



*International Conference*

# Rethinking Urban Inclusion: Spaces, Mobilisations, Interventions

28 June – 30 June 2012  
Coimbra, Portugal

## Abstracts (Concurrent sessions)

Adina Edwards

### **Living Spaces in Public View: Contested Space in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside**

Vancouver is known as the most progressive city in North America for harm reduction advancements and practices. The theories of Henri Lefebvre and Armand Mattelart when pertaining to how space is represented or produced, and how subjects and objects are perceived in certain places, will be a guide to illuminate some of the key issues and problems of how the homeless and precariously housed in the DTES of Vancouver are viewed, represented, conceptualized, controlled and contained. How the contradictory use of 'public' space has been perceived by the more financially affluent will be investigated from a contemporary and a historical lens with the hope of changing the dominant perception that destroying and reconstructing key public spaces to force those spaces and the inhabitants residing in them to coincide with cultural and social norms is not the only way to address contestations of space. At some point Vancouverites may have to come to terms with the fact that the so-called 'transient' population of the DTES is not an encampment that can be removed or sanitized, dismantled or reconstructed to coincide with social and cultural norms. The contestation of public space by permanent DTES residents will most likely continue until their housing conditions rise above what the UN-HABITAT defines as 'slums'. Does the 'biomorphic' notion of interdependence and government social responsibility from an analytical and political standpoint 'for all' clear away the moral implications attached with personal responsibility when there is purportedly not enough means to support all members of society?

*Session D3 – Friday, June 29, 16:20 – 18:00*

Aditya Mohanty

### **The Production of Governmentality in the Postcolonial Megalopolis of Delhi**

Neo-liberalism undoubtedly engenders a splintering of power conduits in the urban landscape. But as far as scholarship on the sociological implications of a neo-liberal order in the Global South goes, there has been an overwhelming tendency to straitjacket contestations in urban space through a neo-Gramscian 'civil society vs political society' framework. The present paper on its part therefore attempts to critique the relevance of a class-centred analysis, which often predicates the role played by Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) in participatory urban governance programmes like that of Bhagidari in Delhi. Drawing from longitudinal case studies, an attempt has been made herein to juxtapose the field-bytes

received from three types of RWAs (viz., a posh colony, an urban village and an authorised/unauthorised colony) falling within the territorial jurisdiction of two municipal wards led by two different constituents of the 'political society' (viz., the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and Congress) in this case. Of special interest is an interrogation of the 'new politics' that such an entrenched performance of civil society effectuates. In fact in doing so, the paper contends, that the quotidian essence of citizenship which hence unfurls does provide important cues to an exploration of the ways in which a Foucauldian 'governmentality' is inflected through a Lefebvrian 'production of space'.

*Session D3 – Friday, June 29, 16:20 – 18:00*

Alexandre Apsan Frediani, Matthew French, Isis  
Nunez Ferrera

### **The Spatiality of Inclusion: Participatory Design as a means to Re-imagining the City**

This paper aims to conceptualise the spatial dimension of inclusion by examining the value of participatory design as a means to rethink the way cities are imagined, planned and governed, particularly in contexts of urban informality. For this purpose, this paper will draw from the findings of a 2-weeks action-research project undertaken in the informal settlement of Mathare, Nairobi. The project is based on an integrated participatory design methodology that has been developed in the context of informal settlements in Brazil and Kenya. By using a wide-range of action-research tools, the methodology explores the spatial dimension of participation at three different scales - dwelling, community and city. The three scales comprise an integrated approach that engages residents and other actors in a critical debate about space, uncovering localised socio-spatial processes and relating them to a wider strategic agenda, whereby, new avenues of recognition and representation can be created and exercised. Finally, drawing from the lessons of this experience, the paper aims to inform new practices and policies that can effectively tackle complex localised issues of exclusion while also being embedded in a wider plan of deepening democracy and citizenship.

*Session E4 – Saturday, June 30, 11:20 – 13:00*

Ana Bruno, Elisabete Xavier Gomes

### **"Walkscapes" of children's participation in a world of common things**

This paper introduces a pedagogic, urban and political adventure experienced by the authors with a group of pre-school children in the current year. Contemporary European children tend to live private lives, tend to be destitute from the world of common things (Arendt, 1958) and kept inside public/specialized services. Recently, Revel argued for a shift from the public to the common as a stronger political departure point for imagining new ways of living and participating. Rancière proposes to take 'equality' as a starting point and not a goal in human relations. We triggered a 'poor pedagogic' adventure (Masschelein, 2008): we chose to make use of common practices (like walking together) as a way of engaging in the common world. The practice of walking has been reinvested in different areas (e.g Carreri, 2002, and walking as aesthetical practice; Teixeira Lopes, 2007/2008 and walking as research a methodology; Cowel, 2010, and walking as community building strategy). With this framework we propose a more attentive look at the physical practice of coming out of the school building with a group of pre-school children to enter, and make use of, streets, squares, other buildings, public transports.

*Session F3 – Friday, June 29, 16:20 – 18:00*

Ana Pires Quintais

### **Postmemory and art in the urban space**

Pierre Nora's 'lieux de mémoire' highlight the multiple forms by which memory connects to material or immaterial places,

establishing links between urban practices and collective memory. In what way does landscapes and urban buildings can appeal to the memories of the city's inhabitants? The aim for this communication is to bring forward the memorial work of *The Missing House* (1990) by french artist Christian Boltanski in the light of the notion of postmemory (Hirsch, 1993), and the necessity of a performative and participative public art which can open up to inclusive urban practices.

*Session E1 – Thursday, June 28, 14:30 – 16:10*

Andrea Rigon

**Social exclusion through community participation in urban regeneration programmes: a case study from Kenya**

Community and democratic participation are an essential component of current mainstream development interventions. Development and government agencies need community partners in order to implement their programmes and therefore 'build' communities and their governance structures. They often assume that slums host uniform populations sharing similar interests, however, Nairobi informal settlements house heterogeneous and fragmented residents. They are socially divided into two main groups - landlords and tenants - and their livelihood's strategies are organized differently upon the current informal arrangements in place. Through an original ethnography of an internationally-funded slum-upgrading programme, the paper seeks to contribute to critical participation studies analysing the effects on equality of the technical implementation of participatory policies seeking to get community democratic representation in a context of pre-existing consolidated power imbalances and overlapping informal authorities. The local elite of landlords, who have learned through the years how to deal with project implementers, has found ways to subvert democratic policies and maintain their leadership through patronage politics. Community elections become tools to institutionalise pre-existing power structures by turning landlords into the legitimate representatives of the entire community. Development agencies obtain formally democratic community governance structures that fulfil their overarching participatory policy frameworks; however such structures are dominated by one particular class of landlords. This is very functional to a smooth programme implementation since recognising the established elite as the official representatives of the community creates an alliance between development agencies and the elites who have the resources to generate conflict. The analysis of specific programmes' activities will show the progressive process of exclusion of a section of the residents. This may have consequences on the increase of inequality and lead to gentrification, evictions, and exclusion of vulnerable categories.

*Session B3 – Friday, June 29, 16:20 – 18:00*

Andreia Santana Margarido

**Involution of Coimbra's town centre and the emergence of town centre recreation**

This paper aims to contribute to the debate about the consequences of the extensive and dispersed city growth, emphasizing the city centre's depopulation problem. This development materializes-itself in a low-density, diffuse and mono-functional urban fabric, contributing to the fragmentation and impoverishment of the urban structure, form and life. Our case study is Coimbra. This presentation provides geo-demographic information (population, number of constructed buildings, vacant buildings, population movements, etc.) that reveals the city centre parish loss of population and functions as opposed to the peripheral parishes' growth. This urban expansion process, intensified during last decades, is reflected in the urban territory organization: weakness of the city centre (less diversified and dense) and fragmentation of urban and social structure. This fact contains an essential question: Why to insist multiplying new infra-structures and structures, when there are so many inhabited, depreciated and unused? The densification of Coimbra town centre can be an alternative proposal to contain the present extensive and dispersed growth, namely trough the adequate reutilization of urban voids,

(re)habilitating and creating new dynamics in the town centre, seeking the very essence of cities: the urban sense (urbanity).

*Session E3 – Friday, June 29, 16:20 – 18:00*

Anselmo Amílcar, Marina Carreiras, Jorge Macaísta Malheiros

**Social mix, utopia or reality: the Portuguese case**

In recent decades, technical and political discourses are devoting an increasing attention to social mix. However, the ambiguities regarding the operationalization of this principle as well as its effects are generating non-consensual debates, even if we find some agreement about an existing gap between theory and practice. Having this background into consideration, this communication consists of three complementary parts. It initially theoretically discusses the concept of social mix and its evolution, particularly in the context of European and Portuguese references, seeking to problematize and distinguish the differences between residential mix and social mix. In the second section, is diachronically analysed the relevance of the concept 'social mix' in various political and institutional discourses, paying attention to both, the meaning and the pragmatical implementation. Finally, based in the study of two paradigmatic cases of residential mix in Lisbon, Olivais and Alta de Lisboa, two urban expansion areas situated close to Northern and North-eastern limits of the city of Lisbon, we discuss some issues concerning the operationalization and the expected effects of social mix, namely strengthening the interaction between different social groups, the reduction of tension and conflict and, finally, even the social trajectory of the neighbourhood.

*Session B4 – Saturday, June 30, 11:20 – 13:00*

Antoni Remesar, Xavier Salas, Tomeu Vidal, Esteban Padilla

**Inclusion and Empowerment in the Public Space Design**

Involve citizens in the development of the processes of 'city making' is an objective that centres part of the agenda of political parties in the context of the necessary renewal of representative democracy. This paper presents and analyzes the experience developed in the neighborhood of Baró de Viver in Barcelona. The development of a creative process of citizen participation between 2004 and 2011 enabled the direct management of the residents in decision making about the design of public space in the neighborhood. However, the material results of the process, not overshadow the great achievement of the project: the inclusion of a neighborhood in making decisions based on their empowerment in the design of public space and its memory management

*Session E1 – Thursday, June 28, 14:30 – 16:10*

Antonio Fernández de Rota Irimia

**Squares, Biopolitics and Animal-Becomings. An Anthropological Approach to the 'Indignados' movement**

Squares, markets, animals and political protests have been closely related. In the late 18th and the first half of the 19th centuries the relocation of the slaughterhouses (often situated in the central squares) on the outskirts of the city, was accompanied by the birth of modern cemeteries, also located at the periphery. As it is known, this was part of number of medical, hygienist and urban plans included in what Foucault called 'biopolitics'. Liberalism, understood as a governmental technology, was another central issue to it. With the advent of liberalism, markets ceased to be the place of justice (think of the 18th century 'moral economy' studied by E.P. Thompson) to become veridiction sites (the true or 'natural price' was obtained in the free play of supply and demand). But the truth could only be if impurities were removed. A century later, no one believes in the principles of laissez faire. In neoliberal thought, what markets give is, first of all, an interactive model to manage politics. I analyze the Spanish 'Indignados' movement from these coordinates, trying to understand what is new in the

actual conjunction of physical and virtual squares, markets, animals and biopolitics.

*Session D2 – Friday, June 29, 14:30 – 16:10*

António Guterres

**Vale da Amoreira Arts and Performance Center, the art of making the city**

The Critical Neighborhoods Initiative is a experimental program established in the territories of Vale da Amoreira (Moita), Lagarteiro (Porto) and Cova da Moura (Amadora). In Vale da Amoreira, rehabilitation of buildings and public spaces, employment and entrepreneurship, integrated services to families were some of the focus intervention but, due to the initial diagnosis, artistic experimentation and the building of an Arts and Performance Centre were the main axis for the program considered by local partners. This paper intends to analyse the peculiarities of the territory and its relation with the dynamics and experiences of its inhabitants to establish an action plan that answers to its main axis of intervention. We will look forward to the first achievements of the plan, and towards Vale da Amoreira as a potential hub for cultural and artistic activities in Lisbon Metropolitan Area.

*Session F2 – Friday, June 29, 14:30 – 16:10*

Armina Pilav

**Territory Imagery - Planning Tool for seeking Spatial Justice**

Aim of this paper is to explore collective imageries of the Sarajevo citizens after the territorial division of the city imposed by the Dayton peace agreement in 1995. The creators of it for the division of Bosnia and Herzegovina into two entities were using the map scale of 1:600 000. Result of this political act is inter-entity boundary line, which is passing through houses, lands, dwelling blocks, and city public green zones dividing them in two. As the case study of spatial division and (in)justice I will take Olympic mountain Trebevic and its today physical and symbolic relation to the city. In the past Trebevic was known as lungs of the city. It was connected with it by the cable railway that was destroyed during the war. Today it is subject of: collective memories, politician campaigns, film scenarios, utopian voyages into the future, etc. Examination of this specific site contributes to the discussion on how people imagine this space in relation to political organization of it as a result of dual governance; and if territory imagery can contribute to the discussion about this or any other contested space and if as such can be a just space.

*Session C1 – Thursday, June 28, 14:30 – 16:10*

Armindo dos Santos de Sousa Teodósio, Sylmara Lopes Francelino Gonçalves-Dias, Patrícia Maria Emerenciano de Mendonça, Maria Cecília Loschiavo dos Santos

**Waste Pickers Movement & Right to the City: the impacts in the homeless lifes in Brazil**

This paper proceeds an analysis of the formation of the MNCR - National Movement of Recyclable Waste Pickers in Brazil and of its impacts on the right of cities to the homeless people. We use the categories of analysis offered by the theory of frames, mixing this approach with critical theories in social analysis, discussions about urban space and political culture in Brazil, trying to offer new insights to understand the citizenship of homeless people in the Brazilian cities. Qualitative research based on documentary analysis, observation and in-depth interviews was carried out. Empirical research aimed to identify the main actors involved, describing their constitution, how and why they were engaged in the construction of the rights. The main results show that the formation of MNCR identity passes through the affirmation of their social identity as citizens and workers by assigning a value to the solid waste, as they spontaneous created a 'waste picking economy' in the urban space. This also led to direct their actions to the government seeking to ensure public policies aimed at their integration into

the economic and social scenario. It occurred an amplification of frames, connecting their struggles with the environmental concerns of civil society.

