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# dbu news

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**dpu**

Development  
Planning Unit

## Focus on

# Emerging political formations – prospects for gender mainstreaming?

By Caren Levy and Julian Walker



In 2014, we are not only celebrating 60 years of the DPU, but also 30 years of the DPU's *Gender Policy and Planning Programme*. Our first *Gender Planning* short course was initiated in 1984 by **Caroline Moser** (DPU 1978-86) with the support of **Caren Levy**. In the early 1990s, Caren Levy (DPU 1984 to-date) formally established the *Gender Policy and Planning Programme (GPPP)*, which today has expanded into an international programme encompassing teaching, action research, policy advice and institutional capacity building, and is a major contributor to the DPU's vision and mission. The aim of the *GPPP* is twofold: to advance and strengthen knowledge and expertise for a critical and transformative approach to mainstreaming a gender perspective in development policy, planning and research; and to explore gender relations in democratic governance, with a particular emphasis on advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women. Over the last 30 years, the *GPPP* has provided a platform for the development of DPU's gender policy and planning methodology, as one of four internationally acknowledged approaches to addressing gender issues developed in the 1980s and 1990s.

Looking back over the 30 years, we can identify three phases within the *GPPP*: The first was between 1984 and 1994, when the focus was on the development of a methodological approach to addressing gender in policy and planning, based on Moser and Levy's initial formulation of gender planning (Moser and Levy 1986). Through the involvement of **Marni Pigott** (DPU Associate), **Jo Beall** (DPU 1991-94), **Nadia Taher** (DPU 1993-2003), and **Fra von Massow** (DPU 1995-1997) alongside Caren Levy in the *GPPP* team, some concepts were refined or reformulated, based on an expanding experience of capacity building in gender mainstreaming in different developmental contexts. This included developing and implementing a long term training strategy for central and local geographic and sectoral

staff in the Swedish and Norwegian Agencies for Development Cooperation, SIDA and NORAD, and continuing the annual short courses alongside a growing number of tailor-made courses in London, for example, for government officers and NGO staff from Pakistan (DFID/UNICEF), Vietnam (UNDP) and Bangladesh (DFID).

The second period was between 1994 and 2004, with the addition of Levy's, *Web of Institutionalisation* to the gender planning methodology (Levy 1996; 1997). The *Web* was developed out of the in-depth organisational experiences of the first phase, and growing in-country experiences. These included a long-term engagement with national and sectoral planning in post-independence Namibia; exploring the links between gender and the environment with academics, NGOs and government in Egypt (supported by the Ford Foundation); and strengthening capacity building with the Centre for Research, Studies, Documentation, and Information on Women (CREDIF), Tunisia. With the addition of **Julian Walker** (DPU 1995-2000, 2003 to-date) and **Claudy Vouhé** (1997-2001) to the team, the programme expanded its country experience into Eastern Europe and Francophone Africa respectively, often in transition and post-conflict country

contexts. The work of the team also shifted from capacity building through training to a range of other strategy development functions for different organisations. For example, this included strategy development on gender and child labour with the ILO's *International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)* and on integrating gender into country and regional programmes in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the South Caucasus with the Swiss Development Cooperation.

From 2004 to date, in the third phase of the *GPPP*, our work has more directly addressed gender in diversity issues in development policy and planning, and is contributing to a core theme in one of the DPU research clusters on *Diversity, Social Complexity and Planned Intervention*. Examples of recent work include research into gender, diversity and urban transport (see Box); research with Leonard Cheshire into the relationship between gender, disability and ethnicity in India; and work with Practical Action to understand how gender intersects with other social identities in collective mobilisation to lobby for infrastructure by Residents Associations in

*Below:* Caren Levy, Nadia Taher and Julian Walker with participants on a Chevening Fellowship course on



*Cover photo:* CL Society 33. Young women and men at a free education protest, Santiago de Chile (Francisco Osorio, June 2011)

# Transport, Diversity and the Socially Just City

It is widely recognised that transport is a critical structuring dimension of cities. What is less acknowledged is how transport systems are implicated in the reproduction of inequality in cities. Recent work has highlighted the following:

Accessibility in cities is influenced by the interplay of the transport system and the social identity of those who use it. On the one hand, the travel demands generated by diverse women and men are embedded in their social roles and relations, with '*transport accessibility... [having] an integrative dimension in people's lives, enabling them to balance – or orchestrate – activities on a daily basis'*' (Levy, 2013b). The result is that women's travel patterns tend to differ from those of men by purpose, mode and experience, reflecting different temporal and spatial patterns. On the other hand, the planning and design of transport systems in most cities is based on stereotyped assumptions about how diverse women and men live. The result is that current travel patterns do not reflect real and diverse travel needs, and the transport system (its routes, travel modes, and cost) (re)produces unequal access in the city.

Mobility in the city, '*that is, the freedom and right of all citizens to move in public space with safety and security – and without censure and social control'* (Levy, 2013a), is linked to the public space character of transport. In most societies, public space and therefore '*the public realm of transport is contested space, imbued with power and meaning in all societies'*' (Levy, 2013a), resulting in the control of the mobility of women and some men on the basis of their class, age, ethnicity, religion, race and sexual orientation. This means that decisions about travel – where, when and how – are often negotiated in the private

sphere of the household and extended family networks, influenced by perceptions of experience in both the public and private spheres, and affected by the behaviour of others in the public sphere.

Decision-making about this critical practice in the daily lives of urban dwellers has largely been top-down. The involvement of diverse women and men



as active citizens in transport matters has largely been as a form of resistance, for example, to top-down decisions about fare rises, safety, and forced evictions because of the re-development of transport routes. Transport issues have emerged as an important potential basis for solidarity between diverse women and men.

Looking at transport practices through a gender and diversity lens shows how women and men are constantly making trade-offs about their use of transport to carry out activities essential to the effective performance and quality of their lives. '*These trade-offs are deeply gendered, and reinforced by other social relations. They are not optimal free 'choices', as transport planning assumes'*' (Levy, 2013b).

informal settlements in Kenya.

By the end of second phase and into this period, the *Web of Institutionalisation* had become a tool of interest for other cross-cutting issues (such as environment) and social identities, leading to a greater exploration of the cross-learning, solidarities and challenges of intersectionality. The last 30 years has also seen the translation of gender materials into a range of different languages, itself an instructive engagement with the gendered power of language and meaning.

Looking back at our history prompts us now to think about how the *GPPP* should be launching itself into the next 30 years. We are currently positioning ourselves in

relation to a contemporary moment of crisis for advocates of women's rights and gender justice, which also holds within it seeds of possible new directions and ways of working. The recognition of the notion of *Governance Feminism (GF)*, as some have termed the incorporation of '*feminists and feminist ideas in actual legal-institutional power*' (Halley et al 2006), particularly in the areas of gender-based violence and trafficking, is a reflection of both successes and continued challenges for gender mainstreaming.

Despite the commitment and dedication of many of its advocates in government, NGOs and women's movements, the challenges of gender mainstreaming are



Above: Transport inequalities: The informal settlement of Altos de Sucre on the outskirts of Bogotá, Colombia, is served by only one bus route and one improvised bus stop (Julio D. Dávila)

Left: Transport and diverse needs: When Medellín's overground Metro was designed in the 1990s few concessions were made for disabled passengers, so costly remedial measures had to be installed later. (Julio D. Dávila)

Rather, it is a process in which trips are negotiated and may be made, postponed, suppressed or re-routed. Viewing transport practices in this way suggests both possible entry points as well as the limitations of transport to address equality in the city.

