

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N-AERUS Habitat Unit 

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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SESSION #1: LEARNING

[Education, Experimental Teaching, Systems Integration]

Formal planning education was fundamental to the ways our cities develop. Except for purely technical skills, the issue of beliefs and planning dogmas have had a profound influence on the routines of future professionals. Consequently, next to progressive planning solutions, many of the approaches applied in the last fifty years, rather than supporting human wellbeing, perpetuated multiply crises which we have to face nowadays. For instance, the uncritical focus on car-centric cities resulted in dramatic health consequences and broader environmental crisis. Similarly, the forced knowledge transfer from power-centres to the global South perpetuated social inequalities through mainstreaming of ill-fitted planning tools. Nevertheless, planning education in many contexts still depends on technocratic solutions developed in the ivory tower of the university and promotes theories and concepts which are alien to local urban realities.

Given the realities on the ground, there is a growing consensus that sustainability challenges and the state of 'permanent crisis' across the world can be better addressed in collaboration with stakeholders outside of the academy and based on the idea of co-production. This extends beyond conventional participatory modalities or formal educational approaches, where external stakeholders are consulted regarding specific solutions proposed by power-holders.

SESSION #1:

moderated by Mfaniseni Fana Sihlongonyane, Prof. (University of Witwatersrand) & Lucas Elsner (Technical University of Berlin)

URBAN STUDIO GUGULETHU HOPE. DISCOVERING SPACES OF LEARNING IN CAPE TOWN

Kathryn Ewing

(School of Architecture, Planning and Geomatics, University of Cape Town)

Co-production, engaged scholarship and creative spatial practice are at the core of this paper. The ‘Wall of Hope’ is a community-driven, youth-based public space proposal, located in Gugulethu, Cape Town. **Urban STUDIO Gugulethu HOPE** is a design-research studio that shapes the Wall of Hope project into an active and collaborative **space of learning** and the potential for the implementation of an experimental design-build public space project in the future. This concept was initiated within a taught urban design studio project in 2020 through a series of participatory workshops (urban talks) and site walk-about (urban walks) as part of the University of Cape Town Master of Urban Design (MUD) Programme. The studio exposed informal networks in Gugulethu that inspired the [re]design of public space into vibrant, safe places as youth platforms for expression and dialogue. There is an intention to teach socially responsive urban design to students who can critically engage in issues of spatial equity, social justice and the urban everyday in the African context. The aim of this paper is to untangle the outcomes of the 2020 studio through three key frames:

- **negotiating DIFFERENCE** – disrupts the debate on urban issues beyond the academy in a quest to coproduce knowledge through design workshops with students, Gugulethu community representatives, youth and facilitators. This also unsettles the curriculum and pedagogy of urban design and requires deep reflection and reshaping of experiential learning and the impact of a virtual world in a Covid-19 landscape.
- **mapping OFF GRID** – explores social mapping of everyday culture and use of in-between urban space in Gugulethu (#mapmystreet), with a focus on the micro-spaces of the city in a time of uncertainty: spaza shops, urban gardens and early childhood development centres.
- **designing HOPE** – shares the process of design of the public commons in a local context through student work.

CRITICAL URBAN PEDAGOGY: WHAT DOES CONVITE AS A NEIGHBOURHOOD UPGRADING PRACTICE TEACH US?

Catalina Ortiz

(Bartlett Development Unit, UCL)

This paper argues that learning from neighbourhood upgrading practices from the ‘south’ can illuminate how we frame critical urban pedagogies. The aim here is linking urban learning, critical pedagogy and ‘southern practices’ focusing on *convites*. A *convite* is the quintessential collective action of space co-production rooted in solidarity networks to self-build, repair and sustain collective infrastructures involving public cooking and celebration in the so-called informal neighbourhoods of Medellin, Colombia. We explore the question: What does *convite* as a neighbourhood upgrading practice teach us? Using a learning alliance approach, we engaged with 12 international and local organisations to explore methodologies to explore more creative ways to learn about neighbourhood upgrading strategies of a paradigmatic case such as Medellin. We argue to frame critical urban pedagogy through togetherness, knowledge translation, collective storytelling, and networked solidarity. A better understanding of the potential of critical urban pedagogies helps to expand the ways to engage with the plurality of actors’ knowledges connecting bodies, minds and hearts.

Keywords: urban learning; critical pedagogy; neighbourhood upgrading; southern practice; Medellin

RETHINKING PLANNING EDUCATION PRACTICE IN SOUTH THROUGH DECOLONIAL LENS: BUILDING AN ANTHROPOPHAGIC METHOD TO APPROACH VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN BRAZIL

Lorena Melgaç (Institute for Urban Research at Malmö University) and Ana Paula Baltazar dos Santos
(Architecture School at Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais)

This paper analyses three methodological constructions developed by students to investigate vulnerable Afrodescendent and Matriarchal communities on a 15-hour module ‘Spatial practices and the introduction of Information and Communication Technologies in rural communities’ taught in 2016 in architecture and planning at Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil.

The module fostered alternative approaches to planning education practice, acknowledging the limitations of usual urban approaches to vulnerable communities, which, from a colonial perspective, victimises them instead of revealing socio-spatial processes. It played with Andrade's anthropophagy (1928)—in which Brazilian culture would stop ignoring its roots (Indigenous and African), simultaneously “eating” and “digesting” foreign knowledge. Thus, the module stimulated a bottom-bottom understanding of local contexts together with the community instead of ‘learning’ about them. Divided into three groups, the students were presented with Northern tools—i.e critical urban theory and Actor-Network Theory—, to build their own anthropophagic method inspired by a quick ethnographic approach.

This paper revisits the process, recognising that unknowingly, students mobilised the main decolonial sources. Because they were not as familiar with any prescribed critical urban theoretical framework, they naturally drew from Latin-American literature (that describes socio-spatial processes) and from the economic dependency of the south on the north (conscious of the theft and exploitation it means). They also mobilised an inkling that most socio-spatial vulnerabilities intersect gender and race, beyond class. To systematize such a decolonial approach, we analyse the students' processes and findings, offering a meta-analysis of the method we propose as a way to rethink planning education.

ADOPTING BIM AS A TOOL FOR COLLABORATIVE DESIGN IN AEC SCHOOLS IN NIGERIA

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Building information modelling platforms and processes are fast becoming the industry standard in the design and construction of buildings globally. Still, many AEC schools in Nigeria have not adopted BIM into their curriculum, thereby still using the disconnected method of training architects without a focus on collaborative design strategies. The aim of the study therefore was to develop strategies of unifying various aspects of conventional architectural curriculum by encouraging students to produce studio designs using BIM tools thereby developing collaborative design strategies. Using the survey design method, the study focused on selected final year students during the 2019 first semester studio design, in the University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus. The students worked on their semester design using Autodesk Revit, and at the end of the semester, their designs were assessed, and questionnaires administered, to ascertain the impact of BIM on their design and processes. The results show that BIM tools serves as a link between research and creative design solutions of the students and a crucial tool in aiding collaborative design practices.

Keywords: Collaborative Design, BIM, Nigeria, AEC Schools.

SESSION #2: EXPERIMENTING [Environment, Climate Crisis, Livelihoods, Waste Management, Transport]

While the current pandemic led to devastating health and economic consequences, it also illustrated that the change of individual human behavior for the greater social good is possible (at least in the short run and in the context of emergency). Somehow paradoxically, the decrease in mobility had also led to a partial reduction in anthropogenic air pollution, which in itself is identified as one of the world's deadliest health risks (Lelieveld et al., 2020). At the same time, the enforced reductions in human mobility resulted in economic issues and further marginalization of the most vulnerable groups. This signalizes that the greatest challenge (but also potential) in achieving just development models is not only the technology or capital but the ability to steer the transformation in a socially acceptable manner which leaves no one behind.

The current crisis clearly illustrates that, this transition will be much easier for some groups than for other ones due to long-standing socio-economic inequalities and that the process can be easily entangled with political and ideological agendas. This begs the questions: are there any lessons to be learned from the current situation for the post-pandemic world? Can the permanent environmental crisis and social awareness surrounding it be effectively tackled before it directly affects the majority of us?

