We all make up the city. The city reflects us

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Abstract

The city is a place that belongs to all its inhabitants, without exclusion. It is their habitat, understood as the territory where they settle, be it built or not. Cities act as social-ecological systems, ever-changing form and constantly developing like a complex, adaptive system - always different, but at the same time, always itself. The city being itself, is in essence, the result of the way of being and inhabiting of all of its population, which, at the same time, is under constant renewal, evolution and transformation based on regular and time-space interrelated adaptive cycles. This is a real fact, culturally identifiable.

In the city, people inhabit it, make it productive, exchange goods, communicate with each other, enjoy it according to social conditions - both economic and cultural-, and to a particular lifestyle, characteristic of the city and of the society that inhabits it.

Keywords: urban resilience, informal cities, co-management, social-ecological systems, social production, habitat, sustainability.

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Actions: Without Borders Work Programme

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THE CITY

The city is a concentration of population in a particular territory, where its population relates to other populations and territories. It is the place where this population lives, dwells, produces, exchanges goods, communicates and enjoys life; where its population socially, economically and culturally develops according to its own lifestyle.

Cities are the interaction between the physical place, its framework and the activity that takes place within it.

Human activity is under constant transformation and evolution. In turn, the physical place, that is, the city, is constantly evolving and ever changing. Cities behave like living beings, or complex adaptive systems, always different, but at the same time, always themselves. No two cities are alike.

To understand the city as a place, as a particular and unique physical framework means understanding not only its built-up core/nucleus and its urban land, but also understanding all the territory where the city develops up till the limits which belong to another city. Therefore, the city as a place consists of its built and non-built area, its urban core and all the territory that surrounds it, which serves as a support for fundamental city activities, such as production, food, recreation and represents the basic component to have acceptable environmental and sustainable conditions.

The city, as a place, interacts and relates to other places, cities, especially with those with which it limits and with which it shares a degree of relation, dependency or service.

To understand the city as the activity that is carried out within it means understanding and accepting all its inhabitants, without exception. The city is the result of the way of being and inhabiting of all its inhabitants. To exclude a sector of the population means not accepting one's own identity and starting with a wrong and intentional departing point that doesn't allow evolving and transforming towards a desired and collective sustainability, viewed not only as that one associated to the physical framework of the city and its environment, but rather as a social, economic and cultural sustainability.

When part of the population makes use of the city, excluding the rest, they are denying them part of the city, a part of their very being, turning it into a place where power is exercised and personal benefit is sought.

Exclusion adopts two forms:

- **Place exclusion.**
  It is usual for inhabited large regions, in particular, human settlements, to not appear on city maps, being ignored or repudiated. Some citizens conceal their home location in order to have access to work opportunities and enjoyment of the rest of the city. Taking position with regard to these areas, recognising and accepting them within the city reality and adding them to the processes for habitat improvement, evolution or transformation whilst searching for the desired and unanimously accepted sustainability, will be decisive for the city's future.

- **Social exclusion.**
  Excluding or ignoring a particular part of the population is a usual practice in cities, when not an intended objective of eradication or gentrification. However, such populations, in addition to having the right to the city they inhabit,
contribute continuously to the social, economic and productive reality, as well as the cultural one of the city.

Let's take a closer look at this reality.

Therefore, the city is the sum and interaction of the place, the physical framework and the activity which is carried out within it as a way of life.

The population's relation with the place (that is, of living beings in their surroundings) defines the social-ecological system. The conditions necessary to sustain this relation defines sustainability. This sustainability must be understood as a whole: social, economical and cultural sustainability, as well as sustainability of the physical and environmental framework.

The place, that is, the physical framework, is determined by different and complex factors that, regarding its analysis and evolution or transformation proposal, can be grouped under three areas:

- The inhabited space factors, including housing and complementary spaces, the urban space, space for public facilities and the rest of the territory where the city is based. This space meets different situations, including those where space quality and abundance exists and those where shortage, degradation, overpopulation or 'at risk' situations dominate.

- Services and infrastructure belonging to the inhabited space, that is, those conditions that are necessary for the use of space, ranging from accessibility to water and energy supply services or waste and waste water treatment.

- Environmental factors of the physical space (geographic, climatic), especially those the city depends on (air, water, food, products,...) and
those that the city produces and sends to other territories (pollutions, waste,...).

These factors give way to different situations, ranging from abundance and maximum quality in the city to shortage and precariousness, as is the case in human settlements.

- Human activity, in turn, is determined by the complexity of different factors, which can be grouped in three areas:

  - Social factors, which determine necessities and possibilities, alternatives, capabilities and opportunities of the populations to develop their own lives with different degrees of freedom. These include the capacity of people to organize and manage themselves (co-management or self-management), participation in collective decision-making, the capacity of freedom and democratic integration. These social factors take the form of competition and the defence of one's own rights, a widespread dominance - dependency - exclusion of sections of society.

  - Economic factors, which determine access to goods that make necessary and possible the development of life (access to work, food, education, healthcare, space, sports, recreation,...). These economic factors take the form of a situation of imbalance, dominance or dependency.

  - Cultural factors, expression of ways of life and the decantation of human expression, the fundamental right to knowledge and the enjoyment of the human experience. These factors take the form of widespread identity exclusion, as well as homogenisation - non-acceptance.
When this reality is observed in the city and both situations, abundance and shortage are combined, the result is a unique and dual city at the same time, in which the misnamed ‘formal city’, the economically dominant one, and the misnamed ‘informal city’, more accurately named self-managed city or the socially produced city, coexist.

The proportion of these two realities is very diverse, however, we can state that at a global level, shortage and dependency is widespread.

¿Is this reality sustainable?
¿Is this the reality we want to sustain?

The starting point, that is, the proposal, is:

The current city situation cannot and must not be held. An evolution or transformation is needed in the transition towards a situation, basis of a desired and agreed sustainability.

In order for this evolution and transformation to take place, all the citizens are needed. To overcome exclusion and promote integration, qualifying and enhancing the resulting city whilst searching for sustainability, requires that, during the process of decision-
In all process of production and/or improvement of the habitat and, especially, of city or neighbourhood management, different stakeholders are involved. Every stakeholder behaves based on their objectives and with its presence and forces (social, political, economical,...). These forces may overlap, summing up in one direction or nullifying and standing in confrontation with each other, resulting in the success of the predominant ones.

When the populations’ aspirations for housing coincide with those of other stakeholders, fundamentally, politicians and technical experts, processes of cooperation or collaboration begin, which, if not dominated by the politicians (through assistance or populist policies) or by the technical experts (through technocratic methods) may end up leading to processes of co-management and participatory democracy.

