

Urban Justice and Sustainability, August 22-25, 2007

**Paper Abstracts in Alphabetical Order**

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1. Towards Multi Level Understandings of Minority Ethnic Political Activity in Local Contexts: The Case of European Structural Funds and Black Communities in the North West of England

William Ackah (University of London, UK) [w.ackah@bbk.ac.uk](mailto:w.ackah@bbk.ac.uk)

This paper is based on empirical work, focusing on the responses of black community organisations to European Structural Fund programmes that were operating in their neighbourhoods. The paper reveals how black responses to European policy processes that were not conducive to political and economic claims based on ethnicity or racialized disadvantage, were surprisingly varied. It is argued that it is the interaction/non interaction between black and minority ethnic groups and the policy process and the 'political opportunities' or lack of them that emerge from these encounters that are key in shaping the nature of the 'culture' post multicultural? (Session 25)

2. The Limits of Ownership: Residential Foreclosure and Its Impact in Buffalo, New York

Robert M. Adelman (University at Buffalo, SUNY, USA) [adelman4@buffalo.edu](mailto:adelman4@buffalo.edu), James Clarke Gocker [truant21@yahoo.com](mailto:truant21@yahoo.com), Robert Granfield [rgranfie@buffalo.edu](mailto:rgranfie@buffalo.edu), Aaron Bartley [aaron@pushbuffalo.org](mailto:aaron@pushbuffalo.org), Sarah Faherty, [sfaherty@buffalo.edu](mailto:sfaherty@buffalo.edu), and George Hezel, [hezel@buffalo.edu](mailto:hezel@buffalo.edu)

Residential foreclosures have been on the rise over the last twenty years. Within the context of a sub-prime lending market, and continuing racial and class residential segregation, this trend has ominous implications. We seek to better understand foreclosures and mortgage defaults in Buffalo, New York. We perform in-depth interviews with about 30 city residents paying special attention to mortgage history and pathways to foreclosure; from these case histories, we construct a profile of foreclosures. Without systematic attention to this process, more individuals and families will become vulnerable to the social and economic consequences of the limits of ownership. (Session 30)

3. Interrogating the Nexus of Urban Poverty, Sexuality and Survival: Reflections on the Sociology of *Mb mchi* in Nigeria

Chinwe Mercy Agamegwa (Igoloafrika Youth Foundation, NIGERIA) [lizzyreal4@yahoo.com](mailto:lizzyreal4@yahoo.com)

This paper examines *Mb mchi* – high-risk liaisons between young female students of tertiary institutions and non-student male collaborators (“Nd - g”) in Nigeria. It interrogates the ‘why’, ‘how’ and implications of these transactional sexual affairs. The paper shows *Mb mchi* is an urban social phenomenon involving multiple sexual networking, caused by poverty and socio-economic asymmetries. Perceived among students as a coping mechanism, its consequences are diverse and dangerous. The paper argues that *Mb mchi* is unmistakably distinct from the ‘sugar-daddy’ and prostitution scenarios, but constitutes an expanding arena of urban sexual activity among female students. However, it has received very little or no research attention. (Session 3)

4. Islamist Movements in Urban Situations

Ibtesam Al-Atiyat (United Nations University, JORDAN) [alatiyat@la.unu.edu](mailto:alatiyat@la.unu.edu)

The city has always played a significant role in Muslim majority World in terms of defining power relations between ruler and subject, specifying the rights and identities of spatial communities, and regulating urban social relations between genders. These contentions Muslim cities provide inform and facilitate shaping distinctive forms of political and social mobilizations. Today, Muslim cities present the epicenter of a burgeoning public sphere in which informed public debate highly contested Islamic discourses regarding social justice, urban public space, and legitimate government and gender relations. The question tackled in this paper is what features does Muslim Majority cities enjoy that have led to the emergence of an unexpected shift from secular national to Islamic discourses and social movements since the seventies. The papers central argument is that Islamism is a modern urban movement empowered by this profound discursive shift involving almost all social classes, genders and status groups. It will explain how the energy driving Islamism -which is strongest in cities most integrated into the global

system-, is concentrated among educated urban youth, how it is growing with the use of modern means of transportation and technology, and how Islamism is a palpable force manifested everywhere in urban space: cultural and media productions, daily consumption, urban civil society groups, educational institutions and social movements.

(Session 20)

5.

#### 6. Rethinking the Margin: The Social and Physical Impact of Recycling on Public Space

Nadia M. Anderson (Iowa State University, USA) [nanderso@iastate.edu](mailto:nanderso@iastate.edu)

Traditional center/margin spatial relationships create a world in which spaces, materials, and individuals that exist in the margin are treated as unwanted waste. This paper examines a site at the edge of downtown Des Moines, Iowa that is currently an industrial brownfield inhabited by a transient population. As an alternative to current market-rate development, this paper proposes a strategy in which architectural and environmental systems are recycled to generate social intensities that break down divisions between center and margin. An abandoned building, for example, can be used as a live/work space for homeless residents involved in urban agriculture who in turn sell organic produce to local residents and, in so doing, deconstruct the social segregation of these groups through spatial overlap and interaction and create a public space of equal access. (Session 22)

#### 7. Projecting, Perceiving and Perpetuating Sustainability into Higher Education Institutions

Valentina Anzoise (University of Milano-Bicocca, ITALY) [valentina.anzoise@unimib.it](mailto:valentina.anzoise@unimib.it)

During the last decades many international declarations (Talloires 1990, Copernicus 1993 and Lüneburg 2001), recommended Higher education institutions to take the lead in institutionalizing sustainability as an ongoing process, through new academic curricula, relationships among professors and administrators, as well as among Universities and local communities or external firms. What are the strengths? First, Higher Education Institutions (HEI), together with their knowledge workers, have the mission of generating and disseminating knowledge and culture; second, they represent microcosms of local communities and third, for the diversity of their skills they are also a large economic engine. The weaknesses are due to the wider context, disciplinary boundaries, financial issues and multiplicity of stakeholders. A first hypothesis is that it is possible to explore this engagement for change by the point of view of people living, working and studying there. A second one is that this cultural shift it is projected, perceived and perpetuated through objects and initiatives that have different visual dimensions (such as green buildings design or system-wide ecological communications) that contribute to *environmentally significant behaviours*. The purpose of this presentation is to illustrate the first steps of a research that wish to analyze the case of Milano-Bicocca University, and compare it with others, considering a wide range of visual indicators and conducting photo-elicitation interviews with different actors and stakeholders that are involved in this process. (Session 32)

#### 8. Transnationality and Segregation in Hybrid World City Contexts: To Whom Does It Matter Where Athens is Located?

Vassilis P. Arapoglou (University of Crete, GREECE) [arapoglv@hol.gr](mailto:arapoglv@hol.gr)

If South Eastern European cities are located with difficulty in “world” or “global” city maps then it is even more difficult to place their deprived and affluent areas in the polarization debate. This paper examines how transnational flows (of people and investment) are channeled to different economic sectors within particular city areas in Athens, a “hybrid” case in world city formation experiencing new socio-ethnic forms of segregation. The paper follows a bottom-up approach to reflect upon the international literature. First, it presents the sectoral and spatial distribution of different groups of transnational migrants in Athens. Then it examines how specific sectors of migrant concentration exhibit differentiated levels of internationalisation. (Session 6)

#### 9. Megaprojects in Mexico: Potential Disasters?

Joel Audefroy (Instituto Politecnico Nacional, ESIA-TEC and Habitat International Coalition, Latin America Office, MEXICO) [takatitakite@hotmail.com](mailto:takatitakite@hotmail.com) or [joel@hic-al.org](mailto:joel@hic-al.org)

The various megaprojects currently underway within the framework of the Puebla-Panama Plan are promoted by large-scale public and private sector investment interests. They include projects in the following areas: housing, commercial developments, agriculture and livestock, infrastructure, industry, tourism, and the environment. This paper presents some preliminary results concerning potential disaster risks derived from these projects in the following spheres: seafont tourism (salt water contamination of water basins, destruction of mangroves, expansion of the ecological footprint, deforestation, destruction of coastal areas); dams (eviction of rural residents from their lands), and shopping malls and massive housing developments (sinkholes due to overexploitation of wells, landslides due to deforestation, etc.). The primary conclusions reveal that the megaprojects in general augment regional imbalances. Growth produced is unequal, spatially and territorially differentiated. Another implication of commercial real estate practices is increasing land costs, leaving land inaccessible for local populations and intensifying social inequalities. (Session 13)

10. Participatory Planning, Participatory Justice? Long-term Urban Sustainability Planning and the Legacy of Apartheid in Durban, South Africa.

Alex AYLETT (University of British Columbia, CANADA) [alexander.aylett@mail.mcgill.ca](mailto:alexander.aylett@mail.mcgill.ca)

How does participatory long term planning address issues of social, economic and environmental injustice? Does the pursuit of urban sustainability (as distinct to sustainable development) also mean pursuing specific forms of democratic practice? To respond to these questions, this paper looks at the Imagine Durban planning project, which involved 10 000 citizens from across a wide swath of the South African city's population. In particular, it focuses on the ways in which participatory process helped build bridges across the deep rifts created by apartheid, while also addressing concrete local needs for infrastructure, services, and environmental protection. The paper then goes on to discuss how this particular project may make visible more general links between justice, sustainability and participatory democracy. (Sessions 18 &19)

11. Urban Participation and Governance

Marie-Hélène BACQUÉ (CRH-UMR LOUEST, FRANCE) ([mhbacque@club-internet.fr](mailto:mhbacque@club-internet.fr))

Experiences of urban participation flourished during the last years in very different social and political contexts. They observe different procedural forms such as participatory budget in Porto Alegre, citizen jury in Berlin, community development in Boston or neighborhood councils in Paris. Do these experiences describe a same movement, to what extent do they contribute to transform urban governance or to develop democracy? This paper will present the result of an international comparative research that tries to show the common aims and limits of such experiences but the different dynamics involved. It proposes a typology of urban participation in different political context. (Sessions 18 & 19)

12. Between Local and Global: Italian Industrial Districts Facing International Migration

Eduardo Barberis (University of Urbino “Carlo Bo” – Italy) [edubar@soc.uniurb.it](mailto:edubar@soc.uniurb.it)

In the last years, Italian Industrial Districts (IDs) are facing many challenges in their international competitiveness. This bounded ‘ethno-industrialization’ risks to be locked in without proper change strategies: in the very last years, among the most successful and unexpected resources we have to count international migration. As a matter of fact international outsourcing and immigrant labour have often become functional substitutes, with a relevant effect on cultural and structural boundaries of local production systems and on the inclusion of diversity. As an evidence of these transformations, we will focus on the participation of immigrants to IDs’ core business (both as employed and self-employed) and to structural and discourse adjustments needed for their inclusion. Studying the cases of Chinese, Pakistani, Moroccan and Ghanaian employees in textile, tile and mechanic IDs, it is possible to observe that ethnic boundaries are only a part (and a misleading description) of a wider socio-economic embeddedness process, in which a focal point is played by go-between and metamanagement institutions, filling the gap between autochthonous and allochthonous networks and balancing economic needs and social problems. (Session 28)

13. Hybridized participation? Analyzing the influence of residents on urban governance in Rotterdam and Antwerp

Justin Beaumont (University of Groningen, THE NETHERLANDS) [j.r.beaumont@rug.nl](mailto:j.r.beaumont@rug.nl)  
Maarten Loopmans (Catholic University of Leuven, BELGIUM) [Maarten.Loopmans@geo.kuleuven.ac.be](mailto:Maarten.Loopmans@geo.kuleuven.ac.be)

What mode of participation is most empowering for residents of urban neighborhoods? Conventional wisdom within urban geography, planning and urban studies often has it that new modes of governance are, by definition, more conducive to participatory practice in cities. Critically contesting this assumption, we develop a novel theoretical framework based on a selective integration of Habermasian and Foucauldian approaches to the political process. More specifically, we explore the potential compatibilities between communicative and deliberative decision-making, and a post-deliberative governmentality under neoliberal governance norms. We take issue with these theoretical concerns with reference to detailed case material on participation in the Delfshaven district of Rotterdam (The Netherlands) and in the Antwerp North district, Antwerp (Belgium). We argue that our theoretical combination transcends the pervasive tendency among social theorists, philosophers and urban scholars to treat Habermas and Foucault as epistemologically distinct and concerned with incommensurable conceptions of social power. In doing so, we offer a more powerfully analytical framework, illustrating our argument with reference to what we call "hybridized participation" in Delfshaven and Antwerp North. The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications of our argument for theorizing governance and participation in cities. (Sessions 18 & 19)

#### 14. Encountering the Real: Narrative Style in Urban Studies

Robert A. Beauregard (Columbia University, USA) [rab48@columbia.edu](mailto:rab48@columbia.edu)

Almost all writings within urban studies draw on a single narrative style, that of realism. Through a demystification of the romantic and an affirmation of the objective basis of the city, realism enables urban scholars to give substance and texture to their writings, establish legitimacy, and engage passions. Such a narrative style is both a basis for empirical methodologies and itself a methodology; both the vehicle for theory and the evidence for it. Important in this regard is that realism provides an unbroken path from social science to social reform. Drawing on seminal texts in urban studies from different eras, this paper explores realism as a tool for doing urban studies with particular attention to the epistemology of critical realism and issues of representation. (Session 29)

#### 15. Hitting a Moving Target: Everyday Evaluations of the Justice of Government's Growth Efforts

Debbie Becher (Princeton University, USA) [dbecher@princeton.edu](mailto:dbecher@princeton.edu)

When are government's growth efforts just? This paper explicitly theorizes answers to this normative question by extrapolating from empirical evidence about a recent Philadelphia project using eminent domain, including negotiations over "just compensation" for property owners. I argue that uncertainties about future interactions and context are central to evaluations of the justice of government action. Second, tradeoffs between use-values and exchange-values are widely anticipated. The more salient value-conflict for the actors -- rather than whether one or the other value is more just (Logan and Molotch 1987) -- is about commensuration between two values, for different groups of urban residents. (Session 2)

#### 16. Changes in Indian Cultural Patterns of Alcohol Consumption due to Globalization

Luis Berruecos (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Xochimilco, MEXICO) [berruecos.luis@gmail.com](mailto:berruecos.luis@gmail.com)

San Sebastian is an Indian community in the north of Mexico in which vicinity, the maquila industry has been recently established. This has provoked the homogenisation/westernization of lifestyles, values and cultural representations as socio-cultural consequences of globalization; consequently, we can observe now the re-shaping of everyday lifestyle experiences, such as changes in alcohol consumption patterns, as well as the adverse effects and consequences of an emergent cosmopolitanism, in terms of social and cultural life, that in turn facilitate the migration of cultural meanings and practices from one place to another. Currently, there are more than 2,100 industries in Mexico, with sixteen percent of the labour force involved in the manufacturing industry located in the maquila. The strategy followed by the maquila industry is very clear: there is an intensive production of capital within industrialized countries, whereas the intensive production on a generalized scale is done in peripheral countries where wages are low. Transnational companies have fewer taxes to pay and transfer their models of

technology to maquila serving countries where the owners enjoy the ownership of capital. (Session 23)

#### 17. Metropolitanization is About Mobility: The Construction of Metropolitan-ness

Laurence Bherer (University of Montreal, CANADA) [laurence.bherer@umontreal.ca](mailto:laurence.bherer@umontreal.ca)

How can we understand the political process constructing metropolitan spaces defined by the uncertainty of boundaries and by increasing polarization? In this paper, we present the contours of a new research program with two objectives: 1) to propose a new epistemological standpoint in the study of metropolitanization by rejecting the paradigm of stable, closed, and instituted political territories: the proposed standpoint is a view of city-regions based on the structuration processes created the mobility of people over time and space; and 2) to develop a multidimensional analytical tool that helps in defining the mobility axes constituting the metropolitan territory. (Session 16)

#### 18. Democratic Landscape and Urban Sprawl in Veneto

Sara Bin, Benedetta Castiglioni, Nadia Carestiatto, Massimo De Marchi, Alessia De Nardi, Viviana Ferrario, Lorena Rocca (University of Padova, ITALY) [massimo.de-marchi@unipd.it](mailto:massimo.de-marchi@unipd.it)

The European Landscape Convention, signed in Florence in 2000, brings in the European debate about landscape the issues of social justice, participation, and “total landscape stewardship”. The paper presents the research of SETLAND program about the concept of “democratic landscape” in a social and territorial point of view. Democratic landscape is the result of inclusive decision making, but also it means a way of living landscape avoiding aristocratic preservation of limited selected sites opposed to degrading exploitation of the major part of landscape. The theoretical approach of the paper is completed with the case study of Veneto Region in Italy, typical area of urban sprawl. (Session 9)

#### 19. The Rental Housing Program (PAR) and Home Ownership in Brazil

Mariana F. Bonates (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, BRAZIL) [mbonates@pop.com.br](mailto:mbonates@pop.com.br)

This paper analyses the Programa de Arrendamento Residencial (PAR) in Brazil. The program was created in 1999, in order to allow a different form of housing access – a sort of low-cost leasing for 15 years. Housing policy in the country has traditionally promoted homeownership by developing a mortgage market. In a different way, the PAR has brought about a new form of production and access to help solve the Brazilian housing problem. The program is focused on municipalities above 100,000 inhabitants, benefiting more those in the fringes of metropolitan regions. Through this policy, a rental is paid for 15 year, from which point an option to buy is to be offered to those interested. Notwithstanding the rental mechanism, the homeownership dream persists both in the minds of PAR’s dwellers and the program’s final objective. (Session 3)

#### 20. Confrontation, collaboration and community benefits in mega-project development

Lisa Bornstein (McGill University, CANADA) [lisa.bornstein@mcgill.ca](mailto:lisa.bornstein@mcgill.ca)

Summary: Efforts by community groups to shape large-scale projects in U.S. [and Canadian] cities are reviewed to identify planning strategies and forms of public deliberation that help make mega-projects work better for neighbouring communities.

Governments and public institutions throughout Canada and the world build mega-projects – large-scale facilities and infrastructure – to improve health or other services. These projects channel investment into specific locations in the city, often generating new businesses and real estate development. They also may exacerbate economic and social tensions. Because most mega-projects focus on design and construction of physical infrastructure under tight timeframes, potential social and economic effects on the wider community often are understudied and, crucially, not properly addressed in the project itself. In so doing, opportunities to use major investments to build sustainable and inclusive communities are missed. The proposed paper explores how mega-projects can be made to work better for communities through a review of different types of community-project interactions that resulted in agreements towards community benefits. Drawing on examples from the United States (Los Angeles, New Haven, East St Louis) [and perhaps Canada], the paper outlines different strategies (confrontational tactics, alliances, collaboration,

etc.) community organisations use to assure that beneficial ‘community’ elements are included in a project. Material is drawn from interviews conducted by the author with key (predominantly community) participants in these projects as well as policy and academic literature on the projects, where available. Theoretical implications of emerging forms of community engagement with an increasingly important form of urban development – the mega-project – are addressed. The conclusion discusses the import of the findings for policymaking and community actions around mega-projects. The paper is likely to be of interest to those concerned with: the role of large projects in city-building and city-branding efforts; contemporary means of effective citizen engagement with development interests; and the limits and possibilities for collaborative approaches around such projects. (Session 13)

#### 21. New Urban Jobs and the Role of Community Associations in Maintaining Order: The Disenchantment of a 1960s Progressive Movement Facing Diversity

Julie-Anne Boudreau (INRS-UCS), Annick Germain (INRS-UCS), and Andrea Rea (ULB) [Julie-Anne.Boudreau@UCS.INRS.Ca](mailto:Julie-Anne.Boudreau@UCS.INRS.Ca), [Annick\\_Germain@UCS.INRS.Ca](mailto:Annick_Germain@UCS.INRS.Ca), [area@ulb.ac.be](mailto:area@ulb.ac.be)

This paper explores the trajectory of community associations working in stigmatised neighbourhoods in Montreal and Brussels. Socialised in the spirit of the 1960s progressive movement, these social development workers have nevertheless evolved in their relationship to the local state. They operate less within the logic of emancipation and more within the logic of social incorporation. This has increased their role in maintaining order. In Brussels, new “urban jobs” (from cycling stewards to street workers), give community associations more resources to provide employment. Yet, faced with growing flows of new immigrants, they are less in-tune with the needs, aspirations, and ways of doing of the residents they pretend to “help.” (Session 17)

#### 22. Justice in a Post-Disaster City

Anna Livia Brand (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA) [analivia@mit.edu](mailto:analivia@mit.edu)

Since Hurricane Katrina devastated the Gulf Coast, many urbanists and planners have noted that disaster brings an opportunity to create a more just city and to address past injustices. Yet creating a framework for justice requires a transformative approach to the spatial and social practices and repercussions of city and participatory planning. Utilizing theoretical concepts of justice as well as on the ground observations and interviews from post-disaster New Orleans, this research examines the New Orleans that is emerging two years after Katrina and explores how justice is – or is not- being deepened. (Session 2)

#### 23. Epistemologies of comparison in globalized urban studies

Neil Brenner (New York University, USA) [Neil.Brenner@nyu.edu](mailto:Neil.Brenner@nyu.edu)

This presentation is part of a broader inquiry into the theoretical and methodological foundations of urban studies under conditions of late modern, globalized, neoliberalized capitalism. My goal here is to clarify the nature and potential of “comparative” modes of analysis in the field of urban studies. An initial section outlines what I take to be the methodological limitations of some of the dominant contemporary approaches to comparative urban studies, focusing specifically upon the problems of structuralism, descriptivism and empiricism. I argue that a more explicit engagement with meta-theoretical issues and, more generally, greater methodological reflexivity, are required to transcend these problems. In the second half of the presentation, I begin to outline the elements of an approach to comparative urban analysis in a series of theses. In a first step, I position the intellectual operation of comparison in a framework, derived in part from Marxism and critical realism, which distinguishes abstract, meso-level and concrete modes of analysis. On this basis, I argue against the distinction between case studies and comparisons. Second, drawing upon writings by Benedict Anderson and Rogers Brubaker, I suggest that the cognitive operation of comparison occurs not only in the sphere of social-scientific inquiry, but also in the realm of everyday practice. I argue that this double-edged nature of comparison as a mode of social knowledge has massive implications for urban scholarship that aspires to be comparative in nature. Additional theses address (a) the geographies and temporalities of comparative analysis; (b) the relationship between comparative analysis and “theory” or “meta-narrative”; and (c) the relationship between comparative analysis and concrete or “empirical” research. Philip McMichael’s concept of “incorporated comparison” is introduced as a potentially fruitful foundation for a renewed approach to comparative urban studies in the age of globalizing, neoliberalizing capitalism. (Session 29)

24. Cities under observation. Social and civil insecurities in Urban Italy: policy orientations and practices

Massimo Bricocoli and Paola Savoldi (Politecnico di Milano, ITALY) [massimo.bricocoli@polimi.it](mailto:massimo.bricocoli@polimi.it)

Policies and actions developed at the local level to tackle insecurity issues deal with spatial dynamics connected to social problems that are produced by structural processes of socioeconomic and urban change. Issues at an urban level often bring to and evidence the lack of action in other policy fields, they seem to bridge the social and civil dimension of insecurities and are very effective in expressing and displaying: the global frame of uncertainty/insecurity in which we are living. The paper will take the move from a research which explored different profiles and issues at stake in six relevant Italian cities. (Session 17)

25. Information Seeking and Use among Poor Urban Farmers in Kampala District, Uganda

Helen M. Byamugisha (Makerere University Library, UGANDA) [hbyamugisha@mulib.mak.ac.ug](mailto:hbyamugisha@mulib.mak.ac.ug)  
(Session 3)

26. Sustainability, Equity, and Opportunity? New York City's Grassroots Social Movements and PlaNYC 2030

Joan Byron (Pratt Center-NYC, USA) [jbyron@pratt.edu](mailto:jbyron@pratt.edu)

Sustainability, Equity, and Opportunity? New York City's Grassroots Social Movements and PlaNYC 2030. The unveiling of the Bloomberg sustainability agenda in April 2007 represents a pivotal moment for grassroots social justice movements in New York City. Many of PlaNYC 2030's elements reflect goals long espoused by the environmental justice movement – though they align equally well with the desire of the real estate and finance sectors for the infrastructure investments that will enable future decades of growth. And the plan's architects have so far resisted calls to integrate the creation of living-wage jobs, and aggressive preservation of affordable housing into the plan's framework and its 127 specific recommendations. This paper will examine progress New York City's environmental justice movement has made to date, including case examples from the South Bronx and Brooklyn, and the opportunities and challenges grassroots movements now encounter as the Bloomberg sustainability agenda unfolds. (Session 9)

27. Consuming the neighborhood: The Case of Commercial Drive, Vancouver, BC

Stephanie A. Campbell (Simon Fraser University, CANADA) [sac1@sfu.ca](mailto:sac1@sfu.ca)

