The background of the page features a grayscale photograph. The upper portion shows a multi-story building with several windows. The lower portion shows a large pile of rubble and debris, suggesting a scene of destruction or reconstruction. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

Welcome INURA to Lisbon, Coimbra and Curia, Portugal

Bem-vindo INURA a Lisbon, Coimbra e Curia, Portugal


For the 23th annual conference of INURA, the center stage turns to Portugal, where a INURA group started to take shape over the last three years, involving scholars and militants in Coimbra and Lisbon, and including several foreign scholars in Portugal ...

We welcome you to our small country, with its 10.5 million inhabitants having a strong historical connection to the sea and a high Index of Human Development (0,816 in 2012)!

The period in which you will visit Portugal is not an easy conjuncture. Obviously, this is not only because of the World Rotary Clubs' International meeting in Lisbon (which has sold out the entire metropolitan system of hotel accommodation, as you experienced when trying to get here)... In fact, we are experiencing – as other sister-countries – a sad moment of our history, a moment in which the choices related to the present and the future of our country are not taken autonomously by our government of a Centre-Right coalition, nor by our Republican Parliament and the other State institutions that formally rule this country. But they are somehow imposed by the Troika and its international partners, leaving to us a marginal space in which to build the basic platform of rule and economic choices to shape our future.

In our territories, we see clearly the crisis of the neoliberal system, with its long tail of growing inequalities, visible in the difference between coastal Portugal and its interior/mountainous parts as well as inside every urban coastal settlement, and especially in the metropolitan areas of Porto and Lisbon. Despite this, the neoliberal system is still strongly fighting to survive, and is continuing to impose irrational rules that mold the territories where daily life occurs.

The fact that Portugal is partially shaped by external forces is not something totally new. After centuries of imperialist power imposed onto several countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, Portugal has been experiencing “the cost of international bonds”. This was especially true after its entry in the European Union (1986), which marked not only a flourishing period of inflated economic growth but also opened a long phase of “induced reshaping” of the planning system, which still rules the country today. If the “core center” of the Portuguese State seems to have chosen a mainstream path from which to govern, we can find many differences among the local administrative units, which have been experimenting with a variety of solutions to guarantee services, equal access to resources and a better quality of life for citizens – with a growing emphasis on opening spaces of dialogue for taking some decisions together... Undoubtedly, the local has proved to be a space of ambiguities, where innovative processes of collaboration live together with top-down impositions that shape the form and functions of our living territories. It is these contradictions and irrationalities that the INURA 2013 Annual Conference in Lisbon, Coimbra and Curia aims to explore.



For these reasons, we created a program centered on Portugal's recent history and issues, starting from a dialogue between two eminent personalities which have been reflecting on how our recent history is also marked and shaped by some cultural aspects and peculiarities that characterize Portuguese society and its political system, which have strong roots in our far past.

Our goal has not been that of just "centering on Portugal" our international event, but that of using Portugal as a metaphor to discuss with all of you (starting from your experiences in your countries) common problems and perspectives on the changes that are happening in the construction of space and public policies. That's why the common INURA Project "New Metropolitan Mainstream" (explained in the following pages) has a central role in this INURA meeting, and has been a guide for us to take some collective decisions in INURA 2013 in dialogue with several social movements.


As requested last year, we tried to put on the table some specific issues on which the Center for Social Studies at the University of Coimbra (the main organizing partner of the INURA 2013) has been working for several years. That's why we will dedicate one day to discuss post-colonial perspectives, about the fast-changing ties between Portugal and its ex-colonies (which are now often countries in fast development), and about the important role that residents and workers of other cultures are playing in our country (they formally represent 3.7% of the entire population, but they are much more than the 400,000 formal foreigners registered by the National Institute of Statistics).

Before visiting Coimbra and the beaches of Aveiro, and before moving to reflect and work together on our common projects in the framework of our residential small-paradise of Curia, we wanted you to participate in a constructive dialogue on micro-actions and participatory processes. So, in the last day of the Lisbon Conference (as well as during our six field visits), we have assembled representatives of municipalities, social movements and academics to open a space for comparing different visions and open a space for confrontations with your experiences in other countries.

We are sure you will appreciate our program and our efforts to make it the most interesting event possible - which have been really huge in this moment of cuts and bureaucratic obstacles. And we want to thank you all for your enthusiastic feedback and your own efforts to travel to Portugal, especially taking into account the symmetric difficulties that many INURIANS are also experiencing in this time.

We are sure it will be worth having come to Portugal, and we wish all of you a great week in our country!

The Portuguese INURA TEAM



The urban phenomenon and urban space are not only a projection of social relationship but also a terrain on which various strategies clash.

Henry Lefebvre, *Urban Revolution*

Organizing Committee

Giovanni Allegretti (co-coordinator; researcher, CES),
 Claudia Pato Carvalho (co-coordinator of the visit to Coimbra; post-doc, CES) Alessandro Colombo (CES intern),
 Antje Disterheft (Phd Student, CFE), Nancy Duxbury
 (co-coordinator; researcher, CES), Roberto Falanga
 (Phd Student, CES), António Guterres, Sílvia Lima (CES-LX),
 Juliana Torquato Luiz (Phd Student, CES), Regina Milheiro
 (CES intern), Gonçalo Canto Moniz (co-coordinator of the
 visit to Coimbra, UC/CES), Alberto Pereira (CES),
 Ana Pinho (UCP-CRB), Rita Oliveira (CES), Rita Silva (Habita),
 Leonardo Veronez de Sousa (Phd Student, CES).

6 INTRODUCTION

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Espaço RDA

CIUL

Amigos do Minho Association

Cinemateca Portuguesa

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June 25 - Visit A, City at the edge: Between Survival and Resistance

June 25 - Visit B, Critical Neighborhoods Initiative in Vale da Amoreira

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República Bota Abaixo

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- 36 Presentation abstracts - names, institution, description

Places visited:

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Grande Hotel da Curia

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- 45 PRACTICAL INFO/USEFUL CONTACTS

RESTAURANTS:

Lisbon: Amigos do Minho Association

Coimbra: Alfredos

Aveiro: O Mercantel

- 47 ESSAYS:

Inequalities and New Eviction, Rita Silva

My Maputo, Teresa Amal

Participatory Tools in Lisbon Municipality, Roberto Falanga

My Maputo, Teresa Amal
Governance structures and dynamics in the Metropolitan Area of Lisbon, João Seixas

A glance on solidarity economy, Pedro Hespanha

Curia:

Retreat at a glance:

36 Presentation abstracts - names, institution, description

Places visited:

About Curia

Grande Hotel da Curia

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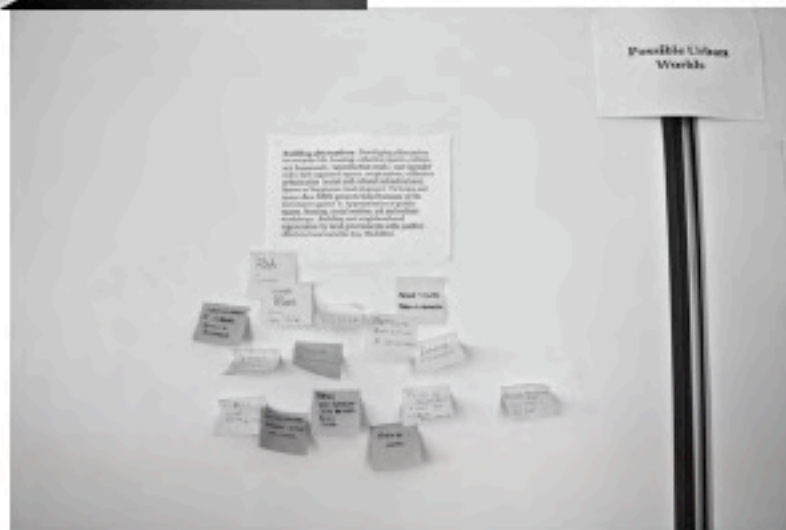
New Metropolitan Mainstream

In 2013, a special focus will be placed on the New Metropolitan Mainstream project, an international multi-city research, online mapping and book project. The term "new metropolitan mainstream" was developed to decipher a broad range of phenomena that have recently emerged in cities around the world, which have important impacts on urban development and everyday life. Under the conditions of planetary urbanization, cities have become strategic nodes of the global economy and of social life.

Increased competition between cities leads to similar strategies for attracting capital investment and highly qualified labour, and similar standards and processes for urban planning and design.

A prestigious blend of cultural amenities and offerings for luxury consumption is today part of the standard policy repertoire.

Many contemporary cities both in the global North and in the global South are confronted with gentrification and urban regeneration, and have been equipped with skyscrapers, flagship projects, and "star" architecture. The new metropolitan mainstream has multiple faces and exists in many different versions. It is the aim of our project to describe and analyse this diversity. Launched in 2008, the project has involved members of INURA collectively developing a set of indicators and categories to compare cities, and to map these features and effect onto online maps of each city. A retreat follows the conference as a reflective, informal space to consider the discussions at the conference and to collectively work on selected projects of the Network.





Conference organizer: About CES

The Centre for Social Studies (CES), founded in 1978, is a scientific institution devoted to research and advanced training in the area of the social sciences and humanities. CES now numbers 124 researchers, 48 associate researchers, 67 junior researchers and 27 staff members. In February 2002, CES was awarded the status of Associate Laboratory by the Ministry for Science. In 2005, CES received recognition of its scientific merit when it was evaluated as Excellent (the highest classification) by an international panel, within the framework of the Evaluation Process for Research Units. The team of researchers at CES include sociologists, economists, legal scholars, anthropologists, historians, specialists in the areas of education, literature, culture and international relations, geographers, architects, engineers, biologists and medical doctors. The scientific activity of CES-Associate Laboratory is piloted by six major strategic orientations:

- To promote new epistemologies and stimulate the cultural interaction of ideas as an exercise of knowledge ecology;
 - To support the development of progressive human rights concepts, fighting against racial and sexual inequalities and discriminations, among others, and improving democracy;
 - To strengthen the participation in national and international networks, with special attention to North-South and European cooperations and the relationship with Portuguese-speaking countries;
 - To promote democratic participation and active citizenship supporting the elaboration of public policies;
 - To improve the knowledge about the Portuguese society in a comparative perspective, in order to promote the diversity of visions and democratic debates within the society;
 - To promote post-graduate studies and advanced training activities to young researchers, professionals and citizens in general, as a way of contributing to the improvement of societal skills in order to achieve a better quality of life.
- The Centre's research activities, conducted within five Research Groups, are structured along four main axes: International research, partnerships and networks; National public policies assessment projects; Observatories - public assessment through systematic evaluation and data collection; and National research projects.

WHERE WE ARE / USEFUL CONTACTS

COIMBRA:
Colégio de S. Jerónimo
Apartado 3087
3000-995 Coimbra, Portugal
Tel: +351 239 855 570
Fax: +351 239 855 589
ces@ces.uc.pt

LISBON:
PICOAS Plaza
Rua do Viriato 13-Lj 117/118
1050-227 Lisbon
Tel: +351 216 012 848
Fax: +351 239 855 589
ceslx@ces.uc.pt

Organizing Partners



UNIVERSIDADE DE COIMBRA



Centro
de Informação Urbana
de Lisboa

Sunday
| June 23

Monday
| June 24

Tuesday
| June 25

Wednesday
| June 26

LISBON VISITS

LISBON VISITS

LISBON VISITS

LISBON VISITS

WELCOME

FACING MULTIPLE
CRISES:PORTUGAL
AS A METAPHOR

Timetable

MORNING

9.00-9.20

Opening Table

9.20-11.00

Inaugural Debate: The Fado
of Being Portuguese

11.00-11.30

Break

11.30-13.00

Roundtable 1: The Cost
of Transnational Bonds

LUNCH

13h00-14h30

AFTERNOON
14.30-17.00

Roundtable 2: The
(Ir)rationalities of
the Market and Everyday
Life

EVENING
19.00-23.00

Informal welcome
dinner at Espaço RDA
Rua Regueirão dos
Anjos, no. 69,
Lisboa

EVENING
18.00-20.00

Two guided “promenades”
through the city:

VISIT A: Graça and Castelo
neighborhoods

VISIT B: Neighborhoods of
Rossio-Baixa and S.
Paulo-Cais do Sodré

20.00-23.00

Welcome dinner at
Amigos do Moinho,
with Fado

CITY CULTURES IN
A POST-COLONIAL
CONTEXT

Timetable

MORNING

9.00-11.00

Roundtable 3: Disseminating
the Portuguese Urban
Model

11.00-11.30

Break

11.30-13.00

Roundtable 4: Building
the City from the Outside

LUNCH

13h00-14h30

(Some lunches may be
included in Visits – TBC at
conference)

AFTERNOON
14.30-18.30

Visits to areas that
illustrate the themes of
the roundtables:
VISIT A: City at the Edge:
Between Survival and Resistance

VISIT B: Critical Neighborhoods
Initiative in Vale da Amoreira

EVENING

21.00-24.00

Dinner + film *Lisboetas* +
film *Era uma vez um arrastão*
+ episode of film *Finding Our
Way* + Discussion with the
Directors at the Cinemateca
Portuguesa

MICRO-ACTIONS
BUILDING
THE CITY

Timetable

MORNING

9.00-12.00

Roundtable 5: Activating
Institutions and
Institutionalizing
Civic Actions

LUNCH

13h00-14h30

AFTERNOON
14.00-18.00

VISIT A): Mouraria

VISIT B): Cascais

EVENING

Free night to explore
Lisbon

URBAN (IR)RATIONALITIES BETWEEN GLOBAL DYNAMICS AND LOCAL COLLECTIVE ACTIONS

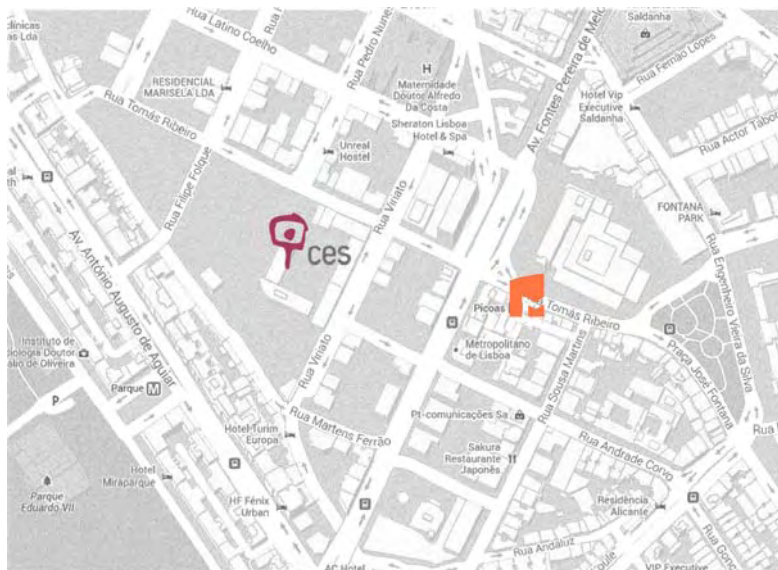


Location

CES Lisbon

Picoas Plaza
Auditorium of CIUL
Rua do Viriato, 13,
Núcleo 6-E 1º

Metro stop:
Picoas (yellow line)



Timetable

19.00-23.00

Welcome dinner at RDA

Rua Regueirão dos Anjos, nº 69
Lisboa

Bus and tram stop:
737, 712, 734
12E, 28E
Rua Das Escolas Gerais
Castelo (orange line)

Metro stop:
Anjos (green line)

Welcome dinner at RDA, a social centre located in a neighborhood of Lisbon in transformation. Dinner will be served by the popular canteen of the collective. After dinner (which is paid directly by every single participant at very low prices), we will briefly illustrate the next days' program of INURA 2013, and we will stimulate a conversation about resistance movements against austerity in Lisbon followed by the state-of-the-art in other locations, such as Turkey and Greece. The discussion of the Lisbon situation will be hosted by Luhuna Carvalho, an anthropologist, publisher and film director.

