The international conference, Re-Imagining Inclusive Urbanization: People Building Better Cities (January 7-9) will promote a critical engagement with international development issues such as climate change, environmental justice, participatory urban practices, and the role of design and planning professionals, researchers and communities in promoting sustainable and inclusive urbanization.

The conference aims to advance the important agenda of promoting inclusive urbanization in the context of environmental change and sustainable development. It will debate the roots of poverty, social injustice, violence and social unrest in the urban development context. The conference is animated by the widespread concerns for persistent policy failures in making urbanization inclusive, leaving billions of people in dire poverty. By combining innovative ideas and through critical reviews of the current knowledge guiding urban planning and governance, this conference prepares new ground to articulate inclusive urbanization through multiple domains of knowledge and practice. This will be done in the context of global environmental change (including climate change) and the resurgent interest in pro-poor planning and design as a powerful tool for social development.

The conference focuses on transformational thinking on the ongoing mainstream neo-liberal and state-centric approaches to urban governance, and explores innovative frontiers, trajectories and processes through public, private, community and individual efforts can be brought together to advance more equitable access to and control over the process of urbanization in the developing world. It also goes beyond disciplinary boundaries and advances ‘out of the box thinking’, capturing intricate lessons from the work of people and groups challenging the received wisdom. In so doing it introduces the criticality of the education of urban development professionals, and introduces the concept of spatial agency and justice. By weaving together innovative theoretical thinking and emerging reflections from a multi-disciplinary world of practice, this conference aims to consolidate and advance the inclusive urbanization agenda globally.

The conference has a strong empirical focus on South Asia in some of the most rapidly urbanizing cities. These cities also host the world’s largest concentration of the urban poor. With presenters from premier research and teaching institutions, NGOs and professionals from around the world, the conference showcases the South Asian experience in a global context and seeks to show how inclusion can be achieved in an urbanizing world. The conference will contribute to the Millennium Development Goals, and especially to the Goal 7: environmental sustainability and the target, which states ‘by 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers’. For information about conference speakers see:


The conference will also orient the hands-on work of Global Studio Bhopal from January 11-24 (p.20). Some 50 multi disciplinary students and professionals from India, Australia, UK, USA, Finland, Germany, and Nepal will work intensively on projects identified as of local importance to achieving inclusive urbanization. Of special interest is India's Slum Free City (RAY) policy. Participants will be led by international and Bhopal mentors. Through interacting with government officials, NGOs and community groups they will
endeavor to work with people as partners, thus learning together and building capacity in all those that participate. This educational program, with benefits for communities, will build on previous work in Istanbul (2005), Vancouver (2006), and Johannesburg (2007-09). Global Studio 2012 will co-host a number of public events while in residence at MANIT Bhopal. These events will be posted on www.theglobalstudio.com. You are invited to attend.

Conference Themes

The conference encompasses several crosscutting themes around the agenda of inclusive urbanization. Conceptually, the speakers bring cutting edge ideas to an understanding of inclusion in contemporary social and environmental theory - through empirical scholarly research and through policy and design interventions in an urbanizing world. Themes covered by the contributors include:

Inclusive urbanization and interdisciplinary engagement:

- **Theme 1: Rethinking participation for inclusive urbanization**
- **Theme 2: Urban governance policies and the local communities**
- **Theme 3: Poverty alleviation programs and the community well being**
- **Theme 4: Inclusive adaptation to climate**
- **Theme 5: Pro-poor urban design and transport planning practice**
- **Theme 6: Rethinking education & professional practice for inclusive urbanization**
Re-imagining inclusive Urbanization
Theory, Policy and Practice

INCLUSIVE URBANIZATION

1. Rethinking participation
2. Urban governance policies
3. Poverty alleviation programmes
4. Inclusive adaptation to climate change
5. Pro-poor urban design and planning practice
6. Rethinking professional practice
## Welcome Event 7.30 - 10.30

