

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

TRIALOG Conference 2022

Thursday 30 June – Saturday 2 July 2022

on **“Co-operation revisited” Perspectives for cross-cultural education, work and exchange in the urban development field”**

hosted by Silesian University of Technology in Gliwice, Faculty of Architecture, Poland

International cooperation between the Global North and Global South still suffers from a neo-colonial imbalance in both academic and political circles, – a premise that is, however, increasingly and justifiably coming under criticism. Moreover, the assumed bipolarity between North and South has long been outdated while numerous young development poles have popped up in the former developing countries and are growing with an impressive rapid dynamic, while at the same time, the cards are being reshuffled within the northern hemisphere as well between East and West. This year’s TRIALOG conference aims to analyse current practices and discourses in this context, discuss progressive experiences and outline possibly more egalitarian approaches for the future.

Thinking outside the box and other perspectives to address the overarching conference title are welcome!

The upcoming TRIALOG conference, organized in cooperation with Silesian University of Technology in Gliwice, Faculty of Architecture. Moreover, this year’s conference, directly succeeding to the World Urban Forum 2022 in nearby Katowice, provides the chance to continue conversations held a few days prior. The conference takes place under the patronity of TUP – Society of Polish Town Planners, Silesian branch <http://tup.slask.pl>

Location of the event: Gliwice, Akademicka 7, Faculty of Architecture or Marcina Strzody 10 <https://www.polsl.pl/rar/en/>

Abstract 01

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(with Dr. Karin Gaesing)

SPRING-alumni from Ghana and Nepal as change agents in their home countries

Education is a key factor in the development of countries in the Global South. Well-educated local professionals have the potential to shape a better and fairer future in their countries and raise the standard of living there. However, many developing and emerging countries lack these qualified specialists and managers. To address this shortage, the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) founded the Development-Related Postgraduate Courses (EPOS) program in 1987, funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). They expect that these alumni will initiate sustainable change through their qualification and networks and thus will act as change agents.

The SPRING.fluence research project takes alumni from Ghana and Nepal of the international spatial planning master program SPRING at TU Dortmund University as examples to investigate which (development-relevant) changes these graduates initiate after their return to their home countries. A comparative impact analysis was done to determine the extent to which SPRING-alumni become change agents. The results are based on a mixed-method approach. First, a standardized survey of all Ghanaian and Nepalese alumni up to the graduating class of 2015/16 was conducted. Based on this, guided interviews were conducted with 32 alumni from both countries.

We present the types of changes that SPRING-alumni have initiated in their professional and private lives as well as through civil society activities, the challenges they faced and the strategies they developed. SPRING-alumni played important roles as change agents in the economic, social and ecological development of their countries.

Abstract 02

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How Cities can support Sustainable Development

BMUV Program on Implementation of City Labs and the International Climate Initiative in Kochi (India), Saltillo (México), Piura (Perú).

The MGI project, funded by the International Climate Initiative (IKI) from the BMUV, has as main objective the analysis of the participant cities Kochi (India), Saltillo (Mexico), Piura (Peru). The co-creation of project ideas supports the sustainable urban development and reduce the impacts of climate change.

By the middle of the century, more than 3.0 billion people will be living in cities. Most urban growth will take place in small and medium-sized urban centres.¹ Cities contribute to global climate change and are responsible of approx. 50% of global greenhouse gas emissions.² At the same time, they are heavily affected by the effects of climate change. Therefore, sustainable urbanisation and planning tools are becoming more important than ever to address those challenges and ensure liveable conditions to people.

Within an international cooperation initiative, the MGI engaged in the implementation of City Labs, which are part of a holistic analytical framework for the design of individual urban sustainability strategies for cities. They are based on innovation, sustainability, and a constant dialogue with local stakeholders.

The session provides an overview of the MGI project and illustrates how the participant cities benefited from the exchange between each other, with external project partners, and with the local stakeholders. Furthermore, best practices in mutual learning and the development of knowledge transfer strategies and activities will be presented. The outcomes of the project, which will be shared with the audience, are an example on how cities could develop plans to create a prosperous environment and promote sustainable urban development from the economic, ecologic, and social perspective.

