

<b>27 APRIL 2015 (MONDAY)</b>		
<b>09:45 – 10:00</b>	<b>REGISTRATION</b>	
<b>10:00 – 10:15</b>	<b>WELCOME &amp; INTRODUCTORY REMARKS</b>	
	<p><b>Mike DOUGLASS</b> Asia Research Institute, and Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore</p> <p><b>Rita PADAWANGI</b> Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore</p>	
<b>10:15 – 11:15</b>	<b>PANEL 1 – CITIES BY AND FOR THE PEOPLE</b>	
<i>Chairperson</i>	<b>Paul RABÉ</b>   International Institute for Asian Studies, Netherlands	
<i>10:15</i>	<b>Paul RABÉ</b> International Institute for Asian Studies, Netherlands	Urban Knowledge Network Asia
<i>10:35</i>	<p><b>Mike DOUGLASS</b> National University of Singapore</p> <p><b>Rita PADAWANGI</b> National University of Singapore</p> <p><b>Yves CABANNES</b> University College London, UK</p>	Cities by and for the People in Theory, Concept and Practice
<i>10:55</i>	QUESTIONS & ANSWERS	
<b>11:15 – 11:45</b>	<b>MORNING TEA BREAK</b>	
<b>11:45 – 13:00</b>	<b>PANEL 2 – NEIGHBORHOODS BY AND FOR THE PEOPLE</b>	
<i>Chairperson</i>	<b>Sujata PATEL</b>   University of Hyderabad, India, and National University of Singapore	
<i>11:45</i>	<b>Jörgen HELLMAN</b> Gothenburg University, Sweden	How to Prove You Are Not a Squatter – Appropriating Space and Marking Presence in Jakarta
<i>12:10</i>	<b>CHO Myungrae</b> Dankook University, Korea	Divided Cosmopolis?: Two Global Villages in Seoul
<i>12:35</i>	QUESTIONS & ANSWERS	
<b>13:00 – 14:00</b>	<b>LUNCH</b>	
<b>14:00 – 15:15</b>	<b>PANEL 3 – PUBLIC SPACES AND HUMAN AGENCY</b>	
<i>Chairperson</i>	<b>Yves CABANNES</b>   University College London, UK	
<i>14:00</i>	<p><b>Cynthia Ratih SUSILO</b> University of Leuven, Belgium</p> <p><b>Bruno DE MEULDER</b> University of Leuven, Belgium</p>	Surviving Existence through a Built Form: The Advent of the <i>Daseng Sario</i>
<i>14:25</i>	<b>Lila ORIARD</b> University College London, UK	The City for and by the Street Traders: Lessons from the Bhadra Plaza in Ahmedabad Old City
<i>14:50</i>	QUESTIONS & ANSWERS	
<b>15:15 – 15:45</b>	<b>AFTERNOON TEA BREAK</b>	
<b>15:45 – 17:25</b>	<b>PANEL 4 – THE CONVIVIALITY OF URBAN ART AND MUSIC SCENES</b>	
<i>Chairperson</i>	<b>Simone CHUNG</b>   National University of Singapore	
<i>15:45</i>	<b>Motohiro KOIZUMI</b> Tottori University, Japan	Connect with Society and People through 'Art Projects' in an Era of Personalization
<i>16:10</i>	<b>YIP Ngai Ming</b> City University of Hong Kong	The Struggle to Create Alternative Urban Spaces: An Attempt by a Theatre Group in Hong Kong
<i>16:35</i>	<b>Steve FERZACCA</b> University of Lethbridge, Canada	Jumping Spatio-sonic Scales in a Southeast Asian City-State: Making the Music Scene in Singapore
<i>17:00</i>	QUESTIONS & ANSWERS	
<b>17:25</b>	<b>END OF DAY 1</b>	
<b>18:00 – 20:30</b>	<b>DINNER</b> (For Speakers, Chairpersons & Invited Guests Only)	

<b>28 APRIL 2015 (TUESDAY)</b>		
<b>09:45 – 10:00</b>	<b>REGISTRATION</b>	
<b>10:00 – 11:15</b>	<b>PANEL 5 – COLLECTIVE URBAN FOOD AND AGRICULTURE</b>	
<i>Chairperson</i>	<b>Eli ELINOFF</b>   National University of Singapore	
10:00	<b>B. Lynne MILGRAM</b> OCAD University, Canada	Unsettling Modernity's Markets: Trader Advocacy and the Resilience of 'Traditional' Urban Fresh Food Provisioning Systems in Baguio City, Philippines
10:25	<b>Piyapong BOOSSABONG</b> Mahasarakham University, Thailand	Collaborating Urban Farming Networks in Bangkok: To Promote Collective Gardens and Alternative Markets as Theatres of Social Action
10:50	QUESTIONS & ANSWERS	
<b>11:15 – 11:45</b>	<b>MORNING TEA BREAK</b>	
<b>11:45 – 13:00</b>	<b>PANEL 6 – URBAN LANDSCAPES OF EMPOWERMENT</b>	
<i>Chairperson</i>	<b>Michelle Ann MILLER</b>   National University of Singapore	
11:45	<b>Emma PORIO</b> Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines	Crafting Alternative Spaces and Urban Resilience in Metro Manila: Contradictions in Community-based Initiatives and Risk Governance
12:10	<b>CHAN Ngai Weng</b> University of Science, Malaysia	Water Activism and Urban Governance in Penang, Malaysia
12:35	QUESTIONS & ANSWERS	
<b>13:00 – 14:00</b>	<b>LUNCH</b>	
<b>14:00 – 15:15</b>	<b>PANEL 7 – SPECIAL LEE KUAN YEW SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY GRADUATE PANEL</b>	
<i>Chairperson</i>	<b>Lilian CHEE</b>   National University of Singapore	
14:00	<b>Giridharan SENGALIAH</b> National University of Singapore	Building Better Neighborhoods – The Ugly Indian Way
14:25	<b>Umar JAHANGIR</b> National University of Singapore	Mall Road Murree
14:50	QUESTIONS & ANSWERS	
<b>15:15 – 15:25</b>	<b>CLOSING REMARKS</b>	
	<b>Mike DOUGLASS</b> Asia Research Institute, and Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore	
	<b>Rita PADAWANGI</b> Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore	
<b>15:25</b>	<b>END OF WORKSHOP</b>	
<b>15:25 – 15:55</b>	<b>AFTERNOON TEA BREAK</b>	
<b>15:55 – 16:55</b>	<b>DISCUSSION ABOUT PUBLICATION TIMELINE (For Organizers &amp; Speakers Only)</b>	