**Registration** 2.0 – 5.30 Jehan Numa Palace Hotel, Saturday January 7

Inquiries: theglobalstudio@gmail.com

**Venue** Jehan Numa Palace Hotel, 157 Shamala Hills, Bhopal

**Event** Welcome, cultural program & dinner

Hosted by MANIT Bhopal

### Order of activities

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>7.30 – 8.00</td>
<td>Reception</td>
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| 8.00 – 8.10 | Opening Ceremony  
*Dr Appu Kuttan KK*, Director, MANIT |
| 8.10 – 8.30 | **Welcome to Bhopal**  
Shri. S.P.S. Parihar (IAS)  
Principal Secretary, Urban Administration & Development Department Govt. of M.P.  
Welcome to MANIT  
*Ar. Savita Raje*, Registrar, MANIT |
| 8.30 – 9.00 | **Conference introduction**  
*Re-imagining Inclusive Urbanization: People Building Better Cities*  
*An Indian perspective*  
Shri. M. N. Buch, Bhopal, India  
*An international perspective*  
*Ar. Paul Pholeros*, Sydney, Australia |
| 9.0 – 9.10 | Vote of Thanks: Associate Professor Anupama Sharma, MANIT  
*Music interlude* |
| 9.10 – 10.30 | Dinner and cultural program |
RE-IMAGINING INCLUSIVE URBANIZATION: PEOPLE BUILDING BETTER CITIES

Conference Program
Day 1

Sunday January 8

VENUE: DR. S. RADHAKRISHNAN AUDITORIUM, MANIT CAMPUS, BHOPAL

CONFERENCE WELCOME

9.00 - 9.15  Assoc Prof Krishna Dhote, MANIT, Bhopal, India
             Dr. Krishna K. Shrestha, University of Sydney, Australia

THEME 1  9.15 to 10.50 am

RETHINKING PARTICIPATION FOR INCLUSIVE URBANIZATION

Chairs: Assoc Prof Phil McManus and Assoc Prof Anna Rubbo, University of Sydney

9.15 - 9.40  Dr. Renu Khosla, CURE, India
             Community Participation: Deconstructing the challenge

9.40 – 10.05  Mr Paul Pholeros, HealthHabitat, Australia
               Practice, research and change: Participatory processes for poverty alleviation and better health

10.05 - 10.30  Ms Sheela Patel, SPARC India
               Participation as advocacy: Mobilizing communities and professionals

10.30 – 10.50  Discussion, questions, answers

10.50 - 11.05  TEA

THEME 2  11.05 to 1.00 pm

URBAN GOVERNANCE POLICIES & THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Chairs: Prof David Schlosberg, University of Sydney and Mr. Pravin Bhagwat, UADD, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal

11.05 - 11.30  Mr Sunil Dubey, The University of Sydney & Metropolis
               Framework for Urban Governance: the Metropolis Approach

11.30 - 11.55  Assoc Prof Madhushree Sekher, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India
               How inclusive are processes for delivering services to urban local communities? Insights from urban governance in two Indian cities

11.55 – 12.20  Dr. Hari Dhungana, Southasia Institute of Advanced Studies (SIAS), Nepal
               Managing public services in the cities: The role of local governments in the delivery of health and education services in Nepal

theglobalstudio.com
12.20 – 12.45  Ms Neelam Pradhananga, University of Newcastle, Australia/Nepal
Re-engaging with indigenous communities: Lessons from heritage conservation practice in Kathmandu City, Nepal

12.45 - 1.05  Discussion, questions, answers

1.05 - 2.05  LUNCH

THEME 3  2.05 to 5.00 pm

POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMS & THE COMMUNITY-WELL BEING

Chairs: Ms Sheela Patel, SPARC, Delhi and Assoc Prof Krishna Dhote, MANIT, Bhopal

2.05 - 2.30  Ms Amelia Maxwell & Dr Krishna K. Shrestha, University of Sydney
Micro-finance for alleviating urban poverty, Insights from India

2.30 – 2.55  Dr Colin McFarlane, Durham University, UK
Everyday sanitation: informality and the constitution of urban life

2.55 – 3.10  Discussion, questions, answers

3.10 - 3.25  TEA

THEME 3  Continues .....  

3.25 – 3.50  Mr Ajay Suri, Cities Alliance, India
Inclusive city-focused approach to development assistance: Perspectives from Cities Alliance

3.50 – 4.15  Assoc Prof Stephen Zavestoski, University of San Francisco, USA
The role of community health in inclusive urbanization: Learning from the Bhopal disaster

4.15 – 4.40  Dr Anupama Kundoo, University of Queensland, Australia/Auroville India
Affordable green building alternatives: Solutions that doesn’t address the bulk of India are hardly solutions

4.40 – 5.00  Discussion, questions, answers

END OF DAY
RE-IMAGINING INCLUSIVE URBANIZATION: PEOPLE BUILDING BETTER CITIES

Conference Program
Day 2
Monday January 9

VENUE: DR. S. RADHAKRISHNAN AUDITORIUM, MANIT CAMPUS, BHOPAL

THEME 4
9.00 to 11.00 am

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION & CITIES
Chairs: Dr. Hemant Ojha, SIAS Nepal & Dr. Krishna K. Shrestha, University of Sydney

