

WHOSE KNOWLEDGE COUNTS?

THE MEANING OF
CO-PRODUCTIVE
PROCESSES FOR URBAN
DEVELOPMENT AND
URBAN RESEARCH

/ BOOK OF ABSTRACTS /

7-9 NOVEMBER 2019
UNIVERSITY OF STUTTGART

TRIALOG

CONFERENCE

Hosted by the Department of International
Urbanism, University of Stuttgart, Germany

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WHOSE KNOWLEDGE COUNTS? THE MEANING OF CO-PRODUCTIVE PROCESSES IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND URBAN RESEARCH

Recent policy discourses about sustainability and grand transformation, which became manifest in the Sustainable Development Goals, the New Urban Agenda or the Paris Climate Agreement, center around the role of cities and urban development. However, aligned approaches can only be successful if they go beyond conventional forms of knowledge production and include the complex landscape of actors in urban development. This calls for knowledge production in urban development to be questioned and newly conceptualized. Current scientific discourses on co-production of knowledge in urban development are centred around three arenas: A) the sustainability discourse which promotes a transdisciplinary approach in urban research; B) development studies that review forms of co-production of services and knowledge for empowerment and C) discourses in planning theory which partly acknowledge and partly criticize participation in planning, however move towards discussing means of co-production. All three strands take the reflection on the city or urban development processes as their starting point and have developed their sets of methods.



TRACK A: CO-PRODUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE IN TRANSDISCIPLINARY URBAN RESEARCH

Enhancing sustainable urban development requires innovative urban science and practice with a more integrative approach to knowledge generation in order to tackle the problems at stake. This calls for the integration of knowledge from various disciplines as well as civil society and other non-academic actors, into the realm of urban research in order to produce more suitable and applicable results for policy making and societal change (e.g. Polk 2014, 2015; Klein et al. 2001) – i.e. transdisciplinarity. Despite the promising potential, several challenges to transdisciplinarity have been identified - e.g. uneven balance of ownership of knowledge (Pohl et al. 2010), time consuming research processes, limited institutional capacities (Robinson 2008), insufficient legitimacy (Lang et al. 2012) and unclarified authorities (Polk 2015). This session will address challenges to co-production of knowledge in transdisciplinary urban research and ask what kind of methods can help facilitate the co-production of knowledge in order to overcome these challenges.

TRACK B: CO-PRODUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT

In the development discourse, two threads of co-production can be identified: the co-production of services and the co-production of knowledge. This session will focus on co-production in the learning process. In this context, communities gather knowledge themselves and this process is meant to empower them to address and overcome urban poverty (McFarlane 2006; 2009). Here, co-production of knowledge is understood as empowerment of local groups – local communities – which strengthens their negotiating power vis-à-vis the state (Mitlin 2015) and ensures transparency and trust while developing capacities among local communities (Boonyabancha & Kerr 2018). This session will address questions such as: How is co-production of knowledge being executed by local groups and which means of legitimacy are used to get their voice heard?

TRACK C: CO-PRODUCTION OR CO-OPTATION?

Critics mainly argue that the fundamental cause of urban poverty and inequality is not tackled by participation mechanisms; that pragmatic forms of participation and co-production rather do not address but rather perpetuate urban poverty, inequality and exclusion from basic rights and services. Mosse (2001) particularly doubts that local knowledge production can transform the power relationship. Rather he warns that the state or other external stakeholders use the label of co-production of knowledge to determine the local agenda. Instead, other partnerships indicate the transformational power because of (rather than despite) their pragmatic approach. This session will address questions such as: Who is in the driving seat of knowledge co-production? Whose agenda is being pursued through co-productive knowledge processes? What means strengthen a co-production of knowledge that is taking account of power imbalances and structural injustices?

ABOUT TRIALOG

TRIALOG e. V. is registered as a non-profit organisation. The association is an independent forum of academic, consultancy, and practical professionals from the spheres of planning and building in a global context with the aim of improving the understanding of planning-related issues and societal developments arising on the different continents, particularly in regard to socio-spatial theories and planning methods. Trialog is publishing the quarterly TRIALOG-Journal.

THE HOST INSTITUTE

The Department of International Urbanism of the Institute of Urban Planning and Design, University of Stuttgart, Germany will be the organising and hosting institution of the Conference. The department’s research and teaching activities focus on the following themes: global processes of urbanisation and urban transformation, metropolisation, social-spatial segregation and functional differentiation, spatial- social polarisation and urban conflicts, conflict and synergies between formal and informal actors and development processes, self-help urbanism, inner-city slums and urban poverty, provision of social, cultural and technical infrastructure, sustainable urban governance and urban management, stakeholder interaction and grassroots participation in planning and development processes. Further information on the Department of International Urbanism can be found on its website www.international-urbanism.de

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DAY 1 THURSDAY, 7TH NOV. 2019
HOSPITALHOF STUTTGART

- 17:00h REGISTRATION
- 17:30h WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION
- 18:00h KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY COLIN MCFARLANE
- 19:00h PANEL DISCUSSION (COLIN MCFARLANE, RODERICK LAWRENCE, STEVE OUMA AKOTH AND ASTRID LEY)
- 20:00h RECEPTION

DAY 2 FRIDAY, 8TH NOV. 2019
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING

- 08:30h REGISTRATION AND COFFEE
- 09:00h WELCOME AND OVERVIEW OF THE DAY
- 09:15h KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY RODERICK LAWRENCE
- 10:30h SESSION A1
SESSION B1
SESSION C1
SESSION C2
- 12:30h LUNCH BREAK
- 14:00h SESSION A2
SESSION A3
SESSION B2
SESSION B3
- 16:00h COFFEE BREAK
- 16:30h KEYNOTE ADDRESS OLIVER PARODI AND ANDREAS SEEBACHER
- 17:30h ROUNDTABLE (DAVID SIMON, PAOLA D'ALENCON, ASHIQ UR RAHMAN AND ANDREAS SEEBACHER)
- 20:00h JOINT DINNER (NOT COVERED BY TRIALOG)

DAY 3 SATURDAY, 9TH NOV. 2019
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING

- 09:30h KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY STEVE OUMA AKOTH
- 10:30h WORLD-CAFÉ: ACCESS TO AND DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE AROUND PLANNING AND BUILDING IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT
- 12:00h DEBRIEFING AND CONCLUDING REMARKS
- 13:30h LUNCH (SELF ORGANIZED) AND TOURS
- 15:30h TRIALOG MEMBERS' MEETING

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KEYNOTE MCFARLANE

Colin McFarlane, Department of Geography, Durham University

Titel: Learning from and with: Knowledge for urban development

Time: Thursday 7th of November 2019, 18:00h

Venue: Hospitalhof Stuttgart, Büchsenstrasse 33, GOES Hall

Cities are increasingly governed through learning. On the one hand, there is pervasive emphasis in policy and practice on different kinds of urban innovation, creativity, and smart cities. On the other hand, learning is seen as important for the delivery of urban development in an increasingly global urban age, from the Sustainable Development Goals to debates on co-production, dialogue, and participation. At the same time, learning is vital for all kinds of political struggle amongst civil society and social movements in cities globally. Learning, then, has become a pivotal question for the urban 21st century. However, as much as the agenda around learning - its forms, politics, and potentials - matters for urban development and city futures, it is also crucial to reflect on the limits of urban learning, ie the contexts, struggles and aspirations which take us beyond learning into a different political question of the city. This presentation considers some of the possibilities and limits of urban learning in the context of meeting basic urban provisions and growing urban inequalities.

KEYNOTE LAWRENCE

Roderick Lawrence, Institute of Environmental Sciences, University of Geneva

Titel: Transdisciplinary contributions in urban contexts

Time: Friday 8th of November 2019, 09:15h

Venue: Faculty of Architecture and Planning, 6st floor, Room M 11.62

Transdisciplinarity is known and referenced in the natural and social sciences, the humanities, and numerous professions including architecture and urban planning, and medical and health sciences. Hence it is appropriate to take stock of what has been achieved. This lecture begins by clarifying terminology, given the lack of consensual understanding of multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research and professional practice. Then it explains why the co-production of knowledge gathered momentum from the 1990s. Conventional scientific knowledge production (Mode 1) was challenged by three main currents of critical thinking from the 1970s: Advocacy movements that defended the rights of underprivileged populations in cities; anthropological studies of the knowledge of indigenous populations; and criticisms of the unintended consequences of development projects north and south of the Equator. Critical thinking in several disciplines and professions criticized the unidirectional model of scientific research that assumes knowledge is produced by researchers and then transferred to practitioners. This model endorsed tandems of science and society, researchers and practitioners, that do not reflect the multiple ways that different types of knowledge are combined and used by individuals, groups and institutional arrangements in specific situations. In contrast, (Mode 2) knowledge production proposed that non-academic individuals and institutions should be included in research that is meant to tackle complex societal challenges. Hence, this mode of co-produced knowledge is meant to be more relevant and socially acceptable. It is also considered to be more pertinent for tackling ecological, financial, ethical and other social challenges in a rapidly urbanizing world. Mode 2 includes transdisciplinary knowledge production; it is different from interdisciplinary ones, as well as participatory action research. This lecture explains these differences and illustrates them with projects in the field of built environments. These projects raise important questions about the advantages and limitations of transdisciplinary contributions.

KEYNOTE PARODI AND SEEBACHER

Oliver Parodi and Andreas Seebacher, Karlsruher Institut für Technologie, ITAS

Titel: Real-world Labs: Leading the way from knowledge to action

Time: Friday 8th of November 2019, 16:30h

Venue: Faculty of Architecture and Planning, 6st floor, Room M 11.62

“Real-world laboratories” and “real-world lab research” are relatively new concepts and therefore not yet clearly defined. This contribution based on earlier publications¹ reflects their characteristics and offers a brief overview of what real-world laboratories are and how they are positioned between science and practice. Though focusing so far on the German context it can be expected that this methodological framework and scientific infrastructure is applicable also in other countries and cultural contexts.