When politicians abandon the populations, looking after other personal or outside interests (for example, economic power) and the technical experts act on behalf of other interests, abandoning, at the same time, the populations, these have no other option than to resort to self-management and/or self-production of their own habitat. This is the case for the majority of the world populations.

CITY MANAGEMENT

Let's look into the role of the stakeholders involved in the process. Who are these stakeholders? What is the relationship between them? How are the decisions in this relationship made and what effects do they have in the city?

STAKEHOLDERS WITH REGARD TO CITY MANAGEMENT

The stakeholders of production and habitat improvement are multiple, but we can identify four groups:

- The population that makes use of the city or the neighbourhood; the citizens living there.
The population can intervene in city or neighbourhood decisions at a personal level, through direct representatives, associations or organisations.

- The politicians, central and local government elected by the population, managers and public administrators of common interests.

- The market, the productive or investment sector that acts primarily for the purpose of obtaining economical benefit:

  Firstly, private developers, contractors, industry and trade.

  Second of all, supply companies and infrastructures.

  Thirdly, and most fundamentally, capital as such; money as an aim in itself for investment in the city and the neighbourhood.

- The technical experts who can act providing support for any of the three indicated sectors: the technical experts of the populations, the central and local administration or the market technical experts.

The relationship between the stakeholders is very complex and results in a wide range of outcomes. This relationship pivots on two antagonistic models, which can have, in fact, a simultaneous presence in the city.

**MODEL A**

**MODEL B**

Model A. *Market predominance*
Decisions are made predominantly in the circle composed mainly of the market, politicians and technical experts, who are dominated by the market and, in particular, the capital.

The users, that is, the population, are treated as mere clients or ignored, when they themselves solve their housing problem (social and economic exclusion).

Capital takes action by creating debt, controlling the banking credit. The aim is to make the population, families, industry, trade, the city and the state be in debt and obtain the benefit of the debt.

The overall goal is a city or neighbourhood based on speculation and market.

It’s a speculative model with a democratic aspect. The city or the neighbourhood are dependent on benefits from money.

Model B. Citizen predominance

The decisions are taken within a circle consisting of the population, politicians who assume the role of elected representatives of citizens and technical experts (from the populations and the administration).

The market, the productive sector, has its own interests, but subject to general social rights. The market is the client.

Its goal is a city for dwelling, not for speculation.

Within this model, capital must be forced to act without creating citizen, political or technical dependency.

It’s a democratic and representative model that uses mechanisms of action and sets participatory democracy goals. Stakeholder involvement and, in particular, citizen participation is this model's methodological basis. This participation is channelled through different forms, in search of co-management.

PARTICIPACIÓN

Typically, participation is hidden beneath diverse ways of governance: unilateral or technical proposals, information or non binding consultation...

Participating means co-managing, managing together, not allowing a minority to take over the city and turn it into their area of dominance and personal interests.

Ultimately, co-managing is searching and achieving the desired city by its own citizens as a social, economical and cultural act.

One extreme of citizen predominance is found, currently, in the co-existence with the model of market predominance. A citizen self-manages and produces its own city, neighbourhood or building by his own means, using the productive market or producing by his own economical means, minimising the use of speculative capital. Examples of this are human settlements and housing cooperatives.

The global situation portrays a majority of the population that, in order to obtain housing, self manages and builds its own habitat, with or without institutional support from the local or state administration, varying between 20-30% in so-called developed countries, 50-60% in developing countries and even reaching levels of 80% in some cases.
Giving the population decent accommodation, being useful in this goal, both for the technical experts and for the administrations, means recognising management capacity and the population's realisation, accompanying them during the process of improvement of their housing, supplying them with economical, legal and technical support, implementing mechanisms for housing improvement.

MECHANISMS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF HABITAT

Cities are the result of the implementation of diverse social mechanisms, among which human rights, concepts and theories, which are products of present thinking, policies, ways of organisation and management, economy, laws, various mechanisms for space proposal and city design, building techniques and the materialisation of places have a direct influence.

¿What are the mechanisms for the improvement and creation of the urban habitat?

1. Rights, theories and concepts:

- Rights and agreements

  - The Right to Housing. Universally accepted, relatively implemented. The right refers to an adequate level of housing, defined as: legal security of tenure; availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure, affordability, habitability, accessibility, location and cultural adequacy

- Background documents related with the right to housing:
    UN General Assembly, 1966.
  - Article 11. 1.
    “The States Parties to the present Covenant recognise the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions”.


  Point 4 indicates: “There remains a disturbingly large gap between the standards set in article 11 (paragraph 1) of the Covenant and the situation prevailing in many parts of the world”.

  Point 7 indicates: “In the Committee’s view, the right to housing should not be interpreted in a narrow or restrictive sense which equates it with, for example, the shelter provided by merely having a roof over one’s head or views shelter exclusively as a commodity. Rather it should be seen as the right to live somewhere in security, peace and dignity”.

  “As both the Commission on Human Settlements and the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 have stated in paragraph 5: “Adequate shelter means... adequate privacy, adequate space, adequate security, adequate lighting and ventilation, adequate basic infrastructure and adequate location with regard to work and basic facilities - all at a reasonable cost.””

Point 8 explains the aspects of the adequacy concept: legal security of tenure; availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure, affordability, habitability, accessibility, location and cultural adequacy.

- The right to the city.
  Under construction.
  The Charter defines it as “the equitable use and enjoyment of cities within the principles of sustainability and social justice”. The Right to the City is understood as “a collective right of the inhabitants of cities, especially vulnerable and unfavoured groups, which confers them legitimacy of action and organisation, based on their uses and customs, with objective to reach the full exercise of the right to free self-determination and adequate living standard”.

  It proposes the following principles: the democratic management of the city, the fulfilment of the city’s and property's social function, the full exercise of citizenship, equality and non-discrimination, the protection of vulnerable groups and people, the social commitment of the private sector and the promotion of the solidary economy and of taxation and progressive policies.
  (Charter on the Right to the City, 2004).

  Related with habitat.
  Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
  Goal 7. Guarantee environmental sustainability.
  Target 10. Halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.
  Target 11. Achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020.

- New Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.
  Goal II: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

- New Urban Agenda.
  Poses as a common standard/ideal:
  “A city for everyone… striving to enable integration and guarantee, for all people, both the present generations and the future ones, without discrimination on any ground, that they be able to create just, safe, healthy, accessible, affordable, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements and dwell there in order to promote prosperity and quality of life for all”.
  The Agenda develops various goals on the same subject.