*Session D4 – Saturday, June 30, 11:20 – 13:00*

Aslı Sarioğlu

**Displaced Women**

Current housing policies in Turkey aims at transforming the historical city center and forcibly moving the shanty-town (gecekondu) populations to housing projects at the outskirts of the city. The presentation will focus on the effects of this forced displacement policies on the low-income women. More specifically, focusing on the experiences of the dis/replaced low-income women, the presentation will discuss the ways in which these women are being excluded from income generating activities and their former social solidarity networks after being forced to move to the project housings. After briefly discussing their former strategies that used to protect them from falling into absolute poverty, the paper will discuss how these women try to sustain their lives in the absence of their former social solidarity networks. The presentation will be based on the data collected for the project 'Old city centers of Istanbul and Socio-spatial transformation of shanty-town areas, funded by The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey. The research was conducted between the years 2008 and 2010. We have conducted interviews with 1362 people in six different neighborhoods under the threat of demolition as well as in the newly built housing project, Bezirganbahce.

*Session B2 – Friday, June 29, 14:30 – 16:10*

Assembleia Popular de Coimbra

**Occupying Democracy**

By the end of this intense winter, after so many encounters, disencounters, mobilizations and processes of collective thinking, we seem to be moving towards a new agitated spring. We started to create and recover public places after the 'Geração À Rasca' demonstration in the 12th of March of 2011. Places that were taken away from the citizens and turned into passageway for anonymous, commodified and totally depoliticized passers alienated from their lives in every aspect: leisure, work and political action. Since the Arab Spring, in several cities around the world public spaces started to be recovered back to the public. People gathered together there, making assemblies, thinking, deciding, living the experience of taking control over their lives and struggling for a revolution from the bottom. The main goal of this paper is to share our experiences as the 'Assembleia Popular de Coimbra', a ongoing project committed to social change, based on consensus meetings on public places. We want to share our history, our views over the crisis, our goals and expectations. Finally, we expect to raise some questions to which we do not have an answer as a starting point for debate and as a form of developing new tools for social transformation.

*Session D2 – Friday, June 29, 14:30 – 16:10*

Burak Kose

**Changing Cities, Graduating Citizenship, and Contested Spaces in Turkey**

Cities in Turkey are undergoing massive transformations: on the one hand, the extant institutional, policy, and legal framework of urban governance have been reconfigured by market-driven technologies of governing, and the state has increasingly become entrepreneurial in restructuring the urban space in line with market-oriented strategies, and, on the other, while inner-city slums and squatter settlements have been demolished through urban transformation projects, elite housing and consumption enclaves have mushroomed in city centers and expanding suburbs alike. Overlapping with the existing social inequalities and hierarchies, this process is producing new forms of exclusion that require thorough scholarly attention. This paper examines the issues of social, political,

and territorial exclusion in the context of the ongoing urban transformations in Turkey. More specifically, it examines the relationship between urban politics and citizenship by focusing on a) the shifting imaginations of cities and city-dwellers particularly in official and public discourses; b) the emerging forms and practices of urban governance; and c) the evolving spatial configurations and sociospatial segregations. It illustrates how and in what ways different urban spaces and populations are being subjected to differential discourses and practices of governing and citizenship by providing examples from recently introduced laws, regulations, and planning practices that demonstrate that decisions regarding what is formal and legal and what is informal and illegal in terms of land use, building construction, and access to public space are increasingly made on a class basis, thus reconfiguring urban citizenship accordingly. The main argument of the paper is that while citizenship is increasingly redefined on the basis of class in the neoliberal era, the regulation of, and access to, urban spaces, lands, and resources are central to the class-based reconfiguration of citizenship.

*Session F4 – Saturday, June 30, 11:20 – 13:00*

Camille Morel

**The issue of social inclusion in urban planning policies in Buenos Aires: a place for invisible users?**

Through my participation, I will be analysing spatial origins of urban troubles. Therefore, I will structure and develop my arguments through the first axe: the concept of Space. From a political and urban view, public space may represent an instrument of social and spatial inclusion or exclusion. Mainly considered as the arena of democracy, it is bound to integrate every user (as a citizen). Nevertheless, a more incisive look leads to the observation of access and social disposition inequalities in the public space. In order to emphasize the political aspect of the urban space, I will be focusing more specifically on the political expression in public space and planning policies. Indeed, this analysis prism reveals its symbolic role as a medium and a environment of actions and claims for its direct users. As well as its political use by public actors, who seize it for their own ambitions and electoral purposes. Assuming that public space allows the expression of community and individual interest, its prohibition or free access is a lever to promote some uses. This results in social inclusion or exclusion and can be well observed in Buenos Aires, particularly in some areas where the City government is expanding his Humanization of public space program. I propose to study one of those: Barracas, an area where this process is particularly visible and which I will be studying as such. There, building 'public space for all', public authorities actions which claims for social inclusion may result, in fact, on social exclusion process.

*Session A1 – Thursday, June 28, 14:30 – 16:10*

Carlotta Fioretti

**Welfare spaces in a multiethnic neighbourhood. Where is built urban inclusion in Torpignattara, Rome?**

The paper focuses on the issue of migrants' urban inclusion. This is a crucial question especially in a country such as Italy, where the phenomenon of immigration is relatively recent, but increasingly consistent, and cities governments still don't have a long expertise to face the resulting challenges. Furthermore, the Italian political discourse on immigration is focused nearly exclusively on security claims while the issue of inclusion remains secondary. As a consequence, the inclusion of migrants stands as an unsatisfied need, eventually intercepted by bottom-up forces. An interesting case is that of Torpignattara, a multiethnic neighbourhood in the periphery of Rome, which has recently hit the attention of the media in relation to security concerns ascribed to the concentration of migrants. The weakness of public policies is emblematic in this area that was born outside the framework of a town plan, and today is lacking of services, public spaces and basic infrastructures. However, an in-depth analysis will show a richness in terms of welfare spaces, intended not just as the

spaces produced by institutional welfare but also those born from informal action. This brings to rethink who and where is building social and ethnic inclusion in the neighbourhood.

*Session A3 – Friday, June 29, 16:20 – 18:00*

Carmelita Breccione Mattucci

**Salcedo, Dominican Republic: 'The Coffee Trail,' a cooperation project to promote sustainable agriculture and responsible tourism**

'The Coffee Trail' policy consists of enhancing the value of the potential and productive chains in the territory in order to halt migration from the mountains. This has been achieved by means of projects to enhance the value of the territory that arose in the context of decentralized cooperation between Tuscany (Italy) and the province of Salcedo. The depopulation that affected the province of Salcedo from the 1980s as a result of the coffee crisis was similar to that suffered in the region of Tuscany in the 1960s. Given that it was impossible for the Tuscan agricultural sector to maintain some degree of competitiveness, the Tuscan institutions adopted a strategy focused on improving the quality of products such as oil and wine. This strategy, which was reflected in the experience of the Strada del Vino, yielded remarkable results in economic, environmental and cultural development terms by promoting the sustainable development of rural communities. A responsible tourism project similar to the Strada del Vino, known as The Coffee Trail, was developed in the Dominican town and it has had various results: the introduction of an innovative type of tourism; the creation of social capital in the mountain community; and halting depopulation.

*Session C4 – Saturday, June 30, 11:20 – 13:00*

Cátia Sofia Viana Ramos

**Understanding today city throughout history: Guarda under a new instrumental approach**

Guarda became a city while Portugal was being edified. As a border town in «Beira», Guarda develops dialectically. Being part of several outskirts towns in a borderline area, Guarda holds a structural role in a highly desertified rural territory. Guarda is a proximity space in an urban system with low attractiveness. Our hypothesis is that an ontological reflection about Guarda is missing. This reflection should regard Guarda globally and its historical and socio-cultural specificity in an attempt to address Guarda's needs and contemporary issues. Our starting point is an inquiry to the urban narrative of Guarda in which is important to apprehend the key concepts of a growth defined by historical moments. From this reflection stems a multidisciplinary instrument aiming at making intelligible the length of the city construction process. With this approach we intend to frame the circumstances of Guarda's existence and its development possibilities, as a city that is measurable, manageable, heterogeneous, dense and in continuous valorization of its identity and centrality.

*Session E3 – Friday, June 29, 16:20 – 18:00*

Cecilia Chu

**Narrating 'Invasion' and Participation: Anti-Mainland Chinese Campaigns in Postcolonial Hong Kong**

This paper reflects on the recent surge of protests in Hong Kong against a 'Mainland Chinese invasion,' the influx of Chinese visitors perceived to be taking over Hong Kong's resources and threatening to diminish the 'quality of life' of its citizens. Although economic integration between Hong Kong and China has been accelerating in the postcolonial period, the gulf separating citizens of the two territories has recently been widening. While much of the resentment toward 'outsiders' is rooted in specific urban issues (such as the escalation of housing prices due to property speculation by Mainland investors, and the shortage of hospital beds resulting from Mainland women giving birth in Hong Kong), it is expressed in an increasingly discriminatory language. These tensions were

epitomized in a recent advertising campaign that portrays Mainlanders as locusts invading the city, leading to 'the end of Hong Kong.' This paper explores these narratives of 'invasion' by focusing on several grassroots-led campaigns calling for greater participation of Hong Kong citizens in urban planning processes to defend their 'collective interests.' By connecting these narratives with historic discourses of the city, this paper elucidates the evolving self-identity of Hong Kong citizens amidst ongoing economic development and socio-political change.

*Session B1 – Thursday, June 28, 14:30 – 16:10*

Céline F Veríssimo

### **Challenging Marginalisation of the Dualistic City in the Decentralised Neighbourhoods of Dondo, Mozambique**

Subsistence lifestyles, the use of domestic space and familiarity with nature's ecological cycles has been updated in the cities of Mozambique, to sustain livelihoods, create a comfortable microclimate and preserve kinship relationships inside the neighbourhoods surrounding the 'cement city'. In order to resist the effects of marginalisation in the dualistic city, the external space that surrounds the house - which I call the 'Outdoor Domestic Space' - is adapted to integrate both farming and businesses, shaping a green and ruralised urbanisation, called here the 'Agrocit'. These decentralised neighbourhoods have been vital in protecting communities from adversity and securing collective self-reliance. This paper looks at knowledge of people drawn from the case study "Dondo municipality. Spatial analysis of people's actual practice has demonstrated the emergence of a society with a new way of overcoming alienation from nature. Spontaneous urbanisation is explained through existing political ecology theories drawn from its tradition of ecodevelopment and ecosocialism, envisaging a society that is both equitable and linked with nature. However, ecosocialism might only be materialised into existence through the emergence of a post-capitalist era, which restores classless relationships between society, the state and nature, with the state becoming a collaborator rather than a ruler.

*Session C3 – Friday, June 29, 16:20 – 18:00*

Chris Mizes

### **Taking up space: Philadelphia's community land trust movement as urban intervention**

Urban social movements have long struggled with creating successful strategies for establishing rights to the city. Central to this project, though, is our uncommonly held definition of success: at what time and in what place have we actually taken back the city? Is there a scale of success? What strategies are used to enact these urban interventions? Philadelphia's Campaign to Take Back Vacant Land is already navigating the uneasy terrain of urban inclusion through working to establish a municipal land bank with the power to distribute many of the city's 40,000 vacant parcels to neighborhood run community land trusts (CLTs). The Campaign's strategy is two-fold: create a burgeoning network of CLTs in Philadelphia, and include itself in urban governance structures through the municipal land bank. The movement employs this 'two-track' strategy to build an alternative economy of land tenure and push its inclusion into the decision making practices that define the frontiers of urban development. My aim is to work with the Campaign to collaboratively trace the processes that make and un-make this 'two-track' urban intervention. Mapping the assemblage of things that constitute the movement provides necessary insight into the blockages and flows that create or constrain a successful intervention.

*Session D3 – Friday, June 29, 16:20 – 18:00*

Christien Klaufus

### **The right to a city: Changing peri-urban landscapes in Latin America**

In line with the overarching theme of the conference, this paper explores urban inclusion by focusing on socio-spatial transformations in the periphery of secondary Latin American cities, using data from fieldwork in Ecuador, Peru, Guatemala and El Salvador between 1999 and 2011. The selected cities are characterized by a high pace of individual building activities on the urban fringes, fuelled by remittances from migration. Together, the individual acts of house building contribute to urbanization processes that physically and socially transform the area. The paper addresses the characteristics of the urbanization processes and their expected as well as unexpected adverse outcomes. Using an urban anthropological perspective, individual housing aspirations are understood as social claims of families who aspire to be included into modern, civilized urban life. The right to a city is symbolically 'enforced', not by migrating to urban areas but by spatially transforming the countryside. Paradoxically, this form of claiming urban facilities can have adverse social effects as it disrupts planning policies and local housing markets. Besides, densification occurs without the protection of vulnerable natural resources and tends to increase local social inequalities. The paper also explores some directions to mitigate such problems of unbalanced urbanization in secondary cities.