9.00 – 9.25 Prof David Schlosberg, University of Sydney
Climate Justice, Vulnerability, and Adaptation: A Capabilities Approach

9.25 – 9.50 Assoc Prof Phil McManus, University of Sydney
Sustainable and Equitable Cities in an Era of Climate Change

9.50 – 10.15 Dr Andrea Nightingale, University of Edinburgh
What does it mean to ‘adapt’? Gender, climate change, post-conflict transition and resource governance in Nepal

10.15 – 10.35 Discussion, questions, answers

10.35 - 10.55 TEA

THEME 5
10.55 to 1.00 pm

PRO-POOR URBAN DESIGN & PLANNING PRACTICE
Chairs: Mr Paul Pholeros, Health Habitat, Sydney and Dr. Renu Khosla, CURE, Delhi

10.55 – 11.20 Mr Chawanad Luansang ACCA, Bangkok
People as Partners: Inclusive Design in 100 Asian Cities

11.20 – 11.45 Mr Farhan Karim, University of Sydney
The new smallness: A critique of architecture’s role in the global production of spatial inclusion

11.45 – 12.05 Discussion, questions, answers

12.05 - 1.05pm LUNCH

theglobalstudio.com
THEME 5  Continues ...

1.05 – 1.30  Prof Geetam Tiwari, IIT Delhi
Inclusive Transport: An Essential Component of Inclusive Urbanization

1.30 – 1.55  Assoc. Prof Meghal Arya, CEPT Ahmedabad
Implementing the BRT in Ahmadabad: Involving the community in the design of bus stations

1.55 - 2.15  Discussion, questions, answers

2.15 to 2.30  TEA

THEME 6  2.30 to 5.00

RE-THINKING PROFESSIONAL and EDUCATIONAL PRACTICE

Chairs: Ar.Savita Raje, MANIT, Bhopal and Assoc Prof Anna Rubbo, University of Sydney

2.30 – 3.55  Mr Chris Johnson, Architect & CEO, Urban Taskforce, Australia
The Role of Women Architects in Indian Slum Renewal

2.55 – 3.20  Prof Rodney Harber, Durban University of Technology
Re-Stitching the Apartheid Town: Lessons from Africa

3.20 – 3.45  Dr. Hemant Ojha, Southasia Institute of Advanced Studies (SIAS), Nepal
Doing research for change: Reflections on 10 years of ForestAction Nepal experience for democratizing forest governance

3.45– 4.05  Discussion, questions, answers

4.05 - 4.20  TEA

Round table:  GLOBAL STUDIO 2012
Moderators: Mr. Sunil Dubey, Metropolis & Dr Krishna K. Shrestha, University of Sydney

4.20 – 4.50  Global Studio Bhopal Studio and Research Projects
Dr. Preeti Onkar and Bhopal and international mentors.

4.50 - 5.30  Response to Global Studio Projects and Panel Discussion
Prof., Ajay Khare, SPA Bhopal, Assoc Prof Madhushree Sekher, Dr Anupama Kundoo, Dr. M.N. Buch, Mr. Pravin Bhagwat, UADD

5.30- 5.45  Audience response

5:45  OFFICIAL CLOSING
DAY 1: Morning
Theme 1:
RETHINKING PARTICIPATION FOR INCLUSIVE URBANIZATION

Community Participation: Deconstructing the Challenge
Renu Khosla, Centre for Urban and Regional Excellence, New Delhi

Participation is the new policy-speak and mandatory syntax in all slum development discourse. Over time, some of its tools and practices have also been popularized. This paper deconstructs the true meaning of people’s participation in the planning of local slum neighbourhoods and cities that are inclusive, whose essence is local and specific, and where urban poor are able to ‘live, work, learn, improve their lives and fully exercise their rights as citizens in a democratic society’. It will also explore the challenge of taking participation to a city scale – by expansion of ideas, innovations, practices, outputs, products, etc. The sustainability of community-based initiatives relies on an enabling institutional environment, government commitment, a shift away from a supply-driven to a demand-driven development matched by appropriate rules, policies and legislations. The paper will use three case examples of community-level collective action from the work of the Centre for Urban and Regional Excellence (CURE) in the cities of Agra, Delhi and Bhubaneswar to suggest options and possibilities for
promoting and scaling community-based planning in achievement of city goals and national missions for urban slum development.