- Theories and concepts
  - Social production of habitat
    “We understand social production of habitat as all those processes which generate livable spaces, urban components and housing, carried
“Self-managed arrangements range from spontaneous individual housing self-production to collective housing, which implies a high organisational level on behalf of the participants and, in many cases, complex processes of production and management coming from other habitat components.”


- Basic living standards/habitability

“It is one that reaches the minimum and essential conditions that guarantee the development of a socially considered healthy life at present and the normal reproduction of the settlers”.

Definition by SALAS, Julián; OTEIZA, Ignacio and COLAVIDAS, Felipe. 2006

It is one that reaches the minimum and essential conditions that guarantee the development of socially considered healthy life at present and the normal reproduction of the settlers.

- Transition

Process required in order for a habitat (state, city, neighbourhood) to adapt or transform itself in search of its sustainability.

- Resilience

Resilience is about cultivating the capacity to sustain development in the face of expected and surprising change and diverse pathways of development and potential thresholds between them. The evolution of resilience thinking is coupled to social-ecological systems and a truly intertwined human-environment planet. Resilience as persistence, adaptability and, transformability of complex adaptive social-ecological systems is the focus, clarifying the dynamic and forward-looking nature of the concept. Resilience thinking emphasizes that social-ecological systems, from the individual, to community, to society as a whole, are embedded in the biosphere. (Folke, 2016, Resilience definition, Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Environmental Science, DOI: 10.1093/acrefore/9780199389414.013.8)

- Sustainability

Sustainability is a dynamic concept. Societies and their environments change, technologies and cultures change, values and aspirations change, and a sustainable society must allow and sustain such change, i.e., it must allow continuous, viable and vigorous development, which is what we mean by sustainable development. The result of such adaptation as a result of selection from a wide range of possibilities cannot be foretold. Even though the factors constraining the
development process and the processes driving it are known, the path of sustainable development is still the unpredictable result of an evolutionary process. The shape and form of a sustainable society must allow perpetual change in order to be sustainable; it can neither be planned nor predicted. (Bossel, H., 1998. *Earth at a crossroads: Paths to a sustainable future.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press)

Complementary basic concepts

- **Participation**
  Understood as the need for collaboration of the different stakeholders involved in a process. When addressing improvement and habitat production of a city, neighbourhood or a specific place, participation is implemented in all process variables: organisation, management, design and construction.
  Social participation of the involved citizens and their associations is especially important.
  Of all the differing degrees of participation that are applied by the dominant stakeholders (in particular, politicians and technicians) - informing, consulting, choosing, asking for (non-binding) opinion and direct or representative (binding) co-management - it is considered that this last one, co-management, guarantees true participation.
  When co-management is not possible, populations apply self-management processes.

- **Flexibility**
  Flexibility is the possibility of change or adaptation, during a process. In the case of improvement and/or the construction of habitat, it’s the possibility of change or adaptation in the process of housing or housing populations.
  A principle is assumed: social, economical, cultural and technical reality undergo constant transformation and evolution.
  The form that flexibility takes as a response to the housing solution are:

  - Flexibility of use. Adaptive ability of the living space to the specific use.
  
  Two types are applied:
  . Elasticity: Changes to the size of the living space over time.
  . Adaptability: Ability to adapt the same space to different forms of use.

  - Technological flexibility: Qualitative evolution ability of technical solutions (insulation, safety ...) over time.
Housing policy is a key mechanism in the process of habitat improvement and/or production in a country, city or neighbourhood.

<table>
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<th>HOUSING POLICIES</th>
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<td>LIBERAL STATE (NEOLIBERAL)</td>
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<td>SOCIAL-WELFARE STATE</td>
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<td>SUPPLIER OF GOODS AND SERVICES</td>
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<td>FACILITATING STATE</td>
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<td>ALTERNATIVE POLICIES</td>
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<td>REDISTRIBUTIVE STATE</td>
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<td>INCLUSIVE</td>
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<td>CO-RESPONSIBLE STATE</td>
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<td>CO-MANAGEMENT</td>
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| FREE MARKET |
| PÚBLIC HOUSING |
| SOCIAL HOUSING FRAMEWORK LEGISLATION |
| ORGANISATION ABILITY RECOGNITION; SOCIAL MANAGEMENT OF SOCIAL PRODUCTION. ALTERNATIVE MECHANISMS. CONTROLLED PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS |
| NON-BINDING PARTICIPATION |
| BINDING PARTICIPATION |
| SOCIAL CO-RESPONSABILITY |
| THE NEED TO DECIDE JOINTLY |
| PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY |
| SOCIAL INTERGRATION AND INCLUSION |
A housing policy proposes, based on some criteria and ideologies, the objectives for habitat improvement and/or production and the means to achieve them by organising the stakeholders that are involved and manage the processes that are proposed. A policy must define a flexible strategy, adaptable to the different circumstances in order to achieve the results.

Although reality is very complex and depends on the local situation and political groups, four large families can be identified within the contemporary housing policy realm, which are either a part of, or are a consequence of the state model in which they are developed. In many cases, these policies respond to a local evolution, in others they can coexist in the same country or region, applied on different scales.

- **Liberal State.** Implements neoliberal policies based on market and capital predominance. These are prevailing worldwide. The model is increasing and being reinforced.

- **Social-Welfare State.** It acts with awareness of housing deficiencies, usually quantitative ones, but considers that it is a problem of the state which should give a solution using its own means and authority. Although aware of the need for social and economic rebalancing, it does not identify or favour the capacities of populations in providing economic and human solutions and means.

It is the welfare-state.

- **Facilitating State.** It is aware of the capacity of populations in providing both material and human solutions and means to the problem of their own habitat.

The state recognises the opportunity given by the population's self-management capacity means and designs policies that favour citizen participation and co-responsibility policies. Participation does not arise in the design of policies and programmes but in their implementation. It is a partial or limited participatory policy.

- **Redistributive State.** Inclusive. It aims at social, economic and cultural rebalancing, and implements as a method the authentic co-responsibility of the stakeholders and the implementation of social management and economy. The method is a participatory democracy, both in terms of the design and the implementation of the policies. Participation takes place within co-management, which is binding.

### 3. Programmes and projects

A programme is an order of actions to achieve the goal of improving the habitat situation over a period of several years in a generally broad area: city, country, region, or set of countries.