This piece is based in part of the recent research done in partnerships with Universidad Nacional de Colombia (Medellín campus) and Universidad de los Andes in Bogotá ([www.bartlett.ucl.ac.uk/dpu/metrocables](http://www.bartlett.ucl.ac.uk/dpu/metrocables)). A book about this research, *Urban Mobility and Poverty: Lessons from Medellin and Soacha, Colombia* will be launched at the World Urban Forum in Medellin in April 2014.

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encapsulated in concerns for the co-option, de-politicisation, marginalisation, or misinterpretation of gender equality in different development practices. At an ideological level, this is reflected in the strong, explicit or implicit, resistance to the transformative dimension of an equality agenda. This is manifested in policy and planning in different and sometimes contradictory ways. Politically, in many contexts, gender mainstreaming has been co-opted by dominant neo-liberal policies (Cornwall and Edwards 2014) and/or by oppressive political regimes (Kandiyoti 2014). Institutionally, specialised gender/women's organisational forms, within and outside government, have often found

themselves located at or pushed to the margins of their field, confronting not only strong sectoral silos but also organisations which themselves are imbricated in dominant societal gender inequalities, reflecting practices that strongly defend the status quo. Methodologically, whilst great advances have been made in the development of conceptual frameworks and tools to address gender equality, the struggle to maintain their gender equality underpinnings when these methodologies engage with organisational procedures and practices has been difficult.

The response, for many, has been a call to change from a strategy of gender mainstreaming back to an explicit strategy focus on women's empowerment, often at project level. This can be seen, for example, in the UK DFID's policy shift in 2010 from their *Gender Equality Action Plan* to their *Strategic Vision for Women and Girls*. We feel that, rather than abandoning gender mainstreaming, the current moment of crisis calls for a push to reflect both on past experience and the contemporary room for manoeuvre of promoting gender justice by re-invigorating and re-positioning mainstreaming as a strategy, rather than 'throwing the baby out with the bathwater'. Herein lies one of the first issues to address. While there is enormous experience in organisations of carrying out gender mainstreaming, it is sporadically documented, pared down by results-driven development assistance agendas. There is also limited systematic in-depth research on the topic. Despite gender disaggregation of data by governments in many areas, a burgeoning field of women's/gender studies and a number of interesting international research initiatives (e.g. the Institute of Development Studies' *Pathways to Women's Empowerment* programme), the data is neither adequate nor fine-grained enough to trace the complex relationships between planned interventions and changes in gender relations in different contexts.

When thinking about the future of the *GPPP*, contemporary political changes have presented a set of new challenges to working with diverse identities. As already discussed, in the last 10 years the *GPPP* has focused on addressing the growing cultural diversity of cities and countries in the context of international migration, transition and conflict experienced at a global scale. The DPU methodology has always highlighted the cross-cutting nature of social identities, and the need to avoid treating women and men as a simplified

binary (Walker, Frediani and Trani 2013; Levy 2009), or pursuing the chimera of universal interests for women. In view of this, we see the current growing focus on intersectionality as a positive trend, but one that raises a number of challenges. How can we ensure that an analysis of gender, as one amongst other multiple social identities, does not obscure the importance of gender as a key parameter of inequality? How can we pursue a focus on diversity and difference, without fragmenting claims for social justice, or reinforcing divisions between social identities? And how can we stop identity politics being co-opted to serve agendas that are antithetical to social justice?

This is particularly salient as, in the last 5 years, there are new political movements emerging. On the one hand, in the face of the combined impact of cuts to state welfare within neo-liberal policies and increasing male unemployment within the current global crisis, there are indications in different parts of the world of orchestrated attempts to restore patriarchal values, or what Kandiyoti calls '*a new politics of masculinist restoration*' (Kandiyoti 2014). On the other hand, the last 5 years have also seen growing protest movements taking to the streets and squares of capital and provincial cities to challenge autocratic and oppressive governments, revolutionary movements led primarily by young women and men, with a range of class, ethnic, religious and other identities. While gender inequality has not been a primary focus for these groups, women are very much present in these movements, and in the face of their often violent, gender-based suppression, new gender sensibilities are emerging among some young women and men. The question for many is, for example, in the aftermath of the Arab Spring, what is the space for incorporating gender justice in the reconstruction of 'post revolution' political dispensations? (Taher 2012). Has a post revolution state without gender justice seen a revolution at all? This not only talks to the politics of solidarity in the context of multiple identities. It also talks to how future policy might address intersectional identities and gender as a central dimension of the democratic transitions to which the uprisings aspired. What does gender mainstreaming mean in contexts like these and what can current methodologies and practices contribute to the struggle for more inclusive and equal political and socio-economic processes? These are the challenges of the DPU's *Gender Policy and Planning Programme* in the coming decades.

If you are interested in the issues raised in this article, the DPU will be hosting a joint DPU-Bloomsbury Gender Network (BGN) Colloquium on '*Gender in Policy and Planning: Mainstreamed, Manipulated, or Sidelined?*', on 26th March 2014. For more details see: <http://www.bartlett.ucl.ac.uk/dpu/events/gender-in-policy-and-planning>.

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## DPU/ACHR Junior Professionals Programme

Early February 2014 saw the web-launch of a collection of essays recounting the experiences and learnings from the first class of the *DPU/ACHR Junior Professionals Programme*. The book, entitled, *Grounding Knowledge: Reflections on Community-Driven Development in South-East Asia*, tells the stories of DPU alumni who spent six months working with communities in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam.

The pilot internship programme was a joint initiative between the Asian Coalition for Housing Rights (ACHR), the Community Architects Network and DPU. Built around the notion of a collective learning process, the programme seeks to ground knowledge-sharing and innovation development in community partners' tactical interventions and local experiences. During six months of immersion, the Junior Professionals supported mapping, planning and design processes and debated issues of housing and land rights.

For the DPU, the *Junior Professionals Programme* is a logical extension of its ethos and pedagogical stance, something already prevalent through the practice modules present in all MSc programmes. This exposure to practice is part of an effort to build future practitioners' reflexivity and the ethical sensibility that underpins socially just urban development planning and design; the book retells this collective conversation. Written by the interns who took part in the programme, the essays describe how tacit knowledge about development emerges

*Above:* DPU Junior Professional, Francesco Pasta, presenting outcomes of the DPU/ACHR programme (Caroline Newton)

among professionals working on the ground in real-life situations in partnership with low-income communities. What emerges is the constant need to negotiate and reconfigure meanings and positions – including where we, as 'experts', are located. By refusing a conventional, safe, expert-based, object-oriented culture, the experiences collected in this book illustrate that a different urban planning and architectural practice is possible. The book is available on the DPU webpage.

## DPU Dialogues in Development and DPU Lecture Series

The DPU continues its parallel series of events, *DPU Dialogues in Development and DPU Lecture Series*, covering a wide range of issues relating to urban development, disaster risk reduction, housing and infrastructure planning in the Global South.