Livability is a politically powerful concept that is increasingly invoked in contemporary urban planning. Inherently geographical, livability discourse is often deployed through the livable neighborhood. In this paper, I consider how livability discourse is mediated between the social and physical productive consumption of contemporary urban neighborhoods through one neighborhood in Vancouver, British Columbia. I draw on Lefebvre's notion of productive consumption and Bourdieu's concept of habitus to explore how neighborhoods are consumed and reproduced with respect to particular social classes conception of 'good' quality of life as well as the shaping of socio-spatial inequality in the (re)construction of livability discourse. (Session 23)

28. From Territorial Justice to the Just City: A Vision for Planning in Portugal

Ricardo Cardoso (University of Porto, PORTUGAL) [ricardoc@fe.up.pt](mailto:ricardoc@fe.up.pt)  
Isabel Breda-Vazquez (University of Porto, PORTUGAL) [ivazquez@fe.up.pt](mailto:ivazquez@fe.up.pt)

Urban planning in Portugal is informed by principles of territorial justice. Social justice is to be achieved by fair spatial distributions of urban functions. Contributing for the depoliticization of resource distributions, this undermines the prospect of the Just City. Pinpointing concepts of justice in the making of Porto's Municipal Director Plan (PDM), this paper aims at scrutinizing the most relevant limitations of its expected outcomes. At the same time, it seeks to contribute for an envisioning formulation of the Just City which transcends the notion of territorial justice and allows for *human flourishing* through a specification of *the right to the city*. (Session 2)

29. Northeast Brazil: Territory, Inclusion and Sustainability

Maria do Carmo Vieira (Federal University of Alagoas, BRAZIL) [carmov703@hotmail.com](mailto:carmov703@hotmail.com)

Social movements and organized sectors of Brazilian society have in recent years gone through processes of inclusion and improvement of rural and urban life quality. Gradual changes of government from social-democratic to the more recent “popular government of the workers party” have produced social assistance-giving policies, currently targeting endogenous and sustainable development. The experience of social management – “Commission for Territorial Actions” (CIAT) – aims for government-society participation through the implementation of public policies for the development of territory that contemplates social inclusion and sustainability. (Sessions 18 & 19)

### 30. Toward a New Urban Order: An Analysis of the Policy for Urban Sustainable Development in Mexico City

Mario M. Carrillo Huerta (Universidad de las Américas-Puebla and Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, MEXICO) [mmch@prodigy.net.mx](mailto:mmch@prodigy.net.mx)

The main objective of promoting sustainable development is to integrate social, environmental and economic goals in search of social equality, in the sense of equality of opportunities to access the benefits from development. This paper presents an analysis of different policies for sustainable development applied in Mexico City during the period 1995-2006. Based on an econometric model of instrumental variables, it analyzes to what degree different policies for regional urban development and territorial reorganization (with a focus on equality, sustainability and competitiveness) have impacted positively the well-being of the population of Mexico City. (Session 9)

### 31. Urban Tourism and Environment: a problematic link

Gilda Catalano (Università della Calabria, ITALY) [gilda.catalano@unical.it](mailto:gilda.catalano@unical.it)

Paper analyses theories and policies reflecting on difficulty to combine sustainability in cities, especially urban milieux involved in tourism industry. A first part of paper introduces how cities are competitive in international scenario and how urban tourism is a socio-economic effect of their performance. The second part describes European urban policies in reducing the tourism negative impact on their territories. The final part aims at reflecting on more convenient ways of political strategies and governance, oriented to loosen this problematic link. (Session 10)

### 32. Determinants of the Social Inequality in the Mexico City: An Analysis of the Period 1984 – 2006

José Arturo Cerón Vargas (Instituto Politécnico Nacional/Universidad Iberoamericana-Puebla, MEXICO)

[cersn\\_1@yahoo.com.mx](mailto:cersn_1@yahoo.com.mx)

Miguel Reyes Hernández (Universidad Iberoamericana-Puebla, MEXICO)

In this paper we analyzed the microeconomic factors that determined the level of inequality of the per cápita income between the households in the periods 1984-1994, 1994-2002, 1984-2000, and 2001-2006. Thus, we aim to test the hypothesis that the application of equality and sustainable policies along with a of more harmonious urban development policy results in a more adequate territorial reorganization, diminishing significantly the social and economic inequality in México City. Finally, it is analyzed how the social politics developed in México City, during the period 2000-2006, intensified actions to solve social inequality when solving dissatisfied needs of the population. (Session 5)

### 33. Micro citizenships after neoliberalism: Fractious forms of belonging in Buenos Aires

Ryan Centner (University of California Berkeley, USA) [rcentner@berkeley.edu](mailto:rcentner@berkeley.edu)

The notion of *microcitizenships*, defined as group-specific quasi-legal relationships with the local state that entail both recognition and service provision in order to grant exclusive but temporary rights to particularized legitimate uses of urban space, explains cross-class relations in "post-neoliberal" Buenos Aires. Microcitizenships capture the newly fractious, rather than merely fragmented, nature of social rights after the adoption of inclusive and nationalist recovery policies following neoliberal economic crisis in 2001-2002. Argentina has been an icon of both neoliberal

and post-neoliberal globalization, making its capital city ideal for the study of changing forms of belonging in the new political-economic context. In three central neighborhoods redeveloped in the neoliberal period (1989-2001), which became landmarks of fragmentation, I find they are now characterized by clashes among groups negotiating very different claims of legitimate presence in the same sites. I use ethnographic and interview evidence to outline three types of conflicting membership: *excessive*, *weekend*, and *transposable citizens*. All employ post-neoliberal idioms but invoke legitimizations specifically from disparate geographic scales to stake their claims. Thus, amid inclusive discourses, ironically there are microcitizenships that embody spatiotemporally circumscribed. (Session 22)

34.

35. Integrative Urban Regeneration Programs: Planning with and for Neighbourhood Populations?

Geneviève Cloutier (INRS – UCS, CANADA) [genevieve.cloutier@inrs.ucs.ca](mailto:genevieve.cloutier@inrs.ucs.ca)

Integrative approaches are increasingly used by local governments to elaborate regeneration plans for old industrial neighbourhoods. Considered more legitimate and sustainable than previous renewal programs, these approaches are based on the active participation of different community stakeholders and work on diverse urban issues (education, public health, environment, etc.). For whom and how is the regeneration of the neighbourhood defined? What is the envisioned role of local actors? Drawing on a comparison of experiences in North America (in particular Montréal) and Europe, this presentation will attempt to answer such questions by examining the goals and processes of these integrative planning programs. (Session 8)

36. Metropolitanization and Reform of Metropolitan Institutions: the Space of Politics

Jean-Pierre Collin (INRS-UCS, Montréal, CANADA) [jean-pierre.collin@ucs.inrs.ca](mailto:jean-pierre.collin@ucs.inrs.ca)  
Mélanie Robertson (INRS-UCS, Montréal, CANADA) [melanie.robertson@ucs.inrs.ca](mailto:melanie.robertson@ucs.inrs.ca)

To what extent is metropolitanization, via governance, the strategies it generates and the projects that result, contributing to a reorganization of the hierarchy of spatial discontinuities and leading to reterritorialization of politics or changes in political scales? Examining experiences spanning four continents, by looking at institutional arrangements as well as public policies from a geopolitical point of view, we argue that if metropolises prove to be a key political actor in the coming years, they face complex problems—both internal and external—which are a sign not only of their own transformations, but also of the changes in political structures. (Session 16)

37. The Impact of Digital Cartography and GIS on Urban Studies

Priscilla Connolly (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Azcapotzalco, MEXICO) [pconnolly@prodigy.net.mx](mailto:pconnolly@prodigy.net.mx)

The audiovisual revolution together with the emergence of digital cartography and geographic information systems inevitably affect both the subject matter and methodology of urban studies. Human geography, which shares much of the same methodology, has tended to reject or ignore GIS. How, then, has urban studies responded to such fundamental changes in the way spatial relations are perceived, represented and analysed? How has GIS affected the use of related methodologies? What next? This paper addresses these questions by looking at recent articles published in the International Journal of Urban and Regional Research, with comparisons to Latin American literature. (Session 29)

38. Citizens' Mobilization about Urban Planning Conflicts in Catalonia: the Legacy of Neighbours' Movement as Stimulation of a New Social Movement Defending the Territory

Helena CRUZ-GALLACH (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, SPAIN) [Helena.Cruz@uab.cat](mailto:Helena.Cruz@uab.cat)

In Catalonia, during last years, the drawing up and execution of some master plans have developed situations of conflict between the public administration and the citizens. The proliferation of these conflicts, related with the use and the management of the territory, and the spreading through the whole Catalan territory of many different

associations, citizens' committees and other kind of mobilizations has entailed the sensation that social unrest among the agents acting on the territory is increasing. However, in Catalonia exists a long claiming tradition that started in Barcelona and in other medium Catalan cities during sixties and seventies when neighbours associations were constituted. At that time, neighbours associations monopolized the vindications regarding the lack of services and housing and the deficiency of public urban spaces. Moreover, they acted as opposition against important speculating operations and reported on the passiveness of the institutions. Analysing the more recent conflicts we can highlight a progressive phenomena of networking among the opposition groups and also a thematic opening that origins new forms of collective action. The research shows that we are in front of a new form of collective action that means we can talk about an incipient movement defending the territory in Catalonia. The aim of this paper is to study how the legacy of the neighbours' movement has influenced on the formation of the new Catalan social movement defending the territory. (Session 20)

#### 39. New Perspectives of Methods and Theories to Debate Racism in Brazil: Liberdade (Quarter of Majority Afro-Descents in Salvador, Brazil)

Henrique Cunha Jr. (Universidade Federal do Ceará, BRAZIL) [hcunhajr@uol.com.br](mailto:hcunhajr@uol.com.br)  
Maria Estela Rocha Ramos (Universidade Federal da Bahia, BRAZIL)

Brazil possesses the biggest population of African descent in the Americas. It was the first country to adopt slave production with forced African immigrants and the last one to conclude the process of the abolition of the slavery. Work in Brazil, while a colony and during the Empire, was almost exclusively done by Africans and Afro-descendants in the situation of enslaved or manumitted or freed slave laborers. The social data of Afro-descendent populations in the period after-abolition of the slavery (1888-2000) indicate consistent poverty and little social mobility. Currently, the population of Afro-descent is 45% of the total population of Brazil and constitutes more than 70% of the poor population with serious social risks. Although empirical data indicate the existence of systems of social restrictions for Afro-descendants, the nature and form of manifestation of this system provoke theoretical controversy. Comparisons in the literature of Brazilian racism to North American racism, often result in the perception of the inexistence of racism or the existence of a "cordial racism" in Brazil. However, the current national debate on quotas for blacks in universities demonstrates a shocking degree the opposition to this practice, restoring the debate on the nature of racism in Brazil and Afro-descent. Rethinking the definition of racism with an approach of the perception of urban space, this article considers present conceptual innovations. It seeks to give to visibility to the presence of Afro-descent in the urban environment as a form to rethink social history and statistical data. It deals with a new conceptual approach and the exploration of new empirical data using urban space as a basis. Previous approaches to this topic were related to social representations of biological race and skin color, while leaving out the value of the history of the population, the construction of urban spaces, and learned social relations. The relation between culture, urban space and public politics can explain to a great degree the political and social-economic situation of the majority of the self-declared population as black and medium brown in governmental statistics. We present the concepts of Afro-descent and territories of majority Afro-descent applied to the neighborhood of Liberdade, in the city of Salvador, Bahia. This neighborhood is known as a black quarter distinguished by its strong black culture. Given the nature of our research findings, we deduce that the central problem of Brazilian ethnic relations is explained by institutionalized actions by the government and that they produce the persistence of poverty in the population of Afro-descent in Brazil. Our argument is that of the politics of urban space explain much of the economic situation of Afro-descendants and allows a new understanding of Brazilian racism. The methodology of this study uses memory and neighborhood history and seeks to specifically characterize poor neighborhoods or slums. The preliminary conclusions allow us to expand discussions about the relation of culture to socio-economic situation as determinants of social disqualification and poverty. This study introduces a new approach to the discussion of racism and the public politics. It also permits the visualization of racism to the Brazilian, not as an individual approach, but as a collective approach based in the politics and social perceptions of urban territory. (Session 28)

#### 40. Urban Network in the Amazon: A Differentiated Methodological Perspective

José Aldemir de Oliveira, Tatiana Schor, and Danielle Pereira da Costa (Federal University of the Amazon, BRAZIL) [jaldemir@ufam.edu.br](mailto:jaldemir@ufam.edu.br), [tschor@ufam.edu.br](mailto:tschor@ufam.edu.br), [danielle.geografia@gmail.com](mailto:danielle.geografia@gmail.com)

Approximately 70% of the population in the Amazon lives in cities. In the Amazon State these cities are separated

by vast forest areas and connected mainly by boat. The data available does not capture the complexity of these forest-riverine cities, so: How can this different and complex urban system be studied? How can the urban network be understood? In order to answer these questions a set of institutional arrangements were chosen and field research was done in the cities along the rivers Solimões and Amazon. The paper to be presented will describe the methodology chosen and the results achieved. (Session 29)

#### 41. Beyond the Egalitarian City

Candice Dias (University of Groningen, THE NETHERLANDS) [c.dias@rug.nl](mailto:c.dias@rug.nl)  
Justin Beaumont (University of Groningen, THE NETHERLANDS) [j.r.beaumont@rug.nl](mailto:j.r.beaumont@rug.nl)

What are the contemporary politics of social justice in Dutch cities? Although some commentators have suggested “diversity” as an essential element of a just and egalitarian city (e.g. Fainstein 1996, 2001), we argue that more recent political developments at urban and national levels suggest it is a value outside Dutch conceptions of justice. The well-known Dutch “tolerance” which has stood in for “diversity” has begun to fray at its edges, and ordinary Dutch citizens increasingly view immigration, particularly from non-white, non-Christian countries, with suspicion. Such a climate permits the retraction of state assistance for immigrants and helps to uphold antagonistic and populist attitudes that tend to vilify immigrants as second-class citizens. Where then do immigrants turn, when the existing state is unresponsive to their everyday needs? In Rotterdam, some Christian church-derived organisations have sought to establish meeting and referral points to help immigrants navigate basic state structures, and understand Dutch social mores. The workers and volunteers are inspired by Christian values of justice, and view their role as filling in the gaps in justice that are created by a retracting or indifferent welfare system. While those within the organisations tie their individual contributions and commitment to religious motivation, they also suggest that the elements of their work in which they mediate between immigrants and state institutional structures are axes of injustice. We argue that that longstanding neo-Calvinist debates on “sphere sovereignty” (Kuypers, Dooyeweerd & Vollenhoven) and “(de-) pillarization” (Lijphart) are important for explaining politics of justice in The Netherlands, while our empirical findings suggest that the very need for organizational mediation indicates growing injustice in the Dutch cities. (Session 2)

#### 42. Judging the Convergent “Suburban” Residential Life of the Middle Majority in Western Europe and the U.S

Norman Fainstein (Connecticut College, USA) [nfain@conncoll.edu](mailto:nfain@conncoll.edu)

There is a trend toward the dominance of the owner-occupied, single-family, free-standing house in a decentralized, auto-dependent metropolitan landscape. Various models attempt to explain this convergence. While I summarize the evidence for “suburban” convergence and its explanations (with particular attention to Britain, France and the U.S.), my principal question is how to judge it. To this end, I elaborate a tri-part schema encompassing (1) Idealized Collective Memories, (2) Realized Universal Values, and (3) Perfected Processes. I argue that historical and comparative analyses in urban studies have the responsibility of making explicit their implicit political evaluations and of justifying them with some rigor. (Session 29)

#### 43. Megaprojects in New York, London, and Amsterdam

Susan S. Fainstein (Harvard University, USA) [sfainstein@aol.com](mailto:sfainstein@aol.com)

The new megaprojects differ from the old in their stated purposes and greater sensitivity to displacement. Recent projects largely avoid community disruption. Whereas the aim of the earlier projects was modernization of the physical city, the purpose of the new is stimulation of economic development and promotion of the city as a cultural center. Provision of improved housing continues to be a goal, but the character of the desired structures has changed. Project outcomes, in terms of criteria of justice, vary. The paper lays out criteria by which to evaluate the projects in terms of both form and the distribution of benefits. The new megaprojects differ from the old in their stated purposes and greater sensitivity to directly causing displacement. My focus is on projects aiming at urban redevelopment in New York, London, and Amsterdam. In the earlier period dating from the end of World War II until the mid-1970s, highway construction and the elimination of blight caused redevelopment schemes to obliterate or divide neighborhoods. Recent projects largely avoid community disruption. Transport schemes generally are oriented toward provision of public transit. Regeneration efforts focus on disused factories, waterfronts, and brownfields.

Whereas the aim of the earlier set of projects was modernization of the physical city, the purpose of the new is stimulation of economic development and promotion of the city as a cultural center. Provision of improved housing continues to be a goal, but the character of the desired structures has changed. Project outcomes, in terms of criteria of justice, vary according to the political framework in which they are located, although gentrification is an issue in all three cities. In New York megaprojects are still sponsored by and benefit the growth machine; in London they originate with the government and incorporate commitments to working-class housing, Labour's concerns; in Amsterdam they reflect stronger redistributive goals than in the other two cities. The paper lays out criteria by which to evaluate the projects in terms of both form and the distribution of benefits. (Session 13)

#### 44. Challenging the Rules: The Merrimack Valley Project and the Construction of Public Space

Allen N. Fairfax (Merrimack College, USA) [fairfax@merrimack.edu](mailto:fairfax@merrimack.edu)

The Merrimack Valley Project (MVP) is a regional organization of congregations and other community groups that formed in 1989 to address issues of common concern across a multi-city industrial district along the Merrimack River in northeastern Massachusetts. Based on a broader case study of the MVP, this paper (1) briefly reviews the successes and limits of

the Project in regard to institutionalizing a participatory presence in the local/regional polity of its region; and (2) presents a conceptual framework for understanding what it means to transform "less-than-participatory" political issue spaces in a local/regional polity into "public" political spaces. (Sessions 18 & 19)

#### 45. Communities in vigil: Organising for the Sans Papiers in Paris - Strangers into Citizens

Jill Fenton (Queen Mary University of London, UK) [j.fenton@qmul.ac.uk](mailto:j.fenton@qmul.ac.uk)

In cities in the UK the idea of *Strangers into Citizens*, with reference to the rights of asylum seekers, has evolved over a relatively short period of time, while in Paris campaigning for the citizenship rights of its *sans papiers* has engaged social movements since the Spring of 1996 when 300 *sans papiers* occupied churches, a gymnasium and theatre as protest against government that had gone back on its undertaking to regularise their position. Today, community initiatives in Paris protect and support the children of *sans papiers* who, through the draconian directives of the recently elected President Sarkozy, are sought out from their schools by police tactics and are threatened with expulsion from France. This paper emerges from an interview with a member of *Indymedia Paris Île-de-France* who reports on how local urban social movements are motivated by the mobilization of social movements elsewhere that contribute to an increasingly global solidarity towards the *stranger's* right to become a *citizen*. Critical to thinking about this wider scale social movement are the contributions of geographers and sociologists who discuss the notion of the *right to the city* as inherently enmeshed with issues of visibility and invisibility, while connected with relations of power. (Session 20)

#### 46. Spatial Segregation and its Effect on the Journey to Work Travel Time in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico

César M. Fuentes (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, MEXICO) [cfuentes@colef.mx](mailto:cfuentes@colef.mx)

The objective of this essay is to address the extent to which the land use (job housing balance, population density, land value), socioeconomic characteristics (percentage of low income households and high income households) and housing tenure (percentage of owner-occupied housing and percentage of renter-occupied housing) explains intra urban differences of the commuting time in automobile and public transport in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico. Since the 1970s decade the city inaugurated a pattern of urban sprawl that combined with land market distortions have produce spatial segregation. The effect of this pattern is that low income residents have a longer commute time on the journey to work by public transit. The primary source of data is the Origin-Destination Survey (IMIP) 1997, Housing and Population Census (INEGI), 2000 and Economic Census (INEGI), 1999 all of them at census tract level. Four models were estimated using the ordinary least squares (OLS) statistical method. The findings showed that job housing balance, land value, percentage of renter-occupied housing are statistically significant to explain lower commute time using public transport. In contrast, the variable population density and percentage of owner-occupied housing are statistically significant to explain higher commute time using public transport. The percentage of low income households is statistically significant to explain higher commute time using auto. (Session 6)

#### 47. Mega Projects in Egypt, What can Sustainability Add?

Rania Abdel Galil (Sheffield University, UK) [r.galil@shef.ac.uk](mailto:r.galil@shef.ac.uk)

Rapid urbanization has had a detrimental effect on existing structures, both urban and rural in the Nile Valley of Egypt. Coupled with significant rise in population, urbanization has resulted in the congestion and overcrowding of cities and loss of rich cultivating land. Mega projects on desert reclaimed land have been popularised as a means to absorb the increasing overpopulation, alleviate demographic intensity as well as creating new arteries for development. However, the challenges of creating new urban centres in the desert are by no means trivial, not just economically as accounted for, but socially and environmentally. This paper evaluates such mega projects according to both the sustainability and human needs paradigms and uses a case study to exemplify the impacts. (Session 13)

#### 48. Urban Violence: Lessons from the Intifada and the French Banlieues

Noemi Gal-Or (Kwantlen University College, CANADA) [noemi.gal-or@kwantlen.ca](mailto:noemi.gal-or@kwantlen.ca) and Bernhard Kitous (University of Rennes and CNRS, FRANCE) [Kitousber@aol.com](mailto:Kitousber@aol.com)

The proposed paper represents a comparative pilot project designed to understand a specific type of urban violence in two capital cities: The Intifada as carried out in East Jerusalem (annexed to West Jerusalem by Israeli law) and the riots in the Parisian banlieues. The paper will address the following issues: (a) Definition of urban violence based on the statistical classification of the French government; (b) a comparison of the symbolic and socio-political aspects of the urban violence in Jerusalem and Paris and the violent methods used; (c) the economic dimension of urban violence - the costs and consequences (economic, social, and political) to divided communities in the urban milieu. (Session 17)

#### 49. Social Citizenship and Unemployment: Policies and Social Justice in the Urban Europe: The Case of Spanish and Italian Youth

Marisol Garcia (University of Barcelona, SPAIN) [Marisol.Garcia@ub.es](mailto:Marisol.Garcia@ub.es)

In the countries of the European Union we see persistently high levels of unemployment, caused by external and internal dynamics. This poses a challenge to social citizenship in their societies as it has evolved during the post-war period. The many debates among academics and the policy community on the "European Social Model" and the prominence of the concept of "social inclusion" indicate a generalised perception of increasing inequality between those who are included mainly in the economic sphere. The perception of social inequality necessarily involves some notion of social justice; however, sociologists have seldom discussed conceptions of social justice (Therborn 2002). The paper explores how implicit notions of social justice emerge in the context of the policy discussions, and of the design and implementation of measures to address unemployment of young citizens in Spain and in Italy, where the character and the context of these policies have changed. The hypothesis presented is that the emerging implicit definitions of social justice and solidarity cannot be separated from the current practices of labour market participation, of the restructuring of the previous redistributive policies and of the new type of governance applied to employment policies. As we will see labour market participation offers a fragmentary picture of options and rights associated with those options affecting the redistribution of resources whereas the new type of urban governance tends to diffuse workers organised interests in favour of partnership with new actors. (Sessions 18 & 19)

#### 50. Second Generation Argentinean Migrants in Catalonia: Ethnic Mobility and Ethnic Mobilization

Luis Garzón (Universitat Rovira i Virgili-Tarragona, SPAIN) [luis.garzon@urv.cat](mailto:luis.garzon@urv.cat)  
Amado Alarcón [amado.alarcon@urv.cat](mailto:amado.alarcon@urv.cat)

This communication shows some of the preliminary findings of an ongoing research project on second-generation migrants and social mobility in Catalonia. Drawing on in-depth biographical interviews with immigrants from Argentina that came to Spain in the 70's and 80's and their children that have grown up in the host country, our research purports to show the degree of integration of these immigrants and their descendants in the Spanish labor

market. Our research also intends to analyze the role played by language in the integration of these groups. (Session 24)

#### 51. Contributions and Contrasts in the Cooperative Experience in Falcon, Venezuela

Kellie Germond (INFALCOSTA, CIEZA and CEDUCO, VENEZUELA) [kgvenezuela@gmail.com](mailto:kgvenezuela@gmail.com)

Article 308 of Venezuela's Bolivarian Constitution protects and promotes Cooperatives for work, savings, and consumption, to meet social needs. The question remains whether Cooperatives are empowering citizens, correcting inequities, and solidifying sustainable development. Current statistics identify over 150,000 cooperatives nationwide. In Falcon (NW), the range of cooperatives created to provide services and goods varies as its ecosystems vary from desert-like coastal, tropical, and "colder" mountainous areas. "Contributions and Contrasts in the Cooperative Experience in Falcon, Venezuela" presents audiovisuals and analyses official data, to give visibility and voice to the cooperative movement in Venezuela and examine whether these models for working together through collective ownership are inclusionary processes that are achieving social justice and sustainability. (Sessions 18 & 19)