*Session D4 – Saturday, June 30, 11:20 – 13:00*

Claudia Pato Carvalho, Isabel Craveiro

### **Biographies for Artistic and Social Intervention**

This presentation will discuss the theme biographies for artistic and social intervention, through the analysis of the artistic work with a group of young people (inhabitants of social housing complexes and other peripheral Coimbra urban areas) from the project Bando à Parte: Youth Cultures, Arts and Social Inclusion. How can each of us, and in particular young people, having as a starting point his/her biography, in articulation with research on parts of biographies from other community individuals, may revolt and formulate a position about the state of things in society? The issues of memory and identity have here an essential role for reflecting on possible changes and new paradigms that may influence policy, practices and social relations at local and global level. How do young people create a voice which may be potentially used to transform their own communities (neighborhoods, schools, families, peer groups), having as a starting point biographical path(s), which will consequently influence their concrete civic action? How can each of us find on biographical courses specific contributions that may interfere with change and how can this may be translated into concrete policies and actions in society? The exploration of these processes through a work of artistic creation, inspired in biographical collected materials, represent a possible contribution to the creation of common identities, specific youth policies and of collective intervention in local urban communities.

*Session F1 – Thursday, June 28, 14:30 – 16:10*

Cláudia Rodrigues

### **Night in the City: Colonization and Cosmopolitan Rhythms in the Neo-Bohemian inner Porto**

The night in the city is composed by otherness layers, expressed more or less clearly or contradictorily on a city spatial-temporal pastiche. This reflexive adventure has as light motive the actual Party District and a Nocturnal City production in inner Porto and is rooted on Boaventura de Sousa Santos abyssal cartography (2009a, 2009b), emphasizing the cartographic axe which includes the Urban Sociology and inspires a Cosmopolite City approach and listening implying the exposition of colonization urban processes and therefore, a knowledge ecology (Santos, 2006, 2009a, 2009b). Cross-Crossing the axes of space, mobilizations and interventions, and taking the Urbanauta conception (Rodrigues, 2002, 2007) – as a displacement of the urbanite conception refreshed and

inspired by Henri Lefebvre (1972, 1991, 2003) and Boaventura Sousa Santos' approaches – the essay discusses the inclusion/exclusion dialectics and rhythmicities (Rodrigues, 2010) of the actual Neo-Bohemia inner Porto.

*Session E1 – Thursday, June 28, 14:30 – 16:10*

Claudia Roselli

#### **Urban negotiations. The case of Delhi**

Following the history of her past and the trajectories of her present, it's suddenly clear that Delhi is a city composed by fluxes and influxes of migrants people: born from the fusion of seven old small villages, until today the metropolis is a fascinating and unique mixture of culture and identities. Today it seems that the city presents a social complexity, identified in a multiple patterns of urban composition among the levels of voluntary segregation, forced segregation, and the birth of new communities. Unexpectedly Delhi is able to rise up from the wrong input of the urban crisis that invested the city before and during the sportive event of Commonwealth Games which ended on October 2010. Delhi seems that today will be able to recompose her fragmentation, caused in the last years by the blind economical interests, through the urban mixophilia that is capable to originate particular reactions and situations which are source of social innovations and inclusiveness. The paper will treat the systems of integration and interconnection of culture in small neighborhoods that naturally influence the future of the city at the macro level, reacting to the official exclusion, underlining the differences of communication among diversity, aware that the fertile reality of cultural mixité is rarely present for a long time.

*Session F4 – Saturday, June 30, 11:20 – 13:00*

Cristiano Gianolla

#### **Participatory Democracy in Representative Arenas**

As Boaventura de Sousa Santos underlines, democratisation is an on-going process that involves society in various ways. The objective of participatory practices is not to substitute but to complement representative democratic institutes in order to achieve a higher level of democratic effectiveness. Cities are the ideal political environment to envisage further possibility for citizens to participate in the representative political arena. Santo's Demodiversity concept encourages investigating how political parties or movements could play a role in this issue. Political parties are indeed the characteristic element of representative democracy, their implementation of participatory practices signifies a paradigmatic shift in the current liberal democratic system by a matter of bringing participation inside the representative domain. Participatory practices would be also a viable path for political parties to renew themselves against their obsolete shape. The research carried out by Sara Bentivegna shows, for instance, how political parties are reluctant to use new media in the fullness of their innovative (interactive) possibilities. They make use of them in a way which is rather static; they use new media in the same way the use old ones. So doing they miss the chance to come closer to citizen's requests and needs. An alternative perspective is offered by the 'Movimento Cinque Stelle' with its bottom-up interactive approach.

*Session C1 – Thursday, June 28, 14:30 – 16:10*

Daniel Tucker, Ryan Lugalía Hollon

#### **Space-making vs. Place-Making**

Drawing from a decade of experiments these two researcher-artist-organizers, Ryan Lugalía Hollon and Daniel Tucker, will theorize their own practices and the city they live in. Projects highlighted will include publications, protests, gardens, experimental courses and scholarly work in the arts and urban planning. Themes addressed will include solidarity, social movement history, urban ecology and reintegration programs for the formerly incarcerated. Place = Discretely identifiable territories, around which social identities can be organized.

Space = The political, geographical, and material parameters withing which places are made.

*Session D2 – Friday, June 29, 14:30 – 16:10*

David Veloso Larraz

#### **Occupy the city: Fighting for a just city**

Esta comunicación tiene como objetivo analizar la acción colectiva y los repertorios de protesta de los nuevos movimientos sociales que han sido denominados como 'indignados'. Para ello, se estudiará como estos discursos y prácticas se relacionan con el derecho a la ciudad como marco de referencia, pues, como hemos observado en el caso español, las prácticas se están centrando en cuestiones urbanas, tales como la vivienda, lo cual ha tenido como resultado la emergencia a su vez de nuevos movimientos urbanos, como es el caso de Stop Desahucios. Para nuestro propósito haremos un análisis comparado de la diversidad de estos actores, atendiendo a los contextos sociales y políticos, a las formas de resistencias y a las propuestas de emancipación/regulación social que se postulan en torno a la democracia y al hacer ciudad. Así, se investigaran los lugares comunes y las diferencias que caracterizan a estas subjetividades que se manifiestan tanto en el Norte como en el Sur global, para lo cual, nuestro trabajo se insertará en una interpretación desde la perspectiva crítica de la Sociología de las Ausencias y Sociología de las Emergencias que teoriza Boaventura de Sousa Santos.

*Session D1 – Thursday, June 28, 14:30 – 16:10*

Diego Beja Inglez de Souza

#### **Brasília Teimosa and the intervention of the Ministry of the Cities or the amazing quest of the crab humans and the mangrove boys against the Real Estate sharks**

Since Josué de Castro's description of the begining of "aldeia teimosa" at Homens e Caranguejos in the 1950's, celebrating and contrasting with the modernity of the new capital, the slum of Brasília Teimosa has been growing and occupying an unique space in the landscape of Recife's downtown and in the history of public housing policies. During the Military Government several speculative projects were made counting on its removal. In periods of popular administrations the neighborhood has been consolidated through the resistency and popular request, in a process that created the first Special Zone of Interest (ZEIS) in Brazil. Not by accident, one of the first interventions of the Ministry of the Cities, created at the beginning of Lula's Government, was the removal of the precary constructions in the shore, relocating its habitants to a distant housing project. This intervention opened space to the new Brasília Formosa Avenue, conecting the ancient slum to the beaches of Pina and Boa Viagem, areas of intense development of the Real Estate. Here we propose one brief historical of Brasília Teimosa's occupation, focusing the episodes occurred in the last decade, formulating questions from this experience towards new inclusive policies in marginal housing territories.

*Session A2 – Friday, June 29, 14:30 – 16:10*

Doreen Fumia

#### **Activism in Weston-Mt Dennis, Toronto, Canada: A Case Study**

In Weston-Mt Dennis there is a diversity of people from different classes, races and ethnic backgrounds. Amidst changes due to, on the one hand, the de-industrialization of the area and the increasing war on the urban poor, and on the other, the trend to seek greener jobs to reclaim lands and replace lost jobs, a struggle is underway about who can stake claim to this dissolute area of the city. In a research study between university researchers and a community partner, the Association for Community Organization for Reform Now, we follow different, local examples of activism and examine how power operates in ways that sustain social inequalities through

in/effective claims to place. In this paper, I first introduce this neighbourhood and then discuss the implications of community engagement as examples of privilege and under-privilege. Embedded in this analysis is an understanding of how neoliberalism shapes the uneven development in cities and their suburban surroundings whereby the 'goal of such neoliberal urban policy experiments is to mobilize city space as an arena both for market-oriented economic growth and for elite consumption practices, while at the same time securing order and control amongst the 'underclass' populations' (Brenner and Theodore, 2005: 12).

*Session A1 – Thursday, June 28, 14:30 – 16:10*

Dorothy Kidd

### **The Convergence of Occupy, and Reclaiming the City**

This paper examines the impact of the Occupy movement on urban politics, space and communications in the San Francisco bay region. North American journalists and scholars have recognized the movement's impact on the short-term reconfiguration of urban space (as places of contention, democratic discussion and governance, and cultural representation); and on national political and media debates about the experiences, institutions and politics of exclusion. However, what impact has the movement had on longer-term intractable issues of urban justice? The Bay area Occupy movements represented an important historical conjuncture, providing the space and time for a meeting between long-term residual social movement organizations and emergent movement actors; and experimentation with forms of participation, political deliberation and contention derived from several different social movements. This presentation will begin by mapping the region's growing vectors of exclusion (including housing/homelessness, schooling, media/information). Using a combination of dominant, public service, and alternative media reports, the DIY productions of Occupy participants and allies, and selected long-form interviews, I describe the composition of social actors in the San Francisco and Oakland Occupy groups, their field of political action and form of contentious politics. Finally, I discuss the impact of the occupy mobilizations on the residual and emergent organizations themselves, on existing civic institutions and policy, and on local media and their framing of the systemic problems and remedies of the city.

*Session D1 – Thursday, June 28, 14:30 – 16:10*

Ebru Soytemel

### **The Power of the Powerless: Urban Intervention and Neighbourhood based Solidarity Networks of the Poor in Istanbul**

Much of the existing literature on globalisation and social polarisation in cities focuses on topics such as: structural changes in urban economies/the urban labour market, the consequences of globalisation, and the decline of community and social cohesion in neighbourhoods. Scholars of urban research discussed disadvantaged neighbourhoods in terms of the impacts of urban interventions or socio-economic policies causing social polarisation in cities. On the other hand, considerable research in inequality and poverty research has been devoted to the macro processes or structural factors. Although more recent research emphasized the need to look at household responses to poverty in terms of agency vs. structural perspectives, rather less attention has been paid to the role of the urban space in the formation of these responses. Deprived neighbourhoods are often considered as problem-areas with unhealthy infrastructure and space is considered as a negative aspect in the concentration of poverty. This paper will explore the neighbourhood based solidarity networks and the strategies of making ends meet of the poor in Halc neighbourhoods of Istanbul. The first part of the paper will discuss the impact of urban interventions and existing social assistance implementations on poor households. The second part will scrutinize the significance of neighbourhood based social networks and solidarity mechanisms to cope with poverty and unstable employment in informal economy and discusses

the role of the neighbourhood for the generation of these strategies.

*Session C4 – Saturday, June 30, 11:20 – 13:00*

Eden Gallanter

### **Whose City? Public Space in the United States and Occupy Wall Street**

Since September 17th the Occupy Wall Street movement has inspired, confused, and empowered people across America. It has illuminated an important aspect of urbanism: conflicting goals for the use of publically dedicated urban space in the United States. Public space is conceptually at the heart of the Occupy movement. The vision of reclaiming public space has been a metaphor for reclaiming power since the movement's inception. Providing for political dissent is one of the founding principles of America, but this right has never been secure. The Middle Eastern countries of the Arab Spring revolutions have not tolerated groups of any size publically speaking against their government. American authorities currently tread perilously close to making the same mistake. The United States (and its political ancestor, Great Britain) have both had a strong history of urban commons under public control, but regulation of publically dedicated spaces has increased dramatically. In modern America these spaces are increasingly privately owned or rights-of-way dominated by transit regulations. Urban planning can and should be instrumental in making our cities democratically controlled and publicly accessible. Occupy Wall Street has provided planners with a blueprint for creating socially equitable space that truly belongs to the American people.

*Session D2 – Friday, June 29, 14:30 – 16:10*

Elana Zilberg

### **Rethinking Urban Borders and Boundaries through the Los Angeles River Revitalization Movement**

The paper focuses on the Los Angeles River--its historical erasure and contemporary revival, and the role of Latino urban communities therein. In the early twentieth century, the U.S. Corps of Army Engineers paved over the river turning it into a 52-mile storm drain. The cement trench exacerbated racial, cultural and economic divisions between the Eastside and the more prosperous Westside. The river has served as a metaphor for the marginalization and denigration of East LA. Most Angelenos have forgotten about the river or speak of it pejoratively. For Eastsiders the river remains a central part of their sense of place in and cognitive mappings of the city. Over the last 25 years, environmental and community activists have successfully gained the attention of city, county, state and federal agencies in their work to revitalize the river. The river flows through many distinct communities. Advocates argue that the river can serve as a conduit uniting the fractured urban landscape and as a vehicle for social, economic and environmental change. I examine these claims from the vantage of working class Latino communities living along the urban industrial corridor of the river and Latino community-based organizations mobilized around the river.

*Session C2 – Friday, June 29, 14:30 – 16:10*

Elena Ostanel

### **Signifying public spaces': results of a field research in Padova and Mestre, Northern Italy**

How people of different cultures and backgrounds manage to live together is a key issue of our age. Diversity and common values are often contradictory elements, and the objective of reconciling them may prove quite difficult. Public space is where the couple diversity/common values becomes most evident through the encounter, competition and conflict of individuals and communities. Migrants' access to collective space, and the use they make of it, has to be read both as a basic need and as a part of their daily quest to achieve their space of identification and participation in the hosting

community. The use of public space is a claim of 'the existence' of the 'non-people'. The access to public space, not only for migrants, is a pre-condition for social and spatial inclusion in a word that tend to privatize or plan the encounter. It is useful to make a distinction between legal (formal) and sociological (informal) spheres of citizenship (Isin, Siemiatycki, 1999). The latter includes among other things, those practices of immigrants that claim public space as their own to foster the formation of new group identities. and staking claims in their new urban milieu. The paper, based in a Padova and Mestre (Italy) case studies but focusing on the current social and political context, will portray how immigrant groups are actively staking claims in their new urban milieu by using and signifying public spaces. If clashes over public space sometimes embody different conceptions of citizenship, this study works to understand 'who belongs' and on 'what terms.' As said before public space is an opportunity for positive interaction (intercultural dialogue and understanding) but also a potential treat or zones of indifference where just to perform the 'mobility of avoidance'. In any case, signifying public spaces is a way to perform one's right to the city' (Lefebvre, 1978).