### Dialogues in Development

The DPU's 60th Anniversary programme was launched at the first *Dialogues in Development* event of 2014. The evening entitled, *Outside in, Inside Out: Launching DPU60*, saw representatives from each of the DPU's research clusters present the key issues they wish to see debated and discussed over the coming year in relation to their research and the overarching anniversary theme, *Thinking Across Boundaries*. The presentations were followed by a discussion with Professor Carole Rakodi chaired by Professor Julio

D. Dávila. Adriana Allen represented the *Environmental Justice Urbanisation and Resilience Cluster*, Colin Marx represented the *State and Markets Cluster*, Julian Walker represented the *Diversity, Social Complexity and Planned Intervention Cluster* and Caren Levy represented the *Urban Transformations Cluster*. The launch event was well attended by a crowd including many current and former students, current and former DPU staff.

*Below:* DPU Research Cluster representatives, Adriana Allen, Julian Walker, Colin Marx and Caren Levy with discussant, Professor Carole Rakodi and chair, Julio D. Dávila at the DPU60 launch event (Laura Hirst)



In February the DPU welcomed renowned architect, Professor Stefano Boeri, for the second event of the DPU60 Anniversary programme, an event entitled, *Anticity and the Future of Public Sphere*. The presentation explored the linkages between research, design, media and politics and was followed by a discussion led by **Camillo Boano**. The event was held at the Architectural Association where the DPU began in 1954 and remained until 1971 when it became a part of UCL.

### DPU Lectures

In December 2013, Urban Knowledge Network Asia (UKNA) Fellow and Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Planning, CEPT University of Ahmedabad, Rutul Joshi, explored the relationship between mobility patterns of the urban poor and the direction of local transport policies in a lecture entitled, *Poverty and Mobility in Ahmedabad, India*.

In January 2014, Senior Lecturer at the Department of Politics and Government at Ben Gurion University, Marie Curie Researcher at the Department of Architecture at Cambridge University, and DPU Alumnus, **Haim Yacobi** (MSc Housing 1995-6), delivered a lecture entitled, *Dynamics of Colonial Urbanism: A View from Israel/Palestine*.

In January 2014, **Camillo Boano** brought together a panel comprising Professor David Alexander from the UCL Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction, Ilan Kelman from the UCL Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction and the Institute for Global Health, Victoria Maynard from Habitat for Humanity Great Britain

*Below: Haim Yacobi's lecture on Colonial Urbanism*



Right: BUDD students arriving in Brescia for BUDDcamp 2014 (Jennifer Cirne)



and UCL Centre for Urban Sustainability and Resilience, Anthony de la Cruz from United Nations Development Programme, Phillipines and Shelter Consultant, Wan S. Sophonpanich for a discussion entitled, *Typhoon Haiyan – Same Same But Different?* The panel explored what has been learnt from the typhoon and highlighted the role community-based organisations can play in supporting disaster response.

Later in January, Professor Antonio Estache began the first of three lectures discussing the evolution of the scope and limits of the role of government in the delivery of public service in developing countries. The first lecture entitled, *The Role of Government in Public Services*, reviewed the ways in which the case for government and its roles are discussed in academic and policy circles. His second lecture, *The Political Economy and Governance of Institutions*, summarised the debates on the importance of politics and institutions and their interactions with corruption. The final lecture, on *Infrastructure Finance in Developing Countries*, revisited debates on the role of the public and private sectors in financing infrastructure development.

In February 2014, architect, urban planner and DPU PhD candidate, **Hector Becerril**, delivered a lecture entitled, *From South Asia to South America Exploring Housing Policies. India and Brazil: Neither Exactly the Same Nor Completely Different*, in which he argued that comparative analysis of policies is of vital importance for enriching existing knowledge and addressing housing challenges in the Global South.

### BUDDcamp 2014 in Brescia

The MSc Building and Urban Design in Development (BUDD) students and their tutors, **Caroline Newton**, **Jennifer Cirne** and **Camillo Boano**, took part in a three-day research-design exercise in Brescia, Italy, working in partnership with the Municipality of Brescia and the Local

Democracy Agency, Zavidovici (LDA). LDA works with refugees and immigrants in the urban territory. During the three-day design workshop, students immersed themselves in five sites across the city.

Two of the sites illustrated the impact of the industrial pollution the city is confronted with. One of these, a park in Via Livorno, is surrounded by high-rise developments and family houses; neither the local government, nor the inhabitants of the area know how to deal with the pollution. At another, a former elementary school, Vito Dusi, on Via Villa Glori, the students suggested redeveloping the building not only to house the new headquarters of LDA, but also as a venue for raising the awareness of the inhabitants of Brescia about the industrial pollution and its consequences. The location is of specific importance for this campaign as it is located in the middle of the abandoned area of the ex-Caffaro (the factory associated with the pollution).

Another site was the neighbourhood of San Polo, a typical modernist development and the most populous sector of Brescia, with nearly 20 000 inhabitants built during the 1970s and designed by one of the most prominent Italian architects, Leonardo Benevolo, according to the mantra of the 'tower in the park'.

The other groups worked with two initiatives of LDA that focus on the integration and training of immigrants: *Ciclofficina*, a social cooperative that offers cycle repairs and sells bicycles, and a carwash on Viale Venezia.

Provoked by a critical and creative reading of *Six Memos for the Next Millennium* by Italo Calvino and topical design briefs, students were encouraged to explore possible catalytic and strategic interventions that highlight, mobilise, and/or transform existing social activities in that specific locale aiming to develop transformative potentials for an inclusive city.

# Research

## Urban Zoonoses in Nairobi

The DPU is actively collaborating in the research project, *Epidemiology, Ecology and Socio-economics of Disease Emergence in Nairobi* (i.e. *Urban Zoonoses*) funded by UK Research Councils and the UK Government's Living with Environmental Change Initiative and coordinated by the University of Liverpool and Kenya's International Livestock Research Institute.

This project takes an inter-disciplinary approach to understanding the spread of pathogens amongst rapidly growing urban and peri-urban populations in Africa.

It focuses on urban livestock (within its socio-economic context) as the source of such pathogens and thus brings together concepts and experts from the fields of epidemiology, public health, microbiology, veterinary science, economics, urban planning, social sciences, and international development.

Our most recent practical involvement with the project saw **Professor Julio D. Dávila** and Research Associate **Sohel Ahmed** travel to Nairobi, Kenya in November 2013 to discuss the role of urbanisation in the emergence of zoonotic pathogens in cities in the Global South.

The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) hosted groups from the *Urban Zoonoses* project for a two day workshop, including the African Public Health Research Centre (APHRC), Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI), the Public Health Department of the University of Nairobi, and other specialists from Université Libre de Bruxelles and the Royal Veterinary College (RVC), London. Workshop topics included fieldwork challenges such as occupation and security, microbial data and its public health implications, urban growth models for parts of Nairobi, framework and methods, and community mapping.

Fieldwork and activities began towards the end of the workshop and continued in Kenya over the next ten days, including observation of livestock keeping practices and the range in size of cattle farms in Viwendani, and visits to lab facilities in KEMRI, where most of the tests for the project are being conducted, and Sohel led discussions over methods for profiling and mapping settlements in Nairobi. Before leaving Kenya, Sohel also conducted a pilot mapping exercise with the federation of Slum Dwellers (*Muungano wa Wanavijiji*) and the Muungano Support Trust (MUST) in a village in Mathere.