**Practice, Research and Change: Participatory processes for poverty alleviation and better health**  
*Paul Pholeros, HealthHabitat, Australia*

The Housing for Health program is the 2011 winner of the UN World Habitat Award. This paper will review the philosophy, theory and practice of its parent organization, Health Habitat, which has brought significant environmental and social justice benefits to many Indigenous Australians. Since 2005, it has completed over 50 research and development projects to specifically improve house function, reduce running costs and reduce maintenance costs. The illustrated paper will explore the project’s methods and the key principles that underpin HFH’s nine Healthy Living Practices, and suggest that these methods and principles, which include capacity building and job creation, offer lessons for a people centred partnership to achieve inclusive urbanisation and slum free cities in India.

**THEME 2: URBAN GOVERNANCE POLICIES & THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES**

**A Framework for inclusive Urban governance: the Metropolis Approach**  
*Sunil Dubey, The University of Sydney, Australia*

India is in now in the midst of a historic transformation. It has emerged as an economic power and a leading player in information technology, telecom and business outsourcing, and is the world’s fourth largest economy in purchasing power parity terms. Whilst it has achieved impressive economic growth in recent times, the challenges ahead are in tackling social and regional disparities and raising the quality of life for over 300 million people who live below the poverty line. To this end, Indian Government's 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) outlines a development agenda that targets significant investments for generating employment, providing quality education and health for all, improving the welfare of women and children, developing infrastructure, and conserving the environment. This challenge of social and physical infrastructure poses an important question of social equity and governance at policy level and integrated urban development and capacity building at implementation level. The paper presents Metropolis case studies, which outlines the reform based urban initiatives i.e., JNNURM and their key challenges at policy, community and implementation level. It provides examples demonstrating 'The Integrated Land Use Planning' plays a vital role in managing urban growth in India and the key challenges urban India faces in tackling the urban governance, social equity and environment degradation during next few decades. The paper summarises strategic directions for governance frameworks - a response to the community’s ideas for creating a better societies better cities and emphasising on the principles of participatory and broad base community involvement in urban thinking and managing urban communities. The paper concludes with emphasis on the need for greater capacity building in addressing the issues of urban governance, effective tools for community engagements and addressing environmental sustainability both at policy and implementation level in managing urban growth in Indian cities. It defines compelling argument that international capacity building among cities is the need of this hour to appropriately address the issues of urban growth in India.

**How Inclusive are Processes for Delivering Services to Urban Local Communities? Insights from Urban Governance in Two Indian Cities**  
*Madhushree Sekher, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai*

In recent years, with industries and services concentrated in cities, urban centres are becoming the hubs of economic networks, and the traditional powers of national government and governance in cities is getting increasingly bounded by a number of private and official agencies, supranational and sub-national governments, non-government organizations (NGOs), and so on, that jostle for influence. In this institutional landscape, participatory partnerships have formed the core of a set of ‘new democratic politics’. But, the important question today is how cities balance out different demands and provide for basic services to citizens within their borders. In this context, the present paper discusses the institutional reforms and shifts in governance of urban
local communities in India, describing the contrasting and often competing pressures that bear on
the city-government machinery and, in turn, influence the type, nature and manner services are
provided within the city precincts. The paper draws from case-studies of two cities from the state
of Orissa, Bhubaneswar and Berhampur, and looks at the provisioning of three types of basic
services in cities – sanitation and conservancy services, health services and elementary
education, as well as the locals’ perceptions about the services provided. The paper also
discusses how the municipal reforms have facilitated in amplifying and structuring governance
agenda around community needs and demands. The paper argues that the process of urban
local governance is still largely a government/State-guided process rather than a ‘citizen-driven
process’ and the agenda in terms of ‘what’ and ‘how’ specific services are demanded and
provided are instances of applied phenomenology, that is, a response based on some generally
perceived experience of the government about what is ‘workable/will yield a result.

Managing public services in the cities: The role of local governments in the delivery
of health and education services in Nepal

Hari Dhungana, Southasia Institute for Advanced Studies (SIAS), Kathmandu, Nepal

Since the 1990s the Government of Nepal, under the influence of donor agencies, has entrusted
the management and governance of public services to local elected bodies and community
entities. The handover of the key services—especially education and health—to these formations
has changed the role of central government but it is largely unclear how local entities deliver their
mandate under the ongoing political transition—the period of uneasy peace following the entry of
Maoist rebels into the constitutional order in 2006. This paper will present findings of a new study
on how these mechanisms operate in urban settings, what formal and informal incentive
structures drive their decisions, and how their modus operandi attests to the test of good
governance and in achieving equity and efficiency. It also analyzes if there is any possibility of
urban locality governance being transformed in favor of the poor and marginalized groups (with
special reference to how Maoists mobilize the agency of the poor in urban governance and
whether such radical politics have any sustained institutional effects on inclusive practices).