## How to Prove You Are Not a Squatter – Appropriating Space and Marking Presence in Jakarta

**Jörgen HELLMAN**

Gothenburg University, Sweden

jorgen.hellman@gu.se

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In Margaret Everett's notes on the urban poor in Colombia she observes that '... the threat of eviction makes people reluctant to invest labour and resources in their homes ....' (Everett 1999:1). Tunas and Peresthu report from Jakarta that 'Without security of tenure, the inhabitants of informal settlements are reluctant to invest in improvements to their living conditions' (Tunas and Peresthu 2010:316). They continue by emphasizing this point in the conclusions, 'Without clear legal status regarding land, the residents will never be encouraged to upgrade either the housing or the living environment' (Tunas and Peresthu 2010:320). These observations differ in significant ways from my experience of working in informal neighbourhoods on urban river banks in central Jakarta where tenure security was weak. Although they are exposed to annual flooding as well as threats of eviction, the residents were persistent in renovating and extending their houses and improving their environment. In this paper I address this apparent paradox by discussing the strategies used by squatters to secure ownership of houses and transform squatter areas into recognized neighbourhoods.

**Jörgen HELLMAN** is currently working on *Coping with Recurrent Emergencies: The self-organization of Civil Society in Jakarta During Floods*. This is an interdisciplinary project conducted together with Dr. Marie Thynell, researcher in Peace and Development Studies. The project analyses ways in which civil society organises itself in times of hazards and how it interacts with city administration and NGOs. The project studies how city government and citizens in flooded areas in Jakarta act to encounter risks induced by recurrent floods. What strategies and actions do they formulate to confront these challenges?

## Divided Cosmopolis?: Two Global Villages in Seoul

**CHO Myungrae**

Dankook University, Korea

myungraecho@naver.com

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Underpinned by neo-liberalism, current globalization entails the so-called bipolar migration flows: at one extreme are the 'globalized professionals' whose lifestyles vary little from one country to another; at the other are marginalized, poorly-skilled migrants who cannot afford to discard their ethnic lifestyles (Keyder and Öncü, 1994). One consequence of their concentration in globally attracting cities is fragmentation of both labor and housing markets there, with the latter producing what Davis(1992: 206) calls a complex class, ethnic and land use mosaic' (Poulsen, Johnston and Forrest, 2002: 229).

This paper tries to examine how differently two distinctive ethnic communities in Seoul are formed through their selective relationships with the mainstream social life of Seoul: the French community called Seorae Village in the upper middle class district (Seocho-gu) and the Korean-Chinese community called Yeonben Village in the working class district (Guro-gu). By comparing these two cases, the paper draws a conclusion that Seoul is a multi-culturally diversified but ethno-politically divided cosmopolis as a duality of a neo-liberal global city.

**Myungrae CHO** is Professor of Urban and Regional Planning, College of Social Sciences, Dankook University, Korea. He obtained his DPhil in Urban and Regional Studies from University of Sussex, England where he studied spatial political economy. He was Kookmin Bank Professor of Korean Studies, KIMP, Kazakhstan and a visiting professor at a number of universities including University of Lancaster, University of Carleton and University of Sussex. He has engaged in various advisory works for the public sector of Korea, such as Chairs of the Committee of Sustainable Development and the Committee of Cheoggyecheon Restoration in the City of Seoul, Chair of the Special Committee of Administration Innovation in the Province of Chungnam, Members of the Presidential Commission on Sustainable Development and the Presidential Committee on Balanced Regional Development. He was also Chairs of the Korea NGO Studies Association and the Korea Space and Environment Studies Association. Currently he leads a number of civil society organizations in Korea, such as Representatives of the Citizens' Coalition for Environmental Justice and the National Trust of Korea. He has produced about 70 books, among which 9 are authored by him. 3 of his own books won the Award for Distinguished Academic Book from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, and Korean Academy House. Recent books include *Reading Society by Space*, *Green Constructionism and Environmental Crisis*, *Beyond Creative Cities*, *Globalization: Looking Back and Forwards*.

## Surviving Existence through a Built Form: The Advent of the *Daseng Sario*

**Cynthia Ratih SUSILO**

University of Leuven, Belgium

cynthiasusilo@gmail.com

**Bruno DE MEULDER**

University of Leuven, Belgium

bruno.demeulder@isro.kuleuven.be

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This article explores how an excluded fisherman group employs a built form as a tactic to deliver their actions of resistance and to survive their existence against the oppressive presence of the Boulevard Commercial Project (BCP) in Manado, Indonesia. Employing rhetoric of 'delivering Jakarta lifestyle to Manado', a consortium of six private investors built the BCP on 70ha of land reclamation along the coast of Manado with the support of the local government. Four operating shopping malls, 30 blocks of 1300 shop-house units, a convention centre, two upcoming new shopping malls and more upcoming shop-house blocks constitute the fixed material space of the BCP. Through these fixed facilities, the BCP emerges as the most advanced and 'modern' business project of Manado as well as the most popular place of 'public' and collective activities for most socio-cultural classes in Manado. Just as many megaprojects elsewhere, the BCP's physical form and activities establish its predominant power of capital that stirs the contemporary urban development of Manado. The overall success of the BCP is attracting more incoming developers and investors to Manado, which is being transformed into one of the three fastest-growing and most-promising cities in eastern Indonesia.

