

# Abstracts Booklet



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 Quantitative Methods”

**September 8th-10th, 2022**

The Global Center of Spatial Methods for Urban Sustainability is funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) via the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD).

Hosted by University of São Paulo (USP)  
and organized by the  
Global Center for Spatial Methods for Urban Sustainability (GCSMUS),  
Research Committee on Logic and Methodology in Sociology (RC33)  
of the International Sociology Association (ISA) in cooperation with the  
Research Network “Quantitative Methods” (RN21)  
of the European Sociology Association (ESA)



## ABSTRACTS BOOKLET



SMUS  
BRAZIL

“2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on  
Spatial Methods for Urban Sustainability”  
 (“SMUS Conference”)

and

“1st RC33 Regional Conference – Latin America: Brazil”

September 8th-10th, 2022

Hosted by the University of São Paulo (USP)  
and organized by  
the Global Center for Spatial Methods for Urban Sustainability (GCSMUS),  
the Research Committee on Logic and Methodology in Sociology (RC33) of  
the International Sociology Association (ISA)  
in cooperation with  
the Research Network “Quantitative Methods” (RN21) of  
the European Sociology Association (ESA)

## List of Contents

<b>Welcome Remarks .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>SMUS Conference Brazil Organizing Team .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>1. Conference Technical Requirements .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2. Conference Event Procedures .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>3. Conference Agenda .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>4. Conference Program .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>5. Paper Abstracts (Stream A — Stream F) .....</b>	<b>34</b>

## Welcome Remarks

Altogether with the SMUS Conference Brazil Steering Committee and the SMUS Conference Brazil Organization Team, it is a pleasure for me to welcome each one of you to the “2<sup>nd</sup> International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods” (“SMUS Conference”), which will simultaneously be the “1st RC33 Regional Conference Latin America: Brazil” in cooperation with the Research Network “Quantitative Methods” (RN21) of the European Sociology Association”, and take place online at the University of São Paulo (USP), Brazil, from Thursday September 8th to Saturday September 10th, 2022. This Conference has been made possible by funding from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) via the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD). In conceptual and logistic terms the SMUS Conference Brazil was brought about by the joint institutional engagement of the SMUS teams both at USP and at Technische Universität (TU) Berlin alongside the USP departments of Sociology and of Architectural Project, which are settled respectively at the USP [Faculty of Philosophy, Languages and Human Sciences](#) and the [School of Architecture and Urbanism](#).

The still ongoing global uncertainties brought about by the Covid-19 pandemic have forced us to keep on the online format employed at the SMUS Conference Botswana, which convened almost one year ago at the University of Botswana in Gaborone. Well conscious of the challenges to academic sociability implicit in this choice after three pandemic years, we did our best to circumvent the essentially inhospitable nature of online academic conferences. The six keynotes, twenty sessions, two roundtables and twelve Advanced Method courses comprised by the SMUS Conference Brazil will be ‘musically’ entangled with one another. Various talented young musicians of USP offered us six self-composed video soundtracks of instrumental music to enrich in artistic terms the Conference breaks.

Inspired by this musical setting, the SMUS Conference Brazil hopes to further the global dialogue on methods by scholars and researchers from all over the world and all social and spatial sciences (e. g. anthropology, area studies, architecture, communication studies, computational sciences, digital humanities, educational sciences, geography, historical sciences, humanities, landscape planning, philosophy, psychology, sociology, urban design, urban planning, traffic planning and environmental planning) by focusing especially on the following ten issues:

- spatial and temporal research
- decolonizing (social-scientific) knowledge
- mapping
- informatics
- spatial/cognitive crossroads
- intersections in urban planning
- housing
- violence
- healthcare
- food

By now each subject has been explicitly or implicitly tackled in the framework of the five strategic Actions that underpin the [Global Spatial Methods for Urban Sustainability](#) (SMUS). To implement these [Actions](#) at USP, this University and TU Berlin signed a five-year cooperation agreement in 2020. The SMUS lead partner institution at USP is the Faculty of Philosophy, Languages and Human Sciences, and more specifically its [Department of Sociology](#).

Looking forward to the many other, alternative ways in which the above mentioned ten issues will be addressed via the SMUS Conference Brazil activities, I hereby warmly invite you to delve as intensely as possible into the opportunities for scientific, academic and personal exchange that the next three days will offer everyone.

With my deepest wish of an exciting and productive Conference for us all, I thank each of you in advance for your presence and engagement.



**Prof. Dr. Fraya Frehse**  
GCSMUS Lead Partner, Steering Committee Member, and Action Speaker  
Department of Sociology, University of São Paulo

## SMUS Conference Brazil Organizing Team

### Coordinator, SMUS Lead Partner in Latin America + SMUS Action Speaker

Prof. Dr. Fraya Frehse (Department of Sociology, University of São Paulo)

### Management

Mr. Camilo Flamarion (Síntese Eventos)

Ms. Ana Maria Machado (Síntese Eventos)

### Organization Team

Yasmin Anefalos de Oliveira – PhD Student

(Graduate Program in Architecture and Urbanism, University of São Paulo)

Henrique Assi Hernandez – Undergraduate Student

(Social Sciences, University of São Paulo)

Paula Costa Nunes de Carvalho – PhD Student

(Graduate Program in Sociology, University of São Paulo)

Amanda Freitas Carnaiba – MA Student

(Graduate Program in Political Science, University of São Paulo)

Martha Hitner dos Santos – MA Student

(Graduate Program in Sociology, University of São Paulo)

Dante Chiavareto Pezzin – PhD Student

(Graduate Program in Human Geography, University of São Paulo)

Beatriz dos Santos Alves Ventura Fernandes – MA Student

(Graduate Program in Architecture and Urbanism, University of São Paulo)

Gabriela de Biaggi – MA Student

(Graduate Program in Human Geography, University of São Paulo)

André Marega Pinhel – PhD Student

(Graduate Program in Sociology, University of São Paulo)

Anne Caroline de Freitas – PhD Student

(Graduate Program in Science Education, University of São Paulo)

Simone dos Santos Pereira – PhD Student

(Graduate Program in Social Anthropology, University of São Paulo)

Lucca Ignacio Morais Luiz – MA Student  
(Graduate Program in Education, University of São Paulo)  
Mateus Alves de Mendonça – MA Student  
(Graduate Program in Sociology, University of São Paulo)

### Steering Committee

Prof. Dr. Marcos César Alvarez  
(Department of Sociology, University of São Paulo)  
Prof. Dr. Fraya Frehse  
(Department of Sociology, University of São Paulo)  
Prof. Dr. Bianca Freire-Medeiros  
(Department of Sociology, University of São Paulo)  
Prof. Dr. Fábio Mariz Gonçalves  
(Department of Landscape Architecture, University of São Paulo)  
Prof. Dr. Inês Martina Lersch  
(Department of Architecture, Urban and Regional Planning, State University  
of Rio Grande do Sul)  
Prof. Dr. Márcia Lima  
(Department of Sociology, University of São Paulo)  
Prof. Dr. Paula Marcelino  
(Department of Sociology, University of São Paulo)  
Prof. Dr. André Vereta Nahoum  
(Department of Sociology, University of São Paulo)  
Prof. Dr. Marcelo Batista Nery  
(Center for the Study of Violence, University of São Paulo)  
Prof. Dr. Eugenio Queiroga  
(Department of Landscape Architecture, University of São Paulo)

## 1. Conference Technical Requirements

- **Zoom**

The SMUS Conference Brazil will be hosted through Zoom application. Please note that you are required to be connected to the internet throughout the Conference to be able to participate in all the Conference activities (keynotes, sessions, courses and roundtables). The Zoom application can be accessed and/or downloaded at: <https://zoom.us/download>.

Once you have the Zoom application installed in your computer or gadget and you are ready to launch the application from your preferred web browser, simply click on the links for the keynotes, sessions, courses and roundtables, which are provided in the Conference Agenda (pp.10) via the following link:

<https://gcsmus.org/wp-content/uploads/SMUS-Conference-Brazil-AGENDA.pdf>.

These details have also been sent to you in advance via email. For more details on how to use Zoom during the conference, please access the **Zoom technical guide**:

[https://gcsmus.org/wp-content/uploads/SMUS\\_Brazil\\_Zoom\\_TechnicalGuidelines\\_v2.pdf](https://gcsmus.org/wp-content/uploads/SMUS_Brazil_Zoom_TechnicalGuidelines_v2.pdf).

- **Technical Support - contact details**

In case of doubts our Technical Support Team may be contacted via the email [smusbrasil2022@usp.br](mailto:smusbrasil2022@usp.br).

Our WhatsApp Helpline is **+55 11 99925-5503** (only during the Conference days).

Please visit the SMUS Conference Brazil 2022 official website for more updates:

<https://gcsmus.org/conferences/brazil/>.



## 2. Conference Event Procedures

- **Conference Language(s) and Time**

All keynote, roundtable and session presentations will be held in English. The Advanced Method courses may be held in English and/or in Portuguese, according to previous announcements at: <https://gcsmus.org/conferences/brazil/courses>.

The Conference times adhere to Brasília Time – BRT Time Zone, also known as Brazil Time. Please find the link for the Time Zone Converter: <https://dateful.com/convert/brazil-sao-paulo?t=1729>

- **Opening Ceremony, Opening/Closing Lectures and Keynotes**

Given the online nature of the 2<sup>nd</sup> SMUS Conference Brazil, only the speakers can be seen and heard. Participants are not able to participate through audio or video. To make the most of the limited time available for discussion, questions can only be posed via the chat feature (located in the bottom bar of the Zoom interface).

- **Parallel Sessions, Roundtables and Courses**

Sessions, roundtables, and courses will take place in six parallel streams (from A to F). According to the Conference rules the length of each paper presentation is 15 minutes, and the time for each roundtable speech is 10 minutes. The purpose is to assure enough complementary discussion time. Advanced Methods courses in two formats will underpin the three Conference days (<https://gcsmus.org/conferences/brazil/courses>).



## 2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the 1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil” in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”

### 3. CONFERENCE AGENDA

[SMUS Conference Brazil 2022 on YouTube](#) - for Keynotes, Roundtables and Opening/Closing Lectures

Thursday, September 8<sup>th</sup>, 2022

Hour (BRT)	Activity
08:00 – 08:30	<b>Opening Ceremony</b> <b>Introduction + Moderation:</b> <i>Fraya Frehse</i> (SMUS Conference Brazil Coordinator + Lead Partner + Action Speaker, University of São Paulo) <i>Nina Baur</i> (SMUS Director + Action Speaker, Technische Universität Berlin) <i>Leopoldo Waizbort</i> (Dean of Department of Sociology, University of São Paulo) <i>Fabiola Gerbase</i> (Deputy Director + Communication Coordinator, DAAD Brazil) <i>Martina Hackelberg</i> (German Consul General in São Paulo) <i>Maria Arminda do Nascimento Arruda</i> (Vice-Chancellor, University of São Paulo) <b>Video Soundtrack:</b> “Elementais” by <i>Bruno Sanches</i> (Ten-String Guitarist, University of São Paulo)
Zoom link	<a href="https://sinteseeventos.zoom.us/j/84418289582?pwd=dWVXUG1ReUgvQU1CTUpZUGdOTDlyZz09">https://sinteseeventos.zoom.us/j/84418289582?pwd=dWVXUG1ReUgvQU1CTUpZUGdOTDlyZz09</a>
08:30 – 9:15	<b>Opening Lecture:</b> Decolonizing Research Practice - Experiences from Botswana, Brazil, and Germany <i>Gabriel Faimau</i> (SMUS Lead Partner + Action Speaker, University of Botswana) <i>Fraya Frehse</i> (SMUS Lead Partner + Action Speaker, University of São Paulo) <i>Nina Baur</i> (SMUS Director + Action Speaker, Technische Universität Berlin)
Zoom link	<a href="https://sinteseeventos.zoom.us/j/84418289582?pwd=dWVXUG1ReUgvQU1CTUpZUGdOTDlyZz09">https://sinteseeventos.zoom.us/j/84418289582?pwd=dWVXUG1ReUgvQU1CTUpZUGdOTDlyZz09</a>
09:15 – 09:30	<p style="text-align: center;">Break</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Video Soundtrack:</b> “Sonho Branco” by <i>Luísa Carvalho</i> (Flutist, University of São Paulo)</p>
09:30 – 10:30	<b>Keynote 01.</b> Women Anthropologists in the Field with Indigenous Peoples in Brazil: Past and Present <i>Artionka Capiberibe</i> (State University of Campinas) <b>Moderation:</b> <i>Paula Marcelino</i> (University of São Paulo)
Zoom link	<a href="https://sinteseeventos.zoom.us/j/84418289582?pwd=dWVXUG1ReUgvQU1CTUpZUGdOTDlyZz09">https://sinteseeventos.zoom.us/j/84418289582?pwd=dWVXUG1ReUgvQU1CTUpZUGdOTDlyZz09</a>
10:30 – 10:45	<p style="text-align: center;">Break</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Video Soundtrack:</b> “Efêmera” by <i>Stratus Luna</i> (Rock + Jazz Band, University of São Paulo)</p>