Re-engaging with indigenous communities: Insights from heritage conservation practices
in Kathmandu City, Nepal

Neelam Pradhananga, University of Newcastle

Inclusive urbanization offers opportunities for diverse urban communities to engage with, and
benefit from a rich cultural context. Many indigenous communities around the world have created
institutions for centuries to promote social inclusion and sustainable heritage conservation. The
Guthi System in Kathmandu City, which consists of the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Site, is
an example. This paper aims to investigate ways urbanization as a process has engaged (or
disengaged) with indigenous Guthi communities of Kathmandu City, Nepal in relation to heritage
conservation practices. Empirical evidence shows that the Guthi system and the learning that can
be derived from it are increasingly being sidelined by scientific approaches to heritage
conservation infiltrated in the Nepalese bureaucracy through the colonial movement in India and
subsequently through the World Heritage System. These scientific approaches have been
implemented through a technocratic, top-down approach of state bureaucracy that ignores local
social realities. This system has consequently placed constraints on local traditions and has led to
the disenfranchisement of Guthi communities from their own heritage resulting in the dilapidation
and destruction of social, cultural and physical heritage of considerable local, national and
international significance. Under such circumstances, there is an urgent need for major rethinking
as to how indigenous urban communities can be re-engaged in such a way that sustainable
heritage outcomes can again be re-imagined in Kathmandu. The papers draws upon various
aspects of the Guthi system such as access, representation, accountability and empowerment to
offer a policy framework that outlines ways to shift heritage conservation practice from an
authoritative, expert-driven approach to a community-based approach. The new approach will
attempt to integrate positive aspects of both indigenous and scientific-western systems to
advance the goal of sustainable heritage conservation in cities.
Microfinance and poverty alleviation in urban India: Lessons from four microfinance organizations
Amelia Maxwell and Krishna K. Shrestha, The University of Sydney

Inclusive urbanisation depends on the forces of economic growth, positive social change and environmental sustainability. It is often argued that improving the livelihoods of the urban poor is contingent on improving access to resources and enhancing opportunities. Access to human, social, physical and financial capital is fundamental to address the multidimensional causes of poverty in rapidly urbanizing countries in South Asia. Microfinance has been internationally acclaimed as a successful tool to provide the rural poor with access to financial credit to improve their livelihoods and exit from poverty. However, the program is often limited as a poverty alleviation tool for the poorest of the poor in the urban settings. These programs are also criticised for a focus on building financial capital, not on social capital. Clearly we do not have solid information on the question of whether and how do urban poor benefit (or do not benefit) from microfinance programs. Hence, this paper attempts to answer the question – do microfinance programs in India help the poorest of the poor? It does so by exploring the effectiveness of the microfinance ‘plus’ program as a poverty alleviation tool in urban India and explores the characteristics, limitations and impacts of the programs on the livelihoods of the poorest of the poor. Results indicate that microfinance ‘plus’ program is generally effective in improving the livelihoods of the urban poor as it helps to develop their capabilities. However, as a bottom-up development tool, the potential contribution of ‘microfinance plus’ program to reach the poorest of the poor, it needs to be demand-driven. Moreover, the further effectiveness of programs depend on the capabilities, resources and most importantly the social objectives of the credit providing organisations. The paper concludes by highlighting the need to reframe the relationship between existing social structures and development programs, arguing that socio cultural change is necessary before development can be truly inclusive.

Everyday sanitation: informality and the constitution of urban life
Colin McFarlane, Durham University

The challenges of urban sanitation in informal settlements are increasingly recognised in academic and policy contexts. However, issues of urban sanitation access, usage and experience on a daily basis are still given marginal status in scholarly and policy-related circles. In this presentation I draw on research examining sanitation in two informal settlements in Mumbai: Khotwadi, an authorised, established settlement in northwest Mumbai, and Rafinagar, an unauthorised, poorer settlement in northeast Mumbai. Arguing that there is a need to focus more on how people use and organise sanitation as a basis for policy interventions, I highlight five key dimensions to everyday sanitation: party political manipulation of sanitation; the ongoing improvisation of sanitation systems; the geographies of open defecation; the importance of moral economies of entitlement; the labour through which sanitation is produced and maintained; and the deeply unequal hydropolitics that shape the nature of daily sanitation practice. These five different domains are key constituent parts in the making of everyday urban life, and illustrate the precarious, contingent, uncertain, predatory, and collectivised nature of informal urban environments.