SESSION #2:

moderated by Oliver Lah, Dr. (Wuppertal Institut & Technical University of Berlin) & Lander Bosch, Dr. (UN-Habitat)

MEASURING BENEFITS OF URBAN HEAT ADAPTATION: CASE STUDY OF THE REVITALIZATION OF IPIRINGA STREAM IN SAO PAULO/BRAZIL

Tazio Guilherme Cavalheiro Viadana, Alex Abiko
(University of Sao Paulo)

The unpredictability of climate originated from anthropic changes in the environment, made extreme heatwaves occurrence more frequent and intense in cities. Between 2000 and 2019, global data reported 432 natural hazards, in which the majority were heatwaves. This represents an increase of 332% compared to the previous records from 1980 to 1999. Heatwaves have a negative impact in the environmental and socioeconomic axes. The health of low income elderly people is especially vulnerable to the exposure to excessive heat. The increase in numbers of hospitalizations can lead to an overuse of the health system, affecting the provision of services and the economy. In addition, heatwaves also impacts the road infrastructure with the melting of asphalt making roads unsafe, and unusable. From 2006 to 2015 the city of São Paulo experienced seven heatwaves, with temperatures above 31.6°C, in an interval of 70 days. During this period, 4,879 elderly people died due to circulatory system or respiratory diseases, associated with the heat. To reduce these impacts, it would be necessary to implement actions of adaptation to heatwaves, which include building urban parks, revitalization of urban waters and investing in green roofs among others interventions. Thus, we aimed to measure the benefits of streams revitalization in reducing the local temperature, and returning part of its ecosystem functions. We used the toll the Heat Resilient Cities tool, developed by C40, combined with a literature review and data collection in the Ipiranga Stream. After application, for a 50-year horizon, we found a reduction of 2 to 17 days with an above-average temperature. Thus, the revitalization of the Ipiranga Stream has the potential to prevent the death of 45,000 to 25,500 people from heat-related diseases, saving from US\$ 41,313 up to US\$ 27,636, in scenarios of RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5, respectively.

GREENING THE INFRASTRUCTURE THROUGH URBAN BIODIVERSITY AND ITS POST-COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS: THE CASE OF THE CITY OF MANILA, PHILIPPINES

Leonora Pechardo Gonzales (Freelance Consultant) & Dina Cartagena Magnaye (University of the Philippines - School of Urban and Regional Planning)

Urban infrastructure refers to buildings and other structures found in or around the cities. The magnitude and pace of its development determine the condition of urban biodiversity in terms of the genetic variation and richness of living organisms as well as the diversity of habitat in a given urban settlement.

The study of the 21 urban green spaces (UGS) or public open spaces in the two districts of Manila City aims to assess the city's urban biodiversity, physico-ecological interventions for green infrastructure development, growth and efficiency of greening urban infrastructure, socio-cultural and social integration contexts of UGS, and the institutional arrangements on green infrastructure development and management. The evaluation of these UGS revealed the following: a) poor to very poor conditions largely due to unavailability of maintenance budget and sufficiently trained personnel to maintain and manage the UGS; b) trees showing the most damages are those planted along the perimeter of the UGS; c) absence of adequate ground cover and grasses in the parks and the high ratio of built-up area made up of impervious materials within the park grounds contribute to urban heat island; d) ecological waste management within the UGS is not properly implemented; e) evidence that planting of compatible species was not observed; and the f) presence of informal settler families in almost all the parks managed by the local government unit.

The observed scenarios in the UGS calls for the mainstreaming of biodiversity in land use planning and comprehensive development of the city. It is in this context that a new UGS policy framework has been developed to encapsulate the proposed typology of UGS, in parallel with the crafting of a post-COVID-19 planning horizon in greening the infrastructure that will support Manila City's Five Parks Pedestrian Corridor Master Plan and greening initiatives.

Keywords: urban green spaces, urban biodiversity, post-COVID, urban infrastructure, greening infrastructure, urban development

GREENWAY NETWORK PROPOSAL AS NATURAL BASED SOLUTION IN LIMASSOL, CYPRUS

Nerantzia (Julia) TZORTZI, Maria Stella LUX, Apollonios TSIATINIS

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Communities can be developed along greenway corridors and create places where people can live, work, and play; in the cities the greenways can also act as access to some of the most valued spaces.

It is important to integrate human needs into natural resources: “greenways and the parklands they connect with neighborhoods, schools and mixed use centers provide the unifying element that allows urban and rural values to merge, producing a superior hybrid community form (Arendt 2011).”

The aim of this paper is to present a Greenways proposal for Limassol by linking the green areas, the parks, the green corridors, “dismissed areas” inside the city, the linear parks along the streams to create a green network system with distinguished footpaths or cycle routes and a significant level of accessibility for people of all abilities and easiness in use due to the undemanding itineraries. The greenway program in Limassol can bring benefits for nature conservation as well as heritage protection interpretation. They can provide opportunities for better mobility, recreation, tourism and challenge lifestyles as well as sustainable use of natural resources.

As it was mentioned at the Ninth Workshops of the Council of Europe, greenways can “inspire citizens, local politicians, authorities and businessmen for joined planning and enhancing quality of life in their community.”

As part of the greenway program, “forgettable areas” are proposed to become natural corridors to the biodiversity, where wildlife or rare species can grow and be protected.

Through the creation of a green network, the integration of urban green spaces can provide a healthier and a sustainable environment to the residents of the city while linking archeological areas and important destinations.

This paper proposes urban transformation approaches as sustainable pathways towards the management and development of our cities with emphasis to the cultural heritage urban areas. Furthermore, the lesson that has been learned from the current situation for the post-pandemic world is that the parks, greenways, bike roads can be an important intervention for the urban design. The paper is part of by YADES MSCA RISE Project.

Key words: greenways, center of Limassol, Green network, Natural Based Solutions

WHAT DRIVES ELECTRIC MOBILITY EXPERIMENTATIONS? ACTORS AND MOTIVATIONS FOR MOTORCYCLE TAXI ELECTRIFICATION IN NAIROBI, KENYA

Emilie Martin
(Urban Electric Mobility Initiative)

Driven by crises of urban air pollution, continuously rising carbon emissions from the transportation sector and dependency on fossil fuels, electric mobility has emerged over the last decades as a low-carbon transport strategy. The pace of adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) strongly varies between countries and transport modes. While nearly no EVs were present in Sub-Saharan African countries until recently, several electrification projects have been initiated in the last two years, albeit mostly at a stage of pilots or with small fleets. Electrification experimentations often cover motorcycles, whose numbers have sharply risen over the last two decades, causing environmental negative externalities of carbon emissions and other pollutants.

Hence, this paper investigates the still little researched sociotechnical transitions towards e-motorcycle taxis, studying developments in Nairobi, Kenya. The research addresses two main questions: what are (co-)benefits expected by stakeholders? Which stakeholders are leading experimentations, navigating uncertainties entangled with transition processes? The question of the involvement of transport providers is critical as transportation reforms are commonly associated with conflicting rationalities. A survey conducted with 83 motorcycle taxi drivers is used as an entry point to the research, deepened through 24 semi-structured interviews of key electric and urban mobility experts.

The research uncovers experimentations led by small private companies followed by a constellation of secondary stakeholders, with limited involvement of transport providers. It shows that the promise of economic gains for motorcycle taxi drivers dominates narratives around the transition, well ahead of environmental benefits (becoming the “co-benefits”) and lastly of more uncertain social effects. The research concludes by identifying an engaging research agenda for longitudinal analysis.

**A MAJORITY WORLD:
HUMAN-NATURE RELATIONS IN MAPPING AS A PERFORMATIVE PRACTICE**

Myriel Milicevic (University of Applied Sciences Potsdam), Maud Canisius (Bauhaus-University Weimar),

Cartography plays an important role in the design, art, architecture, and urban studies. Based on different academic institutions the authors collaborate on the potentials of cartography to capture local narratives and present work experiences showcasing human-nature relations and mappings as a performative practice. Whereas not only the resulting maps themselves but the act of mapping as a process emerge, as a performative/collaborative activity. The results are fragmented and multi-layered narratives, combined with stories and other visuals, and at the same time leaving space for unanswered questions and uncertainties.