10:45 – 12:45	Sessions (S's)					
Zoom link	<b>STREAM A: Decolonization + Space-Time</b>  <a href="#">Access Stream A room</a>  <b>S04.</b> Decolonizing Social Science Methodology <b>Session Organizers:</b> <i>Gabriel Faimau</i> (University of Botswana) <i>Nina Baur</i> (Technische Universität Berlin) <i>Esteban Perez Gnavi</i> (Technische Universität Berlin) <i>Tumisang Tsholetso</i> (University of Botswana) <i>Boniface Nevanji Bwanyire</i> (Technische Universität Berlin)	<b>STREAM B: Spatial/Cognitive Crossroads</b>  <a href="#">Access Stream B room</a>  <b>S12.</b> Collaborative Research and Mutual Learning in Urban Sustainability Projects <b>Session Organizers:</b> <i>Claire Wagner</i> (University of Pretoria), <i>Jacques du Toit</i> (University of Pretoria)	<b>STREAM C: Housing + Urban Planning</b>  <a href="#">Access Stream C room</a>  <b>S15.</b> Methodological Weaknesses in Approaching Affordable Housing in the Global South - Need for Context-Responsive Approaches <b>Session Organizers:</b> <i>Ahalya Vedaparayana Gandikota</i> (Bauhaus-Universität Weimar)	<b>STREAM D: Informatics</b>  <a href="#">Access Stream D room</a>  <b>Sub-S08.1.</b> Reflecting the Gap, Conceptualizing How to Bridge Between Structural and Interpretative Methods <b>Session Organizers:</b> <i>Gertraud Koch</i> (Universität Hamburg) <i>Isabel Eiser</i> (Universität Hamburg) <i>Dzifa Ametowobla</i> (Technische Universität Berlin)	<b>STREAM E</b>	<b>STREAM F: Healthcare + Food</b>  <a href="#">Access Stream F room</a>  <b>19.</b> Spatial Methods in Healthcare Research <b>Session Organizers:</b> <i>Lorena Dini</i> (Universitätsmedizin Berlin) <i>Cornelia Thierbach</i> (Technische Universität Berlin)
12:45 – 13:00	Break <b>Video Soundtrack:</b> “Goiababranca” by JALT (Instrumental Music Band, University of São Paulo)					
13:00 – 15:00	Sessions (S's)					
Zoom link	<b>STREAM A: Decolonization + Space-Time</b>  <a href="#">Access Stream A room</a>  <b>S01.</b> Ethnography as Spatial-Temporal Method <b>Session Organizers:</b> <i>Fraya Frehse</i> (University of São Paulo) <i>Mariano Perelman</i> (Conicet/University of Buenos Aires)	<b>STREAM B: Spatial/Cognitive Crossroads</b>  <a href="#">Access Stream B room</a>  <b>S06.</b> From Living Labs to Sites of Unity: Decolonizing Urban Experiments with Planetary Futures <b>Session Organizers:</b> <i>Jamie-Scott Baxter</i> (Technische Universität Berlin), <i>Langtone Maunganidze</i> (Midlands State University of Zimbabwe), <i>Laura Kemmer</i> (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin)	<b>STREAM C: Housing + Urban Planning</b>  <a href="#">Access Stream C room</a>  <b>S16.</b> Dialogues on Social Housing <b>Session Organizers:</b> <i>Inês Martina Lersch</i> (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul), <i>Luciana Inês Gomes Miron</i> (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul), <i>Josiane Scotton</i> (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul), <i>Karla Moroso</i> (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul), <i>Bruno Cesar Euphrasio Melo</i> (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)	<b>STREAM D: Informatics</b>  <a href="#">Access Stream D room</a>  <b>Sub-S08.2.</b> Extending Structural Analyses of Large Data Sets with Interpretative Approaches <b>Session Organizers:</b> <i>Gertraud Koch</i> (Universität Hamburg) <i>Isabel Eiser</i> (Universität Hamburg) <i>Dzifa Ametowobla</i> (Technische Universität Berlin)	<b>STREAM E: Mapping + Violence</b>  <a href="#">Access Stream E room</a>  <b>Sub-S07.1.</b> Hybrid Mapping and Critical Cartography as Research Methodologies for Cities <b>Session Organizers:</b> <i>Nicole Baron</i> (Bauhaus-Universität Weimar) <i>Metadel Sileshi Belihu</i> (Bauhaus-Universität Weimar) <i>Sanja Avramoska</i> (Ss. Cyril and Methodius University) <i>Gaby Hansen</i> (Namibia University of Science and Technology) <i>Talita Heleodoro</i> (Institute of Research and Urban Planning of Curitiba)	<b>STREAM F</b>

15:00 – 15:15	<p><i>Break</i></p> <p><b>Video Soundtrack:</b> “Efêmera” by <i>Stratus Luna</i> (Rock + Jazz Band, University of São Paulo)</p>					
15:15 – 17:15	<p><b>Sessions (S's)</b></p>					
Zoom link	<p><b>STREAM A</b></p>	<p><b>STREAM B: Spatial/Cognitive Crossroads</b></p> <p><u><a href="#">Access Stream B room</a></u></p> <p><b>S10.</b> Mobile Methods and Sociospatial Inequalities <b>Session Organizers:</b> <i>Bianca Freire-Medeiros</i> (University of São Paulo), <i>Frank Andrew Davies</i> (Vila Velha University)</p>	<p><b>STREAM C: Housing + Urban Planning</b></p> <p><u><a href="#">Access Stream C room</a></u></p> <p><b>S13.</b> Studying Urban Planning and Governance Through Qualitative Approaches: Perspectives from Various Spatial Context <b>Session Organizers:</b> <i>Eric Yankson</i> (Namibia University of Science and Technology) <i>Johannes Becker</i> (Universität Göttingen)</p>	<p><b>STREAM D</b></p>	<p><b>STREAM E</b></p>	<p><b>STREAM F</b></p>
17:15 – 17:30	<p><i>Break</i></p> <p><b>Video Soundtrack:</b> “Penumbra” by <i>Luísa Carvalho</i> (Flutist, University of São Paulo)</p>					
17:30 – 20:30	<p><b>Long Advanced Methods Courses (AMC's) (session 1)</b></p> <p><u><a href="https://smusbrazil2022.sinteseeventos.com.br/online">https://smusbrazil2022.sinteseeventos.com.br/online</a></u> (only for enrolled participants)</p>					
Zoom link	<p><b>STREAM A: Children</b></p> <p><b>AMC01.1.</b> Methodological Challenges for Research with Children (from Indigenous and Traditional Peoples) [English + Portuguese] <b>Trainer Team:</b> <i>ARANDU - Ethnology, Education and Socio-Biodiversity Lab</i> (Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil): <i>Antonella Tassinari; Edilma Nascimento J. Monteiro; Melissa Santana de Oliveira; Helder Pires Amâncio; Suzana Cavalheiro de Jesus</i></p>	<p><b>STREAM B: Far-Right + Telegram</b></p> <p><b>AMC02.1.</b> Below the Radar: Investigating Far-Right Groups on Telegram with ElasticSearch + Kibana [English + Portuguese] <b>Trainer:</b> <i>Leonardo Nascimento</i> (Federal University of Bahia)</p>	<p><b>STREAM C: Violence</b></p> <p><b>AMC03.1.</b> Spatializing Violence Data in Brazil: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches [Portuguese] <b>Trainer Team:</b> <i>NEV-USP - Center for the Study of Violence</i> (University of São Paulo): <i>José Teles; Natasha Bachini; Camila Nunes; Beatriz Oliveira de Carvalho; Sergio Adorno</i>, coord.</p>	<p><b>STREAM D: Poverty + Inequality</b></p> <p><b>AMC04.1.</b> Measuring Poverty and Inequality in Contemporary Brazil: Concepts, Methods, and Data [English + Portuguese] <b>Trainer:</b> <i>Rogério Barbosa</i> (State University of Rio de Janeiro)</p>	<p><b>STREAM E: Homelessness</b></p> <p><b>AMC05.1.</b> Addressing Spatial Methods for Homelessness Research [English] <b>Trainer Team:</b> <i>NEPSESTE - Center for Studies and Research in the Sociology of Space and Time</i> (University of São Paulo): <i>Ana Gil; Caio Moraes Reis; Ednan Santos; Giovanna Olinda; Fraya Frehse</i>, coord.</p>	<p><b>STREAM F: Landscape</b></p> <p><b>AMC06.1.</b> Methodologies for Landscape Research in Urban Public Spaces in Brazil [Portuguese] <b>Trainer Team:</b> <i>QUAPÁ – Landscape Framework Lab</i> (University of São Paulo): <i>Fábio Mariz Gonçalves; Ana Cecília Matei de Arruda Campos; Eugenio Queiroga; Katia Canova; Talita Micheleti Honorato da Silva; Isabela Sollero Lemos; Camila Motoike Paim</i></p>



2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the 1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil” in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”

Friday, September 9<sup>th</sup>, 2022

Hour (BRT)	Activity					
08:00 – 09:00	<b>Keynote 02.</b> The Age of Big Earth Observation Data: Challenges and Possibilities <i>Gilberto Câmara</i> (National Institute of Space Research, Brazil) <b>Moderation:</b> <i>Marcelo Nery</i> (University of São Paulo)					
Zoom link	<a href="https://sinteseeventos.zoom.us/j/84418289582?pwd=dWVXUG1ReUgvQU1CTUpZUGdOTDIyZz09">https://sinteseeventos.zoom.us/j/84418289582?pwd=dWVXUG1ReUgvQU1CTUpZUGdOTDIyZz09</a>					
09:00 – 09:15	Break <b>Video Soundtrack:</b> “Goiababranca” by JALT (Instrumental Music Band, University of São Paulo)					
09:15 – 11:15	Sessions (S's) (09:15 – 11:15) + Roundtables (RT's) (09:15 – 10:15)					
Zoom link	<b>STREAM A:</b> Decolonization + Space-Time  <u><a href="#">Access Stream A room</a></u>  <b>Sub-S03.1.</b> Methodological Pluralism ‘with’ and ‘for’ Urban Political Ecology <b>Session Organizers:</b> <i>Jenia Mukherjee</i> (Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur) <i>Natasha Cornea</i> (University of Birmingham) <i>Sarah Colenbrander</i> (ODI, London)	<b>STREAM B</b>	<b>STREAM C:</b> Housing + Urban Planning  <u><a href="#">Access Stream C room</a></u>  <b>S14.</b> Urban Planning and Design Contribution to Understanding the Socio-Spatial Dynamic of Place and Memory <b>Session Organizers:</b> <i>Shamin Golrokh</i> (University of Tehran) <i>Maryam Saedi</i> (University of Tehran)	<b>STREAM D</b>	<b>STREAM E:</b> Mapping + Violence  <u><a href="#">Access Stream E room</a></u>  <b>S18.</b> Spatial Dynamics of Violence: Qualitative Methodologies and Discussions <b>Session Organizers:</b> <i>Eva Bahl</i> (University of Vienna/University of Goettingen) <i>Martín Hernán di Marco</i> (University of Oslo)	<b>STREAM F:</b> Roundtables on Global Research Funding  <u><a href="#">Access RT01 room</a></u>  <b>RT01.</b> Academics and Current Research Funding in Botswana, Brazil, Germany, and India: Limits and Possibilities <b>Speakers:</b> <i>Gabriel Faimau</i> (SMUS Lead Partner + Action Speaker, University of Botswana) <i>Maria do Carmo Martins Sobral</i> (Brazil-Germany Network of Higher Education Internationalization, Federal University of Pernambuco) <i>Johanna Pink</i> (Universität Freiburg) <i>Gaurav Raheja</i> (SMUS Lead Partner + Action Speaker, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee) <b>Moderation:</b> <i>Gabriel Faimau</i> (SMUS Lead Partner + Action Speaker, University of Botswana)