Despite its success, the BCP has transformed Manado into a stage of discontent. The remaining Sario fishing community suffers from marginalization caused by the denial of the city to their existence and their rights to the lands and sea, the fragmentation with their former fellow neighbours who accept the BCP, and the transformation of their neighbourhoods. All these are the results of aggressive physical expansion by the BCP. The backdrops of the physical built environments of the BCP, the contrasting images of the dominant wealthy image of the BCP, the deteriorated settlement of the remaining Sario fishers, and the physical improvement of the settlement of their former neighbours contribute to escalating these contradictions.

This article discovers the acceptance, the resistance and meaning of the project from the local perspective through interviews and questionnaires distributed among the nearby residents, both groups of (ex-)fishers, the investors, and the key persons in local government during the ethnographic fieldworks conducted from 2009 to 2012. It reveals the way the marginal community built their own spaces so as to defend their existence in urban space. It shows that a room where the marginal ones could reverse the power relations in the struggle against the oppressive development still exists since people have the capacity and tactic to deal with such a situation. A physical development and built forms could mirror the tension and counter-reaction among oppositional stakeholders in urban space. However, built forms could also serve as a medium through which to express protest and manifestation in material world. For these struggling fishers, the physical space of the built forms, its permanency and its visibility contributes to underscoring their resistance, to establish their presence in urban space, and to defend their rights to the space.

**Cynthia Ratih SUSILO** is a research member of OSA Research Group of Urbanism and Architecture at the Department of Architecture, Urbanism and Planning (ASRO), KU Leuven, Belgium. She is recently finishing her phd. Her research focuses on the emerging development and public spaces discourse in the secondary cities and in the (eastern) Indonesia region.

**Bruno DE MEULDER** is a professor of urbanism, program director of MAHS/MAUSP and the head of OSA, the Research Group of Urbanism and Architecture in the Department of Architecture, Urbanism and Planning (ASRO), KU Leuven. His research shuttles between the development context and Europe, between spatial analysis and urban design and between theory and the practice of urbanism. His works encompass the (post)colonial urbanism in Congo, the urban development in Belgium, and the emerging cities in Vietnam and in Indonesia.

## The City for and by the Street Traders: Lessons from the Bhadra Plaza in Ahmedabad Old City

Lila ORIARD

University College London, United Kingdom

lila.oriard@gmail.com

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The paper explores the difficulties of giving a role to the street traders to make the city. There are two problems related to integrating street traders to the 'modernising' cities in the Global South. One regards the representations of the activity as a sign of underdevelopment by middle and upper classes; a political and social limitation. The second problem, in which the paper will focus on, concern real contradictions that the activity generates within space. This paper argues that a difficulty to give street traders a role as 'city makers' regards the economic use they do of space, and how this use implies a specific logic that alters the value of space as a use-value and turn it into an exchange-value. To develop the argument I use Lefebvre's concept of 'the right to the city' useful to look at the conflict between the use-value of space and its exchange-value as the core problem of modernising cities. The concept of 'resilience' is also used to understand that street trading is an evolving phenomena. The street traders develop new capacities, especially while protecting their access to space, that drive the system towards a form that tends to transform space into a valuable, commercial asset. The case of the creation of the Bhadra plaza, located in the Ahmedabad Old City core area, is used to observe 'value of space' and how the street trading system evolved to ensure access to space to the different groups of street traders.

**Lila Oriard** did her PhD at the Developing Planning Unit, University College London 2008-2015 on street trading as a commercial system and its ability to produce space. In her research she argues that street trading might increase the monetary value of space, becoming a commercial asset. Lila is an architect (2002) from the Institute of Technology of Monterrey Mexico City, she did a Master in Urban and Regional Planning at the University of Venice (2004) and a Master in Urbanism at the Institute of Urbanism of Paris (2008). She has 9 years experience as an urban planner in France. Since 2013 she works as research associate at the DPU Urban Knowledge Network Asia hosted by the Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology in Ahmedabad, India.

Recent publications: *"The right to the City, learning from the Tepito experience"* (2013), *"Contra la ciudad-museo: el papel del comercio callejero para la conservación de los barrios tradicionales"* (2011); *"Conservation in Developing Countries: Patan World Heritage Site in the UNESCO List in Danger"* (2006, co-author)

## Connect with Society and People through 'Art Projects' in an Era of Personalization

**Motohiro KOIZUMI**  
Tottori University, Japan  
koizumi@rs.tottori-u.ac.jp

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This paper examines the current situation on Art Projects that have been recently and frequently held in Japanese urban communities, so as to discuss the significance and issues Art Projects can present with respect to these communities.

Art Projects refer to cultural movements, art festivals or art exhibitions that do not use museums and art galleries, but rather develop in social spaces such as downtown areas or rural districts, sometimes in old Japanese-style houses or in closed schools and factories. They began to develop around 1990 and rapidly increased at various locations from 2000 onwards. Currently, Art Projects are held all over Japan, numbering more than several hundred annually, with visitors numbering several hundred to hundreds of thousands. In recent years, the increasing momentum of Art Projects has replaced the competitive construction of museums, and is the largest movement with respect to Japan's art spaces in the past quarter century.