For further information, and for project updates visit the website and follow the project on Twitter: [@ZoonoticDisease](#) or view blog entries on the project meeting and latest project newsletter: <http://eehiesei.wordpress.com>.

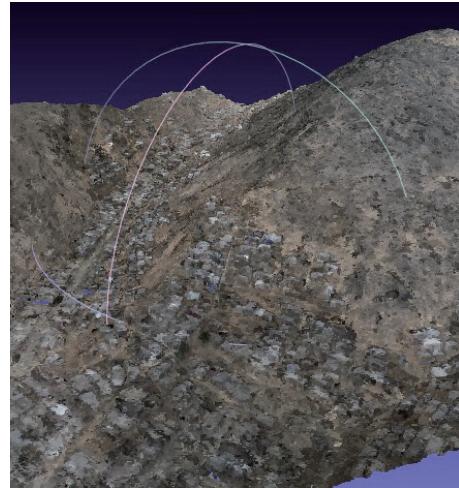
*Top:* A child in the livestock-environment-public interface, Nairobi (Sohel Ahmed)

*Above:* Community members identifying landmarks in the community satellite image, Nairobi (Sohel Ahmed)



*Left:* Preparing the drones to capture 2D and 3D images in Barrios Altos (Rita Lambert)

*Right:* 3D model of Jose Carlos Mariátegui captured by the drones (Flora Roumpani)



### Mapping from the Sky, Mapping from the Ground

The first fieldwork of the research project, *Mapping beyond the Palimpsest* (see DPU News Issue 56) took place in Lima, Peru, from 4th to 11th February 2014. It brought together staff from the DPU (**Adriana Allen, Rita Lambert and Mónica Bernal Llanos**) and CASA (Flora Roumpani), as well as Drone Adventures from Switzerland, to join our local partner organisations (CENCA, CIDAP, and Foro Ciudades para La Vida), as well as over 30 community members from two case study sites: Barrios Altos and Jose Carlos Mariátegui, Lima.

The research was conducted in two modes: *Mapping from the Sky* and *Mapping from the Ground*. These set out to articulate grounded applications and cutting edge technologies for community-led mapping and visualisation, and to explore the political agency and capacity of mapping to reframe the understanding of, and action upon, highly contested territories.

*Mapping from the Sky* used drones to capture both two-dimensional and three-dimensional outputs. Moving beyond militaristic and surveillance applications, we explored their value for planning in areas undergoing otherwise ‘invisible’ change. In Barrios Altos, the historic centre of Lima and a UNESCO world heritage site, the birds-eye view captured by drones made visible the otherwise unseen processes of slow eviction and land use change occurring behind both conserved and deteriorating facades. In Jose Carlos Mariátegui – an area that has developed in the outskirts of Lima through a complex history of grassroots invasions and informal land trafficking – the maps enabled a detailed understanding of the terrain and its shifting borders, as well as the ‘quebrada’ (ravine) as a system of interconnected settlements which threaten

ecological infrastructure. The outputs produced by the drones were then used as the basis for mapping from the ground.

*Mapping from the Ground* brought together men and women from each of the two settlements, to discuss and decide where to map, why and how, as a way to apprehend their territory and a means to document and denounce otherwise invisible processes of unwanted change in their neighbourhoods. It was also seen as a strategic activity to foster dialogue between stakeholders and to expand the room for manoeuvre to promote strategic interventions. Once decisions were made about what was important to map, pilot transects were traced to collect the required information. The fieldwork tested various crowdsourcing applications using mobile phones to collect data. Moreover, the pilot walks served to reflect upon and refine the mapping focus, the selected variables and methods for further mapping.

Having completed this first phase, DPU and CASA returned to London to further develop a mapping methodology tailored to the unique contexts of Jose Carlos Mariátegui and Barrios Altos. The next phase, in April 2014, will further focus on data collection as well as explore planning scenarios based on the printed 3D models based-on images captured by the drones.

The process activated by *Mapping Beyond the Palimpsest* is also feeding into the Practice Module of the MSc Environment and Sustainable Development (ESD), which will bring 35 students, 5 tutors and 2 visiting scholars from the Indian Institute of Human Settlements (IIHS) to Lima in April/May 2014 to deepen and consolidate this spatial mode of enquiry and action planning in Barrios Altos, Jose Carlos Mariátegui and two further sites (Cantagallo and Huaycan), which together provide a nuanced approximation of the challenges

faced in the urban region of Lima in moving towards more environmentally just scenarios.

For more information about the project, visit: <https://www.bartlett.ucl.ac.uk/dpu/mapping-beyond-the-palimpsest> or contact: Adriana Allen ([a.allen@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:a.allen@ucl.ac.uk)) or Rita Lambert ([rita.lambert@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:rita.lambert@ucl.ac.uk)).

To learn more about this first fieldwork phase, visit: <http://remaplima.blogspot.co.uk/>.

### Thinking Beyond Sectors for Sustainable Development

The DPU is participating in a cross-faculty, cross-institution, multi-disciplinary research project that aims to explore complex interactions between development targets in response to the on going post-2015 (post Millennium Development Goals) development agenda setting process. The project brings together academics from across UCL and the London International Development Centre (LIDC), an interdisciplinary centre that facilitates research and collaboration between Birkbeck, Institute of Education, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, the Royal Veterinary College (RVC) and the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS). The project involves almost 40 academics from 17 departments.

The academics have formed Expert Groups around key thematic areas such as *Health, Climate and Climate Change and Agriculture and Food*. Michael Walls is working with the *Governance and Institutions Expert Group* and the *Urbanisation and Urban Poverty Expert Group* comprises Caren Levy, Colin Marx and David Satterthwaite. The Expert Groups have all submitted working papers, detailing the agenda-setting history and context of their thematic area in preparation for a cross-disciplinary workshop to be held in late March 2014. The project

aims to produce both academic and policy-oriented outputs which draw attention to hidden or underexplored opportunities for productive synergies across sectors in post-2015 development agenda setting, particularly the Sustainable Development Goals.

The project is being coordinated by Professor Jeff Waage (LIDC) and **Christopher Yap** (LIDC/DPU). For more information please contact Christopher Yap ([chris.yap@lidl.bloomsbury.ac.uk](mailto:chris.yap@lidl.bloomsbury.ac.uk)) or visit the LIDC website.

### Shock (not) Horror – Learning for Resilience Infrastructure

The project *Shock (not) Horror* came to an end with an interdisciplinary event on 22nd November at The Royal Society, London. The event, attended by an interdisciplinary audience generally interested in infrastructure management, explored the theme of *Infrastructure Shock* from different angles, and evaluated the extent to which we can actually learn from disasters and shocks to achieve adaptable infrastructure assets and to improve infrastructure resilience through a number of cases.

Looking at what can be learnt about resilience from the operation of an emergency department, Dr Mark Powell's ethnographic research in an NHS emergency unit found that the individual commitment to the institution and the reliance on informal rules of conduct were crucial in enabling rapid responses to emergencies. This provided important lessons for infrastructure managers in terms of recognising a variety of tacit agreements and knowledge which influence the management of infrastructure shocks.