11:15 – 11:30	<div>Break</div> <div>Video Soundtrack: “Sonho Branco” by <i>Luísa Carvalho</i> (Flutist, University of São Paulo)</div>					
11:30 – 12:30	<div>Keynote 03. How to Rethink the Urban: Perspectives from Decoloniality</div> <div><i>Sujata Patel</i> (Umeå University)</div> <div>Moderation: <i>Fraya Frehse</i> (University of São Paulo)</div> <div>Zoom link<div>https://sinteseeventos.zoom.us/j/84418289582?pwd=dWVXUG1ReUgvQU1CTUpZUGdOTDIyZz09</div></div>					
12:30 – 13:30	<div>Keynote 04. The Concept of Socio-Political Matrix and the Relations Between Sociology and History in Latin America</div> <div><i>Manuel Antonio Garretón</i> (University of Chile)</div> <div>Moderation: <i>Marcos César Alvarez</i> (University of São Paulo)</div> <div>Zoom link<div>https://sinteseeventos.zoom.us/j/84418289582?pwd=dWVXUG1ReUgvQU1CTUpZUGdOTDIyZz09</div></div>					
13:30 – 13:45	<div>Break</div> <div>Video Soundtrack: “Efêmera” by <i>Stratus Luna</i> (Rock + Jazz Band, University of São Paulo)</div>					
13:45 – 15:45	Sessions (S’s)					
	<div>STREAM A: Decolonization + Space-Time</div> <div>Access Stream A room</div> <div>S02. Historical Methods in Grappling with the Global South Challenges in the 21st Century</div> <div>Session Organizers: <i>Victor Muchineripi Gwande</i> (University of the Free State), <i>Sean Maliehe</i> (University of the Free State)</div>	STREAM B	STREAM C	<div>STREAM D: Informatics</div> <div>Access Stream D room</div> <div>Sub-S08.3. Enhancing and Complementing Ethnographic and Discourse Approaches with Structural Analytics</div> <div>Session Organizers: <i>Gertraud Koch</i> (Universität Hamburg) <i>Isabel Eiser</i> (Universität Hamburg) <i>Dzifa Ametowobla</i> (Technische Universität Berlin)</div>	<div>STREAM E: Mapping + Violence</div> <div>Access Stream E room</div> <div>Sub-S07.2. Mapping as an Applied Spatial Research Method for Urban Landscape Design and Planning</div> <div>Session Organizers: <i>Nicole Baron</i> (Bauhaus-Universität Weimar) <i>Metadel Sileshi Belihu</i> (Bauhaus-Universität Weimar) <i>Sanja Avramoska</i> (Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje) <i>Gaby Hansen</i> (Namibia University of Science and Technology) <i>Talita Heleodoro</i> (Institute of Research and Urban Planning of Curitiba)</div>	<div>STREAM F: Healthcare + Food</div> <div>Access Stream F room</div> <div>S20. Methods in Food Studies Research</div> <div>Session Organizers: <i>Linda Hering</i> (Humboldt-Universität Berlin) <i>Julia Fülling</i> (Institut für ökologische Wirtschaftsforschung) <i>Cornelia Thierbach</i> (Technische Universität Berlin)</div>
15:45 – 16:00	<div>Break</div> <div>Video Soundtrack: “Goiababranca” by <i>JALT</i> (Instrumental Music Band, University of São Paulo)</div>					



16:00 – 18:00  Zoom link	Sessions (S's)					
	STREAM A	STREAM B: Spatial/Cognitive Crossroads  <a href="#">Access Stream B room</a>  <b>S09.</b> Migration, Mobilities, and Displacement in the 'Global South' <b>Session Organizers:</b> <i>Steve Tonah</i> (University of Ghana) <i>Arne Worm</i> (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen)	STREAM C: Housing + Urban Planning  <a href="#">Access Stream C room</a>  <b>S17.</b> Applying Spatial Methods in Homelessness Studies: Methodological and Ethical Challenges <b>Session Organizers:</b> <i>Fraya Frehse</i> (University of São Paulo) <i>Natalia Martini</i> (Jagiellonian University)	STREAM D	STREAM E	STREAM F
18:00 – 18:15	Break <b>Video Soundtrack:</b> "Penumbra" by <i>Luísa Carvalho</i> (Flutist, University of São Paulo)					
18:15 – 21:15  Zoom link	Short Advanced Methods Courses (AMC's) <a href="https://smusbrazil2022.sinteseeventos.com.br/online">https://smusbrazil2022.sinteseeventos.com.br/online</a> (only for enrolled participants)					
	STREAM A: Mobilities  <b>AMC07.</b> Weaving Territories Through Mobile Methods [English] <b>Trainer Team:</b> <i>MOVYT – Millenium Center – Mobilities and Territories</i> (University of Chile): <i>Paola Jirón; Walter Imilán</i>	STREAM B: Conviviality  <b>AMC08.</b> Insurgent Methodologies in Convivial-Unequal Contexts [Portuguese] <b>Trainer:</b> <i>Maya Manzi</i> (Catholic University of Salvador, Brazil + MECILA – Maria Sibylla Merian Centre Conviviality-Inequality in Latin America)	STREAM C: Care Work  <b>AMC09.</b> Methodological Challenges to Research on Care Work for Older People in Brazil [Portuguese] <b>Trainer:</b> <i>Daniel Groisman</i> (Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, Brazil)	STREAM D: Indigenous Memory  <b>AMC10.</b> An Indigenous Approach to Memory: Linking the Individual Past to Collective Futures [Portuguese] <b>Trainer:</b> <i>Sandra Benites</i> (Social Anthropologist; Independent Arts Curator and Educator, Brazil)	STREAM E: Bodygraphy  <b>AMC11.</b> Bodygraphy as Method [Portuguese] <b>Trainer Team:</b> <i>URBAN LAB</i> (Federal University of Bahia, Brazil): <i>Paola Berenstein Jacques + Fabiana Dultra Britto</i>	STREAM F: Race  <b>AMC12.</b> Methodological Challenges for Race Research in Brazil [Portuguese] <b>Trainer Team:</b> <i>Afro-Cebrap – Center for Research and Education on Race, Gender and Social Justice</i> (Brazilian Center of Analysis and Planning): <i>Márcia Lima, coord.</i>



## 2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the 1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil” in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”

**Saturday, September 10th, 2022**

Hour (BRT)	Activity					
08:00 – 09:00	<b>Keynote 05.</b> Dwell and Build: Methodological Notes on the Production of Everyday Space in Latin American Cities <i>Ramiro Segura</i> (National University of La Plata, Argentina) <b>Moderation:</b> <i>Bianca Freire-Medeiros</i> (University of São Paulo)					
Zoom link	<a href="https://sinteseeventos.zoom.us/j/84418289582?pwd=dWVXUG1ReUgvQU1CTUpZUGdOTDIyZz09">https://sinteseeventos.zoom.us/j/84418289582?pwd=dWVXUG1ReUgvQU1CTUpZUGdOTDIyZz09</a>					
09:00 – 09:15	Break <b>Video Soundtrack:</b> “Goiababranca” by <i>JALT</i> (Instrumental Music Band, University of São Paulo)					
09:15 – 11:15	Sessions (S's) (09:15 – 11:15) + Roundtable (RT) (09:15 – 10:15)					
Zoom link	<b>STREAM A:</b> Decolonization + Space-Time  <u><a href="#">Access Stream A room</a></u>  <b>S05.</b> Co-Production (of Knowledge) as Pathway to Decolonization of Knowledge in the Global South <b>Session Organizers:</b> <i>Edlyne Anugwom</i> (University of Nigeria) <i>Pius Adejoh</i> (University of Lagos)	<b>STREAM B:</b> Spatial/Cognitive Crossroads  <u><a href="#">Access Stream B room</a></u>  <b>S11.</b> Spatial Methods in Transdisciplinarity and Interdisciplinarity for Urban Sustainability <b>Session Organizers:</b> <i>Fraya Frehse</i> (University of São Paulo) <i>Ariane Sept</i> (Leibniz-Institut für Raumbezogene Sozialforschung) <i>Ignacio Castillo Ulloa</i> (Technische Universität Berlin) <i>Nina Baur</i> (Technische Universität Berlin) <i>Angela Million</i> (Technische Universität Berlin)	<b>STREAM C</b>	<b>STREAM D</b>	<b>STREAM E</b>	<b>STREAM F:</b> Roundtables on Global Research Funding  <u><a href="#">Access RT02 room</a></u>  <b>RT02.</b> Research Funding in a Global Context: Trends and Perspectives for Joint Research <b>Speakers:</b> <i>Edson Faria</i> (Fundo Nacional de Investigação of Mosambik) <i>Marcio Weichert</i> (German Centre for Research and Innovation – São Paulo) <i>Christina Peters</i> (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft – Latin America) <i>Shri Sanjeev K. Varshney</i> (Department of Science and Technology, Government of India) <b>Moderation:</b> <i>Christina Peters</i> (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft – Latin America)



11:15 – 11:30	<p><i>Break</i></p> <p><b>Video Soundtrack:</b> “Sonho Branco” by <i>Luísa Carvalho</i> (Flutist, University of São Paulo)</p>					
11:30 – 12:30	<p><b>Keynote 06.</b> Operationalizing and Comparing Racial/Ethnic Classifications and Methods of Measurement in Latin America</p> <p><i>Cristiano Rodrigues</i> (Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil)</p> <p><b>Moderation:</b> <i>Márcia Lima</i> (University of São Paulo)</p>					
Zoom link	<p><a href="https://sinteseeventos.zoom.us/j/84418289582?pwd=dWVXUG1ReUgvQU1CTUpZUGdOTDlyZz09">https://sinteseeventos.zoom.us/j/84418289582?pwd=dWVXUG1ReUgvQU1CTUpZUGdOTDlyZz09</a></p>					
12:30 – 12:45	<p><i>Break</i></p> <p><b>Video Soundtrack:</b> “Efêmera” by <i>Stratus Luna</i> (Rock + Jazz Band, University of São Paulo)</p>					
12:45 – 14:45	<p><b>Sessions (S’s)</b></p>					
Zoom link	<p><b>STREAM A:</b> Decolonization + Space-Time</p> <p><u><a href="#">Access Stream A room</a></u></p> <p><b>Sub-S03.2.</b> Case-based Explorations from the Global South  <b>Session Organizers:</b>  <i>Jenia Mukherjee</i> (Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur)  <i>Natasha Cornea</i> (University of Birmingham)  <i>Sarah Colenbrander</i> (ODI – London)</p>	<p><b>STREAM B</b></p>	<p><b>STREAM C</b></p>	<p><b>STREAM D</b></p>	<p><b>STREAM E:</b> Mapping + Violence</p> <p><u><a href="#">Access Stream E room</a></u></p> <p><b>Sub-S07.3.</b> Mapping as an Applied Spatial Research Method for Urban Landscape Design and Planning  <b>Session Organizers:</b>  <i>Nicole Baron</i> (Bauhaus-Universität Weimar)  <i>Metadel Sileshi Belihu</i> (Bauhaus-Universität Weimar)  <i>Sanja Avramoska</i> (Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje)  <i>Gaby Hansen</i> (Namibia University of Science and Technology)  <i>Talita Heleodoro</i> (Institute of Research and Urban Planning of Curitiba)</p>	<p><b>STREAM F</b></p>
14:45 – 15:00	<p><i>Break</i></p> <p><b>Video Soundtrack:</b> “Catira do Vale” by <i>Bruno Sanches</i> (Ten-String Guitarist, University of São Paulo)</p>					