This paper first considers the increasingly pronounced dilution of relationships among people as one challenge faced by Japanese urban communities. Next, this paper considers how Art Projects, which are rooted in the community and developed along with the use of cultural resources, have significance as 'platforms' where people can interact. Moreover, this paper examines the notion that Art Projects may jeopardise cultural practice through art in the community becoming restricted, because Art Projects have such clearly defined functions for 'revitalisation of cities', albeit significant. Finally, this paper will finish with a brief conclusion.

Born in Nagano, Japan in 1981, **Motohiro KOIZUMI** holds a Bachelor of Arts in Musicology from International Christian University (ICU) and Master of Arts in Sociology from Tokyo University of the Arts. He completed his Ph.D. at Tokyo University of the Arts in 2009. He was a Research Fellow of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS, 2008-11), a Visiting Researcher at The University of the Arts London (UAL), Research Centre for Transnational Art, Identity and Nation (TrAIN, 2009-10), and a Visiting Researcher at the University of London (2011). Koizumi is now an Associate Professor in Cultural Policy and Management at National Tottori University (2011-), a CLIC fellow at Osaka University (2011-), and also, actively engaging in teaching courses for Arts Management and Cultural Industries at International Christian University (2012-).

## The Struggle to Create Alternative Urban Spaces: An Attempt by a Theatre Group in Hong Kong

**YIP Ngai Ming**

City University of Hong Kong

sayip@cityu.edu.hk

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Hong Kong is exemplary of predatory capitalism. Not only are most of the newly created public spaces being corporatized by the oligarchic land powers in the process of urban growth or gentrification, the state is also obsessive in sterilising the city in its attempt in crafting Hong Kong as the “Asia’s World City”. Urban spaces that linked closely to the lives of ordinary people and offered venue for street vendors, night markets, street performances disappeared as a result of “effective” urban management. Vernacular landscape has given way to highly homogeneous spaces of superficial modernity. Needs of people from the grassroots has been abated to the aesthetics of the middle class and space of activities of locals been displaced by the flood of tourists. Corporatization of public space by big developers, with strictly managed practices in restricting public use on lands that often enjoy public subsidies (in the form of land premium waiver) attracts particularly outcry from the community. FM Theatre Power (FMTP), the largest alternate independent theatre group since its establishment in 2003, has incorporated a deep-seated mission in challenging the state hegemony in public space management, particularly on the restriction of freedom of performance in public space. Equipped with the craft of public art: impromptu art that involves the audience, performance of art in public space, and insurgent art that reflects political issues, FMTP began to illegally occupy part of the pedestrian zone in Mong Kok for regular performance. Rounds of verbal warning, arrests and prosecution have not deterred their determination but instead, they expanded their “sphere of inference” to other tourist areas with flash mob performance. Such actions have successfully attracted copycats who quickly filled Mong Kok pedestrian zone with street performers. This indirectly led the local council to relax restrictions in street performance and such acts were even being embraced. However, whilst FMTP enjoys wide-spread support from the independent media, political activists and progressive public intellectuals, tension has created between them and the community of residents and business proprietor in the neighbourhood as well as other performers in the area. A social media group, dubbed “Kicking FMTP out of Mong Kok” was set up, accusing FMTP of vulgar artistic forgery and more importantly, monopolising public space usage. Hence, a struggle to reclaim public space for performance and entertainment has unfolded into a battle of internal conflict. FMTP made a U-turn in seeking for official recognition and reframed (nearly altogether) from street performance. Yet since then, public performance in Mong Kok has degraded in both quality and variety but at the same time, the challenge to official restriction on performance in public space has proliferated to other districts. To a certain extent, the blossoming of public art in the Umbrella Movement benefited indirectly from such proliferation. In this paper, we attempt to investigate the progression of the struggle of FMTP in the creation of alternative urban space by exploring how this public art movement endeavoured to integrate the excluded, linking insurgent art with lives of ordinary people, cultivating the capabilities in the creative expression of ideas and scaled up the social resistance that led to policy and finally successful in claiming back the lost public space. Yet the contradictions such movement generated with the community and mainstream society, which led to the demise of the movement, will be further examined.

**YIP Ngai Ming** is a professor in the Department of Public Policy, City University of Hong Kong. He researches on urban and housing issues in Hong Kong, China and other Asian countries. He publishes extensively on international academic journals and recently published edited books include *Neighbourhood Governance in Urban China* (2014), *Young People and Housing: Transitions, Trajectories and Generational Fractures* (2012) and *Housing Markets and the Global Financial Crisis* (2011).

## **Jumping Spatio-sonic Scales in a Southeast Asian City-State: Making the Music Scene in Singapore**

**Steve FERZACCA**

University of Lethbridge, Canada

steven.ferzacca@uleth.ca

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This paper explores a shift in spatio-sonic scale that occurred as a local pub in Singapore featuring live music changed locations. Ongoing participatory-ethnographic research has followed a small community of musicians, their families, friends, and various relations as they have followed the pub and its music from a renovated shophouse in Chinatown to a mall (Bugis+) in the Bugis arts, culture, learning and entertainment district of Singapore. Histories of ethnic residence patterns particular to these two city district in Singapore are just some of the many that appear sometimes only in name but often times the durable assemblages that frame these districts. These spatial histories operate as “ontological structures.” Jumping spatio-sonic scales however from shophouse to mall, while extending the “reach” in the assemblage of networks, also extended affective possibilities. Nevertheless, in spite of the jump and the social and cultural change as represented by both the menu of music and food this community of musicians and friends continue to patronize the pub as a particularly Singaporean place, but moreover as place to nurture a particularly Singaporean way of “apprehending” their world sonically charged. In a city-state intent on tight control over the presence of spatio-sonic scales (the Public Entertainment Act), ethnographic attention to a local pub featuring live music encounters a vernacular community and popular culture made by Singaporeans for themselves.