Within the real-world labs’ transdisciplinary approach one crucial aspect is identifying the ‘right partners’, i.e. those “whose knowledge counts” and can contribute (which share) to this public-private-scientific partnership. Certainly, these labs can be test fields for all kinds of innovation and development, including technical novelties, urban infrastructure, and all the other pieces of ‘hardware’ necessary for creating cities. Yet, the focus of the Real-world Lab Karlsruhe lies in what is called here a “Culture of Sustainability”, i. e. in accompanying scientific and non-scientific actors in a process of co-production of urban development, and in evolving their convictions, habits and everyday routines towards (more) sustainable ones. Juicy pieces of experiences that were gained with these actors (e.g. city administration and NGOs) over the past several years will be embedded in the talk in order to illustrate the dryer theoretical part.

The presentation will be enriched with an outline of the genesis, objective and implementation of the real-world lab “Quartier Zukunft (1) Labor Stadt” (District Future - Urban Lab) and the emerging “Karlsruher Transformationszentrum für nachhaltige Zukünfte und Kulturwandel” (KAT; Karlsruhe Transformation Center for Sustainable Futures and Cultural Change). Both examples underline that real-world labs are, besides their importance for science, about to reach the step from a social invention to a social innovation, or, to be even more clear: from knowledge to action.

¹ See earlier publications in English: The ABC of Real-world Lab Methodology. From „Action Research” to „Participation” and Beyond (Parodi, O.; Beecroft, R.; Albiez, M.; Quint, A.; Seebacher, A.; Tamm, K.; Waitz, C.). In TRIALOG 126/127 3-4/2016 (10/2017): 74 – 82; and in German: Von „Aktionsforschung” bis „Zielkonflikte” – Schlüsselbegriffe der Reallaborforschung (Parodi, O.; Beecroft, R.; Albiez, M.; Quint, A.; Seebacher, A.; Tamm, K.; Waitz, C.). In Technikfolgenabschätzung – Theorie und Praxis 25(2016)3, S. 9-18.

KEYNOTE AKOTH

Steve Ouma Akoth, Dep. of Applied Economics, Kenyatta University

Titel: Whose knowledge counts? The meaning of co-productive processes for urban development and urban research

Time: Saturday 9th of November 2019, 09:30h

Venue: Faculty of Architecture and Planning, 6st floor, Room M 11.62

The paper should be read as part of the authors’ ongoing collaborative research project with fellow anthropologist Thomas Asher of the Colombia University on Southern Urbanism. This “new urbanism” concept also prompts a rethinking of how knowledge, data, and interventions flow between cities in the North and South.

This sharing of ideas should not skew only towards movement in one direction, but as an equal exchange between both the global north and global south. We ought to recognize the processes and interventions that exist within communities, not merely as discoveries by researchers within well-resourced universities and research centers, but as innovations by actors embedded within local urban fabrics.

I argue that the idea of co-production is much more about re-balancing power asymmetries that move the now essentialist policy prescription of public participation. Responding to power requires action that moves beyond the bureaucratic policy processes. It starts by recognizing the life experiences and innovations of the city.

This approach confronts elements of hidden power and engages with material experience, power, and epistemology. The outcome of co-production in the context of Africa urban life is form urbanism that moves beyond the colonial and colonized subject who confronts and is confronted by an urban built environment that has contextualized social functions.



PANEL DISCUSSION AND ROUND TABLE

ABSTRACTS

CO-PRODUCTION FOR A MORE INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE?

Chair: Josefine Fokdal

Panelists: Colin McFarlane, Roderick Lawrence, Astrid Ley and Steve Akoth

Time: Thursday 7th of November 2019, 19:00h to 20:00h

Venue: Hospitalhof Stuttgart, Büchsenstrasse 33, GOES Hall

The aim of this panel discussion is to address the issue of co-production in relation to the call for inclusive governance as stated in the New Urban Agenda. The urgency to act is evident and increasingly gaining momentum as uprisings in some of the world's wealthiest but most unequal cities are getting louder. Addressing issues of power and governance are crucial and the aspect of learning might become more central for future planning processes. In spite of the fact, that many cases showcase the potential of co-productive processes for more inclusive governance on the local level, however, the question remains whether there is actually a possibility to scale up? This panel will address the issue of up-scaling and of institutionalizing co-productive processes as steps towards more inclusive governance.

COMPARATIVE CO-PRODUCTION – METHODS AND APPROACHES

Chair: Yassine Moustanjidi

Panelists: David Simon, Ashiq Rahman, Paola Alfaro and Andreas Seebacher

Time: Friday 8th of November 2019, 17:30h to 18:30h

Venue: Room M 11.62 in K1, Faculty of Architecture and Planning, 6st floor

As knowledge co-production efforts are multiplying in cities around the globe, there is a rising call to study the dynamics and functions of the emerging knowledge systems, and develop new comparative methods by means of empirical studies to overcome the imbalanced duality of the global North and South in urban studies (e.g. Robinson 2011). However, the extent of the adaptive capacity of co-production methods and approaches to diverse contexts remains relatively unexplored. Similarly, the comparison of and reciprocal learning from different co-production processes entail the definition of evaluation methods and the clarification of the connections between academic discourses and local practices.



SESSIONS

ABSTRACTS

CO-PRODUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE IN TRANSDISCIPLINARY URBAN RESEARCH

Moderation: Gerhard Kienast

Time: Morning Session A1, 10:30h - 12:30h

Venue: Faculty of Architecture and Planning, 8th floor, Labor 8

OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS OF CO-PRODUCING KNOWLEDGE IN REAL-WORLD LABORATORIES - THE EXAMPLE OF THE 'REAL-WORLD LABORATORY FOR SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY CULTURE'

Doris Lindner, Marco Sonnberger, University of Stuttgart, ZIRIUS
Hanna Noller, Sebastian Klawiter, University of Stuttgart

The metaphor of co-design and co-production of knowledge is based on the transdisciplinary cooperation of actors from different social worlds – science, administration, economy, civil society and the general public – each endowed with specific interests, resources and worldviews. According to their claim, real-world laboratories are supposed to be a means of inclusive participation in the shaping of solutions for social and/or ecological problems, especially for civil society and the wider public. However, this raises some of the longstanding questions of participation research: Who participates (not) and why? Which kind of (new) inequalities arise from the (non)involvement in real-world laboratories?

Drawing on the case of the 'real-world laboratory for sustainable mobility culture' (RNM), this contribution aims to illustrate the risks and benefits associated with the involvement of civil society and citizens in the context of real-world laboratories.

Among the identified benefits are the integration of local knowledge that would otherwise have been ignored, the initiation of joint learning processes and the formation of permanent networks of collaboration due to spatial proximity. However, there are also risks that call for careful consideration: The increasing responsabilization of civil society and citizens for contributing to solutions for social and environmental issues, the potentially high burden imposed on all involved actors due to the clash of different inherent logics, the strong coupling of opportunities for participation to the individual endowment with social and cultural capital, the frustration of civil society actors and citizens due to the eclecticism of the political-administrative system as well as the subordination of ideas and innovations created in the context of everyday life to a logic of scaling up.

FROM A VICIOUS CIRCLE TO A KNOWLEDGE CYCLE: THE FUTURE CO-PRODUCTION OF URBAN KNOWLEDGE IN ECUADOR

Alexander Jachnow and Gisela Garrido Veron, Erasmus University Rotterdam

“Urban knowledge” commonly refers to the in-depth understanding of a range of aspects within urban development. Its presence and application should ensure a better – as in: more effective and sustainable – management of urban areas. It is neither a specific expert knowledge, nor purely experience-based but the combination of both, which implies that urban knowledge is genuinely generated in forms of co-production.

Urban knowledge layers span from a more physio-technical to a more socio-economic comprehension of urban development, from theoretical research to lessons learnt in practice, from methods of capacities development to reflective practices in knowledge application. These layers are in close relation to each other as they comprise both the creation as well as the application of knowledge, and its respective progress and development and can therefore put into a particular, though not necessarily consecutive, order. A challenge for urban knowledge can be the perpetuation of urban practices that have not sufficiently reviewed or adapted to new insights. This vicious circle is often grounded in path-dependency, where the same is repeated over and over again, instead of looking for alternative ways and outcomes, and can only be broken with innovative approaches and interdisciplinary research.

Within the context of Ecuador’s intermediate cities, we currently investigate the cycle of learning and implementation of urban development, what we label here as the “urban knowledge circle”. This cycle, of which co-production is a central element, in fact is a continuum that starts with reflecting on the current state of an urban area in order to engage in its development.

To understand how urban management is informed, we intend to further scrutinize how urban knowledge is co-produced. As the ways how urban problems are perceived, predefines to a significant extent the ways how these are solved, the methods and processes of assessing urban development need to be studied.

Urban studies generally range from academic research to public sector (data) evaluations, to output-oriented research such as market analyses or self-enumerations of communities and alike, each of them producing its own interpretation of the urban reality. Not all kinds of urban studies are taking place at the same time and in the same depth, thus each city has its own display of existing knowledge. Moreover, the purpose of these urban studies can vary from reforming, shaping or optimizing the urban sector or to improve and advice over current urban practices.

For setting the purpose, the targeted vision becomes relevant: Ecuador has committed to the SDGs, a Plan of “Buen vivir” (living well) and the New Urban Agenda during the Habitat III Conference in Quito in 2016. New demands are emerging out of these new global and national goals and, at the same time, from the current technological and societal transitions, which have significant impacts on the context for urban decision-making.