The programme regulates, organises and encourages actions, seeking the resources for its development. In general, a programme responds to the country or region's housing policy and, in the case of habitat improvement, encourages the participation of the various stakeholders and, in particular, of the target populations of the programme. The programme is developed through specific actions, during the projected years.

The projects are specific actions of improvement or construction of the habitat in a place. It is interesting to analyse projects that are carried out with the participation of the involved stakeholders and, especially, with citizen participation, under a co-management scheme or the initiative of the inhabitants, that is, self-management.
UIA 2017 Seoul World Architects Congress

4. Techniques

The **technological areas** that intervene in the improvement and social production of the habitat belong to various disciplines that will need to be implemented.

These areas are:

**Social techniques**
- Techniques for the strengthening of the social and institutional framework
  - Organisation / partnership
  - Management
  - Participation

**Training techniques**

**Economical techniques**
- Access to housing/habitat
- Saving and credit / intermediate companies
- Access to financing and subsidies

**Legal Techniques**
- The main objective is secure land tenure

**Production techniques**
- Habitat project
- Habitat completion
  - Production of and/or access to materials, components, elements and building systems (basic workshops. Micro-production. Building materials bank)
  - Habitat construction (production/organisation/process monitoring systems). Building techniques
The criteria for the implementation of techniques with the aim of improving habitat are:

- Encourage community strengthening, citizen organisation and their management and participation capacity.

- Encourage sustainable development of the productive system of the area where actions are being carried out and of participating populations.

- Contribute to training, giving improved options of access to the labour market.

- Achieve the maximum economic efficiency of the used resources, which means reaching the maximum number of solutions or people (less quantity used per resolved issue) on the one hand, and recycling resources through microcredit systems or revolving funds, on the other.

- Implement appropriate and approvable technologies, that is:
  - Not create dependency.
  - That they be appropriate to local capacities, both economic and technical.
  - That they be respectful with the socio-cultural context.
  - That they be accepted by the populations.
They are the procedures used to implement a technique with specific objectives. As an example, the PLAN BARRIO (DISTRICT PLAN) methodology is proposed.

PLAN BARRIO

A. Introduction

UIA’s AWB programme has developed the PLAN BARRIO methodology, aimed at the analysis and proposal of the improvement, evolution or transformation of the habitat of a neighbourhood, or specific place.

The PLAN BARRIO is especially directed to self-management processes (habitat improvement and/or production carried out by inhabitants) of neighbourhoods or to co-management processes (with the intervention of stakeholders: mainly neighbours, politicians, technicians and producers). Consequently, citizen participation is a basic obligation.

The methodology has been applied in various places of Europe, Africa and America.

### PLAN BARRIO

**Basic documents synthesis:**

The PLAN BARRIO is a methodology of analysis and vision of the housing reality of a neighbourhood in a particular stage, although understood within a process of evolution or transformation, which is carried out with two complementary objectives: create opinion of the current situation as a result of a process of evolution up to the point of analysis, and imagine and propose a future situation that responds to an evolved and upgraded process that is a transition to a desired neighbourhood.

The object is to provide an instrument of dialogue and decision-making for the improvement of the habitat to the population and, should the case demand it, to other stakeholders who support a city for dwelling and not for speculation.

**Methodology**

- **Action is taken in two contexts:**
  - Neighbourhood-city relation. It’s convenient, although not necessary, to have a BASE PLAN of the city.
  - The neighbourhood itself

The proposed stages for both contexts are:

- **A visit to the neighbourhood**
- **Participatory workshop to carry out the PLAN BARRIO,** reflected on the obtained questionnaire and on two (A3) plans, one of the neighbourhood-city relation and the other, of the specific neighbourhood.

**Developed aspects:**

A double perspective of CURRENT SITUATION / ANALYSIS, DESIRED SITUATION / PROPOSAL of the following aspects is developed:

- **Concerning the NEIGHBOURHOOD / CITY relation:**
  - Social / economic / cultural / legal situation
  - City perception of the neighbourhood / level of exclusion
  - Accessibility
  - In what way does it use the city?
  - What is offered to the city?

- **Concerning the NEIGHBOURHOOD itself:**
  - Social / economic / cultural / legal situation
  - Needed organisation and management in order to achieve purposes
  - Lifestyles
  - Urban space
  - Road network, squares, gardens
  - Infrastructures
  - Housing
  - Public facilities
  - Other

In all aspects, the last projects carried out are analysed and actions are proposed, setting an order of priorities.

The result is a proposive basis for the following phases of the neighbourhood.

B. PLAN BARRIO Characteristics

1. Definition

PLAN BARRIO is an instrument of opinion, negotiation and strategy for the improvement of the habitat of a neighbourhood or specific place.

Habitat improvement is understood as the application of the processes that allow to address, alleviate or solve the existing unbalances of the physical support and of the activity that develops within it, in search of upgrading the living conditions of the
inhabitants and of the appropriateness of the physical support, seeking the transition (adaptation or evolution) towards a desired sustainability.

2. PLAN BARRIO general objective

To create opinion among the stakeholders (inhabitants in particular, politicians, technicians and producers ...) on the improvement of their own habitat.

3. Specific objectives

- Determine the needs and possibilities, the components (units eligible for funding) and constraints (non-eligible for funding) that are proposed for habitat improvement, setting the order of priorities.
- Guide the needs and possibilities of organisation, management, economy, legality and the stakeholders' participation, all necessary to carry out the processes of habitat improvement.
- Guide the policies, programmes, projects and techniques to be applied.

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<th>BARRIO</th>
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<td>DEFINITION:</td>
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<td>THE ‘PLAN BARRIO’ IS AN INSTRUMENT</td>
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<td>1. OF ANALYSIS - PROPOSAL FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF HABITAT IN SPECIFIC NEIGHBOURHOOD OR PLACE.</td>
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<td>2. OF OPINION, NEGOTIATION AND STRATEGY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE HABITAT</td>
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<td>OBJECTIVES:</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Create opinion among the stakeholders (INHABITANTS, POLITICIANS, TECHNICIANS, PRODUCERS)</td>
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<td>2. Determine: - the needs and possibilities for habitat improvement</td>
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<td>- the components for habitat improvement</td>
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<td>Establishing an order of priorities</td>
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4. Methodology

Plan Barrio takes place in workshops

4.1. Preliminary workshop work:

a. The area of the programme is established, carrying out actions in two contexts:
   - NEIGHBOURHOOD-CITY relation
   - NEIGHBOURHOOD itself, or a specific place.
b. Two activities are carried out:
   - Visit to the neighbourhood and its relation with the city.
   - SURVEY on the neighbourhood reality and its relation with the city.