Luhuna Carvalho

host, anthropologist, publisher and film director.



FACING MULTIPLE CRISES:PORTUGAL AS A METAPHOR

Timetable

9.00-9.20

Opening Table: Invited Guests

(in the Maquette Room of CIUL)

Graça Fonseca

Councillor Lisbon Municipality

Boaventura Sousa Santos

Director of CES

Phillipp Klaus

INURA Common Office

9.20-11.00

Inaugural Debate

The Fado of Being Portuguese

The session aims to discuss how some cultural elements of Portuguese people could be affecting the development and reaction to the present crises.

Boaventura Sousa Santos

Sociologist, Director of CES

Barry Hatton

English-language journalist in Portugal

Maria João Freitas

Moderator, Faculty of Letters/UL

11.00-11.30

Break

11.30-13.00

Roundtable 1

The Cost of Transnational Bonds

In the context where Portugal feels compelled to join networks and supranational institutions to survive, what are the implications arising from constraints and imperatives imposed by outside which are visible in the urban system? How do these constraints and imperatives contribute to generating greater efficiency and effectiveness aspirations(rationality) or, conversely, to creating new urban irrationalities?

Vitor Campos

National Laboratory for Civil Engineering

Maria João Freitas

National Laboratory for Civil Engineering

Vitor Escária

CIRIUS (ISEG-UTL)

Ana Pinho

Moderator, UCP-CRB

13.00-14.30

Lunch

14.30-17.00

Roundtable 2

The (Ir)rationalities of the Market and Everyday Life

How does global capitalism generate irrational urban dynamics (e.g.,dynamics of abandoned and hyper-valorized areas in the same territory, accompanied by dynamics of ex novo expansion in 'unqualified' territories)?

Pedro Bingre

Polytechnic Institute of Coimbra

Ana Amendoeira

International Council on Monuments and Sites

Nuno Caleia Rodrigues

Lisbon Municipality

Michael Edwards

Moderator, UCL, London; INURA UK

18.00-20.00

Two promenades through the city

Visit A:

Graça and Castelo

Neighborhoods

Organized by Antonio Guterres

On the top of the highest hill of Lisbon's city center stands the Graça Neighborhood, where different realities live alongside one another: workers' villages, gated communities, trendy areas, sightseeing and tourists, social housing and urban farming. During the promenade, we will discuss local issues associated with these 'mixed uses' with the help of local collectives: Assembleia Popular da Graça, Gaia, Horta do Monte, Habita and Chão de Gente.

Visit B:

Neighborhoods of Rossio-Baixa a

nd Cais do Sodré

Organized by Ana Pinho

The São Paulo-Cais do Sodré area is a part of the city that had his first major development boom in the XVIth and XVIIth centuries. The specific character of this area of the city, marked by marine life and nighttime establishments, remained for centuries, even after the decay of the functions related to the sea in this area.This is the area where the tour will start, takingus by a number of streets where the visitor can feel the new and the old, one emerging and the other fading. Next, the promenade will pass through the riverside part of "Baixa", where we can observe the post-earthquake (1755) urbanization area, and finally end at the Museum of Fado.

20.00-23.00

Dinner with Fado

at Amigos do Minho Association in Mouraria

Rua Benfornoso 244,1º, Lisboa tlf. 218 862667

Live Fado music and story of Fado

(we have translated into English in the Bulletin some Fado texts that had been censored during the Salazar period).



CITY CULTURES IN A POST-COLONIAL CONTEXT

Timetable

9.00-11.00

Roundtable 3

Disseminating the Portuguese Urban Model
Location: Auditório of CIUL Centro de Informação Urbana de Lisboa - Picoas Plaza - Rua do Viriato, 13, Núcleo 6 E 1º near CES-Lisboa.
Metro stop: Picoas (yellow line).

The invariants and transformations of the relations between Portugal and the former colonized countries and between the Portuguese people and the communities of these migrants;
The dissemination of the Portuguese urban model in history and at present through law-making and different forms of cooperation that obliged these measures to dialogue and negotiate within very different and rich local contexts(focusing mainly on territorial transformations, governance, institutional framework);

Walter Rossa

(CES)/University of Coimbra

Maria Paula Meneses

Centre for Social Studies, CES-Africa

Sara Araújo

Centre for Social Studies / Alice Project

Antonio Augusto Russo Dias

Diplomat, former-permanent representative of CPLP

Diana Andringa

Moderator, Angolan Journalist

11.00-11.30

Break

11.30-13.00

Roundtable 4

Building the City from the Outside

The changes in the urban fabric of the Lisbon Metropolitan Area arising from contemporary relationships with the communities of residents from former Portuguese colonies.

Jorge Malheiros

Institute of Geography and Territorial Planning, University of Lisbon

Isabel Raposo

UTL (Technical University of Lisbon)

Sandra Almeida

Aga Khan Foundation/Centro Ismaili

Thomas Walgrave

Rede Alcantara

Flávio Almada

Plataforma Gueto

Silvia Rodrigues Maeso

Moderator, CES

13.00-14.30

Lunch

14.30-18.30

Visits

Two areas that illustrate the themes of the roundtables.

Visit A

City at the Edge: Between Survival and Resistance

Rita Silva

The visit starts in Santa Filomena, self-built neighborhood, in the process of demolition, where residents fight for the right to housing and to be heard in the process of relocation. Beside, a new neighborhood for the middle class is developing separated from the first. Next visit is a neighborhood social resettlement where rents are getting higher and the social struggle for the dignity of the neighborhood and, the possibility of participation in this destinations. Here is another set for self-built, very surprised recently with a process of total destruction of tens of hectares of gardens, some with over 20 years of existence, they were an important contribution to the livelihoods of hundreds of families.

Visit B

Critical Neighborhoods Initiative in Vale da Amoreira

Antonio Guterres

The Critical Urban Áreas Initiative was an experimental program established in the territories of Vale da Amoreira (Moita), Lagarteiro (Porto) and Cova da Moura (Amadora). In Vale da Amoreira due to the initial diagnosis, artistic experimentation and the building of an Arts and Performance Centre were the main axis for the program considered by local partners. We will look forward to the first achievements of the plan, the governance model and towards Vale da Amoreira as a potential hub for cultural and artistic activities in Lisbon Metropolitan Area. The visit will be hosted by local stakeholders and lunch is promoted by the cape verdean association.

Taking the bus back to Lisbon, we will visit the railway workers neighborhood in Barreiro, in risk of eviction.

21.00-24.00

Dinner and films

at Cinemateca Portuguesa, Rua Barata Salgueiro, nº 39, Lisboa

Presentation of the films

Lisboetas; Era uma vez um arrastão; and *Finding Our Way*, and discussion with the directors

Sérgio Trefaut

Film Director

Diana Andringa

Journalist and film Director

Leonie Sandercock

and Giovanni Attili

Directors



MICRO-ACTIONS BUILDING THE CITY

Timetable

9.00-12.00

Roundtable 5

Activating Institutions and Institutionalizing Civic Actions

Presenting some Portuguese cases to promote a dialogue between (a) more "structured" initiatives led by the public sector aimed at different types of citizen involvement and (b) grassroots initiatives not connected to government agencies but also directed at the city and participation, and which aim to address gaps left by public policy.

Graça Fonseca

Councillor, Lisbon Municipality, Agenda Local 21

Pedro Hespanha

Centre for Social Studies

Miguel Brito

BIP / ZIP, Lisbon Municipality, KCidade

João Queiroz

Aga Khan Foundation / Programa Kcidade

João Seixas

ICS (Institut of Social Science - Lisbon)

Jorge Cancela

AVAAL (Association for Environmental Improvement of the Alta Neighbourhood of Lisbon)

Madalena Hibon

Social Lab/Linhas sobre rodas (Sewing on Wheels)

José Manuel Henriques

Moderator, ISCTE-IUL

13.00-14.30

Lunch

14.00-18.00

Fieldtrips

Two areas that illustrate the themes of the roundtables.

VISIT A

Mouraria

Antonio Guterres and Roberto Falanga

Mouraria is the newest goal for the Lisbon Municipality. In times of austerity, a major public intervention tries to transform the image of the neighborhood. Located in the city center, Mouraria (meaning "land of the moors"), is known as the birthplace of modern fado and for the diversity of their inhabitants. The promenade will address latest changes in urban policy towards gentrification.

VISIT B

Cascais

João Dinis and Juliana Torquato

Opportunity to visit projects and infrastructures built to promote better quality of life for local communities and, simultaneously, promote the values of sustainability and civic participation. Local communities are in daring desire for more green spaces, urban allotments, children's playground and other proximity services. The limited budget is then stretch to assure the response to an increased level of satisfaction and communities. Traditional approach is abandoned to favor projects with less cost, that use local and abundant resources and give priority to fewer amenities but that are more relevant to users.

20.00-23.00

FREE NIGHT

To explore Lisbon!



PORTUGAL: ENSAIO CONTRA A AUTOFLAGELAÇÃO

by *Boaventura de Sousa Santos*

Publishing: Almedina

Area: Sociologia

Year: 2012

2.^a Edição Aumentada

Livro de capa mole

ISBN 9789724047300

160 p.

Portugal is undergoing one of the most turbulent periods of its recent history, suffering the effects of a global financial and economic turmoil and the results of misguided policy choices in recent decades. This book offers us a reflection that focusing on this looks to the past and points to a different future. It is a book of the moment and for the future.

Starting from conceptual precisions about the crisis and its solutions the book offers a historical reconstruction of unresolved situations in our daily lives and in our relations with Europe. Similarly, dwells on possible consequences of the austerity measures in Portugal recessive contemporary, while proposing measures to overcome the crisis in a dignified manner, invoking the need to establish commitments to the European and global scale.

Finally, advocates the importance of appearance "of another European project more inclusive and supportive," idea also underlies the research project "ALICE - Mirrors strange, unexpected lessons: setting to Europe a new way to share the experiences of the world," that coordinates, funded by the European Research Council.

In the fiction of a European bureaucrats commissioned to propose an alternative based on a truly democratic project of European construction.



OS PORTUGUESES

by *Barry Hatton*

Publishing: Clube do Autor

Area: História

Year: 2011

Livro de capa mole

ISBN 9789898452467

316 p.

In the book "Os Portugeses" Hatton recalls the key historical moments that marked the nation, from the golden period of the Discoveries to years governed by Oliveira Salazar, without forgetting the peculiar relationship with Spain, and ends with an analysis of modernity. "My intention is to shed some light on this enigmatic corner of Europe, describing the idiosyncrasies that make this lovely and unique, sometimes infuriating country and seek explanations, making the lifting of the historical path that led the Portuguese to where they are today." advances the author in the preface of the work. In parallel, the construction of identity as a people of Portugal and the various stereotypes that (still) reign across borders are addressed and presented by episodes experienced by the author or by people who are close to them.

Required reading for all who are unaware of the true soul lusa, Portuguese or not, "The Portuguese" is a compulsory work, written with passion by one of the oldest correspondents of the international press in our country. Barry Hatton lives in Portugal for almost 25 years. Associated Press correspondent in Portugal, British journalist reveals in the book The Portuguese who we are as a country and as a people.



Fado is Portugal's main traditional music and is a form of song which can encompass anything and everything but is mainly characterised by mournful and melancholy tunes and lyrics.

In 2011, Fado was added to UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. The word 'Fado' means fate in Portuguese, however given the sad nature of the music, a good way to describe the spirit of the song is 'lament'.

One thing is for sure, Fado is Portugal's pride and joy and the country's national musical treasure. However, folk music and dancing is Portugal's fundamental form of musical expression.

When done properly, Fado is beautiful and touching, but when done poorly it can be pompous and self serving. It is a lyrical and sentimental music and appeared in the capital Lisbon in 1830.

There are several different theories to its origin with some believing Fado to have roots in Moorish songs as well as African-Brazilian rhythms.

There are two versions of Fado; one from Alfama and Mouraria, districts of Lisbon, and the other from the central region of Portugal, Coimbra.

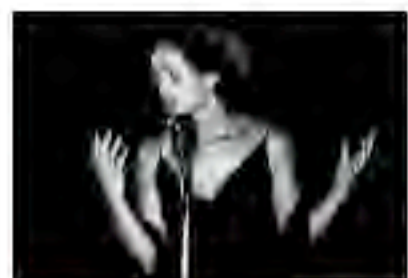
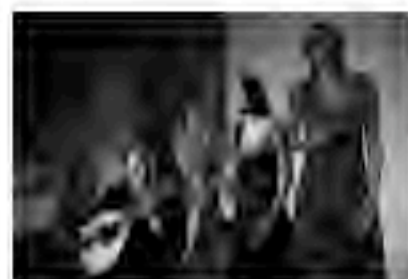
The Lisbon Fado is more personal and full of feeling, and the Coimbra Fado is more academic and reflects ancient university traditions. It is sung by men during the night and in Serenatas and can often be heard in the city streets and squares.

The theme of any Fado is usually love, albeit unrequited, but there are fados written in other subjects. In Fado, the singer - the fadista - stands dressed in black in front of the audience and behind are the musicians. When the fadista sings a hush falls over the room and no food is served. As you might expect the fadista gets all the glory.

The most famous and widely regarded as the best fadista was Amália Rodrigues, who died in 1999 and is famous worldwide. Other historical names are Carlos do Carmo, Alfredo Marceneiro, Herminia Silva, Rodrigo, Maria Alice and Tristão da Silva.

More recently Fado music has been popularised by contemporary artists including Mariza, a young and dynamic fadista that has moved the hearts of thousands of people around the globe, as well as other young and popular Fado singers, like Camané, Cristina Branco, Ana Moura and Carminho, just to name a few.

Portugal is proud of its music and it is best heard in the Fado houses.



Fado and censorship

The most frequently sung themes of fado are saudade, nostalgia, jealousy, the little details of everyday life in typical neighborhoods and bull fights. These were the themes allowed by the Salazar dictatorship, which also allowed singing about tragic fate, jealousy and passion solved with violence, blood and repentance. Lyrics speaking of social, political issues or the like were suppressed by censorship. «Right in 1962, Abandono (“Abandonment”), written by David [Ferreira Mourão] for Amalia, was dubbed by many as Fado de Peniche because of its clear references to the infamous prison-fort.»