In our paper we want to assess the role of the co-production of knowledge within the urban knowledge cycle and its implications for urban development and its challenges in Ecuador. Furthermore, we intend to promote the application of the urban knowledge cycle as concept to organize and systematize applied research and evidence-based urban management.

THE CHALLENGE OF CONFLICTING RATIONALITIES ABOUT URBAN DEVELOPMENT: EXPERIENCES FROM MISTRA URBAN FUTURES' TRANSDISCIPLINARY URBAN RESEARCH

Warren Smit, David Simon, Jan Riise, Kerstin Hemström, Elma Durakovic, Mirek Dymitrow, Gareth Haysom, African Centre for Cities, University of Cape Town

This paper reflects on ten years of transdisciplinary urban research by Mistra Urban Futures, a global centre focusing on the co-production of knowledge for more just and sustainable cities across the global South and global North. The paper focuses on one of the key challenges that Mistra Urban Futures has faced in its work: in addition to the competing interests and agendas of participants in co-production processes, there are also often deeper underlying conflicting rationalities about many of the key concepts and substantive issues relating to making cities more just and sustainable, driven by ideological, educational, contextual and personal factors. These differences can be even more polarised between different cities and countries, including deep divisions about the fundamental nature of the problem, the ultimate goals and objectives of urban development interventions, and key underlying concepts.

This paper explores these challenges and reflects on the various approaches adopted by Mistra Urban Futures to facilitate the understanding of these differences and identify commonalities and overlaps of interest. For example, most of the Mistra Urban Futures projects had initial phases to identify and understand the different views of participants in order to be able to identify common ground for collaboration. In some cases, the different terminologies and concepts used by people from different sectors or disciplines required developing a common conceptual vocabulary during this initial phase. In one particular project in Cape Town, the research method included the mapping of the different rationalities of key stakeholders as a basis for identifying opportunities for further collaboration. Ultimately, understanding and engaging with the different rationalities of participants in co-production processes is essential for different actors to work together to co-produce and operationalize knowledge for more just and sustainable cities.

MANAGING COMPLEXITY IN TRANSDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH FOR SUSTAINABLE TRANSFORMATIVE PLANNING. CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON THE RESEARCH PROJECT "WECHSEL"

Raphael Dietz, Sigrid Busch, Dan Teodorovici, University of Stuttgart

Transdisciplinary research, in which partners from academia work together with practice partners to co-create knowledge, is regarded as a promising format for solving important societal issues. However, this format involves a higher degree of complexity than disciplinary and interdisciplinary research and thus poses several challenges to those involved in the respective research projects. This article uses the transdisciplinary research project "WECHSEL" to outline the complexity and the challenges inherent in the transdisciplinary approach. In the course of this "WECHSEL" project, experts from energy system analysis, urban planning and sociology together with experts from the municipal government investigated how the energy transition can be used for a sustainable transformation of the Neckar valley in Stuttgart. The project explored the possibilities of reconfiguring the existing energy infrastructure in favour of a high-quality urban and landscape development alongside the river bank.

The article describes the challenges that have arisen in this transdisciplinary research and analyses which collaborative elements and coping strategies have been used to mitigate these challenges. Building on the experience of the WECHSEL project, this article argues that transdisciplinary research needs to be embedded in a specific management framework to effectively address the challenges based on this format. It concludes with recommendations for components of such a framework which should serve to best support and steer the transformative research process.

CO-PRODUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Moderation: Nadine Appelhans

Time: Morning Session B1, 10:30h - 12:30h

Venue: Faculty of Architecture and Planning, 8th floor, SI meeting room

"THE STUTTGART GLEISBOGEN / THE STUTTGART RAILWAY ARC: THE SAVING OF"

Dan Teodorovici, Josef Klegraf, International Urbanism, Institute of Urban Planning, University of Stuttgart

This paper proposes an insight into a practical case study of local co-production of knowledge as to transforming the "Stuttgarter Gleisbogen" into a vital feature of the Rosenstein Project, one of the largest urban development projects in Germany.

The brand "Stuttgarter Gleisbogen" was initially coined to introduce a travelling exhibition of the same title initiated by the civic association Info-Laden Rosenstein "Auf der Prag" e.V. (2013). It refers to the railway infrastructural constructions that encircle the Nordbahnhof District ("Railway Workers Village") leading to the Central Station. With a length of some three kilometers, and an area of around 18 hectares, the Gleisbogen boasts some of the first and most ingenious railway infrastructure constructions in reinforced concrete of the early 20th century.

The issue of how to deal with disused large traffic infrastructure constructions of the modern age is a world-wide topic, and the Gleisbogen represents a local example of it. Still in use for the time being, this landmark had been neglected by official planning and is threatened by demolition. For the Deutsche Bahn AG is due to clear its railway sites north of the city centre in favour of the new urban Rosenstein development.

This article thus relates the strategy of promoting the saving of the Gleisbogen and denotes the method and steps of implementing it into the Rosenstein project.

Having been initiated by the Info-Laden, this example of committed citizenship has contributed to stimulate both a public dialogue and a dialogue with the City of Stuttgart, with the purpose of motivating the City to focus on the Gleisbogen. This process features theoretical and practical aspects of co-producing knowledge – especially as practical architectural and urban planning history –, of participation and of co-operation between various actors and stakeholders including civil society, academic and non-academic actors, and official representatives.

NEGOTIATING POWER FOR PUBLIC MAKING OF DOWNTOWN CAIRO'S URBAN SPACE

M.Sc. Sara Abdelaal, URBANgrad, Technical University Darmstadt

Since the Egyptian revolution in 2011, two main processes have attracted attention in urban research. The first could be observed in the ways conventional public spaces, e.g. main squares, were temporarily used for protests and art performances. In this regard, academic literature was rather limited to the temporal reclamation of Tahrir square and the surrounding streets. The emergence of new spatial practices in Cairo, instigated by the revolution, led to a second stream of debates that focused on Cairo post-2011. This invited different readings on the new ways of social engagement to revolutionize urban space production in Cairo post-2011. Despite the variety and enriching dialogs these studies offer, yet, the reading of this emerging phenomenon in Cairo is premised on a rather inflexible conceptualization of public space. Cases in the context of Cairo, offer the possibility of adding to debates on 'the right to the city' and 'reclaiming public space', by expanding the concept of public space beyond conventional views, towards an understanding of it as a process; intrinsically contingent to the context of its production. Thus, this research focuses on how the revolution was a catalyst, whereby a new mode of practice is influencing the production of publicness in urban space. Here, the concept of public space has a limited adherence to the conventional divide between public and private, for it obliterates the intricacy of these concepts, not only from a feminist point of view but also with regard to the Arab/Muslim context. The aim of this research is to explore how the young middle class-led initiatives in Cairo make use of the potential attributes of space, both human and non-human (Latour 2005), for various ways of public-making (Iveson 2007), thus providing an in-depth understanding of how power of space is differently negotiated by various publics in Downtown Cairo.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION, EMPOWERMENT AND SPATIAL CHANGES ON THE URBAN PERIPHERY

Ivana Graciela Primitz, MD Management and Housing Development

In Latin America, around 80% of the population live in cities. Most of them are characterized by the existence of a compact concentration in the core and a dispersed one on the periphery. This leads to complex growth dynamics in which dispersion and segregation become evident in the urban structure, generating territories that are not socially nor environmentally sustainable. As a consequence of this pattern of expansion, citizens living on the fringes have limited access to cities' infrastructure, public services and cultural, educational and working opportunities compared to those who live in cities' central and consolidated areas. With this, their "right to the city" (Lefebvre, 1968) is infringed. This is not just the right to live in a habitat integrated to what already exists, but it is also the right to change it based on community's needs.

In this context, how do we fight the urban and social ills? How do we empower vulnerable communities to overcome urban poverty? How do we approach the management and the design process in a collaborative community project? These questions moved the non-governmental organization Engineering Without Borders Argentina to envision with a series of social projects for a specific community located in Córdoba, a major city in Argentina. The goal was to improve the quality of life of those belonging to this community through the collective construction (both material and symbolic) of public spaces that promote a civic culture.

This paper will present a method and a strategy applied in a neighbourhood located on the city's fringes in which space will interact with different individuals and social processes. In this approach, social cartography is applied both as a participatory diagnostic tool that facilitates the interpretation of the problems of the territory and also as a project tool incorporated in the design process. Through the active participation of the organization's members, the city's local authorities and the neighbourhood's community, this case study will show that innovation and social transformation can actually occur on the fringes of cities and thus begin to balance urban prosperity.

THE URBAN TRIALOGUE: PARTICIPATORY ACTION EXPERIENCES FROM ANKARA, BELGRADE AND SAO PAULO

Burcu Ateş, Laura Sobral, Predrag Milić, TU Wien

Taking “co-production” as a central concept, this paper is a manifestation of a dialogue of participatory research projects from three different cities. This reflective dialogue in between scholars from Ankara, Belgrade, and São Paulo, aims at grasping the emerging knowledge on the topic of co-production of knowledge in urban development under the condition of cultural, political, and economic oppression. The authors base their exchange on the gained results of the participatory action research project Škograd, organised in Belgrade in the framework of the Shared Cities: Creative Momentum project. Shared Cities: Creative Momentum brings together eleven organisations from Belgrade, Berlin, Bratislava, Budapest, Katowice, Prague and Warsaw to create a space for architecture, art, urbanism and the sharing economy and to contribute to the transformation of urban life.

By critically examining the process that took place in Belgrade, “trialoguing” with inputs and reflections from other co-production projects of the Global South, such as “A Batata Precisa de Você” in São Paulo, and “Re-think 100 Yıl”, in Ankara, authors of this paper provide fresh insights about the co-production of knowledge in the context of “co-production of the city”. Through this unique praxis and theorization from the periphery, the authors aim at throwing light on voices of underprivileged people whose voice is structurally muted within the city-making process.