Two cases in Tewkesbury and Newcastle, UK, explored the complex web of social and institutional relations on which the response to an emergency depends, shedding light on the management of natural catastrophes and how they affect infrastructure resilience. From understanding the personal impacts of catastrophes to the factors that enable the coordination of emergency services, both examples illustrated the role of infrastructure in sustaining social and economic activity and how this is exposed during natural catastrophes.

Finally the case of the 2008 economic crisis in Spain revealed how economic crises affect infrastructure provision. The crisis exposed a series of wasteful practices in urban planning and construction management prior to the crisis and has led to a re-examination of what is acceptable in construction and urban development. Large, iconic and costly infrastructures are no longer acceptable in the post-crisis context.

Overall the workshop highlighted the complex practices of infrastructure and the way they can be re-examined within a catastrophe or an economic crisis, generating space for new learning about the resilience of societies and their infrastructure.

## Connections

### News from former DPU students and friends

**Kay Pallaris** (BUDD 2012-13),

**Jamie Abbott** (UDP 2012-13), **Luis Roja**

(current UDP student) and Francesca Guarascio (Urban Studies) joined forces with Briony Turner (King's College London Geography PhD candidate), Francesco Barnebe, Nick Udal and Mena Shah to form a team whose redesign of North Woolwich has been shortlisted by judges from 65 entries as part of the Royal Docks Competition for the transformation of the Royal Docks into a new blue-green infrastructure space for East London. The competition was launched by the Landscape Institute and Ecobuild, with support from the Mayor of London, London Borough of Newham and Open-City, with sponsorship from Marshalls. The shortlisted entry, *The Sensory Docks*, is a design that incorporates measures to ensure adaptation to projected climatic change and addresses each of the five human senses: sight, sound, smell, taste and touch. The design utilises green and blue infrastructure to re-sensitise the North Woolwich area into a climatically resilient, thriving, connected and liveable place, full of different sensory journeys that connect the current isolated developments, including new areas of sensory refuge and stimuli.

**Vicente A. Sandoval Henriquez** (current

PhD candidate) was appointed as Research Assistant at CIVDES (Research Centre for Vulnerability and Socio-natural Disasters) at the Universidad de Chile in March 2013, where he is working on research related to disaster risk and climate change in cities.

**Angeliki Paidakaki** (ESD 2006-07) is

currently pursuing a doctoral degree at KU Leuven under the supervision of Professor Frank Moulaert. Her research focuses on disaster reconstruction in post-Katrina New Orleans, with a view to supporting the institutional design of new models of multi-scalar disaster governance that can be more responsive to the housing and safety needs for the majority of the urban citizens. She has fond memories of the DPU and says hi to all.

**Ernesto López** (PhD 2009) and **Paola Jirón**

(MSc Housing 1995, Gender Short Course 1997), both now at the University of Chile in Santiago, were recently among the editors of a new book, *Urban Chile in the 21st Century*.

**Justina Adlyte** (DAP 2012-13) writes to say that after an internship she was offered a role as a Senior Associate in Deloitte's Global Corporate Responsibility team. She works mainly with the Humanitarian Innovation Program, providing some support for education and skills initiatives, supports the firm's representation at global meetings, such as COP19 and UN Global Compact and will be leading social impact reporting globally next year. She says that the job definitely keeps her busy and without her MSc DAP she would not be able to contribute to the team as she can now.

**Jennifer Roest** (DAP 2011-12) is now working as an International Research and Projects Officer in the International Team at Coram Children's Legal Centre, an international NGO that conducts socio-legal research around child protection and gender issues in countries across Africa, Europe, Central America and Asia.

**Yumiko Kaneko** (DAP 2012-13)

writes to say that she has enrolled on a PhD programme at the University of Nottingham. Her topic is the effect of psychological care on development planning following post-conflict situations in East Timor and surrounding countries.

# PhD Programme

As we celebrate *DPU60* by looking back at the history and achievements of the DPU, we are also taking this opportunity to look forward, and anticipate the future orientation and work of the DPU and our networks. In this section, we have asked four current DPU PhD candidates working in different sectors (labour rights, transport, urban planning and disaster risk reduction) to reflect on their research findings and what their implications are for future engagement in their respective fields.

## The Worker-Citizen: Exploration of Embodied Precariousness in the South African Countryside

My research sets out to contest the current narrow definition of the '*worker-citizen*', which sees a citizen as someone who is engaged in full-time, waged work that is fixed in time and space. Current changes in the nature of work, such as the global 'feminisation' of labour and resulting precarious conditions for workers, call into question the contemporary validity of this definition of citizenship. However, despite this, the definition is still being used by nation-states and civil society to signify inclusion, belonging, and a life free from poverty, vulnerability and marginality. In reality worker-citizenship has failed to guarantee any of these, and workers' situations, globally, are becoming more precarious.



Above: Farmworker accommodation in the Western Cape, South Africa (Saranel Benjamin)

Debates on precarious work have focused on the technical description of work, failing to take into account the precarious lives created as a result of this, and assuming that all formal, waged work is secure and stable. This study disputes this by highlighting the case of low-waged farm workers on deciduous fruit farms and in vineyards in the Western Cape Province of South Africa, bringing to the fore the complex nature of work that challenges the current narrow definition of the worker-citizen. This is set against the backdrop of South Africa's apartheid experience to show

that, while the discourse and practice of the worker-citizen was historically important for the African worker, the current failure of the worker-citizen model to deliver a life free from poverty, vulnerability and marginality is creating precariousness in the lives of workers, especially farm workers. This is, in part, because the narrow definition of 'precarious work' is hampering trade union responses, which are focused on purely 'trade union' issues.

Through my research I also aim to advance a '*theory of precariousness*' by showing how it is felt in the body as affect and as a lived, embodied experience. In doing so, my research will assist in deepening the concept of the worker-citizen such that it influences the emergence of innovative policies and programmes that begin to tackle work and citizenship in less narrow terms. I also hope that this research will initiate a critical debate amongst trade unions and civil society, supporting the current narrative shifts towards more creative projects that see beyond the tethering of people to work as the only solution in global capitalism.

By Saranel Benjamin  
([saranel.benjamin.11@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:saranel.benjamin.11@ucl.ac.uk)).

## Access from the Periphery: Transport Planning and Exclusion of the Poor in Colombia

My research intends to build on both mainstream transport theories and recent advancements in the understanding of the social implications of transport and its relation to (urban) poverty, in line with DPU's recent research into transport in Medellin, Colombia. My thesis explores the dynamics of social and spatial inequalities resulting from informal urbanisation of the

peripheries of large cities, and the uneven provision of means of connectivity between such settlements and the rest of the urban fabric.

I analyse informal neighbourhoods in the municipality of Soacha, at the southern border of Colombia's largest city, Bogota. This is an extreme case of spatial and social peripherality, marked by acute social tensions and very limited availability of local income-earning opportunities. Moreover, local government is poorly endowed and institutionally weak, and unable to provide adequate utility and transport networks. In this context, I identify different spheres affecting processes of production and reproduction of transport-related social inequalities and exclusion, and their influence on strategies for addressing mobility and other material needs by poor communities.