Keywords: Narrative Cartography, Urban Nature, Human and non-Human perspectives, Performative Practice, Riverscapes

A SAFE SPACE. ARCHITECTURE AND PREPAREDNESS IN THE ERA OF UNCERTAINTY

Beatrice Balducci
(Politecnico di Milano)

The contribution is drawn upon the author's ongoing doctoral research. The research investigates how to design a safe space facing uncertain disastrous events. It considers the project of safe spaces that, by embodying a potential emergency, are designed for existing, resisting, and being inhabitable before, during, and after a catastrophe.

A critical analysis of 'preparedness' will be traced from a design perspective. According to Andrew Lakoff, preparedness does not seek to prevent the occurrence of a disastrous event but instead assumes that the event will happen. It enacts a vision of the dystopian future to develop a set of operational criteria for response. It considers the disaster not as a fracture but as an important event in the biography of a space that lives its continuity through changes (Bassoli 2015). It recognizes a new dynamic landscape for architecture, the one built - and destroyed - by a natural disaster. It challenges the discipline as research for determining a 'certain' space (Bertagna 2010) by stressing to design with possible scenarios and principles such as flexibility, duration, adaptability, interconnectedness, and typological hybridization.

But if the natural disasters, which are predictable in the probability of happening, are unpredictable in time, form, scale, and effects, what does it mean to design a safe space able to exist – and resist – before, during, and after a potential catastrophe? Considering a disaster as an important event in the biography of a space, how can the architectural project embody catastrophes? What does imply, from a design perspective, to be prepared?

The contribution aims to present a series of case studies, safe spaces at different scales and typologies that are anchors drawn to be adaptable for a time of emergency that may never happen. Considering the Japanese and the American context, where a culture of preparedness has a strong influence on the design process and methodology, different prepping degrees are analyzed. Cataloged according to their spatial declination of duration and the potential emergency phase addressed by each of them, the proposed intervention aims to trace some of the design possibilities underpinning the design in vulnerable and uncertain conditions.

SESSION #3: CO-OPERATION

We are particularly interested in contributions showing distinctive traits of co-produced knowledge and actions in coping with the situation of uncertainty as well as those exploring initiatives in urban environments that employ collaborative methodologies for the common. How can architecture, urban design, and planning, practices otherwise deeply invested in the logic of growth and development, act as objects for and with all? Co-operation practices have grown in the last decades to be important drivers of urban development. Co-production is mentioned as a critical element in the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In this context, the New Urban Agenda in Quito Declaration on Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements for all (www.habitat3.org) acknowledge that sustainable, integrative urban development needs to be understood holistically, with a focus on different local circumstances and urban situations through different actor constellations and co-benefits.

The collaborative and participatory process navigates towards a collective approach in research, design and planning. Initially, the beneficiary inputs in service provision emerged co-production at the forefront, today relates to institutional co-production and co-production of knowledge in different urban projects. The essential aspect merged the approach of collective responsibility that considers space as a common good.

NOTE: Session #3: Co-Operation was divided into two separate sessions:

SESSION #3: COLLABORATING [Environment]

moderated by Ana Maria Duran, Prof. (University of California, Los Angeles) & Josefine Fokdal, Dr. (University Stuttgart)

SESSION #3: CO-PRODUCING AND COMMONING [Planning, Research, Design],

moderated by Dagmar Pelger (Universität der Künste Berlin) & Luz Vergara d'Alençon, Dr. (Technical University of Delft)

SESSION #3: COLLABORATING [Environment]

“RESPONSIBLE NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNER” FOR MICRO RENEWAL IN BEIJING

Fan Li (University of Kassel), Tang Yan (Tsinghua University)

China witnessed the mainstreaming of urban sprawl in the greenfield for decades. It is until recent years that the regeneration of the inner city has been highly paid attention by the state. Renewal of residential quarters, known as neighborhood micro renewal, has become an important renewal program at the local level.

A “responsible neighbourhood planner” (R-planner) is a planner selected and designated by the district government for a specific district, who is responsible for consulting physical micro renewal of the district, particularly in the public space of the neighbourhood. A R-planner works with local residents together and inquires their concepts for public space and facilitate improve micro space, such as renovating footway and designing small resident park and improving the environment of the vegetable market. In Beijing, after ten years’ experiment, the state-issued “implementation measures of the institution of Beijing responsible planner” on 10 May 2019 to move a step forward.

The paper gives a critical review of the institution “R-planner”. R-planner is a breakthrough in China that the role of a planner is not only a designer but also a coordinator for developing and implementing a project. The planning process is not dominated by a top-down approach, but based on co-operation between planners and local residents. In this case, the renewal concept of the local residents goes first and planner later. Yet, R-planner has its limitation. Working on a volunteer basis, it is a meaningful experiment at a micro level but is not aimed to solve fundamental deterioration problems in an integrated approach. The planners can only offer consulting and coordination service at a local level; however, a comprehensive approach to urban regeneration needs to involve more upper level of the public sector, such as public funding and public infrastructure sector. Further, the renewal is focused on physical improvement while living and social problems have been hardly touched.

The research is based on the case study of Chaoyang District in Beijing, where the author (Tang) is the responsible R-planner. Interviews with local residents and other n-planners have been undertaken to study the effect of the R-planner institution.

COPING WITH UNCERTAINTY THROUGH ROBUST AND ADAPTIVE PLANNING: UPDATING TRENTO'S URBAN PLAN

Anna Codemo, Sara Favargiotti, Silvia Mannocci, Francesca Marzetti, Matteo Aimini, Mosè Ricci (University of Trento, Department of Civil Environmental and Mechanical Engineering, Italy)

The current social, economic, and environmental challenges drive cities towards unsure and unstable scenarios, and they constitute an acceleration of transformations. Cities have been considering the 2030 SDGs and the New Urban Agenda in their development frameworks and adopting resilient agendas to shape urban transitions. This requires an update of urban planning tools, which need to mirror the complexity of urban patterns and enhance their capacities to focus on multiple pathways and plural goals.

The paper reports the research conducted by the Trento Urban Transformation (TUT) research group at the University of Trento, addressing urban transition and sustainable development in Trento, an Alpine town in the north of Italy. Trento is considered a role model in Italy in terms of sustainability and quality of life. Thus, the town is an ideal context to experiment with innovative practices to tackle urban challenges.

The TUT research project aims to support the update of Trento's General Urban Plan by proposing a systematic approach to territorial governance based on resilient and adaptive urban planning tools. The research group is multidisciplinary, and the approach of the study relies on shared knowledge and cooperation between the researchers, the Municipality and the practitioners by sharing experiences to understand the complexity of Trento and by collaborating to enable new insights for decision-makers.

The proposed urban plan offers an adaptive and incremental tool to develop the town in a sustainable way. Based on three main pillars - narration, performance, and shared action - aims to provide a guideline to coordinate the city's development with future challenges. The city plan draws on the town's vision, namely "Trento Leaf Plan", which has an important communicative role by clearly setting out the ecological transition on future development and defines strategies to combine the vision with the urban challenges.

MAKING DIGITAL PARTICIPATION IN URBAN PLANNING A COMMON GOOD? COVID-19'S PUSH TOWARDS NEW WAYS OF SHAPING THE CITY TOGETHER

Laura von Puttkammer (Urban Journalist, Blogger and Consultant)

In this article, I will look at the changes in the co-production of knowledge and actions, as well as in the dissemination of knowledge, that the Covid-19 pandemic has brought about in terms of participatory urban planning. By comparing different initiatives, such as online participation, the gamification of urban planning and the use of social media and citizen journalism to influence planning, I will look into the future of virtual participation.

As this is a highly relevant and quickly changing topic, I will draw on experiences from practice as well as on some papers that discuss Covid-19 and its effects on urban planning. At the same time, the theory of the tragedy of the commons and Elinor Ostrom's work on "Governing the Commons" will provide a theoretical framework. The article will argue that the pandemic has provided a much-needed shift towards more inclusive, low-threshold and widely accessible ways of participation in urban planning.

This article will also analyse the potentials of co-production in a digital context, considering theories of the "Right to the City" (Lefebvre, 1968 and Harvey, 2012) to analyse the change of competence models in urban development projects. A critical perspective on virtual participation will be applied, but the main argument should be that in the wake of the pandemic, we have created new ways for participation as envisioned in Sustainable Development Goal 11. Lastly, the article will look into potential ways of using this opportunity to improve urban planning worldwide.