**Steve FERZACCA** is an associate professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Lethbridge in Alberta Canada. He conducts research in the fields of medical anthropology and the anthropology of popular culture with particular attention to urban medicine and health, urban place and space, urban popular culture in Yogyakarta, Indonesia and Singapore.

## Unsettling Modernity's Markets: Trader Advocacy and the Resilience of 'Traditional' Urban Fresh Food Provisioning Systems in Baguio City, Philippines

**B. Lynne MILGRAM**

OCAD University, Canada

lmilgram@faculty.ocadu.ca

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While urban public marketplaces in Global South cities host a vibrant mix of trade and employment, governments increasingly promote privatized urban spaces that privilege large-scale retail outlets (e.g., shopping malls, supermarkets) and discourage 'traditional' livelihoods (e.g., neighbourhood markets, street vending). These political decisions disrupt the public market trade that has provisioned urbanites for decades. This paper addresses this issue by analyzing how retailers selling fresh vegetables in the Baguio City Public Market – the northern Philippines' regional trade hub – sustain their livelihoods given Baguio City government's support for shopping complexes and a market redevelopment plan that threaten retailers' enterprises (e.g., decreasing store size, raising rents). I argue that within such a contested context, vegetable marketers sustain their livelihoods by operationalizing 'everyday politics of resistance' (Kerkvliet 2009) that, in turn, refashion the city's culture more on their own terms. Retailers use 'gray spacing' to create new interstitial socio-economic sites within old ones – consigning produce to ambulant vendors, extending store premises into aisles, diversifying commodity chain flows. While marketers have achieved selected demands, however, some have benefited more than others. I thus suggest we consider not only marketers' resistance, but also the power differentials among and between marketers and the state. Baguio City's public market vegetable retailers then, do not necessarily lose out to new players. Rather, their advocacy materializes how conflict, reconciliation, civic engagement, and resistance can be effectively negotiated when competing ideologies clash over rights to livelihood and how to enhance a city's quality of life for and by its residents.

**B. Lynne MILGRAM** is professor of anthropology at OCAD University, Toronto, Canada. Her research on gender and urbanization in the northern Philippines has analyzed the cultural politics of social change with regard to microfinance and to women's work in crafts and in the Hong Kong-Philippine secondhand clothing trade. Milgram's current research investigates transformations of urban public space and issues of formal/informal and legal/illegal work regarding street vending and governments' public market redevelopment projects that alter long-standing food provisioning systems. Milgram has published this research in journals and in edited volumes. She has co-edited (with K. M. Grimes) 2000, *Artisans and Cooperatives: Developing Alternative Trade for the Global Economy*; (with R. Hamilton) 2007, *Material Choices: Refashioning Bast and Leaf Fibers in Asia and the Pacific*; (with K. E. Browne) 2009, *Economics and Morality: Anthropological Approaches*; and (with K.T. Hansen and W. E. Little) 2013, *Street Economies in the Urban Global South*.

## Collaborating Urban Farming Networks in Bangkok: To Promote Collective Gardens and Alternative Markets as Theatres of Social Action

**Piyapong BOOSSABONG**  
Mahasarakham University, Thailand

piyapong@msu.ac.th

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Asian cities are recognised as the places where food is abundant. Bangkok is one of them as it is the capital of the agricultural producing country. However, most vegetables that consumed within the city are transported from remote rural areas and contaminated by chemicals. At the same time, governmental policies fail to control the chemical use, while they benefit monopoly food corporations that constrained sustainability of local food systems. This paper sheds light on the collaboration of urban farming networks in Bangkok that aim to produce alternative food sources within the city and create alternative markets. The networks include some full-time farmers farming in the fringe of the city, part-time farmers that develop their household and community gardens within the inner city, social and green enterprises, online active green customers, community-based organisations, and non-governmental organisations. These networks have been supported by some public agencies in local level and a quasi-autonomous national government organisation (QUANGO) particularly through the 'City Farm' programme since 2010. These networks manage the programme by themselves and initiate various collective actions to exercise the right to (safety) food of city dwellers. They promote collective gardens that adopting low-input innovations for producing food in limited areas e.g. rooftop and vertical gardens, floating gardens etc. They organise alternative markets including green farmers markets, community-supported agriculture, and participatory guarantee system. Aside from that, they support green restaurants and city farming training centres. Campaigns, competitions and other creative events are initiated to make social spaces for raising awareness on issues around food and the city, inspiring new comers, sharing and learning, networking and enhancing social cohesion. They also promote pro-poor urban agriculture by engaging slum dwellers and informal labours to the networks and supporting them to access to land and create their collective gardens. This paper analyses how these networks are governed by examining the potentials of collective gardens (e.g. community and institutional gardens) and alternative markets to create the commons in an urban setting. It also analyses the capacity of these networks to provide a way to build the right to the city (through an exercise of the right to food). The paper argues that these practices could construct alternative urban spaces that determine spaces as theatres of social action. It also argues that it is useful to bring the concepts of social capital, incentive structures and communicative action to analyse as the theoretical bases to generate ideas about cities by and for the people. In relation to that, the paper proposes that social capital brings urban heterogeneities together as social agents of change in the city. It is a resource for these collaborative actions. Local governments and QUANGOs are progressive in adopting forms of governance that create incentive structures and communicative fora which support grassroots initiatives.

**Piyapong BOOSSABONG** is the lecturer in policy analysis, planning and governance at the Department of Public Administration, the College of Politics and Governance, Mahasarakham University, Thailand. He also works as the researcher of the Centre for Metropolitan and Urban Studies, Thailand, in the research cluster entitled 'Public Policy for Cities of Tomorrow'. He is a member of 'Smart Growth Thailand' and the consultant of the 'Thai City Farm Programme'. He works as the advisor to many Thai provincial administrative offices for regional and provincial development planning, and the advisor to municipalities for performance assessment and strategic planning. His main focus is on policy and planning for promoting urban agriculture, local food system and disaster governance.