PS: Reports and research experiences available at: <https://mgi-iki.com/en/library/>

¹ IIASA, 2012

² IPCC, 2014

Abstract 03

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Academized Cities versus Ordinary Cities

How far does imaging the city in planning schools represent contextual urban realities? In Egypt, I noticed two conflicting realities: There is the Academized City, constructed through the teachings in academia (in urban planning schools) and there are the multiple, lived everyday cities, or what is referred to in this paper as Ordinary Cities. Planning education in this study is conceived of as the communication and passing on of planning knowledge between current and future planning practitioners. The process of passing-on relies on mediating narratives and tools, for example drawings, digital and physical models and 3-D visualizations and the like.

This paper aims investigate the kind of 'city' that planning students are exposed to in the process of becoming planning professionals by addressing two main questions: which city is visible for students of planning and how does the use of media in education privilege certain imaging / imagining over others? This study is conceptualized around McLuhan et al.'s (1967) concept of the medium as the message. Following a qualitative inductive reasoning approach, several data collection techniques were utilized: interviews with staff and students, focus groups, and Facebook polls.

Egypt is investigated as a local case study to reflect on the global phenomenon of the mediatization and digitalization of urban planning. It was demonstrated that most student projects related more to the imagined needs of a middle and upper-class market. The Academized City showed to largely resemble 'urban,' 'formal,' 'new' cities, which are not representative of the diverse socio-economic urban conditions within Egypt. The employment of media in planning education, that make apparent these urban visibilities and invisibilities, has a strong agency in this process. In the end, it is argued that the inclusion of the diverse realities of the urban within the academic discourse and design studios would guarantee that future urban planners have a better understanding of their professional responsibilities.

Abstract 04 CANCELLED

Abstract 05

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Rainwater management systems for housing estates. How to fix it?

Increasing the retention capacity of cities is one of the main goals of adaptation to climate change. Therefore, research in this area has increased exponentially in the last years. The persistent gap between theory and practice continuously pervades the design of rainwater management systems (RMS). The analysis of the rainwater management system should start with what is happening to the rainwater: whether it is subject to surface runoff, is it infiltrated, is it temporarily or permanently retained. RMS is defined as elements infiltrating, temporary retaining or infiltrating and temporary retaining rainwater that are connected by the water flow.

However, the use of individual water retention elements does not create a rainwater management system (RMS), and thus instead of presenting the ideas of sustainable development, they can be an example of greenwashing. Is the significant amount of greenery and implying commonly known elements such as rainwater garden, retention basin, infiltration trench enough to compose efficient RMS?

The specific objects of the research are: overall evaluation of the area division into use, detailed division of greenery types, division of communication surface materials, identification the terrain profile and elements directing rainwater, way of watering plants and identification of NBS elements. The study conducts a systemic review of 13 contemporary housing estates in Gdańsk, Gdynia and Warsaw that are commonly considered as sustainable. The work focuses on identifying the elements for rainwater management, presents a diagram of their operation and verifies whether the elements constitute a system.

Research proves that in most cases single elements not included in the RMS are recognized. There were examples in Gdańsk and Gdynia showing the features of the system. All investigated estates have significant percentage of greenery and diverse types of permeable, partly permeable, and solid surfaces. Typically, missing elements are those directing the rainwater, like open or closed cannels, gaps in the curbs what makes the found systems incomplete. The results support a call that implementation of elements of RMS does not shape the system itself. The principal of fully efficient RMS is creation of the waterflow between used elements.

Abstract 06

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Development and Trends in railway station architecture - Appropriate and inappropriate adaptations of train stations

The diploma thesis deals with current developments and trends in train station architecture. The work focuses on abandoned railway stations and their potential adaptation and development. It highlights the evolution of railway stations, the changes that have occurred with the emergence of new technologies or regime changes. It is also a polemic on the future of this type of architecture and related needs. The work focuses on the borders of the Polish-Slovak Euroregion. The location was chosen based on the author's travels between the two cities in which she currently lives.

The diploma thesis is divided into three parts, the first of which is a description of the issue of railways and train stations. The second part aims to identify possible solutions for disused railway buildings defined according to different criteria. The last part is a study of abandoned railway stations in the Polish-Slovak Euroregion. These stations are located on the only functioning railway line connecting Slovakia with Poland.

The thesis highlights appropriate and inappropriate adaptations of train stations, while trying to develop its model solutions for different types of train stations. The work also includes a database of abandoned stations on the mentioned railway line.