The paper will most notably discuss and reflect upon: the power relation between stakeholders; the dialectic nature between responsibility and power; the communication channels and their relevance; the idea of authorship and its flexibility; and the enthusiasm of those taking part in processes of co-production of knowledge in urban development. The paper will finally bring some practical experiences of how being persistent is a distinctive quality of actions that bring change.

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CO-PRODUCTION OR CO-OPTATION

Moderation: Klaus Teschner

Time: Morning Session C1, 10:30h - 12:30h

Venue: Faculty of Architecture and Planning, 6th floor, Room 6.05

LESSONS FROM THE PAST: THE ROLE OF PARTICIPATING IN CITY DEVELOPMENT IN THE PAST

Parisa Bahrami, Mohsen Fotouhi, Iranian Cultural Heritage and Tourism Organization Office (ICHTO)

The widespread participation of people in development projects has been identified as important for their success acknowledged in Iranian culture since ancient times. The sense of “co-operation” (Yarigari in Persian) as a concept has been highlighted in various aspects of life in different regions of Iran. And today, especially in many rural areas, this culture is still alive on the basis of the idea of cooperation in collective development projects.

The most notable forms of these rural co-operations can be seen in fields like agricultural landscaping, cooperative groups and works, desert, heritage, the system of collective dredging of streams and qanats, and also collective methods of herd in traditionally used among villagers, especially farmers and stockbreeders. These practices have functioned in accordance with the needs of the rural communities and their traditional social and economic structure.

One of the forms of co-operative participation is in architectural projects that benefit their own neighborhoods. What makes this concept more valuable is the priority of collective benefits in the structure of people’s lives, which, in addition to the above, is also plotted on urban scales. One of the manifestations of this form of co-operation can be seen in the formation of urban and rural historic district, in addition to the participation of people in the construction and formation of houses, how the units are placed in such a way that a general cohesion in the historic district will empower the physical strength of urban and rural structures and more resistance to potential natural disasters and catastrophes.

In this article, we examine this concept and how it works in the formation of the historical city of Ardakan, Yazd province, in order to be able to draw attention to the good experiences of the past that have proven their efficiency during the years of the proceedings and could be modelled in Restoration, and modern architecture. We examine several building types that emerge from collective agreements and are sustained through collaborative participation.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMAL AREAS IN URBAN-ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION: COPRODUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE IN COUNTRIES IN TRANSFORMATION: EGYPT AND TUNISIA

Hassan Elmouelhi, TU Berlin

Students' Fieldwork in an urban context within urban development study programs shares to the knowledge production about those communities, but also has its difficulties and risks. One reason is that not all teaching tools are controlled as in ordinary teaching classroom. This needs a specific preparation for the students and package of skills that are to be learned by them. After the political changes that has started in Egypt and Tunisia in 2011, experiences have evolved and have been accumulated within the context of both countries, especially in cooperation with German institutes. This has witnessed a series of successful stories, besides to some shortcomings. The problems and issues that are raised are partially due to official security constrains and permissions, while on the other side, the students' misconceptions about informal urbanism and the bad preconceived image acquired from the media about informal settlements and their residents. The friction that takes place during the fieldwork also affects the self-perception of the community members and shows how they consolidate their identity.

Another reason is the cultural conflicts that occur during the fieldwork in such intercultural atmosphere between international students, local students and residents of informal areas as a crucial part in the educational process. This interaction reflects to a great extent the dilemma of how ethical it is to study the residents of informal settlements as objects during the fieldwork, and whether this would help – or not- to improve their living conditions. An important concern that has been always questioned in the beginning of each of those teaching experiences is how to avoid raising the residents' expectations regarding changing their reality due to the fact that students' work is an academic work not a development project, and it has no funds for interventions, but still it can be a trigger for development intervention through coproduction of knowledge with the community. The paper will focus on how these issues have been encountered and following how they have been resolved and avoided using certain techniques in later years some precautions and preparations for the students. The paper tries to reach an optimum model as recommendation for such type of teaching activities.

This would be achieved through selecting 3 different case studies that represents different typologies of such teaching activities: short condensed activities such as summer schools, workshops, or long-term activities, such as term projects). These cases are within informal settlements as location for the fieldwork, to be presented and analyzed.

The author will pick up the problems that have been faced in each of them, focusing on the learning outcomes of the students, and their relation to the residents. This article summarizes and analyses the work of the last 8 years (2010-2018), as an instructor, lecturer and senior researcher in different students' activities in international academic context.

CENTRALIZING DECENTRALIZATION IN KAMPALA: CO-PRODUCTION AND POWER POLITICS IN UGANDA'S URBAN PLANNING

Andrea M. Brown, Department of Political Science, Wilfrid Laurier University

Uganda's National Revolutionary Movement (NRM) government has frequently adopted legislation and policies to promote decentralised authority and more inclusive governance since coming to power more than thirty years ago. This paper examines two of these approaches, decentralisation and co-production, in the context of Uganda's concurrent practices of authoritarian control. Uganda decentralised its governance system in 1992. Decentralisation is a tool to promote greater democracy and public service delivery efficiency, allowing government to be more responsive to local concerns. However, as the policy evolved, critics pointed to the utility of the decentralisation model as a tool to institutionalize client networks and solidify patronage control – as part of a strategy to centralise power. Uganda is now signalling a new approach to respond to domestic and international pressures for greater participation and the challenges of rising urban poverty. An ambitious approach to slum upgrading and urban poverty reduction program, Transforming Settlements for the Urban Poor (TSUPU) was launched in 2011, grounded in co-production and in partnership with Slum/Shack Dwellers International (SDI). Once again, a Ugandan-driven decentralisation approach is being interpreted by some as an example of inclusive governance with significant potential to achieve its goals, which include empowering the urban poor. This research explores the potential for this co-production strategy to promote a more inclusive political process in Uganda, cautioning that like the earlier period of decentralisation, top down government priorities limit how far this will go.

CO-PRODUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE FOR URBAN EQUALITY: RE-BALANCING THE SCALES OF URBAN PLANNING IN AFRICA THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS OF EQUIVALENCE

Emmanuel Osuteye, University College London

This paper highlights the centrality of knowledge co-production in the CGRF-funded "Knowledge in Action for Urban Equality" (KNOW) project's research strategy, with a focus on actionable knowledge that may support transformation trajectories towards urban equality. This approach is based on the view that knowledge production underpins the process, ethics, and outcomes of any equitable urban development intervention.

It begins by examining how the idea of knowledge coproduction has emerged in relation to a parallel but distinct concept of service co-production and a tradition of participatory development planning, and its current role in well-known examples of research for urban equality.

The paper further opens-up a reflection that examines how knowledge co-production in this context is delivered in practice, highlighting a variety of processes, strategies and principles that support this, as well as identifying key challenges and emerging mechanisms to overcome them. It draws on initial insights and empirical findings from Freetown, Sierra Leone and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania to illustrate the potential of the KNOW project's principle of 'partnerships of equivalence' in knowledge co-production which aims to re-balance apparent deficits in current urban planning systems in Africa.

CO-PRODUCTION OR CO-OPTATION

Moderation: Isabelle Willnauer

Time: Morning Session C2, 10:30h - 12:30h

Venue: Faculty of Architecture and Planning, 6th floor, Room 6.04

A PLEA TO REFORMULATE URBAN DESIGN CRITICISM: AN ANALYSIS OF “PARTICIPATORY DESIGN” IN WORLD-RENOWNED HOUSING PROJECTS FOR INFORMAL DWELLERS

Alejandro de Castro Mazarro, Leibniz Institute for Ecological Urban and Regional Development

There is an array of challenges surrounding the housing issue in the global south. It is a complex process of development that involves a set of very different stakeholders along with tangible and intangible elements. First there is the historic process of rapid urbanisation and city development, on the other hand, the economic system has been putting so much pressure in the housing market following a logic of accumulation and speculation, which is excluding a great majority of the population in cities. The direct consequences of this model of urban development can be seen in the way government approach the issue influencing housing finance, the implemented housing policies and more important the accessibility to served urban land. In response to these challenges, there have been different transformative initiatives from social groups or organised communities in need to deliver a response to the housing shortage. Mutual-aid, self-management and collective property - assets from social organisations - have been the tools developed by empowered groups to counteract their unfulfilled citizen rights (the right of adequate housing and the right to the city). One important example is the Cooperative Housing Movement in Uruguay, which social capital values encircled in three main pillars: self-management, mutual-aid and collective property are providing alternative solutions for accessing of adequate housing in city centralities supported by well-defined legal frameworks and institutions.

Currently these alternative models of housing finance are not well understood and documented. Therefore, there are still disconnected from the housing production and urban development discourse. However, they represent strong potential models to analyse and develop into mechanisms to reproduce in contexts where the conception, production and distribution of housing for the urban poor is still a growing challenge.

HYBRID URBANISMS IN SECONDARY CITIES

Nina Gribat, TU Darmstadt

Discourses on co-production and more generally on participation emphasize the benefits of integrating different stakeholders as well as ordinary people in urban development processes. This is mostly based on a perceived need to integrate different views on urban problems and multiple interests when solving them. This rather normative approach to co-production and participation is also emphasised in The New Urban Agenda as well as previous international development policies. Since many years, international organisations have included participation as a criterion for funding urban development projects in the context of international cooperation.

In this paper we critically examine the assumptions underlying these discourses on participation – particularly in the field of urban planning – by focussing on the local level and local actors’ perspectives on Secondary City planning and development in the global South. Based on qualitative case studies in Secondary Cities in Ghana and Peru and interviews with key stakeholders, our contribution will show some of the implications of:

- 1. the lack of organised civil society and as a consequence low pressure on administration and government to focus on residents’ concerns;
- 2. the lack of knowledge, staff and resources, particularly in the administration to carry out the general tasks let alone participation;
- 3. the potential of local people’s knowledge that could be used to improve living conditions.