MAKING RESILIENT PLANS: EXPLORING HOW TO DOWNLOAD PLANS TO A LOCAL LEVEL IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE-PROOF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Paola Alfaro - d'Alençon, Diego Moya Ortiz, Francisca Peralta Valdés (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)

The current crisis of globalization, fueled by climate change and the conditions inherent to the global capitalist development model, has put unprecedented pressure on nations, societies, and territories. There is an urgent need to generate modes of adaptation and resilience at the local cross-sectional level from the population, which can cope with different critical processes that have surpassed traditional state governance mechanisms. These processes are embedded in conditions of uneven geographical development, especially affecting those urban populations that are most segregated and marginalized, which in turn have proven to be the most vulnerable to the complex changes of this epoch.

In this sense, spatial planning and urban design have a broad challenge: incorporating tools, instruments and models that help populations to improve their quality of life and enhance their human development along with increasing their capacity for adaptation and resilience together with ecological systems. From the approach proposed by Elinor Ostrom, we start to analyze that responding to the current challenges forces us to rethink urban ecological resources as common goods and an active part of the built environment, in which various actors must intervene co-productively to ensure their sustainability.

In this regard, taking the case of Santiago de Chile, this paper introduces a research-based cases study of various community organizations, which have faced several socio-spatial and environmental issues by managing urban commons. By doing so, they have generated self-organized forms of co-production and social-environmental resilience. The conclusion reveals that co-produced initiatives arise mainly in the sectors with higher levels of social-environmental segregation and with less articulation with State organisms, but also forming constellations in different districts of the metropolitan area. From this viewpoint, the study discusses the interactions between directly involved actors, driving motivations, and potential of co-production to the resilience of urban development of a common pool of (urban) resources.

POTENTIAL OF CO-DESIGN AND CO-PRODUCTION OF SPACE IN A MULTI-LAYERED VUCA ENVIRONMENT

Umut Kienast-Duyar (University of Kassel)

The article is based on the author's experiences as a town planner and advisor in a bilateral development co-operation programme in South Africa during 2016-2020. The author reviews the co-operation programme's set-up and the stakeholder's scope of action in a VUCA (Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity and Ambiguity) environment. The target is to elaborate on policy and programme development with recommendations for an open but realistic and applicable co-design and co-production process.

She examines the context where the development programme called SPUU – Safety Promotion through Urban Design in Mamelodi /City of Tshwane (Pretoria) / South Africa was set. She explores layers of uncertainty and ambiguity on several levels, including economic aspects, political dynamics, regulatory framework and physical- and psycho-social-health related issues.

The setting of the above-mentioned intervention in South Africa was similar to other poor, informally densified and socially marginalized communities. Inhabitants of the area, especially young generations, were locked-in in a situation with limited possibilities for growth. The VUCA environment was characterized by informality and precarity of livelihoods and environment; stress on physical and psycho-social health as well as elusive political accountability at the local government.

The project was aiming at promoting safety with a comprehensive approach cross-cutting various disciplines of spatial planning, urban design and social development. Nevertheless, the main assumption had an environmental deterministic focus: interventions in public spaces would contribute in the promotion of safety and social cohesion.

A critical review of this South African case, specifically an analysis of actors and various logical backgrounds behind their actions, allows to explore options for a process-oriented co-design and co-production approach. The main question is, “what can be the key principles of an adaptable design and implementation approach, which enables a transformation both in space and action?”

PROMOTING COUNTERVISUALITY ON CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN A MARGINALIZED DISTRICT OF NAPLES (ITALY)

Maria Federica Palestino (Department of Architecture, University of Naples Federico II)
Cristina Visconti (Department of Architecture, University of Bologna Alma Mater Studiorum)

During the last years, the disaster-prone neighbourhood of Ponticelli (East Naples, Italy) and its fragile communities offered the frontstage for collaborative experimentations focused on climate resilience. In representing and reviving the rural lifestyles of the pre-industrial site, co-production patterns were developed with inhabitants by scholars interested in experiencing community-based regeneration pathways. In this ongoing dialogue, co-production has been modulated over time as a practical methodology to cope with a widespread phenomenon of “slow-violence”.

In shifting this concept from environmental humanities (Nixon, 2011) to urban studies (Cahill, Pain 2019), the paper highlights how the transition from a rural wet-land to an industrial settlement made the community suffer the contested provision and management of public spaces, depending on the denial of urban services by local institutions. The result was a chronic state of violence that, being dispersed across time and space, remained not viewed as violence at all. If from one side, this denial deeply influenced social behaviours in the face of formal publicness, on the other, it triggered insurgent reactions and created informal publicness as resistance. As engaged scholars, we explore experimental tools for co-production (from collaborative mapping and story-telling to co-design and self-construction of adaptation devices) that make “loss and damage” emerge from the oral testimony as a form of countervisuality. What we have learnt so far is that planners and designers engaged in places affected by “loss and damage” can neither be problem-solving oriented nor apply the “positive incapability” of most climate-resilient discourses and agenda. We argue that such communities and places call for experimenting with the “negative capability” (Lanzara 1993) in order to co-create processes where contextual and expert knowledge can interact and learn from each other in a horizontal way. This becomes tactical for reclaiming the trust of inhabitants and recovering their own planning abilities.

SESSION #3: CO-PRODUCING AND COMMONING [Planning, Research, Design]

PLACE-BASED URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Giuseppe Faldi, Axel Fisher, Luisa Moretto (Université libre de Bruxelles, Belgium)

Practitioners, experts, funding bodies, and developers working in the African built environment have been prone to import pre-established solutions, and concepts borrowed from architectural, urban and planning theories developed and tested in western countries to respond to ongoing challenges; themselves often resulting from the prior activities of foreign or even colonial agents. Others have felt more disconcerted in front of the emerging challenges posed by the often contradictory, unconventional, apparently chaotic, and irreducible unicity of such built environments. Despite an increasing sensitivity towards contextualised, participatory and inclusive approaches, even in the African continent, new and emerging strategies have been struggling to enter mainstream urban production, which still remains mainly shaped by top-down planning and free-market policies, often failing to ensure access to fair, safe and healthy cities.

Moving from this background, our contribution intends to questions alternative visions, research paradigms and practices aiming at overcoming dominant approaches to urban planning and development. It specifically explores the challenges and outcomes of place-based approaches to emerging planning, architectural and urban design issues in Africa. This paper is based on contributions collected in a recent book we are about to publish. This book draws on empirical approaches and different disciplinary perspectives from a wide panel of authors based in both the Global South and North, with an embedded theoretical ambition and relevance to the Global South as a whole. They investigate architectural solutions, urban designs or visions, and comprehensive planning experiments covering a wide array of situations, ranging from small and emerging towns up to larger cities.

According to all these contributions, we propose a new theoretical approach to place-based, in which we distinguish, first, place-based experiences as collaborative and/or individual actions (both in planning and design) conducted by the inhabitants (with or without the local authorities); second, place-based approaches as an alternative way (mainly non-positivist) to produce a new knowledge starting from looking differently at the context; third, place-based attitudes with respect to indigenous, vernacular, traditional and/or pre-modern local culture-generated knowledge.

PARTICIPATORY DESIGN AND PLANNING TO BUILD HUMAN INFRASTRUCTURES ABLE TO DEAL WITH SHIFTING IDENTITIES AND NEW CHALLENGES

Andrea Rigon (Bartlett Development Planning Unit, University College London)

In a fragmented society, we argue that participatory design can build the capacity for intra-city dialogue across the different dimensions of identity of local residents. However, traditional participatory processes are often unable to deal with internal diversity, particularly when there are pre-existing conflicts. The tensions between individual and collective identities as well as their fluidity and simultaneity, are making identities impossible to be fully understood and used for planning and design. However, through a relational and intersectional co-design approach, it is possible to engage with a dynamic understanding of identity and address diverse needs and aspirations of residents.