Abstract 07

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The Role of TRIALOG between Realists and Practitioners

When TRIALOG was founded almost 40 years ago, its principal role was the access on specialized information for the readers. After passing through a series of different stages we reached a situation, in which the carrying interest is carried by the authors representing a coalition between academics and international cooperation experts

(more to come)

Abstract 08

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Unravelling Land Administration and Spatial Planning - India

India is proud of being the world's second largest urban system, accounting for about a 11 percent of the worldwide urban population. Its urbanisation trajectory, on the other hand, continues to face numerous obstacles. India has 7933 cities, half of which are under the control of the rural administration. In a recent report, the NITI Aayog – a think tank for Government of India, expressed worry about the lack of attention given to urban planning, which is the cornerstone for the integrated development of cities, inhabitants, and the environment. 65 percent of all cities in the country do not have master plans, and even if these exists, the majority of these are not updated. NITI Aayog has recognised the importance of spatial planning in guiding city development. It has recommended to implement a set of reforms in urban planning capacity in the country.

In this paper/presentation, I explore how urban planning is governed by two disciplines: one, spatial planning (which involves the creation of Master Plans and other statutory plans), in which the city's land is allotted uses and regulatory mechanisms such as zoning and FAR without much consideration to its ownership. The discipline of land use planning is a post-independence development that dates back to the 1970s. The other is land administration, which is closely linked to revenue administration. This is a tradition that dates back to the colonial era. The ownership of land parcels is the emphasis of this discipline. For historical reasons, information about land ownership, particularly in metropolitan areas, is extremely limited. Urban planners are educated in spatial planning but have little knowledge of land administration. On the other, the administrators are more conversant with Revenue administration without much regard for the spatial planning processes. In the new governance model, these two disciplines must collaborate for effective spatial planning and making cities efficient. This presentation is based on the few studies and projects that has been implemented in the recent times. Based on this a set of recommendations are put forward to implement institutional transformation and changes in the training of the urban planners and also administrators.

Abstract 09

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Academic campus in transition - the case study of public space in Silesian University of Technology, Poland

The case study of Akademicka street in Gliwice, Poland, is a good example of public space transformation from road to public path. Today this is an example of vibrant public space, that allows for cross-cultural education, work, and exchange. The design (2010), investment (2011-2012), and daily care was possible due to cooperation between the university and municipality. The phenomenon of the space is its location: it meets two of three Jan Gehl's criteria of good public space: it is a space to commute and a place to meet. Even though there are no spaces for 'trade', slowly local mobile coffee spots have been spotted and other activities occur. The article presents a research on cross-educational activities that are being organized in the campus, also preliminary research on users traffic flow has been made. The results may be important for campus further development and for other campus-like public space design principles.

Abstract 10 CANCELLED

Dr. Artan Kacani

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Addressing the quantitative and qualitative housing housing problem in Albania.

In the last 10 years, the housing supply size in Albania has changed fast, and drastically. Forced evictions and disdain toward the services for the most vulnerable inhabitants are the driving force of violence in the Albanian cities. For more than 720.000 buildings on the National Scale, more than 420.000 are without a proper housing tenure. Almost every housing unit is missing access to clean water and sanitation, and inhabitants are constrained by the water. Access to building materials has been reduced by police controls and market forces. Many informal settlements have been limited by law and administrative means to make further upgrading since local materials are not any more accessible. Beyond this condition, many cities, such are Tirana, Durres, Vlore, and Shkoder, are running for further densification of the city centres, by creating monocentric dimensions of urban development and regular forms of the housing market. This geographic duality is even more evident if we analyze the urban rights that inhabitants have, on material means in the city. The Municipal Reform, of 2014, was a good point for the Major of Tirana to show his discriminatory view on those inhabitants that have built informally. In the end, the reform resulted in diminishing the Municipal borders in order to offer services only to those in the city centre – although the city has grown continuously on the same administrative borders.