Piyapong had ever been invited as a visiting lecturer in the subject 'Cities and their environment' by New York University, USA in November 2014. He had also ever been invited as a research fellow by the University of Kassel, Germany in October 2013. He had ever presented his papers in the UK RGS-IBG Annual International Conference, the UK Political Studies Association Conference and the International Conference on Interpretative Policy Analysis. He recently published his work in *Urban Agriculture Magazine* (Resources Centres on Urban Agriculture and Food Security). He is proposed to publish his work on 'Food and Floods in the City' as a chapter in the book entitled *Environmental Justice, Urbanisation and Resilience in the Global South* (edited by Adriana Allen and Cassidy Johnson, London: Palgrave Macmillan). He got a PhD from the Bartlett Development Planning Unit, University College London, UK.

## Crafting Alternative Spaces and Urban Resilience in Metro Manila: Contradictions in Community-based Initiatives and Risk Governance

Emma PORIO

Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines

eporio@ateneo.edu

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The 1990s social reform movements legitimized the housing rights of urban poor communities in Metro Manila<sup>1</sup> through landmark legislations and social housing programs. These offered opportunities for community-based organizations (CBOs) to partner with civil society organizations (CSOs) and local governments to assert their citizenship claims through the regularization of their own neighborhoods/communities. These alternative community planning/desing by the poor “blunted” a bit the disparate social geographies between slum communities and high-end gated communities of the metropolis. These gains, however, would in turn be “blunted” by the impacts of natural hazards like the 2009 Ketsana floods, which pushed the “iron fist” of governance institutions to mitigate the disaster risk posed by the floods/storms.

The Ketsana floods and other subsequent extreme/slow onset climate events led the government to opt for strong mitigation measures (i.e., relocation/eviction) which transformed the patterns of claims-making of CBOs/CSOs and governance relationships with national/local governments. This paper argues that the earlier “collaborative” relationships have increasingly become more “insurgent”, highlighting governance gaps/opportunities, as flood-prone communities craft their designs of resilient spaces/communities in the Pasig-Marikina Flood Basin. Examining the community-based adaptation measures/resilience-building initiatives of flood-prone communities with their local governments highlights the varying articulations of “risk governance” along different scales/levels by different governance actors/stakeholders, at times sharpening/blunting the different sides/edges of power relations among them. Finally, the paper reflects on how to theorize the city, given the increasing social-ecological risks posed to the metropolis and its residents.

**Emma Porio** is Professor of Sociology at the Department of Sociology and Anthropology (DSA), School of Social Sciences, Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines. Under her leadership (1996-2002; 2008-2014), the DSA has been named by the Commission of Higher Education, a Center of Excellence for Sociology (1999-2002; 2012-2015). She has headed different social science organizations, including the Philippine Sociological Society, Philippine Sociological Review and the Philippine Social Science Council. Under DSA’s “Livable Cities, Sustainable Communities Research and Advocacy Program”, Prof. Porio has focused her research on 1) urban services and governance, 2) climate change adaptation- resilience/livelihood security of the poor, 3) gender, power and resource management. She represents the International Sociological Association (ISA) in the Board of Directors of the Global Development Network (GDN), a global network of policy-oriented researchers and in the International Science Council (ICSU), the global union of scientists.

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<sup>1</sup> About one-third of Metro Manila’s 12 million residents do not have access to adequate housing and basic services

## **Water Activism and Urban Governance in Penang, Malaysia**

**CHAN Ngai Weng**

University of Science, Malaysia

nwchan@usm.my

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The 21<sup>st</sup> century experiences rapid explosion not only in the urban population, but also the demand for resources for cities. The United Nations projected that 75 % of the world's population would live in urban areas at the end of 2050. Rapid urbanisation is also taking place in Malaysia. The rate of urbanisation in Malaysia was 25% in 1960 but this increased to 65% in 2005 and is expected to exceed 70% by 2020. The State of Penang is one of the most urbanized states in the country, with the city of Georgetown a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Penang State is also an industrial hub as well as a top tourism destination. However, Penang is considered "poor" in terms of water resources, with 80 % of its water supply drawn from the Sg Muda, a river located in Kedah State. This has put tremendous pressures on water resources management towards greater efficiency. Penang has the country's most efficient water service provider, lowest Non-Revenue Water and lowest water tariffs. Its urban coverage of water supply is 100 % while its rural water supply coverage is 99.7 %. Though water supply has been privatized since 1999, there are avenues for public participation in water supply management. In fact, the State Government and the privatized water service provider both practice policies that actively engage the public. Currently, the participatory approach is used by the State Government, private sector and Non-Governmental Organisations to engage water consumers and the general public in water issues.

**CHAN Ngai Weng** is currently a Professor of Physical Geography at the Universiti Sains Malaysia in Penang, Malaysia. He is active in lecturing, research and writing, consultancy and volunteering in NGO activities related to environment and water resources. He is also a consultant in the field of Hydrology, Climate, Environment & Water Resources Studies. He was Visiting Professor at the Asian Institute of Technology (2006/2007) and at the University of Memphis, USA (2000/2001). He is currently Vice-President of the International Water Resources Association, Member of International Association of Hydrological Sciences and Member of International Water Association. He is active in civil society work related to water resources management. He is currently President of Water Watch Penang (WWP), EXCO-Member of Malaysian Environmental NGOs (MENGOs) and member of Malaysian Water Partnership and Malaysian Water Association. He has completed more than 50 research/consultancy projects and published more than 100 professional papers.