Using a collaboration between two universities, an NGO, and local residents in Lebanon as a case study, the paper demonstrates how the development of an intersectional methodology sensitive to social diversity can contribute to individuals and groups of residents developing an “aware participation” in co-producing the city. By analysing the process of implementing a participatory spatial intervention, the chapter argues that the outcome of the process was more than the physical infrastructure intervention; the process built a human infrastructure made of residents of the city with different identities who have been able to participate in and initiate city-making processes that have taken into account and analyse a diversity of needs and aspirations. Through the process, residents were able to exercise a new kind of participatory urban citizenship that transcends the limitations of traditional national citizenship.

TAKING CARE, BEING PREPARED, GETTING ANTIFRAGILE- REFLECTIONS ON EXPERIENCES OF CO-DESIGN IN A TIME OF UNCERTAINTY

Beatrice Galimberti (Politecnico di Milano)

Experiencing a multitude of local and global crises, which are overlapping and interconnected, and which trigger a growing state of instability, today we live in a world of deep uncertainty, as this conference suggests.

This proposal seeks to reflect on these issues starting from three concepts, which are increasingly timely –and which are part of the ongoing PhD research of the author.

The first is *taking care* of the assemblage of our territories and cities (Fitz and Krasny, 2019; Latour, 2017; TAMassociati, 2016).

The second is *preparedness*. Indeed, being prepared means building a broad and plural response capacity instead of planning a single solution from the beginning (Balducci, 2020). This contribution expands the legacy of preparedness in urban studies with the interpretations introduced in the field of sociology and anthropology of medicine (Lakoff, 2017; Keck, 2020; Pellizzoni, 2020).

The third one is *antifragility* (Taleb, 2012), which is the ability to benefit from uncertainty, shocks, errors, and crises.

Starting from literature review and interviews, this contribution discusses the advantages and limits of these three concepts. Indeed, each of them has great design potential, especially if combined.

Thus, the three concepts are illustrated and tested through examples of co-design in contemporary public spaces, observed through desk analysis and direct observation. The cases take places in the socio-spatial souths of Europe –the peripheries of the continent and the most neglected city neighbourhoods, among traditionally marginalized communities.

The paper concludes with a reflection on the role of co-design in our time of uncertainty. What does it mean to be a designer when everyone designs (Manzini, 2015)? If all participants are ‘designers’, ‘agents of care’, ‘sentinels of preparedness’, and ‘antifragile strategists’, what does the designer become? Is the ethics of the co-design process all in the hands of the designer, or is it distributed?

CHALLENGES TO CO-PRODUCED RESEARCH IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS FACED IN SÃO PAULO/BRAZIL

Karolyne Ferreira, Allyne Sgarbi, Alex Abiko (University of Sao Paulo), Harry Smith (Heriot-Watt University)

This paper aims to highlight and discuss the challenges faced during a co-production research project in the city of São Paulo/Brazil. The purpose of the research was to test a methodology of community-based landslide risk management for informal settlements in Latin America through community-based participatory monitoring and mitigation strategies, expecting that both community and the local government could work in a collaborative way. Despite the amount of landslide risk areas in São Paulo, the research team dealt with difficulties in finding a community to work with. Problems related to lack of community cohesion and engagement, violence, and other concerns than risk were great obstacles that forced us to switch areas of study twice. We found that the historic lack of public policies for informal settlements, lack of political will, the absence of strong leadership as well mobilization power made these communities think that the closer they get to the local government, the higher the chances are they will be removed from their houses.

PARTICIPATORY DESIGN AS A SUSTAINABLE APPROACH TO INCLUSIVE HOUSING IN DEVELOPING ECONOMIES: A CASE STUDY OF SOUTH-EASTERN NIGERIA

Andy N. N., Anih, E. K., Odoh, P. E. (Department of Architecture, University of Nigeria)

Housing is a basic human need, and in a developing economy such as Nigeria, the government is continuously seeking innovative solutions that will complement government housing policies. Most government housing policies and initiatives have, over the time, failed to achieve the desired result due to the non-inclusion of other relevant stakeholders in the planning and design stages of the project. This study aims to evaluate the impact of participatory design strategies in inclusive housing. The growing population coupled with the lack of adequate housing has necessitated the need for proper policies and strategies by government and designers to sustainable design strategies in the provision of affordable mass housing in a developing economy like Nigeria. To achieve that, the following objectives were pursued: to establish the extent of participatory design in public housing schemes, determine how effective these participatory design strategies in the program of inclusive housing, and to recommend participatory design strategies that can be adopted in the planning and design of public housing schemes in Nigeria. The study adopted the qualitative research method through the review of existing housing policies, programs, and delivery models. Among the recommendations made was proposing guidelines on participatory design strategies that will aid policymakers, developers, architects and designers in the design of inclusive mass housing schemes in South-East Nigeria.

CHILE'S POBLADORES MOVEMENT AND THE REDEFINITION OF A NEOLIBERAL HOUSING POLICY FROM THE MARGINS

Ernesto Lopez, Daniel Meza Corvalan (Universidad de Chile)

The crisis of neoliberalism in Chile has called into question the assumptions of the model's stability in all areas; housing is one of the most pressing ones. Dwelling prices have reached such a level that the average Chilean household requires 45 years to pay for its home entirely. Land and housing prices become unaffordable for most of a country where the median household income is just US\$ 500. This paper presents Chile's current Pobladores Movement (PM) as an agent that takes up the historical legacy of mobilization and protests for housing (Castells, 1985) in a context of high economic and political uncertainty. Roughly from the 2010 earthquake onwards, the PM has intervened in building management and planning issues traditionally dominated by the State and the market. According to Olin Wright (2015), the Chilean PM would take advantage of the neoliberal system's fissures to replace specific capitalist goals with community concerns (the need for housing displaces housing profit as the ultimate goal). The PM works with revolutionary emancipatory objectives in the long term and uses capitalist-based resources to attempt to resolve the deficit of affordable housing in the short term. A good example is the experience of mobilization and housing production of the Movimiento de Pobladores en Lucha (MPL), an organization located in the historically working-class Peñalolén district in the Greater Santiago area (Pérez, 2017), currently characterized by its pro-gentrification municipal agenda. We analyze the MPL's struggle for land and avoid spatial displacement, its operation and dispute for control of the projects amidst a pro-business institutional environment, and the appropriation and incipient adaptation of the procedures inherent to housing building management techniques to the dynamics of the MPL's political organization itself.

SESSION #4: INHABITING

[Housing, Policies, Growing, Equity]

Even before the COVID-19 crisis hammered home the vast economic and social differences affecting urban populations around the world, it was clear that inequality would be one of the biggest challenges facing global cities in the 21st century. There are few facets of urban life, development and design that are not affected by one's access to public services and resources. While interfaces between research and policymaking exist as a complex web of relations connecting stakeholders and actors who translate their knowledge into specific policies and practices at all scales. Access to public goods and services benefits the poor and strengthens growth and productivity. However, there is a need for more knowledge on the links between public goods and services and equitable growth and how to support such processes locally and globally. It is important to recognize that equity can be best achieved when various stakeholders participate collaboratively. Important in this constellation are interfaces, common ground as between researchers and policymakers e.g. such as the research-policy interface.

SESSION #4:

moderated by Hassan Elmouelhi Dr. (Habitat Unit, Technical University of Berlin)

LIVELIHOODS, ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE: EXPLORING THE NEXUS IN A SLUM COMMUNITY IN ACCRA, GHANA

Tracy Sidney Commodore and Louis Kusi Frimpong

Mitigating and adapting to climate change is critical to the sustenance of humanity in the 21st century. Fossil fuel is a known contributor to climate change, yet it is a widely used source of energy for domestic and commercial activities, including livelihoods. In most low-income communities in sub-Saharan Africa, the contention has been how to sustain livelihoods and at the same time ensure the wellbeing of people living in low-income areas. But the path to sustainable livelihoods and wellbeing also depends on the use of energy sources that are environmentally friendly, efficient and sustainable. This study explores livelihoods activities within a low-income community in Accra, Ghana's capital and how they contribute to environmental pollution. The study also explores potential mitigation factors to address environmental pollution associated with livelihoods through the use of renewable energy sources in slum communities in Ghana. The paper uses data from a pilot study, gathered through qualitative interviews with selected informants residing in Nima, a slum community in Accra. The findings show that most livelihood activities in the low-income community are dependent on fossil fuels such as charcoal, firewood and gas hence contributing to environmental pollution. The study recommends introduction of alternative energy sources such as solar stoves and ovens, due to the fact these energy sources are environmentally friendly and adaptable to residents in slum communities. The use of environmentally friendly energy sources will improve the wellbeing of slum dwellers, and thus reduce the government expenditure on the health sector which has already been overstretched by COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Livelihoods; mitigation; renewable energy; slum; Accra