#### 52. Amsterdam the Ideal City: Planning and Policy

John Gilderbloom, Matt Hanka and Carrie Beth Lasley (University of Louisville, USA) [jgilde02@sprynet.com](mailto:jgilde02@sprynet.com), [mhanka@yahoo.com](mailto:mhanka@yahoo.com), [carriebfl@hotmail.com](mailto:carriebfl@hotmail.com)

Progressives have called Amsterdam an ideal city when measured by the standard of social justice. Amsterdam has what many call a radical, progressive, unique and for some a sinful approach to housing, drug laws, transportation, prostitution, crime, brown fields, and urban design. Amsterdam has turned our American urban policy and planning programs upside down and found innovative ways to solve social problems. Indeed, Amsterdam is a laboratory of innovation that provides a national model for the rest of the world. It's a place where we can honor their successes and learn from their errors in urban policy and planning. This paper will examine social justice from the perspective of what Gilderbloom calls the "invisible class." We will do a comparative study and ask how the people of Amsterdam have a longer life span, less health problems, greater happiness, significantly less violent crime, homelessness and hard drug addiction. We ground our framework in the work Durkheim's comparative study of suicide to come up with our results. We find that the policies and planning practices of Amsterdam have a lot to do with the enhanced life chances of the Dutch. (Session 2)

#### 53. The Sociology of Intercity Home Differentials

John Gilderbloom (University of Louisville), Lin Ye (Roosevelt University, USA), Kareem Usher (University of Louisville, USA), and Matt Hank (University of Louisville, USA) [gilde02@sprynet.com](mailto:gilde02@sprynet.com), [ylljc@hotmail.com](mailto:ylljc@hotmail.com), [kareem.usher@louisville.edu](mailto:kareem.usher@louisville.edu), [mhanka@yahoo.com](mailto:mhanka@yahoo.com)

In this study we show how traditional supply and demand theory is unable to explain differentials in rent in a satisfactory manner. In fact, supply variables have either no impact or impact rents in the opposite direction predicted by economists. The amount of explained variance is rather low. In this study we show how a "sociology of rent" can account for rent differences by examining the following factors: percentage of gays in a city, anti-war activity in the 1960's, homeownership costs, historic preservation, and concentration of ownership of rentals. Our estimates of rent differences using sociological variables show that about 90% of the variance is accounted for. Our examination of 1990 and 2000 data with new variables added improves upon the model made in the book "Rethinking Rental Housing" of 1970 and 1980 data. We argue that rent is a social process mixed in with economic forces that are misunderstood by traditional supply and demand theorists. (Session 30)

#### 54. Ultra-Orthodox Women in a Public Space: The "Religious" Beach of Tel-Aviv

Yona Ginsberg (Bar-Ilan University, ISRAEL) [ginsby@mail.biu.ac.il](mailto:ginsby@mail.biu.ac.il)

This is a "gated beach" surrounded by walls, and rubber curtains block its entrance, and is patronized mainly by religious people. Contrary to other public beaches it is regulated according to gender: three days a week it is open only to women, and the other three are for men. The study is based on participant observation of women accompanied by their children, girls of all ages and young boys. Most women come on public transportation from a nearby town. These women arrive in long dark dresses, and on the beach change to long cotton robes and cover their heads. Only little girls wear bathing suits. Most bathers do not swim and concentrate close to the shore. Although an

open space, this beach looks very crowded. (session 23)

#### 55. Historic Center Regeneration: Social Exclusion and Consciences

Guadalupe Margarita González Hernández (University Autonomous of Zacatecas, Mexico) [gmgonzh@uaz.edu.mx](mailto:gmgonzh@uaz.edu.mx)

Zacatecas's historic center is an ideal place to tourists and high consumers because of the colonial structure advantages. Due to his Cultural Patrimony title has been necessary to implant a political regeneration. In the past remains the idea «place where converge the class struggle». Today, Zacatecas live two process (suburbanization and conurbation) provoke an unequal spatial in the income caused by the increase in displacement costs. Historic center is a public space with private use, therefore, is an exclusion social space. (Session 10)

#### 56. Religion, Ethnic Reconstruction and Poverty Merge amongst Colombian Venezuelans in Caracas: The Case of the Little Candles Virgin Celebration

Enrique Alí González Ordosgoitti (Universidad Central de Venezuela, VENEZUELA) [enagor@cantv.net](mailto:enagor@cantv.net) y [enagor@gmail.com](mailto:enagor@gmail.com) ).

Societies' ethnic dimension is so far one of the most important issues in world social agenda. Inadequately overlapped with migration subjects, ethnicity maintains its own specificity, even in meager social conditions. Endeavoring the reconstruction of ethnic roots and upholding its vitality, occur during religious celebrations; such is the case for Colombian Venezuelan neighborhoods, also known as bi-national, bicultural communities, located in Caracas squatter settlements, whose Mary Immaculate festivity – The Little Candles Virgin, so called because streets and doorsteps are lighted with small candles all over the community- is a main occasion to reconstruct ethnic identity, reevaluate their Catholic inheritance and reassess their particular place in Caracas' ethnic landscape, amidst scanty social and economic conditions that far from hindering this commemoration, turn out to be a resource to deal with poverty. (Session 24)

#### 57. Global Governance and the UNDP! s Capacity 2015 Initiative

Heather Graydon (University of Windsor, CANADA) [graydo2@uwindsor.ca](mailto:graydo2@uwindsor.ca)

This paper examines how the United Nations Development Programmes Capacity 2015 platform contributes to global governance. This initiative for capacity development implements specific discourses of community through the imaginaries, roles, responsibilities and micro-macro connections it produces. Networks and partnerships between communities, countries and international bodies are the bases of Capacity 2015s developmental strategies. While intended to alleviate poverty, Capacity 2015 utilizes primarily market-oriented approaches compatible with neo-liberalism, thereby neglecting overarching relationships that create poverty and social hierarchies. The present discourse analysis examines the inherent contradictions and tensions between the platforms aims and practices. (Session 4)

#### 58. The Effects of Amenity Migration on the Resort Municipality of Whistler and its Surrounding Environs

Stuart Gripton (The City of Calgary, CANADA) [Stuart.Gripton@calgary.ca](mailto:Stuart.Gripton@calgary.ca)

This paper examines the effects of amenity migration and residential tourism development with a focus on planning strategies through a case study of the Resort Municipality of Whistler, BC and environs. The study conducted in 2005/6 involved interviews with sixteen stakeholders including: local politicians, developers, planners, academic experts and First Nations. Interviewees revealed varying degrees of familiarity with the concept of amenity migration and considerable knowledge of the economic, social and environmental consequences associated with this phenomenon. Although noteworthy planning measures in the region have been adopted, none directly incorporate the concept of amenity migration. Despite winning numerous “livability” awards, Whistler continues to struggle with issues of affordable housing, “dark” neighbourhoods, retention of a labour force and environmental degradation associated with growth. The 2010 Winter Olympics may further challenge the viability of a “resort community.”

Can planners respond equitably and effectively to the politicians, developers, and citizens of Whistler and environs? (Session 10)

59. Tracing Venezuelan Poverty along the Twentieth Century, a Matter of Family Histories across the Country

Carmen Dyna Guitián (Universidad Central de Venezuela, VENEZUELA) [dynagp@cantv.net](mailto:dynagp@cantv.net) [dynagp@gmail.com](mailto:dynagp@gmail.com)

Based on a doctoral dissertation research, this paper approaches poverty from the standpoint of the squatter settlement inhabitant. It is family history that tells us how the aim to overcome poverty becomes a strategy for the family project; what resources are used and what limitations faced. Using the biographical method applied to 13 families along the country, we managed to assemble 39 life histories, three in each of the family, corresponding to grandparent, parent and grand kin generations, in different types of cities, from a big city like Caracas to a small Colombian border city like Ureña. From there, a characterization and classification of squatter settlement family allows to portray strategies, resources and limitations to overcome poverty. Along the analysis, socio structural conditions were considered in order to determine its role in hindering or propping up possibilities to surmount poverty. (Session 3)

60. In the Shadows of the Mission: Education Policy, Urban Space, and the 'Colonial Present' in Sydney

Kalervo Gulson (University of British Columbia, CANADA)

Robert Parkes (Charles Sturt University, AUSTRALIA)

This paper is concerned with enduring histories and micro-geographies of the (post)colonial Australian nation, played out through contemporary connections between Aboriginality, inner Sydney and educational policy change. This paper traces the 'racialisation' of space and place in the Sydney inner city suburb of Redfern, including the Aboriginal-'owned' residential area commonly known as the Block; it then outlines aspects of an educational policy change in inner Sydney, specifically the relationship of policy proposals to the positioning of Aboriginal people; and, last, focuses on connecting the notions of Aboriginality and space to educational policy change through Derek Gregory's (2004) idea of the 'colonial present'. It explores how the idea of the 'colonial present' as 'performance of space' (Gregory, 2004, p.19, original emphasis) might help to understand the 'racialisation' of the inner city and education policy discourses. It concludes that the 'colonial present' is a way of understanding how the 'racialisation' of the inner city and education policy discourses can, on the one hand, 'reaffirm' deficit views of Aboriginal people as irredeemably 'Other' and as 'failure', yet, on the other hand, can however precariously mobilise undo colonial enclosures. (Session 1)

61. The Just City for Who?: Active Citizenship for Lone Mothers in Extreme Poverty

Penny Gurstein (University of British Columbia, CANADA) [gurstein@interchange.ubc.ca](mailto:gurstein@interchange.ubc.ca)

Silvia Vilches (University of British Columbia, CANADA) [svilches@shaw.ca](mailto:svilches@shaw.ca)

In this paper we argue that the Just City is one that enables active citizenship, if active citizenship is defined as the potential to make choices, to participate (or not), and to enjoy communal existence. Growing inequities in resource distribution deplete the personal networks of the most vulnerable in society creating a dilemma in balancing choice and need. Using qualitative data from a longitudinal study of lone mothers in extreme poverty we illustrate how impediments in macro-processes within cities (i.e., delivery of affordable housing, food security, child care, transportation) have dire consequences for the micro-processes of these women's lives (i.e., impact on health, economic security, social mobility). Focusing on citizenship as a set of constrained choices challenges the policies and practices of community planning to consider how the scope of citizenship can be expanded by shaping key urban opportunities. Grounding the vision of a Just City in the potential for personal agency suggests that planners have a key role in shaping citizenship for the most marginalized and oppressed through a combination of providing supports and enabling opportunities in the urban environment. Our research demonstrates that this may also play a critical role in shaping the future of tomorrow's citizenry, by supporting parents to nurture children. (Session 2)

62. Quick Fix: Harm Reduction, Neo-Liberalism, and the Politics of Cultural Change in Vancouver, B.C.

Rachel Gurstein (University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada) [rachelg@resist.ca](mailto:rachelg@resist.ca)

The adoption of harm reduction policies such as Supervised Injection Facilities (SIF) to mitigate the effects of drug related harm on the user and society has coincided with the ascendancy of the neo-liberal trends of decreasing the responsibilities of the welfare state, and embedding practices of governance within newly enfranchised 'communities'. While some authors have argued that the opening of North America's first SIF in Vancouver's inner city marks a significant change in the addiction habitus, this paper, which draws its analysis from academic and public press writing on SIFs, argues that harm reduction, as it has been institutionalized, has only been accepted by Vancouver's traditionally conservative electorate because it does not fundamentally contradict the more significant process of cultural change occurring in many advanced capitalist societies. (Session 28)

63. The European Cities: A New Geography of 'Neo-Liberal Spaces' or 'Competitive-Solidarity Places'? The Experiences of Barcelona and Lyon

Fabrizio Guzzo (University of Calabria, ITALY) [f.guzzo@unical.it](mailto:f.guzzo@unical.it)

The concept of "urban entrepreneurialism" is increasingly used in the academic literature to illustrate the emergence of new modes of socioeconomic regulation in cities, characterised by a gradual shift from welfare and redistributive policies towards more market-oriented and market-dependent policies. With respect to this shift in governance approach, numerous studies emphasise a growing contradiction between "urban entrepreneurialism" and social justice, showing the existence of a generalised tendency toward greater social and spatial inequality within contemporary cities even under conditions of sustained economic growth. According to this view, an inevitable trade-off between economic growth and social equity characterises urban development processes. By contrast, the hypothesis advanced in this article is that the search for greater city's competitiveness and social enhancement are not necessarily conflicting, mutually excluding, objectives. Local regulation mechanisms may contribute to achieve an adequate balance between the search for competitiveness and the creation of a just city. This hypothesis is tested through the examination of the main urban policies implemented in Barcelona and Lyon over the last decades. This paper concludes that cities are not inexorably placed on a unique neo-liberal development path. There are other options, various urban development trajectories which manage to reconcile, although with different equilibria, economic growth and social equity, competitiveness and solidarity. (Session 2)

64. Redlining Revisited: Subprime Mortgage Lending Patterns in Sacramento

Jesus Hernandez (University of California at Davis, USA) [jchernandez@ucdavis.edu](mailto:jchernandez@ucdavis.edu)

This paper, investigates the relationship between historical housing policies, contemporary mortgage lending patterns and urban spatial formation. More specifically, this paper describes the predatory nature of subprime mortgage lending and shows how such loans are concentrated in neighborhoods shaped by government sponsored discriminatory housing policies now populated with high ratios of minority residents. Using 2005 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data for the city of Sacramento, California I find that high rates of subprime loans are found in minority neighborhoods that were previously subjected to mortgage redlining while low rates of subprime usage are found in predominantly white neighborhoods previously protected by racially restrictive covenants. Results suggest that the geography of subprime mortgage activity reveals a racialized intergenerational quality to housing finance markets that maintains the divisive shaping of urban communities. (Session 30)

65. Social Inclusion through Participation: The Case of the Participatory Budgeting in São Paulo

Esther Hernández-Medina (Brown University, USA) [esther@brown.edu](mailto:esther@brown.edu)

The city of São Paulo, Brazil is one of the largest and more unequal urban centers around the world. A distinctive center-periphery pattern (Caldeira 2000) mirrors high levels of socio-economic inequality and political polarization complicating issues of urban governance even further. The paper analyzes the case of the "socially vulnerable segments", a mechanism created in response to these problems during the last two years of the Workers Party's administration of 2001-2004. Government officials created the "segments" as a "mechanism of social inclusion" (Sánchez 2004: 153) in the context of the Participatory Budgeting implemented in the city at the time. The "segments" included nine historically discriminated groups: Afro-Brazilians, senior citizens, children and adolescents, youth, the GLBT community, women, indigenous groups, the homeless and people with disabilities.

The paper addresses the origins and functioning of the “segments” as well as the lessons this methodology might offer for enhancing social inclusion in urban contexts.  
(Sessions 18 & 19)

#### 66. Rural-Urban Conflicts and Governance in Acapulco Gro. Mxico.

Federico Sandoval Hernandez (Guerrero University, Mexico) [fede98@excite.com](mailto:fede98@excite.com)

Firstly we will show the development of conflicts in the governance and their administration. Second we will show some of the rural and urban contemporary conflicts that exist in the guerrerense entity and the structural violence and cultural influence. Later we will talk about the region of Acapulco where there have been 17 cases and finally a series of reflections about these problems and the analytical perspective of the theory of government.

#### 67. Interventions in the Inner City and Contradictions of their Development: The Case of Buenos Aires City, Argentina

Hilda Herzer, Di Virgilio Mercedes, Rodríguez Carla (Universidad de Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA)  
[iigg@fsoc.mail.uba.ar](mailto:iigg@fsoc.mail.uba.ar)  
[centro@datamarkets.com.ar](mailto:centro@datamarkets.com.ar)

During the last years, a debate on the consequences of investment and renewal processes in metropolitan areas has unfolded. Some authors have approached these processes from the perspective globalization bears on the cities and conclude that the deepness of social exclusion processes tend to generate a dual society (Sassen, 1991). In effect, the tertiarization of the economy, the privatization of urban services, and the development of real state related to new forms of consumption and recreation have deeply transformed the economic, social and urban organization of metropolitan Buenos Aires since the 70' s. “After almost 20 years of deindustrialisation and decapitalisation (deterioration of urban services, and infrastructure, reduction of real state value) the grand urban interventions of the 90's integrated bits of the city to the globalized space and network society” (Keeling 1996). These interventions have in common the fact that they respond to a private logic, following a similar model, recycling spaces previously devoted to activities actually considered obsolete (Puerto Madero, El Abasto, and in the future Retiro, etc.). These interventions that requalify bits and pieces of the territory produce an increase of the existing contrasts between the degraded southern area and the north always more modern, more dense. During many years it was assumed that the role of the state, through its public policies, was to tend to forms of integration- what some authors have named “a great homogeneity within the heterogeneity” (Kessler, 1999). Is it possible that in the present context the tendency has dramatically changed and that private logic changes bits of the city without tending towards integration? Are we in the presence of a tendency towards more homogenization in economic and social terms in the urban territory? Or is it possible that in the same territory, groups socioeconomically differentiated are integrated? Or is it possible that displacement and exclusion tend to predominate? What do these policies have, or how they differ from the previous ones in relation to possible integration processes? Having in mind the development of these questions, our work analyzes data produced for our research project “Processes of change in the southern area of Buenos Aires city”. Within this framework we developed a survey to 500 head households' residents in the southern area neighbourhoods- 500 in Barracas and other 500 in La Boca. The survey analyzes the position of the households in the production examining the head household insertion in the work force, the position of the household relative to the habitat, perceptions on urban change and tourism, etc. Likewise different government levels interventions on the city's territory are depicted, trying to show the effects on the territory and recovering the inhabitants view. (Session 8)

#### 68. Meandering Beyond the Single Case in Urban Studies

K.C. Ho (National University of Singapore, SINGAPORE) [sochokc@nus.edu.sg](mailto:sochokc@nus.edu.sg)

As communities are sucked into globalization's embrace, sociologists who continue to take an active interest in understanding inner city neighbourhoods have good cause to go beyond single case studies. Forms of economic globalization may work on a similar logic but as Michael Peter Smith (2001) argues in his debate with Harvey, the key is in understanding agency at the ground, the nature of representative power and how the global and the local

come together in particular urban formations. Case studies (not to be confused with participant observation and ethnography, see Yin 1989: 23) of single sites have been valued for its ability to recover the complexities at the ground and in bringing these to bear in developing an understanding of the local impacts of globalization. But researchers who want to emulate the spirit of Smith's approach are in for a difficult time in selecting multiple sites when local realities are shaped by history and culture. How can we do creative urban fieldwork beyond a single case? In this paper, I want to revisit the long tradition in qualitative urban studies by discussing deductive logics in qualitative sampling. Specifically, using the examples of community and neighbourhood studies, I want to think through the relationship between the nature of explanation and how this is influenced by the unit of analysis, the levels of sampling, principle of selection, and order of selection. The starting point of this approach follows a remark made by Walton (1992: 121) that 'cases are "made" by invoking theories' and follows closely the method developed by Chabal and Daloz where the objective is to find a fit between a concept as it is developed in the literature and the unique local texture of the question being investigated (2006: 189). (Session 29)

#### 69. Learning Teaching in the Sustainability Classroom

Meg Holden, Duane Elverum, and John Robinson (Simon Fraser University, CANADA) [mholden@sfu.ca](mailto:mholden@sfu.ca)  
Susan Nesbit (University of British Columbia, CANADA) [nesbit@interchange.ubc.ca](mailto:nesbit@interchange.ubc.ca)  
Donald Yen (British Columbia Institute of Technology, CANADA)  
Janet More (University of British Columbia, CANADA)

This presentation analyzes the experience of a particular sustainability learning classroom model, examining the classroom composition, structure, positioning, and atmosphere components in an experimental course on the topic of sustainable buildings. The course, called *Angles on Green Building*, offered as the second in a suite by the Learning City sustainability in higher education collaborative, experimented with content, which concerned the emerging practice and policy of green building in Vancouver, and with form, exploring the most appropriate pedagogical methods for the advancement of sustainability learning and action. The course took as its practical focus the green building industry in Vancouver, Canada, with an initial case study of the new Centre for Interactive Research on Sustainability (CIRS), a green building and research facility planned for completion in 2009. This article uses evidence drawn from the instructors, students and visiting professionals in the course, together a diverse and interdisciplinary group from four different higher education institutions in Vancouver, British Columbia. Our findings contain lessons for the careful attention needed for instructors to design, run and implement courses in sustainability topics that enable students from widely different backgrounds and levels of self-directedness in their learning to engage and take responsibility for learning to act and work in favour of sustainability. (Session 32)

#### 70. Mexican Participation in the Construction of Urban Space in Boyle Heights, Los Angeles

MC Jorge Ibarra (University of Sinaloa, Mexico) [epifanioibarra@hotmail.com](mailto:epifanioibarra@hotmail.com)  
Blas Valenzuela (University of Sinaloa, Mexico)

This paper analyzes the participation of a Mexican community in the construction of urban spaces in the Los Angeles city. The urbanization has been strongly characterized by a white Anglo racism and leded whith a logic of capitalism accumulation. With globalization the city has became multicultural, fragmented and socially unequal. The Mexicans, the original settlers of this city, have been confronting an historic spatial displacement. In recent years appeared strong grassroots movements that affect the urban governance. Boyle Heighths, our study case, is a community located on the east side of Los Angeles, which is the outcome of this historic spatial marginalization where Mexicans had been treated like second class citizens. Notwithstanding, Boyle Heights is also involved in an environment of civic activism where the neighborhood struggles for fair and inclusive urban projects are forging a new kind of citizenship, critical citizens prosecuting strong urban democracy. (Sessions 18 & 19)

#### 71. The Emergence of Rapid Urbanization and Implications for Endemic Poverty in Lagos Metropolis

S. A. Igbatayo & S.O. Igbinedion (Igbinedion University, NIGERIA) [remisamuel2002@yahoo.com](mailto:remisamuel2002@yahoo.com)

Rapid urbanization has assumed a worrisome dimension in parts of the developing world, particularly in the past few decades. Lagos presents a case for an emergent urbanization, fuelled by demographic explosion and Nigeria's oil boom of the 1970s, which transformed the city's landscape. With a population estimated at over 12 million

people, Lagos metropolis has emerged as a mega-city. The city's size has grown dramatically since the 1960s, rising by 14 percent per annum in the 1970s, to become sub-Saharan Africa's largest city. The unrestrained influx of people into Lagos metropolis has undermined the development of the city, fuelling housing shortages. The development has also over stretched urban infrastructure, including transportation, potable water supply, electricity and communication networks, as well as solid waste disposal. Persistent economic downturn has further triggered impoverishment and unsustainable livelihoods in the metropolis, unleashing mass poverty and its attendant consequences. Therefore, this paper presents a policy framework aimed at reversing urban poverty trends in the Lagos metropolis through a poverty reduction strategy that is anchored on provision of social services, particular to impoverished sections of the city. (Session 4)

#### 72. Barriers to Participation in Environmental Governance in Low-income Neighborhoods: Contestation of Nimby in Nairobi

Christine Ikiara-Zamberia (University of Johannesburg, SOUTH AFRICA) [cikiaraz@yahoo.com](mailto:cikiaraz@yahoo.com)

While many cities in Africa are increasingly manifesting the NIMBY syndrome against the establishment of waste disposal facilities in their neighborhoods, some low-income neighborhoods are experiencing difficulty in finding consensus to oppose their location and to demand overall better waste management. In the Dandora neighborhood of Nairobi, Kenya, this reverse NIMBY syndrome is manifested in a split consensus regarding the closure of a mismanaged dumpsite, amid a crisis of waste collection and disposal. Based on a qualitative study of Dandora, this paper highlights some socio-economic and political dynamics that impede optimal participation in environmental governance in low-income neighborhoods. (Session 4)

#### 73. When the Center Swallows the Edge: New York's Contested Creative Field

Michael Indergaard (St. John's University, USA) [INDERGAM@stjohns.edu](mailto:INDERGAM@stjohns.edu)

The emergence of cultural spaces that combine culture production and consumption is bringing contradictory dramas to cities' explosions of creativity, real estate booms and neighborhood revitalization on the one hand and growing displacement and polarization on the other. This paper applies the concept of a "creative field" to the case of New York to explore how such cultural spaces are becoming arenas for the remaking of industry and place. It profiles the emergence of a corridor of technologically-savvy creative sectors and knowledge intensive industries between Midtown and Downtown. Neighborhoods in the corridor (Sotho, Greenwich Village, East Village, Sotho, Tribeca and Chelsea) are renown hotspots of upscale consumption, but also host some 700 advertising firms, 1,400 firms in applied design services (e.g., graphic design) and 600 computer service firms. Skyrocketing real estate prices are causing this ensemble to spill over into other boroughs (notably Brooklyn), which is setting off new rounds of gentrification. City Hall claims settlement of the margins by creativity will revitalize the economy and boost revenues. However, this paper provides evidence that the economic center (and its population and territories) continues to pull away from the less affluent. It also sketches the outline of new political debates concerning which firms and residents contribute to, benefit from and/or should have to access to, the city's "creative" economy. (Session 26)