Inclusive city-focused approach to development assistance: Lessons from the experience of Cities Alliance India
Ajay Suri, Cities Alliance, Delhi

The aim of this paper is to analyse the city-focused approach of the Cities Alliance to development assistance in India. The Paper has three sections: Section I: Promoting the role of cities in sustainable development. Cities Alliance (CA) business model and support to cities and national governments committed to inclusive sustainable development. Section II: Inclusive approach to city development – land, services and citizenship to urban poor. In addition to the future challenges, the poor in the cities presently are left out of the development process with no access to affordable habitat in formal settlements. In the absence of an appropriate response to
their demands from formal housing delivery mechanism, the poor are marginalised to informal settlements with no secure tenure, and consequently poor quality buildings, and without access to services. The Section will present the CA approach to making the urban poor partners in city development, reflected in the design of Land, services and Citizenship programme being implemented in Uganda, Ghana, Vietnam and Burkina Faso. Section III: Climate change - The section will present CA Joint Work Program with its members focusing on environment and climate change.

The Role of Community Health in Inclusive Urbanisation: Learning from the Bhopal Disaster
Stephen Zavestoski, University of San Francisco

This paper first will provide background on the causes of the 1984 chemical gas leak disaster in Bhopal, with special attention to the ways in which the city’s urbanisation process resulted in a worse disaster than might have otherwise occurred, before shifting to a focus on the role of community health in inclusive urbanisation. Despite its tragic nature, among the positive legacies of the Bhopal disaster was the eventual emergence of the Sambhavna Clinic. Sambhavna was conceived when the survivors’ movement for justice realized that, in the absence of government support or court-ordered compensation, it would need to find its own ways to begin healing the communities most heavily impacted by the disaster. Opened in 1995, the clinic is an “independent, community-based, non-governmental medical initiative concerned with the long-term welfare of the survivors [that] offers an innovative blend of modern and traditional therapies free of cost to the survivors.” The primary lessons emphasized in the presentation are that community health cannot easily be restored once destroyed, community health and healing—especially in areas of intense poverty—require innovative models that emerge out of and are based in the communities themselves, and that grassroots community health efforts can be restorative on a number of different levels. This claim, and the clinic’s record on the ground, prompt the concluding question: can community health initiatives become the vehicles through which urban slums transition to inclusive urbanisation?

Affordable Green Building Alternatives: Solutions that don’t address the bulk of India are hardly solutions
Anupama Kundoo, The University of Queensland/ Auroville

The current urbanization in developing countries is distinct from the urbanization that took place in developed countries. Apart from the scale and speed, the global shortage of resources is a new limitation. India is still primarily rural. Rapid urbanization of rural areas cannot affect a rapid change in the mind-set of the inhabitants whose culture remains rural. Along with capacity building, it is urgent to find design solutions that consider local building skills or lack of expertise and acknowledge local culture of the rural inhabitant not yet quite at home in the urban. India has 16% of the world population occupying only 2.4% of the world’s land. Even basic development will be at the cost of environment. Buildings need to be produced with significantly less than globally accepted standards. International standard ‘green buildings’ being promoted here appear to be an elitist fancy, affordable by just a few, and call for setting of standards appropriate to India’s particular context. Building alternatives that reduce the dependence on industrially manufactured materials like cement and steel, that increase the labour component, a significant proportion of which is unskilled, and that could absorb urban waste while improving the local economy will be discussed.

DAY 2: Morning
THEME 4
CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION & CITIES

Climate Justice, Vulnerability, and Adaptation: A Capabilities Approach
David Schlosberg, The University of Sydney

This paper argues that there are two key weaknesses in climate justice literature. First, many approaches simply miss some key ideas about justice that have been developed and debated in the last decade or two - in particular, theories of recognition and capabilities. Second, the vast majority of these approaches to climate change are focused on frameworks of prevention or
mitigation, rather than on how justice can be applied to the inevitable need to adapt to climate change. In response to those weaknesses, this paper argues for a broadly defined capabilities approach to climate justice that can: bring recognition to the different impacts and vulnerabilities climate change will bring, offer a framework to delineate and define those vulnerabilities, and address both individual and community needs. A capabilities-based conception of climate justice offers both a normative frame for adaptive responses and a set of procedures for developing community-focused adaptation policies in urbanizing contexts.

**Sustainable and Equitable Cities in an era of climate change**  
*Phil McManus, The University of Sydney*

Recent monitoring of climate change suggests that potential future climate change impacts have been under-estimated. When this analysis is combined with rapid population growth in India’s coastal regions due to the natural population increase and rural-urban migration, the need to address climate change issues is undeniable. Unfortunately, the imperative of addressing climate change can potentially over-ride democratic rights, including participatory and equitable decision-making that may generate multiple perceptions of, and responses to, issues encapsulated by the term “climate change”. This paper highlights the need for, and possible approaches to, addressing climate change issues in ways that are both meaningful and appropriate to the South Asia context. Issues of livelihoods and security are paramount. Making cities equitable and sustainable requires the participation of people whose lives are affected by climate change impacts and by the mitigation and adaptation strategies devised to address climate change.