## Building Better Neighborhoods – The Ugly Indian Way

**Giridharan SENGALIAH**

National University of Singapore

giridharan.sengaliah@u.nus.edu

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In today's world, our existential purpose is defined by our contribution to the global economy – producing and consuming values that are determined by markets. Our wellbeing is defined in terms of economic utility, productivity and net-worth. In this age of neoliberal capitalism, social values and institutions have become less relevant. Our living condition has become atomised leading to social phobia and loneliness. This systemic fracturing of social living is unsustainable as it defies human nature. We are essentially social animals and we gain our basic sense of identity from our relationship with people and places around us. Our wellbeing depends on our access to healthy neighbourhoods that are the bedrocks of a cohesive society. Neighbourhoods are essentially geographic units that provide us with the space for social interactions and community building.

For many decades, streets in India have provided the essential space for social bonding. Street life is vibrant and accommodates various uses - processions, commercial activities, loitering, transportation and entertainment events. But in the last few decades, unplanned urbanisation has limited their use to only vehicular traffic. Increasing public disownment and government inefficacy has resulted in mismanagement and abuse of streets.

An anonymous grassroots movement called The Ugly Indian (TUI) was launched to reclaim these public spaces and restore them to a better use. The movement relied on Facebook for mobilizing people from the neighbourhood to clean the streets and create innovative and new public spaces therein. One of the unintended outcomes of this reclamation process is that the participants from the neighbourhood started developing a shared sense of identity with the restored space which in turn became the social glue that held them together. What began as a movement to clean abused and dirty streets evolved into a community building effort that improved the quality of neighbourhoods and that of the lives of its occupants.

**Giridharan SENGALIAH** is a student of public policy at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, NUS. His academic interests include urban infrastructure development, urban utilities, participatory governance, and competition policy. He was earlier working with PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) India in the urban utilities advisory team providing consultancy services to provincial governments, local bodies and International Development Agencies such as World Bank, JICA and ADB. He has a good understanding of public private partnerships in infrastructure development, e-Governance and urban utilities sector.

Giri completed his undergraduate degree in Electronics Engineering from Anna University, India. He worked as a software programmer for a year before switching to government advisory roles.

Giri is interested in inclusive and participatory governance models. He has actively participated and contributed to public participation forums such as Citizen Matters and Net Impact in India. He believes in active citizenry and its role in setting public and political agenda.

## **Mall Road Murree from an Elitist to an Alternative Public Space**

**Umar JAHANGIR**

National University of Singapore

jahangir@u.nus.edu

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Importance of Public Spaces cannot be denied; however rapid urbanization has led to a decline in the quality as well as the nature of these public spaces. This presentation will attempt to develop a conceptual framework around which a public space can be examined and will also attempt to look at various trends currently emerging globally. It will also look at the role of government authorities in determining the fate of a public space and will use the Mall, Murree; a road in a small hill station in Pakistan, which under strict governmental control was an elitist street highly restricted both in access and use, but once that control was removed and public involvement increased, the entire character of the street has transformed and now is a much revered street not only for the residents of the town of Murree but also for regular visitors.

**Umar JAHANGIR** is a Lee Foundation Scholar at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy pursuing a degree in Masters in Public Administration. He is a career civil servant hailing from the Pakistan Administrative Service with over seven years of experience in the public sector at different positions. He has a special interest in urban governance and has served as a city administrator for three towns in Pakistan namely Faisalabad, Murree and Chakwal.

## ABOUT THE CHAIRPERSONS AND ORGANISERS

**Eli ELINOFF** is currently a joint Postdoctoral Fellow in Asian Urbanisms in the National University of Singapore's Department of Sociology and the Asia Research Institute. He received his PhD in Anthropology from the University of California, San Diego. He is currently working on a book manuscript that explores questions of democracy, citizenship, and urban sustainability through an ethnographic examination of new forms of participatory planning and historical struggles over land rights in Khon Kaen, Thailand. He has publications in *South East Asia Research*, *Political and Legal Anthropology Review*, and *Contemporary Southeast Asia*. He has also begun new research on urban ecologies and concrete in contemporary Thailand.

**Lilian CHEE** is Assistant Professor at the Department of Architecture at the National University of Singapore. She is a writer, academic, designer, curator and award-winning educator. A recipient of numerous academic grants, she has lectured at the Bartlett, Delft, ETH Zurich and the Berlage Centre. Her writings on the subjects of architectural agency and domesticity have been published in *The Journal of Architecture*, *Haecceity Papers*, *Gender Place Culture*, and the *Journal of Tropical Geography*. Lilian's interdisciplinary focus has resulted in recent research that examines architectural and spatial representations through film and art. She is lead editor of *Asian Cinema and The Use of Space* (Routledge, forthcoming 2015) and conceptualized the architectural documentary *03-Flats* (best ASEAN documentary at the Salaya International Documentary Film Festival, in competition at the Busan International Film Festival 2014 and official selection at the Singapore International Film Festival 2014). She is also on the editorial boards of *The Journal of Architecture* and *Singapore Architect*. Her current book project looks at affect and architectural discourse in the Singapore milieu.