*Session A3 – Friday, June 29, 16:20 – 18:00*

Ernesto d'Albergo, Massimo Allulli, Giulio Moini

**Reframing social inclusion in a context of neo-liberal hegemony: the agenda of the right-wing government in Rome**

The paper will focus on the exogenous and place-specific conditions under which policy discourses of social inclusion are not opposed to the local agendas of economic development and security, but turn out to be compatible with and complementary to the policy aims of urban and competitiveness economic growth. In such a case concerns of social inclusion become part of a political and cultural framework of neo-liberal hegemony. In the paper this hypothesis will be controlled considering the case of Rome, where a right wing government is trying to implement an atypical kind of 'neo-communitarian' neo-liberal policy agenda characterized by a 'social right' flavour. In order to describe and explain the discursive reframing of the politics of social inclusion the paper will focus on some exogenous and endogenous factors. The former the trans-national cognitive and normative pressures affecting local policy making (EU; city-to-city policy transfer, etc.) and the retrenchment of national welfare policies and grants in circumstances of financial crisis. These factors are influenced by place-specific variables, such as the characteristics of Rome's 'urban regime', local governance and civil society, the specific way and instruments through which place competitiveness enters into Rome's political agenda and the specific political culture ('social right') of the governing extreme right, which plays a role similar to the 'Third way' and 'Big Society' frames of reference in providing neo-liberalism with legitimacy.

*Session B4 – Saturday, June 30, 11:20 – 13:00*

Eva Garcia Chueca

**Social movements and local governments. Two different actors spearheading the right to the city**

The world is facing a growing process of urbanization and, along with it, the urbanization of poverty. Cities are facing today new problems of inequality and social exclusion that are causing a growing social injustice and the violation of human rights, mainly affecting the most vulnerable segments of society. In this context, in the 90s emerged an important debate, first in Europe and later in Latin America, about the need to foster the fulfillment of human rights at the local level. This is how the movement on 'the right to the city' arose, inspired by the philosophical contribution of Henry Lefebvre (1970) and spearheaded by actors that had been traditionally out of the international arena: local governments and social movements. City networks and transnational social movements gathering at the World Social Forum have drawn up several charters aiming to enhance the fulfillment of human rights at the local level. The paper will analyze how the 'the right to the city'

has emerged, what attempts do exist to take it forward and whether the conceptualization of this new human right could be considered a cosmopolitan human right, in the light of Boaventura de Sousa Santos' work.

*Session D3 – Friday, June 29, 16:20 – 18:00*

Federica Gatta

**Associative actors and power relations in the public space production of the Parisian boulevard périphérique transformations**

The proposed paper aims to investigate the citizens mobilizations and the process of participation in the context of the emerging debate on the construction of the Greater Paris. The subject will be presented through an ethnography of the nord-eastern districts of the city divided by the administrative, symbolic and physic limit between Paris and the banlieue: the boulevard périphérique. These districts, generally characterized by a lower income and mixed population, are subject to a urban and social transformation since the de-industrialization in the latest 15 years and represent today the starting point of a new process, made of exceptional politics, which aims to add a new scale of metropolitan cluster urbanization. In the context of a research on time and actors scale articulation between bottom-up and top-down dynamics of this global urban project, we will present a series of examples of associative actions related to the urban transformation. The proposed analysis will open a reflection on how contemporary emerging urban actors operate in the field of the production of the public space. By questioning the empowerment conditions and the course of action of those subjects in the case study, we will try to debate the relation between new communitarianism and social inclusion in the insurgent political activism.

*Session B3 – Friday, June 29, 16:20 – 18:00*

Fernando Goya Maldonado

**Back to the Street(s): The experience of Canoas city project 'Prefeitura na Rua' in public decision-making legitimacy.**

In the last twenty years, public decision legitimacy, as a major political perspective, has been resumed to a single procedural authorization moment defined in the elections. For this standpoint, the political decision taken in the election would authorize the implementation of policies aside or with very little public participation. This procedural view of public goods is allowed and, many times, incentivized by liberal democracy. Combining representative democracy with more participatory approaches, this hegemonic concept and implementation of liberal low intensity democracy has been contested by its own legitimacy when face with administrative practices able democratize democracy (Santos, 2005). Taking that in consideration, this paper intends to analyze one project implemented in the City of Canoas, Brazil. The project is 'Prefeitura na Rua' (The City Hall Taken to the Streets) and consist in relocating once a week the public space(s), in this case, the local administrative structure to the street(s) - close the citizens to increase public decision-making legitimacy. The main premise behind this initiative is to listen the demands and provide solution asserted with the population. In this sense, the paper aims to explore the potentialities and limitation of the project as an experience of democratizing democracy by the power decision redistribution.

*Session E4 – Saturday, June 30, 11:20 – 13:00*

Fiammetta Bonfigli

**Security policies in a multicultural area of Milan: power and resistance**

On 13 February 2010, in Via Padova, a multicultural area of Milan, a young Egyptian was stabbed and killed by native of the Dominican Republic. After the murder, several members of the city's North African community exploded in a running street riot. The events were followed by a harsh political debate, leading to two bylaws were issued by the Mayor of Milan, which sought to



impose severe restrictions on life in the area. This paper aims to investigate how power relationships struggle to shape the concepts of security, urban decay, immigration and integration and how these discourses have been linked to specific urban policies and practices of resistance in Via Padova. Which are the security policies that have been taken institutionally against one specific area of Milan and, on the other hand, which actions have developed the local organizations to reshape their neighbourhood and their concept of 'security'.

*Session A4 – Saturday, June 30, 11:20 – 13:00*

Francisco Freitas, Anne Pereira, Nelson Dias

**New shapes in urban inclusion: Participatory Budget as a route for improved cooperation between political bodies and civil society**

The Portuguese municipalities and parishes represent an extremely important level of government in many ways and they hold today a growing body of responsibilities. They are accountable for a wide range of duties in order to guarantee appropriate living conditions and welfare for local populations. In this respect, the Portuguese regulatory state has been reassigning his role and transferring some of its competences, simultaneously reducing the budget available for the local governance. During the last decades, many municipalities have been adopting Participatory Budgeting (PB) disposals, including the Portuguese capital city, Lisbon. Cascais can be counted among an emergent group of fruitful PB experiences in Portugal. The municipality board has developed a committed effort to meet the population, empower the citizens in order to collect their views and solve their collective issues. The PB works therefore as a public policy that requires limited resources, promotes urban inclusion and offers citizens a voice. With this paper, we intend to present data gathered under the research project OPTar. This project is a partnership headed by the Centre of Social Studies and is devoted to the topic of PB. Cascais represents one of the nine cases currently under thoroughly inquiry.

*Session E4 – Saturday, June 30, 11:20 – 13:00*

Giovanna Marconi

**Unconventional modes of social and spatial incorporation of international migrants in Istanbul and Tijuana**

Starting from the observation that transit migration became only recently a matter of relevant concern within the discourse on international migration, this paper explores the consequences and side-effects the politicization (and hence politics) of this phenomenon raises in its crucial hubs, i.e. urban areas of the so called 'transit countries'. It questions whether transit migration is just an important feature of modern human mobility or rather a political construction designed to frame the issue according to a particular point of view aimed at leading involved stakeholders to collaborate in a global strategy of repressive migration management. The cases of Tijuana in Mexico and Istanbul in Turkey are used to explore the local processes triggered by the discourse on transit. In particular it is highlighted how international geopolitical interests are affecting the way in which cities of 'transit countries' react and respond to the presence of international migrants and, as a consequence, what are migrants' modes of inclusion and incorporation into the urban socio-economic and spatial fabric.

*Session A4 – Saturday, June 30, 11:20 – 13:00*

Giovanni Attili

**Urban Agricultures: spatial, social and environmental transformations in Rome**

Community gardens represent a phenomenon that is becoming more and more significant in many countries around the world. This phenomenon often takes place in marginal and interstitial areas: abandoned sites that are ecologically re-designed by institutions or by active social groups. In Rome there is a prevalence of community gardens that are the result of informal re-appropriation social practices. These community gardens are

characterized by sustainable environmental practices: self-production, short food chain, 'zero km', composting, recycling, renewable resources. At the same time community gardens are social incubators: they can be interpreted as public spaces that are potentially able to stimulate inclusion, solidarity and social bonding by involving people in shared activities related to the cultivation. These forms of social mobilization have the potential to increase the environmental and social quality of life in highly urbanized environments. But they need to be supported. In this perspective they represent a crucial challenge for planning. In this respect, what role could institutions play? What kind of tensions needs to be explored between social practices and institutional powers? Can public policy promote urban inclusion by legitimizing these self-guiding society expressions?

*Session C3 – Friday, June 29, 16:20 – 18:00*

Gonçalo Canto Moniz, Adelino Gonçalves, Luís Miguel Correia

**The Study of Barredo's Urban Renewal. Stating a new urban policy**

In 1968 Portugal was marked by a political turnover as the result of the fall of Oliveira Salazar government and the rising of Marcelo Caetano as President of the Council. In this environment of changes, at the National Meeting of Architects (1969) the role and the education of the architect were debated as a new path was demanded, an approach that would integrate the architect social role as a complement of the artistic and technical one. In this context, The Study of Barredo's Urban Renewal, coordinated by Fernando Távora between 1968 and 1969, sets up a moment of innovation regarding the policies of management of the old urban areas of that time. Although its name suggests a local action, Barredo, the Study aimed the definition and the practice of an urban rehabilitation policy for Oporto, demanding a new cultural and social vision of the city. Thus, this investigation intends to understand the importance of the Study, not only under the architect's new critical awareness, but also, and above all, as a regenerated approach to the city that claimed an integrated urban renewal.

*Session E2 – Friday, June 29, 14:30 – 16:10*

Gruia Badescu

**Urban Inclusions and Exclusions after Conflict: A Comparative Study of Sarajevo and Beirut**

Sarajevo and Beirut became showcases for urbicide and trauma in the latter twentieth century. The two cities are similar on many levels, sharing a multicultural past with Christian, Muslim and Jewish communities living side by side (the latter now largely gone), followed by long years of urban warfare and segregation, and then by contested processes of post-war architectural and political reconstruction. The paper scrutinizes the way in which the post-war reconstruction in Sarajevo and Beirut expressed different understandings of urban exclusions and inclusions. The paper examines various types of interventions, from urban policy to architectural reconstruction and the creation of spaces that are supposed to bring together people across all denominations and ethnicities. It shows that while Sarajevo's post-war political configuration institutionalized forms of spatial segregation and exclusion, the Lebanese government attempted to create a place of inclusion for all Lebanese through reconstructed downtown Beirut, but it installed nonetheless new forms of exclusion, based on fear, security and class differences.

*Session F3 – Friday, June 29, 16:20 – 18:00*

Henrique Botelho Frola

**Right to the City and Soccer: strategies of mobilization to the right to remain in the place of residence**

Brazil has currently over 84% of its population living in cities. The fast urbanization of the country, fueled by migration movements and inter-city field was not accompanied by public policies able to provide quality city services to the entire

population. The Brazilian urban crisis shows a framework of environmental injustice, where the poorest population is subjected to a disproportionate share of the negative effects of the development model, including poor quality of housing and environment. This crisis has been exacerbated with the actions of governments and private investments to reshape cities for major sporting events to come. Although the Brazilian urban legislation has been considered advanced, on a local scale, many rights are being violated. This research aims to examine how the community of Lagamar, located in Fortaleza, one of the headquarters of FIFA World Cup 2014, has been organized to claim their right to stay in the place of residence. The aim is to investigate how residents articulate and create mechanisms of mobilization and participation in positions of power to interfere in projects that affect them. For this, the social cartography of law will be used as a research reference.

*Session D4 – Saturday, June 30, 11:20 – 13:00*

Isabel Raposo, Sílvia Jorge

**Public participation in the urban planning of the suburban neighborhoods of Maputo to Lisbon: virtues and ambiguities**

The challenge presented by this call for papers bring us reflections that span between territories of South and North in which the authors of these lines were interested: between Maxaquene or Polana Caniço in Maputo and Cova da Moura or Vertente Sul de Odivelas in Greater Lisbon what is the underlying theme? Despite their differences, those are four different situations of self-build suburban areas located outside the urbanized city, that in the dominant context of rapid urbanization and a neoliberal economic globalization saw their land value increased and were recently put through public intervention with participatory planning processes. With reference to these empirical cases, this paper reflects on the ambiguities and difficulties of the extent of participation in planning, claimed by those who advocate an emancipatory perspective or by others who see it as a reproduction of the dominant system (Raposo 2007). Considering territories as social arenas (Sardan 1995) and the ongoing process, the four cases are seen as laboratories of a daily struggle for the right to place (Jauregui 2003) and the city (Lefebvre 1968; Harvey 2008), the role of academy as mediators between people, their organizations and local governments.