The work that Polis University is doing so far is to reveal different forms of housing solutions, from the city centre to the most peripheric areas. To integrate scientifically, and practically, rather than separate – just as the urban rights are. More than 5 housing typologies have been studied and described by Polis University colleagues in doctoral studies and conferences. The challenges remain to communicate such diversity beyond the ideological point of view that characterizes the housing solutions and bring the housing solutions to scientific and practical ground. Some examples of such approach include:

1. Tirana National Theatre - a stand-up story for urban rights, and cultural heritage. (developed by Doriana Musaj, she was in the squatted theatre before the demolition from the state)
2. FISIA Assessment - a MAP tool to distinguish the poor conditions of housing from speculative forms (housing rights).
3. The villas of Tirana city center - former 'Bloku' from the communist regime. Urban resistance in the neighborhood of the nightlife and other speculative projects in the area.
4. The other two cases are recommendations from the post earthquake in Durres.

Many of the solutions are of soft nature, without the need to call many stakeholders. Sometimes, the big solutions become a hindering factor (lessons from the colonial age that creates passive and subhuman citizens in the access to urban rights and needs). The lessons of the Albanian emergent urbanism, in the informal areas, requires sensitive understanding, reading and touching the real problems. There are informal villages with only women, with men in immigration, and without land tenure. In such complex conditions it seems that the problems are many and perhaps too confusing, but small changes can make a big difference.

Abstract 11

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Presentation & Discussion

International cooperation in research and education: Challenges to overcome

The contribution addresses the topics of international cooperation in research and education, the role of universities in this field, the impacts of an unbalanced donor driven funding system (mainly from the North), difficulties in South-South cooperation and institutional obstacles including internal battles among academic staff members both in the North and South. Based on larger research projects funded by the German Ministry for Research and DFG between TU Dortmund, Germany and African (Tanzania) and Southeast Asian (Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam) universities, the paper reveals that the rules of funding agencies can restrict an equal exchange and collaboration.

When funding is available for research and/or for scholarships, the funding organisation supports but also shapes the cooperation. Restricted funding for the Southern partners, however, repeats the unbalanced North-South divide and leave the partners in Africa and Asia in the role of supplier of information, data and as facilitator of the research for the benefit of the Northern partners including their PhD candidates. Increasing strict rules for academic publication universities (e.g. peer-reviewed articles published in privately owned publishing houses) can restrict innovative approaches of dissemination and co-production. Academic internal rules and traditions both in the North and the South are a main problem in equal academic exchange and joint programs. While the North-South cooperation can work when funding is available, a more promising South-South cooperation still lacks sufficient funding both from Agencies in the North and the South. The contribution will also question the idea of a North-South divide since it does not reflect the real academic situation with strong universities e.g. in Brazil or South Africa. The cases, however, also reveal that long-term personal contact can provide a solid base to overcome institutional problems and can reduce the North-South divide including exploration new ways of a South-South cooperation and exchange.

The contribution aims not to present solutions rather stimulate a discussion.

Abstract 12 a & b

[12a] Breakout session 5a

Redefining the East-West divide: The case of Mosul

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[12b] Breakout Session 5b

Redefining the East-West divide: The case of Ukraine

Agatha Gorski/The shadows Project

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The Shadows Project and Mosul Eye would like to take part in the Trialog conference to speak on trans-national cultural exchange during times of war. As both the Shadows Project and Mosul Eye have emerged and operated in the context of conflict, we would like to present how cooperation in urban and cultural heritage diplomacy can help give us more options to bring creative ideas to action.

Today, Ukraine finds itself in the middle of a full-scale war with Russia, which is a military war and a cultural one. Historical monuments, museums, art, and artifacts are destroyed every day. Our very identity is under threat as our cultural heritage is systematically targeted by Russia.

Previously, Mosul Eye, a platform established in 2014 to respond to ISIS occupation, built an experience in the protection and preservation of urban space but moved way beyond the local context of Mosul and began interacting and cooperating within global context and workfare, which allows a space of more creative cooperation.

We believe that sharing knowledge and experience from the different contexts of war and conflict can help bridge gaps between cultures, learn from past mistakes and help shape the future.

*The Shadows Project is a Ukrainian cultural organization founded in January of 2021, focused on preserving and popularizing Ukrainian culture amongst the next generation of Ukrainians. The Shadows Project uses a multi-media, immersive approach to encourage Ukrainians to interact with their culture in an intimate and personalized way and allow them agency over their cultural narrative.

*Mosul Eye is a platform established in June 2014 to document the history and social life of Mosul under the occupation of ISIS. It became the only source in Mosul on the city's daily change and social development. After the liberation of Mosul, Mosul Eye began working on the reconstruction of Mosul and its heritage and cultural life, as well as its latest project, "Green Mosul," to enhance urban greening.