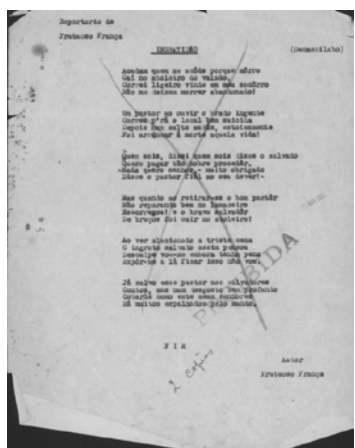
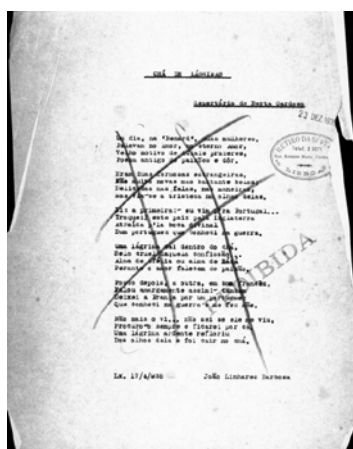
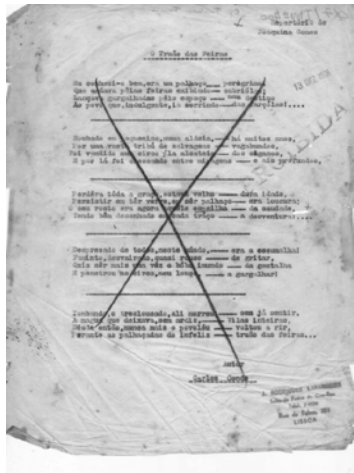
Fado Peniche

Por teu livre pensamento	For your free thought
Foram-te longe encerrar.	You were shut away.
Tão longe que o meu	As far as my regret
lamento	Cannot reach you.
Não te consegue alcançar.	And you only hear the
E apenas ouves o vento	wind
E apenas ouves o mar.	And you only hear the
	sea.

Levaram-te, a meio da	They took you in the
noite:	middle of the night:
A treva tudo cobria.	Everything covered in
Foi de noite, numa noite	darkness
De todas a mais sombria.	It was night, one night
Foi de noite, foi de	The darkest of them all
noite,	It was night, it was
E nunca mais se fez dia.	night,
	And the sun never rose.

Ai! Dessa noite o veneno	From that night, the
Persiste em me envenenar.	poison
Oíço apenas o silêncio	Persists in poisoning me.
Que ficou em teu lugar.	I hear only the silence
E ao menos ouves o vento	That took your place.
E ao menos ouves o mar	And at least you hear the
	wind
	And at least you hear
	the sea

David Mourão Ferreira



Place Visited

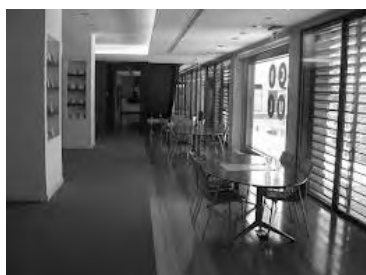
Picoas Plaza (CES-Lisboa)

Picoas Plaza is a set of buildings where apartments, offices, services, a shopping center, and parking lots co-exist. Built between 1998 and 2001, it was the second project of architects Manuela Abrantes Geirinhas and Jorge Carvalho Ribeiro, receiving an Honorable Mention from the Prémio Valmor de Arquitectura (Valmor Architecture Award) in 2002. In building the new complex, the architectural design integrated two old facades recuperated according to a Detailed Plan, while also attending to an increase of entrances/exits and resorting to formal accessories and materials different from those previously existing, which allows a clear dating of interventions.



CIUL

The Centro inovador de excelência (Innovative Center of Excellence) promotes and enhances synergies between the Lisbon City Council, universities and other entities dedicated to knowledge, research and innovation in the field of urban issues and key issues for the development of the city of Lisbon.



Os Amigos do Minho

The Travel and Recreation Group “Os Amigos do Minho” (“Friends of the Minho [region]”) is one of the oldest associations created by people from the Minho region in Lisbon. Founded on December 8, 1950, it has magnificent installations located on Benfornoso Street, notable among them the stunning backyard covered with the leafy vine Morangueira.

Cinemateca Portuguesa

A Cinemateca Portuguesa-Museu do Cinema (the Portuguese Cinematheque - Museum of Cinema) is a national body supervised by the Secretary of State for Culture, whose mission is the preservation and dissemination of the cinematographic heritage. It was founded in the early 1950s by one of the pioneers of European film archives, Manoel Ribeiro, and became an autonomous institution in 1980. Since 1956, the Cinematheque has been a member of the International Federation of Film Archives (FIAPF), created in 1938 with the aim of promoting the conservation and knowledge of film heritage, bringing together the efforts of the world's most important archives, and which currently has more than 150 affiliates from 77 countries. In 1996, the Cinematheque opened a modern conservation center on the outskirts of Lisbon, which is now the basis of its the activities of preservation, access and technical research, including the use of new technologies.



Graça Fonseca

June 24, Opening table - June 26 Roundtable 5

Graça Fonseca is the Deputy Mayor for Economy, Innovation, Modernization and Decentralization at the Lisbon city hall. Graça has a Ph.D. in Sociology by the Instituto Superior de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa (ISCTE) and a Masters in Law from Faculdade de Direito da Universidade de Lisboa (1989/1994). In 2009 she was elected Lisbon's Deputy Mayor, with the areas of Economy, Innovation, Modernization and Decentralization.

Phillipp Klaus

June 24, Opening table

Philipp Klaus, geographer and violinist, researches the role of culture in the competition among cities and the impacts of cultural strategies in neighbourhoods. He is co-director of the INURA Zurich Institute and secretary of the International Network for Urban Research and Action INURA. He teaches at the chair of Sociology in Architecture ETH Zurich and the department of Geography, University of Zurich.

Maria João Freitas

June 24, Inaugural debate

Sociologist (PhD) and Research Officer at LNEC (National Laboratory of Civil Engineering) focus presently its main interests in learning from socially creative territories, social innovation dynamics, place based transforming resilience, active local development methodologies and collaborative governance models. Her main experience is on research, advanced consultancy and project leadership of Territorial Integrated Approaches and housing issues.

Vitor Escária

June 24, Roundtable 1

Vitor Escária is an Assistant Professor at the School of Economics and Management, Technical University of Lisbon. Ph.D. in Economics, in 2004, by the Department of Economics and Related Studies, University of York, UK, Master in Monetary and Financial Economics and BA in Economics from the Technical University of Lisbon - School of Economics and Management, respectively in 1997 and 1994.

Boaventura de Sousa Santos

June 24, Opening table

Ph.D. from Yale University (JSD, 1973), Professor Emeritus of the Faculty of Economics, University of Coimbra. Distinguished in the Legal Scholar, University of Wisconsin-Madison. Global Legal Scholar at the University of Warwick and Visiting Professor at the Birkbeck College, University of London. Director in the Center for Social Studies, University of Coimbra and Scientific Coordinator of the Permanent Observatory of Justiça Portuguesa.

Barry Hatton

June 24, Inaugural debate

Barry Hatton is a British journalist who has worked as a foreign correspondent in Lisbon since the mid-1980s. He is also the author of *The Portuguese: A Modern History* (Signal Books, Oxford, 2011) and co-author of a 2007 biography, in Portuguese, of Portugal's first and only woman prime minister Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo.

Vitor Campos

June 24, Roundtable 1

Degree in Architecture and post-graduation in Cultural Geography by Lund University, Sweden. Specialist (Ph.D. equivalent) in Urban Planning. Researcher at LNEC, Lisbon. President of the Portuguese National Mapping and Cadastre Agency (1997-2002). Director General for Spatial Planning and Urban Development of Portugal (2006-2011). Currently Head of Urban and Territorial Studies Unit at LNEC.

Ana Pinho

June 24, Roundtable 1

Bachelor in Architecture at ESAP and PhD, Urban Planning at FAUTL. Invited Assistant Professor at Universidade Católica Portuguesa - Centro Regional das Beiras.

Ana Amendoeira

June 24, Roundtable 2

Was for many years Secretary General of ICOMOS-Portugal and then member of the International Executive Committee of the International Council of Monuments and Sites - ICOMOS in Paris between 2002 and 2005) published an interesting study of the twentieth century in Monsaraz shows us as it was being built the image of the Alentejo town and its territory.

Michael Edwards

June 24, Roundtable 2

Trained in economics and planning in the 1960s and has worked mainly on rent and "property" markets in relation to planning ever since, mostly based in the Bartlett School, UCL. He was one of the founders of INURA and is active in the London Just Space network. He blogs at <http://michaelledwards.org.uk>
Twitter @michaellondonsf

António Augusto Russo Dias

June 25, Roundtable 3

Born at Porto Amélia (Mozambique), September 4, 1943.

Diplomat on condition of availability in service. Served at the embassy in Baghdad (Iraq), the Consulate in Versailles (France), the Embassy in Brasília (Brazil), the Permanent Representation to the Council of Europe (Strasbourg, France). He was Ambassador in Bissau (Guinea-Bissau), Belgrade (Yugoslavia), non-resident Ambassador in Skopje (ARJMacedónia) and Ambassador to Malta. Was Permanent Representative to the CPLP (Lisbon).

Maria Paula Meneses

June 25, Roundtable 3

Maria Paula Meneses is a senior researcher at the Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, integrated within the Research Group on Democracy, Citizenship and Law (DECIDE). She holds a PhD in Anthropology from Rutgers University (USA) and a MA in History from St. Petersburg University (Russia). She is also member of the Centre for Social Sciences Aquino de Bragança (CESAB) in Mozambique. She lectures in various Doctoral programs: she also co-coordinates the PhD Program on Postcolonial

Diana Andringa

June 25, Roundtable 3 - Evening Films

Diana Andringa was born in Angola in 1947. She went to Lisbon's Medical School in 1964, but two years later she left and started to work as journalist. A political prisoner during 1970/71, she went back to journalism and worked in Portuguese State TV (RTP) between 1978 and 2001. Now she works as an independent documentary maker and took recently a PhD in the Sociology of Communication at ISCTE.

Pedro Bingre

June 24, Roundtable 2

BSc (Hon) in Forestry, MSc in Regional and Urban Planning at UTLHave been working both as a professor, a researcher and a consultant in topics concerning the application of Ecology to Land Use Planning. Since 2005 have started to focus the attention more strictly on the study of land use policies and their effect on urban development quality and rural land management.

Nuno Caleia Rodrigues

June 24, Roundtable 2

Nuno Caleia Rodrigues (economist) has a master degree in Spatial Economics and management, from the ISEG (School of Economics and Management of Lisbon Technical University), on the theme of the Economic activity in Lisbon, structural axis and squares. Works at the present time as the head of the Division of Studies and Prospective of the Municipal Board of Economics and Innovation of Lisbon Municipality.

Walter Rossa

June 25, Roundtable 3

Walter Rossa (Caracas, 1962). Architect Technical University of Lisbon (1985), MA in Art History from the Universidade Nova de Lisboa (1991), and Aggregate Doctor in Architecture from the University of Coimbra (2001 and 2013). Associate Professor, Department of Architecture, Faculty of Science and Technology, University of Coimbra. It investigator since 2007 CES where though, with Margarida Calafate Ribeiro, coordinates the doctoral program Cultural Heritages of Portuguese Influence.

Sara Araujo

June 25, Roundtable 3

Sara Araujo is a researcher at the Centre for Social Studies. She is developing a PhD dissertation on access to justice and community justices focused on the capital cities of Portugal and Mozambique. She is part of the research team of the project "ALICE- Strange Mirrors, Unsuspected Lessons", coordinated by Boaventura de Sousa Santos.

Jorge Malheiros

June 25, Roundtable 4

In 1988 degreed in Geography, variant Regional and Local Planning in the Faculty of Arts, University of Lisbon. Where years later would Master in Human Geography and Regional and Local Planning, with a Dissertation titled "Indian Communities in the Metropolitan Area of Lisbon - Geography of a reunion." and a PhD Thesis "Archipelagos Migration: Transnationalism and Innovation". Currently teaches at Instituto de Geografia e Ordenamento do Território da Universidade de Lisboa.

I *sabel Raposo*

June 25, Roundtable 4

Architect (ESBAL 1976), PhD in urban planning (University of Paris XII 1999), is currently an associate professor in the Faculty of Architecture of the Technical University of Lisbon. Worked seven years in Mozambique between 1979 and 1989, the National Directorate of Housing, after the National Institute for Physical Planning. Has published several books and articles on the transformation of public housing, rehabilitation of heritage, urbanization of the countryside and peri-urban issues in Portugal, Mozambique and Angola. Noteworthy are two works already published about Africa: Poverty in Maputo, 2002 (with J. Oppenheimer) and suburbs of Luanda and Maputo 2007 (coord with J. Oppenheimer).

T *homas Walgrave*

June 25, Roundtable 4

Artistic Director fo Alkantara, a structure that organizes one of the most important culture events in Lisbon, the bi-annual Alkantara Festival. For many years he was part of the stStan - a belgian company. He has a degree in Anthropology specialise in nomadic societies.

S *ilvia Rodrigues Maeso*

June 25, Roundtable 4

PhD in Political Sociology (University of the Basque Country); Silvia is researcher at CES-Associated Laboratory, and member of the Research Group on Democracy, Citizenship and Law (DECIDE). Silvia lectures in the PhD Programmes: "Democracy in the 21st Century" (CES/FEUC) and "Languages and Heterodoxies: History, Poetics and Social Practices"; she is a member of the Editorial Board of the peer-reviewed journals *Revista Crítica de Ciencias Sociais* (www.ces.uc.pt/rccs) and *e-cadernos ces* (www.ces.uc.pt/e-cadernos). Her major research interests are over issues of racism and anti-racism in European contexts, critical theory, the challenge of Eurocentrism and the production of History, the politics of testimony and truth commissions in Latin American contexts

A *ntónio Guterres*

June 25, Visit B

Has directed several programmes for urban intervention, mainly in cultural development and governance. Researcher in Urban Studies, regularly writes about cities in magazines, books and blogs.

G *iovanni Attili*

June 25, Evening

Engineer Giovanni Attili obtained his Urban Planning PhD from the University of Rome, La Sapienza where he currently works as a researcher and teaches "Analysis of Urban and Regional Systems" in the Faculty of Engineering. He is recipient of the "G.Ferraro" award for the best Urban Planning PhD thesis in Italy in 2005.

S *andra Almeida*

June 25, Roundtable 4

Programme Director at Aga Khan Foundation Portugal 18 years of community development and civil society strengthening, in urban settings, with immigrant populations, at an NGO and at the Aga Khan Foundation Portugal. 12 years of management of European Social Fund social Inovation Programmes (Employment & Adapt and EQUAL Programmes). Graduate degree in Clinical Psychology at the Institute of Applied Psychology (ISPA), in Lisbon. Post-graduate studies in urban planning. University teacher for almost ten years, in the areas of project planning and evaluation at ISPA.

F *lávio Almada*

June 25, Roundtable 4

Musician, linguistic and translator, Falvio Almada is also part of Plataforma Gueto, a social movement and observatory that denounces racist and arbitrary policies in greater Lisbon.