*Session B3 – Friday, June 29, 16:20 – 18:00*

Isabelle Anguelovski

**Towards new directions in urban environmental justice: Re-building place and nurturing community**

In recent years, residents of urban distressed communities in the global North and South have been mobilizing to improve neighborhood degraded spaces through parks, playgrounds, urban farms, or community gardens, and this is across political systems and urbanization contexts. In this paper, I integrate existing knowledge on urban place attachment and sense of community into the scholarship on environmental justice in order to understand the role of place experience and attachment in environmental mobilization in distressed neighborhoods. Through a comparative study of three neighborhoods in Boston, Barcelona, and Havana, I show that activists build on their environmental endeavors to repair a broken community, address trauma, construct 'safe havens', and promote community flourishing. Their work encompasses aspects of safety that go beyond the individual protection against physical, social, or financial harm to include cohesiveness, wholeness, soothing, and protection. The struggles of activists also reveal that both physical and psychological dimensions of environmental health must be taken into consideration to achieve urban environmental justice. Here, the concept of urban sustainability becomes enriched with social dimensions that are not limited to poverty alleviation and job creation, but rather include community rebuilding, place reconstruction, and social coexistence.

*Session C2 – Friday, June 29, 14:30 – 16:10*

Jaimie Cudmore, Christopher Alton

**Stigmatized communities reacting to 'Creative Class' imposition: Lessons from Montreal and Edmonton**

As many North American cities confront declining urban cores, policy-makers and planners use the allure of 'creativity' as a reurbanisation strategy. Richard Florida's 'Creative Class' theory is used in many Canadian cities to manufacture refined and profitable tourist-oriented and corporate friendly programming in post-industrial neighbourhoods. Although boosting the urban economy is essential, this strategy often displaces local residents and workers and their embedded histories. Stigmatized groups located in these often affordable, yet underinvested neighbourhoods include sex-workers, burlesque and drag performers, along with aboriginal and working-class communities, who contribute to the informal and formal economy of the city. Though not always seen as engaged social actors in the planning process, members of these groups do mobilise and intervene to protect their hidden histories and community. This paper examines case studies in two Canadian cities. In Edmonton, revitalization of the Boyle Street area threatens to displace low income, predominantly aboriginal at-risk women. In Montreal, the Quartier des Spectacles redevelopment project threatens to displace a working and cultural heritage landscape for sex workers and burlesque and drag performers. Each case demonstrates stigmatized groups intervening to maintain and insert their presence into revitalisation plans, rather than being further displaced.

*Session F1 – Thursday, June 28, 14:30 – 16:10*

Jonathan Greene

**The Contradictory Dynamics of Urban Poverty Management: Homelessness, the State, and Struggles for Social Inclusion**

Since the 1990s critical urban scholars have analyzed the increasingly punitive practices adopted by local governments to clear homelessness and other visible manifestations of poverty and marginalization from city streets. More recently, however, a growing number of scholars have called the punitive city thesis into question. Many of these scholars point out that policies, programs, and services directed at homeless people have at times been more compassionate than the punitive thesis suggests. This paper contributes to this debate through an examination of the management of homelessness in Toronto, Canada. In Toronto, urban policies and practices targeted towards homeless people have influenced the dynamics of inclusion and exclusion in important, yet contradictory, ways. On the one hand, the City of Toronto has earned plaudits for re-housing thousands of homeless people through its Streets to Homes program. On the other hand, the City has banned sleeping in some public spaces and the number of tickets handed out by police to panhandlers has consistently increased, especially in the gentrifying downtown. Focusing on the dynamics of homelessness in Toronto, then, this paper examines the spatial dynamics of exclusion and inclusion, contradictory state practices, and the struggle for social justice in the city.

*Session B4 – Saturday, June 30, 11:20 – 13:00*

Jordi Nofre

**Policies of inclusion? Some thoughts on the 'Los Indignados' Movement, the emerging of the neoliberal penal State and the criminalization of 'being young' in Southern Europe**

Social unrests recently occurred in Europe have again fuelled a global call for a greater social justice, a better distribution of wealth and the improvement of democracy, what would be able to warn us about the rupture between citizens and traditional Western democracies. Actually a new global youth generation has arisen expressing what. Mannheim and Ortega y Gasset suggested several decades ago: youth has become an agent of social and historical change. It is about the Young against the Old. However, how the State is today facing with such challenge(s)? This paper aims to put some first thoughts about

the criminalization of 'being young' operated by the emerging neoliberal Penal State in Western Countries, especially in Southern Europe. Focusing on the case study of 'Los Indignados' Movement in Plaça Catalunya (Barcelona), this paper will explore how Spanish plazas transformed from being central, symbolic places of the inner city where people visibilize their own 'spatiotemporal utopias' to 'sensitive urban zones' in which criminalization of 'being young' - this is, the very nature of the response of 'the Old against the Young' - is daily operated by the dominant classes of the inner city against those young protesters reclaiming for radical democracy.

*Session D1 – Thursday, June 28, 14:30 – 16:10*

Jorge Gonçalves, Eugénia Ferreira de Lima

**Between utopia and agony: reflection around the reality of the SAAL neighborhoods**

Include (from latin *includo*, -ere, close, stop), v. tr. and pron., 1. Or be put in, 2. Insert or a part of a group, v. tr. 3. Cover, include 5. [Fig.] Involve, imply. The Portuguese Language Dictionary Priberam leaves no doubt about the unequivocity of the word Include. Basically, this is the idea that all public strategies directed to housing seek to fulfill, for formalistic reasons, opportunistic or genuine interest, the main objectif in creating more just and equal communities. The SAAL was one of the more interesting measures of urban policy in the post-April 25, either by the ability to pragmatically address the housing problem either by the involvement of different actors. It was obvious their ideological charge that it was condemned to an early end to the confrontation that not withstanding she herself had unintentionally created. Having contributed strongly to the inclusion of our communities question is whether today fulfills that role oped almost four decades of its creation. The concern of these reflections is not so much the houses but more people and the city looking for in a streamlining effort, a sense current to the utopia of a program that went beyond providing shelter.

*Session A2 – Friday, June 29, 14:30 – 16:10*

Jorge Ricardo Pinto

**A expansão (sub)urbana no Porto Romântico**

O presente texto pretende compreender como decorreu o processo de (sub)urbanização do Porto, em particular na freguesia do Bonfim, e quais os padrões territoriais fundamentais que se desenvolveram. Para tal, descodificará as causas e consequências da segregação residencial de base social que decorreu na cidade de então (no Porto, como no resto das grandes aglomerações urbanas do mundo ocidental) e analisará as flutuações no tempo e no espaço dos avanços e recuos físicos da cidade. Para tal, a metodologia utilizada para este trabalho prendeu-se sobretudo com o levantamento de dados a partir de três fontes: os livros paroquiais de baptismo, as plantas ou registos cartográficos de obras públicas e os requerimentos e licenças de obras privadas submetidas à Câmara Municipal do Porto.

*Session E3 – Friday, June 29, 16:20 – 18:00*

José Sequeira, Ana Delgado, Francisca Ramalhosa

**Urban regeneration interventions from the inside out: peer reviews through a cross-European project**

We all know how urban regeneration policies and interventions have evolved, but nevertheless major differences persist between policy-drivers and among urban practitioners, especially because of local contexts. When developing area-based approaches, specific issues come about, forcing urban managers and practitioners to adapt their strategies and tactics when and where work is needed; might be in the fields of social housing, renovation of derelict buildings, employment, education, social inclusion and cohesion, or frequently a mix of several topics by means of integrated policies. This is why a peer review among urban regeneration interveners is an important mechanism to enhance experience-based knowledge, by confronting individual understandings and

different points of view from experts. Such a learning process was set between 21 urban practitioners from six European cities (The Hague, Oslo, Berlin, Dresden, Porto and Preston), on a project initiated by EUROCITIES and The Hague, which lasted between September 2009 and November 2010. Visits to each other's deprived neighbourhoods and subsequent meetings gave important inputs in order to create knowledge, by exchanging ideas, perceptions and experience. In this paper, we will highlight the specific contribution of Porto Vivo, SRU as a project-partner, its inherent learning attainment, and a balance of conclusions and reflections.

*Session E3 – Friday, June 29, 16:20 – 18:00*

Juliana Forero

**Empowering Cultural Minorities through the Perspective of Spirit of Place for Cultural Heritage Protection: The Case Study of ' Mirador de los Nevados' Urban Park in the Old Town of Suba District In Bogotá**

The inclusion of the culture as a category for urban planning may be the way to create inclusive cities. The empowerment and recognition of the minorities' cultural identity create spatial and cultural inclusion processes in an urban scale. Through the recognition of the spirit of the place for cultural heritage protection it is possible to achieve inclusive development processes, where the cultural, social, environmental and economic elements interact in a comprehensive way. According to this, the cultural heritage is protected because of its cultural significance and importance in a specific territory for a specific community. The strengthening of the local identity is linked to the past but 'not just in the continuity of the built heritage and urban spaces but also in the living culture that created, and is still shaping, the *genius loci* that characterizes the heritage places'. It has no other consequence than the generation of inclusive processes based on communities' cultural and social empowerment and sustainable socio-cultural dynamics. The analysis of the creation of the urban park 'El Mirador de los Nevados' ('The Observatory of the Snowcapped Mountains Park') for the renewal of the old town of Suba District in Bogotá, Colombia, may give us some ideas about.

*Session F2 – Friday, June 29, 14:30 – 16:10*

Juliana Torquato Luiz

**From conflicts to new public policies: Urban Agriculture in Lisbon Metropolitan area**

The presentation follows an on going research about urban allotment gardens in the context of the Lisbon Metropolitan region - one of the most emblematic Portuguese case of non legal urbanization sprawl. It intends to focus on two main points: (1) clarifying the existing conflicts among a wide diversity of urban rationalities related to forms and opportunities of access to resources like water, land, knowledge and infrastructures; (2) reviewing the social and political context related to the regulation drafting process on peri-urban gardens. In the last ten years, the issue of urban agriculture has grown in different social spaces. Although urban agriculture has long been marginalized or ignored on the assumption that is not an appropriate urban activity, it is attracting increasing interest among public authorities, civil society and researchers. These activities have been challenging the dominant land-use and urban-planning, to the point that their growing visibility became a development factor which couldn't be ignored anymore by official authorities. In recent years, the phenomenon started to be monitored by the Public Administrations: initially as part of a misapplication of planning and building guidelines and regulations, later on as an opportunity to renovate the same development policies. But these local policies of UA still configure a temporary space that faces the uncertainty and precariousness of different levels of public and social policies in a time of crisis.

*Session C3 – Friday, June 29, 16:20 – 18:00*

Juliano Geraldi

**Re-scaling institutional participation: considerations about social organization, agenda setting and participatory institutions in portuguese national urban policy**

The proposal is an exploratory research about Portuguese national urban policy that aims to construct hypothesis about how the relationship between social organization, agenda setting and participatory institutions defines national urban policies. The participation processes in national level is a topic not much studied and it is important to understand how society organizes itself to bring urban issues, normally viewed as local issues, to national level. This importance is bigger in contexts of centralized public investment, like the Portuguese context, since national government must intervene, with local government, into local realities. The research identifies three participatory institutions - Economic and Social Council (CES), National Environment and Sustainable Development Council (CNADS) and the participatory process of the National Program on Territorial Policy (PNPOT). By documental analysis, it will be identified a public sphere for urban issues, its national character and how the Portuguese State relations with it; it will be characterized the participatory institutions that influence the national urban policies; it will be identified and characterized the social organizations that participate in the participatory institutions. We will conclude a hypothesis about the constraints that participatory institutions does in social organization and agenda setting at national level.

*Session A2 – Friday, June 29, 14:30 – 16:10*

Julie Chamberlain

**Problem place, problem people: Spatialized racial discourses in an urban planning project in Hamburg, Germany**

The Wilhelmsburg neighbourhood of Hamburg is characterized in local media as a 'crisis neighbourhood' and a 'social flashpoint.' A majority of its 50,000 residents are racialized people struggling with low incomes, unemployment, and low educational attainment relative to the city as a whole. As a space of concentrated marginalization, the neighbourhood exemplifies the spatiality of the racial order in which we live (Razack, 2003). It is also currently the focus of a massive urban planning and architectural project, the Internationale Bauausstellung ('International Building Exhibition') Hamburg, comprising 50 building projects that aim to transform the neighbourhood. This paper explores how IBA Hamburg's public education materials discursively produce Wilhelmsburg and its residents as racialized, problematic, and in need of intervention to bring them into the future metropolis. Wilhelmsburg is produced as a 'no-man's-land' to be reclaimed; residents are depicted as a foreign mass marked by conflict and segregation, and are absent from the conceived future of the neighbourhood. Drawing on theories of production of space through discourse and through use, the paper asks who the city and neighbourhood are for, situating the discussion in the broader public discourses about 'integration' and citizenship in Germany.

*Session F3 – Friday, June 29, 16:20 – 18:00*

Katrina Sandbach

**Westie' no more: towards a more inclusive and authentic place identity**

'Greater Western Sydney' (GWS) is the name given to a vast region to the west of metropolitan Sydney, Australia. GWS residential development boomed in the 60's-70's, and soon thereafter the label Westies emerged. 'A term of division and derision, becoming shorthand for a population considered lowbrow, coarse and lacking education and cultural refinement' (Gwyther, 2008). However, today in GWS you'll find thriving creative and professional communities, with the government describing the region's population as young, diverse, and dynamic. Indeed, in 2012 Sydney Festival, one of Sydney's most revered cultural institutions which is traditionally confined to the inner-city, launched a busy art, film and music program

based in GWS, reflecting a growing and culturally hungry population (Sydney Morning Herald, 2012). Particular municipalities in GWS have also embraced innovative place-making programs that use participatory methods to transform public spaces into meaningful places for community to connect with each other (Penrith City Council, 2010). And the University of Western Sydney, with 6 campuses in GWS and a student body exceeding 30,000, is one of the largest universities in Australia (Australian Universities, 2012). All of these characterise a GWS that challenges the Westie stereotype, yet in Sydney there is still a social and economic stigma associated with being from the West. This paper investigates the production of the Westie, and how this has acted to exclude GWS from Sydney's cultural life. Ultimately a more inclusive and authentic GWS identity will be explored.