This actual gap on the ground between ordinary people’s capacity to organise and administration and government shows some of the practical limitations of the rather optimistic discourse on the co-production of knowledge. Our empirical evidence suggest that in many cases, it might be more suited to engage the concept of “hybrid urbanisms”, acknowledging the various and often conflictual ways in which participation and co-production are carried out in practice. While planners and government officials are fluent in a formalized participation lingo which appears to be largely based on the demands of the international organisations, there is often a disconnect between ordinary people’s capacity to self-organise and the administration or government. Many everyday practices remain widely based on self-organised solutions. In addition, civil society is not as developed and institutionalized, often going along with a general mistrust against the local authorities and professionals.

Different arrangements of formally planned urban development and informal arrangements exist at the same time and place. While in many instances there is some communication sometimes even negotiation between different actors, it would be a far stretch to label these as co-production. We can for instance observe processes of integration of informal practices into formalized city planning due to the mentioned lack of resources and knowledge on the administrative side. But in sum, our material points in the direction of a high variety of forms of hybrid urbanisms and with it multiple potential sources of co-production of knowledge. However, very few initiatives exist that aim to organise any change concerning this situation, for example by applying for funding for projects improving participation possibilities.

HOW IS PROJECTING CO-PRODUCTION: LESSONS LEARNED FROM SANTIAGO DE CHILE

Paola Alfaro d'Alençon, Carolina J. Reyes, Josefa Z. Aránguiz, TU Berlin

RESEARCH ON ACTUAL CO-PRODUCTION PRACTICES IN THE FRAMEWORK OF NEOLIBERAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE RESEARCH PROJECT DFG KOPRO_int

Based on the DFG Research Project: Concepts of “Co-production” and its influence on the development of inclusive urban spaces - An international comparative study on theories and practices, this paper aims to contribute to understandings of co-production processes in urban development. Co-production practices have emerged in the last decades as important drivers of urban development, described as playing a powerful role in supporting the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. They are, at the same time not without critics, and numerous questions about the conceptual and practical aspects of co-production remain. The aim of this study is to better understand these progressive social agendas in urban development as examples of the interplay between new diverse actors oriented towards the civil well-being and urban development processes driven by private and economic interests. To do so, we will explore co-production as a potential source for collective, cooperative urban practices within the framework of neoliberal urban development, and focus in particular on the potential of co-production to challenge the distribution of political power, counteract marginalization and truly affect governance models at both the local and macro-level. Even if urban contexts are fundamentally different internationally, urban development trends are currently discussed against a similar background of neoliberal (urban) development, with a focus on growing economic inequality, social polarization, and the need to mobilize resources for sustainable urban development through cooperation between the state, civil society and private actors. This research employs a Delphi study using Santiago de Chile as its test-setting, to compile the opinions and experiences of experts on neoliberal urban development and cross-sectoral actors from academia, public service, civil society and the private sector, and how they conceptualize urban co-production practices their effects on local development under existing governance models.

COPRODUCTION AND THE DELIVERY OF COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES IN LOW-INCOME SETTLEMENTS: LESSONS FROM DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA

Kombe Wilmbard, Ardhi University, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Coproduction has been increasingly acknowledged as an important tool for marshaling internal and external resources which are to provide basic infrastructure services in low income communities in the cities of the global south. However, there is little acknowledgement and understanding on the nature of partnerships and pathways of coproduction that are making a difference in the delivery of community services in the impoverished informal settlements. This paper applies a case approach to analyses the coproduction in the delivery access roads, storm water drainage, potable water supply and solid wastes collection in Hanna Nassif, a low income informal settlement in Dar es Salaam. The paper observes that the promising outcomes of coproduction observed in the case study are a result of contextual factors that include multi-level political platforms, community traction, extensive livelihood opportunities and networks, capacity building and interdependences. Whilst coproduction of community services has significantly impacted upon poverty in the community, sustaining partnerships in low income communities constitute a real challenge to prosperity. The paper argues that meaningful coproduction in low income cities of the global south requires rethinking particularly with regard to building upon pro-poor internal resources; inward-looking and networking with local developmental institutions and gender transformation.

CO-PRODUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE IN TRANSDISCIPLINARY URBAN RESEARCH

Moderation: Gerhard Kienast

Time: Afternoon Session A2, 14:00h - 16:00h

Venue: Faculty of Architecture and Planning, 6th floor, M 11.62

CO-CREATION FOR URBAN SUSTAINABILITY TRANSITIONS – A SYSTEMATIC MAPPING OF METHODS AND FRAMEWORKS IN RESEARCH ON HUMAN-CENTERED CITIES

Timo von Wirth, Erasmus University Rotterdam

It is increasingly being recognized that urban areas worldwide face some of the most pressing sustainability challenges regarding energy consumption, air and water pollution, urbanization and livability in general (McCormick et al. 2013). At the same time, cities have started to design and deploy localized responses that address these urgent pressures. In fact, latest research has pointed to the importance of cities in transition processes arguing that urban areas do contain the necessary resources, spaces as well as interconnectedness of various actors, sectors, and infrastructures that will help stimulating deep transformations towards more just, livable and sustainable urban habitats (Frantzeskaki et al 2017). We present the findings from a comprehensive knowledge mapping on participatory design and co-creation in the context of human centered cities.

We learned that emerging formats of participatory design and co-creation in the context of human centered cities and their challenges in applying them have not yet been systematically documented. Hence, we mapped the relevant scientific knowledge about participatory design and knowledge co-creation for human-centered cities. Beside current literatures around the notions of co-creation, co-production and transdisciplinary research in urban contexts, recent contributions from neighboring scientific fields also come into play. Research on urban transition labs (Neuens et al. 2013), urban living labs (von Wirth et al. 2018), participatory urban governance (Certoma et al. 2015), design for sustainability transitions (Ceschin & Gaziulusoy 2016), design thinking for urban transformation (Stimmel 2015), but also novel forms of design studios, and urban planning charrettes (Kennedy 2017) aim at providing new/alternative platforms and frameworks in order to include different knowledges in design and planning processes, aiming to create impact on the livability in cities. We present current challenges and obstacles for science-practice collaborations in cities and highlight future research pathways and practice demands towards accelerating transitions towards more livable, human-centered cities.

This research was conducted on behalf of the Robert Bosch Foundation, Stuttgart, Germany and builds upon a systematic literature review, and 2 waves of expert interviews with n= 15 leading scientists in the field.

TRANSDISCIPLINARITY IN PARTICIPATION UNDER A NEW PARADIGM TITLES

Manal M. F. El-Shahat, Shaharin Elham Annisa, University of Stuttgart

The urban challenges are multi-dimensional, fluctuating between environmental to social to economic challenges. In order to combat these issues towards achieving sustainability, an integrative, participatory approach is vital. "Participation" & "Participatory Development" have been topics of research by many scholars in the last decades. These have become one of the crucial research topics not only in the area of urban planning and architecture but also in the areas of development, social science and anthropology. Impressive is the change in the understanding of participatory development moving from a paradigm of 'things' in the 1950s-1960s to the paradigm of 'people' in the 1980s-1990s. (Nelson & Wright, 1995) Another obvious shift in its understanding, especially on the implementation level, is the shift from the idea of 'supply and push' moving to understanding 'needs' and working towards empowerment. (Nelson & Wright, 1995. See also Hamdi 2010) These shifts call for the involvement of diverse stakeholders into the process; it calls for more transdisciplinary approach to multi-dimensional problems. However, transdisciplinary approaches are not well known in the practical level especially in developing countries such as in Egypt.

This paper takes into consideration the lessons learned from EZBET project which combats a real-life problem context and aims at practice-based solutions. EZBET project works with the three pillars of development: Health, Education and Profession on the development of Informal settlements in Egypt, prioritizing on topics of participation, bottom-up approaches, collaboration between all stakeholders and empowerment of residents of informal settlements as well as young academics from different disciplines. Thus, following a transdisciplinary approach, EZBET project brings together different levels of expertise into one common platform co-producing a new dialogue for the exchange of knowledge between stakeholders with varying levels of education. EZBET project works with five different operational tracks (academic activities, international competitions, participatory workshops, implemented projects and education and outreach) each aiming at a different target group bringing together members of the community, civil society actors, academics and experts into the process with the vision of improving life, together with the place.

This paper is based on empirical, practical project and field work experiences. Furthermore, discussing the different types of participatory activities and methods of integrating the communities within the development process.

Using various tools and methods from the ethnographic research field such as: Group discussions, interviews, observations, participatory workshops, community workshops with various target groups such as children, mothers, adults and seniors from the communities.

The paper concludes that sharing knowledge and power are the drivers of efficient participation. Co-producing a new language of communication and dialogue is effective in achieving the objective of transdisciplinarity. The result of the paper will be a redefinition of the structure of participation, roles of different stakeholders and the developing necessary steps required for successful participation on the field. This new understanding of participation in practice which will assure effective participatory process especially in undeveloped and idle communities, where community members both need to recognize their resources and power that they can bring to the process in order to co-produce knowledge.