THE INTERFACES BETWEEN URBAN RESEARCH AND POLICYMAKING

Paola Alfaro-d'Alençon (DFG Fellow Technische Universität Berlin), Enrico Michelutti (Università di Udine, Italy), Deepa Joshi (Coventry University)

The interface between urban research and policymaking is gaining momentum to address the global complexities and challenges such as climate change, inclusiveness, equity and sustainability. The global development agendas around sustainability (e.g. SDG 2030) interrogate the centrality of equity, equitable distribution of public services and goods, since access to public goods and services benefits the poor and can also strengthen growth and productivity (NUA, 2016). While the research is pointing against this background to the need to include the access to common-pool resources and coproduction in urban development mechanisms in cities (Alfaro d'Alençon et al 2016, Huchzemeyer 2016, Galuszka 2018). The complexity of such issues involves multiple stakeholder constellations and various operational platforms of collaborations, which primarily requires sound research itself (e.g. action/evidence-based) to guide the suitable nature of actions with scientific inputs (local/national/global/cross-sectoral level) to policy-makers. Hence, there is a need for more knowledge on the links between public goods and services and equitable urban-agendas and how to support such processes locally and interchange globally.

Based on the joint project between Cities Alliance and N-AERUS: Equity, Services and Economic Development in Cities of the Global South: Engaging Research in Policy Making this study explores the structures for the interactions between researchers and policymakers in urban decision-making processes as the actors involved in global development institutional mechanisms in knowledge co-production and the role of the researchers through the urban policy/program interventions.

The research focus is set on research policy interactions/practices among in the projects involved regional and international research networks (N-AERUS; AURI; REDUES_LAC) as to the study of taxonomy of knowledge coproduction characteristics derived from different institutional knowledge building frameworks.

First findings are pointing by providing a qualitative snapshot of interlinkages through participants' perspectives (scholars, researchers and experts from networks and policy-making organizations), to the need of researchers' involvement in all the project phases, going from co-production to co-design/co-creation processes and the role of coproduction mechanisms in triggering real inclusion. In this sense, a redefinition of the relationships between research environments and political spheres emerges as a key challenge and the recognition of the 'politicization' of the interface reflects the necessity of rethinking cooperation mechanisms between research and policymaking. Further research is needed to deepen the knowledge of context-dependent interfaces configurations and the role of local actors and their interests in politicizing specific research/policy-making scenarios.

Keywords: Urban-research, Policymaking, Interface, Development, Knowledge-coproduction

PLANNING FOR POSSIBLE RISKS: INTEGRATED LAND USE PLANNING IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR INFORMAL ECONOMY ACTORS

Yvonne Ofosu-Kwakye (Deputy Director, Urban Regeneration, Dept. of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa) and Mbali McBrowne (Deputy Director, Provincial Infrastructure Monitoring and Oversight, Dept of National Treasury, Pretoria, South Africa)

Within the spatial planning and land use management arena, risk planning or planning for risks have not emerged as a key area for incorporation into planning documents. In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, where a number of loopholes in development policies have been exposed, the idea of planning for possible risks in local government is being elevated to the fore. This is part of internalising the principle of spatial equity³ for all economic actors. Planning of risks in land use management in the context of this paper seeks to look at vulnerable economic actors, particularly those actors⁴ in the Informal economy that are more susceptible to negative externalities in times of disasters or pandemics. In the course of the COVID-19 pandemic when a National lockdown was instituted, local authorities were allowed to issue special permits to informal traders but to operate within the conditions of social/physical distancing and use of personal protective equipment (PPEs). As part of adhering to physical distancing, it was necessary that local authorities identify alternative trading spaces. This translated to more space requirement for fewer number of traders. This paper seeks to interrogate the extent to which risk planning can be incorporated in land use management particular in relation to the activities/needs of informal economy actors in Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal. It is expected that some recommendations can be made to guide the various mitigation variables to lower or neutralise possible risks for informal economy actors. This concludes by placing the argument within the context of upholding the principle of Spatial Equity.

³ Spatial equity is one of the strategic goals of the KwaZulu-Natal Growth and Development Strategy (popularly known as the PGDS).

⁴ Informal economy in this context refers to workers in informal trading who trade in sheds or open air. Actors include i.e. street traders, spaza shops, waste pickers, etc.

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND: HURDLES IN THE ACCESS TO THE CITY

Joana de Mesquita Lima
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Lisbon School of Architecture, Universidade de Lisboa)

Urban conflict leads to the destruction of homes and access to services. The hurdles to overcome these are vast and as time passes and the urban realm evolves, often carving further inequality into the city, it becomes increasingly pressing to provide improved living conditions to those in increasing vulnerable circumstances.

Dili, Timor-Leste, is a fast-evolving city. It has transformed over the past few years, becoming increasingly complex with different layers of connections and diversity, with large population movements and largely unregulated construction. Despite the development of different plans and studies by different actors and through different processes, and although these have brought about discussions on the need for planning, plans are yet to come into force. Different actions have taken place at different levels and in different sectors, yet there is a lacking cohesion and overarching strategy in addressing the city.

This paper is the result of interviews conducted in Dili with actors from local and national government, civil society, technical experts and academia. It reflects upon these responses from the perspective of the key hurdles that those living in the city are facing and discusses priorities for action in the development of the city. These are looked upon from the perspective of the right to the city.

Hurdles discussed by the interviewees are varied, but include reflections on the quality of public space, accessibility and mobility, quality of housing, implementation and enforcement of existing tools, bottom-up planning and perspectives for development in a globalised world. They ultimately reflect the recognition that there is a need for planning, for specific measures that address vulnerabilities of the population and that of ensuring that all those living in the city do have access to it. The paper looks also to support the notion that to generate greater predictability and stability in a post-conflict city, planning and community-based processes should be considered as well-placed tools to remove and address tensions that can lead to further civil conflict.

Keywords: urban inequality; housing; access to services; post-conflict; Dili, Timor-Leste

LIVING WITH PRECARIOUSNESS AND UNCERTAINTY. BRIDGES TO GOOD URBAN DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

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This manuscript explores the role of international NGOs (INGOs) working on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and urban development in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), specifically on how urban DRR interventions have worked to create new or strengthen existing governance arrangements beyond its practical outcomes. Analyzing the governance relationships between local governments, INGOs, and communities of slum dwellers, the manuscript looks at the roles of international cooperation, the research-policy interface, as well as the facilitators and challenges faced by INGOs in bridging marginalized neighborhoods to local governments. The study bases on the performance evaluation of the Urban DRR programming in LAC by USAID/OFDA, focused on the effectiveness and sustainability of eight urban DRR projects in six countries: Colombia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, and Peru. The study used mixed research methods, including surveys, focus groups, and interviews, and an extensive review of academic and grey literature. Results show a variety of enabling and impeding factors for good urban and risk governance, many of them related to the role of INGOs in bridging the gaps between marginalized communities and local governments. For instance, commitment from upper levels of local government officials, limitations of existing legal framework for DRR and urban development, turnover of municipal officials, among other factors. Beyond such factors, the study found a circumstance referred to as ‘concatenation’. The concatenation consists of the capacity of a DRR project to advance on the achievements of other initiatives. Haiti offers a good example. One DRR project provided an excellent quality pipeline from the source of the water to the town. Subsequently the World Bank built ten water tanks, followed by the municipality, which built the distribution network.

HÁBITAT INFORMAL Y DESIGUALDAD PERSISTENTE.

Un análisis sobre la traducción y desplazamiento de las categorías de conocimiento entre el campo académico, las políticas públicas y las organizaciones sociales en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires entre el 2002-2020 en torno a la desigualdad y la informalidad urbana.