15:00 – 15:30	<b>Closing Lecture.</b> The Role of Visuality and Visual Methods in Urban Sustainability Research <i>Gaurav Raheja</i> (SMUS Lead Partner + Action Speaker, Indian Institute of Technology – Roorkee) <i>Angela Million</i> (SMUS Director + Action Speaker, Technische Universität Berlin) <b>Conference Closure</b>					
Zoom link	<a href="https://sinteseeventos.zoom.us/j/84418289582?pwd=dWVXUG1ReUgvQU1CTUpZUGdOTDlyZz09">https://sinteseeventos.zoom.us/j/84418289582?pwd=dWVXUG1ReUgvQU1CTUpZUGdOTDlyZz09</a>					
15:30 – 15:45	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Break</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Video Soundtrack:</b> “Penumbra” by <i>Luísa Carvalho</i> (Flutist, University of São Paulo)</p>					
15:45 – 18:45	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Long Advanced Methods Courses (AMC) (session 2)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><a href="https://smusbrazil2022.sinteseeventos.com.br/online">https://smusbrazil2022.sinteseeventos.com.br/online</a> (only for enrolled participants)</p>					
Zoom link	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>STREAM A: Children</b></p> <p><b>AMC01.2.</b> Methodological Challenges for Research with Children (from Indigenous and Traditional Peoples) [English + Portuguese]</p> <p><i>ARANDU - Ethnology, Education and Socio-Biodiversity Lab</i> (Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil): <i>Antonella Tassinari; Edilma Nascimento J. Monteiro; Melissa Santana de Oliveira; Helder Pires Amâncio; Suzana Cavalheiro de Jesus</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>STREAM B: Far-Right + Telegram</b></p> <p><b>AMC.02.2.</b> Below the Radar: Investigating Far-Right Groups on Telegram with ElasticSearch + Kibana [English + Portuguese]</p> <p><i>Leonardo Nascimento</i> (Federal University of Bahia, Brazil)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>STREAM C: Violence</b></p> <p><b>AMC03.2.</b> Spatializing Violence Data in Brazil: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches [Portuguese]</p> <p><i>NEV-USP - Center for the Study of Violence</i> (University of São Paulo): <i>José Teles; Natasha Bachini; Camila Nunes; Beatriz Oliveira de Carvalho; Sergio Adorno, coord.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>STREAM D: Poverty + Inequality</b></p> <p><b>AMC04.2.</b> Measuring Poverty and Inequality in Contemporary Brazil: Concepts, Methods, and Data [English + Portuguese]</p> <p><i>Rogério Barbosa</i> (State University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>STREAM E: Homelessness</b></p> <p><b>AMC05.2.</b> Addressing Spatial Methods for Homelessness Research [English]</p> <p><i>NEPSESTE - Center for Studies and Research in the Sociology of Space and Time</i> (University of São Paulo): <i>Ana Gil; Caio Moraes Reis; Ednan Santos; Giovanna Olinda; Fraya Frehse, coord.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>STREAM F: Landscape</b></p> <p><b>AMC06.2.</b> Methodologies for Landscape Research in Urban Public Spaces in Brazil [Portuguese]</p> <p><i>QUAPÁ – Landscape Framework Lab</i> (University of São Paulo): <i>Fábio Mariz Gonçalves; Ana Cecília Matei de Arruda Campos; Eugenio Queiroga; Katia Canova; Talita Micheleti Honorato da Silva; Isabela Sollero Lemos; Camila Motoike Paim</i></p>



Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst  
German Academic Exchange Service



The [Global Center of Spatial Methods for Urban Sustainability](#) is funded by the German Academic Exchange Service - DAAD with funds from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation (BMZ)



## 2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the 1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil” in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”

### 4. CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Thursday, September 8<sup>th</sup>, 2022

Hour (BRT)	Activity	
08:00 – 08:30	<b>Opening Ceremony</b> <b>Introduction + Moderation:</b> <i>Fraya Frehse</i> (SMUS Conference Brazil Coordinator + Lead Partner + Action Speaker, University of São Paulo) <i>Nina Baur</i> (SMUS Director + Action Speaker, Technische Universität Berlin) <i>Leopoldo Waizbort</i> (Dean of Department of Sociology, University of São Paulo) <i>Fabíola Gerbase</i> (Deputy Director + Communication Coordinator, DAAD Brazil) <i>Martina Hackelberg</i> (German Consul General in São Paulo) <i>Maria Arminda do Nascimento Arruda</i> (Vice-Chancellor, University of São Paulo) <b>Video Soundtrack:</b> “Elementais” by <i>Bruno Sanches</i> (Ten-String Guitarist, University of São Paulo)	
08:30 – 9:15	<b>Opening Lecture:</b> Decolonizing Research Practice - Experiences from Botswana, Brazil, and Germany <i>Gabriel Faimau</i> (SMUS Lead Partner + Action Speaker, University of Botswana) <i>Fraya Frehse</i> (SMUS Lead Partner + Action Speaker, University of São Paulo) <i>Nina Baur</i> (SMUS Director + Action Speaker, Technische Universität Berlin)	
09:15 – 09:30	<i>Break</i> <b>Video Soundtrack:</b> “Sonho Branco” by <i>Luísa Carvalho</i> (Flutist, University of São Paulo)	
09:30 – 10:30	<b>Keynote 01.</b> Women Anthropologists in the Field with Indigenous Peoples in Brazil: Past and Present <i>Artionka Capiberibe</i> (State University of Campinas) <b>Moderation:</b> <i>Paula Marcelino</i> (University of São Paulo)	
10:30 – 10:45	<i>Break</i> <b>Video Soundtrack:</b> “Efêmera” by <i>Stratus Luna</i> (Rock + Jazz Band, University of São Paulo)	
10:45 – 12:45	<b>Sessions (S's)</b>	
	<b>STREAM A: Decolonization + Space-Time</b>	<b>S04.</b> Decolonizing Social Science Methodology <b>Session Organizers:</b> <i>Gabriel Faimau</i> (University of Botswana) <i>Nina Baur</i> (Technische Universität Berlin) <i>Esteban Perez Gnavi</i> (Technische Universität Berlin) <i>Tumisang Tsholetso</i> (University of Botswana) <i>Boniface Nevanji Bwanyire</i> (Technische Universität Berlin) <b>Paper Presentations:</b>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decolonizing Social Science Methodology: an Introduction / Authors: <i>Gabriel Faimau, Nina Baur</i></li> <li>• Co-Production and the Quest for Knowledge Decolonisation in the Global South: Promises, Challenges and Suggestions on Ethics and Methods / Author: <i>Pius Adejoh</i></li> <li>• Guerreiro Ramos' Contributions to a Decolonized Sociology / Authors: <i>Cristiane Garcia Pires, Pedro Hadelich Brasiliense</i></li> <li>• Connecting East-West in East Asia Culture Region: It's Two Hearts Living in Two Separated Worlds? / Authors: <i>Nguyễn Thị Bích Ngọc, Soomi Jeong, Trần Văn Quyển; Satoko Tabata, Hồng-Ngọc Nguyễn</i></li> <li>• Contested Comparisons: Deliberative Practices from the West and Its Spatial 'Others' – A Reconstruction of a Postcolonial Methodological Critique / Author: <i>Volkan Sayman</i></li> <li>• Decolonizing Public Consciousness and Social Science Methodology: Ukraine's Experience of the War in 2022 / Author: <i>Olena Semenets</i></li> </ul>
	<b>STREAM B: Spatial/Cognitive Crossroads</b>	<p><b>S12.</b> Collaborative Research and Mutual Learning in Urban Sustainability Projects  <b>Session Organizers:</b>  <i>Claire Wagner</i> (University of Pretoria)  <i>Jacques du Toit</i> (University of Pretoria)  <b>Paper Presentations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diverse Agency of Teachers to Promote Continuous Professional Learning: A Case Study of In-service Teacher Training in Nepal / Author: <i>Satoko Tabata</i></li> <li>• Interdisciplinary Research and Teaching at the Universities of the Republic of Kazakhstan / Author: <i>Gulnara Malbagarovna Mendikulova</i></li> <li>• Reviewing the Methodology for Teaching Sustainable Urban Park Design in a Small/Mid-sized Brazilian City / Author: <i>Leonardo Oliveira Silva</i></li> <li>• Building Spaces of Commoning: Practises and Roles in Spatial Re/Production of Operating Systems for the City as a Common Good / Author: <i>Anna Heilgemeir</i></li> </ul>
	<b>STREAM C: Housing + Urban Planning</b>	<p><b>S15.</b> Methodological Weaknesses in Approaching Affordable Housing in the Global South - Need for Context-Responsive Approaches  <b>Session Organizers:</b>  <i>Ahalya Vedaparayana Gandikota</i>  (Bauhaus-Universität Weimar)  <b>Paper Presentations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Context-Responsive Approaches for the Transformation of Slums in the Global South / Author: <i>Ahalya Vedaparayana Gandikota</i></li> <li>• Understanding the Framework of Affordable Housing Policies in India: Evidence from Bengaluru City / Author: <i>Nagarjun K.B.</i></li> <li>• The Use of Building Information Modeling Methodology in the Documentation of Wooden Stilt Systems in Housings in the Amazon Varzea / Author: <i>Jacy Soares Correa Neto</i></li> <li>• A Preliminary Critique of the State and Humanist Approaches to Affordable Housing in India / Author: <i>Lanka Adarsh</i></li> </ul>
	<b>STREAM D: Informatics</b>	<p><b>Sub-S08.1.</b> Reflecting the Gap, Conceptualizing How to Bridge Between Structural and Interpretative Methods  <b>Session Organizers:</b>  <i>Gertraud Koch</i> (Universität Hamburg) - moderator  <i>Isabel Eiser</i> (Universität Hamburg)  <i>Dzifa Ametowobla</i> (Technische Universität Berlin)  <b>Paper Presentations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On the Inability of Computer Programmes to Understand Attributions of Meaning and the Possibilities of Using them for Qualitative Discourse Analyses / Author: <i>Gabriela Christmann</i></li> <li>• (Con)sequences of Reading Archaeological Reports Close by and in Distance / Author: <i>Isto Huvila</i></li> <li>• Denialism and Authoritarianism: Methodological and Theoretical Questions to Analyze the Telegram Media Content / Author: <i>Pablo Emanuel Romero Almada</i></li> <li>• Social Digital Memory in the Borderlands: An Ontology-Based Digital Humanities Approach to Analyzing Semiotic Activity on Social Network Sites / Authors: <i>Costis Dallas, Rimvydas Laužikas, Ingrida Kelpšienė</i></li> <li>• Rethinking Automated Annotation Through the Lens of Hermeneutics: Qualitative Discourse Analysis with Digital Tools and Methods / Author: <i>Gertraud Koch</i></li> </ul>

	<b>STREAM E</b>	
	<b>STREAM F: Healthcare + Food</b>	<p><b>19. Spatial Methods in Healthcare Research</b>  <b>Session Organizers:</b>  <i>Lorena Dini</i> (Universitätsmedizin Berlin)  <i>Cornelia Thierbach</i> (Technische Universität Berlin)</p> <p><b>Paper Presentations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban Quality of Life and Covid-19: Selection Criteria for Representative Spatial Frameworks / Authors: <i>Andriele da Silva Panosso, Luciana Inês Gomes Miron</i></li> <li>• Proposal of a Multicriteria Method to Implement New Primary Health Care Units: A Case Study in São Carlos, SP / Authors: <i>Lucas Brandão Monteiro de Assis, Paulo Cesar Lima Segantine</i></li> <li>• Spatial Conditions of Medical Professionalism: Perceptions of Professionalism Among Prospective General Practitioners in Rural Regions / Author: <i>Jan Gehrmann</i></li> <li>• Methodological Insights from Using a Mixed Methods Design in the Study of a Restorative Postnatal Hospital Environment / Authors: <i>Lateef Ademola Lawal, Robert Vale</i></li> </ul>
12:45 – 13:00	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Break</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Video Soundtrack:</b> “Goiababranca” by <i>JALT</i> (Instrumental Music Band, University of São Paulo)</p>	
13:00 – 15:00	<b>Sessions (S's)</b>	
	<b>STREAM A: Decolonization + Space-Time</b>	<p><b>S01. Ethnography as Spatial-Temporal Method</b>  <b>Session Organizers:</b>  <i>Fraya Frehse</i> (University of São Paulo)  <i>Mariano Perelman</i> (Conicet/University of Buenos Aires)</p> <p><b>Paper Presentations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leisure in the Streets: A Spatio-Temporal Perspective of a Street Space in the Comunidade do Bode, Recife, Brazil / Author: <i>Janek Becker</i></li> <li>• The Single-Family Home as a Place of Longing or a Phase-Out Model? A Dominating Housing Culture on the Ethnographic Test Bench in the Munich Metropolitan Region / Author: <i>Mona Bergmann</i></li> <li>• Time-Space Ethnographies: Theoretical and Empirical Reflections about a Research Experience / Author: <i>Sara Anágua Simões Nunes</i></li> <li>• Participatory Videography in Interlinkage with Theory of Science as Decolonial Praxis / Authors: <i>Claudia Ba, Mame Birame Ndiaye</i></li> </ul>
	<b>STREAM B: Spatial/Cognitive Crossroads</b>	<p><b>S06. From Living Labs to Sites of Unity: Decolonizing Urban Experiments with Planetary Futures</b>  <b>Session Organizers:</b>  <i>Jamie-Scott Baxter</i> (Technische Universität Berlin)  <i>Langtone Maunganidze</i> (Midlands State University of Zimbabwe)  <i>Laura Kemmer</i> (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin)</p> <p><b>Paper Presentations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decolonizing Urban Experiments / Authors: <i>Jamie-Scott Baxter, Langtone Maunganidze, Laura Kemmer</i></li> <li>• Experimental Urban Planning: Tensions Behind the Proliferation of Urban Laboratories in Latin America / Authors: <i>Sergio Montero, Ryan A. Whitney, Isabel Peñaranda</i></li> <li>• Urban Living Labs, Big Techs and Entrepreneurship: A Critical Analysis / Authors: <i>Monique Menezes, Erick Elysio Reis Amorim</i></li> <li>• Rethinking the Concept of ‘Ecological Design’ for and Through Urban Living Labs and Learning Sites / Author: <i>Hannah Varga</i></li> </ul>
	<b>STREAM C: Housing + Urban Planning</b>	<p><b>S16. Dialogues on Social Housing</b>  <b>Session Organizers:</b>  <i>Inês Martina Lersch</i> (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)  <i>Luciana Inês Gomes Miron</i> (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)</p>