**LEARNINGS TO THE CO-PRODUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE IN
TRANSDISCIPLINARY URBAN RESEARCH FROM A
COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH PROCESS INVOLVING
NETWORKS OF URBAN POOR COMMUNITIES IN ASIA**

Johanna Brugman Alvarez, University of Queensland

The increasing challenges of urbanization that our cities face today require collective solutions that are inclusive, transdisciplinary, act at different spatial scales and reflect the specificities of the urban context in which they are embedded. Inequality, poverty, climate change, are collective challenges relevant to cities of the global North and South including settler colonial cities, predominantly located in the global North yet embodying distinct logics of colonialism. For collective solutions to emerge there is a need to unsettle the power relationships involved in the production of knowledge deciding whose knowledge counts for tackling urbanization's pressing challenges. One way of achieving this is for urban experts and researchers to learn to engage well in co-production processes with disadvantaged groups. By reflecting on the current literature on co-production in urban research and reflecting on a co-productive action research process with urban and rural poor communities in Vinh, Vietnam this paper identifies key principles and actions that researchers and urban experts should apply for developing co-productive research processes that result in direct benefits to the partners involved. The paper highlights the importance of moving beyond the scientific paradigm dominating the production of knowledge, and have the capacity to embrace complexity, facilitate processes that are demand-driven based on the actual need of communities and cities, and let go of the tendency to control research outcomes and results.

**TRANSDISCIPLINARITY IN PARTICIPATION UNDER A NEW
PARADIGM TITLES**

Michał Łuszczuk, Katarzyna Radzik-Maruszak, Arne Riedel, Dorothea Wehrmann
Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)

Global agreements such as the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Climate Agreement are important reference points for policies on sustainable development. Both visions encourage ambitious policies without defining a universal implementation strategy. They acknowledge country- and context-specific strengths and challenges, however, without a universal implementation strategy, governments choose approaches that do not necessarily harmonize with each other. In the context of urban sustainable development, urban areas in the Arctic exemplify the problems that result from this incoherence.

Urban areas in the Arctic are located in eight countries. Transnational cooperation is crucial to enhance sustainable urban development throughout the region, which is experiencing unprecedented economic growth particularly in the areas of tourism, shipping and resource development. At the same time, in the Arctic climate change effects are most rapid and visible. To achieve a better alignment of policies and practices, it is necessary to investigate how Arctic urban development can be steered more effectively in between urban areas such as those located in the Arctic and in alliance with local and global policies.

We argue, a transdisciplinary approach is needed to answer this question and to investigate

- 1) legal challenges arising from the alignment of policies across the sub-national, national and global levels,
 - 2) how transnational cooperation and participatory approaches may enhance a better harmonization of approaches without creating new patterns of domination,
 - 3) and in how far a new framework for sustainable urban development in urban areas in the Arctic may be transferable to other regions.
- The combination of different approaches and disciplines is however accompanied with its own challenges. In this paper, we examine such challenges in more details by relating to the three objectives of our research mentioned above and also reflect on our positionality as researchers.

CO-PRODUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE IN TRANSDISCIPLINARY URBAN RESEARCH

Moderation: Ashiq Ur Rahman

Time: Afternoon Session A3, 14:00h - 16:00h

Venue: Faculty of Architecture and Planning, 8th floor, Labor 8

INNOVATIVE TRANSDISCIPLINARY FRAMEWORK TOWARDS KNOWLEDGE AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE AND DISASTER-RESILIENT QUEZON CITY, PHILIPPINES

Tabassam Raza, Aldrin C. Cuña, Frederika C. Rentoy, Andrea V. L. Andres, Jun T. Castro, Vincent G. Vinarao, Thess K. S. Raza, Karl M. E. Marasigan, Amjad Mahmood, Bianca D. Perez, Ramon I. M. Espinosa, School of Business Admin.

Super Typhoon Haiyan devastated portions of Southeast Asia, particularly the Philippines, on November 2013. To prevent these impacts and make urban areas disaster-resilient, there is need to mainstream Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) at very early stages of development planning. Thus, to achieve above objective, this research needs to answer how the co-production of knowledge on DRR, CCA, and Urban Development will be executed, and which means of legitimacy are used by involved local groups. In response, the Quezon City Local Government (QCLG) took an initiative to develop and implement an Innovative Transdisciplinary Framework (ITF) comprising of interrelated activities for co-production of knowledge. The existing step-by-step technical procedures on developing the ITF outline and conducting pertinent Strategic Planning Workshops (SPW) were adopted. Due to constraints, this study applied the ITF only on the "Knowledge and Capacity Development" (KCD) priority area, one of the seven priority areas in the Philippines National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2028. Using transdisciplinary and gender-sensitive participatory process approaches, the application of ITF and SPW resulted in developing the Core, Technical, and Sectoral Working Groups who assessed the transdisciplinary development sectors' Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats; developed Multi-Hazard Physical and Social Vulnerability Maps; and assessed institutional and personnel Relative Vulnerability. The overall results revealed significant weaknesses and threats under the KCD priority area. These outputs became ingredients in allowing QCLG TWG to prepare transdisciplinary 15 development sectoral-based Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPAs) with corresponding budget and timeframe. The appropriate application of these PPAs will ensure the sustainable development and disaster risk-resiliency of QC. The ITF is flexible and fashioned toward enhancing key transdisciplinary development sectors. It can also be considered as globally effective tool for achieving the Paris Agreement, Sustainable Development Goals, and targets of the Sendai Framework.

TECHNIQUES OF INFRASTRUCTURING FOR URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH¹

Karin Pfeffer, Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC), University of Twente

In the current century of accelerated urbanisation cities are exposed to increasing complexities, dynamics and uncertainties. This particularly applies to secondary, fast growing cities in the Global South which face major planning challenges to provide and improve access to infrastructures and services in the changing context of population growth and climate change. Urban studies scholars from the Global South increasingly remind us that, given the differences of Southern cities, established planning and policy models from developed Northern cities cannot be simply transferred to this context, that conventional ways of knowledge generation are insufficient to respond to future urban challenges and that relying on only one knowledge type or discipline will not help us address the upcoming infrastructure challenges. In order to contribute to this debate, this paper 1) unpacks the different knowledge with regard to urban infrastructure planning, 2) introduces the Science and Technology Studies' concept of infrastructuring into planning studies, and 3) and touches upon potentials and limitations of geo-spatial tools (e.g. GIS) for eliciting and producing spatial knowledge in infrastructuring processes. The paper sees infrastructuring as a socio-technical, continuous process of 'building' infrastructure, in which the relations between infrastructure components and users adjust over time, but also as a participatory process in which stakeholders having different knowledges interact on infrastructural questions. It paper presents four techniques of infrastructuring that help 1) elicit alternative modes of knowing and people's practices, 2) imagine alternative urban futures, 3) prototype urban futures and 3) co-create urban futures. It argues that these techniques are useful analytical devices in transdisciplinary research to better understand the mutual relationship between urban development, infrastructures, services and people and how interventions can be designed to better address current gaps in infrastructure access and provision while being sensitive to issues of unequal power-relationships and unequal access.

¹ This contribution is based on my inaugural lecture, held on June 14, 2018; <https://www.utwente.nl/en/academic-ceremonies/inaugural-lectures/booklets-inaugural-lectures/2018/oratieboekje-karin-pfeffer.pdf>

EXPLORATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DAILY USAGE OF SMART CITY MOBILE APPS AND URBAN POLICIES AND DESIGN DIMENSIONS, CASE OF TEHRAN, IRAN

Elmira Nasri, Parian Hoseini, Department of Urban Planning and Design, University of Shahid Beheshti

The ICT revolution and the rise of digital technologies are fundamentally reshaping citizens' expectations and shifting their everyday use of urban services toward new intelligence experiences. In this respect, a growing body of transdisciplinary literature has focused on the development and deployment of smart city technologies and solutions in the realm of urban research with specific reference to the leading smart cities. Meanwhile, developing urban economies, such as Tehran, are now preparing to provide their citizens with the effectiveness of urban digital services. In the Iranian context, despite the limitations of e-governance in providing services and information for citizens, the use of ICT and Internet of Things (IoT) devices have dramatically expanded and become a part of Iranian daily life. This rapid and expedient growth of I.T and IoT devices has mostly relied on smartphone Apps, which have driven major shifts in the way Iranian urban society perceive and use cities. Hence, determining the citizens' daily usage of mobile Apps and its effect on their interaction with existing urban services and built environment can play a key role in the integration of digital technologies into the future urban policy-making.

Therefore, part of the aim of this study is to find out the most preferred and popular types of smartphone Apps among Iranian. Furthermore, this study will explore the relationship between these Apps and the main dimension of urban design, which are commonly used in urban development plans in Iran. The research data will be drawn from questionnaire assessments and semi-structured interviews with citizens of Tehran. The findings of this study will highlight the daily usage of smart city Apps and urban policies interrelation and develop a better understanding of the meeting points between citizens' engagement in smart services and related urban research in this context.

AGGREGATING AND FACILITATING TRANSDISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE THROUGH CITY INFORMATION MODELLING

Laura Monika Arp, Martin Lehmann, Edith Schwimmer, Claudius Schaufler
University of Stuttgart

Urban environments are rich in complexity and undergo constant change. To fully understand the nature of urban settlements, knowledge from diverse disciplines is necessary and needs to be combined. Especially in times of Climate Change this is of great importance, so knowledge can be aggregated and utilized to make cities more just and sustainable – environmentally, economically and socially. In this paper, the authors investigate City Information Modelling (CIM) (Bott and Grassl, 2013; Correa, 2015; Müller et al., 2016) as a tool that on the one hand aggregates and facilitates transdisciplinary knowledge, and on the other engages citizens in the knowledge creation, the Citizen Science approach (Hecker et al., 2018; Serrano Sanz et al., 2014). The research aims to provide answer to the following questions: How could a City Information Model cater to and enrich urban research? What are the potentials of co-producing knowledge about the urban environment via Citizen Science with regards to CIM?

The potential of CIM to produce knowledge through the analysis of urban settlements, thus making decisions in the planning process more evidence-based, is explored. We discuss how City Information Modelling could be a solution to uneven balance of ownership of knowledge (Pohl et al., 2010), and to co-produce knowledge via the approach of citizen science.