#### 74. Neoliberal Urbanization and Community Social Movements: The Case Study of 'la Barceloneta', Barcelona, Spain

Matthew Jacobson (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, SPAIN) [Matthewja3@yahoo.com](mailto:Matthewja3@yahoo.com)

Urban grassroots social movements in Western Europe are working to find creative political strategies to challenge the dominant progression of neoliberal urbanization and create 'space' for alternative community based urban development. This is a study of one neighborhood's organizing efforts to stop the implementation of the city government's urban restructuring plan and present an alternative community generated plan. Our analysis focuses on the discursive and geographic urban strategies used by particular private/public agents to forward the commercialization of the neighborhood and the potentials exhibited by the formation of networks of resistance and alternative urban visions. (Session 20)

#### 75. Displacement Induced New Poverty: A Case of Corridor Project in the Holy City of Amritsar

Rajesh Kalia (Guru Nanak Dev University, INDIA) [rkalia69@gmail.com](mailto:rkalia69@gmail.com)

Projects, macro or micro, entailing displacement have come to be seen as landmarks of development in dominant global thinking order. Urban renewal projects increasingly led to forced evictions, which become crucial urban issues affecting the social fabric of the cities. The evictions not only perpetuate conditions creating homelessness and poverty but also set back the entire poverty reduction effort. This paper is based on the empirical study of project induced short distance and small scale displacement of few hundred families from the periphery of the Golden Temple – sanctum sanctorum of Sikhs –on account of state intervention in 1988 in the heydays of terrorism in Punjab. The eviction continues till date in the name of re-development of the area under corridor (Galiara) project. Paper examines the impact of the project on the living conditions of the displaced and also investigates cases of 'project induced new poverty'. Inadequacy of Government's Rehabilitation approach and identification of successful initiatives in post-displacement recovery is also the focus of examination and analysis of this paper. (Session 3)

#### 76. Frozen in Time and Space: Rethinking Urban Planning Approaches in Developing Countries: Focus on Kenya

Peter K. Kamau and Omura Kenjiro (University of Tsukuba, Japan) [kamaupk@hotmail.com](mailto:kamaupk@hotmail.com)

Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are currently experiencing rapid urbanization with estimates of between 7-10% per year. Traditionally this growth rates have been attributed to two basic factors; rural to urban migration and high natural growth rates. Urban authorities in LDCs are barely coping with the effects of the rapidly growing population especially in the provision of basic services and housing, leading to the development of slums and squatter settlements. Faced with the task of providing such basic services to a large and growing proportion of their residents (up to 60%), the authorities have literally turned the other way, leaving such areas to develop “organically”. The question then is, what needs to be done to reinvent the old urban planning approaches in a country like Kenya to meet these new realities. (Session 4)

#### 77. Governance and Citizen Participation in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area

Kanerva Kuokkanen (University of Helsinki, Finland) [kanerva.kuokkanen@helsinki.fi](mailto:kanerva.kuokkanen@helsinki.fi)

I discuss governance and citizen participation in the context of the Urban Programme for the Helsinki Metropolitan Area. Earlier research on the metropolitan governance of area has emphasized the robustness of “government”, the elitist nature of “governance”, the emphasis on competitiveness and the secondary role of democracy (Haila & Le Galès 2005). However, the Urban Programme includes projects like “Citizen Channel”, aimed to develop interaction between citizens and the administration. I analyse the relation between such top down participatory measures, effectiveness and democracy. (Sessions 18 & 19)

#### 78. Urban poverty and sustainability in a divided island of Cyprus

Hatice Kurtulus (Mugla University, TURKEY) [hkurtulus@mu.edu.tr](mailto:hkurtulus@mu.edu.tr)

Semra Purkis (Mugla University, TURKEY) [purkis@mu.edu.tr](mailto:purkis@mu.edu.tr)

Being divided into two states, Mediterranean island of Cyprus is considered as an unsolved international question for The United Nations and international community. The problem of division conceals all the other social aspects of Cyprus question.. Segregation occurred by Turkish military intervention in 1974 divided the island into two politically and physically different parts as Turkish (northern side) and Greek (southern side) Cypriot communities. This segregation has led to important crisis in almost all socially constructed urban scales. Population exchange between the Northern and Southern parts of the Island has deeply distorted the social and economic division of labour especially in the main cities. The need for social, political, economic and spatial restructuring from the both sides caused important population movements and Turkish part that exposed to important population losses started to receive immigrants from Turkey. Neighbourhoods left behind by Greek Cypriots closed to settlement for long periods and transformed into depressed areas, eventually became settlements for the poor migrants from Turkey. Emigrations from Turkey to the Northern Cyprus continues with changing nature for more than 30 years and they

form the poor neighbourhoods of the cities. Because of these neighbourhoods abandoned by Greek population, it is considered that they will change hands with the solution of the Cyprus question and there is a tendency of avoiding rehabilitation investments in these areas. These two reasons – being settlements for the poorest immigrants and avoidance of rehabilitation investments - create a big obstacle for the sustainable urbanisation in Northern Cyprus. In this paper, we would like to attempt to discuss some outcomes of undergoing extensive urban research in depressed areas of three major cities of Northern Cyprus from the framework of urban poverty, the condition of being an immigrant and urban sustainability.

We also hope to contribute to the solution of the problem by pointing out different aspects of the question. (Session 4)

#### 79. From the Residential Tourism to the Coastal Urbanization, New Dimensions of International Migration: The Case of Mugla – Turkey

Hatice Kurtulus (Mugla University, TURKEY [hkurtulus@mu.edu.tr](mailto:hkurtulus@mu.edu.tr), Semra Purkis (Mugla University, TURKEY) [purkis@mu.edu.tr](mailto:purkis@mu.edu.tr)  
& Asuman Turkun (Yildiz Technical University, TURKEY) [asuturkun@yahoo.com](mailto:asuturkun@yahoo.com)

Cheap holiday packages that are marketed since the 1980's in European countries, have offered sea, sand and sun (3S) to the middle classes. This new kind of tourism was considered as a new development dynamic besides industry by the countries on the Mediterranean shores and investments in tourism sector were supported without taking into account proper planning and sustainability. Small coastal settlements on the Turkish Aegean and Mediterranean Region rapidly transformed into scenes of construction sites and became big tourist settlements containing hostels, apartment hotels, pensions, budget hotels as well as luxury hotels from the 1980's up until the mid 1990's. What we may call as second stage of development has started from the mid 1990's and phenomena of second housing and residential tourism induced a transition from classical tourist settlements into a coastal urbanization. On the other hand residential tourism is increasingly taking the shape of permanent settlement and tourism cities on the Aegean and Mediterranean coasts of Turkey are becoming multicultural coastal settlements for the European low and lower-middle classes, whom exposed to loss of income and housing places due to application of neo-liberal policies in their countries. Classes mentioned above underwent job and income losses in the deindustrialized regions of Europe as a result of neo-liberal policies and as a result of gentrification processes in the inner cities. Our argument is that classes adversely affected by these processes exposed to displacement as well as income and job losses, started to migrate to the developing countries on the Mediterranean coast because of cheaper living conditions as a strategy of making living and keeping their living standards. In this paper we are going to discuss the outcomes of empirical research on European citizens reside on the coastal settlements of the city of Mugla, which has the longest coastal line in Turkey, by using qualitative method and by approaching from the perspectives of coastal planning, sustainability of coastal urbanization, multiculturalism, and new urban identities. (Session 10)

#### 80. Metropolitanisation Process, Socio-Economic Vulnerability and Road Accident Victims in Rio De Janeiro - Brazil

Leonardo Rodrigues Lagoeiro de Magalhães (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, BRAZIL) [leolagoeiro@bol.com.br](mailto:leolagoeiro@bol.com.br)  
Ricardo de Alcântara Menezes (Niteroi City Hall, Brazil) [rickjmenezes@uol.com.br](mailto:rickjmenezes@uol.com.br)

The spatial diffusion of the urbanization process of major metropolitan agglomerates in Latin America, in general, and specifically in Brazil, is marked by the polarization of economic activities and the population with the best socio-economic benchmarks in the metropolitan nucleus. The periphery, in turn, concentrate a larger number of houses of low-income population and a decreased job offer, which are reflected in the workers' large pendular displacements of the periphery-nucleus type. By performing a qualitative and quantitative analysis of these movements, this paper attempts to demonstrate, based on the study of Rio de Janeiro Greater Metropolitan Area, that there is a strong correlation between the metropolitan socio-spatial structure and the sustained high rates of traffic accidents mainly in populations dwelling in outer city areas. In this aspect, the paper intends to subsidize the development of more effective policies of reduction of such rates comprising a multi-disciplinary approach of the problematic at hand. (Session 12)

## 81. The New Megaproject

Ute Lehrer and Jennefer Laidley (York University, CANADA) [lehrer@yorku.ca](mailto:lehrer@yorku.ca)

Starting from an analysis that posits large-scale urban waterfront redevelopments as exemplary of a 'new megaproject' in a post-industrial, 'post-modern' context, this paper examines the promises made by proponents of these redevelopments, focusing particularly on the discourses which frame waterfront redevelopment as a "public good". Significant criticism was leveled against 'old megaprojects' for their inability (or unwillingness) to deliver on the modernist promise of urban equality. As such, adequate evaluation of the 'new megaproject' requires a comprehensive understanding of the promise that it holds in a significantly different economic and cultural context. (Session 13)

## 82. Segregation through Increasing Land Prices : The Case of Gated Communities in the City of Sao Carlos, SP, Bresil

Gisela Leonelli (Universidade Metodista de Piracicaba & Institut Polis, BRAZIL) [gileone@sc.usp.br](mailto:gileone@sc.usp.br)

Ce travail presente l'aspect de la segregation socio-territoriale generee par la valorisation du prix du sol urbain, qui a sont tours a ete engendre par l'etablissement des lotissements horizontales fermes au Bresil. En plus de la segregation espacial inicial promu par la construction des murs de ces lotissements ao moment de la constrution d'un lotissement ferme, ce travail exhibe que les terrains voisins passent par une valorization automatique et extrememnt eleve du prix du sol. Ce processus impossibilite que d'autres tipologies d'habitation soient etablis davantage et monopolise le marche de lotissement dans la ville. Comme exemple, cette article expose les etudes a propos des processus de valorization du prix du sol urbain pour l'etablissement de lotissements horizontales fermes a la ville de Sao Carlos, des 2000 jusqu'a 2007. (Session 6)

## 83. The Marketization of Fear in a Poor Neighborhood in Paris: Its Impacts on Collective Mobilization

Véronique Levan (University of Québec, CANADA) [veronique\\_levan@ucs.inrs.ca](mailto:veronique_levan@ucs.inrs.ca)

This article aims to explore how political construction of urban dangers by the so-called "security experts" in the public and the private realms, has led to the militarization of the social and physical spaces used by residents in a Parisian public housing project. In spite of rather conflicting rationalities concerning urban safety, which are put forward, on the one hand, by the police and private security firms, and on the other hand, by local residents, it is the vision of the "fortified city" that has prevailed in this urban regeneration programme. From a sociological perspective, I thus demonstrate that failure to take into account the plurality of safety concerns has seriously impeded civilian mobilization in the fight against crime. (Session 17)

## 84. Residential Mortgage Foreclosure, Neighborhood Income Restructuring, and Poverty Concentration in the Cleveland Metropolitan Area

Yanmei Li (Western Kentucky University, USA) [yanmei.li@wku.edu](mailto:yanmei.li@wku.edu)

With the continuing debate on factors contributing to rising foreclosure rates, this paper explores the complex issues of foreclosure from a different angle: how residential mortgage foreclosures relate to neighborhood income restructuring, and thus acerbate poverty concentration in certain neighborhoods. This study found that educational attainment, median household income and/or housing cost burdens in a neighborhood contribute to foreclosures. Reverse holds that foreclosures in a previous time period affect neighborhood educational attainment, female headship rates, and poverty rates in a subsequent decade. Foreclosures are also spatially "contagious". These relationships and findings could lead to increased involuntary income segregation or concentration of the low income population in neighborhoods with high foreclosures (and thus would weaken housing price appreciation and other market indicators). Combining with the geographic distributions of neighborhood indicators this paper will help policy makers target neighborhoods that need special attention in foreclosure intervention, thus helping to sustain homeownership in low-moderate income neighborhoods (Session 30).

## 85. Navigating Multiple Identities in Urban China: Women Peasant Workers in Production Chain Factories

Yibing Li, Lang Ma and Francine Jacobs (Tufts University, USA) [Yibing.Li@tufts.edu](mailto:Yibing.Li@tufts.edu)

Since the 1970s, the production-chain factories of multinationals have created a huge demand for a low-priced labor force in China. Such a demand draws millions of peasant workers to these factories that are usually located in coastal cities. However, these cities don't have adequate systems to accommodate these workers' needs. Little research is on these peasant workers' lives, and available research mainly focuses on the experiences of single workers. Since married women bear more family obligations and face more economic-social constraints than do their single counterparts, research must acknowledge married women and their resident families as well. It's essential to understand how these women navigate multiple identities-as mothers, wives, coworkers, and urban residents, and to understand how their backgrounds as poor peasants impact their capacity to adequately attend to the demands of urban living. Data are derived from semi-structured interviews conducted for an evaluation of a worker development program implemented in footwear factories in China. Applying a grounded theory approach, this study intends to develop a substantive theory that describes how these women navigate their roles, negotiate the contextual constraints facing them, and make use of available resources. The findings suggest concrete actions for the development of ready, open, and just cities. (Session 4)

86. New Industrial Spaces, New Inclusion/Exclusion Forms

Felipe Link L. (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, CHILE) [falink@uc.cl](mailto:falink@uc.cl)

This paper examines the effects of productive restructuring, changes in work organization, and the transformation of the labor market, in traditional working class areas and its inhabitants in the metropolitan area of Santiago of Chile. Specifically, the goal of the paper is to analyze the possible relationships between spatial fragmentation, -brought about by the transformations of the industrial sector-, and the possibilities for labor and spatial integration of poor residents. In addition, the paper attempts an analysis of the inequalities produced by the new possibilities of social integration through consumption of mass produced goods, mainly generated by massive indebtedness of the lower class population, aggravating its situation. (Session 8)

87. A discussion of the impact of a new urban planning tool on the (in)equalities and (in)justices of poor and rich housing areas in the Brazilian city of Maceilo, Alagoas

Regina Dulce Lins (Federal University of Alagoas, BRAZIL) [rdbl@fapeal.br](mailto:rdbl@fapeal.br)

A discussion of the impact of a new urban planning tool on the (in)equalities and (in)justices of poor and rich housing areas in the Brazilian city of Maceio Alagoas. The goal of attaining sustainable and more just cities through the use of participatory urban planning processes has been stimulated in Brazil by the approval of the Statute of the City. With respect to the provision of social housing the new tool of special usucapion rights for urban property recognises the rights of poor people to remain on the valuable land they already occupy, thereby avoiding evictions. In this paper we discuss the extent to which, in the case of Maceilo, Brazil, this practice has really been able to confront the conservative interests of real estate entrepreneurs and sub-national levels of government. (Session 7)

88. Environment and Justice in the Rebuilding of New Orleans

John R. Logan (Brown University, USA) [John\\_Logan@Brown.edu](mailto:John_Logan@Brown.edu)

In the wake of Hurricane Katrina, serious questions have been raised about the advisability of rebuilding in the low-lying sections of New Orleans. These questions involve the cost and impacts of flood protection measures, availability of insurance, elevation of buildings, and conversion of residential areas to open space. Other issues concern matters of social justice: whose neighborhoods will be rebuilt, what categories of people will be encouraged by public policy to return, how will affordable housing be made available and in what parts of the city, what public services will be reestablished and for whom? The purpose of this paper is to evaluate these questions in relation to one another, emphasizing that neither environmental sustainability nor social justice can be evaluated in isolation. (Session 2)

89. Poverty in Tijuana, Baja California (México), with the Measurement Integrated of the poverty, 2003

Dra. Olga A. Sierra López (Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, MEXICO) [olgasierra@uabc.mx](mailto:olgasierra@uabc.mx),

[osierra.cursos@gmail.com](mailto:osierra.cursos@gmail.com)

The paper presents results of measurement of Poverty in Tijuana, Baja California (Mexico) with data collected in 2003 and Population Census 2000. It reports de main socioeconomic characteristics of population and related with dynamic of economy and public policy in a northwest region of Mexican-US border. The economic growth and average income are greater than other cities in Mexico, buy the economy of Tijuana rest on highly dynamic industry assembly plants named *maquiladora industry*, commerce and service sectors. We shows the measurement of poverty with a combination of Line Poverty (LP) and Basic Satisfied Needs (BSN) methods reports more representative data about the poverty. (Session 3)

#### 90. Land Delivery Systems for Housing and Urban Segregation in Kampala

Shuaib Lwasa (International Potato Center-Urban Harvest, UGANDA) [s.lwasa@cgiar.org](mailto:s.lwasa@cgiar.org)

Land management is important in urban development due to its influences on the social, economic development and environmental management. Urban land delivery systems are defined by government and pursued through spatial development schemes. In practice landowners get it directly from public authorities while many from the informal sector creating two distinct but fusing land delivery systems that are contributing to segregation of social groups. The housing imprint in many cities is characteristic of social segregation and the predominance of informalized land delivery in Kampala has accentuated social polarization with poor neighborhoods spread in the city. This paper analyses the contribution of land markets to the social-spatial polarization. The paper argues that the land market in Kampala has `intensified` driven by informal mechanisms interfacing with formal land markets. This continuous interaction has subsequently led to marginalization of the poor leading to polarization of the urban poor (Session 6)

#### 91. Woman Workers' Lives in Production Chain Factories in China: Implications for Promoting Social and Economic Sustainability

Lang Ma, Yibing Li, and Francine Jacobs (Tufts University, USA) [Lang.Ma@tufts.edu](mailto:Lang.Ma@tufts.edu).

Millions of women work in the production chain factories in China and contribute to the booming Chinese economy. Most of these women come from impoverished rural inland provinces. Research on these women workers' lives can provide a unique angle for us to understand contemporary poverty in China in relation to justice and sustainability, and what can be done to improve it. This study derived data from the semi-structured interviews with 12 woman workers conducted in August 2005 for an evaluation of a worker development program implemented in a set of footwear factories in China. The purpose of this study was to describe the lives of these women and to demonstrate that they are active agents in shaping their own lives; and that factories can provide an "agency-augmenting" environment to promote the well-being of these women and their families. This, in turn, could help advance economic and social development at the same time. The research and practical implications of the study findings were discussed. (Session 2)

#### 92. Putting the 'Community' into the Community Planning Process

Ruth McAlister (Queen's University-Belfast, IRELAND) [r.mcalister@qub.ac.uk](mailto:r.mcalister@qub.ac.uk)

It will be a requirement in 2009 that Local Authorities in Northern Ireland must work in partnership with not only the deliverers of key public services such as health, education and planning but also with community representatives in order to improve citizen participation in urban governance. This process referred to as community planning faces many challenges not only due to the divided (sectarian) nature of Belfast City but also because similar failed participation exercises in the recent past has led to increased apathy amongst the community sector. This paper critically examines the key issues that the community planning process must address. (Sessions 18 & 19)

#### 93. Seattle's Central District, 1990 -- 2006: Racial Integration or Displacement?

Henry W. McGee, Jr (Seattle University, USA) [mcgee@seattleu.edu](mailto:mcgee@seattleu.edu)

This paper explores the continued process of displacement of African Americans from a community in which they were once captive, to their dispersal throughout the southeast sections of the City, the so-called Rainier Valley, and to the inner suburbs of Renton and Kent, once working and middle class communities in which African Americans could not safely walk after dark. The disruption, displacement and transformation of the Central Area and its African American residents is not unlike the story of many American cities. Traditionally the most marginalized of all of the nations marginalized, more and more African Americans are moving out of the urban cores, and into the inner suburbs. Harlem in New York City, Atlanta, Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and even southern cities such as Atlanta, to name but a few, have all seen once-shunned Negro areas become populated by the children of the white-flyers, who themselves crave the proximity, the convenience and the hipness of living close to downtowns where they work and play. Ironically, this process actually commenced around the time of the Civil Rights Movement, or as the Movement began to wound down, and has since become stable in the reality of 21<sup>st</sup> Century urban America. As for the Northwest, a recent news article reported that only Portland, Oregon, was whiter than Seattle, which it called the second whitest city in the United States. The article observed that an invasion of young, well-educated and mostly white newcomers is buying up and remaking Seattle's Central District . . . What had been the largest black-majority community in the Pacific Northwest has become majority white. However, unlike the cities in which African Americans are in significant numbers, Seattle and Washington State have, by any measure, relatively small minority populations. Nevertheless, Seattle presents gentrification and its issues in microcosmic dimension, in a city far less polarized racially than larger metropolitan areas east of the Mississippi river, or elsewhere in the United States. (Session 6)

#### 94. Evaluation and Certification as an Institutional Basis of Civic Mobilization: Urban Governance and Power Structure in Neo-liberal Tokyo

Takashi Machimura (Hitotsubashi University, JAPAN) [cs00035@srv.cc.hit-u.ac.jp](mailto:cs00035@srv.cc.hit-u.ac.jp)

Since the 1990s, Tokyo has experienced a neo-liberal reform under impacts of globalization and a recession of Japanese economy. One of its results is a selective retreat of the state sector and an expansion of quasi-public bodies, non-profit organizations, and private corporations, which are certificated as a "public" agent by the state. Does this mean a substantial change in the "developmental state" type of political regime, or its adjustment to a new urban setting? This paper investigates an institutional basis of power structure in Tokyo region, by considering how state sectors, both national and local, mobilize private corporations and civic organizations into a renewed regime. Based on survey data and case studies, I will analyze both structural and motivational effects of certification, evaluation, and inspection of those organizations by the state. (Session 16)

#### 95. "The High and Mighty": The politics of neighborhood and religion

Colleen McTague (University of Cincinnati, USA) [colleen.mctague@uc.edu](mailto:colleen.mctague@uc.edu)

This paper addresses social movements from the vantage points of two conflicting neighborhood interests, homeowners and a well-established neighborhood church. Most neighborhood social movements coalesce to combat "outside" threats to neighborhood stability. However, the mobilization of the citizens of Hyde Park (an older, up-scale, Cincinnati neighborhood), was triggered by the actions of the Hyde Park Community Methodist Church preparing to attract an increased membership through the expansion and enhancement of their physical facilities. The church purchased a nearby Roman Catholic convent for hosting specialized social events and it purchased several residences adjacent to their historic site to demolish for off-street parking. When mediation between the neighborhood and the church failed, the Hyde Park Community Council addressed the issue and voted not to support the expansion. However, the Hyde Park Community Council has no legal authority to permit or prevent this expansion and the conflict escalated to the Cincinnati Zoning Commission. Heavily armed with powerful privately-funded legal teams, the battle continues in its second appeal. This paper grounds this mobilization movement within wider movements of the mcdonaldization of religious institutions and contestation of globalization processes. (Session 20)

#### 96. Cultural Development as Political Project

David J. Madden (Columbia University, USA) [djm2013@columbia.edu](mailto:djm2013@columbia.edu)

Using examples drawn from New York City, this paper argues that the cultural city--urban policies and organizations that create districts privileging artistic production and consumption—should be seen as a political project. Viewing cultural development in this way means recognizing that it is not only a strategy for branding,

neighborhood revitalization, or real estate promotion but a distinctive approach to urbanism. As a political project, cultural development militates for particular futures and against others; links urban space to a novel set of economies and imaginaries; and provides new roles and meanings for a variety of classes and institutions. At the same time, cultural development generates contradictions which could potentially disrupt itself as a project. (Session 26)

97. Migrant workers in an Indian city: A sociological study of living and working conditions of Nepalese Workers in Amritsar city

Lachhindra Maharjan (Guru Nanak Dev University, INDIA) [lachhindra@gmail.com](mailto:lachhindra@gmail.com)

The paper attempts to address various dimensions of living and working conditions of Nepalese migrant workers in India. This paper is based on the study conducted by interviewing 60 Nepalese migrants working in various unorganized sectors in Amritsar city of Punjab. It highlights the fact that poverty, unemployment and armed-conflict have acted as casual factors for Nepalese particularly from rural areas to end up in various cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Chandigarh, Amritsar, etc. with the hope improving their standard of life. But in contrary to their hope and belief, majority of the migrants in the city remain as the poorest stratum of the society, and many of them face various socio-economic problems by the virtue of being migrant workers in unorganized sectors. Problems like long working hours without overtime allowance, less salary, physical beatings, mental harassment and many more have largely affected their life. Consequently, they fail to maintain their quality of life in this urbanized city. The attempt has also been made in the paper for generating a sense of commitment amongst various stakeholders for the of protection of human rights of the migrant workers in order to improve the overall quality of life of every individuals in urban cities like Amritsar. (Session 4)