Such transport-related disadvantages and inequalities have motivated new research, exploring issues of *the social* in relation to transport, particularly since the 1990s. However, in contrast to the economic and environmental dimensions, several authors have argued that the focus on people, their attitudes, behaviour and well-being, has been generally under researched and less influential in policy circles, and that concern for the role of transport in reducing poverty is relatively new. This calls for a meaningful shift in current approaches to transport provision. My research seeks to contribute towards addressing existing gaps in the literature on transport and poverty in the Global South, contesting and stretching current understanding of social implications

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*Below:* Transport inequalities at the peripheries of Bogota, Colombia (Daniel Oviedo Hernandez)



of urban transport development for vulnerable peripheral populations in cities of developing countries. As transport occupies an increasingly determinant role in developing effective cities, concerns over issues of social and spatial inequalities will be fundamental to the well-being and economic opportunities of low-income urban citizens.

By Daniel Oviedo Hernandez  
(d.oviedo.11@ucl.ac.uk).

### From Neoliberal Planning to Ecological Urbanism in Santiago de Chile

My research explores the 'splintering growth' of cities in the Global South, and the role of the private property development industry in this, focusing on how market players adopt ecological discourses and ecological urbanism when building segregated enclaves for the affluent and elites, looking at the case study of Santiago de Chile.

In the process of research I have been particularly interested in the roles of urban planning and urban public policies, which, even in a neoliberal society like Chile, are crucial to the increase of social inequality and ecological disruption; this suggests they could also be used to reverse them. Also, (drawing on DPU's current exploration of *borders* in development discourse) I clearly see that the traditional borders between urban and rural, developed and underdeveloped, public and private, human and natural, are being increasingly challenged by the new and complex problems on a global scale. Seeing beyond borders helps us to reveal the big picture of a fast changing and fragile world in a state of ecological, social, economic and moral crisis, and at the same time requires us to understand and address its causes. In my specific area, I advocate for a different paradigm for housing and urban planning with at least two main points for future change.

Firstly, housing policies and city planning must overcome their current fragmentation, and shift to an organic and multidimensional policy that combines social and environmental justice, ecology and economy, in a framework of active social and political participation of all groups and citizens. This will require not only bureaucratic but cultural changes both within the state and civil society, regarding notions of public policy and collective action.

Second, and more abstractly, the very objectives of public policy, and the



Above: Greening of private neighbourhoods in Santiago (Martin Sanzana Calvet)

notion of development are at stake. We can no longer take what human needs and satisfactions are for granted, or reproduce the divide between nature and us. If **development** is to have meaning in this emergent world, it must encompass our own development as a species, recognising that being human is a continuum of human-natural assemblages, thereby opening endless possibilities of plenitude.

By Martin Sanzana Calvet (martin.calvet.11@ucl.ac.uk).

### Exploring the Ambiguity of Community in Disaster Risk Reduction: A Case Study of Metro Manila

Community involvement (participation and inclusion) in reducing disaster risks is essential for sustainable development in cities of low-income nations. However, the politics of community and its spatial implications are not the subject of extensive research in the disaster risk reduction discourse or in the fields of urban development and planning.

In line with current DPU research, my research aims to fill a gap between disaster risk literature and critical urban studies, dealing with the question, **whose politics?** It explores the ambiguous notion of community in disaster risk reduction, which becomes not only a unit analysis to examine relationships between the state and individuals, but also a site of political

struggle to claim the right to appropriate urban space. Adopting Lefebvre's spatial ontology (1974), the study develops its own analytical framework to examine interactions between the production of vulnerability-risk and the production of urban space. Based on this framework, the space of risk is conceptualised and grounded in empirical narratives from the city of Metro Manila in the Philippines. The fieldwork was conducted in three low-income community sites, each facing a wide range of urban risks. One, part of a government-led relocation plan, is increasing vulnerability of people, whilst in another site, in contrast, informal settlers living in 'danger areas' self-organise, initiate and participate in disaster risk reduction activities to claim basic services or access to urban lands. Sub-communities within these communities respond to the state in various ways, through which diverse, multiple and contingent paths have emerged.

By Soo Jin Kim (soo.kim.10@ucl.ac.uk).



Above: Community DRR workers in San Mateo, Philippines (Soo Jin Kim)

# Hands on

## Urbanisation Research Nigeria (URN)

The DPU is continuing this programme of urban research in Nigeria with consortium leader ICF GHK, London, the Foundation for Development and Environmental Initiatives (FDI), Ibadan, Benue State University, Makurdi, and the University of the West of England, Bristol, funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) (see DPU News issue 56). This research programme has now been retitled, *Urbanisation Research Nigeria (URN)*. Since Autumn 2013, DPU's **Julian Walker** and DPU Associate **Michael Mattingly** have been working with Team Leader Dr Robin Bloch and DPU alumnus and research manager **Nikos Papachristodoulou** (SDP 2009-10) from ICF GHK, and the other consortium partners, to put together a research framework for the *URN* programme.



Above: URN team members outside the new project office in Abuja, Nigeria (Alan Mabin)

This process has included a number of trips to the Nigerian capital, Abuja, to work with representatives of Nigeria's urban research community, as well as DFID, to define this framework. The research framework has now been approved by DFID, and we are ready to start the programme of research.

From April 2014, DPU's **Andrea Rigon** will be working on the first year structuring research on the third *URN* theme (*Well-being of Urban Citizens*), which is being led by DPU, and **Naji Makarem** will be working with ICF GHK on the structuring research for the second *URN* theme (*Urban Economic Growth, Infrastructure and Livelihoods*). In the coming years various members of the DPU staff will be involved in a range of specific research projects across the different *URN* research themes, including projects on *Industrial Development and Business-Civic Leadership in Nigeria* (Naji Makarem); *Economic Knowledge and the Urban Informal Economy* (Colin Marx, Michael Walls and Le-Yin Zhang); *Transport, Poverty and Well-being in Urban Nigeria* (Professor Julio D.

Dávila, Caren Levy and DPU PhD candidate Daniel Oviedo); *Urban Infrastructure Projects and Displacement* (Alexandre Apsan Frediani and Julian Walker); *Participatory Well-being Assessment* (Alexandre Apsan Frediani and Andrea Rigon) and; *Pathways Out of Water Poverty* (Adriana Allen and Pascale Hofmann).

## UNISDR Urban Planning Technical Working Group

**Cassidy Johnson** is leading a technical working group for the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) on urban planning and disaster risk management. The purpose of the working group is to develop guidance for urban planners on how to integrate natural hazard risks into urban planning practices and is aimed at local governments in small and medium sized cities that are part of UNISDR's *Making Cities Resilient* advocacy campaign. The working group is made up of experienced professional planners and researchers from several countries and local governments in Barcelona (Spain), Hoboken (USA), and Dar es Salaam (Tanzania). The guidance will be a series of themed policy notes for planners based on case studies and themed papers developed by the working group and its partners.

assistant at the DPU under John Turner) and is based on a background papers commissioned from different research institutes around the world. **Cassidy Johnson** led a team that contributed a DPU background paper entitled, *Private Sector Investment Decisions in Building and Construction: Increasing, Managing and Transferring Risks*, that had particular influence on Chapter 8 of the report. The DPU background paper is a synthesis of four commissioned case studies from Bangladesh (Dhaka), Nigeria (Lagos), Thailand (Bangkok), and the United Kingdom. It draws together evidence about the influence of the private sector on development decisions, within the context of regulatory frameworks, finance and governance systems, and within the larger political economy of development. The commissioned case studies are complemented by a review of literature from the fields of construction management, disasters and the built environment, and urban development. In a global context where the building of cities is largely driven by private sector interests, this paper looks at the underlying factors that lead private sector investments in building and construction to increase levels of disaster risks. It also looks at how local regulatory environments, such as land-use planning, environmental



## DPU contributes to the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction 2013 Global Assessment Report

At an Assembly in New York on 15th May 2013, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon launched the UN's International Strategy for Disaster Reduction 2013 Global Assessment Report (GAR13). The topic of the GAR13 is, *'How Public Regulation and Private Investment Shapes Disaster Risk'*.