**Michelle Ann MILLER** is a Senior Research Fellow in the Asian Urbanisms Cluster at the Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore. She previously taught in the Masters of International and Community Development program at Deakin University and on subjects related to participatory approaches to development at Charles Darwin University. Her PhD from Charles Darwin University is in the field of political science and she is the recipient of that university's Speaker Prize in Politics. She has been principal investigator or collaborator on numerous grants that have centered on themes such as disaster governance, urban change and decentralization in Asia, minority rights, conflict resolution and local development. Dr Miller has conducted research in Indonesia for fifteen years, focusing particularly on Indonesia's westernmost province of Aceh, but more recently on Yogyakarta and Solo. Her current research investigates the role of decentralized urban governance in preparing for, responding to and recovering from environmental disasters. She has authored, edited or co-edited a number of books including: *Rebellion and Reform in Indonesia: Jakarta's Security and Autonomy Policies in Aceh* (Routledge, 2009); *Autonomy and Armed Separatism in South and Southeast Asia* (ISEAS, 2012); *Ethnic and Racial Minorities in Asia: Inclusion or Exclusion?* (Routledge, 2012); (with Tim Bunnell) *Asian Cities in an Era of Decentralisation* (Routledge, 2014); and (with Mike Douglass) *Disaster Governance in Urbanising Asia* (Springer, forthcoming 2016).

**Mike DOUGLASS** is Professor and Leader of the Asian Urbanisms Cluster at the Asia Research Institute and also Professor at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy at the National University of Singapore. He received his PhD in Urban Planning from University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). He is Emeritus Professor, former Chair of the Department of Urban and Regional Planning and former Director of the Globalization Research Center at the University of Hawai'i. He previously taught at the Institute of Social Studies (Netherlands) and at the School of Development Studies, University of East Anglia (UK). He has been a Visiting Scholar/Professor at Stanford University, UCLA, Tokyo University, Thammasat University and the National University of Singapore. With a professional focus on urban and regional planning in Asia, he has lived and worked for many years in Asia both as an academic and as a staff of the United Nations. He has also advised university programs on planning education in Asia and the U.S. His current research focuses on globalization and livable cities, creative communities, disaster governance, and global migration.

**Paul RABÉ** is the Coordinator of the Urban Knowledge Network Asia (UKNA), based at the International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS) in Leiden, the Netherlands. UKNA is a research network on urbanization in Asia that brings together over 100 researchers from 14 different institutes in India, China, Southeast Asia, Europe and the United States to produce policy-relevant knowledge on Asian cities. Paul has a doctoral degree in policy, planning and development from the University of Southern California's Sol Price School of Public Policy and Master's degrees in urban management from Erasmus University/IHS in the Netherlands and in International Relations from Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs. In addition to his responsibilities as UKNA coordinator, Dr. Rabé works as advisor on urban land, housing, governance and poverty reduction for central governments, municipalities, donor agencies and civil society organizations. In this capacity he works in cities in Asia, the Middle East, Africa and the Balkans.

**Rita PADAWANGI** is a Senior Research Fellow at the Asia Research Institute, National University (NUS). She was a researcher at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, NUS and a Research Fellow at the Global Asia Institute, NUS; Center for Urban Research and Learning at Loyola University Chicago; and Centre for Strategic and International Studies in Jakarta, Indonesia. She received her PhD in Sociology from Loyola University Chicago where she was also a Fulbright Scholar for her MA studies. With research interests spanning over the sociology of architecture and participatory urban development, Dr Padawangi has conducted various research projects in Southeast Asian cities, including in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Singapore. She is also actively conducting research on social movements and public spaces in Indonesia. Her commitment to social activism in the built environment keeps her connected with community groups and practitioners in many cities in the region.

**Simone CHUNG** is currently a postdoctoral research fellow with the Asian Urbanisms cluster at the Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore. She holds a PhD in Architecture and MPhil in Screen Media and Cultures from the University of Cambridge as well as a recipient of the AHRC (Arts and Humanities Research Council UK) - NIHU (National Institute of Humanities Japan) Short-term Fellowship at the International Research Center for Japanese Studies in Kyoto in 2012. Prior to pursuing postgraduate studies, Dr. Chung was a Rome Scholar in Architecture and practiced as a project architect for several years in London upon completing her studies at the Bartlett School of Architecture, UCL, and the Architectural Association. Her research and work has been published in *Scroope, Studies in Ethnicities and Nationalism (SEN)*, *AA Files*, *BSR Fine Arts Catalogue* and *Cambridge in Concrete* (Naples: Paparo Publishing 2012).

**Sujata PATEL** is Professor of Sociology at University of Hyderabad in India. She received her B.A. and M.A. in Sociology from University of Bombay, India, and another M.A. in Sociology from Dalhousie University, Canada. She also received her PhD in History from Jawaharlal Nehru University, India. A historical sensibility and a combination of four perspectives-Marxism, feminism, spatial studies and post structuralism/ post colonialism influences her work which covers diverse areas such as modernity and social theory, history of sociology/social sciences, city-formation, social movements, gender construction, reservation, quota politics and caste and class formations in India. She is the Series Editor of *Routledge India Originals: Cities and the Urban Imperative*.

**Yves CABANNES** is an urban planner and Emeritus Professor of Development Planning, Chair of Development Planning [2006-2015] at Bartlett Development Planning Unit (DPU), University College London. He was previously lecturer in Urban Planning at Harvard University Graduate School of Design and the regional Coordinator of the UN Habitat/UNDP Urban Management Program for Latin America and the Caribbean and worked for many years with local governments, NGOs and social movements in various countries.

He has worked as a researcher and practitioner in urban agriculture & Food sovereignty, collective and communal forms of land tenure, local currencies, participatory planning, municipal public policies, low cost housing, participatory budgeting, community-based micro credit systems and appropriate technologies for local development. He is an advocate on development and rights issues and was the convener for the UN Advisory Group on Forced Evictions (2004 -2010) and the senior advisor to the Municipality of Porto Alegre, Brazil, for the international network on participatory budgeting.

He is committed to civil society initiatives in different regions and a member of the board of the International RUAF Foundation - Resource Centres for Urban Agriculture and Food Security-, The World Fund for City Development (Metropolis), *HuiZhi* (Participation Centre, Chengdu China) and the Participatory Budgeting Project (USA)