98. Gentrification in the Ungentrifiable City: Sociospatial Change and Housing in Athens since the 1970s

Thomas Maloutas & George Kandylis (University of Thessaly and National Centre for Social Research (EKKE), GREECE) [maloutas@ekke.gr](mailto:maloutas@ekke.gr), [gkandyl@gmail.com](mailto:gkandyl@gmail.com)

This paper discusses sociospatial changes in and around the centre of Athens, the locus of the higher social strata until the mid 1970s. These changes can be summarised in the overcrowding and devaluation of the centre during the 1960s and 1970s, the subsequent progressive transposition of the specific weight of higher social strata to suburban areas and the more recent revaluation of parts of the centre since the mid 1990s. The paper focuses on changes in the social and ethnic composition of the revaluated areas and attempts to explain their success within the local system of housing provision. Parts of the processes under scrutiny bear some resemblance to gentrification, but are certainly quite dissimilar to what is usually implied by gentrification processes (i.e. the replacement of activities and residents related to industry by upscale housing projects and new affluent residents related to high end services). Gentrification having become a generic denotation of sociospatial change in city centres is often a misleading and reductive interpretation for a host of local processes that appear having a similar sociospatial impact. (Session 6)

99. Lifestyle and Cultural Consumption in New Residents and Users of a Gentrified Neighborhood in Santiago of Chile

Christian Matus Madrid (Universidad Católica de Chile, CHILE) [cumatus@puc.cl](mailto:cumatus@puc.cl) or [matus.christian@gmail.com](mailto:matus.christian@gmail.com)

Today, as a product of economic growth and modernization processes, Chile is undergoing a radical change in the ways social structuring and class distinctions are made. This new social scenario generates interesting spatial effects both regarding the localization and use of the city by the elite and the poor. One of these new spatial trends is the appropriation of traditional downtown areas by a new type of resident / consumer; young, culturally sophisticated, and with an important consumption power. This paper analyses cultural consumption patterns and appropriation of traditional spaces by new residents / users of the Lastarria / Bellas Artes neighborhoods in downtown Santiago. (Session 23)

100. Social Networks, Segregation and Poverty in São Paulo, Brazil

Eduardo Marques (University of São Paulo, BRAZIL) [ecmarq@uol.com.br](mailto:ecmarq@uol.com.br)  
Renata Bichir, Thais Pavez, Miranda Zoppi, Encarnación Moya and Igor Pantoja (Cem/Cebrap)

This article presents preliminary findings of a research project about poverty and social networks in São Paulo, Brazil. The article analyses the personal networks of ninety poor individuals who live in three different locations in the city concerning spatial segregation - an integrated and a segregated shantytown and central city's tenements. The study discusses the main characteristics of the networks, the elements that condition and shape them and the relationship between spatial isolation and social networks. The results challenge the dominant visions about the role of segregation and social networks in the reproduction of poverty situations. (Session 6)

#### 101. Complicit with Neo-liberalism, or not?: Civic Activism in Globalized/ Neo-liberalized Tokyo

Masao Maruyama (Hitotsubashi University, Japan) [sd051027@srv.cc.hit-u.ac.jp](mailto:sd051027@srv.cc.hit-u.ac.jp)  
Norihiro Nihei (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science) [nihenori@gmail.com](mailto:nihenori@gmail.com)

There are currently two prevalent viewpoints about the trend of civic activism in Japan. One argues civic organizations have been getting more powerful as the balancing force against government. The other, by contrast, is apprehensive that they have been drawn into the neo-liberal governance with little hope to change the society. This paper attempts to verify these viewpoints by examining whether civic organizations today complicit with neo-liberalism. To this end we will analyze their relationships toward government and market, activities, and networks, based on results of our survey of civic organizations in Tokyo in 2006. (Sessions 18 & 19)

#### 102. Urban Sprawl Machine: Social Impacts of Overextended Infrastructure, Winnipeg MB

Richard Milgrom (University of Manitoba, CANADA)

Much of the common wisdom about the management and maintenance of cities has assumed that cities will be growing, and that the growth of cities is vital to their health. These arguments support pro-business neo-liberal agendas (see Jonas and Wilson 1999). However, there is growing evidence that questions these assumptions. The rapidly expanding literature questions the sustainability of stretching infrastructure to low density development from both fiscal and environmental perspective (see, for example, Squires 2002). This paper examines the possibilities of challenging the "growth machine" mentality (see Logan and Molotch 1988) that is still prevalent in many cities. The focus of this exploration is Winnipeg, a "slow-growth" city that Leo and Brown (1998) have argued should not be governed by the same policies as fast growing cities. The rapid expansion of Winnipeg's urbanized without significant population growth – "sprawl without growth" (see Pendall, 2003) – has significant negative impacts on some populations, while a few (the sprawl coalition?) benefit. Despite these challenges, Winnipeg continues to extend its infrastructure outwards, and has dramatically reduced its density over the last few decades. There is an emerging literature concerned with the how sprawl increases segregation between economic and social groups (see Pendall 2005), but this paper argues that the social impacts are far more diverse than segregation as social programs that benefit the less affluent in the centre of the city are cut. This paper tell a history of Winnipeg's growth and development since the 1950s (a period in which its population has grown at less than 1%/year), focused on the rapid suburban expansion and downtown decline in the last decades of the twentieth century. Drawing on the City's own data, and current public debates about the future of social infrastructure, it explores the impacts that the suburban development has on populations in the centre of the city in terms of segregation and loss of amenities and social programs. This paper focuses specifically on the impacts of sprawl on two groups. The first is the rapidly growing aboriginal population, the largest proportion of which is now concentrated in the inner city (see CCPA 2006) with little economic opportunity and dwindling amenities. The second, and often overlooked, is the population of older adults. The sprawling city is designed for a mobile society and seniors, who generally experience declining mobility, are isolated and find access to amenities and services increasingly difficult (see WHO 2007). (Session 12)

#### 103. Two Modes of Local Governance: How Sustainable the Urban Development in Chennai, India.

Abdul Razak Mohamed (Anna University, India) [abdulrazak@annauniv.edu](mailto:abdulrazak@annauniv.edu)

More recently there has been a shift from municipal to sub-municipal forms of governance in the cities and particularly the peri-urban areas linked to local infrastructure development. Many of the metropolitan cities in India experience the capital cum market-driven development strategies of the National and State Government led to the growing empowerment of businesses and corporate companies. These industries mixed with commercial

development dictates the need for state-led or state-financed large-scale Urban Development Projects (UDPs). It also gives synergy to public private partnerships. The residential suburban areas have witnessed the growing empowerment of Residence Welfare Associations (RWAs) Community-Centered Activities (CCAs) and building Federations of Residential Welfare Associations (FRWAs) especially in the North and South Indian metropolitan areas. This complex range of private, public and semi-public actors is currently redefining the decision-making structures that produce urban spaces, leading to new forms of alliances and coalitions in which different views and interests are being negotiated. These new forms of governance are also reshaping the city by changing its land uses: the production of new built environment includes the development of multi-cultural residential neighborhoods, rental housing, single person accommodation, multi-cultural, civic, leisure or consumption patterns. After the implementation of the 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act in India, the local government gained power in terms of developing the micro habitats in the city. The city of Chennai have witnessed the new forms of governance ranging from national and sub-national, municipal and sub municipal at the city, zone and ward scales. The transforming power or the decentralization of power is a political decision with administrative restructuring at a micro scale. In this article the author made an attempt to highlight how the new forms of governance emerge within the context of the Zone 10 of Chennai city along with discussing its administrative and political dimensions. The information furnished in this article is produced out of personal experience of the author by interacting with the councilors, and administrative staff of the Zone 10 office located in Adyar, Chennai. The zone 10 highlights very much that there is two forms of government exists in the local government. It is nothing but the state officers and support staff work from the Corporation to zone office and allied Depts. at ward levels. On the other hand the elected ward councilors with various political interests. At the ward level the state employed staff work according to the boss direction. But the councilors with carrying interest and concern. This shows that there is a Unified Bureaucratic Interest (UBI) of the staff with getting monthly salary, promotion, and the bribes from the public etc. But there is Diversified Political Interest (DPI) of democratic representatives with no salary, no promotion and may be a lot of corruption in doing developmental activities. Both cases of interest the social service motive becomes secondary and most often largely neglected. (Sessions 14&15)

#### 104. Territoriality of Jobs in Sao Paulo

MOREIRA, Antonio Claudio M L; LEME, Maria Cristina da Silva ; PASTERNAK, Suzana; ALVES, Estela Macedo; CHAKARIAN, Luciana; MARKARIAN, Vivian Natalia (Universidade de Sao Paulo,BRAZIL) [acmlemor@usp.br](mailto:acmlemor@usp.br), [suzanapasternak@uol.com.br](mailto:suzanapasternak@uol.com.br)

This paper analyzes the spatial distribution of the economic activities in the urban area of Sao Paulo municipality. It is part of the research entitled Territoriality of the globalization in Sao Paulo. It uses the data about formal jobs provided by the Ministry of Labour, geo located and referring to 1996 and 2001. The choice of these years allows us to understand the evolution and the spatial location of the formal jobs in the city and the interconnection with the evolution of economic activities in Sao Paulo. The paper makes comparisons with other previous studies about the city and the metropolitan region and intends to establish hypotheses about the logic that defines the present of spatial location concerning economic activities. It also wants to analyze their changes and stabilities, dialoguing with recent researches on city and metropolitan regions. (Session 6)

#### 105. Similarities and Differences in Territorial Poverty in the Processes of Urban Planning in Two Brazilian Municipalities

Tomas Moreira (FAU/USP, BRAZIL) [tomas\\_moreira@hotmail.com](mailto:tomas_moreira@hotmail.com)

This article focuses on two situations of territorial poverty identified in participatory processes mobilized during the elaboration of Master Plans. The study reports the results of the process in two Brazilian municipalities with equivalent population and distinct urbanization characteristics, but both with poverty situations caused by local processes. We compare the Municipality of Palmeira, rural city at the countryside of the State of Paraná, with Viana, a city that belongs to the Metropolitan Region of Vitória, in the State of Espírito Santo. Both cities included territorial directives about poverty reduction in their Master Plans elaborated between July and December of 2006." (Session 3)

#### 106. Learning Cities and Regions for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship

Alun Morgan (University of London, UK) [a.morgan@ioe.ac.uk](mailto:a.morgan@ioe.ac.uk)

Using concepts, approaches and tools currently emerging at the interface between local/regional planning,

participatory approaches and place-based education for sustainable development this paper will discuss opportunities and strategies for facilitating multi-stakeholder learning communities to engage in collaborative learning, enquiry and action concerning issues of sustainability and global citizenship relevant to the home locality (considered at the city and regional scales). Exemplars of existing practice within the UK and European contexts will be presented. Finally, early stages in the development of such a place-based 'ESDGC learning community' made up of sustainability-relevant professionals, academics, trainee and Inservice teachers, school pupils, NGO workers and members of the local community within the London region will be discussed. (Session 32)

#### 107. Postcolonial Sociology? Conceptualising Urban Indigeneity

George Morgan (University of Western Sydney, AUSTRALIA)

Most of us who live in what are called 'settler' societies have become aware that our nations were not founded on benign pioneering but rather on violent colonial conquest that has had disastrous social legacies for indigenous peoples. Yet within the frameworks of nation urban dwellers generally feel that the barbarisms of the 'frontier' (a problematic concept) are remote from them. Narratives of conquest (whether encoded as heroic or shameful) refer to the distant past and to far away places within the territory of the nation. We are rarely conscious at an everyday level of how violent colonialism forms part of the history of the urban space we inhabit. Modern cities have a way of covering their tracks, of denying their own conflictual prehistories. So, as native people have often insisted, excavating and memorialising this past is central the post-colonial redefinition of urban space. But this is only part of the challenge. Understanding cities post-colonially is not simply an historical project any more than understanding indigenous culture is exclusively an anthropological one. There are two factors that blind us to the nexus between contemporary urban space and the ongoing processes of colonialism. Firstly, the enduring idea of discrete indigenous and non-indigenous domains (divided by a frontier – now symbolic rather than geographic) blinds most citizens to the co-presence of native people in urban places. The idea that urbanisation equates with assimilation has endured long after the emergence of strong indigenous rights movements in cities. Secondly, in 'settler' societies debate about colonialism has tended to be exclusively national in scope. We consider the character of 'settlement'/ conquest as a question of history. This is often accompanied, as in Australia in recent years, by public soul-searching about what is the appropriate public disposition (guilt, pride etc) towards the national past. However, by viewing colonialism in global rather than national terms we can identify all of its stages and manifestation as operating in the contemporary world, from the lawless massacres and plunder in remote areas (eg in the Amazon) to the formation of urbanised pan-aboriginal communities. The various forms of colonialism and post colonialism can therefore be mapped geographically as well as plotted in historical narratives, although our connections to the colonial edges may today be more through the operation of global markets than direct imperial control. The observation that conflict with and dispossession of indigenous people is both contemporary and variegated, takes place both nearby and far away, and in the present as well as the past, poses challenges for sociology, a discipline which has too often been implicated in the modernising and assimilating regimes of colonial governance. I will argue in this paper that while anthropology and history have undergone a post-colonial moment, sociology has yet to do so.

#### 108. Health, Slums and the Just City Concept in Victorian Britain

Ian Morley (Chinese University of Hong Kong, CHINA) [ianmorley@arts.cuhk.edu.hk](mailto:ianmorley@arts.cuhk.edu.hk)

The act of urban planning regardless of cultural, geographical or chronological traits has at its core a vision based upon universally tangible elements such as beauty, order, cleanliness, security and efficiency. In the context of early-Victorian Britain and the widespread emergence for the first time of negative impacts created by industrialisation upon urban society, the concept of arranging the urban form focused upon one social equity tenet, that is the tempering of ill-health and avoidable mortality amongst the labouring population. By aggressively concentrating upon 'black spots', the worst urban districts, identifiable in health terms thanks to the rise of quantitative statistical analysis amongst medical practitioners and identifiable in the Victorian consciousness as an affront to modern civilisation given vice, dirt and disease being believed to roam in emancipated fashion, the British through their limited scientific knowledge, their moral need to improve urban conditions and their understanding that ill workers contributed less to the national wealth making machine, i.e. the cultural vertebrae of society at that time, embarked on a course to install a fresh socio-environmental paradigm so that the slum, defined as housing unfit for human habitation, could be vehemently dealt with and workers' health raised. Emphasising the need for light, air, structure and open spaces so as to counteract the threat of disease the British were able to maintain the wheels of capitalism yet hoist the minimum standard of new privately funded housing, and so levels of health, over time. (Session 2)

109. The Inexistent Redemption in Local Urban Planning: The Case of Tamanduatehy Axle Project, 1997-2002, Santo André, SP, Brazil

Eniro Moro Junior (Centro Universitário Belas Artes de São Paulo, BRAZIL) [eniomorojunior@ig.com.br](mailto:eniomorojunior@ig.com.br)

The Tamanduateí Valley, municipal district of Santo André, São Paulo is an important Brazilian industrial site. In 1970's, Brazilian Government has promoted a deep transformation of the developmental pattern by the induction of industrial development to other areas of the country. Afterwards, in the 1990's, under globalization times, the Government promoted the implementation of managerial innovations and an increase of productivity through new technologies. These consecutive policies have increased industrial unemployment, urban violence and the number of low-income houses. This paper analyses the results of an alternative solution, Tamanduatehy Axle Project, a local urban planning for public and private investments. (Session 6)

110. Does Public Housing Make a Difference for Older People? Comparing the Life Situation of Older Public Housing Tenants to Older Private Renters in Sydney, Australia

Alan Morris (University of New South Wales, AUSTRALIA) [a.morris@unsw.edu.au](mailto:a.morris@unsw.edu.au)

The dominance of neo-liberalism in Australia has meant that the number of public housing dwellings has declined and urban, non-homeowners are now expected to find accommodation in the private rental sector. They are then eligible for rent assistance. The findings of this qualitative study illustrate that this policy is having devastating consequences for older private renters in Sydney. Whereas older public housing tenants because of the low rent have minimal financial concerns and are able to engage with the world, older private renters, despite rent assistance, are usually in an extremely vulnerable financial situation and isolation and depression are common. (Session 3)

111. Gentrification in Athens? The Socio-Spatial Reconstitution of Central Urban Areas: Tension and Dynamics

Polyvios Moukoulis & John Sayas (National Technical University of Athens, GREECE) [pmoukoul@central.ntua.gr](mailto:pmoukoul@central.ntua.gr)  
[isayas@central.ntua.gr](mailto:isayas@central.ntua.gr)

The Athenian social space is changing rapidly. A very marked change is evident in the transformation of the social and build-up landscape of the centre: Regeneration revitalization projects aimed at modernizing and embellishing areas, characterized in the past as loci of industrial and trade activities and/or as twilight zones. Do however these changes constitute a gentrification process? What are its main characteristics, similarities and contrasts to the West-European and North-American examples? To investigate these questions, on the demand side we will look at changes in the geographic/ethnic/ occupational composition of central residents. On the supply side, we will investigate the location of jobs and changing land use patterns. Changes in land values will form the third axis of our investigation. Our time frame will be the 1980-2000 period. (Session 6)

112. Tokyo's "Urban Regeneration" as the Final Phase of Spatial Differentiation: Growth Coalition, Opposing Movement and Demographic Change

Hideo Nakazawa (Chiba University, Japan) [nakazawa@l.chiba-u.ac.jp](mailto:nakazawa@l.chiba-u.ac.jp)

Tokyo is currently experiencing huge transformation named "Urban Regeneration", the word being introduced in 2001 by Koizumi administration. This paper tries to depict the picture of this transformation with analysis of the dynamics between developers and movements, and of the resulting demographic change as well. In the former half I will focus on the case of Roppongi Hills and describe the process of growth coalition making and the reaction by opposing movement. Eventually most of the ordinary people involved in the movement left there, and new rich came into the luxurious condominiums. This process may result in demographic change within and out of Tokyo by the impact of "Urban Regeneration". Therefore, in latter half of this paper I will investigate into the dynamics of condominium boom which is expanding even beyond the border of Tokyo Metropolis, and will suggest a spatial differentiation led by the logic of centre-periphery polarisation. Since my interviews and surveys are both on the way, this report will only provide an overview to draw out some hypotheses. (Session 8)

### 113. Digital Cities and Citizenship: Preliminary Findings of the Assessment of Two Portuguese Digital Cities

Bárbara Neves (Lisbon Technical University, PORTUGAL) [Barbara.neves@iscsp.utl.pt](mailto:Barbara.neves@iscsp.utl.pt)

This paper addresses an empirical study of two Portuguese digital cities and their goal to reinforce citizenship. The digital cities consist of an information and communication network that connects citizens, public and private sectors of a certain territory. Their main objectives are to provide ways for the exercise of citizenship; to promote the interaction between citizens, local government and the community; to increase the local sustainable development and to educate and include all citizens in the Information Society. All these actions and initiatives are assessed in a three-year research. The preliminary findings of this study are here presented and discussed. (Sessions 18 &19)

### 114. The Urban Question Revisited: Why Cities Matter for Social Movements

Walter Nicholls (CSU Long Beach, USA) [wnicholl@csulb.edu](mailto:wnicholl@csulb.edu)

What roles do cities play in fostering general social movements? This paper maintains that cities facilitate particular types of relations that are good at making high quality resources available to mobilizations operating at a variety of spatial scales. However, while large and complex urban systems may be well suited for these types of relations, whether they actually develop depends on the nature of local power relations between political authorities and civic organizations. In certain cities local configurations of political power may favor the growth of these relations, with these cities becoming important nodal points in geographically extended social movement networks. In other cities by contrast, local configurations of political power may hamper the formation of these relations. This is a theoretical paper that draws on network theory to inform the conceptual framework and a variety of empirical cases for illustrative purposes. (Session 20)

### 115. Periurbanization Processes in the Metropolitan Area of Athens

Sofia Nikolaidou (National Technical University of Athens, GREECE) [so\\_nikk@central.ntua.gr](mailto:so_nikk@central.ntua.gr)

This work addresses the current discourse on periurbanization process, exploring its emergence in the wide metropolitan area of Athens. After a brief overview of the main theoretical considerations, this paper is trying to analyze the way that a specific area in the vicinity of Athens is experiencing periurbanization. Changes of residential preferences of inhabitants and dispersion of built up areas in combination with an intensified investment interest towards this area (development of big infrastructures and decentralization of services and industries), have a transforming effect on rural agricultural land, local production, environment and social needs. The current trends of socio-spatial and economic mutations in the selected area are examined through the use of qualitative and quantitative measures based on national census data during 1991-2001. The data-set includes information about residential mobility, demographical flows, building activity and the agricultural sector, exploring their influence on urban and rural environments. In this way the analysis provides indications of the evolving socio-spatial structure of the metropolitan periurban space, examining how changing relationships between urban, peri-urban and rural areas translate into land use change. The importance of this study lies on the multidimensional approach of the dynamic and complex phenomenon of the ongoing periurbanization. By analyzing the reasons of this process and indicating its intensity, it is possible to extract useful information about various socio-spatial characteristics and land-use patterns associated with development tendencies, urban and regional planning needs. (Session 6)

### 116. Theoretical and Territorial Implications of Urban Megaprojects: Reflections on the Brazilian Experience

Pedro Novais, Fabricio Leal de Oliveira, Fernanda Sánchez, Glauco Bienenstein (UFJF, BRAZIL)  
[pnlima@highway.com.br](mailto:pnlima@highway.com.br)

Urban and regional planning practices in Brazil underwent significant changes after the early 90s, responding to the diffusion of models of territorial analysis and intervention, coming mainly from Europe. The intense circulation of ideas fostered the emergence of a local body of literature and a few research and teaching institutions which, in turn, had an important role in legitimizing the new planning practices and the municipal restructurings they demanded (to

accommodate more flexible public decision-making processes and the privileged participation of the private sector). Descriptive and mostly apologetic, the literature on urban projects was sympathetic to the models under diffusion and advocated their correspondence to the contemporary context of globalization and flexible accumulation: megaprojects were/are a solution in the quest for economic development. However, these works were accompanied by efforts of intellectual and political confrontation which focused on the social and spatial effects of large-scale projects. This paper presents the results of an inter-institutional research designed to contribute to these analytical and critical efforts. It is organized in 4 sections. The first section deals with the emergence and specificity of contemporary urban projects. It suggests that the random use of various terminologies in the literature exposes the fragility of current conceptual formulations proposed to grasp recent urban intervention experiences. This analysis of the literature, together with interviews respecting local efforts on theoretical elaborations, helps to identify elements of discourse sustaining new planning theories and practices. The second and third sections of the paper discuss the strategy of multidimensional analysis adopted on the research, justify the selection of cases, study and compare them. The empirical study (11 large scale urban projects) enables an evaluation of the social and political implications of Brazilian Megaprojects, as well as nurtures a synthesis of contemporary urban and regional planning experience, as seen from the South. (Session 13)

#### 117. The Urban Poor, the Informal Sector and Environmental Health in Nigeria: Strategies towards Social Harmony

Geoffrey I Nwaka (Abia State University, NIGERIA) [geoffreynwaka@yahoo.com](mailto:geoffreynwaka@yahoo.com)

Health is a major urban policy issue in Nigeria because poverty and slum conditions pose a serious public health threat to the country's rapidly expanding urban population. The assumption that city dwellers are better off than their rural counterparts often obscures the wide and growing gap in health status between the wealthy few and the urban poor majority whose presumed 'illegal status' in the city precludes from due recognition and unimpeded access to health, educational and other social services. To achieve the Millennium Development Goals the WHO has emphasized that it is the home, not the clinic that holds the key to an effective health delivery system. Unfortunately, in the poor areas of most Nigerian and other African cities, inadequate sanitation and waste management, and the poor state of public health infrastructure have led to the spread of a wide variety of water-borne and other communicable disease. The paper considers ways to forestall the growth and spread of slums in the future, and ensure that the existing ones are upgraded and progressively integrated into the urban mainstream; how poverty which leads to slum conditions can be alleviated in order to reduce the worsening disparities in access to health care. The central argument is that human development ought to be at the centre of the concern for sustainable urbanization in Africa. (Session 3)

#### 118. The Role of Jakarta's Public Spaces in Indonesian Social Movements

Rita Padawangi (Loyola University-Chicago, USA) [rpadawa@luc.edu](mailto:rpadawa@luc.edu)