		<p><i>Josiane Scotton</i> (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)  <i>Karla Moroso</i> (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)  <i>Bruno Cesar Euphrasio Melo</i> (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)</p> <p><b>Paper Presentations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban Quality of Life: Multidimensional Evaluation in Porto Alegre, Brazil / Author: <i>Josana Gabriele Bolzan Wesz</i></li> <li>• The Importance of Accessing and Using Secondary Data in Studies on Urban Informal Settlements / Authors: <i>Tamires Lenhart, Andriele da Silva Panosso</i></li> <li>• Determining House Prices in Low Income Neighbourhoods of North-Central Nigeria: A Categorical Modelling Approach / Authors: <i>Rukaiyat Adeola Ogunbajo, Olabisi Sulaiman Adesoji, Wali Rakiya Ibrahim</i></li> <li>• Building Material Flows of Incremental Housing in Lima / Author: <i>Nick Nowara</i></li> </ul>
	<b>STREAM D: Informatics</b>	<p><b>Sub-S08.2.</b> Extending Structural Analyses of Large Data Sets with Interpretative Approaches</p> <p><b>Session Organizers:</b>  <i>Gertraud Koch</i> (Universität Hamburg)  <i>Isabel Eiser</i> (Universität Hamburg)  <i>Dzifa Ametowobla</i> (Technische Universität Berlin) - moderator</p> <p><b>Paper Presentations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Role of Context for Data Construction and Analysis: How Structural and Interpretative Approaches Complement Each Other When Making Sense with (Unconventional) Large Digital Datasets / Author: <i>Dzifa Ametowobla</i></li> <li>• The Pandemic COVID-19 and the Impacts on Public Policy Councils: What Is the Place of Participation in Confronting the New Coronavirus? / Authors: <i>Eduardo Moreira da Silva, Ana Luiza Martins de Medeiros, Joe Campos Costa, Júnio Carlos Marques Santos, Giulia Aguiar Simões, Luiza Meireles Araújo Gomes</i></li> <li>• Bots on Social Media: Theoretical and Methodological Challenges for the Field of Political Behavior and Communication / Author: <i>Amanda Freitas Carnaiba</i></li> <li>• Using Geolocation to Infer Costly Activities/Events / Author: <i>Olga Kellert</i></li> </ul>
	<b>STREAM E: Mapping + Violence</b>	<p><b>Sub-S07.1.</b> Hybrid Mapping and Critical Cartography as Research Methodologies for Cities</p> <p><b>Session Organizers:</b>  <i>Nicole Baron</i> (Bauhaus-Universität Weimar) - moderator  <i>Metadel Sileshi Belihu</i> (Bauhaus-Universität Weimar) - moderator  <i>Sanja Avramoska</i> (Ss. Cyril and Methodius University)  <i>Gaby Hansen</i> (Namibia University of Science and Technology)  <i>Talita Heleodoro</i> (Institute of Research and Urban Planning of Curitiba)</p> <p><b>Paper Presentations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ground Atlas: An Historiographic-Cartographic Decolonizing Socio-Spatial Research / Authors: <i>David Sperling, Ana Luiza Nobre</i></li> <li>• Mapping as a Planning Method of the 'Urbanized Maritime Coasts' / Author: <i>Simone de Araujo Pereira</i></li> <li>• Hybrid Mapping the Homeless City / Author: <i>Natalia Martini</i></li> <li>• Landscape Transformations in Baixo Augusta, São Paulo / Authors: <i>Beatriz Salgado Cardoso de Oliveira, Ana Lúcia de Castro</i></li> <li>• Common Spaces as Urban Commons: Data Collection and Visualization Through Mapping / Author: <i>Metadel Sileshi Belihu</i></li> <li>• Hybrid Knowledge/Hybrid Mapping: Decolonising Berlin's Botanical Gardens / Authors: <i>Vivien Sommer, Jamie Scott Baxter, Séverine Marguin</i></li> </ul>
	<b>STREAM F</b>	



15:00 – 15:15	<p><i>Break</i></p> <p><b>Video Soundtrack:</b> “Efêmera” by <i>Stratus Luna</i> (Rock + Jazz Band, University of São Paulo)</p>	
15:15 – 17:15	<p><b>Sessions (S's)</b></p>	
	<b>STREAM A</b>	
	<b>STREAM B: Spatial/Cognitive Crossroads</b>	<p><b>S10.</b> Mobile Methods and Sociospatial Inequalities  <b>Session Organizers:</b>  <i>Bianca Freire-Medeiros</i> (University of São Paulo)  <i>Frank Andrew Davies</i> (Vila Velha University)  <b>Paper Presentations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobile Methods and Sociospatial Inequalities / Authors: <i>Bianca Freire-Medeiros, Frank Andrew Davies</i></li> <li>• A Practice-Based Methodological Approach Toward Mobility: Spatial and Temporal Analysis of Everyday Mobility Practice in Tehran / Author: <i>Sara Mesgarpour Tousi</i></li> <li>• Inquiring Mobility, Inquiring in the Move – Challenges of a Local Engagement Project in an Urban Periphery / Authors: <i>Henrique Chaves, Inês Vieira</i></li> <li>• Mobile Ideas and Elites: Notes on a Multi-Sited Ethnography with Insurance Industry Agents in Brazil / Authors: <i>Deborah Fromm</i></li> <li>• Automobilities and Popular Economies in the Peripheries of Capitalism: Connections Between the ‘Official’ Car Market and its Marginal Extensions in São Paulo, Brazil / Authors: <i>André de Pieri Pimentel, Isabela Vianna Pinho, Apoena Dias Mano, Anna Clara Pereira Soares</i></li> <li>• Police Vehicles as Mobile Torture Units: An Intersectional Approach to Urban Violence / Author: <i>Juliana Farias</i></li> </ul>
	<b>STREAM C: Housing + Urban Planning</b>	<p><b>S13.</b> Studying Urban Planning and Governance Through Qualitative Approaches: Perspectives from Various Spatial Context  <b>Session Organizers:</b>  <i>Eric Yankson</i> (Namibia University of Science and Technology)  <i>Johannes Becker</i> (Universität Göttingen)  <b>Paper Presentations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• My Tiny Homeland: On Studying Mental Representations of Urban Neighborhoods / Author: <i>Daria Wójcik</i></li> <li>• The Role of Actors in the Effective Governance of Wastewater Treatment Facilities in Botswana / Authors: <i>Lebogang Basimane, Prof. Kutlwano Mulale, Prof. Elisha Toteng</i></li> <li>• Urban Mobility Basic Index (UMBI) for Medium-sized Brazilian Cities: Formulation Using the AHP Method with Application in the Municipality of Franca / Authors: <i>Lara Reis Rodrigues, Maximiliano Engler Lemos, Rochele Amorim Ribeiro</i></li> <li>• Neighbourhood Planning and Residential Liveability in Windhoek, Namibia / Author: <i>Eric Yankson</i></li> </ul>
	<b>STREAM D</b>	
	<b>STREAM E</b>	
	<b>STREAM F</b>	
17:15 – 17:30	<p><i>Break</i></p> <p><b>Video Soundtrack:</b> “Penumbra” by <i>Luísa Carvalho</i> (Flutist, University of São Paulo)</p>	

17:30 – 20:30	Long Advanced Methods Courses (AMC's) (session 1)					
	<p><b>STREAM A: Children</b></p> <p><b>AMC01.1.</b> Methodological Challenges for Research with Children (from Indigenous and Traditional Peoples) [English + Portuguese]  <b>Trainer Team:</b>  <i>ARANDU - Ethnology, Education and Socio-Biodiversity Lab (Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil): Antonella Tassinari; Edilma Nascimento J. Monteiro; Melissa Santana de Oliveira; Helder Pires Amâncio; Suzana Cavaleiro de Jesus</i></p>	<p><b>STREAM B: Far-Right + Telegram</b></p> <p><b>AMC02.1.</b> Below the Radar: Investigating Far-Right Groups on Telegram with ElasticSearch + Kibana [English + Portuguese]  <b>Trainer:</b>  <i>Leonardo Nascimento (Federal University of Bahia)</i></p>	<p><b>STREAM C: Violence</b></p> <p><b>AMC03.1.</b> Spatializing Violence Data in Brazil: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches [Portuguese]  <b>Trainer Team:</b>  <i>NEV-USP - Center for the Study of Violence (University of São Paulo): José Teles; Natasha Bachini; Camila Nunes; Beatriz Oliveira de Carvalho; Sergio Adorno, coord.</i></p>	<p><b>STREAM D: Poverty + Inequality</b></p> <p><b>AMC04.1.</b> Measuring Poverty and Inequality in Contemporary Brazil: Concepts, Methods, and Data [English + Portuguese]  <b>Trainer:</b>  <i>Rogério Barbosa (State University of Rio de Janeiro)</i></p>	<p><b>STREAM E: Homelessness</b></p> <p><b>AMC05.1.</b> Addressing Spatial Methods for Homelessness Research [English]  <b>Trainer Team:</b>  <i>NEPSESTE - Center for Studies and Research in the Sociology of Space and Time (University of São Paulo): Ana Gil; Caio Moraes Reis; Ednan Santos; Giovanna Olinda; Fraya Frehse, coord.</i></p>	<p><b>STREAM F: Landscape</b></p> <p><b>AMC06.1.</b> Methodologies for Landscape Research in Urban Public Spaces in Brazil [Portuguese]  <b>Trainer Team:</b>  <i>QUAPÁ – Landscape Framework Lab (University of São Paulo): Fábio Mariz Gonçalves; Ana Cecília Matei de Arruda Campos; Eugenio Queiroga; Katia Canova; Talita Micheleti Honorato da Silva; Isabela Sollero Lemos; Camila Motoike Paim</i></p>