4.2. Plan Barrio Workshop 1. Activities
   
a. Workshop presentation and methodology

b. Neighbourhood and survey results presentation.

c. Areas of analysis presentation:
   1. Social, economic, legal and cultural conditions.
   2. Urban space.
   3. Infrastructures
   4. Housing
   5. Public facilities
   6. Environmental conditions
   7. Specific neighbourhood issues, if any.

   These areas are always examined from the point of view of two realities: the
   neighbourhood itself and the neighbourhood-city relation.

d. Work team formation.
   - The teams examine all the subjects and exchange thoughts.
   - Each team:
     . Analyses the current situation
     . Makes 3-5 proposals per subject.
     . Establishes an order of priorities.
### e.1. Neighbourhood-City relation document

**Analyses:**
- Current situation / Implemented projects and
- Desired situation / Future Projects

**On several aspects:**

- **Social / economical / cultural and legal situation**
- **City perception of the neighbourhood.**
  Levels of exclusion
- **Accessibility / communication**
  Public transport that connects with the city
  what/how/where does it run within the neighbourhood
- **In what way does it use the city? (in particular if it doesn't exist in the neighbourhood)**
  Infrastructures: water, energy, drainage, residues
  Public facilities: health services, education, social relation, cultural, sports, commercial, production, recreational
- **What is offered to the city?**
  What exists in the neighbourhood on the city level or is offered as a public facility?
e.2. Neighbourhood Document:

Analyses:
- Current situation / Implemented projects and
- Desired situation / Future Projects

On several aspects:

- Social/economical / cultural and legal situation
  - Population growth and level of urbanisation
  - Economical imbalance/poverty / indigence
  - Land tenure degree
  - Social organisation / entities level
  - Management / participation level

- Urban Space
  - Roads / squares / green spaces / free spaces
  - Capacity of locating services, public facilities and housing

- Infrastructures
  - Water / energy / drainage / residues
  - Influence of waterway locations (river/streams, gorges)

- Housing
  - Consolidated
  - In the process of consolidation, albeit with shortages
- Precarious. According to the United Nations
  - At risk
  - Public facilities
    - Health services
    - Education
    - Social
    - Cultural
    - Sports
    - Commercial / productive (industry)
  - Other
    - Specific to the neighbourhood

4.3. Plan Barrio Workshop 2

Based on the results of workshop 1, if possible the next day, this complementary workshop is held to study the proposed conditions for organisation, management, economy, legality and participation, necessary or desirable in order to achieve the objectives.

5. Places where the PLAN BARRIO was carried out:

- Salsipuedes neighbourhood, Moca, Dominican Republic.
- Vallcarca neighbourhood, Barcelona.
- Adjouffou neighbourhood, ciudad de Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.
- La alanza neighbourhood, Lima, Peru.
- Alcosa neighbourhood, Seville.
- Wilaya Bojador and Daira 27 de Febrero neighbourhood, Saharawi camps, Algeria.

6. Examples:

Following are two examples of the implementation of the PLAN BARRIO programme:

- Vallcarca neighbourhood, Barcelona, Spain.
- Salsipuedes neighbourhood, Moca, Dominican Republic.
Example 1 of implementation:

Vallcarca neighbourhood, Barcelona

The application of the PLAN BARRIO methodology in Vallcarca, Barcelona, is a process of participation (co-management) of different stakeholders:

- Associations made up of local residents and entities
- Municipal technicians, technicians bearing political trust and political representatives
- Local residents' technicians and technicians applying the methodology
A. Process:

- As proposed by the Vallcarca Assembly (association of neighbourhood entities), a first workshop is held: "Thematic analysis workshop of Vallcarca (Barcelona). Present. Future. Neighbourhood and community participation process of Vallcarca (12/2013)"
  Intervened by:
  - Association representatives that make up the Vallcarca Assembly
  - Technical Assembly advisors
  - Municipal technicians
  - AWB working group technicians, of UIA and ASF, who act as advisors

- The Vallcarca Assembly proposes applying the PLAN BARRIO methodology to the Bureau of entities (broad set of neighbourhood entities) and the District.

- The “Vallcarca Participatory Sessions are approved. The Neighbourhood We Want”.

- During three months, the sessions are prepared, based on the application of the methodology PLAN BARRIO. The preparation meetings are attended by: neighbours, municipal technicians and technical advisors of the neighbours who apply the methodology. In the preparation, the neighbourhood documentation is collected.

- Celebration of “The Neighbourhood We Want Sessions” (11/2014)
  They will last three days:
  Day 1: Neighbourhood visit
    Plan Barrio Workshop 1
    Conference presentation
UIA 2017 Seoul World Architects Congress

Perceptions of the neighbourhood by different stakeholders
Day 2: Continuation of PLAN BARRIO Workshop 1
   Neighbourhood-city relation
   The neighbourhood in itself
Day 3: Plan Barrio Workshop 2
   Organisation and management

- Meetings are held in order to:
  - Develop synthesis of the sessions
  - Elaborate the PLAN BARRIO 1 and 2 final documents
  - Raise the need to launch a Round Table

- The Round Table (2/2015) is set up to monitor the improvement of the neighbourhood.

- Current situation.

A competition has been held to improve an area of the neighbourhood

The participatory process for improving different areas of the neighbourhood into becoming specific projects continues.

B. Basic workshop documents:

Vallcarca neighbourhood plans. Source: Gracia district, Barcelona.
Plan of the historical centre of the Vallcarca neighbourhood. Source: Gracia district, Barcelona.

1. **Specific questionnaire for Vallcarca**
   a. Applied and applicable (current) regulations
      - Urban planning
      - Policies, programme and projects
   b. Neighbourhood organisation and management
      - Entities, organisms…
      - Meeting, participating and negotiating tables.
      - Operability, degree of representation
   c. Neighbourhood studies
   d. Specific issues:
      - Management and organisation: division between neighbours and entities
        Current reality and future possibilities.
      - Neighbourhood model:
        - The current model shift. Destroyed and transformed typology. Identity loss.
        - Heritage destruction: environmental, urban and built
        - Public space destruction.
      - Housing:
        - Typological transformation.
        - Predominance of the speculative action (city for sale) over a city for dwelling.
        - Voids as opportunities: Back to the original (evolved) typology and the settlement of public facilities and space
      - Public facilities:
        - Current situation and predictions
        - Working in the neighbourhood: options and opportunities.
      - Trade
   e. Economic capacity to address neighbourhood improvement / transformation
      - Of the neighbours, the local administration, city administration, external.
2. Specific Workshop 1 questions

**SPECIFIC QUESTIONS OF THE PARTICIPATORY SESSIONS IN VALLCARCA**

**WORKSHOP 1**

- **NEIGHBOURHOOD-CITY RELATION**
  1. SOCIAL / ECONOMIC / CULTURAL RELATION
     CITY’S PERCEPTION OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD
  2. ACCESSIBILITY/COMMUNICATION/TRANSPORT
  3. WHAT IS USED IN THE CITY AND IS LACKING IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD?
     work / education / health services / culture / commerce / sports /...
  4. WHAT IS OFFERED TO THE CITY?
     A lifestyle / heritage / commerce /...