**What does it mean to ‘adapt’? Gender, climate change, post-conflict transition and resource governance in Nepal**  
*Andrea Nightingale, University of Edinburgh*

Gender is often seen as a specialist or ‘side’ issue in climate change debates, particularly when placed in the context of violent conflict. The concern focuses first on the environment, and secondly on violence, with women seen as victims of both. This paper argues that gender and gender relations are at least in part constitutive of both climate change and violence and therefore need to be more central to attempts at climate adaptation and mitigation. These practices are key arenas wherein contestations, alliances and desires to be recognised by the state are played out with significant material consequences for what will come in future. In other words, not only are people’s consciousness and subjectivities transformed, but the material base of the state is also transformed and that has implications for what kind of struggles and subjectivities will be durable and which will change. In the rapidly urbanizing Nepal, I argue that ideas of adaptation need to be expanded to account for social-political relations that ultimately underpin the socio-natures—and the ‘adaptations’—that result.

**THEME 5: PRO-POOR URBAN DESIGN AND PLANNING PRACTICE**

**People as Partners: Inclusive Design in 100 Asian Cities**  
*Chawanad Luansang and Supawut Boonmahathanakorn, ACCA /ACHR Thailand*

This paper examines the role that community architects and other professionals can play in helping urban poor communities to survey and map their living conditions, and draw up comprehensive site plans for upgrading or relocation projects. The mapping process can lead not only to a physical map but also to dialogue and understanding between community residents about the place they call home and how it relates to the wider environment, which will feed into the planning process. Additionally, all the communities within a city may join together to carry out citywide mapping of informal settlements, effectively putting themselves on the map and on the local authorities’ agenda. Throughout these stages of mapping, the role of the professional is to facilitate the processes technically, as well as asking the right questions of the community members so as to encourage them towards a deeper understanding of their socio-political and physical living context, and to take the lead in developing solutions.
The new smallness: A critique of architecture’s role in the global production of spatial inclusion
Farhan Karim, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, University of Sydney.

This presentation will give us a broader and critical context within which the idea of social inclusion has been transformed from the utopian spaces of the colonial struggle to various post independent Government and Non-Government practices in India.

The first section of this presentation will examine the two significant postcolonial projects to solve the housing and settlement problem of the urban and rural poor. The second section of this presentation will situate the Cold War era’s design-oriented, grant-based development pattern within the post Cold War world order in which the Micro Finance Agency (MFA) and its technical assistants and trade partners (material manufacturers or construction companies) have proven to hold great sway over the alteration of the built environment. The Millennial Development Goals (MDG’s) set by the UN in 2000 has adopted microfinance as its central financial strategy: a strategy that is framed by the private ownership of space to emphasize the financial autonomy of the individual household-based entrepreneurship. Architecture’s contemporary response to such developmental commitment is diverse and has it roots in many overlapping discourses. This presentation, by tracing the historical development of ‘social inclusion’ as a spatial discourse, will give a critical perspective of the epistemology of inclusive architecture, the status of poor, and our overall consciousness as post-history human beings.

Inclusive Transport: An Essential Component for Inclusive Urbanisation
Geetam Tiwari, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi

Urban transport system and city patterns have a natural interdependency. Land use patterns, population density and socioeconomic characteristics influence the choice of transport systems and transport plans and policies play an important role in influencing the health of our cities. However, a large proportion of the urban population in Asian cities remains outside the formal planning process, and in general those that live in squatter or informal settlements do not have their transport needs met. Taking Indian cities as the example, and drawing on extensive research, this paper explores the process of transport policy and planning, and the disconnect between mainstream policy and the needs of the urban poor. While the latter need people oriented transport solutions that recognize the importance of walking and cycling, the majority of projects approved for construction address the needs of car users, often through large construction projects. This paper argues that transport systems require an inclusive approach which promotes equitable access to employment and other services for all city residents, and contributes to a healthy and inclusive city.