Friday, September 9<sup>th</sup>, 2022

Hour (BRT)	Activity	
08:00 – 09:00	<p><b>Keynote 02.</b> The Age of Big Earth Observation Data: Challenges and Possibilities</p> <p><i>Gilberto Câmara</i> (National Institute of Space Research, Brazil)</p> <p><b>Moderation:</b> <i>Marcelo Nery</i> (University of São Paulo)</p>	
09:00 – 09:15	<p><i>Break</i></p> <p><b>Video Soundtrack:</b> “Goiababranca” by <i>JALT</i> (Instrumental Music Band, University of São Paulo)</p>	
09:15 – 11:15	<p><b>Sessions (S’s) (09:15 – 11:15) + Roundtables (RT’s) (09:15 – 10:15)</b></p>	
	<p><b>STREAM A: Decolonization + Space-Time</b></p>	<p><b>Sub-S03.1.</b> Methodological Pluralism ‘with’ and ‘for’ Urban Political Ecology</p> <p><b>Session Organizers:</b>  <i>Jenia Mukherjee</i> (Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur)  <i>Natasha Cornea</i> (University of Birmingham) - moderator  <i>Sarah Colenbrander</i> (ODI, London)</p> <p><b>Paper Presentations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban Political Ecology: Recent Trends and Future Trajectories / Authors: <i>Jenia Mukherjee, Natasha Cornea</i></li> <li>Monsoon as Method / Author: <i>Lindsay Bremner</i></li> <li>Urban Political Ecology and the (Re)production of Disaster Risks: A Reflection from the Global South / Authors: <i>Ricardo Sebastián Fuentealba Fuentes, Belen Marie Desmaison Estrada</i></li> <li>Crazy Project’: Methodological Conundrums of the Political Ecology of Contemporary Urbanization in Istanbul / Author: <i>Mehmet Baris Kuymulu</i></li> </ul>
	<p><b>STREAM B</b></p>	
	<p><b>STREAM C: Housing + Urban Planning</b></p>	<p><b>S14.</b> Urban Planning and Design Contribution to Understanding the Socio-Spatial Dynamic of Place and Memory</p> <p><b>Session Organizers:</b>  <i>Shamin Golrokh</i> (University of Tehran)  <i>Maryam Saedi</i> (University of Tehran)</p> <p><b>Paper Presentations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Memories of Replacements: Mapping Locals’ Memory of Transformation of Qasr and Heshmatieh Neighbourhoods / Authors: <i>Shamin Golrokh, Maryam Saedi</i></li> <li>Looking Back in Time, I See the Future: Urban Void / Author: <i>Juny Kp</i></li> <li>Disaster Memories in the Global South: Visual Evidence of Typhoon Washi in the Philippines / Author: <i>Ma. Rhea Gretchen</i></li> <li>Projecting the Future of the Balcony, Drawing Narratives from Memory / Authors: <i>Sanja Avramoska, Adelina Fejza, Valbona Fejza</i></li> <li>Approaching Transnational Memory Sites in Latin America: The Memoria Abierta and the Núcleo Memória / Author: <i>Rebeca Lopes Cabral</i></li> <li>Down Memory Lane: Footprints, Narratives and Mnemonics of Place / Author: <i>Dr. Priya Sasidharan</i></li> </ul>

	<b>STREAM D</b>	
	<b>STREAM E: Mapping + Violence</b>	<p><b>S18.</b> Spatial Dynamics of Violence: Qualitative Methodologies and Discussions  <b>Session Organizers:</b>  <i>Eva Bahl</i> (University of Vienna/University of Goettingen)  <i>Martín Hernán di Marco</i> (University of Oslo)  <b>Paper Presentations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Violence, Racialization and Homelessness on 21st-Century Urban Frontiers: An Experience of Activists Against Police Violence in São Paulo's Central Area / Author: <i>Ariel Machado Godinho</i></li> <li>• Sexual Violence: Ethnophenomenological Analysis of the Experience of Affected Persons / Author: <i>Frederike Brandt</i></li> <li>• A Student-Led Approach to Understanding Violence / Authors: <i>Esther Nkhukhu-Orlando, Lesedi Mashumba, Patience Chadambuka</i></li> <li>• Using Kernel Density Estimation to Identify and Map Stealing from a Person Theft in Gaborone, Botswana / Authors: <i>Abraham Botlhale Motau, Ditiro Benson Moalafhid</i></li> <li>• A Situational Understanding of Violence Through the Analysis of Visual Data / Author: <i>René Tuma</i></li> <li>• The Rise of 'Smash-And-Grab' Crimes in Gaborone City: A Case Study Using Facebook for Participant Recruitment and Data Collection in Qualitative Research / Author: <i>Lesedi Mashumba, Bathusi Anthony Ntwayapelo</i></li> </ul>
	<b>STREAM F: Roundtables on Global Research Funding</b>	<p><b>RT01.</b> Academics and Current Research Funding in Botswana, Brazil, Germany, and India: Limits and Possibilities  <b>Speakers:</b>  <i>Gabriel Faimau</i> (SMUS Lead Partner + Action Speaker, University of Botswana)  <i>Maria do Carmo Martins Sobral</i> (Brazil-Germany Network of Higher Education Internationalization, Federal University of Pernambuco)  <i>Johanna Pink</i> (Universität Freiburg)  <i>Gaurav Raheja</i> (SMUS Lead Partner + Action Speaker, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee)  <b>Moderation:</b> <i>Gabriel Faimau</i> (SMUS Lead Partner + Action Speaker, University of Botswana)</p>
11:15 – 11:30	<p><i>Break</i></p> <p><b>Video Soundtrack:</b> "Sonho Branco" by <i>Luísa Carvalho</i> (Flutist, University of São Paulo)</p>	
11:30 – 12:30	<p><b>Keynote 03.</b> How to Rethink the Urban: Perspectives from Decoloniality  <i>Sujata Patel</i> (Umeå University)  <b>Moderation:</b> <i>Fraya Frehse</i> (University of São Paulo)</p>	
12:30 – 13:30	<p><b>Keynote 04.</b> The Concept of Socio-Political Matrix and the Relations Between Sociology and History in Latin America  <i>Manuel Antonio Garretón</i> (University of Chile)  <b>Moderation:</b> <i>Marcos César Alvarez</i> (University of São Paulo)</p>	
13:30 – 13:45	<p><i>Break</i></p> <p><b>Video Soundtrack:</b> "Efêmera" by <i>Stratus Luna</i> (Rock + Jazz Band, University of São Paulo)</p>	

13:45 – 15:45	Sessions (S's)	
	STREAM A: Decolonization + Space-Time	<p><b>S02.</b> Historical Methods in Grappling with the Global South Challenges in the 21st Century  <b>Session Organizers:</b>  <i>Victor Muchineripi Gwande</i> (University of the Free State)  <i>Sean Maliehe</i> (University of the Free State)  <b>Paper Presentations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementing the New Urban Agenda Through the Utilization of Information Compiled from Historical Methods: The Case of the City of Gaborone, Botswana / Authors: <i>Gwen Lesetedi, Maitseo Bolaane</i></li> <li>Why Does Language Matter to Urban Planning: Assessing Policy Through Conceptual History / Author: <i>Marina de Castro Teixeira Maia</i></li> <li>Historicising the Everydayness of Community Livelihoods in 21st Century Africa: The Significance of Oral Sources / Author: <i>Teverayi Muguti</i></li> <li>Writing Women into Zimbabwe's Mining History: Contemporary Methodological Reflections, Challenges and Opportunities / Author: <i>Jabulani Shaba</i></li> <li>Understanding the Position of Women in Pre-Colonial Sotho Speaking Clans of Southern Africa and Post-Colonial Basotho: A Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis of Totemic Praises / Author: <i>Lipuo Motene</i></li> <li>The Historical Genesis of Internal Worker Democracy in the South African Movement / Author: <i>Victor Muchineripi Gwande</i></li> </ul>
	STREAM B	
	STREAM C	
	STREAM D: Informatics	<p><b>Sub-S08.3.</b> Enhancing and Complementing Ethnographic and Discourse Approaches with Structural Analytics  <b>Session Organizers:</b>  <i>Gertraud Koch</i> (Universität Hamburg)  <i>Isabel Eiser</i> (Universität Hamburg) - moderator  <i>Dzifa Ametowobla</i> (Technische Universität Berlin)  <b>Paper Presentations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working with Big Data and Multimodal Digital Materials in Qualitative Discourse Analyses / Author: <i>Isabel Eiser</i></li> <li>The Calling with Women: Gendered Mobilities Among Brazilian Evangelicals on WhatsApp / Author: <i>Lorena Mochel</i></li> <li>Learning about Long-Term Developments in Scientific Discourses from Google Books N-Gram Viewer – A Methodological Exploration / Author: <i>Gertraud Koch</i></li> <li>Religion and Ethical Boundaries of the Digitization and Digitalization Practices in Africa / Author: <i>Gabriel Faimau</i></li> </ul>
	STREAM E: Mapping + Violence	<p><b>Sub-S07.2.</b> Mapping as an Applied Spatial Research Method for Urban Landscape Design and Planning  <b>Session Organizers:</b>  <i>Nicole Baron</i> (Bauhaus-Universität Weimar)  <i>Metadel Sileshi Belihu</i> (Bauhaus-Universität Weimar)  <i>Sanja Avramoska</i> (Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje) - moderator  <i>Gaby Hansen</i> (Namibia University of Science and Technology) - moderator  <i>Talita Heleodoro</i> (Institute of Research and Urban Planning of Curitiba) – moderator  <b>Paper Presentations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Urban Condition of Metropolitan Regions – Mapping Complex and Nondiscrete Attributes of the Territory at a Regional Scale / Author: <i>Sara Maria Boccolini</i></li> <li>Urban Mangrove Delimitation Using a Novel Technique MVI (Mangrove Vegetation Index) / Authors: <i>Rafael Aguilar Zamudio, Rafael de Castro Catão</i></li> <li>Mapping the Urbanization Impact on a Regional Ecosystem: Historical Cartography on Invasion-Succession of <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> in the Chaco Forest of Metro Córdoba (2001-2022) / Authors: <i>Sara Maria Boccolini, Valeria Fenoglio</i></li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land-Use Change and Greenspace Connectivity in a Large City in Brazil / Authors: <i>Marina Pannunzio Ribeiro, Kaline de Mello, Roberta Aversa Valente</i></li> <li>Mapping as a Method of Spatial Analysis in Land and Urban Regularization: A Case Study at the Neighborhood Jardim Gonzaga in São Carlos, SP / Authors: <i>Jessica Seabra, Victor Carvalho Cabral, Pedro Fernando Caballero-Campos</i></li> <li>Dynamics of Urban and Population Expansion: The Case of Pato Branco, Paraná, Brasil (1953-2016) / Author: <i>Adriana Kunen</i></li> </ul>
	<b>STREAM F: Healthcare + Food</b>	<p><b>S20.</b> Methods in Food Studies Research  <b>Session Organizers:</b>  <i>Linda Hering</i> (Humboldt-Universität Berlin)  <i>Julia Fülling</i> (Institut für ökologische Wirtschaftsforschung)  <i>Cornelia Thierbach</i> (Technische Universität Berlin)  <b>Paper Presentations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Methods and Food Studies Research / Authors: <i>Linda Hering, Julia Fülling, Cornelia Thierbach</i></li> <li>Food Democracy Analysis / Author: <i>Roberta Moraes Curan</i></li> <li>Are you a Spy?: Challenges of Data Access in Food Service Operations / Authors: <i>Boineelo Pearl Lefadola, Annemarie Viljoen, Gerrie Du Rand</i></li> <li>Local Food Producers and Solutions Against Food Waste: A Network Analysis Approach / Author: <i>Ulrich Juergens</i></li> </ul>
15:45 – 16:00	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Break</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Video Soundtrack:</b> “Goiababranca” by <i>JALT</i> (Instrumental Music Band, University of São Paulo)</p>	
16:00 – 18:00	<b>Sessions (S's)</b>	
	<b>STREAM A</b>	
	<b>STREAM B: Spatial/Cognitive Crossroads</b>	<p><b>S09.</b> Migration, Mobilities, and Displacement in the ‘Global South’  <b>Session Organizers:</b>  <i>Steve Tonah</i> (University of Ghana)  <i>Arne Worm</i> (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen)  <b>Paper Presentations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Migration and Displacement in Ghana – A Historical-Narrative Overview / Author: <i>Steve Tonah</i></li> <li>Stories of Displacement and Vulnerability in Cameroon / Authors: <i>Ludovic Lado, Martin Wato</i></li> <li>Ukuzala Yikuzelula’: Fact or Fiction: Shrinking Economies and the Efficacy of Intergenerational Support Within Transnational Families in the Era of COVID-19 in Zimbabwe / Authors: <i>Divane Nzima, Gracious Maviza</i></li> <li>Participatory Action Research: Opportunities, Challenges and Ethical Considerations of using ‘Liming’ with Venezuelan Migrants in Trinidad and Tobago / Author: <i>Cheryl-Ann Sarita Boodram</i></li> </ul>
	<b>STREAM C: Housing + Urban Planning</b>	<p><b>S17.</b> Applying Spatial Methods in Homelessness Studies: Methodological and Ethical Challenges  <b>Session Organizers:</b>  <i>Fraya Frehse</i> (University of São Paulo)  <i>Natalia Martini</i> (Jagiellonian University)  <b>Paper Presentations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spatial Methods in Homelessness Studies: An Overview and Its Methodological and Ethical Challenges / Authors: <i>Fraya Frehse, Natalia Martini</i></li> <li>Agent-Based Simulation of Urban Inequality and Violence: Homeless People, Property Speculators, Police, Churches and Social Services / Authors: <i>Mariana Vieira, Leonardo Maçan</i></li> <li>Spatio-Temporally Rooted Death: A Methodological Perspective / Author: <i>Caio Moraes Reis</i></li> <li>Home-making on the Streets Amidst the Politics of Evictions / Author: <i>Khushboo Jain</i></li> </ul>