CO-PRODUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Moderation: Nadine Appelhans

Time: Afternoon Session B2, 14:00h - 16:00h

Venue: Faculty of Architecture and Planning, 6th floor, Room 6.05

COLLABORATIVE PRODUCTION OF TRANSFORMATION KNOWLEDGE FOR DEVELOPING COMMON GROUND

Natacha Quintero González, Kathrin Wieck, TU Berlin

This paper reflects on the notion of common ground as the result of experimental and collaborative practices focussed on interactive knowledge production. It argues for the formulation of an interactive approach that links relational theories with system thinking, landscape design, and participatory methods, in order to foster innovation and adaption within an inevitably changing landscape practice. The process of co-producing knowledge with a diversity of actors reveals a changing attitude towards the challenging and heterogeneous assemblages we are facing in our times. At the same time, these processes foster learning platforms of mutual influence and mutual relevance. Focused on the self-organized occupation of Solano Trindade in Duque de Caxias, Brazil, this paper discusses how the production of integrated knowledge in common ownership for housing, infrastructure and open space, interlinked with non-human knowledge - represented fundamentally by nature - can lead to strategic planning, adaptive scenarios and micro-interventions aimed at local solutions. Based on experimentation and mutual learning, two transdisciplinary German-Brazilian workshops are presented as learning platforms that stimulate transformation knowledge. The central focus is given to the emergence of a common ground rooted in practices of commoning and grounding, and to the common ground knowledge developed in the process.

PUTTING COMMONING PRACTICES INTO CONTEXT

Martin Meyer, Michael Reiche, Städtebau-Referendar

Current academic debate is reinstalling the concept of the commons to analyse the self-administration and co-production of material and virtual goods by citizens under contemporary urban conditions. As an analytical, instructional and politicizing framework, the urban commons are constructed as an alternative organisational mechanism of (re-)production, as a solution that is fairer, more equitable, self-determined, emancipating and thus in the long run more sustainable than the brute mechanisms of state and market. This paper wishes to challenge this autarkic and oppositional conception of the urban commons. Analysing two citizen-led urban initiatives in Halle an der Saale, Postkult e.V. and Freiraumgalerie, both of which have made significant contribution to the regeneration of their respective neighbourhood, we have found a significant exchange of resources and knowledge between activists, formal stakeholders and residents and the establishment of a highly functional actors network, knitting together formal institutions with bottom-up initiatives. Rather than subverting formal development plans, the urban commons in Halle have become a significant actor in the redevelopment efforts of the city after the reunification of Germany and have established bottom-up citizen-led planning as an accepted and effective tool of urban planning.

LEARNING IN-BETWEEN: UNVEILING PROCESSES AND EFFECTS OF LEARNING IN HOUSING ACTIVISM GROUPS OF BARCELONA

Mateus Lira da Matta Machado, TU Darmstadt

The paper discusses the processes and effects of learning in housing social movements, by looking at groups of housing activism based in Barcelona, Spain. In response to a severe housing crisis, Barcelona civil society has been organizing in very creative ways to fight for the right to housing. Such movement was initially centralized in one organization, the Platform of Affected by Mortgage, but in the last two years there has been a rise of smaller, neighborhood-based housing collectives, which form a strong and heterogeneous network of activism. Learning, understood here as the ways in which knowledge is created and circulates, is crucial for these housing collectives. The paper uses the framework of urban assemblages to make a thick description of different moments in which learning takes place. This perspective is combined with theories from the field of learning in social movements, which helps to further analyze aspects of oppression and identity. The presented investigation is the result of participatory observation of several activities held by activism groups of Barcelona. In addition, semi-structured interviews were held with key informants, in order to understand in-depth how learning takes place and what effects it has for both individuals and collective action. By classifying seven key moments of learning in terms of the structure, process and scope of learning, as well as the types of knowledge involved, the paper tries to unveil the complex and multi-layered ways in which learning takes place. The paper also points to different effects of learning for individuals and groups. The paper points that learning happens in-between, or in tension of collectiveness and individuality, human and non-human actors, legality and justice.

CO-PRODUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE IN COMMUNITY-LED URBAN INITIATIVES: PROCESSES AND TENSIONS IN CITY-WIDE PARTNERSHIPS

Barbara Lipietz and B. Pérez-Castro, University College London

The last four decades have witnessed a growth in the co-production of knowledge on, and collaborative responses to, urban (in)justice. In a context marked by increasing socio-spatial and environmental inequalities, and the growing vulnerability of precarious neighbourhoods viz the financialisation of the urban, new or reinvigorated platforms of solidarity, advocacy and action have emerged. Bringing together a constellation of actors, these platforms are characterised by a focus on developing and/or making visible ‘counter-knowledge’ of inter alia - urban processes, their effects on those largely marginalised from planning, and alternative solutions or urban development pathways. Coming to grips with the mechanisms and the potential of these alliances for urban transformation is a key priority in the search for more just urban futures and the fulfilment of the SDGs and NUA.

This paper explores the knowledge-for-action developed in the context of diverse cities in the South East Asian region, connected through the learning platform of the Asian Coalition of Housing Rights (ACHR). In particular, it seeks to unpack the diversity of actors and their knowledge(s) bases involved in the development of alternative, situated, ‘people processes’ in the region. The way community-led processes address their participants’ material living conditions and empowers communities has been widely documented, and much of the success of these processes is known to be built on developing knowledge as a basis for negotiation with the state, indeed for refocusing (parts of) the state on its ‘public’ function. We center our reflections on the mechanisms and tensions that arise in the co-production of knowledge required by the partnerships supporting community-led processes.

The partnerships built in each city bring together a varied configuration of actors (spanning community networks, NGOs, community architects, academics, professionals, community mobilizers, financial institutions and sympathetic actors in the state) that are collectively producing the people’s processes. Building on experiences in Thailand, the Philippines, Myanmar and Indonesia, the paper analyses the knowledge repertoires brought in by each of these actors, the mechanisms by which an ecology of knowledge is negotiated and built within these partnerships, the contribution of their particular and combined knowledge bases to the overall legitimacy of community-led development, and the ways in which particular external challenges activate different knowledge bases.

The paper builds on archival data and interviews with key actors involved in the co-production of knowledge in several cities, and seeks to open up the discussion on the epistemological and political tensions that arise in the process of co-production of knowledge, such as power imbalances, challenges in the process of knowledge(s) translation, and the issues of objectivity, validity and legitimacy of the different knowledge repertoires.

CO-PRODUCTION OF KNOWLEDGE IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Moderation: Klaus Teschner

Time: Afternoon Session B3, 14:00h - 16:00h

Venue: Faculty of Architecture and Planning, 8th floor, SI meeting room

LEARNING FROM CO PRODUCTION PRACTICES IN THE CONTEXT OF URBAN SETTLEMENTS FOR THE REBUILDING OF POST CONFLICT SETTLEMENTS AND RESETTLEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN NORTH EAST NIGERIA

Obayanju Oluwapelumi, TU Berlin

The production of post conflict settlements in urban space, particularly in the Global South (Nigeria), is to a large degree self-provisioned and less co-produced. It is the consequence of a diverse set of practices that are led by urban dwellers in order to produce self-settled and evolving settlement in the urban habitat.

These settlements can range from shacks, squatters with incremental growth and settlements patterns to the intent of remaining permanent and they engaging with formal state urban policies – evolving not in isolation but in direct and indirect engagement with state and non-state actors; socio-cultural systems, norms and relations; economic processes at multiple scales; as well as law, policy and programmes.

At times, they digress across assumed divisions of formal/informal, legal/illegal, or even bottom- up/top-down. Through comparative case studies and empirical sourcing this research approaches the seeks to build a better understanding of self-provisioning and the practice of coproduction on post conflict settlement in urban context.

While global policy initiatives like the new UN Sustainable Development Goals are beginning to recognise the importance of “inclusive, resilient and sustainable cities,” the potential of coproduced self-provisioned post conflict settlements system in achieving them remains untapped. Could self-provisioned system play a part in creating and sustaining inclusive human settlements if enabled by local, national and global policy?

POTENTIALS OF SPATIAL CO-PRODUCTION IN MINORITY-MAJORITY-DISTRICTS

Tülay Günes and Nina Gribat, University of Darmstadt

Although migrants in many German cities have been present since several decades, having been developing diverse networks of initiatives, clubs, trade and retail infrastructures as well as various kinds of crafts and service provisions to supply their needs, migrants are often associated with merely being passive, lesser educated, disadvantaged district residents and subjects of the urban poor and welfare systems. Especially in former worker districts with sometimes more than fifty percent of non-native citizens, migrants are equalized with challenges in regards to urban down-grading, malfunctions of housing, public space and infrastructure. Yet, this perspective neglects grown structures of migrant spatial use and knowledge production, which have become essential to the forthcoming of the district but left mostly unseen by local actors in power.

Thus, this paper aims to increase the understanding of unseen and unrecognized spatial production of knowledge found in the structures developed by migrants over various periods of time in order to understand how needs, networks and entrepreneurship have been evolved in Frankfurt's very west district of Höchst. In doing so, the many agencies, active within city and district development processes, gain possibilities in a more just and inclusive co-production of diverse community capacities.

The argument is based on an urban analysis of the inner city area of Höchst. Flanked with qualitative conversations with migrant and non-migrant store owners, initiatives and planning actors, the mapped results offer deep insights of both, of the visible in the streets, the countable and physical spaces, and the 'unseen', a rich social space in use. Established by migrants with less officials' support, they offer a wide range of various practices, products and services for the entire urban context. For instance, the Moroccan community provides various publicly noticeable urban spaces of everyday needs with varying presence spans and scales, product ranges, legibility and accessibility. At the same time these migrants' places mark connecting and intersecting points of the unseen, social relationships between inner-community members, other migrant cultures and the natives.