- **NEIGHBOURHOOD**
  1. SOCIAL / ECONOMIC / CULTURAL CONTEXT:
     Growth / decline, Social integration / segregation
     Organisation / management / participation (unity - social division)
  2. The urban plan’s influence in transforming the neighbourhood
     Residential model
  3. HOUSING. The neighbourhood lifestyle
  4. URBAN SPACE / streets / squares
     Infrastructures (energy / water / sanitation / communication / ...)
  5. PUBLIC FACILITIES. Social, health services, education, cultural, productive, commerce, sports, ...
     Infrastructures (energy / water / sanitation / communication / ...)
     HERITAGE

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3. Workshop 1 Conclusions

**Neighbourhood-City**

a. Overcome isolation.
c. Overcome the neighbourhood - dormitory model
d. Improve internal mobility. Connection between models:
   - Metro elevator
   - Bicing
   - Neighbourhood Bus (more stops)
e. Promote working in the neighbourhood.
   - Local businesses.
   - Recover traditional commerce: artisans, craftsmen.
   - Workshop School. Training workshops.
   - Business incubators
   - Productive housing (e.g.: housing + commerce)
f. Lack of public facilities, except health services: Use them to enhance and bring cohesion to the neighbourhood
g. Minimise the impact of vehicle access and city exit through Vallcarca Avenue, Pza Alfonso Comín.

**Neighbourhood**
a. Maintain the neighbourhood identity, "I want to be Vallcarca".

b. Stop actions against the neighbourhood:

- Public (Urban planning)
  - Private

c. Reconsider the Urban Plan
  - Pay particular attention to the existing controversial cases

d. Housing
  - Maintain the traditional typologies (house-garden relation)
  - Model based on cooperative management

e. Public Space
  - Lack of consolidated urban space
  - Availability of available free space
  - Address architectural boundaries and pavement
  - Wooded area / trees
  - Farigola square
  - Meeting Point – Neighbourhood Webpage (virtual meeting space)
  - Parking space for the neighbours
  - Weekly outdoor market
  - Quarry- Historic Memory
  - Vegetable gardens
  - Public toilets
  - Infrastructures: deficiencies in the sewage system (smells, floods), air-infrastructure

f. Public facilities
  - Consulate building opportunity - Can Carol building
  - High school, restore Montseny School
  - Social or sociocultural space. Multi-functional. Concert venue
  - Swimming pool, sports centre, Basketball court. Free entrance

g. Cultural
  - Pay particular attention to built, urban, environmental, cultural, hydrological physical heritage (Muñeca Fountain),
  - Virgen del Coll stairway in Tomillo
  - Identity:
    - Comic museum, protection and fostering of graffiti,
    - Creation of a Celebrations Committee,
    - Tourism planning
5. Workshop 2 Conclusions

a. Set up the binding Roundtable, with representatives of all organisations:
   - How to choose the representatives? It is important to take into account the urgencies of eviction. Virgen del Coll 105
   - Location? In the neighbourhood
   - Regularity? Once per term. Set a date.
   - Information? For everyone, a clear call for proposals with sufficient time.
   - Their decisions must be binding.
   - Budget co-management.
   - Joint Committee work with following priorities: town planning, housing.
   - Conclusions should be endorsed: Work executive board.
   - Stop the PGM.
   - Inefficiency of the Entities table: small tables with institutional presence is better.

b. Change the regulatory framework to conserve the neighbourhood model.
   - Efforts to stop speculative actions. Exchange and preserve the interior with village typology: patrimonial protection. Maintenance of spaces
   - Stop evictions in Argentera street.
   - Economic co-management. Community management of the public facilities.

c. Legality, lack of knowledge, information. Look for legal and economic support to get the property developers out.
   - Possible process: Stop expropriations and evictions. New urban plan, Change the PGM. Refurbishment of existing buildings. Heritage Dossier. Start the Can Carol project, Consulate and square with the Free Market at the exit of the metro
   - Put in order tourism exploitation.
   - Be cautious with plots. Offer them to self-management. Protect initiatives that work: the vegetable garden ...
   - Local commerce

d. Analysis + - of the Workshop 2 proposals.
C. Final Documents

6. Final synthesis Vallcarca document. Drawn up by technical advisers

   a. It is clear at the beginning of a process with the Participatory Days. It is imperative that the stakeholders involved (especially the neighbours) make their own / assume the proposals and that what is good for inhabiting the neighbourhood and the city be what predominates, overcoming the speculation. It is the only way for the neighbourhood to get better.

   b. Two contexts: old quarter, the rest of the neighbourhood (specific or singular situations).

   c. In the neighbourhood (especially, in the old quarter), a historical typology is undergoing destruction. The residential model of the city is partially changing /city-village with its own identity, charm.

   d. The change of the proposed model in the planning tends to consider it an economic opportunity, like a market-place. We went from a city meant for living to a city meant for selling. It has to be stopped and regain its liveable character.

   e. There are some processes that must be stopped and some processes that must be stimulated.

   f. A new management of the neighbourhood is necessary where the stakeholders involved (residents, politicians who represent them, technicians, producers, merchants and small industrialists of the neighbourhood) truly participate (co-management).
An instrument of organisation and management is proposed: Round Table.

It is necessary to proceed to its approval, to the design of its composition and organization (rule); the neighbourhood must be taken into consideration; it must be binding and co-managed.

The Round Table will address the results obtained from the Vallcarca participatory sessions by sorting and prioritising the proposals (always open and flexible according to the necessary capacities, adaptations and transformations). It will address a Neighbourhood Development Plan (short/long term), accompanied by a Financing Programme and use of possible and existing resources.