	STREAM D					
	STREAM E					
	STREAM F					
18:00 – 18:15	Break  Video Soundtrack: “Penumbra” by <i>Luísa Carvalho</i> (Flutist, University of São Paulo)					
18:15 – 21:15	Short Advanced Methods Courses (AMC’s)					
	STREAM A: Mobilities	STREAM B: Conviviality	STREAM C: Care Work	STREAM D: Indigenous Memory	STREAM E: Bodygraphy	STREAM F: Race
	AMC07. Weaving Territories Through Mobile Methods [English] Trainer Team: <i>MOVYT – Millenium Center – Mobilities and Territories (University of Chile): Paola Jirón; Walter Imilán</i>	AMC08. Insurgent Methodologies in Convivial-Unequal Contexts [Portuguese] Trainer: <i>Maya Manzi (Catholic University of Salvador, Brazil + MECILA – Maria Sibylla Merian Centre Conviviality-Inequality in Latin America</i>	AMC09. Methodological Challenges to Research on Care Work for Older People in Brazil [Portuguese] Trainer: <i>Daniel Groisman (Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, Brazil)</i>	AMC10. An Indigenous Approach to Memory: Linking the Individual Past to Collective Futures [Portuguese] Trainer: <i>Sandra Benites (Social Anthropologist; Independent Arts Curator and Educator, Brazil)</i>	AMC11. Bodygraphy as Method [Portuguese] Trainer Team: <i>URBAN LAB (Federal University of Bahia, Brazil): Paola Berenstein Jacques + Fabiana Dultra Britto</i>	AMC12. Methodological Challenges for Race Research in Brazil [Portuguese] Trainer Team: <i>Afro-Cebrap – Center for Research and Education on Race, Gender and Social Justice (Brazilian Center of Analysis and Planning): Márcia Lima, coord.</i>

## Saturday, September 10th, 2022

Hour (BRT)	Activity	
08:00 – 09:00	<b>Keynote 05.</b> Dwell and Build: Methodological Notes on the Production of Everyday Space in Latin American Cities <i>Ramiro Segura</i> (National University of La Plata, Argentina) <b>Moderation:</b> <i>Bianca Freire-Medeiros</i> (University of São Paulo)	
09:00 – 09:15	Break <b>Video Soundtrack:</b> “Goiababranca” by <i>JALT</i> (Instrumental Music Band, University of São Paulo)	
09:15 – 11:15	<b>Sessions (S's) (09:15 – 11:15) + Roundtable (RT) (09:15 – 10:15)</b>	
	<b>STREAM A: Decolonization + Space-Time</b>	<b>S05.</b> Co-Production (of Knowledge) as Pathway to Decolonization of Knowledge in the Global South <b>Session Organizers:</b> <i>Edlyne Anugwom</i> (University of Nigeria) <i>Pius Adejoh</i> (University of Lagos) <b>Paper Presentations:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Co-Production as Localization of Research and Development in Africa: Promises and Challenges / Author: <i>Edlyne E. Anugwom</i></li> <li>Co-Production and Socio-Technological Imaginaries: The Narrative of ‘Good AI’ as a Centralizing Force / Author: <i>Emilian Franco</i></li> <li>Co-Production through Prioritization of Residents’ Preference in Provision of Green Infrastructure in Traditional African Capital City / Authors: <i>Akintayo O. Ojo, Oluwole P. Daramola, Deborah B. Ojo</i></li> <li>Connecting with Potential Research Participants by Long Term Ethnography is a Premise of Co-Construction of Decolonial Knowledge / Author: <i>Hồng-Ngọc Nguyễn</i></li> <li>Preliminary Results of a Multi-Site Ethnographic Analysis of the Pacaembu Concession / Author: <i>Stela de Camargo Da Dalt</i></li> <li>Methodological Overview of the Public Discourses on Climate Change Adaptation Options in Botswana / Authors: <i>Lebogang Basimane, Gabriel Faimau</i></li> </ul>
	<b>STREAM B: Spatial/Cognitive Crossroads</b>	<b>S11.</b> Spatial Methods in Transdisciplinarity and Interdisciplinarity for Urban Sustainability <b>Session Organizers:</b> <i>Fraya Frehse</i> (University of São Paulo) - moderator <i>Ariane Sept</i> (Leibniz-Institut für Raumbezogene Sozialforschung) - moderator <i>Ignacio Castillo Ulloa</i> (Technische Universität Berlin) - moderator <i>Nina Baur</i> (Technische Universität Berlin) <i>Angela Million</i> (Technische Universität Berlin) <b>Paper Presentations:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students’ Critical View on Spatial Methods Applied to Homelessness in Transdisciplinarity / Authors: <i>Giulia Pereira Patitucci, Caio Moraes Reis, Anna Carolina Martins Silva, Ednan Silva Santos, Ana Carolina Martins Gil, Giovanna Olinda dos Santos Bernardino</i></li> <li>RBM, a Necessity for Implementability Evaluation of Settlement Sustainability in Spatial Plans of Less Developed Regions / Authors: <i>Samaneh Niazkhani, Esfandiar Zebardast, Angela Million</i></li> <li>Methodological Construction for Monitoring Socio-environmental and Climate Vulnerability in the Scope of Public Management in the State of Rio de Janeiro / Authors: <i>Yuri Guedes Maia, Marcos Thimoteo Dominguez, Samantha Sales Dias, Leonardo Menezes Kaner, Mateus Ribeiro Rodriguez, Pedro Ferreira Chagas Araújo</i></li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Methodological Enquiry on Inclusivity in Public Sanitation in Indian Cities: An Interdisciplinary Approach for Contextual Research / Authors: <i>Divyang Purkayastha, Gaurav Raheja</i></li> <li>• Attempt of a Heuristic to Classify Methodological Approaches in Planning / Author: <i>Ariane Sept</i></li> </ul>
	STREAM C	
	STREAM D	
	STREAM E	
	<b>STREAM F: Roundtables on Global Research Funding</b>	<b>RT02.</b> Research Funding in a Global Context: Trends and Perspectives for Joint Research <b>Speakers:</b> <i>Edson Faria</i> (Fundo Nacional de Investigação of Mosambik) <i>Marcio Weichert</i> (German Centre for Research and Innovation – São Paulo) <i>Christina Peters</i> (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft – Latin America) <i>Shri Sanjeev K. Varshney</i> (Department of Science and Technology, Government of India) <b>Moderation:</b> <i>Christina Peters</i> (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft – Latin America)
11:15 – 11:30	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Break</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Video Soundtrack:</b> “Sonho Branco” by <i>Luísa Carvalho</i> (Flutist, University of São Paulo)</p>	
11:30 – 12:30	<b>Keynote 06.</b> Operationalizing and Comparing Racial/Ethnic Classifications and Methods of Measurement in Latin America <i>Cristiano Rodrigues</i> (Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil) <b>Moderation:</b> <i>Márcia Lima</i> (University of São Paulo)	
12:30 – 12:45	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Break</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Video Soundtrack:</b> “Efêmera” by <i>Stratus Luna</i> (Rock + Jazz Band, University of São Paulo)</p>	
12:45 – 14:45	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sessions (S’s)</b></p>	
	<b>STREAM A: Decolonization + Space-Time</b>	<b>Sub-S03.2.</b> Case-based Explorations from the Global South <b>Session Organizers:</b> <i>Jenia Mukherjee</i> (Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur) - moderator <i>Natasha Cornea</i> (University of Birmingham) <i>Sarah Colenbrander</i> (ODI – London) <b>Paper Presentations:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Narratives on Adi Ganga: Situated Resilience on a Riverine Urbanscapes / Author: <i>Shreyashi Bhattacharya</i></li> <li>• Fragments of Water in a Small Himalayan Town / Authors: <i>Subhadeep Mondal, Swasti Vardhan Mishra, Sk. Mafizul Haque</i></li> <li>• Understanding Local Sustainability Through Practices and Politics of Water Provisioning – The Case of Baruipur Town, West Bengal, India / Author: <i>Suchismita Chatterjee</i></li> <li>• Drought: An Insurable Project Risk Analysis for Bloemfontein, South Africa / Authors: <i>Bernard Moeketsi Hlalele, Keneuoe Alice Maphosa</i></li> </ul>

	STREAM B	
	STREAM C	
	STREAM D	
	STREAM E: Mapping + Violence	<p><b>Sub-S07.3.</b> Mapping as an Applied Spatial Research Method for Urban Landscape Design and Planning</p> <p><b>Session Organizers:</b>  <i>Nicole Baron</i> (Bauhaus-Universität Weimar)  <i>Metadel Sileshi Belihu</i> (Bauhaus-Universität Weimar)  <i>Sanja Avramoska</i> (Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje) - moderator  <i>Gaby Hansen</i> (Namibia University of Science and Technology) - moderator  <i>Talita Heleodoro</i> (Institute of Research and Urban Planning of Curitiba) - moderator</p> <p><b>Paper Presentations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapping of Natural Resources as a Learning Process for Local Planning and Sustainability / Authors: <i>Eliana Cardoso-Leite, Leonardo Ferreira da Silva, Emerson Martins Arruda, Roberta Aversa Valente, Vanessa Peixoto Giacon</i></li> <li>• Geovisualization as a Process for the Just Provisioning of Green Space in Urban Environments / Authors: <i>Dayle Shand, Christina A. Breed</i></li> <li>• Reclassification and Hybrid Mapping of Vacant Urban Land: Territorial Complexity in Middle Sized Cities in Northern Patagonia, the Case of Trelew / Authors: <i>Mitchell de Sousa, Andrea Schaer, Cristian Hermosilla, Fernanda Sofia Rodríguez</i></li> <li>• Cartography of Controversies: The Polarized Debate About the Future of Minhocão / Authors: <i>Gabriela Romano López, David Sperling</i></li> <li>• Solutions to Biases of Including Elderly Women in Participatory Action Research on Housing Vacancies? / Author: <i>Ulrike Fettke</i></li> <li>• Mapping Objective and Subjective Aspects of the Open Space System for Landscape Planning / Author: <i>Talita Ines Heleodoro</i></li> </ul>
	STREAM F	
14:45 – 15:00	<p><i>Break</i></p> <p><b>Video Soundtrack:</b> “Catira do Vale” by <i>Bruno Sanches</i> (Ten-String Guitarist, University of São Paulo)</p>	
15:00 – 15:30	<p><b>Closing Lecture.</b> The Role of Visuality and Visual Methods in Urban Sustainability Research</p> <p><i>Gaurav Raheja</i> (SMUS Lead Partner + Action Speaker, Indian Institute of Technology – Roorkee)</p> <p><i>Angela Million</i> (SMUS Director + Action Speaker, Technische Universität Berlin)</p> <p><b>Conference Closure</b></p>	
15:30 – 15:45	<p><i>Break</i></p> <p><b>Video Soundtrack:</b> “Penumbra” by <i>Luísa Carvalho</i> (Flutist, University of São Paulo)</p>	