Despite these informal migrants' spaces, the local authorities developed several urban renewal programs mainly together with the predominantly autochthonous, well-organized and unmistakable initiatives. These programs seem to be many-faceted as they foster: firstly, transferring the local historic knowledge into the present (f. e. "Gelebte Altstadt", "Höchster Schlossfest"); secondly, enhancing energetic building refurbishment to visibly change the

city's image by its buildings and its newly arrived economically more powerful tenants; thirdly, highlighting strategic public spaces as cleaner, securer and more accessible meeting points (f.e. Main river shores, train station, parks); and special local events with wide range radiant power to attract tourists, creatives and other kind of outsiders ("Design-Parcours", "Barock am Main"). Thus, this study represents the discrepancy between the various knowledge productions, while only certain urban knowledges find their ways into urban renewal programs. Ultimately, this paper argues that to substantiate a well-designed co-productive planning process for an inclusive and sustainable urban city with diverse urban societies, the recognition of bottom-up migrants' communities is crucial.

CLIMATE AS LEVERAGE: THE POST-POLITICS OF WATER IN POST-FLOOD CHENNAI

Karl Beelen, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT)

Cities are a vast arena of actors, interests and beliefs and this is nowhere more evident than in the transformative landscape of the global urban south. This contribution looks at what I call 'climate-as-leverage' as an emerging trope of how participation, co-production and – specifically – exchanges in knowledge and expertise are being overhauled to create 'resilient' urban projects in the face of climate crisis, unrelenting urbanization, and the disproportionate exposure of cities in the global South to climate-related hazards. Since the adoption of agenda2030 and COP21 (SDG 13: strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity of cities) cities worldwide are seeing the dawn of a global stage of climate-adaptation projects, with new actors (foreign consultancy and bilateral aid), new discourses (resilience), and new sweeping technological interventions (smart tech) entering the development arena, particularly at the scale of urban governance. This paper looks at the case of the Dutch water-as-leverage program in the Indian City of Chennai (Madras), in which the author has been actively involved as an urban practitioner. Chennai is India's 4th most populous city and a major center of urbanization, industrialization and peri-urbanization in the region. Over the past 3 years it has also become the scene of increasingly destructive floods and droughts impacting its fast-transforming (peri-)urban areas. In this paper I seek to dissect the trials and tribulations of fledgling international Dutch water ambitions as its protagonists strive to export their 'national' expertise and water knowledge onto the world's budding climate-adaptation market, thereby using cities like Chennai and their critical exposure to climate change as a leverage point and point of entry.

Dutch foreign policy had already been pursuing similar agenda's in the wake of Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Sandy in the US – with varying degree of success (e.g. the Big U, New York). Building on these earlier experiences in the Global North, the agenda of "Water-as-Leverage: Asia" is to explicitly propel Dutch water expertise into the South-Asian arena of urban climate change and adaptation. South-Asia's (lucrative) urban geography is thereby depicted as being the most critically exposed worldwide to the effects of climate change, urban flooding, sea level rise and other urban hazards.

The argument put forward in this paper, is that, by turning to an Indian developmental arena of climate change, the Dutch hydrologic imagination (Simon Richter) runs aground in a monsoon geography that is obviously radically

different to its home turf: not only physically or climatologically speaking, but also socio-technically so, since its stakeholder landscape offers a radical departure from the kind of consensus-building that the Dutch approach is modeled on. Through the lens of Dutch hydrologic imaginations, this paper seeks to analyze and understand urban 'grassroots' and 'participation' in Chennai as part of Urban India's larger post-politicized landscape of urbanization.

DECODING IMMIGRANTS 'SPATIAL KNOWLEDGE: UNDERSTANDING THE GRADUAL ADAPTATION PROCESS OF NEWCOMERS TO THE HOST COMMUNITY AS A CO-PRODUCTIVE WAY OF KNOWLEDGE GENERATION

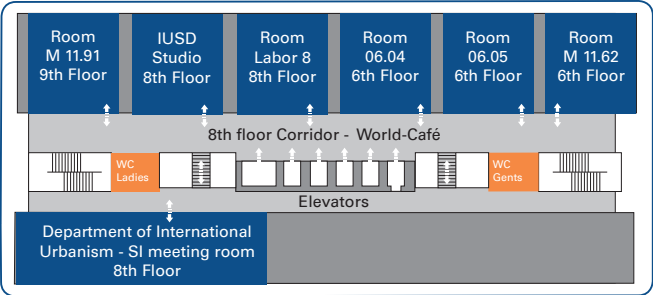
Hadi Pendar, Soroush Masoumzadeh, University of Tehran

Over recent years, the post-arrival experiences of newcomers to migrant-friendly cities have been the subject of a growing body of research. Amongst them, concepts such as affordable housing for immigrants is a field which was taken into account by both researchers and practitioners for solving the challenge of homelessness. Nevertheless, 'Homelessness' is rather about more than being roofless or houseless. A 'home' is not merely a physical space; it provides a sense of belonging, identity, and a place of wellbeing. This research, therefore, attempted to conduct a comparative study on various groups of immigrants for understanding the processes by which their accommodation criteria are developed in the gradual process of adaptation to the host community. To this aim, narrative interviews and a survey using a questionnaire was conducted to assess the procedure of immigrants' rethinking and lived experience in encountering the host community. Then, via library research, both strengths and weak points of existing housing policies were identified to analyze the responsivity of existing policies and regulations according to immigrants' sensitivity to initial conditions. In the end, recommendations, originating from participants' experiences, were suggested not only to pave the way in solving the challenges of immigrants but also help revive the meaning of 'home' in the prospective houses and even public urban spaces.

The target audience of this paper is the real state and housing policymakers. This research provides information to understand the needs of immigrants better and, shedding light on the subject of affordable housing and homelessness, helps comprehend whether the developed policies for providing affordable housing has been successful for addressing the challenges faced by skilled immigrants in a migrant-friendly city.

CONFERENCE VENUE ADDRESS (K1 BUILDING), 8th / 9th NOVEMBER
KEPLERSTRASSE 11
70174 STUTTGART

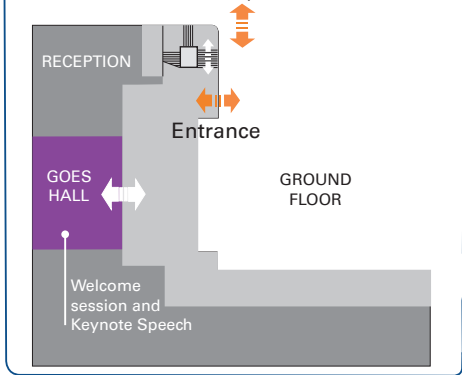
Tip for elevator:
Please use the number touchpad at the wall between the elevators, and press the number of the floor you want to go. Then the screen will show the number of the elevator which will take you to the desired venue.



Note for the Sessions:
Different activities will take place in different floors of the K1 Building, the map shown above is meant to be just a general guide.

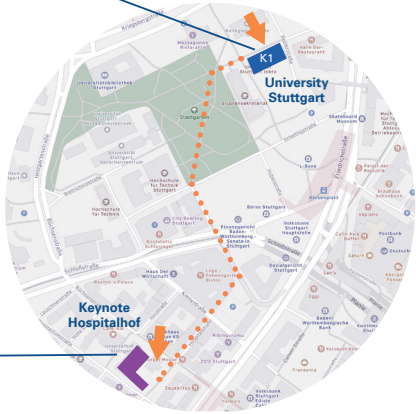
6 th Floor	Keynote, roundtable, parallel sessions
8 th Floor	Registration, coffee break & lunch in the IUSD studio, world-café, parallel sessions
9 th Floor	Keynote, debriefing

HOSPITALHOF, KEYNOTE ADDRESS 7th NOVEMBER
BÜCHSENSTRASSE 33, 70174 STUTTGART



W-LAN INFO:

Hospitalhof 7th Nov. Network: EvKirche Password: Psalm3415	University 8th / 9th Nov. Network: Konferenz Passw. Day 2: 583-938-747-598 Passw. Day 3: 053-699-466-723
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CONTACT:
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+49 1784146169

EMERGENCY:
Police: 110
Medical Emergency and Fire Service: 112

- Schlesinger Restuarant (Joint Dinner 8th Nov.)**
Schlossstraße 28, 70174 Stuttgart
- Burreatos (texmex Burritos);
Hospitalstr. 19
- Tobi's (Swabian food – vegetarian)
Bolzstr. 7, entrance Theodor-Heuss-Straße
- Food Court (Internationa from Italian to Japanese)
In Königsbau
- Mandu (Korean, also vegetarian)
Berliner Platz - Fritz-Elsas-Straße 60
- Sutsche (Variety of meals)
Breitscheidstr. 38
- World of Manti (Delicious Turkish dumplings)
Rotebühlplatz 11
- World of Kebab (Classic Turkish meals and Döners)
Rotebühlplatz 11
- Dean and David (Vegetarian and vegan)
Calwer Str. 60
- Nama (Vegetarian and vegan)
Calwer Str. 50
- Udo Snack (Classic Burgers)
Calwer Str. 23
- Mensa (Affordable student meals)
Holzgarten Str. 11
- Sushi & wok (Very good sushi and curry)
Schulstr. 9
- Thai Dat (Very good Thai, curry and more)
Calwer Str. 34
- Schlesinger (Only in the evening, good bar, regional food)
Schloßstr. 28.
- Mos Eisley, (Only in the evening, good bar, regional food)
Fritz-Elsaß-Str. 20.
- Il Pomodoro S-West (Antipasti, Pizza)
Silberburgstr. 72
- Taverna Sultan Saray (Turkish-mediterranean)
Rotebühlstr. 53
- San's Sandwichbar (Soups + Sandwiches)
Kleiner Schloßplatz 13

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