Mariano Scheinsohn y Cecilia Cabrera

Universidad de Buenos Aires - Facultad de Ciencias Sociales e Instituto Superior de Urbanismo, Ambiente y Territorio (Facultad de Arquitectura, Diseño y Urbanismo)

Una de las cuestiones más significativas y problemáticas en el actual contexto es la expansión y consolidación de la informalidad urbana y el aumento y persistencia de la desigualdad. Entre las manifestaciones de la relevancia de esta cuestión se encuentra el importante aumento y profusión de investigaciones, estudios, papers académicos, intervenciones y políticas públicas específicas que abordan esta problemática desde distintos puntos de vista metodológicos, teóricos y geográficos. A pesar de ello; la precariedad, desigualdad y asimetrías de los residentes de los hábitat informales -en la mayoría de los casos- continúa incrementándose, especialmente en el actual contexto de pandemia.

Por tal razón resulta necesario y prioritario desarrollar un examen crítico sobre las perspectivas en que se ha abordado y construido el conocimiento (tanto académico como en la producción de políticas) referido a la problemática del hábitat informal con la intención de hacer visible el modo y las prácticas en que se configuran y construyen colectivamente los objetos de indagación e intervención y, también, en que medida se plantean sesgos y limitaciones en su abordaje. Con ese objetivo se presentarán los avances y hallazgos del proyecto de investigación "Reensamblando las categorías hábitat formal e informal en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires" que se realiza en la Facultad de Ciencias Sociales de la UBA y que se encuentra en las primeras etapas de desarrollo abordando el análisis en el actual escenario. Considerando como referencia empírica el caso de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, es posible indicar que la principal hipótesis es que en un contexto de reestructuración socio-territorial en donde se expandió fuertemente la producción de hábitat tanto formal como informal (Scheinsohn & Cabrera, 2012, Cabrera et al, 2012, 2016) ha sido escasamente estudiado la interdependencia funcional entre ambas dinámicas debido, probablemente, a un sesgo en la mirada que configura y enfatiza una diferenciación dicotómica tendiendo a consolidar una desigualdad persistente (C. Tilly).

SESSION #5: MOVING

[Human mobility, Patterns/ Practices, Environmental migration, Eviction/ Displacement]

The current pandemic situation is the clear outcome of unsustainable urbanization models which have caused the paralysis of the same urban regions, with interrupted or reduced flows of people, forced displacement of populations, rules, and measures to contain and control movements, social distancing, and self-isolation. The concept and reality of the city as space where “we come together” is shaken to its foundation. For the first time in the urban age, we are collectively experiencing eco-apartheid, and it clearly goes to the detriment of the most vulnerable populations. Ecological crises solicit planning to develop different urbanization models drawn on more just, inclusive, and sustainable mobility patterns and modes, in which stasis and mobility can finally be conscious choices rather than constraints. The present session responds to the need of fostering a fresh understanding of the complex, multi-faceted interaction between ecological issues, mobility, and urbanization starting from thinking of the consequences of increasingly stringent borders and the effects of global and local policy on environmental migration. Now that even the developed world has been simultaneously assaulted by a natural catastrophe, developing complex pieces of knowledge and policies that can reorientation the relationship between a full range of mobilities and the urbanization of nature. The session is interested in contributions addressing the topics of climate migration, eco-apartheid, natural threads and connected human mobility, and the controversial use of technology in ecological disasters.

SESSION #5:

moderated by Giovanni Vecchio, Dr. (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile) and Wolfgang Scholz, Dr. Ing. (Universität Dortmund)

A WORLD OF UNCERTAINTY: INDUSTRIALISATION AND DEINDUSTRIALISATION IN KHULNA CITY, BANGLADESH

Felix Ringel (Department of Anthropology, Durham University, United Kingdom), Md. Ashiq Ur Rahman (Urban and Rural Planning Discipline, Khulna University, Bangladesh), Maria Akhter (Urban and Rural Planning Discipline, Khulna University, Bangladesh) and Sujit Kumar Sikder (The Leibniz Institute of Ecological Urban and Regional Development, Dresden, German)

Urban development policies often encounter uncertainty in both spatial and non-spatial terms. This paper highlights the spatial impacts of post-colonial strategies of industrialisation and deindustrialisation. It focuses

on how cities in the global south respond to deindustrialisation by presenting the case of the Khalishpur Industrial area in Khulna city, Bangladesh. On the basis of empirical data collected through key informants' interviews and grey material analysis, this paper explains the case of Khulna as both an industrial and a post-industrial city. Khulna's industrialisation began with the inauguration of Chalna sea port in 1950s under a planned effort of the then post-colonial government. An industrial estate was designed in the Khalishpur area, hosting the Crescent Jute Mill (established in 1952) and several other jute-based industries, newsprint mills and hardboard mills. The establishment of these industries followed a strategy of 'urbanisation through industrialisation' during Pakistani rule. But within the last 70 years the industrial estate experienced both

processes of industrialisation and deindustrialisation. Subsequently, the growth pattern of the city and the livelihood of its dwellers became uncertain. The first transformation took place in 1972, when these industries were nationalised under state-led import-substitution industrialisation strategies in an independent Bangladesh.

However, this shift did not last long. By 1982-83, most of these industries were privatised in response to dismal economic performance. Bangladesh overall was embarking on an extensive economic liberalisation process.

However, most of these industries, including the privatised and nationalised industries, struggled with growing balance-of-payments problems, which induced another policy shift of deindustrialisation in the 1990s under a new structural adjustment regime. Meanwhile due to the growing demand of shrimp in European countries, private shrimp processing industries were developed in the south-east part of Khulna city. The industrial lay-off in the industrial estate and the emergence of new industries in the south fringe of the city had a direct impact on urbanisation in Khulna. The recent population census and city development plan confirms this, as it observes that the overall city population of Khulna declined over the last 20 years, whilst it grew in the south.

In our presentation we show that there is a direct impact of industrialisation and deindustrialisation on the overall urbanisation of Khulna city. It also affects the livelihood of the industrial workers as they cope with different uncertainties associated with deindustrialisation. The most common coping mechanism was seeking informal income generating activities. For understanding the causes of industrialisation and deindustrialisation of Khulna city, we identify five major triggering factors: (i) trade liberalisation (ii) market-balance of payment

(iii) globalisation (iv) city development strategies and (v) the impact of large scale infrastructural projects. As in the global north, deindustrialisation in the global south is still a major challenge for maintaining urban growth. It leads to widespread uncertainty and urban decline. The case of Khulna city justifies this claim as the city is

experiencing attributes of urban decline, including high levels of unemployment and poverty and a decline in housing and infrastructure.

MIGRANTS' LANDING IN THE LOCKDOWN: ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES, PUBLIC ACTION AND PREPAREDNESS

Martina Bovo¹ (DAStU, Politecnico di Milano)

Within the field of migrant populations' arrivals and their access to essential services, this paper explores how the COVID-19 has been an amplifier of existing obstacles and effective responses, and it discusses the latter through the key of "preparedness." The pandemic outbreak has proved to be an amplifier of existing dynamics, and in many contexts, it has underlined the weaknesses and strengths of local actors, services, and spaces to face uncertainty. This is also true regarding access to basic services, often used by vulnerable populations, as newly arrived migrants. This work assumes as a learning context the city of Palermo (IT) –object of fieldwork activities-, where the lockdown has definitively challenged the complex system of urban arrival spaces and the public action around it. In the reaction to the unpredictable crisis, many existing issues became more explicit: the inertia of some public institutions –such as the immigration office– to adapt to changing situations and needs, the gap left by public actors, and the risk of its substitution by active third sector realities, and the trade-off between quality and access of basic services, that indeed is a central –although less debated– question also in more ordinary times. However, in the same period, it was also amplified the (negative) capability (Lanzara, 1993) and "preparedness" (Balducci, forthcoming) of specific spaces, services, and actors to react to sudden changes. Within the dynamic field of migration processes and arrivals, the responses to the pandemic have revealed some actors' capacity to deal with unpredictable changes, and these reactions may be read in the key of "preparedness." Within this framework, this paper argues that the role of research is also that of assuming a territorial approach (Cremaschi, 2017) and, in the first place, that of learning from local responses to reflect on alternative planning perspectives.