A *ntonio Augusto Russo Dias*

June 25, Roundtable 4

Born at Porto Amélia (Mozambique), September 4, 1943. Diplomat on condition of availability in service. Served at the embassy in Baghdad (Iraq), the Consulate in Versailles (France), the Embassy in Brasilia (Brazil), the Permanent Representation to the Council of Europe (Strasbourg, France). He was Ambassador in Bissau (Guinea-Bissau), Belgrade (Yugoslavia), non-resident Ambassador in Skopje (ARJ Macedonia) and Ambassador to Malta.

Was Permanent Representative to the CPLP (Lisbon).

R *ita Silva*

June 25, Visit A

Rita Silva is a representative of some socially aware associations like Platform Article 65, and HABITA (The Panel on Housing Rights and the City). Participated in the Conference "(Re) Inhabiting Lisbon", "housing, urban and social status" and "Forum of Social Movements"

S *érgio Tréfaut*

June 25, Evening

Tréfaut Sergio was born in Brazil in 1965, the son of a Portuguese father and a French mother. After an MA in philosophy from the Sorbonne (Paris), began his professional life in Lisbon, where he worked as a journalist and an assistant director. Gradually becomes producer and director.

L *eonie Sandercock*

June 25, Evening

Leonie Sandercock joined the School of Community & Regional Planning at UBC in July 2001 and served as Director of the School from July 2006 to November 2007. Her main research interest is in working with First Nations, through the medium of film as a catalyst for dialogue, on the possibilities of healing, reconciliation, and partnership.

João Seixas

June 26, Roundtable 5

University professor in the areas of urban studies and the socio-politics and economy of cities and metropolises. Commissioner of the Strategic Charter of Lisbon. Coordinator of various development and urban regeneration projects. More recent books: *Urban Governance in Southern Europe* (Ashgate, London); *Town at the Crossroads* (Flushing, Porto). Research associate of the Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon. Visiting professor at the Autonomous University of Barcelona and the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro.

João Queiroz

June 26, Roundtable 5

Professional in Community Development, has been working in several neighborhoods of Lisbon always focusing in networking endogenous potentialities with universal resources.

Pedro Hespanha

June 26, Roundtable 5

Sociologist. Professor at the Faculty of Economics of Coimbra and Founding Member of the Centre for Social Studies. Coordinator of the Master Program "Decentralization and Local Policies. The New Social Areas". Has investigated and published in the areas of rural studies, social policy, sociology of medicine, poverty and social exclusion. Coordinates the Study Group on Solidarity Economy (ECOSOL / CES)

Madalena Hixon

June 26, Roundtable 5

The course from the New University of Lisbon, integrates a Master in Business Management, a Bachelor in Economics and a Bachelor, Political Science and International Relations. Represents The Social Lab. A "factory" of social businesses. The objective is to design, test and implement new social businesses- to be innovative, impactful and replicable - and then pass them on to other organizations with the right skill set to operate and manage

Pedro Bingre

Studied Forestry and Regional and Urban Planning at Lisbon University. He teaches land use and environmental planning at Coimbra's Polytechnic Institute, and focuses his attention on issues such as the effects of property and development rights, combined with real estate cycles, have upon the sustainability of land use.

Miguel Brito

June 26, Roundtable 5

The Program BIP / ZIP Lisboa - Local Partnerships, created by the Lisbon City Council, remains under the Local Housing Program (PLH), as an instrument of public policy aimed at boosting municipal partnerships and small local interventions to improve "habitats" covered by supporting local projects that contribute to the strengthening of social and territorial cohesion in the municipality.

Jorge Cancela

June 26, Roundtable 5

Jorge Frazão Cancela is a Landscape Architect, a Assistant Professor of FAUTL and a member management AVAAL - Association of Environmental Improvement of Alta de Lisboa, Ecstatus, Agronomy and Alimentares Products Ltd, Biodesign Ltd.

José Manuel Henriques

June 26, Roundtable 5

José Manuel Henriques has a PhD in Economics, ISCTE - Higher Institute of Labour and Enterprise Sciences, is Master in Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Architecture - UTL and has a Degree in Economics, School of Economics and Management - UTL. Is the Director of the Master in Social and Solidarity Economy at the ISCTE-IUL.

João Dinis

June 26, Roundtable 5

The Municipality of Cascais has been implementing a strategy for local sustainability and public participation in accordance to the local agenda 21 cabinet. João Dinis will represent the team of this cabinet as a specialist on local sustainability and urban planning.

Claudia Pato de Carvalho

June 27

Claudia is a post-doctoral researcher at the Centre for Social Studies (CES) with the project *Artéria 7: o centro em movimento*, an action-research project in order to create artistic projects of intervention in several cities in the centre region of Portugal. Has completed her PhD in Sociology, with a specialization in Sociology of Culture, Knowledge and Communication, from the Faculty of Economics (Coimbra, 2010), this was done during her stay as a visiting researcher at the Center for Reflective Community Practice. She is also responsible for the coordination of *Bando à Parte: Youth Cultures, Arts and Social Inclusion*, (Oficina Municipal do Teatro) in Coimbra, since September 2009.

Maria Paula Menezes

June 27

Maria Paula Meneses is a senior researcher at the Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, integrated within the Research Group on Democracy, Citizenship and Law (DECIDE). She holds a PhD in Anthropology from Rutgers University (USA) and a MA in History from St. Petersburg University (Russia). Maria Paula Meneses is also member of the Centre for Social Sciences Aquino de Bragança (CESAB) in Mozambique. She lectures in various Doctoral programs: "Postcolonialisms and Global Citizenship"; "Governance, Knowledge and Innovation" and "Law, Justice, and Citizenship in the XXI century"; she also co-coordinates the PhD Program on Postcolonialisms and Global Citizenship. Previously, she was a Professor at Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique.

Gonçalo Canto Moniz

June 27

Gonçalo Canto Moniz (Porto, 1971) is a researcher, member of the Executive Board and Co-coordinator of the Cities, Cultures, and Architecture (CCArq) Research Group of the Centre for Social Studies of the University of Coimbra. Graduated in Architecture at the Department of Architecture of FCTUC in 1995, where he is a senior lecturer of Architectural Design and editor of *e|d|arq*. Obtained his PhD degree in Architecture at the University of Coimbra in 2009, based on his academic thesis: "Modern Architectural Education". He is the author of the book *Arquitetura e Instrução: o projecto moderno do liceu, 1836-1936* (*e|d|arq*, 2007).



LISBOETAS

by Sergio Trefaut
Portugal, 2004 - 105 min

25-06-2013, h.21.30,
Sala Dr.Felix Ribeiro,
CINEMATECA PORTUGUESA,
rua Barata Salgueiro,
n.39 1269-059, Lisboa
Tel. 213596200

Documentary film of rare public eye "Lisboetas" is the third long-footage Sergio Trefaut which departed from observation that, if during the twentieth century Portugal was a country of immigrants, the situation was reversed in passage to the third millennium with the arrival of nearly one million immigrants within a decade, an important part of which is concentrated in the area of the great Lisbon. Wondering if this flow of new energy will change Lisbon and Portugal, or if its diversity will be diluted "in the indefinable indolence the country," Lisboetas filming European Eastern Lisboetas, Brazilian, Asian, African which language isn't Portuguese, Service for Foreigners and Borders, clandestine work, expectations and disappointments in a vibrant portrait of the city and the country.



ERA UMA VEZ UM ARRASTÃO

by Diana Andringa
Portugal, 2005 - 20 min

25-06-2013, h.21.30,
Sala Dr.Felix Ribeiro,
CINEMATECA PORTUGUESA,
rua Barata Salgueiro,
n.39 1269-059, Lisboa
Tel. 213596200

"Era uma vez um arrastão" investigates each incident in Carcavelos beach to June 10, 2005, published by the news agency Lusa as a massive assault involving 500 young blacks of slums of Lisbon, which said openings in television news and the front pages newspapers, Portuguese and international. The event was denied a week later from the testimony of those who witnessed.

In his film, Diana Andringa "looks at a crime never existed, the attitude of the media before an explosive story and the political and social consequences of a false news.



FINDING OUR WAY

by Giovanni Attili and
Leonie Sandercock

28-06-2013, h.21.30,
Sala Dr.Felix Ribeiro,
CINEMATECA PORTUGUESA,
rua Barata Salgueiro,
n.39 1269-059, Lisboa
Tel. 213596200

This is a story of a people dispossessed, deep historic wounds, and still unresolved conflict between Indigenous people, governments in Canada and industry. It's a story of the struggles of two First Nations in the Carrier territory of north central British Columbia (Canada) for land and sovereignty, for healing and revitalization. The Ts'il Kaz Koh First Nation (Burns Lake Band) have been in conflict with the Village of Burns Lake over appropriated lands for almost a hundred years, a conflict that culminated in the municipality shutting off water and sewerage services to their Reservation in the year 2000, and the Band taking the Village to the Supreme Court of BC. The Cheslatta Carrier Nation were evicted from their homeland in 1952 by Alcan's hydroelectric project, and are still struggling to keep their heads above water. This is 21st century Canada, and this is a story with a question mark. After almost a century of apartheid in this region, the film asks: Is there a way forward?

VISIT A

***Graça and Castelo
Neighborhoods***

Antonio Guterres

In the top of the highest hill of Lisbon city center stands de Graça Neighborhood, where different realities live alongside: worker's villages, gated communities, trendy areas, sightseeing & tourist, social housing and urban farming. In the promenade we will address all those issues with the help of local collectives: Assembleia Popular da Graça, Gaia, Horta do Monte, Habita and Chão de Gente.



VISIT B

***Neighborhoods of
Rossio-Baixa and
Cais do Sodré***

Ana Pinho
Antonio Guterres

The São Paulo-Cais do Sodré area is a part of the city that had his first major development boom in the XVIth and XVIIth centuries. Its location by the river gave it an increased importance by the time of the Portuguese Discoveries, leading to an influx of people to the area, particularly sailors and other seafarers.

This led to the development of local commerce and the emergence of numerous taverns and bars, alongside prostitution. The specific character of this area of the city, marked by marine life and nighttime establishments, remained for centuries, even after the decay of the functions related to the sea in this area.

The loss of the maritime functions and the delocalization of other major equipments - as, for example, the Casa da Moeda (Mint) or the Junta da Companhia Geral do Comércio do Brasil (Board of the General Company of Commerce of Brazil) - left avoid, and progressively this area declined. The loss of importance also led to less attention paid by public authorities and to physical and socio-economic degradation of the neighborhood.

Part of the nocturnal establishments and the prostitution remained, reinforcing the bad reputation that the area had acquired, and that was the situation until the end of the XXth century.

Currently, with the private sector as the engine, this area undergoes a process of change, due to the opening of a number of nightclubs, cafes and restaurants targeted to a younger population with a higher social and economic status that the one that traditionally inhabited or frequented the area. Nowadays, it is a trendy place for a night out, with the streets full of young people until the morning rises. It is still possible to find remnants of the previous ambience and lifestyle, although in frank decay, along with the new occupation, which slowly is also appropriating the pre-existing spaces, leaving littel room for that the previous dynamic, by nature hidden from the public eye, can continue to happen but making use of its bohemian and transgressor imaginary. This is the area were the tour will start, taking us by a number of streets where the visitor can feel the new and the old, one emerging and the other fading. Next, the promenade will pass through the riverside part of "Baixa", where it can be observed the post-earthquake of 1755 urbanization area, and finally ending at the Museum of Fado.



JUNE 25
AFTERNOON
14.30-18.30

VISIT A

**City at the Edge:
Between Survival
and Resistance**

Rita Silva
(Babilas)

This visit reflects the peripheral city, where poor families of migrant origins live, in which democracy, participation and investment were forgotten. The arrogance and prejudice of political-administrative entities are manifested by on-site police interventions and by unilateral decisions taken without consultation or discussion by administration offices.

However, these populations develop mechanisms of appropriation of territory and city building: houses, gardens, associative spaces, and sociocultural interventions. Acts of survival are now acts of resistance, as the territory formerly devalued and abandoned now generates new speculative interests sponsored by the local City Council.

The Visit starts in the neighborhood of Santa Filomena, self-built, in the process of demolition, where residents fight for the right to housing and to be heard in the process of imposed relocation. Beside this, a new neighborhood for the middle class progresses but does not live well with the initial one. Then, we will visit a neighborhood of social resettlement with non-market rents, where we fight for the dignity of the neighborhood and, again, the possibility of participation in its destination. Next follows another self-built area, surprised very recently with a process of destruction of tens of hectares of gardens, some with over 20 years of existence, which were an important contribution to the livelihoods of hundreds of families. Visitors will have the opportunity to speak with residents.

There is the possibility of having lunch at the neighbourhood of Santa Filomena - "cachupa" (regular and vegetarian), which is a typical dish from Cape Verde.

The price is 5 euros per person plus drinks.

The plan is:

Visit to the neighborhood of Santa Filomena (45 minutes)

Lunch (1h30)

Casal da Boba (45 minutes)

Quinta da Laje (45 minutes).

With discounts and delays, probably the visit will take 4h30 with Lunch included.

JUNE 25
AFTERNOON
14.30-18.30

VISIT B

**Critical
Neighborhoods
Initiative in Vale da
Amoreira**

Antonio Guterres

The Critical Urban Areas Initiative was a experimental program established in the territories of Vale da Amoreira (Moita), Lagarteiro (Porto) and Cová da Moura (Amadora). In Vale da Amoreira due to the initial diagnosis, artistic experimentation and the building of an Arts and Performance Centre were the main axis for the program considered by local partners. We will look forward to the first achievements of the plan, the governance model and towards Vale da Amoreira as a potential hub for cultural and artistic activities in Lisbon Metropolitan Area. The visit will be hosted by local stakeholders and lunch is promoted by the cape verdean association. Taking the bus back to Lisbon, we will visit the railway workers neighborhood in Barreiro, in risk of eviction.

VISIT A
(by bus/metro)

Mouraria

Antonio Guterres
Rokolo Falanga

Mouraria is the newest goal for the Lisbon Municipality. In times of austerity, a major public intervention tries to transform the image of the neighborhood. Located in the city center, Mouraria (meaning "land of the moors"), is known as the birthplace of modern fado and for the diversity of their inhabitants. The promenade will address latest changes in urban policy towards gentrification.

We will meet CEM - "Centro em Movimento", an artistic platform that has been working in some Lisbon Neighborhoods."

VISIT B
(by private bus)

Cascais

João Dinis
Juliana Torquato

A visit to some of the results of participatory programmes promoted by the Municipality of Cascais, with a nice trip by BIKE along the seaside.