*Session F3 – Friday, June 29, 16:20 – 18:00*

Laura Colini

**Pheripheralization in European cities: the making and unmaking of deprivation**

Two years of crisis are 'erasing twenty years of fiscal consolidation' (EU strategy 2020) jeopardizing the genuine meaning of cohesion. In the last twenty years, the EU has developed the integrated approach in urban governance to deal with less favourable neighbourhoods; this is a progressive co-productive and participated philosophy (Jaquier 2009). Nevertheless, it is argued that the integration of multi-scalar public policies in practice bear some ambiguities in their effective implementations especially in reversing the reproduction of deprivation, by unwillingly engendering processes of further peripheralization. The latter is a concept device here deployed to unravel the interdependences among often confused synonyms of marginalization, exclusion, disadvantage and topographical location. It is used in this paper to challenge the geographical polarization theory of core/periphery to capture those spatial neoliberal urban dynamics which create uneven and unjust urban development (Brenner & Theodore 2005, Harvey 2005, Wacquant 1999). Writing about recent ERDF financed projects, this paper provides an account of potential pitfalls in practices dealing with social inclusion in deprived urban areas. Based on recent theories (Simone A. 2010, Roy A. 2011) it concludes by discussing periphery as anticipatory urban politics while exploring the concept about the habit of practicing direct actions (Ward 1989).

*Session A1 – Thursday, June 28, 14:30 – 16:10*

Le To Luong, Wilhelm Steingrube

**Lifestyle changing raises a stronger claim for parks in Hanoi, Vietnam**

Hanoi, the capital of Vietnam, is growing rapidly since decades. Most of world cities well-known social problems also occur in Hanoi nowadays. Social change is a permanent process. However, today it seems that in Asian countries the changing process is not continuously, but leap-frogging. Due to several beneficial functions green areas should play a central role in urban planning. It is obvious that the inner city of Hanoi has a lack of parks, but the public claim for social-welfare infrastructure is on a low level recently. Citizens in Vietnam are still not used to be involved in planning processes although this is already provided for by law. However the political habit is also changing and first initiatives are becoming more active. Our hypothesis is that the inner city of Hanoi will need many more parks in future due to changing life style of local people. Based on literature review of the last 30 years, our own empirical surveys and observations of recent utilization of public parks and gardens, some main factors of changing lifestyle which are relevant for park utilisation shall be identified. Building on those factors, scenarios regarding future demand of parks and gardens in Hanoi will be derived.

*Session C3 – Friday, June 29, 16:20 – 18:00*

Leonardo Veronez de Sousa

**As agriculturas Urbanas em Maputo - outras formas de producao**

Caminhar pela cidade de Maputo não é uma mera experiência sensorial. A cidade multiplica-se em muitas, de maneira progressiva, na medida em que o expectante é capaz de eliminar do seu olhar um modelo urbano de cidade. Torna-se muitas cidades quando se questiona aquele espaço como o resultado de uma historicidade, de relações e estruturas sociais forjadas e redefinidas em detrimento de uma observação ad-hoc. A historicidade da cidade de Maputo está intimamente ligada às agriculturas urbanas, numa relação dinâmica de causas e de efeitos. Assim, pretende-se analisa-las como um espaço constituído a partir da cidade, numa abordagem que faça emergir os seus contextos socioeconómicos e políticos. Parte-se da caracterização dos significados do espaço urbano em Maputo para melhor qualificar os espaços identificados como agriculturas urbanas; de seguida, elaboram-se uma conceção holística suficiente em sustentar os pressupostos desta pesquisa.

*Session C3 – Friday, June 29, 16:20 – 18:00*

Leonora Grcheva

**A call for a micro-urbanism action: Strategies for urban interventions in the Roma slum of Topaana in Skopje, Macedonia**

A substantial part of the Roma community in Skopje is settled in the informal Topaana neighborhood, largely consisting of self-built structures from improvised materials, with barely any access to basic infrastructure. Although with a central city position, Topaana lingers as an isolated Roma slum. As all land is owned by the state and people have no legal ownership of their properties, every urban plan has treated Topaana as tabula rasa, planning modern residential complexes, with the presumption that the Roma would be dislocated. While in 2004, Macedonia became a part of the Decade of Roma Inclusion, the resulting strategies have led to no visible results in the housing issue. This paper puts forward the hypothesis that the problem of the development stagnation in Topaana is rooted in the unsolved legal status of the neighborhood, and the unsuccessful adjustment of strategies, mostly due to the lack of institutional coordination. It proposes an inverse approach - an urban action that would start with the presumed complete legalization of the built tissue. The strategy would combine an initiative for forming a coordinative body, and work with small-scale architectural interventions. Through well-instrumented cooperation a micro-urbanism action could take place treating each house as an individual problem, one home at a time.

*Session B2 – Friday, June 29, 14:30 – 16:10*

Lidiane Carvalho, Juliana Souza, Marcelo Valadares, Neira Moraes

**Somos todos Pinheirinho': uma mobilização local que transpôs fronteiras, tornou-se global e mudou os contornos da democracia vigente**

Um acontecimento a nível local, na comunidade Pinheirinho, Brasil, tornou-se a razão de diversas ações coletivas tanto em nível nacional, quanto global. Uma ordem judicial de despejo, protagonizada pela polícia civil, determinou a desocupação de propriedades privadas onde habitavam aproximadamente cinco mil pessoas. Numa barbárie sem precedentes, milhares de famílias silenciadas (Traverso, 2007) e sentenciadas pela violência física e verbal viram suas casas, suas identidades e histórias serem demolidas. Como a linha de produção discursiva da imprensa, controlada pelo 'capital simbólico' (Bourdieu, 1977), desempenha um papel central na (re)produção ideológica (van Dijk, 2010) e na formação de uma consciência crítica, a divulgação ('distorcida') deste episódio teve reações instantâneas e manifestações de apoio não somente em São Paulo, mas em várias capitais mundiais, como Berlim, Santiago, Buenos Aires, Paris, Madri e Lisboa. Em busca de respostas concretas à nova onda de violência

empreendida por policiais civis e pelo Estado em práticas de apartheid social e territorial (Santos, 2011), socialmente toleradas e mediaticamente manipuladas no Brasil, o movimento 'Pinheirinho Mundo Afora', ideia originalmente concebida nas principais redes sociais, adquiriu outras 'dimensões territoriais' e tem coordenado ações em conjunto em diversos países como uma forma de manifestarem sua indignação, divulgando e questionando tal prática de barbárie. Nesta Borderland entre a violência e a deslegitimação da democracia enquanto instrumento de vox populi, o presente trabalho pretende problematizar e chamar especial atenção à ocorrência deste novo tipo de mobilização social e seu carácter extra ou para institucional (Santos, 2011), tanto na sua origem, como no seu desenvolvimento e práticas. Neste lugar deslocalizado, quem são essas pessoas e o que as une? Se sentem todas Pinheirinho?

*Session D1 – Thursday, June 28, 14:30 – 16:10*

Luana Xavier Pinto Coelho, Ananda Martins Carvalho, Bárbara de Moraes Rezende, Daniel Geraldo Oliveira Santos, Isabella Gonçalves Miranda, Fábio André Diniz Merladet, Ricardo Alexandre Pereira de Oliveira, Thaís Lopes Santana Isaías

**Vila Viva a project of urban, social and political organization of Aglomerado da Serra: analysis of effects**

The paper presents a critical analyzes of public policies on urban regeneration of slums in Belo Horizonte (Brazil) – Vila Viva program – particularly in the Aglomerado da Serra, and its impacts to the slum dwellers, as well as to government officials and dwellers of neighboring areas. The study focuses on dwellers who were resettled within the slum area: 1) families resettled in apartment buildings; 2) the dwellers who got financial compensation and stayed within the area; 3) dwellers of surrounding neighborhoods. The research aims to perceive the different perspectives on slum upgrading processes so as to compare them, considering the outcome of such policies to each defined group. The study intends to comprehend beyond the objective effects of those public interventions, but the official discourse and the power relations present on those initiatives. The perception of surrounding neighborhoods' dwellers and government officials towards the public intervention on slums is relevant to understand the external view on those projects, considering the social and spatial fragmentation in the city of Belo Horizonte. Thus, the research aims to infer the impact of the Vila Viva program, so as to understand the discourses, intentions and paradigms involved in this urban regeneration and land regularization process.

*Session B4 – Saturday, June 30, 11:20 – 13:00*

Luciana Nicolau Ferrara, Karina Oliveira Leitão

**Regulation of land use in protected water source regions in Brazil: the case of the Billings Basin, located at the metropolitan area of São Paulo**

This article aims at discussing the way in which Brazilian legislation has been regulating land occupation in protected water source regions, based on studying the law that was formulated for a dam in the metropolitan area of São Paulo. The legislation that addresses hydrographic basins of this region has been undergoing a process of revision. Among other objectives, the Leis Específicas de Bacias (Specific Laws for basins - LE) aim at facing one of the main urban conflicts of this region: the large, irregular and precarious occupation of protected areas. This article will discuss aspects of this new legislation that address the 're-urbanization' and regularization of precarious settlements in which low income population dwell, focusing on solutions to recover areas of permanent protection. The main issue discussed in this article relates with the conflicts that emerge from these interventions, which, in turn, require an integrated approach to environmental, social, housing and urban infrastructure solutions, something that is not accomplished all the time. The reflection proposed here aims at understanding in what way the legislation has been dealing with this necessary articulation and which project solutions emerged

from this scenario. This article explores projects that were performed in the metropolitan area of São Paulo in accordance with the Billings Basin LE.

*Session C2 – Friday, June 29, 14:30 – 16:10*

Magda Bolzoni

**Bottom-up initiatives and urban renewal process: the case of San Salvario neighbourhood in Turin**

The presence of different bottom-up initiatives and movements, each one with a peculiar vision of the city, claiming their right to inhabit and shape a space, arises the question of legitimacy and representativeness, contemporaneously remarking the high level of diversity characterising urban contexts. When an area is involved in a renewal process, this pluralism becomes more visible, also expressing itself through tensions and clashes. My proposal goes towards a better understanding of the multiple set of discourses and actions put forward by three different kind of bottom-up initiatives in the remaking of a central neighbourhood of Turin, San Salvario. In the mid-Nineties, this area was described as increasingly dangerous and degraded owing to the migrants' presence. However, it is nowadays considered one of the new trendy areas of the city: ethnically diverse, gritty, authentically cool. I consider here visions, actions and impacts of three collective actors: 'Paratissima', a group promoting the re-appropriation of the neighbourhood through creativity and art, 'SanSalvarioSostenibile', claiming a green approach, and 'ARCI' and other social associations, focusing on social inclusion and multicultural integration. Therefore, a nodal point is whether the re-appropriation of a space by certain actors should always imply the creation of new forms of exclusion, and whether (and how) these actors can cooperate and enforce each others instead of being mutual exclusive.

*Session A3 – Friday, June 29, 16:20 – 18:00*

Mai Barghouty

**Influence of Power Relations in Participatory Local Planning Processes**

Considering the fragile conditions of the Palestinian Territory, Local Governments (LGs) are obliged to look for effective tools to steer local development with very limited resources. A participatory local planning approach called Strategic Development and Investment Planning (SDIP) has been recently introduced by the national government (2009) to help LGs work closely with their citizens to identify, implement, and monitor community priorities. Despite the success stories in implementing SDIPs, relations of power have negatively influenced the SDIP in certain Palestinian cities/towns leading to the exclusion of crucial sectors of the community during the planning process. This paper intends to map power landscape in two selected towns (each consists of multiple communities administered by a single LG) and draws recommendations and needed interventions to improve local participatory planning processes.

*Session E4 – Saturday, June 30, 11:20 – 13:00*

Manuel Villaverde

**The other inhabitants of bourgeois dwellings: the case of the Iberian boulevards in late 19th and early 20th centuries**

The production of the capitalist city from the second half of the 19th century onwards, with its extension plans of tree-lined boulevards and avenues, went hand in hand with a reconfiguration of its social and economic map. Spaces of production were by then separated from spaces of consumption. The same happened to housing: distinct working class and bourgeois neighborhoods were created. However, the lifestyle of the new hegemonic classes would have not been possible without the close and constant proximity of a vast array of inhabitants to serve them: domestic servants of both sexes, porters, coachmen and stables' staff. Subordinated classes were not excluded from the new bourgeois residential spaces, neither from mansions nor from apartment buildings.

Specific dwelling units were by then conceived for this kind of inhabitants, within the bourgeois habitat: in attics, basements, interior rooms or small compartments at the rear side of the main buildings. This paper intends to show how a strict social hierarchy was spatially created inside the bourgeois dwellings and how a new order was established, a paradoxical one, in which some people required simultaneously the presence and the invisibility of others; engaging in a constant game of hide and seek. As examples, we will use mansions and bourgeois apartment buildings erected between the Mid-nineteenth Century and the beginnings of the Twentieth on the main arteries of Barcelona, Madrid and Lisbon. We believe that an inquiry on the emergency of the bourgeois city helps to understand the production, or the continuous reproduction, of unequal citizenship in contemporary cities.

*Session B1 – Thursday, June 28, 14:30 – 16:10*

Márcia Saeko Hirata, Sérgio da Silva Bispo

**Urban inclusion from an 'urban view': spacial and social appropriation of collectors of recyclable materials in downtown Sao Paulo.**

Collectors of recyclable materials are commonly seen as the result of deep workers exploration in a time of financial capitalism. As part of this, real estate restructuring in cities results in gentrification and increased social conflicts, as can be seen in central areas of big cities. But, among these conflicts, some groups resist and remain, as is the case of social excluded collectors of downtown Sao Paulo. To understand this contradiction we propose two complementary ways. First, to look back to their history of social and spatial appropriation. Second, to introduce Henri Lefebvre's reflection about a possible Urban Society. Thus, it is a proposal of an 'urban view' as a way to reflect about possibilities on the social urban practice.