Abstract 13 – CANCELLED

Abstract 14

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(double presentation with Zahra Breshna)

Krakow: Balancing metropolitan-level regulation and the tradition of self-organization

The challenge of providing more space for the voice of society, requires an important effort from urban governments all around the world. However, when this overlaps with other socio-spatial problems, and/or with a lack of political will or insufficient funding, the issue may become more complex. This study analyses few case studies showing bottom-up urban initiatives in Krakow, Poland to assess the sustainability of the dominating planning process and participatory planning instruments used. Study shows possible ways of improving the participatory planning instruments used in Krakow by taking from the principles of process based planning model and could be used as a general example for cities in the global South.

The study shows how current urban development undertaken in Krakow is not meeting the demands of local society and this is evident from numerous urban initiatives. Presented bottom-up urban movements show that citizens have the preparation and capacity to be included in all stages of planning and to enjoy a greater level of involvement than is currently available to them. Fortunately, with the mobilisation of the third sector there is growing awareness in society of the need for greater civic engagement and the situation in Krakow is consequently rapidly changing. Thanks to new communication tools and the networks that they have been used to create, messages now spread quickly and this is motivating participants to continue campaigning for change

Abstract 15

**Assoc. Prof., Dr. Kinga Racoń-Leja
Dr. Ernestyna Szpakowska-Loranc
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Main Public Axes and the potential for transformation of the Modernist Housing Estates – case study Kraków

The loss of coherence and continuity of East-Central European cities has been associated with dynamic post-war modernist urbanism development. The self-sufficient model of modernist housing estates deepened the progressing decentralization. Their public spaces, SDG potential (significantly higher than in historic zones) and the possibility of applying the Transit Oriented Development /15-minute-city model have not yet been sufficiently researched and applied. Therefore, the presentation aims to determine the flexibility of their main public axes (MPA) to build local centres based on the level of liveability, and the adaptability to the spatio-social context, while continuing transmitted identity.

In a comparative case study of Krakow estates' MPAs, authors identify their flexibility and liveability level, and the potential of activating it according to their CGA-flexibility mixed method (connectivity – green infrastructure – activity). They derive a relationship between accessibility, structural and eco-systemic quality of the public space while analysing its future potential.

The results show the significant and unexploited potential of MPAs for creating urban flexibility. Determining the flexibility factor dependent on the MPA typology will allow for the development of MPA's spatio-functional solutions while concerning the dynamic contemporary social changes.

Background information which gave rise to your contribution (articles, reports, research or experiences)

Research on Krakow Modernist Housing Estates done in Chair of Urbanism and City Structure Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, CUT.

Abstract 16

Dr. Zahra Breshna

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Balancing metropolitan-level regulation and the tradition of self-organization

My paper focuses on the conflicts surrounding conventional academic urban planning and management approaches to guiding “predictable” development, which are now coping with adapting to the overwhelming dynamics of rapidly growing “unpredictable” urban areas.

Kabul, as a rapidly emerging megacity, illustrates the extremely challenging conditions facing urban regulation. Over the last 20 years, the demanding redevelopment tasks of a fast-growing, post-conflict city quickly merged and compounded with the requirements of a cosmopolitan boomtown. Despite some attempts at master planning – like the comprehensive one by JICA* and the one by WB* today – Kabul is now facing the task of managing a vague and unplanned metropolitan region.

It is evident that conventional planning is lagging far behind in terms of dealing with a complex rapidly changing dynamic reality. Consequently, there is an urgent need for re-considered and enhanced multi-sectoral cooperation and research in alternative innovative methods, such as responsive tools and flexible regulation and management instruments, to be integrated into the urban planning and management strategies. To anticipate and respond to the new urban challenges ahead, it is vital to place an emphasis on building multi-sectoral and cross-cultural research and knowledge transfer programs.

In this regard, I propose the initiative Urban Studies & Training in Evolving Planning Strategies with a focus on balancing metropolitan-level regulation and the tradition of self-organization in distinct, self-contained neighborhoods, to not only effectively use the “informal” potentials and enhance cultural identity, but also to achieve inclusivity by aligning socio-economic disparities.