Cascais is a coastal town, located on the Estoril Coast, almost 30 kilometres west of Lisbon. It counts about 180.000 residents spread in one of the biggest municipal territories in Portugal. The former fishing village gained fame as a resort for Portugal's royal family in the late 19th century and early 20th century, being nowadays a very popular vacation spot for both Portuguese and foreign tourists. Today it is a contradictory town, being that is one of the richest municipalities in the country, but also hosts some neighborhood of spontaneous origin inhabited by poor communities. At present, it is ruled by the Social-Democratic party, and the mayor has one of the highest rate of approval in the country, having a very dialogic style of government. Participants of the field trip to Cascais will have the opportunity to visit projects and infrastructures built to increase the quality of life for local communities and, simultaneously, promote the values of sustainability and civic participation. Respecting the values of the Local Agenda 21, Cascais created in 2006 an integrated multidisciplinary and trans-departmental team of municipal officers which coordinate and facilitate several different participatory policies. Here, local sustainable development is in strict relationship with a better use of local resources (both natural and financial) and with strong interaction with organized stakeholder e common unorganized citizens. In 2010 the Local Agenda 21 cabinet started a project of Participatory Budgeting through which the citizens can decide about more than 2.5 million Euros per year. Co-work among different departments is highly efficient, and employees are trained every year through special courses which always include sensibilization on participatory techniques. Today - at different levels - Cascais Municipality developed methodologies to assure that in the majority of projects, the local communities are heard and could follow processes until their implementation. Among the most interesting projects carried on by the Local Agenda Integrated there is one dedicated to a large series of urban allotments garden that are not only regarded as green spaces, but are also used to promote public space management by local communities. One of the most interesting successes of the Participatory Budgeting (which grew up and modified fast in its first 3 years of life) has been allowing the Local Agenda 21 to support projects oriented to sustainability and giving new trust in local authorities, while broadening the vision of communities in a mid-long term perspective.

COIMBRA VISITS

Timetable	Event
9.00	Departure from CES-Lisbon by bus
12.00	Arrival in Coimbra Portugal dos Pequenitos
13.00	Lunch (at own cost) at restaurant Alfredo (space is reserved)
14.30	Bus to Relvinha neighbourhood (self-built) and guided tour
16.00	Visit to República Bota Abaixo, Rua São Salvador 6
17.00	Time to explore Coimbra's historic university and city centre
19.00	Vegetarian Dinner in Parque verde do Mondego, prepared by the Coimbra Cities in Transition Group
22.00	Departure by bus to Cúria Night in Curia Spa

INURA dinner June 27th, Cubicle, Parque Verde, Coimbra
Organized by "Coimbra in Transition"

This dinner is the fruit of a long-term, evolving relationship between CES and "Coimbra in Transition". We offer a vegetarian dinner and the opportunity for you to get to know our activities of civil participation towards a more resilient and prospering local community. All money that is left after buying ingredients will be used to invest in ongoing projects. This year, the collaboration has expanded to include the "Social Rehabilitation through Urban Art" Project of the Municipality of Coimbra. The Cubicle in Parque Verde, where you will be hosted, is the "nest" of this project.

Due to the loss of our beautiful and flourishing community garden in Coimbra's Botanical Garden, where we ran horticultural and beekeeping courses that have resulted in a network of active urban gardeners and beekeepers, we have become more aware of the importance of an official, legal structure and active engagement in local politics and policy-making. It also motivated us to become an active hub for the integration of similar local initiatives, with the objective to connect isolated people and projects in a local network within a global context.

The partnership between the Municipality of Coimbra and Coimbra in Transition was born out of the mutual desire to re-humanise urban, public space, where the time of everybody involved is used in a positive, constructive way to gain collective ownership of the space we share, whose energy so much influences the way we can relate to each other and to the place where we live. In June and July, various urban art projects will be initiated to valorize strong characteristics of the most degraded streets of town, using this physical rehabilitation process as an incubator to counter social isolation and fragmentation.

This collaboration is extremely enriching because we share the same context (striving towards higher shared values as a basis for true transformation), and everything we have done before is mutually beneficial: the areas of intervention (art, gardening), our main emphasis in what we aim to transform (social inclusion, local resilience) and the people that participate in our activities (various social strata and areas of interest).

By approaching our projects as opportunities to create a new culture as opposed to only focusing on the activity itself, we aim to create a "micro-cosmos" that has viral potential, experimenting with alternative and/or complementary forms of living together within our actual social and economic system.

Although our group is almost all Portuguese, the few foreigners have a distinctive function. In general, they are already engaged in social and environmental activism for more years than most Portuguese, and they are more used to taking a lead role. They also help us to see our qualities, such as our openness to what is new and useful and our incredible creativity and capacity to find solutions with the few existing resources we have. This is another example of how difference can be beneficial for everybody involved once we start to see ourselves as part of the same process.

More information on Coimbra in Transition:
<http://coimbraemtransicao.wordpress.com>

Annelieke van der Sluijs (Coimbra in Transition) and Joana Nogueira (Municipality of Coimbra)

Ana Matos Fernandes – Capicua

June 28, Group A, invited guest

Ana Matos Fernandes studied Sociology at ISCTE-IUL and worked as a researcher for the Portuguese Youth Permanent Observatory at the Social Science Institute of the University of Lisbon. She attended the Official Master in Territorial Planning and Environmental Management, Barcelona 2011) a PhD in Human Geography. Her primary object of research was the urban discourses around rurality and its functional and symbolic reinvention, in contexts of rural productive crisis. The aim was to understand what are the interests and values that motivate rural reinvention process. In her "other" life, and after being a teenage graffiti artist and a political activist, she became a rapper and assumed the name "Capicua".

Evan McDonough

June 28, Group A

Evan McDonough holds a BA in Urban Studies and is nearing completion of the Master in Environmental Studies Planning Program at York University in Toronto, Canada. His research explores the intersections of planning, architecture, infrastructure and social justice, and has included recently included studies of Toronto, Montreal, Montpellier and Madrid.

Wing Shing Tang

June 28, Group B

Tang is currently Professor at the Department of Geography, Hong Kong Baptist University. His research interest is to interrogate Lefebvre, Harvey and other urban theories with local urban development experiences in Chinese (including Hong Kong) and Indian cities. The objective is to develop more distinguishable urban theories for the 'global south'.

Panayotis Antoniadis

June 29, Group C

Panayotis Antoniadis, PhD (Athens University of Economics and Business), MSc, BSc (University of Crete), is a senior researcher at ETH Zurich. He is pursuing an interdisciplinary research agenda combining economics, computer science, and urban planning, for the design of sustainable neighbourhood communities.

URL: <http://www.tik.ee.ethz.ch/~pantonia/>

Narendra Pachkhede

June 29, Group C

Narendra Pachkhédé, a Commonwealth Scholar and Urbanist, with a background in International Relations, Anthropology, Political Geography and Public Policy, straddles policy, practice and praxis in the realm of transnationalism. Over two decades he has worked globally with a broad range of stakeholders in major international organizations, foundations, think tanks, media, government and private sector.

Giovanni Attili

Engineer Giovanni Attili obtained his Urban Planning PhD from the University of Rome, La Sapienza where he currently works as a researcher and teaches "Analysis of Urban and Regional Systems" in the Faculty of Engineering. He is recipient of the "G.Ferraro" award for the best Urban Planning PhD thesis in Italy in 2005.

Leonie Sandercock

Leonie Sandercock joined the School of Community & Regional Planning at UBC in July 2001 and served as Director of the School from July 2006 to November 2007. Her main research interest is in working with First Nations, through the medium of film as a catalyst for dialogue, on the possibilities of healing, reconciliation, and partnership.

Marvi Maggio

June 28, Group A

Marvi Maggio, holds a Master Degree in Architecture (Polytechnic of Turin, 1982), Ph.D. in urban and territorial planning (Università di Roma La Sapienza, 1992), Second level Master in Urban Government (Istituto Italiano di scienze Umane, 2009). She was co-founder of INURA in 1991. Served many years as researcher in Polytechnic of Turin (where she taughts urban planning), University of Rome, University of Amsterdam and was Government of Canada award holder for post doctoral research in the Department of Geography of University of Toronto (1993). From 2002 is functionary in the General Directorate of Govern of territory in Regione Toscana and is representative of workers for COBAS (a grass roots trade union).

Constance Carr

June 28, Group A

Constance Carr is a post-doctoral researcher at the Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning of the University of Luxembourg. She is interested in social structures of urban networks and flows. In 2013, she and Prof. Markus Hesse won a grant from the Fonds National de la Recherche Luxembourg to compare participatory planning practices (or lack thereof) in agglomeration Luxembourg and the "Glattal Stadt."

Marit Rosol

June 28, Group B

Marit Rosol has been working since 2006 at the Department of Human Geography at the University of Frankfurt / Main. She received her PhD on the topic of „Community Gardening in Berlin“ from the Geographical Institute at the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Prior to that she studied Urban and Regional Planning at the Technical University of Berlin. Her main focus in research and teaching consist in connecting processes of urban development with critical spatial and social theory.

Cristina Mattiucci

June 29, group C

Cristina Mattiucci and Roberta Nicchia are architects, with PhDs in Environmental Engineering (Doctor Europaeus, specialization in Environmental Planning, Landscape Architecture and Sustainable Building). They collaborate with the research group of Urban and Regional Planning at the University of Trento. They share a gaze on Naples, its public spaces and the right to the city.

Ileana Apostol

June 29, Group C

Ileana Apostol, PhD (USC, Los Angeles), MIP (University of Stuttgart), MUP and BArch (UAUIM, Bucharest) is an urban researcher. The main focus of her research in comparative urban studies is the relation between social norms and spatial forms. Ileana taught as Assistant Professor of urban planning and design (1995-2008) in Romania at UAUIM, and in the USA at California Polytechnic University and at USC Los Angeles.
URL: <http://nethood.eu/ileana/>

Christina Hansen

June 29, Group D

I am a PhD candidate in the research programme Migration, Urbanization and Societal Change (MUSA) at Malmö University, an emerging field of research connecting urban and migration studies. I examine how migration and economic related transformation of urban space is perceived and negotiated, using ethnographic research methods, with focus on collective actions by civil society actors in public space

ita Hendrik Weiner

June 29, Group D

I'm trained as an architect, studied in Hannover (Germany) and Delft (Netherlands). After it I worked in the design field and taught 2 years in South Korea. Four years ago I started the office "raumdialog". With it I'm working self-employed as architect and designer in the field of spatial communication. I'm creating corporate design and interventions in urban space. I'm researching about design based city development strategies in the doctoral program "urban metamorphoses" at the HafenCity University Hamburg.

Christian Schöningh

June 29, Group D

Silvia Carpaneto

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Place Visited

About Coimbra

The City of Coimbra served as the Portugal's capital during the High Middle Ages, and is a city steeped in history.

For example, the Santa Cruz Monastery (near Coimbra City Hall) holds political significance as its scriptorium was where the propaganda machine of the first king of Portugal, King Afonso Henriques, was operated. The king's tomb is found in the monastery.

Moreover, the Santa Clara Velha Monastery is also an attraction as it is where the remains of two of the most revered queens of Portugal, Santa Clara and Ines de Castro, were temporarily laid to rest.

But the city is best known for its university, the University of Coimbra, which is one of the oldest in Europe and the oldest academic institution in the Portuguese-speaking world.

The city of Coimbra has a tight relationship with the University, which has broadly marked the urban space during the city's history.

This relationship has been strengthened during the last century, especially modifying the uptown (Alta) area. Thus, visiting the University coincides with visiting the core of the city, through the spaces that host the spaces of knowledge (the Pátio das Escolas, previously the Arab Alcáçova, then the Royal palace and - from the XVI century - the University) and the residential areas for students, especially the famous large diversity of "Republicas," a type of student house with commonly shaped rules.

But Coimbra is not only the University: it is also the space around the Mondego River, with its park, the "Portugal dos Pequenitos" (with its strong colonial bias) and the museum area of Santa Clara-a-Velha, as well as a wide multiplicity of peripheral neighbours forged by the fights of social movements and cooperative groups after the Revolution of 1974.

The day will explore many of these dimensions, allowing participants to see the city that was developed around the university, understand its relations with the territory and, we could say, "the other Coimbra". Inside the city center, we will discover the deep relations of the urban space with the history of one of the oldest universities in Europe.

And we will end the day in Parque Verde, one of the newer public developments in the evolving city.

Our guides will be architects and sociologists as well as citizens who live in these places.



Place Visited

University of Coimbra



The University of Coimbra was founded by King Dinis and confirmed by Papal Bull of Nicholas IV on the 9th August 1290, having begun its existence in Lisbon. It is an institution dedicated to creation, transmission, critique and dissemination of culture, science and technology through study, teaching, and research. It is thus one of the oldest of such establishments in the Iberian Peninsula. This town already had old traditions in education, being home to the highly successful school of the Monastery of Santa Cruz. The university was established on the site known as "Estudos Velhos", which corresponds roughly to the area where the Main Library now stands. In 1537, during the reign of João III, the university moved definitively to Coimbra, where it was installed in the Alcaçova Palace. In the 18th century, the Marquis of Pombal, Minister of the kingdom, made radical reforms in the University, especially regarding the teaching of sciences, in accordance to his Enlightenment and anticlerical creed. During many decades it was the only university in Portugal, since its foundation in 1290 until 1559 (a university in Évora operated between 1559 and 1759), and again between 1759 and 1911 (University of Lisbon and University of Porto were created in 1911). The long history and past predominance of the University of Coimbra made it an important focus of influence in Portugal, not only educational, but also political and social.

The university harbours a huge central library (University of Coimbra General Library), botanical gardens (Botanical Garden of the University of Coimbra), stadiums and other sports facilities (Estádio Universitário de Coimbra sports complex and Campo de Santa Cruz stadium), an astronomical observatory, a publishing house, a private chapel (São Miguel Chapel), a theatre (Teatro Académico de Gil Vicente), and many support facilities such as dining halls and study rooms.

Portugal dos Pequenitos

Portugal dos Pequenitos is a project of Salazar, the dictator of Portugal (1932-1968), and Bissaia Barreto, an important doctor and politician of Coimbra, who invited a modern architect, Cassiano Branco (anos '40) to design a thematic park to represent the Portuguese empire through its architecture. This was one of the most important propagandistic policies that, inclusively, resisted to the fall of the regime. From the Portuguese house, to the colonial society, and to the national monuments, every thing was represented to the scale of a child.

Beyond its convergence of cultures and crossing of peoples, Portugal dos Pequenitos is a qualified exhibition of the sculptural and architectonic Portuguese art.

Ingote and Relvinha neighborhoods



Relvinha is part of a neighbourhood planned in the early years of the democratic regime through a political decision (by Nuno Portas) that aim to give a house for everybody. This political frame created a housing program, named SAAL, that promoted with the local communities a participatory process to build or to renew their neighbourhood. Between July and September 2003, a group of members of civic association Pro Urbe promoted Relvinha CBR_X, a cultural happening, supported on contemporary dramaturgy and architecture, both based on the participation of its inhabitants.

Bairro Relvinha, 1974-76,
Program "SAAL"
Visita com equipa do
Relvinha CBR_X

República Bota Abaixo



"Republicas" are a type of student house with commonly shaped rules.

"Bota Abaixo" is one of the oldest, created in the 40s during the urban renovation process of Coimbra University. His name, Lay-it-Down, refers precisely to the demolition of that part of the city.

Real República do Bota
Abaixo
Visita com republico

Parque Rio Mondego



Created in June 2004, the Parque Verde do Mondego (Mondego's Green Park) came to join the city with the river. On the right margin was created an area with more than 400 thousand square meters, dedicated to leisure.