*Session C2 – Friday, June 29, 14:30 – 16:10*

Maria João Guia

**Urban immigration and violent crime: perceptions of segregation and inclusion**

The supposed rise in European crime rates, mostly in cities, has been attributed to an increase in the number of immigrants where family disruption, difficulties in accessing work and drug addiction have been presented as important factors. The information on this subject collected in a focus group, with representatives of all state police and law enforcement services, showed that people's perceptions have been greatly influenced by some specific problems and cases with a high profile in the media. Nevertheless, policies on immigration management, mostly related to convictions and irregular migration, have been harshening: in North-America, penal and immigration law have merged in a crimmigration policy. In Europe some harsh measures have been introduced on specific immigration issues. This has led to protests by immigrants, which went largely unreported by the media. In Portugal, some initiatives have been taken by and for immigrants to promote a feeling of inclusion in urban spaces, preventing many youngsters from becoming involved in criminal nets. With this communication, I would like to present some results of my PhD research, related to urban immigrants convicted for violent crimes, perceptions of the problem and some actions taken by civil society to facilitate their inclusion in society.

*Session A4 – Saturday, June 30, 11:20 – 13:00*

Maria Paula Meneses, Conceição Gomes, Élide Lauris, Tiago Ribeiro

**States, justices and civil societies: a comparative analysis of Lisbon, Luanda, Maputo and São Paulo**

This communication results from a research project focusing on comparative analysis of the role of civil society in access to law and justice in different social, legal and political contexts:

Lisbon, Luanda, Maputo and Sao Paulo. Most sociological studies on the relationship between law and society are focused on discussing public policies and official models of access to justice, overlooking the involvement of community and organized civil society both in their contribution to political and legal transformation, and in their complex production of interface between citizens, laws and courts. In each of the 'lusophone' chosen cities, these dynamics reveal highly diverse cultures and practices of recognition and articulation of society with justice, including the presence and crossing of a wide range of normative orders and agents invested in conflict resolution. This communication aims to discuss the coordinated action of civil society to enhance access to justice and to respond inequality and social vulnerability, following the tracks of an epistemology of the south that can recover the meaning of social emancipation and densify the draft of an ecology of knowledges through the dialogue between the different cities and experiences studied.

*Session C1 – Thursday, June 28, 14:30 – 16:10*

Michele Morbidoni

**Aesthetics of the informal urban landscape: a possible factor of social inclusion**

People who are excluded from the urban space find a housing solution in informal settlements. As a vernacular expression, the informality produces its own aesthetics of the urban landscape. In this paper we present three operational tools suitable for the field study of informal settlements in the Mediterranean, showing that genesis of the vernacular urban landscape lies on the inhabitant's culture, local traditions as well as contemporary patterns of living that propagate from the formal city. Aesthetics is not a secondary matter for informal habitat: spontaneously produced by the inhabitants, the shape and appearance of urban space are elements functionally connected with behaviors and quality of life. However, the integrated rehabilitation programs on informal settlements often apply a technically-oriented approach, focused on population density, structural strength, infrastructure and services, etc., leaving into the background the care of the landscape. On the contrary, other interventions are mere window-dressing pursuing an aesthetic normalization. In both cases, the results do not allow a real inclusiveness. Some programs and projects, however, show greater attention to the expressive capacity of the people and operate on the basis of compliance with the features of the informal landscape and participatory practices that ensure their reproducibility.

*Session A2 – Friday, June 29, 14:30 – 16:10*

Michelle Catanzaro

**Reclaiming Space**

Sydney is commonly recognised for its cultural energy and creativity but there are gaps in opportunities for participation and inclusion (predominately within Sydney's working class), and Sydney residents have spoken out, claiming that they want, and that there is a need for a creative city. A need for a city that understands plans and provides space for creative industries (SGS Economic & Planning, 2008). Whilst this push to build new spaces and level the equitable circumstances of 'creative spaces' within the city is pending, Sydney artists and creatives have taken matters into their own hands. As a response to this situation, the alternative Sydney arts, performance and grassroots community scenes have reclaimed their right to the city, operating on a system of unofficial venues that run without relevant licenses (Red Rattler, 2010). I have labeled these spaces as 'irregular' venues or places. My research archives (through photography) what would otherwise be lost knowledge on how these creative spaces have been able to function with little to no legitimate support or existing infrastructure within the city. This research studies these irregular spaces in isolation and also as a whole; a living, thriving creature, that hibernates, breathes and stirs life into the city of Sydney. This paper focuses on the dynamics of how these spaces operate and the ways in which these venues are adopted and then transformed,

documenting and commenting on the impact that spaces of inclusion can have on the city.

*Session F2 – Friday, June 29, 14:30 – 16:10*

Mokhtar Kheladi

**Liberalization, Urbanization and eviction effect in Béjaia**

In 2010 Algeria bypassed the threshold of 50% urban population, while it was nearly agricultural area a half-century ago. The country has lived a fabulous experience of urbanizing/industrializing which shifts small villages into important cities and expands the previously existing cities to unseeing sizes. The crisis of mid-eighties ends with the socialism and obliges the country to take the path of the free-market economy. Accounting from this moment, the liberalization have put aside the State, freeing the private initiative in several fields such as building, foreign trade, investment, transport. Amidst a population that was so long stressed by an over-powered State, that is translated as: everyone can do what he wants. In matter of urbanization this freedom gives birth to a strange phenomenon that deserves to be analyzed: in the town of Béjaia, the original inhabitants are progressively evicted by those of the remaining of the country. To be more accurate: the poor of Béjaia are evicted by the rich of Algeria' - We want to describe the process and to analyze the 'how?' and the 'why?'. The paper is divided in three parts. The first one return on the urban disorder at the era of planning; the second one analyzes the limits of the liberalization that lead to the emergence of a new class of rich whom recycle their super-gains in housing. The last part develops the consequences of such behavior on the level of life of the population of Béjaia.

*Session B2 – Friday, June 29, 14:30 – 16:10*

Natalie Baloy

**Lopsided Inclusion: Recognition, Reconciliation, and Reckoning in Postcolonial Vancouver**

Situated on unceded Coast Salish territories, the city of Vancouver, British Columbia, is a site of spectacular Aboriginal display and subtle postcolonial reckoning. The recent celebrated inclusion of Aboriginal people in Vancouver's 2010 Olympics is uneasily positioned in a contemporary context of racialized exclusion, spatial segregation, and social inequality, and in a historical context of restrictive colonial policy. Efforts to include Aboriginal people in city sociality are caught in tension between liberal integrationist ideals and Aboriginal demands for recognition and distinction. My ethnographic research examines how a public library branch and an inner city construction training program navigate challenges of Aboriginal inclusion in their attempts to intervene in systemic and spatial processes that have erased, marginalized, and otherwise managed Aboriginal presence in the city's public spaces and labour force. While these inclusion projects aim to correct historical exclusion and enhance opportunity and access, I argue that their sole focus on the Aboriginal populace limits their ability to involve non-Aboriginal Vancouver residents in these efforts. Despite their best efforts to the contrary, these initiatives reproduce colonial power relations, placing the onus of recognition, reconciliation, and reckoning primarily on Aboriginal shoulders without challenging non-Aboriginal people to take part.

*Session F3 – Friday, June 29, 16:20 – 18:00*

Nausheen H. Anwar

**(Un)Planning Karachi's Periphery: NGOs, Land Brokers, and the Ex/Inclusive State**

I investigate the emergent politics of planning in Karachi's periphery where old villages and empty public land are being subsumed by new patterns of urbanization, especially since the construction of the northern bypass and the decentralization in 2001 of planning capacities. I delve into the roles of three different actors: the City District Government Karachi (CDGK), the Orangi Pilot Project-RTI (a leading NGO), and Pathan and Baluch dalaals (land brokers), all of whom are playing a key

role in catalyzing land/spatial transformations, the building of new communities and new forms of inclusion/exclusion. How are interactions between these different state and non-state actors shaping the geography of Karachi's rapidly developing periphery? Do these interactions and interventions signal new forms of rule? For instance, the OPP-RTI's anti-demolition stance and collaboration with low-income residents and land brokers in the provision of shelter is aimed at controlling the CDGK's expansionary objectives that have led to demolitions and evictions in the hinterland. However, the OPP-RTI's fulfillment of objectives has relied on close collaboration with land brokers who are seen as criminals and members of a vilified 'land mafia' that illegally subdivides and sells state-owned land. Such inclusionary practices that enable low-income communities' access to shelter and facilitate citizenship participation carry a double-edged connotation because they end up endorsing the practices of illicit entities. How should we understand/theorize such forms of inclusion?

*Session F4 – Saturday, June 30, 11:20 – 13:00*

Nelson Mota

**Engagement and Estrangement: Participation and Disciplinary Autonomy in Álvaro Siza's S. Victor Neighbourhood**

Users participation in the design process has been discussed since the aftermath of World War II as an instrument to promote a more humanist approach to habitat. However, it has been also accused of fostering populist outcomes where the designer is merely 'the hand of the people', challenging the traditional limits of architecture's disciplinary autonomy. Hence, to which extent can architects negotiate their critical approach to the status quo with 'the will of the people'? Is there any contradiction between the architect's social commitment and architecture's disciplinary autonomy? Should the architect design for the people or with the people? To contribute some possible answers to these questions, this paper will deliver a critical approach to Álvaro Siza's mass-housing projects designed with users participation. Supported by information collected from a research developed on Siza's housing projects for Porto, Évora, Berlin and The Hague, this paper will discuss the contributions brought about by the creative tension immanent in the relation between the designer and the user. It will chiefly explore the delicate negotiation between the architect's engagement and estrangement in the design process, and its consequences to the promotion of urban inclusion.

*Session E2 – Friday, June 29, 14:30 – 16:10*

Patricia Rodrigues Samora, Marcia Saeko Hirata

**Participatory urban plans to the ZEIS of Sao Paulo: developing neglected central areas through high density housing and social control**

Sao Paulo was the first Brazilian city to integrate instruments from the City Statute into its 2002 Master Plan designating some areas of the city as 'Zonas Especiais de Interesse Social' (ZEIS, or Zones of Special Social Interest). When located in neglected but transportation-rich central neighborhoods, the core idea of these ZEISs was to encourage public and private investment for financing quality social housing to attract new residents. In this case, ZEISs could be built up more densely than other areas to attract capital. However, as part of the statute's goals of improving social control over development, deep popular participation in the planning process is required. Given that, this paper discusses how participation qualifies urban projects towards a compact but also inclusive city model. Advocating affordable housing as a key point to reach a sustainable city, we will analyze participation in the polemic case of 'Nova Luz' project to understand its effectiveness regarding the Statute spirit. This exercise will clarify the role of collaborative planning in this urban and legal framework in order to formulate a method addressed to develop other central

ZEISs, taking into account equity, economy and environmental aspects of the sustainable city ideal.

*Session E2 – Friday, June 29, 14:30 – 16:10*

Paulo Moreira

**Luanda's future aspirations through the reading of history: the case of Chicala**

This paper aims to decipher Chicala, one of Luanda's most central musseques, as a laboratory for broader reflections on the spatial qualities of urban informality. By elevating this particular locale to its proper historical context, I expect to shed light on forms of urban conflict. Luanda is far more complex than a "World Class City" surrounded by desperate "slums". The paper will give evidence of this complexity, presenting a perspective of Angola's capital that has been often ignored by official planning strategies.

Chicala embodies the entire country's history, on many different levels. During the years of the civil war (1975-2002), many internally-displaced people arrived from all of Angola's Provinces. In the post-conflict period, thousands moved there from the surrounding areas – victims, arguably, of the Government's policies of urban regeneration, typified by forced evictions and mass displacements of the urban poor. The site is now earmarked for demolition and suitable for replacement by a "new city centre".

The paper will question Luanda's latest neoliberal trajectory, proposing an alternative approach to urbanity, one built on collaboration, contemplating reciprocity between the musseques and the rest of the city. This strategy will be based on the reading of the city's colonial and post-colonial history, aiming to demonstrate how the 'official' and 'informal' topographies contributed equally to the destiny of Luanda.

*Session B1 – Thursday, June 28, 14:30 – 16:10*

Pedro Filipe Rodrigues Pousada

**The Misfit Eye: scoping space inequality, planned obsolescence, isolation and commodification through the eyes of contemporary art.**

We conjecture that Contemporary Art or more materialistic speaking the visual arts produced in our time of existence, have through a critical inquiry into many of modern architecture values, been addressing in a productive aesthetic way, spatiality, the physical awareness of space-time, the movement and stillness's length, the problems and contingencies of belonging, of staying, of permanence and isolation, of placement and displacement. The visual arts field has inquired, reconceived and reinterpreted the logic of the human dwelling, the construction and montage tectonic and anthropological processes, with a clear perception that architecture works as a life mediator and lever, a purveyor of power, a far reaching image of power and above all the most look alike of what, without any mediation or subtitles, may be related to the idea of civilization, of human totality. We propose to study as examples of a bottom up poetics (that deal with such relational concepts as community, street, dwelling and utopia) and of a deferred cultural counter measure against the colonization of the public domain by the holy alliance between Bureaucracy and Property, 'accumulation by dispossession' (HARVEY. 2009) a set of art works developed between 1960 to our present day by artists like Constant Nieuwenhuis, Claes Oldenburg, Hans Haacke, Gordon Matta-Clark, Kristof Wodszicko, Dan Graham, James Casabere, Angela Ferreira. In short terms we discuss the artworks developed by these artists as strong visual analogies of many of today's 'dynamic orders and disorders' of urban space.