Abstract 17

Prof. PhD. DSc. Eng. Arch. Magdalena Żmudzińska-Nowak

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Local community engagement in Cultural Heritage restoration on example of the borderland vil- lage of Wigancice in Lusatia.

The presentation concerns cooperation between academic and non-academic partners around the problem of restoring a destroyed village Wigancice. The village of Wigancice (formerly Weigsdorf) in Lusatia, on the Polish-Czech-German border has been completely displaced and demolished in the 1990s as a result of mining activity of the nearby Turów Coal Mine. That incomprehensible destruction of cultural heritage has led to liquidation of hundreds of historical wooden houses typical for Upper Lusatia region as well as an urban layout of the village.

Currently a community of former village inhabitants, spread out in different places of Poland, supported by social, institutional and academic partners (including the Faculty of Architecture SUT), has triggered the process of revitalizing the area. Our joint activities included a lot of stages from the survey of the area to preparing the concept study. The crucial role in the process of research and idea development plays the local community engagement. People deeply believe that the value of their little homeland" is possible to be revived.

Abstract 18

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“Community garden networks in Warsaw and Budapest”

The topic concerns temporary use of space as an education and communication tool and focuses on its role in prototyping beneficial socio-spatial solutions. The aim of the research is to conduct a comparative analysis of two community garden networks and the subsequent replication of small bottom-up actions from local to urban scale. The selected examples come from two Central European cities - Warsaw and Budapest, which are confronted with a similar historical context and a significant amount of wastelands. The research identifies characteristics of empty spaces most suitable for this type of temporary use.

Abstract 19

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Public Spaces in Regard to Children

Thinking about cities of the future the needs of minorities are an area that cannot be ignored. A modern city, a modern space, must be a fair, inclusive and safe one – a Just City. While the needs of more and more minorities, like disabled people, senior and women are being more and more recognized, there is still groups that lack recognition, representation and visibility.

One such group are children – often overlooked because of their disability to represent themselves and because of the perception, that adults are able to recognize and relay their needs in an accurate way. Research shows that this is often not the case. Many cities limit their thinking about children to creating soulless playgrounds that stay empty throughout their existence.

This comes from the misconception that the only activity children take part in in public places is play. Similar to adults children organize meetings, participate in sports, go for walks, run errands, go after their daily routines etc. This is rarely taken into account in city planning. Doing so, would not only improve the lives of children, but would benefit the whole community, creating safer, better, more playful and flexible spaces. The presentation will showcase research results conducted by the author about children's perception of space and give examples on how municipalities managed to include child friendly solutions into their spatial planning policies.

Abstract 20

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Dr. Martin Atela

Co-operation not Co-option: Reflection of Urban policy culture

Urbanization and proliferation of knowledge based economies have caused drastic changes to the character and functions of co-operation amongst most countries around the world. While the understanding of what is knowledge has moved beyond hierarchical binaries such as those between academic institutional based urban studies to incorporate tacit knowledge gained through adaptive practices, opinion remains divided on how co-operation between urbanist academic disciplines as well as that between the so called “experts” and the ordinary urbanites ought to be managed in order to move beyond entrenched hierarchies. As policy making and practice in urban areas stand out as an arena for co-operation, its analysis offers possibility to understand recent trends and debates for co-operation. My most recent studies has focused on understanding the best methods for analysis and promoting evidence informed policy making and practice co-operation. Pundits, more so those in urban south consistency pose the question – How do you ensure that such cooperation in urban policy making and practices are done in an environment that promotes equity, equality and social transformation? The fear of many urbanists inside and outside the academy is that cooperation would result in co-option rather than co-operation. My research has concluded that one possible strategy towards promoting co-operation that safeguards against co-option is to design and undertake cooperation with the aid of conceptual tools and methodologies generated by the systems theory.

With such a framing, the various actors who enter co-operation are bound by collectively agreeable outcome (the whole part) which then ensures equitable, non-hierarchical relationships. This paper sets out this proposition of cooperation in a context to examine and study the urban areas policy culture on selected public policy issues in Nairobi, Kigali and Lagos, in particular reference to examining and studying the factors that inform urban public policy in these cities. More specifically, the paper shall also examine factors that influence policy making, cooperation reflecting upon the changing role of evidence in informing urban cooperation.

Key words: Globalization, co-option, co-operation, markets, evidence and uptake.

See also: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y_OXGNI25QA