LOCAL REFUGEE INTEGRATION (POLICIES) IN TIMES OF UNCERTAINTY: EXPERIENCES FROM KENYA

Eva Dick

(German Development Institute Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik - DIE)

The governance of migration, as human mobility itself, is full of uncertainty. While this applies to migration policy processes at large, the current pandemic situation is adding a further layer of complexity.

This paper asks how the Covid-19 pandemic affects the translation of global refugee norms to the local level in Kenya, in particular those relating to an improved local integration of refugees. It draws from an emerging body of scientific and grey literature on Corona-effects on migration dynamics and policies as well as semi-structured internet-based interviews with development and humanitarian experts based in Kenya. The work on the paper forms part of the BMZ-funded “Contested mobility” research project at DIE (2019 – 2022), which analyses migration policy processes in countries of the global South between local needs, national interests and global agendas. It also builds on extensive empirical research in the context of a previous DIE-project on multi-level migration governance in West and Northeastern Africa (2017 – 2019).

Kenya is a pilot country for the implementation of the Global Compact for Refugees and its Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). At the UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants in September 2016, the Kenyan government pledged to integrate refugees more effectively by involving them in national and local development planning, developing a pilot integrated settlement for refugees and host communities in Turkana County and enhancing refugees’ access to economic opportunities and health and education systems. Some of this indicated a potential retreat from the country’s encampment policy. Developments imposed by the pandemic such as a likely decrease in ODA as well as movement restrictions within the country and its settlements are however likely to compromise that these commitments are put in practice, in an already challenging policy and social environment for refugee integration.

GLOCAL URBANISM: (IN)VISIBLE POLITICS OF GLOBAL DYNAMICS AND LOCAL CONTEXTS

Mennatullah Hendawy (Max Weber Foundation, The Orient Institute Beirut, Lebanon)

This project will build on my Phd thesis, titled “Imaging Power: Mediatization of Urban Planning and Developed,” which examined, how and why, in the mediatized world, planning visualizations become a question of justice, taking Cairo as a glocal case study to trace spatial and visual justice. I would like to work on a book, tentatively titled “Glocal Urbanism” that offers a critical account of cultural and political translation, transnationalism, knowledge transfer, urban governance and knowledge production as a possible theory and politics of a societies. As a post-doc fellow, I will be working on the ways in which global/local thinking about urbanism is being transformed today through encounters with the recent pandemic, economic crises, issues of systemic racism and wideranging inequalities.

The core idea of proposed book and theory is to move beyond divisions like developing/developed, north/south,...etc in order to co-construct new conversations, theories, and knowledge, with a focus on urbanism, yet beyond. This approach comes to play as in the current globalized, mediatized, digitalized, urbanized world, urban problems at the local levels reflect the global networks of capitalist neoliberal patriarchal urban schemes. In this sense, national divisions of societies are viewed as politically constructed not in favor of the public good.

Accordingly, I want to start the research by looking at the similar urban challenges faced in both the north and the south, and from there, see what this premise can change in the production of urbanism, urban knowledge, theories, and practices globally. To give some examples; I would like to shift the attention from looking at issues such as informality as an issue of the south, towards looking at informality also in the north. Similarly, I want to move away from discussing the north as a developed urban world, towards seeing how also the south contributes to global urban development. To do that, I look at vertical and horizontal intersections and relations. This can be pursued by considering first making a list of similar problems and challenges when it comes to, let's say, climate change or the capitalization of real estate and a globalized stream of money and economy that would support this, but then we can also take a perspective that it's rather both global north and south, if we want to still think in this dichotomy, are bound together by transnational dynamics and global dynamics.

To this end, the book aims to create a framework and that builds moments of comparability between urban cases worldwide which were otherwise from the challenges that they faced are viewed as very different. By addressing the similarities, the research reexamines rival world ideas that have challenged prevailing orthodoxies. The idea is to expand the space of comparability and solidarity across and within borders.

Instead of studying the potentials within under-represented contexts like Africa and Asia, or concentrating on the drawbacks of Eurocentric epistemologies, I would like to move beyond that by interrogating these core divisions by the showing what thinking about urbanism from a glocal perspective can change in the world. The goal of this research is to understand how these ideas and practices came into being through comparative literature and politics. Subsequently, the main question addressed is, what are (in)visible intersections of global dynamics and local contexts, and how they came to being? Through concentrating on local yet global urbanism (glocal), the book aims to imagine and make visible how global relationships, came to be and could be different.

**UNFOLDING THE POTENTIAL FORM OF POST-COVID PUBLIC SPACE IN A
HIGHLY-STRATIFIED CITY.
THE CASE OF JAKARTA'S WEEKLY TEMPORARY CAR FREE DAY.**

Diana Zerlina, Cynthia Ratih Susilo

The COVID-19 pandemic hits mostly on public spaces, where people are suggested to “not to be” since the place is considered would spread the virus easily. Cities are struggled to keep the citizens safe and sustain their mental health by finding new way to make them possible in outdoor space. This situation challenges the existence of public space and the needs of being in public space. Before the pandemic, Indonesian cities from big cities such as Jakarta to other smaller cities were in enthusiast pace in realizing the provision of new public spaces. It was not only being realized by creating physical public space such as urban parks, but also through the initiative of a weekly Car-Free Day (CFD). The CFD provides a temporary public space to compensate the lack of true, free-cost, inclusive, and non-discriminative public spaces for every citizen from all groups and socio-economic status. The CFD gained enthusiast responses and attracted people who came for conducting light sport activities. It also “invited” people to engage in various activities in public sphere. The flexibility that was embedded in CFD was the key to CFD’s success story.

However, the existence of CFD is being questioned during the outbreak situation. Instead of dismissing the CFD, Jakarta disperses the CFD’s locations. In an attempt to avoid the crowd, the location is shifted from a major city boulevard to the other 32 streets. By collecting and analysing data from literature, news, interviews, and questionnaire, this paper identifies the importance of flexible public space as presented by the Jakarta's CFD phenomenon in post-COVID situation. With the complex socio-spatial layering of communities and urban health issues of Jakarta, the analysis unfolds the possible form of future public space that fit for non-virtual space of socialization for a developing city in the uncertain post-pandemic world.

ANÁLISIS DE ACCESO, COMPETENCIAS Y APROPIACIÓN DE MOVILIDAD EN EL PERICENTRO DE SANTIAGO DE CHILE, 2018

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Diversas teorías y evidencia empírica coinciden en que la renovación urbana en altura re-estratifica socioeconómicamente los barrios estableciendo cambios socioespaciales que generan restricciones económicas, culturales e incluso físicas de movilidad y condiciones de transporte para los grupos más vulnerables, estas condiciones son conceptualizadas por Kaufmann (2000) en el término capital de movilidad o motility, entendida como la capacidad de los sujetos de ser móviles en el espacio geográfico de acuerdo a sus capacidades de acceso, competencias y apropiación, la cual será empleada para evidenciar que las ventajas urbanas son diferenciales. Es decir, una misma oferta de movilidad y configuración territorial puede ser ventajosa para un determinado sujeto y no para otro (Blanco et al., 2014b). La investigación tiene como objetivo comprender de qué forma y en qué medida las condiciones materiales objetivas y socioculturales subjetivas de los habitantes determinan un aprovechamiento socialmente diferenciado del territorio expresado en la movilidad cotidiana de distintos habitantes del pericentro de Santiago. El estudio considera el análisis cuantitativo de la Encuesta Panel de Barrios 2 (2016) proporcionada por el Proyecto FONDECYT Regular 1151287. La muestra fue de 480 aplicaciones con un error muestral $\pm 4\%$ y 95% de confianza, procesada con estadísticos descriptivos, correlaciones en SPSS y georreferenciación de patrones de movilidad a actividades urbanas mediante SIG (ArcMap 10.6). Para ello, se realiza un análisis comparativo de tres unidades de estudio en las comunas de Estación Central, Independencia y San Miguel. Los resultados muestran que asegurar una oferta residencial en espacios con acceso a transporte y oportunidades territoriales no resulta suficiente si no se consideran las condiciones de motilidad de los sujetos vulnerables existentes. El ejercicio político debiese enfocarse en asegurar, no sólo la permanencia o inclusión residencial en un barrio, sino también el acceso a la movilidad y a los medios de transporte público disponibles en éste.

Keywords: Capital de movilidad, movilidad cotidiana, pericentro