The entrance is made by the coffee-shops area, structured on a wood platform settled on the river. Then you have a green zone with 4 km, prepared for walking and bicycle tours, which go through pavilions with temporary exhibitions and other pedagogical activities.

There is also an area for children to play. In addition, you have the 'Portugal's Pavilion', which was the Portugal's Pavilion which was hosted at Expo 2000 in Hannover, projected by Souto Moura and Álvaro Siza Vieira.

In 2007, a walking bridge was created by engineers Adão Fonseca e Cecil Balmond - the Pedro and Inês bridge -, which connects the two margins of the river. On the left margin you have also a green area where different sports activities take place, like canoeing.

Arc. Camilo Cortesão e
Mercês Vieira

Friday
| June 28
CURIA VISITS

Saturday
| June 29
CURIA VISITS

Sunday
| June 30
CURIA VISITS

Monday
| July 1
CURIA VISITS

<p><i>Timetable</i></p> <p>MORNING 9h00-13h00</p> <p>Discussions, insights, and reflections on key themes of the Lisbon conference (1 hour)</p> <p>10 am. INURA AGM (2 hours)</p> <p>LUNCH 13h00-14h30</p> <p>At hotel</p> <p>AFTERNOON 14h30 – 18H00</p> <p>Presentations/ discussions. Themes: City cultures in a post-colonial context; Research; and Links between research and action (including 20 minutes of break) (all discussions in the end)</p> <p>DINNER</p> <p>At hotel</p> <p>EVENING</p> <p>Films: Giovanni Attili / Leonie Sandercock : Finding Our Way Narendra Pachkhede : selection of film on Regent Park, Toronto</p>	<p><i>Timetable</i></p> <p>MORNING 9h00-13h00</p> <p><i>Presentations/ discussions. Themes: Urban irrationalities; Micro-actions building the city (including 20 minutes of break) (all discussions in the end)</i></p> <p>LUNCH 13h00-14h30</p> <p>At hotel</p> <p>AFTERNOON 14h30 – 18H00</p> <p>Discussions of New Metropolitan Mainstream project (1)</p> <p>DINNER</p> <p>At hotel</p> <p>EVENING</p> <p>Options of events *</p>	<p><i>Timetable</i></p> <p>MORNING 9h00-13h00</p> <p>Discussions re NMM project (2)</p> <p>Discussions re next steps (various topics re INURA)</p> <p>LUNCH 13h00-14h30</p> <p>At hotel</p> <p>AFTERNOON 14h30 – 18H00</p> <p>Departure for beach (Praia da Barra) – Bring your bathing suits!</p> <p>DINNER</p> <p>Dinner in Aveiro (own cost) – O Mercantel Restaurant (seafood,about 15 euro/meal)</p> <p>EVENING</p> <p>Bus brings all back to Curia (departure by train on July 1 at own schedule)</p>	<p><i>Timetable</i></p> <p>MORNING</p> <p>Departure by train to Coimbra, and onward to Lisbon or Porto (depending on individual travel arrangements)</p> <p>*****</p> <p>POST EVENTS (for those interested...)</p> <p>3-5 July: Open seminar of the OIDP (International Observatory of Participatory Democracy) in Cascais</p> <p>6-7 July: Seminar of the Common Project with Leonardo Avritzer in CES--LX</p>
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* Options of events for each evening: free walking in nature; free meetings (themes choose by participants; pool or spa visit... And a wine festival occurring in the town at this time!

A cantiga é uma arma
A song is a weapon

Ana Matos Fernandes
- Capicua
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Porto - Portugal
Theme: Micro-actions
building the city

Music is a very powerful tool for political intervention. Rap music, particularly, for the importance of words, for the informality of speech and vocabulary, for its marginal origin and its influence on youth, works as a very strong vehicle to reach and inspire people to question reality and struggle. Speaking as a woman of a generation that is specially vulnerable in this sensitive moment we are experiencing in Portugal nowadays, I would like to present my own personal path. I want to explain why I believe that music plays a more effective role on spreading emancipatory and reflective stimulus than political activism or social sciences. In a moment where people are suspicious about politicians and political institutions, musicians reach people in a reinforced way. Songs like "Grandola vila morena" reappear and "Parva que sou" of Deolinda become a symbol of political resistance and an anthem for people's dissatisfaction and lack of representation. In fact, it is again very wise to state what José Mario Branco sang during the Portuguese revolutionary democratization process: "The song is a weapon".

Women! Gender spatial perspectives are needed

Marvi Maggio
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COBAS - Grassroots
trade union
Firenze - Italy
Theme: Research

The INURA principles maintain that we "need to oppose racism, class and gender discrimination" and that "changes in form of work and of community and domestic life must be understood and planned in relation to each other".

During the INURA meeting in Zurich 2010 the point was raised that there seems to be an absence of the debate around the issues of Race/Racism, Gender and Class in the NNM project. Throughout the development of the categories we strive to include these themes and their impact on urban social space. Gendered spatial perspectives are needed in NMM research. Feminist critiques have shown that, the gendered processes of restructuring introduce a complex set of occupational inequalities and strategies of social reproduction.

Another stream of research study intersecting class and gender or class and race inequalities in world cities and their interrelation with decisions by the state and the administrators.

My presentation will deal with the following question: if every social relation can be described as producing a space, which spaces are produced by gender relations? How are they intertwined with other spaces and with other social relations?

Madrid-Barajas Airport and the Urban Geography of Globalization

McDonough's uses photos and landscape interpretation to present the findings of the Toronto students experience in Madrid between October, 2012 and April, 2013. Beginning with the scale of the recently-expanded airport and its massive new terminal, the scope of McDonough's analysis of the built environment on this area of Madrid's periphery also includes the areas adjacent to the airport, other significant areas towards the north and east of the urban area, as well as other key sites in the city-region that, together, tell the story of Madrid's particular and recent experience of becoming a global city. Research of the built environment here includes a focus on the design, architecture and funding of the new Terminal 4 and other iconic, large-scale uses of land outside of the city centre. Various factors with interests in development here - from municipal planners to the State and influences of the global economy - have converged on Madrid's periphery, co-constituting a place where these various forces and segments of the city are reflected in the built environment. The result is a landscape that includes a wide spectrum of contemporary suburban forms, including a colossal mixed-use, high-density construction site adjacent to the new terminal, low-density, car-oriented suburbs, abandoned megaprojects and subdivisions, the towering offices of Spanish and international corporate headquarters, new transportation links, and - within view of the new air traffic control towers - the expanding airport's namesake, the historic village of Barajas.

Evan McDonough
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York University -
Faculty of
Environmental
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Canada
Theme: Research

***Agglomeration
Luxembourg and Zurich
North: A research
exercise in relational
urban comparison***

Constance Carr
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University of
Luxembourg -
Institute of Geography
and Spatial Planning
Theme: Research

The SUSTAIN_GOV research team aims at investigating sustainable spatial development policies in the context of governance, both with respect to both Luxembourg and, by way of comparison, Switzerland, a country: often considered at the cutting edge of innovative approaches in spatial planning policies in Europe; similar to Luxembourg in terms of economic success, a high degree of internationalization, and patterns of urbanization; with a model of spatial planning grounded in the legal and political context of direct democracy, which may provide insights into modes of participation and horizontal consensus building in Luxembourg. Particular focus is placed on the so called Glattal-Stadt in the area of Zurich Nord. The primary objective is to examine ways obstacles in governance can be overcome to realize programs of integrated sustainable development. The project builds directly on the foundations established by the "SUSTAINLUX Project" that has thus far shown that the Grand Duchy's policy, planning practices, and institutions of governance remain underdeveloped. In light of intense urbanization pressures, the strong strains on land resources and infrastructure, and the political dilemmas these issues raise, policy, planning and governance practices in the Grand Duchy fail to implement strategies of development, and are particularly deficient in the domain citizen involvement in public decision-making. Through relational comparative study, SUSTAIN_GOV aims to bring into focus a more nuanced scientific understanding of participation, governance, and integrated sustainable spatial development, and an in-depth evaluation of existing spatial planning, policy, and governance patterns in the Grand Duchy. The research is informed by set of conceptual approaches that shape current urban and regional literature: 1) the organizing processes of social, institutional, and political arrangements as seen in the works of Krueger and Gibbs 2012); 2) Brenner's (2004) work on state restructuring, scale and re-scaling; and, 3) the 'comparative turn' in urban studies as seen in the works of Ward (2010) and Robinson (2011).

***Urban Utopia and High-
density Development in
Hong Kong: Beyond
Lefebvre***

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Hong Kong Baptist
University
Department of
Geography
Theme: Links between
research and action

Central to Lefebvre's concept of urban utopia is the premise that the urban, which is the centre of civilisation, is more or less oeuvre of its citizens. This premise is obviously very French, which may differ from other parts of the world. There are cases in which the rural is as important as the urban or the urban is merely produced by a dominant class at the expense of others. Hong Kong is one of such examples, where the rurality is as dominant as the urbanity and the colonised has for long been excluded from participating in the production of space. What is the concrete utopia for the grassroots living in the high-density environment of Hong Kong? This paper is a preliminary attempt to elaborate this problematic. It is to be achieved by first interrogating the development of the land (re)development regime, which was the colonial product of promoting consumer utilitarianism and of reproducing social order. The former prioritises exchange value in all walks of life, while the latter is a kind of technocratic functionalism, increasing land supply against constant challenges from the rurality-cum-'sovereignty' social forces while reducing desires and delights by programmed satisfaction of the number of dwelling units. The two combine to form the operational concept of 'people' in urban development. Then the paper deciphers how the resultant high-density environment has penalised the grassroots by the hegemony of the regime. Finally, political and aesthetic struggles by the grassroots to reinvent their everyday life are briefly outlined. These have hints for the nurturing of concrete utopia in Hong Kong.

JUNE 28
AFTERNOON
GROUP B

***Governing cities
through participation:
A governmental
analysis of CityPlan
Vancouver***

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Goethe-University
Frankfurt Department
of Human Geography,
Germany
Theme: Links between
research and action

In 1995 Vancouver City Council approved the vision of a 'City of Neighbourhood Centres' as the model for future urban development. This indicated a remarkable change in public opinion, because this very option, in 1991, seemed to be politically not tenable. This paper investigates, how this change in the political legitimacy of growth politics based on increasing urban density and housing variety throughout the city was achieved. It does so by analyzing CityPlan, an extensive participatory planning exercise that preceded the 1995 approval. Theoretically guided by the Foucauldian governmentality approach, I will analyze CityPlan Vancouver as an example of a specific form of governance, of 'governing cities through participation'. In doing so, the paper shows how the governmentality approach, with its focus on rationalities, technologies and discursive strategies, allows a theoretically guided critique of participatory planning that goes beyond an evaluation against normative ideals.

***Finding Our Way: Film
as a Community
Planning Intervention
in Native/Non-Native
Relations***

**Giovanni Attili /
Leon Sandercock**
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.com
La Sapienza- DICEA
(Dipartimento di
ingegneria Civile
Edile Ambientale)
Rome - Italy
Theme: Links between
research and action

For the past five years the authors (Attili and Sandercock) have been working with and documenting the struggles of two First Nations in north-central British Columbia (bc), subtribes of the Carrier Nation, tracing their journey from colonization to revitalization, and to partnerships in economic and social development with non-Native neighbours. This project has involved the making of a documentary, Finding Our Way, in collaboration with the Cheslatta Carrier Nation and the Ts'il Kaz Koh First Nation, followed by screenings and community dialogues that used the film as a catalyst for difficult conversations in a historically deeply divided community. As planners, we have been exploring the use of film as a tool for encouraging healing and reconciliation, as well as a way of engaging deeply divided communities in a joint visioning process. A tool that is able to link research and action, knowledge production and planning intervention.

Tech: Film will be shown evening of June 28.

JUNE 29
MORNING
GROUP C

***The right to the
hybrid city***

**Panayotis Antoniadis /
Ileana Apostol**
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ETH Zurich - Switzerland
Theme: Urban irrationalities

The virtual space created through the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) overlays more and more closely the physical space of cities, contributing in the formation of an urban hybrid space. Here new opportunities arise for engaging citizens in participatory processes of different types. But to fulfill their promises for increased self-organization, civic engagement, and participation, ICTs need to be owned by the parties involved, and customized according to their specific needs, values and objectives. Ownership of ICT refers to the rights of access, design and control of its social software, of the information management rules, and even of the underlying storage and network infrastructure. In this presentation we will illustrate the importance of ICT ownership using examples of existing platforms that can support information flows among citizens. We argue in favor of the collaborative creation of an open and free ICT toolkit, which we call the NetHood toolkit, that will allow local communities to deploy low-cost and customized solutions for shaping their hybrid urban space according to their own values and objectives, competing with global corporations such as Google or Facebook for the "right to the hybrid city". In this context we propose a bottom-up social learning research methodology involving both researchers and practitioners from different fields, which will encourage interdisciplinary interactions and the exchange of knowledge and experiences at a global scale towards both social objectives.

The Case of Regent Park Project: Urban irrationalities and the neoliberal logics

"Whenever a space becomes dominated and controlled by a dominant space –where there is periphery and centre – there is colonialization". Henri Lefebvre.

With Cities having become strategically central sites for contesting neoliberal restructuring projects, this paper examines the case of Regent Park Revitalization Project in the city of Toronto. This paper provides an analysis of the project to redevelop and privatize Regent Park, Canada's first, largest and most well known public housing project.

Regent Park is undergoing a revitalization that is rebuilding the neighbourhood for 12,500 residents over 15 years. This implies effectively changing what was once a solely a social housing development and applying tried-and-true planning principles to create a mixed-income, mixed-use community. In a typified neoliberal argument the Revitalization has been position as the most viable business strategy to replace or repair poor quality housing in Regent Park at the lowest cost to taxpayers. Exclaiming in support that this approach benefits tenants living in Regent Park and elsewhere in the developer's portfolio, as it enables them to direct their limited capital repair money to other communities that don't have the opportunity for revitalization.

Initiated as part of the then Mayor of Toronto's famous Third Way Urbanism, this project perfect details the mechanisms of neoliberal urbanization. First it privatizes the local public sector and collective infrastructures and restructures urban housing markets. This follows the moment of "destruction": Razing public housing and other forms of low-rent accomodation and elimination of rent controls and project based construction subsidies; and leading to the moment of "Creation" – Creation of new opportunities for speculative investment in central city real estate markets and introduction of market rents and tenant-based vouchers in low-rent niches of urban housing markets.

The project is being carried forward as a public-private partnership, through a project agreement and joint venture for the condominium projects with The Daniels Corporation. The project's business plan is to use profits from the sale of over 3,000 market condominiums to help pay for the replacement of 2,083 new social housing units and contribute toward the construction of 700 new affordable rental units. With our government partners, including the City of Toronto, we're making sure revitalization plans include community facilities and adding new affordable rental and affordable home ownership opportunities.

In such an enterprise the overall objective is to retrace an alternative history of the modernist ideology and its inspirational models trying to confront the theoretical discourse with its actual consequences on peoples life. Also, I will look for emblematic outcomes of the architectural ideology through three films –Farewell to Oak Street (1953), Return to Regent Park (1994) and Invisible City (2009)– how this Regent Park Project, was conceived in past, look nowadays and how they are experienced by their inhabitants.