This paper is a study of how activists use public spaces in Jakarta, Indonesia, for protests. Around and after the fall of Suharto's military regime in 1998, various social movements have grown in Indonesia, which increased the use of urban spaces for social protests as a strategy to spread resistance or advocacy messages to a broad public. Using newspaper articles and ethnographic interviews to activists, this paper studies the role of Jakarta's urban spaces in those movements, especially how the transition from Suharto's regime to the current one affected their role during protests and in the processes behind the protests. (Session 20)

#### 119. Tourism and Urban Development in the Metropolitan Region of Fortaleza-Ceara, Brazil

Ricardo Alexandre Paiva (Urbanismo da Universidade de São Paulo, BRAZIL) [paiva\\_ricardo@yahoo.br](mailto:paiva_ricardo@yahoo.br)

The resultant urban development of the tourist activity in the Metropolitan Region of Fortaleza presents some features: the importance of the main city as point of attraction and distribution of the tourist flow; the construction of resorts and complexes of hotels; the expansion of the second home; and the creation of artificial and thematic places. The paper intends to analyze the urban form transformations caused by the valuation and attraction of the tourist activity, in order to show the contradictory and different development of the urbanization due to this process in the Metropolitan Region of Fortaleza. (Session 10)

## 120. A Space for the Underprivileged: The Work of Two Community-based Organizations in Kolkata

Anirban Pal (University of Colorado, USA) [pal@colorado.edu](mailto:pal@colorado.edu)

West Bengal was a pioneer in democratic decentralization in India, but the dominance of one political party and its hierarchical structure have thwarted the scope for effective bottom-up planning in its principal city, Kolkata (formerly, Calcutta). Nevertheless, new local organizations have undertaken the task of creating space --social and metaphoric-- for the underprivileged. The paper demonstrates how the Durbar Mahila Samanwaya Committee (DMSC, lit: Powerful Women Co-ordination Committee) fought for the legalization of prostitution, the reduction in police harassment, and ordinary human rights for sex workers. However, not all organizations have been able to negotiate space for underprivileged people. Unnayan is a NGO the leadership of which comes from western-educated elites with its grassroots workers being mostly ex-radical naxalites. As Unnayan chose to address issues that related to housing, infrastructure, land tenure etc. that was part of an already politicized public agenda, it failed to find the needed political space for it to make any significant impact in Kolkata's planning. The political parties, especially the ruling Communist Party of India - Marxist dominated most spaces of civic action in the city. The paper observes that partisan political class have primarily tried to address issues relating to the mainstream conservative Bengali society and have not wanted to be associated with stigmatized people --from a mainstream standpoint-- such as prostitutes. The author draws from the comparison of the workings of both DMSC and Unnayan to argue that the marginalization of the sex workers has prevented them from being incorporated into the mainstream politics, although this has also provided DMSC with the much needed political space for successful collective social action to improve their lives without being co-opted by any political party. (Session 20)

## 121. The Metropolitan Implications of Race Relations in a Postmodern U.S. Suburb

Laura Pangallozzi (Rutgers University, U.S.A.) [laura@pangallozzi.org](mailto:laura@pangallozzi.org)

In the U.S. context, conflict between the city and its suburbs—despite the earnest efforts of metropolitan planners-- remains the defining feature of the city-region. The conservative turn of the “silent majority” of U.S. citizens has been intimately bound up with suburbanization (Lassiter 2006; Gainsborough 2001), even as cities continue to house social movements that resist neo-liberal reforms. My paper treats the social effects of urban-suburban conflict in racially mixed suburbs via the results from focus groups of white and black renters and homeowners in a suburb of Newark, NJ. In particular, the paper considers the complexity of minority suburbanization and its effect on the political culture of the suburbs. The implications of suburban action is treated for its effect on metropolitan governance. (Session 16)

## 122. Absent Presences: Rethinking the Power Question in Contemporary Urban Research

Simon Parker (University of British Columbia, CANADA) [simonpar@interchange.ubc.ca](mailto:simonpar@interchange.ubc.ca)

Traditional accounts of urban power have typically stressed formal and informal political processes centred on legitimate institutional bodies (city halls, prefectures, central government offices) involving a familiar cast of political actors (parties, interest groups, social movements etc). While there has been a shift from an interest in pluralist/behaviouralist accounts of urban power to institutionalist and political economy inspired approaches in recent years, there has been little attempt to 'think outside the box' in terms of the arena (or arenas) of urban power. In particular, the role of non-state actors such as the mass media, organised crime associations, cultural producers (especially architects and urban designers), along with state actors such as the military, the police, and the judiciary have tended to be studied as discrete entities within larger (often non-specifically urban) research endeavours. This paper therefore seeks to sketch, albeit in a provisional way, some possible research agendas that might allow for a more holistic understanding of urban power in the longue duree of late capitalist modernity. (Session 29)

### 123. Aging on the urban reservation: The Florence Night Chase Narratives.

Kurt Peters (Oregon State University, USA)

Native American reasons for moving to urban locations are as numerous and diverse as the migrants themselves. The challenges of later life occur in any location, but multiply for an American Indian living in an urban setting far from a home reservation. This life story of a remarkable Rosebud Sioux woman, Florence Night Chase, who relocated to an urban center, illustrates how drawing on cross-cultural rituals can create a core of well being during old age. Her account depicts the journey of a Native American octogenarian choosing to live more than fifty years of her life in San Francisco, California. Her account questions many of the scholarly myths regarding the tensions between traditional Native Americans in the cities and their seen and unseen worlds, as related to health and lifestyle. Aging on the Urban Reservation gives a rich, personal account of Native American residence in a foreign environment. (Session 1)

### 124. Spatial Segregation in Complex Urban Systems

Paul A. Peters (University of Texas at Austin, USA) [papeters@prc.utexas.edu](mailto:papeters@prc.utexas.edu)  
Francisco Sabatini (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, CHILE) [fsabatin@puc.cl](mailto:fsabatin@puc.cl)

The patterns and process of urban change in Latin American cities are frequently seen as unavoidable, promoted by a top-down homogenization or a fragmenting localization. Tracing the patterns of urban development is complex and involves the interactions between multiple agents operating at micro and macro levels. Urban change in Latin America has often resulted in inequality and spatial segregation between social groups. This research examines how the patterns and processes of social segregation in Santiago, Chile are influenced by policy and planning. Complex systems research methods are used to expose the linkages between social segregation, planning policy, and urban development. (Session 6)

### 125. Urban Megaprojects and Community Benefits Agreements: Whither the local state?

Jen Petersen (New York University, USA) [jep267@nyu.edu](mailto:jep267@nyu.edu)

As a manifestation of place-specific efforts to attract and retain urban investment in an era of promiscuous capital, “megaprojects” have been undertaken in cities of many kinds. These large-scale, expensive projects in turn foster uneven spatial development, sparking opposition from various place-based interest groups. Community Benefits Agreements (CBAs) have emerged from the changing politics of contemporary megaprojects; they are “deals” made between developers and community “stakeholders” most affected by the continuous renovation of urban land for capital accumulation. On a theoretical plane, CBAs are best understood as a partial remedy to the perennial problem of capitalist development’s geographic favoritism. They signal an important shift in the nature of the local state’s relationship to private capital and civil society. In earlier moments of U.S.-based urban megaproject development, the local state has worked to preserve its legitimacy as it strove to both foster lucrative development, and either redistribute the benefits or ameliorate the detrimental effects of growth. The increasing popularity of CBAs, however, is a result of the local state’s further retreat from these latter, ameliorative functions. Using a regulationist lens, this paper traces the genealogy of CBAs. Beginning with evidence from large-scale spatial interventions in post-World War II Los Angeles and New York City, I first delineate the ensuing generations of megaproject development. Within each, I interpret the nature of the local state/private relationships that foster megaproject development, and the direct and indirect influences of civil society, with specific attention to the changing modes and mechanisms of redistribution and mitigation they spawn. (Session 13)

### 126. Sustainable Housing Policy in the UK: High Ambitions, Limited Measures

Chris Pickvance (University of Kent, UK) [c.g.pickvance@kent.ac.uk](mailto:c.g.pickvance@kent.ac.uk)

The focus will be on a) what is meant by sustainable housing policy, b) the development of the policy and the forms it takes, c) the politics of policy (e.g. international obligations, role of sustainability in national politics, role of major pressure groups, etc.), d) how responsibility for the policy is spread among government departments and levels, e) factors favouring and obstructing policy making in this area. (Session 9)

127. Gender, urban poverty and social inequality in the Brazilian Amazon: the case of the PROSAMIM in Manaus

Lady Mariana Siqueira Pinheiro [mari.pinheiro@click21.com.br](mailto:mari.pinheiro@click21.com.br)  
Tatiana Schor [tschor@ufam.edu.br](mailto:tschor@ufam.edu.br)

Urban revitalization projects are happening in many cities around Brazil. Most of them have an important environmental discourse, specially in cities located in large water basins such as Manaus. In Manaus an important environmental interventionist project is in course – PROSAMIM – in which the city-rivers are being cleaned and the population removed. These projects usually try to solve habitation problems but do not attach the serious urban poverty and social inequality. Also do not take into consideration gender differences. This paper, result of a field work, will discuss these thematic for Manaus and the possibility of social justice in a more equal urban environment. (Session 3)

128. Designing for Sustainability: Recent Housing Developments in South-West Montréal.

Claire Poitras (INRS, CANADA) [claire.poitras@ucs.inrs.ca](mailto:claire.poitras@ucs.inrs.ca)

This paper sets out to show how sustainability issues have been addressed by social, political, and economic actors involved in housing production in Montréal. Specifically, it looks at how the environmental question has been incorporated into the practice and discourse of recent housing schemes. Principles of sustainable development such as adaptive reuse of industrial buildings and infill housing that allow for reinvestment in inner-city neighbourhoods, inclusion of affordable housing units in private housing developments to secure social mix, citizen participation, energy, water, and transportation matters have been increasingly circulated. By examining documents and design proposals presented at public hearings on recent housing schemes in South-West Montréal – a former working-class borough undergoing major redevelopment –, this paper shows that the sustainable development discourse has been used by both private developers and local authorities to negotiate urban transformations with community groups. (Session 7)

129. The "Value"– Adding Side of Health: How "Social Policy" Contributes to Equality and Well-being in a Metropolitan area: The Example of the Ruhr Area

Wolfgang Potratz (Institute for Work and Technology, GERMANY) [potratz@iat.eu](mailto:potratz@iat.eu)

The theme of this conference stand in the midst a debate about public spending, public infrastructure, public welfare provisions and, finally, a "traditional" welfare state model as against the neo-liberal idea of a free-floating and self-sustaining individual. This debate often forwards normative arguments and is defensive in character. However, there is no reason why this is necessarily so: with the chosen example of the metropolitan area Ruhr in Germany, an "old" industrial area, it can be shown how e.g. "health" can contribute to structural change, economic development and the improvement of equal access to general well-being, and quality of life. (Session 5)

130. Neoliberal Governance and Democratic Resistance: Seattle's Duwamish River Cleanup

Mark Purcell (University of Washington, USA) [mpurcell@u.washington.edu](mailto:mpurcell@u.washington.edu)

This paper examines the ongoing neoliberalization of urban governance. However, the goal of the paper is less to analyze that process than to explore ways we might resist it. I suggest that democratic social movements are one promising way to build resistance. The paper offers a case study of one movement in Seattle that is working to democratize the Superfund cleanup of the city's main river. Rather than neoliberal governance that tends toward a closed process dominated by elites and experts, the DRCC is inventing creative new ways to meaningfully involve a range of community groups in Superfund decision-making. The upshot of the case is that actually existing neoliberal governance in cities is complex and contextual. While neoliberal practices very clearly pose impediments to democratic participation, they also leave open (and sometimes create) opportunities for democratic resistance. Such resistance is best undertaken by coalitional social movements that articulate a clear alternative to neoliberal values. (Session 20)

### 131. Empirical Evidence from Hangzhou Urban Land Reform: Evolution, Structure, Constraints and Prospects

Zhu Qian (Texas A & M University, USA) [zqian@tamu.edu](mailto:zqian@tamu.edu)

China's urban land reform is a gradualist process of transforming a planned land allocation system to an open land market system, while the ownership of the land remains under the control of the state. Through a series of reforms in institutions and policies, urban land markets have emerged rapidly. This study aims to analyze the evolution of urban land reform in Hangzhou, one of the spearhead cities in China's urban land reforms, to discuss its emerging structure of urban land market in legal, institutional and financial frameworks, to identify the current urban land management characteristics and the principal constraints, and to propose relevant recommendations for urban land reform with emphasis on rural land rights and expropriation, interactions between central and local governments, and non-government sectors participation in urban land use management. Besides the policy implications, the study concludes that urban land reform in Hangzhou has actively interacted with economic reforms in other fields in a variety of ways; that a monopolized supply mechanism of urban land is not necessarily a detriment to the development of a market system in the urban land economy; and that a government-led land use management model with little civil society and public participation is one of the most significant constraints in China's urban land reforms. (Sessions 14 & 15)

### 132. Sustainable French Urban Transport Policies against Urban Justice ?

Hélène Reigner (French National Institute for Transport Research (INRETS), FRANCE) [helene.reigner@inrets.fr](mailto:helene.reigner@inrets.fr)

Within urban transport policies, sustainability is a priority. A narrative approach shows that "sustainable" city should be dense: suburbanisation is denounced both as a spatial phenomenon and as an "automobile way of life" that characterised middle-working class. Projects put forward by Mayors draw a travel model which induces a territorial sharing between historic city (30km-zone...) and suburbs (traffic-infrastructure). First step before spreading? Sustainable urban transport policies part of global strategy of gentrification (Smith, 2003)? Does politics matter? (Session 9)

### 133. Revitalizing the City through the "Coolness": A Case of Gentrification in the Name of Art

Beatrice Rescigno (Catholic University of Milan, ITALY) [beatrice.rescigno@unicatt.it](mailto:beatrice.rescigno@unicatt.it)

Several research studies on Milan have stressed the importance of "creative individuals" for the development of the city. Creative inhabitants are important not only to the attractiveness of the city but also to the revitalization and material construction. I want focus the attention on what is happening in a neighborhood of Milan, Lambrate. This quarter was revitalized to become a design and contemporary art village. This allowed a process of community creation among new dwellers and workers. The new neighborhood border on the "old Lambrate", typical for the presence of hard working dwellers. In this context the architecture reveals social stratification focused on the "be cool" phenomenon. In the cool zone there is a way of life centered on the passion of art, actively contributing to events focused in design and contemporary arts. The traditional dwellers community instead lives in a simpler way. The sensibility of the artists for the past and the tradition associated with the reliability and hard working skills of old dwellers could enable the connections between these two different kinds of communities. (Session 8)

### 134. Move in and/or Move out: Issues on Social Sustainability and Land Tenure in the Favelas of Rio de Janeiro

Jlio Cesar Rodrigues (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, BRAZIL) [jcrodrigues@domain.com.br](mailto:jcrodrigues@domain.com.br)  
Maria Lais Pereira da Silva (Universidade Federal Fluminense (UFF-Niter BRAZIL) [mlais@openlink.com.br](mailto:mlais@openlink.com.br)

Recently sustainability has expressed many different meanings ; related to these enlarged approaches are those referred as social sustainability. A capital aspect of it is the one which deals with land and housing rights in squatters settlements. It should mean security in tenure and protection against forced evictions. This paper aims to bring a contribution to this theme, characterized by the incipient implementation of land regularization programs, and pressures for evictions of squatters in different situations in Rio de Janeiro. (Session 7)

135. Participation in Post-fordist Urban Green Space Governance: The Example of Community Gardening in Berlin

Marit Rosol (J.W.Goethe-Universität, GERMANY) [Rosol@em.uni-frankfurt.de](mailto:Rosol@em.uni-frankfurt.de)

A new pattern of urban governance in the current context of neoliberal transformation of German cities is the 'upvaluation' of participation and volunteering. Paradoxically it seems that a lot of demands and critiques from supporters of self-organized approaches for collective infrastructure are suddenly met - e.g. local approaches according to the needs of users, less bureaucratic state intervention etc.. That implies chances for progressive urban social and political struggles - but also risks. Thus, empirical research is needed in order to explore potentials and limits of self-organized and participative approaches in this new political context. For this reason I will present results from an empirical case study on 'community gardens' (i.e. voluntarily-operated public green spaces, not to be confused with German allotment gardens) in Berlin. (Sessions 18 & 19)

136. New Economic Strategies, Physical and Cultural Regeneration, and Political Gentrification in Three Western European Declining Cities

Max Rousseau (Université de Saint-Étienne, France) [rousseau@wanadoo.fr](mailto:rousseau@wanadoo.fr)

Some researchers have recently highlighted the role of urban policies in the last wave of gentrification observed in the developed countries. The objective of this communication is to further this new angle by putting the focus not only on the representations and the actions of the central State elites, but also on the ones of the urban elites. Based upon the city of three European shrinking post-industrial cities, Sheffield (U-K), Roubaix and Saint-Etienne (France), it will show how the elites of these cities consider now the arrival of middle-class in the central old working-class areas as a key solution to struggle against economic decline. It will also deal with the role played by the central State in the adoption of these new strategies. Finally we will study the way regeneration policies try to redesign the city center in accordance to the elites' understanding of this potential new population's way of life. (Session 8)

137. Urban Domesticity in India : A New Dimension of Urban Survival in Salt Lake City, Kolkata

Maitreyee Bardhan Roy (Jogamaya Devi College, INDIA) [sumabroy@vsnl.net](mailto:sumabroy@vsnl.net)

The present paper talks on the position of women domesticity involved in family care to the nuclear families of Salt Lake City while the employed mother is out in office for earning. The researcher in the present paper highlights on how women to women interdependence in the urban metropolis has opened up the avenues of earning of the women domestic in the city. Therefore, the connecting link between increased women employment in the urban educated families and the increased earning opportunities of women domestic are so significant to the urban living that it demands organized efforts to bring it under 'city employment scheme'. Considering the indispensability of both the occupational groups in the society, the present study intends to cover: (1) Socio economic impact of interdependence of women as earners; (2) Its impact on the future generation; (3) Impact of existing system in the society; (4) Availability of alternative arrangement; (5) Possibility of increased social responsibility of the women domesticity. Salt Lake, a planned city of East Kolkata consisted of a number of nuclear families with women absorbed in IT sectors. Since the dependence on domesticity is considered essential for the family security, they preferred part time domesticity for the family privacy. The women domesticity also preferred the part time occupation for the assurance of better earning. Commonality of interest of the women of contrasting earning groups thus created a perfect balance between the demand and the supply base to the tertiary sector of economy in the city raising a basic question 'who is benefited the most'. (Session 4)

138. Social Exclusion and Digital Divide among Mexican Immigrants in Los Angeles, California

Ana Luz Ruelas and Rosa Icela (Castillo Universidad Automa de Sinaloa , MEXICO) [aruelas@uas.uasnet.mx](mailto:aruelas@uas.uasnet.mx)

In the greater Los Angeles region is living more than three millions Mexican foreign born population. Most of them are under the poverty line. They suffer social exclusion dramatically, 40% are unauthorized immigrants, and 60%

has low English proficiency. Getting enrolled in the new information society has been very difficult for this community. In this paper we offer some results of a survey conducted in 2005 in 8 cities of the South Central L.A. We found that the access to Internet is 35% below all the ethnic groups in the area. Based on the indicators of the survey, we shall devise a new agenda for diminish the digital divide of the Mexican immigrant. (Session 3)

#### 139. Japanese Workers with Non-expatriate Contract in Singapore

Asato Saito (National University of Singapore, SINGAPORE) [jpsas@nus.edu.sg](mailto:jpsas@nus.edu.sg)

Most of Japanese who work abroad are male full-time workers employed by Japanese TNCs as core workforce and sent as expatriate for a limited period. There are, however, increasing number of young generations, mainly 20s and 30s female, who are working in the Asian cities like Singapore for the last ten years or so. They are not working with traditional expatriate contract, but as local employees. They seem to have opted for less favorable economic conditions as their payment is significantly lower and don't have fringe benefit which expatriate enjoy. This study explores the background, causes, and long-term implications of the phenomenon. (Session 24)

#### 140. Non Functional Relationships Between Patrons and Vendors in Different Commercial Settings: Evidence from Santiago, Chile

Rodrigo Salcedo (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, CHILE) [rsalcedo@uc.cl](mailto:rsalcedo@uc.cl)  
Cristian Matus ((Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, CHILE) [cumatus@uc.cl](mailto:cumatus@uc.cl)

Recent scholarship contends that the rise of Shopping Malls and other post modern commercial venues have altered and reduced the possibilities for non functional relationships occurring inside commercial spaces. There is a nostalgic contraposition between the quasi familiar relationships of the street market or the small shops, and the functionally distant kindness of the mall. The aim of this paper is to empirically challenge this premise, analyzing the relationships between vendors and patrons in nine different types of commercial settings in the city of Santiago, ranging from the popular and pre modern to the supermarket or the mall. (Session 27)

#### 141. When Public Space is not Useful: Ghetto Dwellers' Strategies to Gain Social Visibility and Recognition: The Case of "Bajos de Mena" in Santiago

Rodrigo Salcedo [rsalcedo@uc.cl](mailto:rsalcedo@uc.cl), Alejandra Rasse, Pablo Hermansen [phermans@uc.cl](mailto:phermans@uc.cl), Escuela de Diseño (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, CHILE)

Large scale residential segregation has the effect of hiding the poor from the eyes of the city, the government, and the social elites. In that context, public space of segregated areas loses its efficacy as a scenario for social visibility, and citizenship construction. The goal of this paper is to describe and analyze ghetto dwellers' strategies to obtain the recognition of their rights as well as benefits from the local and national State. Methodologically, we use a combination of qualitative tools such as in depth interviews, observation, and the construction of a narrative using photographs and video footage. (Session 22)

#### 142. Segregated neighborhoods and labor trajectories in Mexico City: accumulating disadvantages in multiple arenas

Landy L. Sanchez. (University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA) [lsanchez@ssc.wisc.edu](mailto:lsanchez@ssc.wisc.edu)

Mexican cities were historically more heterogeneous within and across neighborhoods that theories would predict given their highly unequal income distribution. Preliminary research suggests that socio-economic residential segregation is increasing. Using census data and spatial data analysis this paper compares residential segregation levels and its spatial patterns in Mexico City in 1990 and 2000. It considers whether residential segregation increased as a consequence of rising income and occupational inequality, changes in urban land markets, and state provision of public services. By analyzing its spatial patterns this paper explores to what extent residential segregation manifested into larger and clearer clusters of disadvantaged neighborhoods. (Session 3)

143. Urban Inequality in the Urbanizing World: A Comparative Study in an Indian Metropolis

Ranvinder S. Sandhu and Jagseer Singh (Guru Nanak Dev University Amritsar, INDIA) [Ranvinder@yahoo.com](mailto:Ranvinder@yahoo.com)

Urban inequality is one of the manifestations of the urban poverty, which is why urban poverty has received far more attention in cities of developing countries. Focusing on urban poverty alone can avoid a concern for inequality by concentrating only on “the needs of the poor”. The lack of discussion on urban inequality has been led by two factors. Firstly, much emphasis has been given to market driven approaches to development over the last two decades. Secondly, there is an increased willingness to perceive income inequalities as important in providing individual incentives for entrepreneurship. These have resulted in a skepticism about any role governments might play in lessening inequality. Rather, the indifferent attitude of government is leading to more profound inequalities in the rapidly expanding Indian cities. In which the poor are being marginalized and excluded from the main stream. Keeping these facts in mind the paper would focus on the inequality with in a city. First of all a comprehensive picture of inequality would be understood at the city level and after that a comparative study of two types of areas would be made which represent the extreme form of inequality in the city. Comparison would be made on the basis of well defined urban indicators. An effort would also be made to understand underlying factors responsible for the urban inequality and devise a strategy for the same. The paper would be based on primary as well as secondary sources. (Session 3)

144. On the Borderline of "Sick" and "Healthy" Schools: Problematisation of the Concept of Sustainability

Eva Sandstedt (Uppsala University, Sweden) [Eva.Sandstedt@ibf.uu.se](mailto:Eva.Sandstedt@ibf.uu.se)

In this paper I want to discuss the concept of sustainability and relate it to the concept of risk. My case is a sociological study of three Swedish schools where a big problem suddenly emerged. Teachers, parents, head masters and school administration have different opinions about the definition of the situation – are there any health problems among the personnel and children and if so are they caused by the school building? Is the school “sick” or “healthy”? A lot of research related to this complex of problems has been done by scientists but the social aspects have been neglected. (Session 7)

145. The re-territorialization of democracy: from p2p to deliberative citizens' participation in urban and regional contexts

Federico SAVINI and Giovanni TORRISI (Università di Urbino " Carlo Bo", ITALY) [gtorrisi@uniurb.it](mailto:gtorrisi@uniurb.it)