This is the third time UNISDR has produced a global report. It was headed by **Andrew Maskrey** (at one time a research

management, building standards, fiscal policies for investment, facilitate or hinder disaster risk reduction within the building and construction sector. The paper draws out potentials and incentives for the private sector in building and construction to adopt risk-reducing measures.

Cassidy worked on the paper with **Ann Wijitbusaba Marome** (DPU PhD 2009), Ibidun Adelekan, Lee Bosher, Huraera Jabeen, Shailesh Kataria, Boris Zerjav and current DPU PhD candidate, **Fatemeh Arefian**.

# Networks and Meetings

In August 2013 Professor Julio D. Dávila was in Guadalajara, Mexico, as a keynote speaker at *VI Seminario Internacional Catedra UNESCO-ITESO*, organised by former Bartlett School of Planning PhD graduate Raúl Diaz Padilla. ITESO is a prestigious private sector university in Mexico's second largest city. He also gave seminars on funding sources for academic research to academic staff and on research methods to postgraduate students.



Above: Agronomists Jaime Morales from ITESO and Sonia, from the municipality of Cuexcomatitlán, examine a native maize plant; Guadalajara can be seen in the background (Julio D. Dávila)

In November 2013, Julio presented a paper at a symposium entitled, *Governing the Ungovernable Metropolis: London, Sydney, Paris*, organised by Professor John Tomaney of the Bartlett School of Planning. Julio outlined the challenges of governance arising from his recent research on urban transport and poverty in Medellin and Soacha, Colombia.

In December 2013, Julio was a discussant in a symposium on, *Debating Planetary Urbanisation* organised by Professor Jenny Robinson of UCL's Geography Department. The event provided an opportunity to engage with Henri Lefebvre's provocation that the limits to *the social* is determined by urbanisation and not by other factors such as industrialisation. The core of the argument was outlined by Professor Neil Brenner of Harvard University, and Professor Christian Schmid of ETH Zurich. This builds on a recent book edited by Neil Brenner entitled,

## *Imploding/Explosions: Towards a Study of Planetary Urbanization.*

In January 2014, Julio was invited to speak on the urbanisation and the challenges of climate change at a conference of Infrastructure Advisors from the UK Government's Department for International Development (DFID). The event, held in London, aimed to increase awareness among DFID's regional representatives about the issues underlying urban development and vulnerability, particularly in a context of rapid urbanisation and climate change.

In February 2014, Julio participated in a panel discussion on, *Ecuador Today: Challenges, Diversity and Stability*, organised by Canning House, Pro-Ecuador and UCL's Institute of the Americas. The panel outlined Ecuador's current development policies under the leadership of President Rafael Correa, seeking to redress long-term development imbalances while pursuing a broader-based, more inclusive and self-sustaining path. Central to this is the creation of four new universities in different regions of the country, including one that will form the core of Yachay, a new '*City of Knowledge*' located some three hours north of the capital, Quito.

Between 22th and 24th January 2014, Adriana Allen was in Santiago de Chile to attend the first meeting of *CEDEUS* International Scientific Committee. Led by Professor Jonathan Barton, *CEDEUS* is an ambitious initiative that brings together leading researchers in the field of sustainable urban development in order to work on interdisciplinary research challenges. The Centre aims to ground its research through collaboration in fieldwork in six Cities in Chile. Organised around two main hubs in the metropolitan areas of Santiago and Greater Concepción, *CEDEUS* is structured around four clusters focusing on: *Integrated Planning; The Built Environment; Access and Mobility; and Critical Resources*. Through this approach, young and senior researchers are integrated into research clusters in order to promote learning and knowledge transfer, and to generate a highly competent new cohort of researchers in Chile.

On February 27th, Adriana visited the Arenberg Doctoral School at KU-Keuven to examine the preliminary doctoral submission of Pratiwhi Putri, whose work explores domestic wastewater management and the socio-ecological dynamics of Jakarta's Kampungs. As part of the Meet the Jury series, Adriana gave a presentation to staff members and doctoral students

on, *The Production on Non-Networked Infrastructural Futures in the Urban Global South*. This was an opportunity to meet with Professor Han Verschure and Dr Johannes Widodo, both dear friends of the DPU, who were also part of the jury.

Vanesa Castán Broto gave a keynote presentation at Klimagune 2013, the 4th edition of the annual workshop of the Basque Centre for Climate Change. The workshop was entitled, *Opportunities, Challenges and Barriers for Transitions Towards Sustainability in the Context of Climate Change*, and brought together scholars and practitioners who want to make a practical difference in responding to climate change within the Basque Science and Technology network.

Vanesa's keynote presentation explored the topic, *Urban Experiments and Climate Change Governance: What Does it Mean for Policy and Practice?* She was arguing for a serious engagement with the potential of localised, small initiatives to address climate change. While it is important to keep momentum in the international negotiations for climate change, this should not distract from the potential to address climate change in specific settings. She described some of the initiatives that are already taking place in cities around the world, from São Paulo to Hong Kong, and that together show a wealth of social and technological innovation for climate change, led by local governments, communities and the private sector.

Vanesa's talk was well-received in the Basque context, where there is a long history of engaging with action on the ground and looking for innovative models of organisation to respond to social, environmental and economic challenges. The cooperative model was widely discussed, as well as the extent to which a response is possible within the current imperatives for economic development.

Klimagune is a forum for informal discussion on climate change and sustainability pathways towards sustainable transitions at the local, national and global scales. The workshop focused on three areas: urban areas including their natural and built infrastructure; rural areas, food and agriculture; and energy. In addition to Vanesa's intervention, the philosopher Daniel Innerarity presented his case for understanding climate change governance as a case of complex justice. The presentations, including Vanesa's keynote (in Spanish), can be viewed at: [http://www.bc3research.org/klimagune/workshop/2013/download\\_of\\_lectures\\_5.html](http://www.bc3research.org/klimagune/workshop/2013/download_of_lectures_5.html).

On Tuesday 28th January, **Alexandre Apsan Frediani** and EngD candidate **Stephanie Butcher** attended the event organised by Practical Action in London on, *Seeking Sustainable Impact at Scale: Systemic Approaches to Development*. The event was attended by practitioners from various UK based NGOs, representatives from donor agencies (including DFID) and researchers to discuss the contributions of system thinking to development practice. Alex and Stephanie were particularly involved in the session exploring the role of research institutions in promoting innovation that reduces poverty, where DPU's collaboration with Practical Action was discussed as an example of good modes of partnership between NGOs and

academia to generate learning and cross-fertilisation between such institutions. For more on this partnership, see website: <http://www.bartlett.ucl.ac.uk/bartlett/dpu/programmes/postgraduate/msc-social-development-practice/in-practice/collaborations>.