*Session F1 – Thursday, June 28, 14:30 – 16:10*



Raúl Abeledo Sanchis, Pau Rausell Köster

**Culture as a tool for social innovation and urban inclusion: the Sostenuto Model**

The objective of this article is analyzing the relationships between cultural activities and social innovation processes. The theoretical framework used has been developed in the context of Sostenuto (2009-2012), an Interreg IV B MED project aimed at finding ways to reinforce the innovation capacity of the cultural sector in the Mediterranean zone. Our methodology is based in the analysis of the production function of a cultural organization using the input-output framework. Thus, we will characterize the typology of productive resources; analyze the production processes and their organizational and management methods; typify the products and services generated and, finally, the kinds of impacts generated. This methodology will enable us to identify in detail the different elements of social innovation associated with cultural organizations. An innovative cultural experience is used as case study. This pilot experience has been developed by Bunker, a cultural NGO from Slovenia. Bunker implemented a Local Exchange Trading System (2009-2012) that allowed local residents, NGO's and institutions to trade knowhow, services and competences. This activity was integrated in a long-term strategy: the urban regeneration of the neighborhood and the promotion of Tabor Cultural district in Ljubljana.

*Session F2 – Friday, June 29, 14:30 – 16:10*

Ricardo Cardoso

**Novas Centralidades: Metropolitan Restructuring and Urban Inclusion in Luanda, Angola**

Luanda is undergoing remarkable transformations. Propelled by a steep rise in Angola's petroleum revenues, government spending and non-oil private investments soared drastically throughout the past decade. Physical reconstruction, urban development and modernization became some of the most salient features of a burgeoning city. A complex and multifarious process of metropolitan restructuring is well underway and a vast reconfiguration in the silhouette of urban inclusion is taking shape. This paper cuts through a slice of such transformations and the range of public interventions making them possible. More specifically, it looks into the rise of entirely new urban centers in and beyond the periphery. In Cacucaco, eight hundred and eighty three buildings are being constructed. In Kilamba Kiaxi, seven hundred apartment buildings will eventually house one hundred and sixty thousand people. Thirty five thousand families will move to Zango. Focusing on what state authorities are calling Novas Centralidades, this paper attempts to examine the conditions in which they arose and continue to arise afar from Luanda's (also changing) skyline. The aim is to analyze the nature, scope and effectiveness of such massive interventions in order to make sense of the new socio-spatial landscape that is emerging.

*Session B2 – Friday, June 29, 14:30 – 16:10*

Richard Filcak, Daniel Skobla

**Roma ethnic minority of Central and Eastern Europe: Beyond the walls and beyond the Pale**

In 1999 Czech city Ústí nad Labem built a brick wall to segregate Roma ethnic minority. In 2009, three meters high and 100 meters long concrete wall was built to segregate Roma part of the town and its 1800 inhabitants from their non-Roma neighbors in Slovak Michalovce. Walls may be visible or invisible. Made of brick, concrete, or just a perceived line. Visible or invisible, those segregating Roma without allowing them equal access to basic resources (e.g. potable water) are in place in many Central and Eastern European cities where exclusion is an increasing problem. Once behind the wall, the space inhabited by Roma may become a place unsuitable for any development. Considered by the majority to be 'lost' for any meaningful investment. Territory 'beyond the pale', where environmentally and socially controversial practices are (or may be) gradually concentrate. In the past 20 years we have seen transformation leading to raising social inequalities, growing

unemployment, accompanied recently by austerity measures to keep our (?) new system running. As many times in the history, the popular culprits of the deteriorating economic/social situation are often those at the bottom of the society - i.e., Roma ethnic minority. The article focus on problem of access to basic resources and based on the field research of Roma communities in CEE and analyze practice and impacts of the social and territorial exclusion.

*Session A4 – Saturday, June 30, 11:20 – 13:00*

Roberto Falanga, Matteo Antonini

**Transforming cities, societies and policies. Psychosociological reflections on some participatory processes' experiences**

Transformations worldwide involving urban contexts emphasize the necessity of questioning local policies in their structural and social aspects. New governance models have played a key role so far in highlighting heterogeneous and diverse devices addressed to promote bottom-up connections between social actors and Institutions. Focusing on Europe, institutional participatory processes have often aimed to promote the inclusion of marginal sectors of society, among their multiple purposes. Nevertheless, contextual features and dynamics impose to seriously take into consideration conditions, effects and meanings of political and administrative patterns' transposition. Indeed, governing global complexity - at both over-local and local levels - is evidently far to be effective merely through (new) standard procedures. In this sense, we propose some reflections on critical questions concerning new governance devices as psychosocial processes, centring on participatory ones. Our conceptual frame refers to the psychosociological matrix rooted in psychodynamic - in order to take into account how sense-making is tensely constructed between individual and social dimensions - and organisational theories - concerning psychosocial issues in Local Institutions. We make reference to some of our action-research experiences carried out in different local contexts (Italy, Portugal and France) and propose considerations on possible transversal scenarios for participatory processes in urban contexts.

*Session E4 – Saturday, June 30, 11:20 – 13:00*

Romola Sanyal

**Neglected through Planning: Muslim Marginalization in Calcutta**

Since the post-partition period, Muslims in India have cut very problematic figures. Included as citizens of the state, but excluded by virtue of their religion, they are subjected to suspicion and accused of unpatriotic sentiments by the Hindu majority. As a result, Muslims have faced social, economic, educational and other forms of marginalization in India as has been clearly outlined in the recent Sachar Commission report. Discrimination against Muslims has existed not only as a societal level but also through policy and planning that has inadvertently excluded them from acquiring benefits from governments, and more insidiously in some cases, their minority condition has been used to create certain reservations for them that end up negatively affecting them. This paper explores the ways in which planning in India and particularly in the state of West Bengal has historically created divisions between Hindu and Muslim communities, generally to the detriment of the latter. The paper argues that planning practices can create unequal forms of citizenship not just through discrimination, but also through overt and covert forms of neglect.

*Session B1 – Thursday, June 28, 14:30 – 16:10*

Rui Mendes

**Shedding light on the still-not-happened: *dérive*, terrain vague, áreas de impunidade**

In the 20th century, the realm of architecture hosted appropriation and reframing approaches to public spaces.

These sought to anchor urban experience into concepts of belongingness and collective use. This paper aims framing some of these approaches and concepts: 'La dérive [the drift]' (Debord, 1956) departs from the common and everyday life to set urban intervention experiences as an alternative way of inhabiting the city; 'Terrain vague [wasteground]' (Sola-Morales, 1995) calls for the need to take in spaces with negative connotations and not taming them; rather, this concept endorses a political approach to spaces by accepting their strangeness and freedom; 'Áreas de impunidad [impunity areas]' (Ábalos & Herreros, 2000) refers to places where ambiguity, flowing and transitory states occur as a sort of engine for new sociabilities; these areas are marked by changeable programs and uses engaged in a permanent recreation of urban spaces. These concepts don't characterize current society; they are obscured by dominant paradigms of planning and zoning. By gathering and activating them, this paper discusses architecture processes that allow integrating unpredictability, designing availability. The present context requires reframing these action principles as plural appropriation mechanisms, this time in a different scenario: the constructed gist of the city.

*Session E2 – Friday, June 29, 14:30 – 16:10*

Sarwat Viqar

### **Reproductions of Space and Identity in Lyari Town, Old Karachi**

This paper explores a range of discourses and practices that dominate the everyday lives of a variety of social actors involved in the administration and organization of Lyari Town, one of the oldest settlements of Karachi. Underwritten by a narrative of historic marginalization as well as resistance, these discourses are linked to emerging socio-spatial practices in this area that are highly prescriptive. What distinguishes these practices from the conventional urban municipal governance practices, though, is the politicization of social activities, especially sports, public recreation and education, a politicization rooted in a narrative of progressive, left politics. While remaining quite hierarchical, I suggest that these practices still represent new acts of governance that may contain, though uneasily, the possibilities for a more inclusive urbanism. These possibilities can be found more in the 'unintended effects' of these practices which have created a landscape of public and community spaces: sports clubs, parks, schools and community service centres. These urban spaces have materialized as a result of a combination of agitatory as well as patronage politics and even support from the criminal underground. There is a particular emphasis on sports, namely soccer, boxing and karate, as not only productive activities for the youth but also as a strong marker of Baloch political identity, the Baloch being the dominant ethnic group of Lyari. I suggest that these practices offer insights into the changing nature of relations between state and society in urban Pakistan. They also raise questions about the terms in which emancipatory urban politics is defined, especially when considering a context like that of urban Pakistan, often presented as a case of municipal dysfunction and 'ungovernability'.

*Session C4 – Saturday, June 30, 11:20 – 13:00*

Sheila Holz, João Paulo Galvão dos Santos

### **Land tenure from a perspective of access/right to the city: analysis of the 'social inclusion' term**

In the present work we propose to critically analyse the discourse about social inclusion, by studying its rhetoric from the perspective of the formal recognition of the right to housing within the land tenure processes in the city of Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil. In this study we will dialogue with the right to the city concept by theoretically analysing the meaning of the expression 'social inclusion' in land tenure practices in order to understand whether they are able to promote equal access to the right to the city by ensuring the legal and political right to housing and urban land. By combining the perspective of the right to the city with the concept of social inclusion, which is

present in land tenure processes, we hope to understand to what extent land tenure is engaged in promoting equal social rights. To attain that aim, we will (i) try to unravel the social objectives of land tenure processes, and their scope beyond ensuring urban growth, construction of urban facilities and the legal recognition of housing; and 2) question whether those processes can by themselves ensure the access to the city.

*Session D4 – Saturday, June 30, 11:20 – 13:00*

Simone D'Alessandro, Leonardo Boncinelli

### **Governing the Commons and Social Inclusion**

The aim of this paper is to investigate the relationship between social inclusion and the evolution of local institutions for managing the commons. More specifically, we identify the existence of two self-reinforcing channels. First, the higher social inclusion, the more effective the community to take the collective action. On one hand the larger the community committed to the commons, the more operative is punishment of defectors; on the other hand, people who feel included in the community exhibit a more responsible attitude toward the commons. Second, collective actions that are taken together to manage the commons allow people to increase their social interactions, helping to overcome distrust and tear down prejudices, which in turn promotes social inclusion. The complementarity between local institutions for governing the commons and social inclusion leads to the existence of a multiplicity of equilibria. 'Bad equilibria' are those characterized by a low level of social inclusion and inefficient managing of the commons, while in 'good equilibria' we observe both a high level of social inclusion and efficient managing of the commons. In this setup, we investigate how public authorities may take measures to favor the transition to and the stability of good equilibria.

*Session C4 – Saturday, June 30, 11:20 – 13:00*

Tamara Steger

### **Occupy Wall Street: An Alternative Discourse?**

Preliminary research on the Occupy Wall Street movement (OWS), in particular Occupy NYC, indicates that the movement is generating a particular discourse that has effectively drawn increasing attention to social inequality. The occupation of urban spaces generated a spatial forum for further articulating the message of the movement. The chant, 'We are the 99%,' the occupation of Zuccotti Park in Manhattan's Financial District, and the International Day of Direct Action in which 35,000 flooded the streets of lower Manhattan describe some key themes and moments in the Occupy NYC movement. An important question, however, is to what extent the movement is a significant challenge to the dominant paradigm in which a market ideology discourse (or neoliberal discourse) prevails. Based on data gathered from interviews, participant observation, and archival research, this paper maps and engages the emerging discourse of the Occupy NYC movement in light of this critical framework. Concepts such as culture jamming and environmental sustainability are further employed to bring richness and depth to the analysis.

*Session D1 – Thursday, June 28, 14:30 – 16:10*

Teresa Madeira da Silva, Marianna Monte

### **Social Inclusion as a Collective Urban Project: Urban Farm in Lisbon and Informal Public Markets in Rio de Janeiro**

In this communication we present urban experiences in different contexts as an answer to the complex problem of social inclusion. Since social inclusion, as a concept, changes its meaning depending on the point of view and the situation, we present ideas to achieve a balance where city, urban space and social inclusion integrate migration, cultural diversity and poverty. We propose, using two different but interrelated case studies, 'the urban farms in Lisbon' and the 'informal public markets in Rio de Janeiro', to debate about the question of social inclusion. We see this issue not as a problem that exists and that must be solved, but as reality to be included in a

collective project, which is to live and to work in the city and in society. The urban offer and its access to the population are important aspects to consider. For this access to happen, the presence of citizens is crucial from the perspective of collective learning. The proposals, that we have presented, can provide a range of open and flexible offers and opportunities, taking into account each case and each urban context. We seek also a reflection of the choices, strategies and actors involved.

*Session C3 – Friday, June 29, 16:20 – 18:00*

Vladimir Santos Vitovsky

**Community justice in marginal urban communities: acting towards urban and judicial inclusion**

One of the most significant urban exclusion is judicial exclusion, which is not limited to access to justice, but the lack of participation in the system, alienation of their values and invisibility of the counter-hegemonic initiatives. The traditional practices of inclusion policies has been top-down and centred on institutions. How to build democratic judicial public policies in a bottom-up way? What initiatives has become invisible by the dominant paradigm? How to translate the values of poor communities to the Judiciary? The aim of this communication is to discuss the possibilities and the limits of a community justice in Brazil in marginal urban communities with pacification police forces (UPP) and how can this public policy promote urban inclusion. Presenting the analysis of Boaventura de Sousa Santos on the relationship between law and community and its proposal to build a new legal common sense, I report the experience of community justice in the Federal District led by Judge Gláucia Foley, discussing the possibilities and limits of its adoption in the Brazilian federal court, that judges the conflicts between the citizens and the state, in poor urban communities (UPP). I conclude that community justice can offer a third way to rethink urban inclusion.

*Session C1 – Thursday, June 28, 14:30 – 16:10*