The objective of this study is on one side to clarify and narrow the concept of e-democracy, trying to reduce the opacity in its definition within the vast existent literature, on the other side to analyze how the web 2.0 and the p2p paradigm is shaping new forms of deliberative democracy at urban and regional level. Our argument is that e-democracy is emerging from the intersection between two theoretical-practical systems. First the deliberative theory of democracy is compared to the traditional representative approaches, by stressing the theoretical differences either in the power relations and citizenships conceptions or in the decision making practices undertaken. E-democracy is, therefore, referred both to a more active and influencing role of citizens in the decision making process and to a more dialectical and discursive approach to consultation. Second, three types of ICT support are identified: a) informational, b) dialogic and c) consultation support technologies. These three typologies are distinguished according to the communicative arrangement they promote and according to their use in the public decision making. A critical insight is given to the social implications of the new p2p paradigm, arguing that a less elitist perspective of electronic participation is driving to a more consistent approach to urban governance. A visual explanation of e-Deliberative-Democracy is provided afterwards, underlying its emergent character from the intersection between deliberative approaches and consultation technologies. Some critical issues are addressed in the final part of the paper: a) does the supposed improvements of participative technologies bring to effective deliberation? b) what is the real accessibility and sustainability of these new forms of governance practices within the urban government framework. (Sessions 18 & 19)

146. Cities and Regions as Justice Spaces: Exploring the Tensions between Sustainability and Justice in the City

Lisa Schweitzer (University of Southern California, USA) [lschwei@mac.com](mailto:lschwei@mac.com)

Max Stephenson (Virginia Tech Institute for Policy and Governance, USA) [mstephen@vt.edu](mailto:mstephen@vt.edu)

Agyeman, Bullard and Evans (2003) have critiqued current sustainability theory and practice in cities for making the environment a higher priority than social justice. A key result of this rank ordering has often been the implementation of New Urbanist and “green” developments that have, in turn, been criticized as resulting in little more than novel justifications for community canalization. Indeed, judging from community patterns of social segregation (gated communities and suburban secessionist movements) today, it might be argued that Agyeman and his colleagues desire a normative outcome to which many urban constituencies simply do not subscribe. Yet, the desire of these authors to put social justice first is not a new impulse. Previous justice-based development efforts have also stalled due to an inability to generate a strong, democratic consensus concerning the rights of urban citizenship. That fact, in turn, suggests that it is important to pinpoint the dimensions upon which a working public consensus about justice, built upon a foundation of environmental quality, might be formed. This paper explores that question along three dimensions critical to social justice: recognition (who has standing), redistribution (when resources may be redistributed on behalf of the commons), and representation (who may speak and for whom in the public square). An examination of these concerns or dimensions suggests that each implies challenges for the development of place-based democratic forms of governance that many, including Agyeman et al., have presupposed as a condition of urban justice. A richer account of the challenge of producing such conditions yields a deeper and more nuanced understanding of the requisites of attainment of social justice in urban centers. (Session 9)

147. The Dimensions and Dynamics of Urban Poverty in Kampala, Uganda: Underestimation and Misrepresentation

Hannington Sengendo (Makerere University, UGANDA) [sengendo@infocom.co.ug](mailto:sengendo@infocom.co.ug), [hsengendo@arts.mak.ac.ug](mailto:hsengendo@arts.mak.ac.ug)  
Lwasa Shuaib, International Potato Center-Urban Harvest, UGANDA)

Poverty has always been understood in terms of low or lack of income due to unemployment. But this view has been challenged in advancing the understanding of the production and dynamics of urban poverty. Urban poverty manifest in different dimensions driven by various forces. The urban poor are not homogeneous and a passive mass, fatally located under a certain poverty line but are active masses shaping and being influenced by the social forces that reproduce poverty. In Uganda, urban poverty is interestingly a shared characteristic of deprivation in terms of housing, physical environment, food, social services and urban infrastructure. This paper examines urban poverty, which is a transformation of rural poverty in urban settings. This kind of poverty is termed “urbanized poverty” that occurs at different levels creating a hierarchy of deprivation from individual level, household and neighborhood or community levels. This dimension of urban poverty which has become chronic is underestimated but misrepresented as well. The paper attests to the concept of ‘urbanized poverty’, its nature, linkages with policy and inequality. (Session 3)

148. Justice, Action and the Grassroots: Urban Movements and the Struggle for a Just City in the Pacific Northwest, 1980-2000

Leanne Serbulo (Portland State University, USA) [serbulo@pdx.edu](mailto:serbulo@pdx.edu)

This paper examines how urban movements in Portland and Seattle struggled to define, create and envision a just city from the late 1980s through the end of the 1990s. Current notions of the just city originate in claims for redistribution or recognition that were first put forth by social movements. The articulation of concepts of the just city cannot be separated from social movement politics. Leaving the task of defining a just city to planners, academics and politicians compromises democratic and participatory values and runs the risk of replicating existing societal inequities. An alternative method of theorizing the concept of the just city excavates the notions of justice that grassroots movements convey through their discourse, demands and actions. This project analyzes how the concepts of the just city were communicated by urban movements in the Pacific Northwest over the past two decades. Using a protest event analysis, with data compiled from both mainstream and alternative news sources; this project considers a grassroots definition of the just city. This bottom-up definition of justice is a fluid construction that is rooted in movement claims, discourse and actions and sensitive to changing contexts of a global society. (Session 2)

149. Rural-Urban Linkage and Poverty Mitigation: A Study of Muslim Migrants in Mumbai

Abdul Shaban (TISS, Mumbai, INDIA) [shaban@tiss.edu](mailto:shaban@tiss.edu)

Developing countries are undergoing a rapid spatial transformation and a dramatic movement of people from rural to urban areas. The movement has been attributed to so many factors and among them rural poverty, particularly in Indian context, has been recognized as the main factor. These migrants form a major chunk of the urban poor. It has also been observed that these poor operate in both the spheres – rural and urban – and channelise the resources from one sphere to another to mitigate poverty and overcome hardships. This leads to the argument that there is no disconnect between rural and urban poverty and poverty in one sphere is also related to the poverty in another sphere. Hence, to understand degree and kind of poverty in urban (rural) areas, one needs to understand the mutual feedbacks between both the spheres. The migrants, in general, are low skilled youth, and a majority of them acquire some skills working in informal sectors. They make their livelihood strategies in such a way that maximizes returns to their endeavors/works. Mumbai has been a major urban centre in the country which has been seen as a ‘space of hope’ for livelihood by a majority of the poor in the country, more so by marginalized section of the society, like Muslims. The migrants keep their legs on both the spheres, where their remittances forms an important sources of income to keep life-going of their families in rural areas, the supports in various ways by the families also keeps the socio-economic vulnerability of the migrants low and helps in mitigation of poverty in urban areas. The present study attempts to understand the livelihood strategies adopted by the Muslim migrants from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for mitigating poverty and economic vulnerability in rural and urban spheres. (Session 4)

#### 150. Re-housing the Displaced Slum Dwellers in Mumbai through a Participatory Approach

R.N. Sharma (TISS, Mumbai, INDIA) [rns@tiss.edu](mailto:rns@tiss.edu)

In last few decades, the incidence of involuntary displacement due to implementing industrial or infrastructure projects by public or private sectors in India has reached alarming proportions. As the resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) of such ‘project affected persons’ (PAPs) remains unsatisfactory and even traumatic, it has drawn wide attention and protests from social activists, affected people, NGOs and even academicians. The controversy about the Sardar Sarovar Dam – which displaced thousands of tribal families in Gujarat State of India and resulted in long-drawn agitation by the PAPs and social activists, is well known. It compelled the World Bank to withdraw from funding the above project. In-voluntary displacement in urban areas due to implementation of infrastructure projects is more problematic due to complexity of entitlements to dwellings and commercial assets which may be affected. Presently, one such large project, known as the Mumbai Urban transport Project (MUTP) is being implemented with financial assistance from the World Bank. It involves laying new railway tracks and improving roads within the city. Some 20,000 families – mostly the slum dwellers – are going to be affected in next few years. In its initial phase of implementation, over 10,000 families have already been displaced in last 2-3 years period. It is perhaps first time in India that a R&R Policy, in urban context, was brought out by the concerned state government to resettle and rehabilitate the affected families. Of these families, about 8000 are now settled in permanent multi-storied buildings and the remaining families in the transit camps – to be soon settled in regular buildings. (Session 4)

#### 151. The State as Real Estate Developer and Land Speculator: Planning Global Megaprojects in the Bangkok Metropolitan Region

Gavin Shatkin (University of Michigan, USA) [shatkin@umich.edu](mailto:shatkin@umich.edu)

This paper argues that, as Southeast Asia has globalized, the region’s cities have seen a shift towards privatized models of urban and regional planning. Particularly since the Asian financial crisis of 1997, governments have sought to employ profit-driven models of urban development in an effort to achieve city-building goals in a context of fiscal austerity and intensified competition for global investment. Specifically, urban development has increasingly been shaped by profit-oriented ‘new town’ developments, often built by a single developer, that cater to a global transnational class and a domestic consumer class. Examples of such new towns include Muang Thong Thani in Bangkok, and Lippo Karawaci in Jakarta, each of which was conceived to have an eventual population exceeding 500,000 people. In addition, Southeast Asian governments have increasingly sought to finance transportation infrastructure through the profits to be realized from such megaprojects. In the case of Bangkok, the relative strength of the state, and the concentration of landholdings in the hands of state ministries and state-owned enterprises, has resulted in a distinct model of privatized planning characterized by the proliferation of megaproject real estate deals on state land, as state-owned enterprises have sought to turn their landholdings into a revenue stream. In addition, the Thai government has sought to finance a major expansion of the city’s light rail and subway

systems through the securitization of revenue streams from such properties. While its emerging role as a real estate developer could potentially allow the Thai government to access funds to use for public purposes, however, this model of urban development raises a number of issues related to governance and social justice, as government increasingly turns from the task of developing public spaces to that of developing privatized and exclusive spaces. (Session 13)

#### 152. Urban Youth Housing Conditions in Tehran: A Sociological Perspective from Iran

Mohammad Taghi Sheykhi (Al-Zahra University, IRAN) [mstshykhi@yahoo.com](mailto:mstshykhi@yahoo.com)

The paper explores how as a result of population explosion, and increasing urbanization, housing challenges are appearing among the increasing young cohorts in Iran. The present research is mainly based on a survey conducted on the youth aged 18-29 of both sex in Tehran in January 2005. Housing, being a very important component of urban development, comprises over 60 percent of land use of a city. The paper discusses the need to create healthy housing atmosphere within the youth. Though youths in urban areas in Iran are urgently in need of low-cost housing, yet various complex barriers have led to controversial problems in larger cities. In the present paper, we will see how the human settlement conditions in Iran, and in particular in Tehran, are deteriorating mainly as a result of low investments in housing sector. Terms *housing poverty*, *housing needs*, and *housing requirements* which are widely used, and are often unclear, are discussed. Increasing industrialization in urban areas particularly in Tehran (33% of the total, has contributed to housing complexities in these areas. Theories such as the one by Rex and Moore in which population can be grouped into distinct housing classes have been used in this research. Problem of homelessness among some youths is also searched in some large urban areas, but national and cultural norms do not let them be much observable. However, rapid pace of urbanization in Iran has contributed to the creation of unhealthy, semi-standard and non-standard housing, and in some locations even slums. The phenomenon has let the building regulations be violated in many cases. (Session 7)

#### 153. Social Costs of Traffic Congestion in Developing Metropolises

Tokue Shibata (Tokyo Keizai University, JAPAN) [ayako.e.sato@jcom.home.ne.jp](mailto:ayako.e.sato@jcom.home.ne.jp)

Increase in the number of motorcycles and automobiles in rapidly growing metropolises (Shanghai, Bangkok, Ho Chi Minh, Mexico City and Sao Paulo, for example) is causing serious traffic congestion and accidents, air pollution, noise, and related economic losses. We cannot deny the fact that motor vehicles have made individuals' life more convenient (savior) but their social costs are far greater (culprit). The paper will introduce Tokyo's experiences in solving these problems, both successes and failures, and some successful experiences of other world cities. (Session 9)

#### 154. Regeneration of polluted areas and environmental deliberation

Mayuko Shimizu (Kyoto University, JAPAN) [smyk55@yf7.so-net.ne.jp](mailto:smyk55@yf7.so-net.ne.jp)

Kazuhiro Ueta (Kyoto University, JAPAN) [ueta@econ.kyoto-u.ac.jp](mailto:ueta@econ.kyoto-u.ac.jp)

This paper aims to discuss the value of deliberation in the process of regeneration of polluted areas. Recently it has been increasing victims' efforts of revitalizing their communities and they call for not only pollution prevention and compensation for health damage but also regeneration of local environment itself. "Kogai" can be a question of management system of social common capital which influences environmental conditions and the quality of local life significantly. Mismanagement of social common capital that undermines quality of life has accumulated "Kogai," and it was also local community failure on its public decision making. Regeneration of polluted areas implies removal or improvement of these harmful stocks. This will not be attained without reforming social management system of social common capital. Furthermore, public participation and empowered local government, that is to say, local autonomy is essential as an important basis to enable community regeneration. There is high possibility that deliberation allow to accept only fair and rational claims because it is implemented by impartial stakeholders with all interests who are given equitable voice without any coercion. Deliberation also leads to define the public interests through fair process. Community regeneration is in favor of these advantages of deliberation. However, fair and legitimate procedures do not guarantee substantive ecological rationality. Then, it is also discussed how ecological rationality will be incorporated into public decision making through deliberation. (Session

9)

155. Dreaming Big: Exploring the Ongoing Development of Urban Megaprojects

Matti Siemiatycki (University of Glasgow, UK) [M.Siemiatycki@lbss.gla.ac.uk](mailto:M.Siemiatycki@lbss.gla.ac.uk)

In spite of the increasing scale and scope of urban megaprojects, paradoxically, a growing body of literature has suggested that these interventions often fail to meet their tangible expectations with respect to performance, economy, environment and social inclusion. So why the persistent favour for large-scale projects, particularly in cities and sectors where clear evidence highlights the failings of past megaprojects. This paper argues that as the modernist motivations for developing megaprojects have been replaced by neoliberal rationalities, urban megaprojects continue to be developed due to the political and policy lure of achieving major tangible benefits, as well as the potential to convey a powerful set of symbolic messages. Situating megaprojects within a context of competitive urban entrepreneurialism on a global scale, a persistent pattern is identified where successful early trend setter megaprojects have stimulated interest groups to promote similar projects in their own cities, while also captivating the public imagination to dream big about urban development. (Session 13)

156. Space, Place and Scale in Urban Justice Mobilizations: Three Cases from Immigrant Chicago

William Sites (University of Chicago, USA) [wtsites@uchicago.edu](mailto:wtsites@uchicago.edu)

The importance of integrating spatial concerns into the study of urban mobilization is increasingly recognized, not only within geography but in related social sciences. Beyond this growing consensus, however, the enduring challenge is to draw selectively on the rich conceptual arsenal of spatiality in ways that deepen rather than displace established but still valuable analytical constructs (e.g. accumulation regimes, state projects, modes of urban governance, mobilizing ideologies, repertoires of contention) that have guided the investigation of urban politics and mobilization. One aspect of this challenge is to clarify how various kinds of mobilization seem to engage different sets of spatial dynamics – both as enabling conditions and as strategic challenges to overcome – and how these differences might relate to certain patterns of national politics and urban governance. This paper offers a preliminary examination of three recent types of urban mobilization by immigrants in Chicago (immigrant rights marches, labor organizing campaigns, state/local electoral mobilizations) in order to distinguish their varying spatial dynamics and to suggest several characteristic linkages between space, place and scale in urban justice mobilizations in the United States. (Session 20)

157. Welcome in the Neighbourhood? Social Contacts Between Iraqis and Natives in Arnhem, the Netherlands

Peer Smets and Thaddeus Müller (V University, THE NETHERLANDS) [pasm.smets@fsw.vu.nl](mailto:pasm.smets@fsw.vu.nl)

To enable more livable low-income neighbourhoods, Dutch policies aim at bridging social capital between different ethnic groups. However, knowledge about the characteristics and dynamics of contacts between different ethnic groups in neighbourhoods is rather limited. This qualitative case study will focus on contacts between Iraqis and native residents in the neighbourhood Malburgen in the Dutch town of Arnhem. Attention will be paid to the influence of the 'modern' and 'traditional' backgrounds of Iraqis on establishing contacts with natives. These insights show to what extent Iraqi migrants are welcome in the neighbourhood. (Session 8)

158. Designing Spaces for Shopping Flânerie: Reflections on the Redevelopment of City Centres in the Netherlands

Bas Spierings (Utrecht University, THE NETHERLANDS) [B.Spierings@geo.uu.nl](mailto:B.Spierings@geo.uu.nl)

In the 1990s, all self-respecting cities in the Netherlands were redeveloping the city centre or at least had plans to do so. Local authorities, property developers and entrepreneurs as groups of cooperating city centre actors considered a 'new' consumer – a shopping flâneur – having a fun-seeking and mobile lifestyle as an important constituent for designing and justifying redevelopment plans. But how is that image of the new consumer translated into redevelopment projects? And what kind of city centre strategies does that result in to promote mobile and fun-seeking lifestyles? This paper critically reflects on the believe of city centre actors in the new consumer, the felt need to invest in city centres as well as the resulting competitive rattrace between cities for mobile consumer

spending. (Session 27)

159. The Driving Demands for Cultural Development and their Impacts on Policy: The Evolving US Perspective

Louise K. Stevens (Rutgers University, USA) [lstevens@artsmarket.com](mailto:lstevens@artsmarket.com)

This paper tracks the changed drivers of demand for cultural development planning and many of the critical policy implications that are emerging. When cultural development planning began as a widespread practice in the United States, the goal was building communities of cultural practitioners, who with broad public input defined shared community development goals. Today, cultural development planning is shifting radically and rapidly to become synchronous with economic development planning, in two separate but parallel themes: 1) the regeneration of urban areas through the real estate development surrounding new cultural facilities and districts; 2) the replacement of jobs lost in the manufacturing sector with new jobs in the rapidly expanding cultural and creative sector. While the outcomes are laudable -- attractive cultural centers surrounded by upscale real estate development, and the emergence of an exciting new population of creative workers, the policy implications are disturbing and challenging. The paper uses case examples from cultural development plans throughout the US. (Session 26)

160. New Transnational Social Space between China and Japan: An Analysis of Chinese Transmigrants

Junko Tajima (Hosei University, JAPAN) [jtajima@hosei.ac.jp](mailto:jtajima@hosei.ac.jp)

I would like to present the migration and settlement tendencies of Chinese transmigrants from the analysis of Chinese residents researched in Tokyo and the returned migration researches done in the northeast provinces of China and three major cities as Beijing, Shanghai, Fujian. These studies were conducted from April 2001 to September 2006 and were supported from the Ministry of Education and Sciences and Toyota Foundation. Research results were obtained from a total of 141 respondents in Tokyo and 330 respondents in China respectively. I will compare each of the research results and explore the migration process of Chinese transmigrants some of whom are still in Tokyo and the others who have already returned to China. These transmigrants have differing characteristics for making their networks. They had been in Japan mainly as overseas students, Japanese spouses, entrepreneurs with their relatives. In order to achieve their purpose, they used networks of their own ethnic groups and social capitals as much as possible. They chose these resources according to their needs for achieving their lives as migrant. They have already made up their ethnic communities and organizations by which organized provinces they came from or which universities they graduated from and their migration process were self-sufficiently continued by chain migration. I will conclude by saying that although they returned to China, their ties and networks remained in Japan. They often live apart, and leave their family in other countries. They also maintain their networks living in their own transnational social space with their networked friends and family. At the same time they have their residential rights in both countries where they lived /were born. They use the new informational space between Japan and China by internet and satellite TV. When they experienced the migration process in Japan's society, there were already established industries for Chinese transmigrants, so that they had little need for cultural adaptation. Contemporary Japanese society is influenced by the globalization of the economy and the culture. Globalization has changed traditional immigrants to transmigrants because of the new informational circumstances. I will examine the new trends of migration and new formation of transnational social spaces in Tokyo metropolitan area. (Session 24)

161. Squatter Residence and Juvenile Delinquency in Iran

Gholam-abbas Tavassoli, Ahmad Fooladian (University of Tehran, IRAN) [g\\_tavassoli@yahoo.com](mailto:g_tavassoli@yahoo.com)

Squatter residence is a phenomenon which has appeared as a result of uneven development and economic and social problems such as the fast flow of urbanization and uncontrolled rural emigration in many developing countries. In our country the rapid growth of urbanization in the last 20 years has resulted in the squatter and this growing phenomenon has produced variety of social economic, cultural, and environmental problems, Mashhad, after Tehran, is the largest major city and has experienced a rapid urbanization growth in the past few years. Much of this growth relates to the squatter areas which is a home to about 650000 people includes 200 squatter kilometers. Rapid urbanization and the continuation of the present urban planning will absorb more civil population and will produce more urban problems in future. The squatter areas around this city are the focus of expenditure, shortages, unsatisfactions, social, psychological, cultural, and safety disorders. It is clear that in case of lack of enough attention it will cause more unsafety for the city. This study attempts, in a comparative manner, to scrutinize the

economic-social structure of the squatter areas and compare them with that of central parts of the city. It also attempts to study the impact of socio-economic structure of the squatter areas on juvenile delinquency in the years 2005. According to the theories of social structure, economic and social forces are acting in the direction of destroying lower class and squatter areas and put many of their residents in the criminal behavior patterns. These theories consider the existence of uncontrolled youth, high crime rate, and social disorders as the major social problems. The relation among the members determines the context of the social organization. Sutherland prefers the relativity of the social structure to the inconsistency in the social structure. Klovard and Ohlin believe that social orders have two aspects. They determine the difference between correct and incorrect action. Unequal opportunities are the basis of Klovard and Ohlin hypothesis. It considers the relationship between the old criminals and the beginner young offenders as important. Merton's anomie hypothesis claims the person's opportunity as the authorized opportunity. Klovard and Ohelin take difference in accessing to the authorized ways from the Merton's hypothesis and from Shaw and McGee's hypothesis cultural transition and from Sutherland the difference in accessing to the authorized ways. To their views the kind of offence and the ease of accessing to the unauthorized ways are determined by the social structure. The values in an offence-stricken are anti-values in a ordered society. Shaw and McGee call the social system of these areas as disorganization. The general hypothesis of this study asserts that: The economic and social structure of squatter residence increases the tendency to social deviations. The specific hypotheses are as follows: The more social control in the squatter society, the less is the tendency of the young people to social deviations. The less in the structure of authorized opportunities-economic and social in the squatter society in comparison with the central society, the less is the tendency to social deviation. 1. The more are the opportunities to deviant behavior and learning criminal act in the squatter society, the more is the tendency among the young people to social deviation. 2. The less is the social wealth-reliance, participation, and interest in the society- in the squatter society in comparison with the central areas, the more is the tendency among the young people to social deviations. 3. The more is the social disorganization in the squatter in comparison with the central areas, the more in the tendency among the young people to social deviation. 4. The population in this survey consists of young girls and boys living in the squatter areas and the central areas of Mashhad in the year 1384(2005-2006). The estimation of the sample is based on the Sharp and Cochran's formula for each area is determined as 350 persons. Sampling was multilevel stratified random. Analysis unit in this study is old and age range is between the ages of 18-29. Data has been collected by using questionnaire, participant observation and interview. Data was processed by using statistical package for social science (SPSS). Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for data analysis. The results of hypotheses testing indicate that the general hypothesis and the entire specific except number 4 were confirmed. Based on research findings it can be suggested that through comprehensive interventional strategies which aim at resolving the problem of economic and social structure of squatter residence, the rate of crime and social deviations can be reduced. (Session 3)

162. The Rights of Undocumented Workers at Street Corners: The Precarious Life of Day Laborers in a West Coast Suburban Town

Kenosuke Tanaka (University of Tokyo, JAPAN/University of California-Berkeley, USA)  
[ktanaka76@berkeley.edu](mailto:ktanaka76@berkeley.edu)

The informal day labor market is a highly visible, vulnerable, and exploited form of labor characterized by undocumented men (in a few cases, women) who look for jobs at street corners, parking lots, and empty lots (Valenzuela, 2003). Drawing upon ethnographic fieldwork in an informal day labor site in a West Coast residential town, I consider what we need to deeply think is not only the "flexploitation" (Bourdieu, 1998; Gretchen, 2006) of work, but also the struggle over the rights for undocumented workers in public space. The main purpose of this paper analyses the dialectical and contentional contemporary politics of urban spaces and the rights of undocumented workers. (Session 22)

163. Urban Poverty, Justice and Sustainability in North-West India: Emerging Concerns in the context of Access to Basic Services, Housing and Livelihood

Manoj Kumar Teotia (Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), INDIA)  
[manojkteotia@rediffmail.com](mailto:manojkteotia@rediffmail.com)