On 25th and 26th February 2014, Alex attended a workshop on *Sustainable Urban Development* in São Paulo, organised by the São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP), together with the UK Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) and the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO). The event brought together academics based in Brazil, UK and Netherlands. The objective of the workshop was to identify key themes to inform a

collaborative research call involving the research funding organisations from the three countries. The UK research team was led by Diana Mitlin (IIED/University of Manchester) with the participation of Cecilia Tacoli (IIED), Alison Brown (Cardiff University) and Colin McFarlane (Durham University). The event was extremely fruitful; key issues were aggregated around the themes of urban resilience, social justice and urban governance. The research call should be announced in Spring 2014.

## Staff News

### Professor Patrick McAuslan MBE, 1937 – 2014

By Edesio Fernandes, DPU Associate



Following an inspiring life fully committed to the promotion of land reform, social justice, legal education and institutional modernisation in developing and urbanising countries, Professor Patrick McAuslan passed away on Saturday 11th January, after a short illness. Through his inseparable academic and policy-making work, he left a unique legacy.

A landmark figure, he was widely recognised as a pioneer and world expert in the fields of law and development; land law; law reform; sustainable development; poverty alleviation; and planning law, initially within a postcolonial African and Asian context and gradually in other parts of the world. He was the founding father of a growing and increasingly influential field of Public Law, namely, Urban Law.

Professor McAuslan studied at Oxford University, was Professor of Urban Management at the DPU (1992-99) and later became an active member of DPU-Associates. He was a member of the group that established the first African Law School in Dar es Salaam, in 1961, where he taught for five years. He also taught at the LSE, Warwick and Birkbeck, where he was instrumental in the establishment of the School of Law in 1993.

He left a solid body of ground-breaking work: *Law, land and planning; The ideologies of planning law; Land policy for the urban poor; Urban land and shelter for the poor; Bringing the law back in: Essays on Land, Law and Development; and Land Law Reform in East Africa: Traditional or Transformative?*; as well as countless articles.

For over 50 years, he also had an active policy-making career working in different capacities for several international organisations and national governments. Among other positions, he was Land Management Co-ordinator at UN-Habitat's Urban Management Programme in Nairobi (1990-93), as well as regularly acting as an advisor for, among others, the UN, the World Bank, the European Union and DFID. He visited over 35 countries to carry out advisory missions, often in precarious and even dangerous conditions. His reports and proposals for new laws and policies effectively contributed to legal and institutional reform in many of those, and he was made an MBE by the British Government in recognition of his contribution.

Professor McAuslan became an intellectual mentor and personal role model to generations of lawyers, legal scholars, urban planners and policy-makers internationally.

He is survived by his wife Dorrette, daughter Fiona and a grandson.

He will be missed.

**Diana Salazar** joined the DPU in February 2014 as Graduate Teaching Assistant for the MSc Environment and Sustainable Development (ESD). Diana graduated from the ESD course 2009. Prior to rejoining the DPU, Diana worked in conservation, sustainability and education projects in Colombia and London.

After working for three years at the DPU as Graduate Teaching Assistant first on the MSc Social Development Practice (SDP), then MSc Development Administration and Planning (DAP) and finally on MSc Urban Development Planning (UDP), **Alicia Yon** is leaving to start her PhD studies at the University of Melbourne. We are pleased to welcome **Christopher Yap** (DAP 2012) as the new MSc Urban Development Planning Graduate Teaching Assistant.

The DPU would like to welcome **Tola Fetuga** who will be working as the unit's Finance Manager during **Yukiko Fukimoto's** maternity leave. Tola has worked in finance for several years as a Financial Controller at the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn and as Accommodation Recharges Manager in DEFRA. We wish Yukiko all the best.

We would also like to welcome **Elsa Tadesse** who starts as the unit's HR and Finance Administrator and PA to Director. Elsa comes with over nine years experience of working in UCL, a majority spent in the Estates Division, where she had varied roles including Finance Administrator, IT and Web Administrator and her last role which was Business Support Administrator.

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# DPU at The World Urban Forum 7, Medellín

The DPU will be participating in a number of sessions at the 7th World Urban Forum (WUF), to be held in Medellín in April 2014. The DPU will also have a stand for the duration of the event in Plaza Mayor where staff and alumni will be sharing some of DPU's work. The annual event, convened by UN-Habitat, brings together academics, policymakers, urban planners, development practitioners, members of local and national governments and civil society organisation to discuss, debate and share knowledge on emerging issues in urban development planning and practice. This year's event is themed, *Urban Equity in Development – Cities for Life*. The DPU will be involved in the following events and we invite you to join us. Please check the latest events at <http://bartlett.ucl.ac.uk/dpu/events/dpu-event-wuf-medellin>

## THU 03 | FRI 04 APRIL

9:30 -17:30 UNAL

Design the un-designable. Urban Design, informality and critical architectural pedagogies | [Two days Workshop and Seminar](#) | DPU (BUDD) – UNAL (Maestría de Estudios Urbano- Regionales)  
If you would like to attend, please email [caroline.el.newton@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:caroline.el.newton@ucl.ac.uk)

## SUN 06 APRIL

9:30 -16:30 (invitees only)

Challenges and Opportunities in Capacity Development of Cities and Local Government | [Workshop](#) | World Bank, UN-Habitat and HIS

## TUE 08 APRIL

14:00 Yellow Pavillion, Room 6

Gender, Asset Building, and Just Cities | [Networking Event](#) | Ford Foundation

14:00 Red Pavillion, Room 18

Participatory Design and Planning for Equitable Cities | [Networking Event](#) | Architecture Sans Frontières - UK

14:00 Yellow Pavillion, Room 4

New Formal Housing Policies: Building Just Cities | [Networking Event](#) | Global Urban Research Centre, University of Manchester

19:00 - 22:00 Museo Casa de la Memoria

(Calle 51 #36-66)

Researchers Network Meeting: Strengthening Research, Education and Communication for Life, Equity and Land Rights.

| [Night-time Debate](#) | UNAL

## WED 09 APRIL

16:00 Urban Library

Book Launch: Urban Mobility and Poverty: Lessons from Medellín and Soacha, Colombia | [Book Launch](#) | DPU

16:30 Red Pavillion, Room 20

Mega Event Legacy Planning and Implementation: Limits and Opportunities for a more Prosperous and Equitable Urban Development | [Networking Event](#) | Oxford Institute for Sustainable Development - Oxford Brookes University, UK

19:00 "Lo Exquisito del Mar" restaurant

Alumni Dinner | [Dinner](#) | DPU

DPU Alumni who would like to attend, please email Ms Elsa Tadesse at [e.tadesse@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:e.tadesse@ucl.ac.uk) no later than 31 March

## THU 10 APRIL

14:00 Yellow Pavillion, Room 7

Just Urban Futures: Dialogues Between Resilience and Environmental Justice | [Networking Event](#) | DPU

14:00 Venue to be announced

Urban Researchers Roundtable | [Roundtable](#) | UN-Habitat

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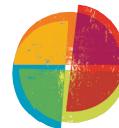
The Development Planning Unit is an international centre specialising in academic teaching, practical training, research and consultancy in sustainable urban and regional development policy, planning and management.

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Planning for socially just  
and sustainable development  
in the global south