In parallel, immediately initiate a series of positive actions that solve possible issues that can be easily carried out and be economically possible, showing:
- Neighbourhood identity recognition
- Positive actions
- Initiation of recovery

7. Aspects for the establishment of the Vallcarca Round Table

A. Table composition:
   b. Politicians
   c. Technicians: local administration / representatives of the neighbours (from AWB and ASF) as advisers of the process.

B. Decision-making
   - Co-management. The participants' opinion is of equal value. It's necessary.
   - Through agreements. Voting when necessary, but avoiding the dominance of any group.

C. Binding
   - Not only informative.
   - Not only consultative.

D. Topics to be developed

Based on the results of the Vallcarca Participatory Sessions (26, 27 and 28th of November, 2014) and on the conclusions of the workshops and the synthesis documents. Two differentiated areas of decision-making are proposed:
   a. Old quarter
   b. The rest of the neighbourhood

- Two actions of different scales are proposed:
  1. General. In the old quarter, the following is considered necessary: stop demolitions and reconsider the urban plan. A programme of integral development in the area is recommended, accompanied by a financing programme.
  2. Targeted actions. They further develop in the whole area of the neighbourhood the conclusions of the sessions based on priorities and with a dynamic vision of the evolution of time. It is important that these actions be demonstrative of the will to improve the neighbourhood which implies the agility of its realisation.
Application example 2
Salsipuedes Neighbourhood, Moca, Dominican Republic.

A. Process

- In 2009, a General Protocol of collaboration between the Moca City Council and the Regional Council for Territory and Housing of the Government of Andalucia is formed which sets the Complete Restoration Plan of Salsipuedes. The Plan will be implemented by ASF. Andalucia (Arquitectos sin Fronteras).

- In 2013, ASF Andalucia proposes sessions on Habitat Improvement in Santo Domingo, during which the PLAN BARRIO workshop is developed applied to the Salsipuedes neighbourhood.
  Intervening:
  - Neighbours.
  - Moca city and Espaillat province politicians.
  - Moca Municipality technicians.
  - Technicians who participate in the sessions.
  - ASF Andalucia and AWB technicians who lead the workshop.
In 2014, a second PLAN BARRIO workshop is developed, applied in the Salsipuedes neighbourhood, in Moca. Intervening:
- Neighbours.
- Moca city politicians.
- Municipality technicians.
- Technicians who participate in the sessions.
- ASF Andalucia and AWB technicians who lead the workshop.

After the workshops, a decision was made to apply the conclusions of the workshops and to address the Salsipuedes Complete Restoration Plan, preserving the existing population and structure, improving accessibility, the housing quality, the public facilities and services.

In 2014, after an identification trip (ASF and AWB), a first phase of intervention of the Restoration Plan is presented to the SELAVIP funding tender.

This first phase consists of the improvement of 42 homes and the opening of a street starting from the periphery to the heart of the neighbourhood, allowing access for ambulances and fire-fighters, as well as accessibility to housing. Along with the SELAVIP funds, (driving financial power of the beginning of the process), funding from the Moca Municipality, bilateral funding from the Dominican Republic and the EU (Pascal Programme) and funding from the Autonomous Community of Castile-Leon, Spain are summed up.
In 2016, after drafting the technical projects of the first phase, the first phase of the neighbourhood restoration work begins.

Currently, the first phase is on the completion and a second phase that allows continuity of the neighbourhood's complete restoration is being examined.

B. Basic workshop documents
1. Baseline data for the development of the workshop

1. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC DATA:  
   POPULATION GROWTH RATE: 1990-1995: 1,9%  
   2010-2015: 1,2%  
   LEVEL OF URBANISATION: 69,8%  
   ECONOMIC UNBALANCE:  
   - PROPORTION 1st quintile – 5th quintile: 12,2  
   - GINI coefficient: 48,4  

2. ESPAILLAT PROVINCE DATA  
   IT HAS A STRATEGIC PLAN. MAY 2008  
   SURFACE AREA: 832,62 Km2  
   Three municipalities: Moca, Gaspar Hernandez and Cayetano Germosén  
   32% urban, 62% rural  

3. MOCA MUNICIPALITY DATA:  
   It has a Moca Local Development Plan. 2011 – 2016  
   SURFACE AREA: 179,65 Km2  
   URBAN AREA: 5,4 Km2 (2006)  
   45% in urban areas. 46% of households live in conditions of poverty.  
   CLIMATE: 18º – 32º. Average precipitation: 1.174,4 mm.  
   First Town hall: 1843  
   Checkerboard scheme of original structure.  
   Situated on exceptionally fertile lands, threatened by the growth of the city.  
   Three sectors: URBAN COMMERCIAL: Displacing housing  
   URBAN RESIDENTIAL. Expanding  
   PERIPHERY AGRICULTURAL. THREATENED  
   Problems: Disarticulated development, lack of basic public facilities, lack of services, transportation problems  
   Positive: It is the centre of services of the rural areas. It connects with the cities found on the coastal plain, mainly through the Duarte highway, but the perception is of an isolated city.
4. SALSIPUEDES NEIGHBOURHOOD DATA

It has an INTEGRAL RESCUE PLAN 2012

The MOCA LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN proposes (4.5.1.) the “Reconstruction and integral recovery of the Salsipuedes neighbourhood”

SURFACE AREA: 3.32 Ha.

PRECARIOUS, MARGINAL AND VULNERABLE NEIGHBOURHOOD

TOPOGRAPHY: One of the lowest areas of the city.

- It shares a royal cattle track with the Juan Lopito neighbourhood
- It receives high levels of rainwater and waste. Vulnerability

INHABITANTS: 1186. 357,23 p/Ha

- 53% women, 47% men.
- Responsible for taking care of household: 83% women, 17% men
- 16% illiteracy

ECONOMY: Informal economy

- 50% poverty or extreme poverty
- Economic activity: 8% of households
- 1% receive remittances.

LAND OWNERSHIP: Land belonging to third party: 93%

- State land: 21%
- Own land: 1%

HOMES:

- Problems: Reduced size, uncertain technology and severe overcrowding
  Housing occupies 70% of the land
- 185 households live in a room or in ‘cuarterías’.

- Three situations: - Edge: In relation to the city, it has commerce.
  The best houses
  - Interior: Predominantly residential
  Blind alleyways
  Intermediate or low quality
  - Filling operations: Last constructions.
  Bad quality
Four qualities:

Type 1. Best conditions
Block walls and concrete roof
Edge. 1,2 and 3 floors. 40-60 m²/ floor

Type 2. Good conditions with zinc roof
Edge and interior. 1 floor. 30-50 m²

Type 3. Intermediate conditions (wood and zinc)
Partial filling operations in the Interior.
10-40 m²

Type 4. Poor state (recycled products, zinc sheeting and zinc roof)
Filling operations. 8-15 m²

PUBLIC FACILITIES: Health services, education or community related ones do not exist, nor practically any open spaces or sports facilities.