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Selected film(s) to be shown evening of June 28.

Beyond disuse and sale the perspective of social reuse of public real estate in Naples

This paper offers a reflection on urban and social dynamics produced by current management policies for the public real estate in Naples, ranging between disuse and sale. The discussion focuses on the relationship among the absence of welfare policies, the wide availability of empty buildings and areas owned by the local administration, and the contemporary bottom-up actions claiming the right to the city. The reflection aims to conceptualize the combined effects of public assets disposal and social spending cuts - two recurring austerity measures in time of crisis - in order to understand a peculiar phenomenon: public real estate becomes the places embodying the welfare demand by

by the civic society.

Recently, the City of Naples has approved the "multi-year financial re-balancing plan", which identifies in the sale of public real estate a key strategy for recovering most of the cash required by the local administration. At the moment, there are not business interests to be found in the city that allow to imagine for these places a future that differs from purely commercial and /or speculative use.

Nevertheless a third way in the public assets' management seems to be proposed, by means of recent squatting of these spaces, empty and waiting to be sold.. It represents an alternative both to their long-standing disuse and to the sale to private investors. These squats - that come from a series of simultaneous actions by different subjects - can be considered as experiences of spontaneous and bottom-up re-appropriation of urban commons, which suggest their social reuse. Neighbourhood committees, university students' groups and temporary workers' collectives interpret the general demand for social services, which nowadays have almost disappeared from the agenda of the City of Naples. These groups localize just in the public assets on sale the place where to satisfy this demand. Blighted buildings, ex-bus deposits, disused industrial buildings, open spaces are occupied and converted into homes, nurseries, urban gardens, places for art events' production and performance, spaces for sports, culture and aggregation, released from the market's logic.

We argue that the contemporary squatting in Naples, coming from spontaneous processes of citizens' self-organization, represent real proposals for urban regeneration and provide suggestions for urban, social and economic sustainability.

The case of Naples presents similarities with other international contexts in crisis, where the cuts in public spending and the real estate disposal seem to be the only remedy to save local administrations from financial crack. Starting from this assumption, the paper aims to discuss in particular the political potentials and perspectives of these squatting actions, and the role and the responsibilities that local governments should take in order to introduce a commons perspective into the political agenda.

Key words: public real estate management, social reuse, Naples.

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***Design Interventions
 as Catalysts -
 Strategies of
 Enhancement of Public
 Space***

The research project asks about the possibilities of improvements of public spaces by Design Interventions. How Design Interventions become catalysts of interaction and identification in public space?

Can Design Interventions work as tools of placemaking?

Can a development strategy of an area be supported or created by Design Interventions?

Here Design Interventions are understood as communication tools, test objects and anchor points of a development process.

So the paradigm of planning is questioned and changed from a top-down and rule dominated planning to a more playful way of planning as a communication process, involving users, neighbors, planners and administrations ("planning by testing").

The research project will implement monitored side specific test projects and work with the approach research through design to deliver special information about perceptions, use and users, the development processes and the connections and interactions of the involved and concerned person.

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 Theme: Micro-actions
 building the city

**Urban activism in
Malmö, Sweden – in the
context of socio-
spatial restructuring
in a city of
immigration**

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Theme: Micro-actions
building the city

This paper presents a PhD research project conducted in the Swedish town of Malmö. The project is based on ongoing ethnographic research and it contributes to the emerging field of research connecting urban and migration studies, and the development of urban movements' theory. I am not only a PhD student but also an activist devoted to the issues I am doing research on.

Directing resources to particular urban areas in a city of immigration such as Malmö, in the context of neoliberal economic development strategies and displacement of low-income groups from inner city areas, in combination with restrictive migrant policies, tend to reinforce ethnic segregation and potentially increase ethnic and class conflicts. In this context, several civil society movements have emerged claiming their 'right to the city'.

Despite the growing number of publications on urban restructuring and activism, there is a need for empirical studies on micro-level of individual activists and local actions, and the role of migrants in these processes.

Specifically, I will present two recent events of collective actions and see how they can be understood in the light of migration and socio-spatial restructuring, and study how these kinds of articulations may create new social encounters and alternative urban spaces, and challenge existing power relations and leave lasting imprints in society. Finally, I intend to explore how the concept of space can be used to understand urban activism in Malmö.

Keywords: Urban activism, socio-spatial restructuring, immigration, gentrification, Malmö

**2 cooperative projects
in Berlin and IBA2020**

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building the city

Berlin's next International Building Exhibition (the Internationale Bauausstellung, or IBA2020 for short) will take place in 2020.

Charged with the task of drafting a form of manifesto for IBA 2020 is a team of ten colleagues, three of whom are members of the Rethink the City Initiative.

They will be guided by, among other things, Hardt-Walther Hämer's ten principles of careful urban renewal from the eighties.

I would like to briefly report on the Rethink the City Initiative, then present and discuss our propositions for IBA 2020.

Perhaps we might also be able to incorporate some of the suggestions from the INURA Retreat.

If time permits and there is sufficient interest we will be happy to provide an update on projects currently in development, such as the Oderstrasse construction site, the Holzmarkt Cooperative or the Spreefeld Berlin project.

Further information:
www.holzmarkteg.de
www.spreefeldberlin.de
www.diy-iba.net
<http://stadt-neudenken.tumblr.com>



Place Visited

About Curia

The Curia is a Portuguese town located in the parish of the municipality of Tamengos Anadia, where you can find the famous spa of the same name. The location was great demand in the first half of the twentieth century, this being quite the Belle Époque architecture and Art Nouveau but there had a subsequent period of some neglect. Today, after some recovery programs and investment, it has again become a sought after location, not only for treatments but also to relax, stroll, enjoy various sporting venues and its nightlife. The thermal waters of the Curia are sulfated calcic and magnesian nature and are especially indicated in various forms of treatment that are available in the spa.

The baths of Curia are some of the oldest spa resorts in the country, being known since Roman times, but were forgotten for several centuries until in 1865, one of the engineers (La Chappelle) who ran the railway works of the Northern Line, having heard of the waters of the Curia, tried their benefits for a skin disease he suffered and for which there seemed no cure. The fact of having been cured after bathing in the hot springs promoted the qualities of said waters not only in Portugal but also in France, where he was the original La Chapelle.

The initiative to conveniently enjoy these waters came from Dr. Louis Navigates who, as a student of the University of Coimbra, and who succeeded Professor Charles Lepierre (renowned chemist and professor at the Industrial College of Coimbra), made a deep study, appearing the first work on these waters in 1897, the Chemical Analysis of the Medicinal Mineral Water of the Curia Forest. In 1900, on the initiative of Albano Coutinho and along with Dr. Luis Navigates (now as a doctor) the Water Society Curia, SA, which obtained the royal decree granting exploration Waters Curia in 1902.

The spa had its heyday between the 1920s and 1950s, when it were sought by termalistas across the country and abroad. Termalistas were then offered, infrastructure leisure such as a tea room, a casino room and a cinema, which are now closed and in recovery. As thermal tourism has been declined, so did Curia, which, not to lose informer attraction, had to turn to other aspects. A new spa building was completed in 1993, and the spa now features modern beauty centers, massage and relaxation.



Place Visited

About Grand Hotel da Curia

Grand Hotel da Curia offers you a unique Spa and Wellness hotel concept, the ideal place to get away from your everyday tasks and obligations, in a green and tranquil environment. In a relaxing and welcoming atmosphere, Grande Hotel da Curia combines a thermal hotel with a modern Spa offering a full range of body and facial treatments.

You can choose from: massage, body wraps, sauna, steam bath, scottish bath, gym, hydro gym, indoor and outdoor swimming pools, jacuzzi. Thermal Curia Resort is only 300 mts from Grande Hotel Curia, we will be pleased to welcome you for your thermal treatments at Curia.

In addition to your indulgent spa program you can go outdoor for a golf tea time.

Curia Golf course is a 9-hole golf course, with almost 2500 meters length embraced by the green nature and water elements.

On Grande Hotel da Curia you can find a multifaceted hotel, along with peaceful and cozy areas, you can find 5 rooms to host events up to 400 people.

Its romantic atmosphere is reminiscent of the early days of the century and its old-world elegance of both architecture and philosophy of life bear witness to a style of living nowadays rarely seen. Situated in an area traditionally famous for its thermal springs, the Grand Hotel of Curia is surrounded by lush greenery characteristic of the region.

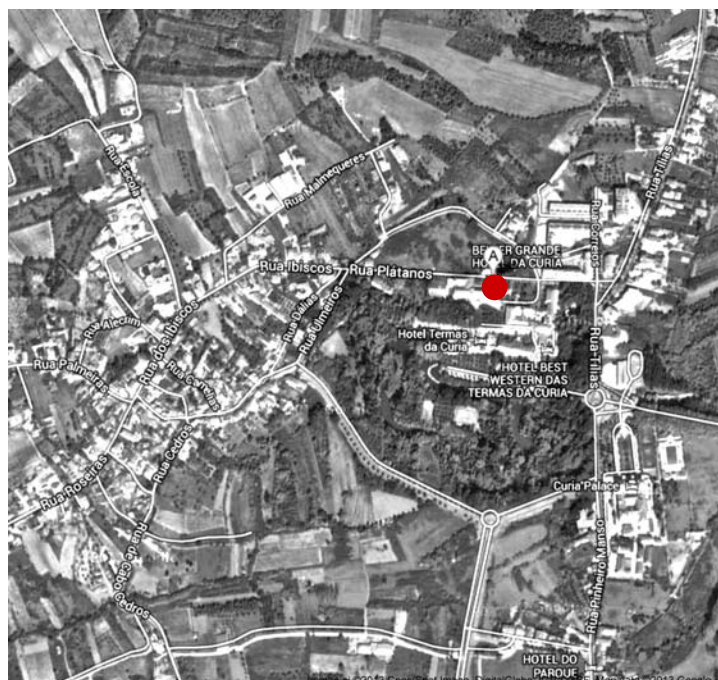
The Grand Hotel da Curia offers:

84 rooms (6 suites) featuring, air conditioning, colour TV, International channels via satellite, radio and direct dial telephone. Restaurant & Bar.

Five meeting rooms (from 30 to 312 sq/m) which can host up to 300 people.

Fully equipped Health Centre with heated indoor swimming pool, outdoor swimming pool, solarium, gymnasium, Turkish and Scottish baths, sauna and massages.

Free transport to and from the Curia train station.





Place Visited

About Aveiro

Aveiro is an attractive city on the southeastern edge of a scenic lagoon. It is crossed by three canals spanned by low-arched bridges, and is divided into two parts by the Central Canal. North of this canal is the old fishermen's section, and the southern part is home to the city's most historic buildings. The canal itself is lined with fine Art Nouveau buildings and beautifully painted gondola-like boats known as "moliceiros". These were once mainly used to collect seaweed, but now transport tourists down the canal. The city is great for walking because it has no hills and its places of interest are easily accessible. The major sight is the former Convent of Jesus, now the City Museum. The church dates from the 15th century, but its interior decoration and Baroque façade were completed in the 18th century. Facing the museum is the small Sé (cathedral) whose baroque façade has twisted columns and sculpted figures of Faith, Hope and Charity. Inside is a 17th century organ and 17th century tiles. A short walk away is Praça da Republica, a small square with the City Hall on one side and the 17th-century Misericórdia Church (with a lovely Renaissance portal and tiles on its façade) on another. A fun way to explore Aveiro is by bicycle. There are several bikes known as "BUGA" parked around the city. They are free, working like a shopping cart at the local supermarkets (1 Euro). An attraction outside the city is the Vista Alegre Museum that records the history of the famous Vista Alegre porcelain. When arriving in Aveiro by train, visitors are usually drawn to the train station's tile-adorned façade. From there it is about 1km (just over half a mile) to the Central Canal, walking down the main avenue, Avenida Dr. Lourenço Peixinho. North of the city is one of the country's most spectacular castles, in the town of Santa Maria da Feira. This lovely Gothic fairytale castle was first built in the 11th century and restored in the 15th century, with four square towers crowned with a series of conical turrets.

Praia da Barra

The Barra beach is located on the western coast of Portugal, in the district of Aveiro and the Ria de Aveiro which binds to the sea. Administratively located in the municipality of Aveiro, in the parish of Gafanha of Nazareth. The south-facing beach of Costa Nova do Prado. To the north is the beach of San J a c i n t o . The existing built heritage, highlight the Barra Lighthouse, the Bridge Bar and seawall. This wall borders the south entrance of the bar of the Port of Aveiro, and is about 500 m long, entering the sea. This wall separates the existing beach, getting to the beach north of half an orange, and south, the beach bar itself. The existing church is dedicated to the Holy Family. This is by the Camping Bar. It is in the tourist area of Rota Light / Central Region.

List of venues and addresses

Restaurants

Amigos do Minho Association

The Group Tripper and Recreation "Friends of Minho" is one of the oldest associations created by Minho in Lisbon. Founded on December 8, 1950, has magnificent facilities located across the street from Benfornoso, standing among them the stunning backyard covered with a leafy vine Morangueira.

Rua Benfornoso 244, 1100-087 LISBOA-Tlf. 218 862 667

Alfredo

Since 1955 the Restaurant Alfredo has the doors open at Avenida João Rules, at the Ponte de Santa Clara. It is an excellent location overlooking both the City and the University of Coimbra, the Convent of Santa Clara-a-Velha Park and just meters from Green Square Song, a hundred meters from Portugal for the Little Ones and a dozen meters from the University Stadium. It serves traditional Portuguese dishes, and the capacity to serve 200 people.

Avenida João das Regras,32 Santa Clara 3040 COIMBRA-Tlf:239 441 522

O Mercantel

Restaurant specializes in recipes based on fresh fish and seafood, great quality. It has two floors with capacity for 280 people.

Rua António dos Santos Lé 16, Aveiro 3800-Tlf:234428057

Grand Hotel da Curia

Telephone: (+351) 231 515 720
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Grande Hotel da Curia
Curia 3780-541 Anadia

Web: www.grandehoteldacuria.com

GPS Location:

E-mail:
geral@grandehoteldacuria.com
grhotelcuria@hoteis-belver.pt

Latitude: 40,428051

Longitude: -8,462260

Taxi numbers

Lisbon 218 119 000 | 919 781 000 Coimbra 239 442 304 Curia 231 512 269

Police

217 141 560

Medical Emergency

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Additional events

Fair of Vine and Wine in Curia

The Fair of Vine and Wine is the meeting place of lovers of good wine and products from the region of Bairrada, held annually in June for about 3 days. Besides the wine component of the fair it presents a diverse animation.

The Exhibition of Vine and Wine reflects bairradina culture to enjoy every moment in life without stress, in which predominates the natural sympathy of Bairradinos and their hospitality, and present in every stand of our cellars Bairradinas, present at the fair, or even one of the outdoor restaurants where you can enjoy while watching a musical group.

Advice to visit the Fair: do not come in a rush, savor and enjoy the best that each stand will present from the area, know the parish council, ask questions, and to your surprise see it will not be difficult to make new bairradinas friends.