Implementing the BRT in Ahmedabad: Involving the Community in the Design of Bus Stations
Meghal Arya and Vijay Arya, Architects, CEPT Ahmedabad

Cities are having to relook at their policies as they face the onslaught of migrations across economic segments. The obvious implication is on the environmental, economic and social quality of the life of the citizens. Urban infrastructure becomes a crucial factor in determining the ability of a city in providing quality life to its citizens. The question is, can infrastructure be seen as something beyond hidden networks, as potentials for creating environments of public activity, as public spaces? This paper analyses the case of Bus Rapid Transit System of Ahmedabad. BRTS are ‘transition spaces’, meant to accommodate and regulate large volumes of a vast variety of citizens. It is required that these points of interaction be universally accessible and welcoming to the commuter, and for that reason the architects adopted a participatory approach to the design of the bus stations. The stations are the face of the BRT system and the design approach was to give the citizens a sense of pride and collective ownership. State of the art construction technology and materials have been used to make a mark in the urbanscape. The design revolves around high durability, quick assembly of pre-fabricated parts, ease of maintenance and good aesthetics. The system requires not only bus stations and their immediate environments, but also other facilities like pedestrian bridges, workshops, depots and driver facilities. These put together complete the loop of ‘architecture for transit’.
DAY 2: Afternoon
THEME 6:
RETHINKING PROFESSIONAL and EDUCATIONAL PRACTICE

The Role of Women Architects in Indian Slum Renewal
Chris Johnson, Architect, Australia

Based on the case studies from the book "Indian Cities--Managing Urban Growth" this paper explores the role of architects using spatial mapping technologies to generate urban renewal in Indian slum areas. An essential part of the success of the individual projects has been the participation of the community in the planning and the design of new housing types. Through computer simulation and through the construction of full size mock ups of housing types individual families are able to influence the design of final housing types. In many instances the community is then involved in the building of the houses. From this bottom up involvement of communities a new approach to the planning of cities is developing. With up to 40% of the residents of some Indian cities living in slums it is essential that city planning is based on the renewal and improvement of the slum areas. The paper shows that the architects and planners involved in the case studies are role models that can inspire many more professionals to re-imagine inclusive urbanism.

Doing research for change: Reflections on 10 years of ForestAction Nepal experience for democratizing forest governance
Hemant Ojha, SIAS and University of Melbourne

The effort to make urbanization inclusive should not just be criticizing who is dominating whom, but also finding ways to transform the entire nexus of power relations to arrive at new governing order. In this paper, I build on the traditions of critical and engaged social science, to analyze and report the actions and strategies of critically engaged researchers to help local actors recognize, question, resist and transform hegemonic relations of power in forest governance. Drawing on our two decades of experience in Nepal's community forestry as engaged researchers (2000-present), we demonstrate how we a) interrogated and analyzed ‘symbolic violence’ (in Bourdeu’s sense) and ‘ideological hegemony’ (in Gramsci’s sense) in everyday practices of forest governance, b) communicated the hegemonic logic of power to marginalized groups and their networks, c) conducted strategic analysis and evidencing of how power (symbolic violence and ideological hegemony) distorts deliberative processes, and d) enhanced constructive deliberation in forest governance among diverse and conflicting stakeholders. I then analyze the pros-cons of this approach in relation to our own personal and institutional positionality in Nepal’s contemporary context of development, social inequality and political transition, and explore generalizable lessons on the role and strategies of critically engaged public intellectuals in transforming power in environmental governance. The case of Nepal’s forest sector is particularly revealing as it entails the confrontation with the forms and institutions of power inherited from colonial times, and historically rooted at personal, organizational, and institutional domains of governance. Moreover, our experiment has also stood the test of time and outcomes (practical, institutional, policy) – along with the emergence and success of community forestry system in Nepal as one of the global leader in participatory environmental governance.
GLOBAL STUDIO PROGRAM

60 student, academic and professional participants from India, Australia, USA, UK, Finland, Germany, Turkey and Uganda will work on a number of participatory projects from January 11th -24th. They will work with NGOs and community groups with expert inputs from local government, academics and NGOs. All projects will focus on ways in which the lives of the urban poor can be improved in the context of rapid urbanization. Topics covered in ‘Re-imagining inclusive urbanisation’ will inform the studio and research work of Global Studio.

Studio Projects will address:
Housing and the Slum Free City policy (RAY)
Linking the old city to the new,
Building community through education

Research projects will address:
Urban poverty, the Slum Free City policy (RAY) environmental justice and climate change.

Conference participants and the general public are invited to attend the presentations of these projects on January 23rd, commencing 9.30. For venue information contact theglobalstudio@gmail.com.
GLOBAL STUDIO ORGANIZATION

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The University of Sydney, Australia
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Dr. Krishna K. Shrestha

MANIT, Bhopal, India
Assoc Prof Krishna Dhote
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Dr. Santosh Bista, University of Sydney

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