Commerce, workshops a church and an unregistered economy functions (grocery shops, beauty salons, barbershops).

MOBILITY: The neighbourhood is easily accessible, although the pedestrian paths are very narrow: 50-150 cm. (70 cm on average).

INFRASTRUCTURES:

- WATER: 58% within the homes,
  'self-help approach' network, very deficient.

- SANITATION CONDITIONS: 64% toilet, 24% latrine, 12% nothing
  Shared services: 30% toilers, 54% latrines.
  There is no rainwater harvesting.

- ELECTRICITY: There are illegal connections (danger)

- WASTE: Problems
  Royal cattle track obstruction.
2. Specific **Workshop 1** questions.

- **QUESTIONS: NEIGHBOURHOOD-CITY RELATION:**
  - Social / economic / cultural relation.
    - City's perception of the neighbourhood.
  - Accessibility / communication / transport.
  - What facility is being used in the city which is lacking in the neighbourhood? Work, education, health services, culture, commerce, sports.
  - ¿What does it offer to the city?
    - A lifestyle, heritage, commerce.

  - Indicate: 3 analysis aspects
    - 3 proposal aspects. Prioritised.

- **QUESTIONS: NEIGHBOURHOOD**
  - Social, economic, cultural context
    - Growth – decline.
    - Integration – social segregation.
    - Organisation, management and participation level.
    - Housing: situation and possibilities
  - Urban space: situation and possibilities.
    - Infrastructures: energy, water, sanitation…
  - Public facilities:
    - Social, health services, education, cultural, sports, commercial

- Indicate: 3 analysis aspects
  - 3 proposal aspects. Prioritised.

3. Specific **Workshop 2** questions.

**MEANS TO ACHIEVE OUTCOMES**

- Possible organisation, management and participation
  - Round table?
  - Necessary economy and legality.
  - Possible process.

- Indicate: 3 proposals, prioritised.
Workshop conclusions

- Context
  City sector suffering social stigmatisation.
  Neighbours who don't feel part of the neighbourhood.
  Commercial business owners who have come to the neighbourhood and bought houses of residents and do not take an active part in community life, resulting in the expulsion of local residents (Mella area towards José María Rodríguez).

- Organisation
  The agreement itself includes the creation of citizen participation Committee in decision-making and dialogue, covering the following sectors:
  - Neighbour's board, José María Rodríguez and Sal Si Puedes, represented by its Board of Directors, which consists of 30 members, was created three years ago and was created in view of the necessity to solve problems of the neighbourhood and have a legal representativeness before the different regulatory bodies.
  - Unión de Neighbourhood Council Union.
  - Strategic Plan
  - Town mayor and representatives of the local administration.
  - Espaillat Province representatives.
  - Association for the Development of the Espaillat Province, Inc. (ADEPE)
  - Entrepreneurs.
    As for the neighbourhood organisation:
    A neighbours support network exists.
    It is necessary to strengthen the neighbourhood movement of increasing creativity.
    It is necessary to identify those natural leaders of the neighbourhood to engage them in the process and, at the same time, make them driving forces of change.
    It is necessary to identify during each phase, a Beneficiary Neighbourhood Council.

- Management
  The creation of a meeting space within the neighbourhood itself.
Implement a neighbourhood cleaning and royal cattle track use campaign, promoted by the Neighbourhood Council.

Set in motion the creation of the Round Table, extended to other sectors of society.

The drawing up of a work plan and setting up of workshops is proposed for the reinforcement of citizen participation and involvement of the neighbours in their process of personal change, evaluating themselves permanently and identifying achievements and obstacles accompanied by constant training and communication.

It is necessary to achieve continuous and effective dialogue between neighbours and external stakeholders (drafting teams-city council).

It is necessary to improve communication channels among the neighbours (word of mouth function) and at the same time strengthen this aspect.

It is necessary to make decisions concerning construction work through awareness raising workshops in order to obtain manpower and other resources that may demand the project.

It is necessary to carry out awareness-raising workshops to promote internally and externally the qualitative and quantitative change that is expected of the neighbourhood within three years.

- Economy
  Spanish Cooperation funds.
  Selavip funds.
  Continue identifying resources for local, national and international funding.
  Carry out activities for local funding, which can serve as the counterpart funds of the project.
  Readiness to organise in a multi-service cooperative that facilitates economic, social, cultural and sports management.

  The town council has been assigned 1 million pesos for construction work in the neighbourhood; this money must be agreed with the neighbours, the participatory table, the drafting team, with the purpose of these works serving as pilot demonstrative projects and building trust among all the stakeholders (no signage).

- Legality
  This requires a legal study on land and housing.
  Creation of regulations on the use of housing by protecting families from future speculation and with the objective of keeping the residing population in the neighbourhood (a legal document should be created concerning rescue operations). Housing system trends must be taken into account in order to favour the user.

- Identification
  Achieve full integration of the neighbourhood and its neighbours with the rest of the city.

  Carry out awareness-raising workshops to promote, internally and externally, the qualitative and quantitative change that is expected in the neighbourhood within three years.
5. Final documents.

Construction of the first phase
Basic concepts for the city's development:

Basic criteria for the improvement of the habitat:
Basic mechanisms for the improvement of the habitat:

- Right to the city
- Right to housing
- Support social production of habitat
- Policies of redistribution, applying co-management
- Programmes and participatory projects
- Appropriate and appropriable technologies
- Analysis methodologies – proposal for the improvement of the city and neighbourhoods - participatory.
We all make up the city. The city reflects us

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Abstract

The city is a place that belongs to all its inhabitants, without exclusion. It is their habitat, understood as the territory where they settle, be it built or not. Cities act as social-ecological systems, ever-changing form and constantly developing like a complex, adaptive system - always different, but at the same time, always itself. The city being itself, is, in essence, the result of the way of being and inhabiting of all of its population, which, at the same time, is under constant renewal, evolution and transformation based on regular and time-space interrelated adaptive cycles. This is a real fact, culturally identifiable. In the city, people inhabit it, make it productive, exchange goods, communicate with each other, enjoy it according to social conditions - both economic and cultural-, and to a particular lifestyle, characteristic of the city and of the society that inhabits it.

Keywords: urban resilience, informal cities, co-management, social-ecological systems, social production, habitat, sustainability.

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