Vale Santo, 3780 Anadia (Aveiro)

<http://www.cm-anadia.pt>

<https://www.facebook.com/feiradavinhaedovinho.anadia>



"The Sardine is all!"

The Millennium bcp Foundation on Rua Augusta, presents the exhibition "The Sardine is all!", integrated in the programming of Parties Lisboa'13.

The sardine is a gastronomic symbol identifier of the local tradition, the Popular Saints and Lisbon, and in 2003 officially entered the lexicon graph of the annual festivals of the city. This has contributed to the contest creativity, challenging artists, creative and all national and international communities to participate in celebrating the tender sardines. In 2013, the Sardine, as a mark of Festas de Lisboa, celebrates its 10th anniversary. This exhibition is intended to be a retrospective of his presence in the various communications campaigns of Festas de Lisboa and show, through the diversity and plurality of work, a history of increasing involvement between the community and the symbol.

This year the Sardine wanted to travel farther and the contest obtained a total of 676 locations and 53 nationalities competing, which translates into 15% foreign ownership.

Galeria Millennium - Rua Augusta, 96. Lisbon

Till 24 de Setembro 2013

Open every day (except sunday and workdays)

10h00-13h00/ 14h00-17h00

Free Entrance



Cities reflect the society we have, the dominant values, systems and processes. Their growth has been very strong in recent decades, when the countryside started to empty. Several factors contribute to this, including the current organization of work, the mechanization of agriculture, the free trade treaties, North-South and rural-urban inequalities, the search for jobs and services.

This growth has been marked by inequality as well as by spatial ghettoization and stigmatization. Many are those who do not have access to adequate housing and live in permanent insecurity. Housing and space in the city are two very specific aspects in which inequality becomes clear, through social and territorial apartheid.

The construction of large real estate projects (shopping centers, upper-middle class neighborhoods, and infrastructure) are "sweeping" the poor, migrants, ethnic minorities, and all the most vulnerable elsewhere.

Between processes of subtle gentrification or violent expulsion, people with fewer resources and minorities are being pushed out for exclusion. Everywhere, from China to Brazil, from Angola to Portugal - so different and so similar - forced mass evictions are taking place, using different forms of violence, where there are no rights. In such areas, what matters are real estate interests in expansion, which are appropriating spaces, in promiscuity with public entities - in our case, some municipalities that actively collaborate in the antithesis of what would be their responsibility and duty, counting on the consent of central government and also, in our case, with the deafening silence of the rest of society.

Azinhaga dos Besouros, Marianas, Fim do Mundo, Quinta da Vitória, Quinta da Serra, Estrada Militar, Santa Filomena, and Quinta da Torre (which six months ago was denied access to water) are just some examples of neighbourhoods in the outskirts of Lisbon, already deeply stigmatized, the only places found by poor workers to live and have access to a precarious roof. In these areas, community relations become an important social support in adversities. These neighborhoods have seen the abuse of forced evictions, without any warranty or respect for human rights and the dignity of people living there. There are now many hundreds of families who are thrown into the street, with police violence, blamed for living in precarious housing, and perhaps for having a tiny income insufficient to meet basic needs and housing on the open market.

Associated with these expulsions is the criminalization and stigmatization of these communities through the promotion of the idea that they represent a "social threat" which contributes to criminalizing them and silencing any kind of debate. For example, the City of Amadora justifies the demolitions in the Santa Filomena neighborhood as a necessary act to combat crime. From this perspective, the entire community of Santa Filomena - workers, cheap labor that has worked in construction, cleaning and restoration, but also students and others - is linked to a "marginality which needs to be cleansed" and such an association is unacceptable, irresponsible and xenophobic. This neighborhood is just one example among many where we are observing a suspension of the rule of law, where forms of police violence, arbitrariness and trampling on basic rights are happening. What interpretation can we give about the silence of the rest of society? There is only one interpretation: we are living in a society where solidarity is almost reduced to nothing, and the consuming and uncritical reproduction of the dominant discourses are the rule: a racist and xenophobic society with a strong colonial legacy, for which the most vulnerable minorities, migrants, gypsies and poor hold little interest. About this, all of us we have to reflect.

By Rita Silva

(From "Cities, inequality and exclusion", April 4, 2013)

My Maputo
(a view from a
moving researcher)

Tucked besides a lovely bay by the Indian Ocean and surrounded by a white sand seacoast line and an extensive and serene peninsula, Maputo is a beautiful city that still proudly assumes to be an Indian Ocean pearl. In my view, a post-colonial view on this city requires acknowledging its polycentric embodied character. Maputo has no centre to go along territory and space, radiating to peripheries.

On the contrary, Maputo has several centers with their own peripheries, which live imbricated each on another in an exocentric ecology of social relations, memories, economies and subjectivities. These complexities sustain and feed a heterodox perception and experience of being an urban space that is also the national capital of a recent independent country.

As has happened in other former colonial cities, Maputo became, in recent decades, more complex than ever. We may distinguish a political center with ministries, public services, the house of the national parliament, embassies, official residences and the headquarters of international organizations and agencies. Then, there are impressive residential centers for elites with beautiful villas, mansions, luxurious hotels and the globalized paraphernalia that goes with it, such as malls, gourmet shops, restaurants, international fashion shops and so forth. Nevertheless, these political and economical centers are, indeed, the minor part of the existing city life and of its extraordinary vitality.

Maputo and its diversity in population origins, languages, religions, and idiosyncrasies has created and nurtured other important and vital centres around so-called informal markets, such as Xipamanine, Xiquelene, Malanga, Zimpeto, and Museu, where the abyssal line of colonial thought only sees poor people trying to survive each of their living days.

In my view, we cannot deny the poverty and vulnerability of the thousands of persons that we meet there. They face the absence of public services in health and education, secure collective transportations, access to clean water, dignified housing and lack of sanitation infrastructures. Nevertheless, they are and they create much more than its impoverishment.

In Maputo's pluriversal centers one finds alternatives to deliver an unorthodox and efficient extensive network of services and facilities like communitarian schools, businesses of all kinds, differential production of food, and functional objects that supply and support the fundamental needs of its population. These centers provide fresh vegetables, specialized workers to the city services, and their economical vitality is responsible for more than a half of the entire business wealth of the region. What I see and what I experience where I exercise my post-colonial eye and sociological research over Maputo is a complex, hard indeed, but creative and innovative series of alternatives taking place, operating in their own terms, and negotiating their contact zones with the political and financial Maputo's center. The accomplishment of full independence can be seen and felt as still to come, but on its way. On the contrary, the westernized center of Maputo has already surrendered before the obscure sovereignty of transnational capital and its uncontrolled demands.

Let's walk along Eduardo Mondlane Avenue from Julius Neyerere Boulevard until Alto Maé, and we can experience and see the lively differences between permanent resistance that nurtures the post-colonial rationality of independence-on-its-way and the submissive Maputo to the coloniality, giving up its self and its liberation struggle.

By Teresa Cunha
Amal

From 1974 on, Portugal entered the group of the “third wave” European democratic countries. Since then, several efforts have been made to foster the connection between political institutions and organized or unorganized citizens in order to enhance the quality of democracy. Almost 40 years after the “Carnation Revolution”, Article 2 of the Portuguese Constitution still encourages the State to deepen “participatory democracy”, enlightening a wide and lively variety of institutional participatory initiatives. For example, Portugal is nowadays one of the countries with the highest number of ongoing Participatory Budgets at both local (municipal) and micro-local (district) levels. Lisbon broadly represents a relevant phenomenon in terms of new challenging devices aiming at interactively reforming a wide range of policymaking processes. In 2007, “decentralized meetings” began to make the political executive circulate monthly through public meetings, led by the new Mayor António Costa (a socialist elected in 2006 after a corruption scandal which obliged his predecessor to resign) so as to welcome opinions and complaints from the citizens. Being one of the political main concerns, participation has gradually encompassed aspects of different governance actions: since 2008, a part of the investment budget has been put under public discussion. In that year, Lisbon became the first European capital to develop a Participatory Budget at the municipal level, soon adding a series of spin-off practices such as the School PB (for teenage students), the Local Agenda 21, a process of de-bureaucratization (Simplis), a process of participatory urban reclamation (BipZip), consultative initiatives regarding the urban master plan. The 2013 INURA Conference has the pleasure to host councilwoman Graça Fonseca, political manager of Local Agenda 21 and the Participatory Budget, as well as Miguel Brito (on behalf of the BipZip programme), in order to discuss their views of participatory innovations in Lisbon and compare it to that of various social actors. In 2012, Local Agenda 21 – organized around five main axes (mobility; urban agriculture, healthy food and environment; comfortable living; security; associative and participative citizenship) – has mainly concerned the northern part of the city (Zona 21) in order to answer to basic needs in social and infrastructural domains. Five neighborhoods (called Bairros 21) have been chosen to receive 20,000 euros each for sustainable projects and 5,000 euros each for a citizen’s proposal (cidadão 21). The BipZip program – inspired by both SAAL (the famous “brigades” committed to realizing new standards of Social Housing) and some other urban recovery actions from 1974 on – established a wide network of administrative units called GABIP, located in different urban areas of the city. Its third year of life confirms the mission of implementing local partnerships between citizens, associated groups and district governments (Juntas de Freguesia) by setting a project competition for 67 priority areas in Lisbon. During the third day of INURA PORTUGAL 2013 (Wednesday, June 26), we will try to see how these institutionalized programs worked out, generating ownership among citizens, and so gradually enrooting in the territory. We will display how such a dichotomy does not fully fit with reality, given the variety of knowledge, know-how and powers “within” the two categories. Our understanding is that there is a main compelling issue in these processes, which implies the construction of shared definitions of identities, roles, functions and, subsequently, problems and solutions. Such a (re)framing action is tightly linked with legitimizing the setting, actors and their instances. Taking into consideration the variety of the guests that the roundtable gathers together, the following three questions have been conceived in order to take advantage of the diverse backgrounds and experiences:

1. Which spaces, times and channels of communication are designed to ground deliberative processes, i.e., is a collective reflection about different incoming identities and arguments implemented as a key element of the debate?
2. What types of legitimacy of the processes are taken into consideration, e.g., at both internal (the projects’ achievements) and external (non-participant citizens) levels?
3. Could you mention one critical and one successful factor of the processes you have taken part in, so as to draft your idea about future scenarios?

Urban politics comprehends a vast space in which quite different dimensions coexist, ranging from national strongholds to local political communities and civic neighborhood responsibility, from metropolitan strategic planning to human resource administration and to real estate and swap finance (...). The recognition of what the literature refers to as social and cultural capital, as systems of action in a city, shows that urban policies must be bound not only to specific urban designed or planned configurations, but as much as to consider results and reflexes of its socio-cultural and economic structures, as well as to the civic and daily energies that leverage quotidian urban life. It is interesting to propose a fast panorama about the key element of governance in the area of Lisbon (RML), a semi-peripheral metropolitan agglomerate on the large Tagus river estuary, which works as a city-region of around 3 million people, hosting around 45% of the Portuguese GDP. In the RML of Lisbon, only around 500,000 inhabitants (i.e. less than 20% of those residing in the urban region) live in its main municipal core, reflecting at least four decades of continuous territorial expansion and a process that has passed from suburbanisation to rururbanisation and now include trends of metapolitisation and hyper-regional socio-economic expansion. The latter include large-scale projects like the new airport, new logistic platforms and expected urban developments in locations 60 to 80 km away from the city's old historical origins.

Like several European urban regions, RML is undergoing a rapid move towards an economy based on services, culture and tourism. The changes are taking place despite difficulties in the modernization and reconfiguration of crucial policies and regulatory dimensions on the different tiers of the State. Such a situation is well represented by a set of data that reveals that Portugal is the OECD country with the second smallest public investment capacity on the part of both local and regional tiers of government.

Among the challenges to which Lisbon has to relate, the main ones are: the ongoing metropolitan socio-spatial fragmentation (after three decades of high demographic hemorrhaging, rare in European urban history); the slow pace of urban regeneration of neighborhoods, with little capacity to attract both public and private investment; the need to reconfigure the array of policies directed to social inclusion and cohesion; the need to reframe thinking on the challenges posed to the city core basis of urban competitiveness and employment; the wide array of environmental and sustainability challenges; the need to put into practice new type of regulation, fiscal policies, urban instruments and administrative practices; and the need to rethink and restructure most of the institutional and administrative structures of local government. The most recent economic crisis, keenly felt in Portugal, revealed above all a crisis deeply felt in governmental and policy orientations. In recent years, there was a parallel recognition that an important part of the inability to develop new socio-political and administrative responses was due to a conjunction of rigidity and disorientation in several political and institutional local and regional structures. Despite being the location of major socio-political and cultural stakeholders, Lisbon - paradoxically - faces the exhaustion of important parts of its classical political administration landscape and a recognized level of publicly-driven ineffectiveness. For too long, many public policies and attitudes continued to lack long-term rationality and merit, being mainly driven by short-term political projects and corresponding closed policy and bureaucratic communities. By the steady development of a new civic consciousness and exigency in Lisbon society, paralleling the changes in civic and political attitudes occurring in most contemporary urban societies and more specifically by what has been developing in the Mediterranean urban world, reducing the traditional north-south cultural gaps of civic assertiveness and social capital. As confirmed by researchers, and notwithstanding some relevant elements such as the considerable socio-spatial fragmentation or the deterioration of traditional associative institutions like corporate and labor unions, the socio-cultural capital of Lisbon society - analyzed and understood through new forms and dynamics of civic awareness and involvement - is revealing an overall growing and acknowledged activity, especially when considering several urban-driven topics.

“Solidarity Economy” is usually viewed as a wide category of processes which includes all forms of productive associations of workers that function as an alternative to unemployment, lack of income, exploitation of workers and marginalization by the labor market. Falling into the area conventionally termed self-managed and cooperative, these experiments are characterized by a set of principles that distinguish them from other forms of entrepreneurialism. These include self-management and cooperation in the workplace, participation, egalitarianism, self-sufficiency, human development and social responsibility. Their philosophy is one of solidarity, not money or administrative power.

The solidarity economy has developed greatly on a worldwide scale, even in developed countries within the European Union such as France, Italy, Belgium and Spain. Its most distinctive characteristic is the plurality and creativity of its forms: old and new forms of cooperatives and mutual societies, social and charitable organizations, social and solidarity-based companies, self-managed and alternative companies, collective initiatives for housing, local exchange systems, fair trade, solidarity, cycles of production-consumption and other rural initiatives, employment integration companies and other kinds of initiatives within the solidarity economy run by the unemployed, women, ethnic minorities and other socially or economically disadvantaged people.

As a rule, these initiatives mobilize a wide variety of resources and it is not unusual for them to benefit from significant support from public bodies, specifically the local authorities, precisely due to their capacity to find a solution for problems that conventional public policies cannot resolve. Their relationship with civil society and the state is therefore quite close, but is governed by the principles of solidarity and mutual recognition.

In Portugal, collective and solidarity entrepreneurialism is still frail, despite the very rich experience of the second half of the 1970s which combined the effects of an acute crisis in the entrepreneurial sector (companies closing down, decapitalisation, abandonment) with the aspirations of workers for self-management. This also explains why during the present crisis, this sector is gaining space in the economy of Portugal, as well as in the public imaginary.

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