The paper focuses on two crucial issues related to urban poverty: social justice and sustainability in North-West India, particularly in the context of emerging concerns due to inadequate access of basic services, housing and

livelihood. The issues emanating with the continuing poor livelihoods options/ low income due to inadequate employment opportunities; segregation and discrimination in terms of access of housing, basic services and livelihood have serious implications on social justice and sustainability. The paper explores some crucial issues relating to urban poverty, its various dimensions and implications with reference to some in-depth case studies. The visual methods have been used to substantiate the generalizations. The paper also suggests some alternative strategies for addressing growing concerns related to urban poverty and particularly enhancing accessibility of basic services, housing and livelihood to the urban poor in North-West India to promote social justice and sustainability. (Session 4)

164. The Paradoxes of Culture: Artists, Neighborhood Redevelopment and the “Creative City” in Poblenou, Barcelona

Manuel Tiróni (Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, SPAIN/Universidad Católica de Chile, CHILE)  
[manuel.tironi@upc.edu](mailto:manuel.tironi@upc.edu)

This paper discusses the political economy of “creative” urban interventions by analyzing the discursive and urban conflicts between the art community in Poblenou –a deindustrialized and now bohemian district in Barcelona- and the 22@ Plan, a large-scale, government-led urban intervention aiming to the conversion of Poblenou into an “creative milieu”. This paper argues that the 22@ Plan is (1) anchored in a highly problematic definitions of “culture” and “place”, (2) directly and indirectly attempting against Poblenou’s art community, and that artists, challenging the “creative class” model, are (3) politically contesting neighbourhood changes. Finally, the paper outlines some key policy recommendations regarding equity, cultural development and place-making in the face of the “creative city”. (Session 26)

165. Aboriginal Youth and Urban Governance: Towards ‘Practical Decolonising’?

Roy Todd (University of Leeds, UK) [r.todd@leeds.ac.uk](mailto:r.todd@leeds.ac.uk)

Urban Aboriginal youth are commonly typified with reference to a range of social problems. Recently, the activities of aboriginal youth organisations in urban governance, in entrepreneurial initiatives, and in the collective use of information technology have indicated diversity in the experience of aboriginal youth and emerging patterns of change. This paper, drawing upon interviews, observations and statistical data, examines the structures and mechanisms of new partnerships in urban governance in a major Canadian city that involve aboriginal youth. The findings raise questions about the consequences of initiatives in urban aboriginal governance involving aboriginal youth, their potential contribution to the sustainability of urban aboriginal communities, and their implications for theoretical understanding and social policy. (Session 1)

166. Power Relations and Consensus Building in Planning Arenas: The Sao Paulo Experiment with Participatory Planning

Nilton Ricoy Torres (University of São Paulo, BRAZIL) [nrtorres@usp.br](mailto:nrtorres@usp.br)

This work explores the idea of planning as a consensus building process. It argues that the practice of planning, while holding the rhetoric of democracy, may conceal mechanisms of interest manipulation turning itself an instrument of power. The research uses the discourse analysis method and focuses on the experience of planners and citizens in Sao Paulo (participatory) Regional Hearings and Local Planning Workshops at the time the City Strategic Master Plan was under “discussion”. The text highlights the power relations concealed behind the planning practice and how powerful interests subtly distorts reality and people views in order to attain their objectives. The process becomes an instrument for legitimating technocratic decisions, which, in turn, leads to the reproduction of the same social relations the democratic planning intends to change. (Sessions 18 & 19)

167. Immigration, Culture, and Practices of Multicultural Identity in Perry, Iowa

Ferro Trabalzi (Iowa State University, USA) [trabalzi@iastate.edu](mailto:trabalzi@iastate.edu)

This paper analyzes the practices of multicultural identity in Perry, Iowa. The town is undergoing a fast demographic change due to the influx of Latino workers employed in the local meat packing industry. A formal institution called Hometown Perry has been set up with the specific intent to “study, communicate and celebrate the vital contribution small towns have made to American life as seen through the prism of the immigrant experience.” My research shows that multiculturalism is used simply as a propaganda tool and the appropriation/celebration of Latino culture is not leading to social and spatial equality. For example, when symbols of Latino identity (food, clothing, dances) are celebrated they take place in the local library and museum showing these items as separated from any meaningful practice of identity. Indeed, the physical appearance of the town is changing with new Latino groceries and restaurants but the culture of the new immigrants is still perceived and portrayed by local institutions as “exotic” which only reinforces the diversity between the Iowan and the Latino communities. Young Latinos dance in Latino discos placed at the border of the town while the center, symbolized by the restructuring and gentrification of mainstreet, celebrates the virtues of an imagined, culturally homogeneous Iowa (white culture). De facto, the two communities live separate lives, occupy separate spaces, and practice their identity in different, at times conflict ways. (Session 25)

#### 168. Socio-Spatial Polarization in Tokyo: The Impact of Deregulations and Urban Development

Junko Ueno (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Japan [junkou@n07.itscom.net](mailto:junkou@n07.itscom.net))

The cause of socio-spatial polarization in Tokyo is mainly due to the uneven effect of the deregulations on urban development. These deregulations widened the gap between the developing areas and the areas that were left behind. This paper will discuss the impact of deregulation such as skyscraper constructions on income and population of Tokyo regions. Other causes were less significant. In the late 1980s, globalization was considered to be the cause of polarization, but it turned to be coming from the bubble economy. Recent criticisms on the labor and tax reforms by Koizumi Administration are yet to be proven. (Session 6)

#### 169. The Governance of Ethnic and Religious Diversity after the Assassination of Theo van Gogh

Justus L. Uitermark (University of Amsterdam, THE NETHERLANDS) [J.L.Uitermark@uva.nl](mailto:J.L.Uitermark@uva.nl)

In response to growing resentment against minorities and multiculturalism on the national level, the Amsterdam government took it upon itself to demonstrate that a cautious and respectful approach to integration could yield important results. The Mayor and his government constantly stress that diversity is positive and that inclusion is the best guarantee against uncivil behavior. Civil society organizations are expected to contribute to this governmental project and to help keep society together. But even though the rhetoric is inclusive, practices are exclusionary: the feasibility of an “inclusive approach” can only be communicated as long as the coalition between state and civil society does not include parties that emphasize problems or that create (image) problems through exclusionary rhetoric. The need to communicate a positive image thus results in a full-fledged attempt to control all of civil society: to eradicate extremist elements, to exclude parties that wish to emphasize problems and to absorb fully into governance structures civil society actors that do fit with the diversity agenda. In this effort to control and mould civil society, the Amsterdam government breaches, quite self-consciously, all classical distinctions of the liberal state: between civil society and the state, between the media and the state, and especially between religion and the state. This creates a new power configuration in which the government and a limited number of privileged partners have overwhelming power. The changing asymmetry of power relationships is empirically investigated through a longitudinal analysis of governance networks and subsidy relationships. (Session 27)

#### 170. The Regional Allocation of Social Housing Investment and Electioneering in Brazil (1989-94)

Márcio M. Valença (Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte, BRAZIL) [marciovalenca@ufnet.br](mailto:marciovalenca@ufnet.br)

The analysis of the result of the 1989 Presidential election in Brazil shows some intriguing coincidences between the pattern of votes given to Fernando Collor de Mello, the elected President, and the allocation of housing investments which was operated later during his government. This paper makes this correlation and shows the political reasons that took to this. In Brazil, cities are associated with sharp contrasts between rich and poor areas. In poor areas, degradation of the urban environment is noteworthy. In addition to proper social policies to deal with poverty, lack of basic infra-structure as well as poor housing conditions are the two items, regarding the urban environment, in

need of urgent attention. In order to improve urban conditions in the country, it is necessary to get housing policy back in the right track – which, among other things, means reforming the political conditions under which policy is operated –, thus contributing towards a healthier environment. (Session 7)

#### 171. Rhetoric and Failure: Housing Policy Proposals in Brazil from the 1990s and Beyond

Márcio M. Valença and Mariana F. Bonates (Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil)  
[marciovalenca@ufrnet.br](mailto:marciovalenca@ufrnet.br), [mbonates@pop.com.br](mailto:mbonates@pop.com.br)

This paper discusses housing policy in Brazil since the 1990s by analyzing government programs' institutional arrangements, their sources of revenues and the formatting of related financial systems. The conclusion suggests that all these arrangements have not constituted a comprehensive housing policy with the clear aim of serving to enhance housing conditions in the country. Housing 'policies' during the 1990s and beyond – as proposed by Collor, Itamar, FHC and Lula's governments – have sought to consolidate financial instruments in line with global markets, restructuring the way private interests operate within the system. Different from rhetoric, this has resulted in failure as the more fundamental social results for the poor have not been achieved. (Session 30)

#### 172. Urban Transport and the Use of Bicycles in Los Angeles City

MC Judith Ramos Valencia (Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa, MEXICO) [judith\\_ramos83@hotmail.com](mailto:judith_ramos83@hotmail.com)

This paper Analyze urban transport in Los Angeles city, since its effects on urban form until problems such as traffic, congestion, pollution and energy consumption. Taking congestion as an example we have that Los Angeles occupy the third place in the entire nation (United States) regarding commuting times. Los Angeles is an auto-dependent and a sprawl city, which requires the implementation of new transport alternatives. In this case we propose the use of bicycles as a mode of transportation of massive use to solve problems related with transportation and to generate a more sustainable city, taking into account the problems derived of its implementation. We approach questions such as: Is the use of bicycle by itself an applicable alternative? Does it help to the health of cities and also to human health? What are the issues around this? (Sessions 14 & 15)

#### 173. From "Alderman" to "Councillor" - Calgary's Long Journey

Mary Valentich (University of Calgary, CANADA) [mvalenti@ucalgary.ca](mailto:mvalenti@ucalgary.ca)

Can a Just City be defined in terms of the rights of citizens to be treated with respect and dignity? All major Canadian municipalities with the exception of Calgary, Alberta call their elected municipal officials, Councillors. This paper presents an overview of a twenty year struggle by feminists to change "Alderman" to an inclusive term that does not incorrectly identify the gender of women on City Council. In 2004 nine citizens filed a complaint to the Alberta Human Rights and Citizenship Commission. This complaint was dismissed in 2007 and currently there is an appeal. Understanding the resistance of City Council and the nature of its power base may reveal fundamental differences among various parties about the nature of a Just City and equitable treatment of women. Further, the pursuit of justice through the Human Rights route may prove misguided in this instance. Whose definition of the City, just or otherwise will prevail? (Session 2)

#### 174. Beware a growth machine bearing gifts: 2010, Vancouverism, and Dissent

Rob VanWynberghe, Björn Surborg & Elvin Wyly (University of British Columbia, CANADA)  
[rvanwyns@interchange.ubc.ca](mailto:rvanwyns@interchange.ubc.ca)

The Vancouver Organizing Committee for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (VANOC) publicly announced its ambitions to prepare the “most accessible and inclusive Games” ever. To accomplish this, VANOC’s bid-phase commitments included job opportunities, training, tickets to marginalized people and “sectoral” tables. Sectoral tables involve coalitions of community groups and levels of government who are tasked with developing strategies to address inner-city concerns (e.g., homelessness) about the Games. Residents and researchers alike are judging VANOC’s efforts, and these evaluations illuminate an oft-ignored side of the celebrated “Vancouverism” model of urban planning -- a strong undercurrent of old-fashioned dissent, militant community organizing, and

direct action. In this paper, we use Vancouver as a case study to develop a theory of the changing nature of militant community dissent in neo-liberal cities that serve as host for major hallmark events. We argue that the creation of quasi-state growth-machine actors (exemplified by local Olympic Organizing Committees) can help to disguise the local social costs of machine-driven initiatives in the early years of a bid. If these actors remain inflexible, however, their refusal to redistribute significant resources and power runs the risk of undermining the legitimacy of the machine -- and doing so very quickly as the event planning calendar begins to dictate the limits of community participation and input. In this presentation, we theorize the relation between Olympic-related planning processes and neoliberal urbanism through a case study of Vancouver's housing sectoral tables. (Session 13)

#### 175. Envisioning the Classroom as a Social Movement Organization

Rob VanWynsberghe and Janet Moore (University of British Columbia, CANADA) [rwanwyns@interchange.ubc.ca](mailto:rwanwyns@interchange.ubc.ca)

This paper describes the impact of an innovative higher education initiative called the Learning City Classroom, a project based on the presupposition that the classroom can raise awareness, foster solidarity and construct a collective identity consistent with being part of the sustainability movement. In this paper, the Learning City Classroom will be portrayed as an organizing, designing and implementation entity and as having all the qualities of an emerging social movement organization. The Learning City acts as a social movement organization by identifying shared objectives as critical to the sustainability movement. The outcome of this research shows not only that the university can support the sustainability social movement in concrete and tangible ways, but also, that it can do this in ways that are empowering for grassroots community groups as well as for students. (Session 32)

#### 176. 'Environmental and economic development shrinkage of Atenquique'

José Gpe. Vargas Hernández (Instituto Tecnológico de Cd. Guzmán, MEXICO) [jgvh0811@yahoo.com](mailto:jgvh0811@yahoo.com)

This paper is aimed to analyze the environmental economic development shrinkage of Atenquique after the industrial boom of the paper mill during the second half of the last Century. The town of Atenquique was settled down and grew up in terms of population, social and economic development in the same proportion that the Industrial Company of Atenquique did during the period when the company was property owned by the Mexican State. After the Company has been privatized, the town started declining and shrinking in population, social and economic development, and the most disastrous is the environmental hazards. The turning point of this increasing regional development was a conflict between the Union and the new owners of the Company, which represents a struggle for the survival of the old project of development welfare State oriented and the new hegemonic project, the neo-liberal model of development. The impact on the environmental and economic development has initiated the shrinking and declining of Atenquique but also of the surrounding cities and towns, while the new owners are increasing the levels of productivity and profitability. (Session 8)

#### 177. The New Social Question and The Urban Development in Mexico City

Miguel Angel Vite Perez (Universidad de las Américas-Puebla, MEXICO) [miguelvite@yahoo.com](mailto:miguelvite@yahoo.com)  
(Session 5)

#### 178. Sustainability of the Working-class Areas and Combination of Public Policies

Gilles VERPRAET (CNRS/GRASS, FRANCE) [verb@ehess.fr](mailto:verb@ehess.fr)

Sustainability of the Working Class areas and combination of public policies. The sustainability of working class areas can be envisioned as a combination of economic restructuring and the responsiveness of social sustainable policies. In this view different types of urban requalification have to be detailed between urban politics, social politics, and sustainable politics. This problematic and methodology has been developed in French cases of industrial city restructuring promoting sustainable development (Valenciennes, Nantes (500.000 hab), with long term politics of requalification, with a diversity of social and urban politics and additional sustainable development. The arguments of analysis are questioning the discourses of social cohesion at different levels (district area, metropolis area, regional area) and may specify three different trajectories of space restructuring and modernization:- The politics of sustainable requalification (eco requalification) moves to sustain an urbanization for middle classes and services. - A combination of social politics and sustainable requalification can promote coexistence between middle classes newcomers and migrant resident population.- An sustainable and controlled

modernization of industrial spaces may support a subtle coexistence between technician working classes and middle classes expansion. We make distance with the classic diagnosis combining social losses of modernisation and marketable modernisation. We make distance with the policies argument of social cohesion in different levels. The relations between sustainable restructuring and the class contents are specified by a specific combination of politics and institution. (Session 8)

179. Urban Regimes and Spaces of Power: The Regulation of Privately Operated Mass-transit Services in Gurgaon, India and October City, Egypt

Dalia Wahdan, (CSDS-Delhi, INDIA) [dewahdan@aucegypt.edu](mailto:dewahdan@aucegypt.edu)

This paper discusses the alliances between government officials, mass-transit operators and traffic police in two towns within the orbits of the National Capital Region of Delhi, India and Greater Cairo Region, Egypt. It juxtaposes these alliances to the post-1991 changes in government transport policies and institutions in both regions. It argues that urban regime analysis, which accounts for regional forces and is sensitive to the meanings attached to 'power' and 'space', reveals a) the blurred distinctions between "public" and "private" modes of mass-transit services provision and b) the nature of contestations over 'public' spaces in both towns. (Session 12)

180. Indigeneity, the City, and Social Housing in Canada, New Zealand and Australia

Ryan Walker (University of Saskatchewan, CANADA)

Manuhua Barcham (Massey University, NEW ZEALAND)

The presentation draws on a comparative analysis of urban indigenous housing in Canada, New Zealand and Australia undertaken in 2006 using statistical, interview and documentary evidence. We use historic and contemporary urban indigenous social housing interventions by governments and community actors as a basis for understanding how the perceived place of authentic indigeneity has changed over time in the three countries, and how white settler societies and indigenous peoples are reconciling universal with inclusive (indigenous) citizenship in urban areas. We draw conclusions for the future of indigeneity in the city in sectors pertaining to social and cultural welfare. (Session 1)

181. Toward A Metropolitan Government: Taipei's Experience

Chia-Huang Wang (Yuan Ze University, TAIWAN) [wanghcia@saturn.yzu.edu.tw](mailto:wanghcia@saturn.yzu.edu.tw)

This paper intends to investigate the practices of metropolitan arrangements in Taiwan, especially the Northern Taiwan Metropolitan Arrangements (NTMA) with Taipei City as the core. The author plans to explore the following analytical questions: How has the NTMA been evolving? Who are the main stakeholders in the evolving NTMA? What are the features that differentiate the NTMA from its counterparts in Asia and other countries? Will the NTMA evolve into a fully institutionalized metropolitan government and is it desirable? What are the factors and conditions that have been enabling and constraining the development of a Northern Taiwan Metropolitan Government? Do citizens in northern Taiwan have sufficient opportunities and channels to participate in the forming of the NTMA and, if possible, the Northern Taiwan Metropolitan Government? What lessons can be drawn from the study of the NTMA? What can study of the NTMA contribute to the comparative study of metropolitan government and governance? (Session 16)

182. Tokyo Ainu and the Politics of Urban Indigeneity

Mark K. Watson (McGill University, Canada) [mark.watson@mcgill.ca](mailto:mark.watson@mcgill.ca)

Ainu are the Indigenous occupants of northern Japan. Today, 5000 Ainu (a figure representative of approximately 17% of the official population) are estimated to reside in and around the metropolitan region of Tokyo. Despite the historical and cultural significance of this demographic, the situation of Tokyo resident Ainu remains largely unknown. Based on extensive fieldwork, I address Tokyo Ainu history, traditional cultural practices in the city and their political claims for equal rights vis-à-vis Hokkaido Ainu. In doing this, I demonstrate how their movement exists in solidarity with Indigenous struggles in other global cities around the world. (Session 1)

### 183. The Reproduction of Urban Segregation: Middle-class Spatial Practices and Elective Non-belonging in the London Suburbs

Paul Watt (University of Wolverhampton, UK) [P.Watt@wlv.ac.uk](mailto:P.Watt@wlv.ac.uk)

There is increasing debate about the role of suburbs in global cities in relation to social differentiation as well as sustainability. The British suburbs have traditionally been associated with the white middle class, but there is also evidence of greater social heterogeneity as they accommodate a wider range of class and ethnic groups. At one level this can be regarded as a positive development, but it also conceals the various strategies employed by the suburban middle class in order to maintain their threatened exclusivity. This paper examines these issues with reference to interview and survey research undertaken in a London suburb named 'Eastside'. Although Eastside is a mixed class neighbourhood, this paper focuses on those middle-class residents of a private estate called 'Woodlands'. From the residents' point of view, Woodlands represented an 'oasis' in an otherwise suburban desert dominated by lower-class housing and schools. Although the middle classes were physically resident in Eastside, they conducted many aspects of their everyday lives outside the neighbourhood in nearby upmarket suburbs. Their spatial practices spilled out beyond the borders of Eastside and allowed them to reinforce their sense of social exclusivity by avoiding the lower-class people and places that were geographical closest to them. This was particularly evident in relation to education and consumption. The majority of parents sent their children to school outside Eastside and they also avoided the local shops and pubs. The paper demonstrates how the middle classes are able to use their resources in ways which mean that they are not necessarily tied to any particular neighbourhood, unlike the working class. Therefore instead of 'elective belonging' (*Globalization and Belonging*, Savage et al., 2005), i.e. the notion that neighbourhood belonging is no longer a matter of residential longevity but is related to choice, the middle-class residents engaged in 'elective non-belonging'. The paper concludes by discussing the implications of the findings for the micro-social reproduction of urban segregation in global cities. (Session 6)

### 184. Naturalized Growth? Ecosystems and Regional Planning in the Greater Golden Horseshoe

Gerda R. Wekerle (York University, CANADA) [gwekerle@yorku.ca](mailto:gwekerle@yorku.ca)  
L. Anders Sandberg, Liette Gilbert and Matthew Binstock (York University, CANADA)

The province of Ontario has recently passed legislation for a regional growth management plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe by combining two seemingly contradictory notions- growth management and environmental conservation. This paper focuses on the greenbelt and growth plans- region-wide planning legislation that bundles together policies to protect ecosystems and agricultural lands with policies of infrastructure expansion and resource extraction that fuel growth. While drawing heavily on a policy narrative of ecosystem planning, this legislation also institutionalizes a competitive regional economic agenda. Our paper illustrates the ways in which different, and often contradictory, traditions and value positions can become encapsulated in legislation and policy implementation. We examine how ecosystem planning approaches may set the stage for integrative regional planning; and how, combined, they lay the groundwork for provincial restructuring of regional planning and governance that is linked to wider debates about governance, scale and knowledge. (Session 12)

### 185. Contours of Challenge: Mapping the New Legal Spaces of Predatory Lending Regulation

Elvin K. Wyly, Tyler Pearce, Markus Moos, and Holly Foxcroft (University of British Columbia, CANADA) [ewyly@geog.ubc.ca](mailto:ewyly@geog.ubc.ca)

The role of mortgage lending in recent financial-market turbulence has prompted front-page coverage of esoteric securitization practices in the high-risk, high-profit "subprime" market that serves borrowers with blemished credit. Yet the role of subprime lending in predatory exploitation of racially and ethnically marginalized peoples has been understood for many years among researchers, attorneys, and organizers in the Community Reinvestment Movement. In this paper, we use Brian J.L. Berry's (1972) *City Classification Handbook* to inspire a new kind of analysis of this insurgent movement. Multivariate taxonomy and econometric analyses confirm that hard-won state legislation is significantly changing processes of racialized credit segmentation. (Session 30)

### 186. Urban Connectivity in the In-between City

Douglas Young, Roger Keil and Patricia Wood (York University, CANADA) [dogoyo@yorku.ca](mailto:dogoyo@yorku.ca), [pwood@yorku.ca](mailto:pwood@yorku.ca), [rkeil@yorku.ca](mailto:rkeil@yorku.ca)

This paper explores the evolving socio-spatial landscape of what we call the “in-between city,” that part of the urban region that is perceived as not quite traditional city and not quite traditional suburb (Sieverts, 2003). We posit that this new urban landscape which surrounds urban regions in many parts of the world, is the remarkable new urban morphology where a large part of metropolitan populations live, work and play. Conceptually, we outline the definitive characteristics of this new landscape with a particular view towards urban Canada. Empirically, our 85 sq km study area in the Toronto region is home to about 150,000 people and a place that is rich in social and physical complexities and contradictions. Methodologically, we explore the relative connectedness of people, places and urban processes through the lens of infrastructure, with the help of photographic documentation, textual analysis, census data analysis, and interviews. In an era characterized by “splintering urbanism” (Graham and Marvin, 2001) in which urban regions come to resemble “archipelagos of enclaves” (Hajer and Reijndorp, 2001), uneven access to different infrastructures is particularly visible in the poorly understood and under-recognized “in-between city.” Dramatic inequities in infrastructure provision and service delivery in these areas render many urban residents vulnerable to unpredictable events – environmental, economic, social. We argue that casting light on the infrastructure problems of the “in-between city” is a necessary precondition for creating more sustainable and socially just urban regions, and for designing a system of social and cultural infrastructure that has everything a community needs and meets global needs as well. This work is relevant to a broad spectrum of urban decision-making processes in the area of infrastructure and beyond. It involves partners in government, the private sector and the community.

(Session 12)

187. Facilitating Farmer’s Institutional Development: A Prequisite for Sustainability of Development Initiatives after Scaling out of Development Projects

Joshua Zake (Environmental Alert, Uganda) [jozake@hotmail.com](mailto:jozake@hotmail.com)

This paper shares experiences of Environmental Alert working with communities in Central Uganda to over soil fertility depletion and food insecurity through participatory approaches. It highlights processes and methodology used in facilitating in strengthening farmer’s groups into more sustainable community structures called community based organizations (CBOs) with a common community vision of development but also addressing their own challenges with minimum support from outside. It also points out key recommendation for consideration by Research and Development institutions during implementation of their projects for effective scaling out to ensure sustainability of their initiatives. (Sessions 14 & 15)