15:45 – 18:45	Long Advanced Methods Courses (AMC) (session 2)					
	<b>STREAM A: Children</b>  <b>AMC01.2.</b> Methodological Challenges for Research with Children (from Indigenous and Traditional Peoples) [English + Portuguese]  <i>ARANDU - Ethnology, Education and Socio-Biodiversity Lab (Federal University of Santa Catarina, Brazil): Antonella Tassinari; Edilma Nascimento J. Monteiro; Melissa Santana de Oliveira; Helder Pires Amâncio; Suzana Cavalcheiro de Jesus</i>	<b>STREAM B: Far-Right + Telegram</b>  <b>AMC.02.2.</b> Below the Radar: Investigating Far-Right Groups on Telegram with ElasticSearch + Kibana [English + Portuguese]  <i>Leonardo Nascimento (Federal University of Bahia, Brazil)</i>	<b>STREAM C: Violence</b>  <b>AMC03.2.</b> Spatializing Violence Data in Brazil: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches [Portuguese]  <i>NEV-USP - Center for the Study of Violence (University of São Paulo): José Teles; Natasha Bachini; Camila Nunes; Beatriz Oliveira de Carvalho; Sergio Adorno, coord.</i>	<b>STREAM D: Poverty + Inequality</b>  <b>AMC04.2.</b> Measuring Poverty and Inequality in Contemporary Brazil: Concepts, Methods, and Data [English + Portuguese]  <i>Rogério Barbosa (State University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)</i>	<b>STREAM E: Homelessness</b>  <b>AMC05.2.</b> Addressing Spatial Methods for Homelessness Research [English]  <i>NEPSESTE - Center for Studies and Research in the Sociology of Space and Time (University of São Paulo): Ana Gil; Caio Moraes Reis; Ednan Santos; Giovanna Olinda; Fraya Frehse, coord.</i>	<b>STREAM F: Landscape</b>  <b>AMC06.2.</b> Methodologies for Landscape Research in Urban Public Spaces in Brazil [Portuguese]  <i>QUAPÁ – Landscape Framework Lab (University of São Paulo): Fábio Mariz Gonçalves; Ana Cecília Matei de Arruda Campos; Eugenio Queiroga; Katia Canova; Talita Micheleti Honorato da Silva; Isabela Sollero Lemos; Camila Motoike Paim</i>



The [Global Center of Spatial Methods for Urban Sustainability](#) is funded by the German Academic Exchange Service - DAAD with funds from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation (BMZ)



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

## **5. Paper Abstracts (Stream A – Stream F)**

<b>Stream A: Decolonization + Space-Time .....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Session 01. Ethnography as Spatial-Temporal Method .....</b>	<b>45</b>
Leisure in the Streets: A Spatio-Temporal Perspective of a Street Space in the Comunidade do Bode, Recife, Brazil .....	46
The Single-Family Home as a Place of Longing or a Phase-Out Model? A Dominating Housing Culture on the Ethnographic Test Bench in the Munich Metropolitan Region .....	47
Time-Space Ethnographies: Theoretical and Empirical Reflections about a Research Experience .....	47
Participatory Videography in Interlinkage with Theory of Science as Decolonial Praxis .....	49
<b>Session 02. Historical Methods in Grappling with the Global South Challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup>     Century .....</b>	<b>50</b>
Implementing the New Urban Agenda Through the Utilization of Information Compiled from Historical Methods: The Case of the City of Gaborone, Botswana	50
Why Does Language Matter to Urban Planning: Assessing Policy Through Conceptual History .....	51
Historicising the Everydayness of Community Livelihoods in 21st Century Africa: The Significance of Oral Sources .....	52
Writing Women into Zimbabwe's Mining History: Contemporary Methodological Reflections, Challenges and Opportunities .....	53
Understanding the Position of Women in Pre-Colonial Sotho Speaking Clans of Southern Africa and Post-Colonial Basotho: A Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis of Totemic Praises .....	54
The Historical Genesis of Internal Worker Democracy in the South African Movement .....	55
<b>Session 03. Political Ecology of the ‘Urban’: Historical and Situated Perspectives .....</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Sub-Session 03.1. Methodological Pluralism ‘with’ and ‘for’ Urban Political Ecology .....</b>	<b>57</b>



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

Urban Political Ecology: Recent Trends and Future Trajectories .....	57
Monsoon as Method.....	58
Urban Political Ecology and the (Re)production of Disaster Risks: A Reflection from the Global South .....	58
Crazy Project': Methodological Conundrums of the Political Ecology of Contemporary Urbanization in Istanbul.....	59
<b>Sub-Session 03.2. Case-based Explorations from the Global South .....</b>	<b>60</b>
Narratives on Adi Ganga: Situated Resilience on a Riverine Urbanscapes .....	60
Fragments of Water in a Small Himalayan Town .....	61
Understanding Local Sustainability Through Practices and Politics of Water Provisioning - The Case of Baruipur Town, West Bengal, India.....	62
Drought: An Insurable Project Risk Analysis for Bloemfontein, South Africa .....	63
<b>Session 04. Decolonizing Social Science Methodology .....</b>	<b>65</b>
Decolonizing Social Science Methodology - An Introduction.....	66
Co-Production and the Quest for Knowledge Decolonization in the Global South: Promises, Challenges and Suggestions on Ethics and Methods .....	66
Guerreiro Ramos' Contributions to a Decolonized Sociology .....	67
Connecting East-West in East Asia Culture Region: It's Two Hearts Living in Two Separated Worlds? .....	68
Contested Comparisons: Deliberative Practices from the West and Its Spatial 'Others' - A Reconstruction of a Postcolonial Methodological Critique .....	69
Decolonizing Public Consciousness and Social Science Methodology: Ukraine's Experience of the War in 2022.....	70
<b>Session 05. Co-Production (of Knowledge) as Pathway to Decolonization of Knowledge in the Global South .....</b>	<b>72</b>
Co-Production as Localization of Research and Development in Africa: Promises and Challenges .....	73
Co-Production and Socio-Technological Imaginaries: The Narrative of 'Good AI' as a Centralizing Force .....	74

Co-Production through Prioritization of Residents' Preference in Provision of Green Infrastructure in Traditional African Capital City .....	74
Connecting with Potential Research Participants by Long Term Ethnography is a Premise of Co-Construction of Decolonial Knowledge .....	75
Preliminary Results of a Multi-Site Ethnographic Analysis of the Pacaembu Concession .....	76
Methodological Overview of the Public Discourses on Climate Change Adaptation Options in Botswana .....	77

## **Stream B: Spatial/Cognitive Crossroads..... 79**

<b>Session 06. From Living Labs to Sites of Unity: Decolonizing Urban Experiments with Planetary Futures .....</b>	<b>80</b>
Introduction to Session.....	81
Experimental Urban Planning: Tensions Behind the Proliferation of Urban Laboratories in Latin America .....	81
Urban Living Labs, Big Techs and Entrepreneurship: A Critical Analysis .....	82
Rethinking the Concept of 'Ecological Design' for and Through Urban Living Labs and Learning Sites .....	83
<b>Session 09. Migration, Mobilities, and Displacement in the Global South .....</b>	<b>84</b>
Migration and Displacement in Ghana – A Historical-Narrative Overview .....	85
Stories of Displacement and Vulnerability in Cameroon.....	85
“Ukuzala Yikuzelula”: Fact or Fiction: Shrinking Economies and the Efficacy of Intergenerational Support Within Transnational Families in the Era of COVID-19 in Zimbabwe.....	86
Participatory Action Research: Opportunities, Challenges and Ethical Considerations of using ‘Liming’ with Venezuelan Migrants in Trinidad and Tobago .....	86
<b>Session 10. Mobile Methods and Sociospatial Inequalities.....</b>	<b>88</b>
Mobile Methods and Sociospatial Inequalities .....	88



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

A Practice-Based Methodological Approach Toward Mobility: Spatial and Temporal Analysis of Everyday Mobility Practice in Tehran .....	89
Inquiring Mobility, Inquiring in the Move Challenges of a Local Engagement Project in an Urban Periphery .....	90
Mobile Ideas and Elites: Notes on a Multi-Sited Ethnography with Insurance Industry Agents in Brazil .....	91
Automobilities and Popular Economies in the Peripheries of Capitalism: Connections Between the “Official” Car Market and its Marginal Extensions in São Paulo, Brazil .....	92
Police Vehicles as Mobile Torture Units: An Intersectional Approach to Urban Violence .....	93
<b>Session 11. Spatial Methods in Transdisciplinarity and Interdisciplinarity for Urban Sustainability.....</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Sub-Session 11.1. Experiencing and Conceptualizing Transdisciplinarity .....</b>	<b>96</b>
Students' Critical View on Spatial Methods Applied to Homelessness in Transdisciplinarity .....	96
<b>Sub-Session 11.2. Evaluation and Monitoring.....</b>	<b>97</b>
RBM, a Necessity for Implementability Evaluation of Settlement Sustainability in Spatial Plans of Less Developed Regions.....	97
Methodological Construction for Monitoring Socio-environmental and Climate Vulnerability in the Scope of Public Management in the State of Rio de Janeiro...	98
<b>Sub-Session 11.3. Experiencing and Conceptualizing Interdisciplinarity.....</b>	<b>99</b>
Methodological Enquiry on Inclusivity in Public Sanitation in Indian Cities: An Interdisciplinary Approach for Contextual Research.....	99
Attempt of a Heuristic to Classify Methodological Approaches in Planning .....	100
<b>Session 12. Collaborative Research and Mutual Learning in Urban Sustainability Projects</b>	<b>101</b>
Diverse Agency of Teachers to Promote Continuous Professional Learning: A Case Study of In-service Teacher Training in Nepal.....	101
Interdisciplinary Research and Teaching at the Universities of the Republic of Kazakhstan .....	102

Reviewing the Methodology for Teaching Sustainable Urban Park Design in a Small/Mid-sized Brazilian City .....	103
Building Spaces of Commoning: Practises and Roles in Spatial Re/Production of Operating Systems for the City as a Common Good .....	104

## **Stream C: Housing + Urban Planning..... 106**

### **Session 13. Studying Urban Space, Governance and Planning in Various Contexts: Methodological and Empirical Perspectives ..... 107**

My Tiny Homeland: on Studying Mental Representations of Urban Neighborhoods .....	107
The Role of Actors in the Effective Governance of Wastewater Treatment Facilities in Botswana .....	108
Urban Mobility Basic Index (UMBI) for Medium-sized Brazilian Cities: Formulation Using the AHP Method with Application in the Municipality of Franca .....	109
Neighbourhood Planning and Residential Liveability in Windhoek, Namibia .....	110

### **Session 14. Urban Planning and Design Contribution to Understanding the Socio-Spatial Dynamic of Place and Memory ..... 111**

Memories of Replacements; Mapping Locals' Memory of Transformation of Qasr and Heshmatieh Neighbourhoods .....	112
Looking Back in Time, I See the Future: Urban Void.....	112
Disaster Memories in the Global South: Visual Evidence of Typhoon Washi in the Philippines .....	113
Projecting the Future of the Balcony, Drawing Narratives from Memory.....	114
Approaching Transnational Memory Sites in Latin America: the Memoria Abierta and the Núcleo Memória .....	115
Down Memory Lane: Footprints, Narratives and Mnemonics of Place.....	115

### **Session 15. Methodological Weaknesses in Approaching Affordable Housing in the Global South – Need for Context-Responsive Approaches ..... 117**

Context-Responsive Approaches for the Transformation of Slums in the Global South .....	118
---	-----

Understanding the Framework of Affordable Housing Policies in India: Evidence from Bengaluru City .....	118
A Preliminary Critique of the State and Humanist Approaches to Affordable Housing in India .....	119
The Use of Building Information Modeling Methodology in the Documentation of Wooden Stilt Systems in Housings in the Amazon Varzea .....	120
<b>Session 16. Dialogues on Social Housing .....</b>	<b>122</b>
Urban Quality of Life: Multidimensional Evaluation in Porto Alegre, Brazil .....	122
The Importance of Accessing and Using Secondary Data in Studies on Urban Informal Settlements .....	123
Determining House Prices in Low Income Neighbourhoods of North-Central Nigeria: A Categorical Modelling Approach .....	124
Building Material Flows of Incremental Housing in Lima .....	125
<b>Session 17. Applying Spatial Methods in Homelessness Studies: Methodological and Ethical Challenge .....</b>	<b>126</b>
Spatial Methods in Homelessness Studies: An Overview and its Methodological and Ethical Challenges .....	127
Spatio-Temporally Rooted Death: a Methodological Perspective .....	127
Home-making on the Streets Amidst the Politics of Evictions .....	128
<b>Stream D: Informatics and Methods .....</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>Session 08. Sense-making with (Unconventional) Large Digital Datasets in Social and Cultural Research – Methodological Challenges and Approaches .....</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>Sub-Session 08.1. Reflecting the Gap, Conceptualizing How to Bridge Between Structural and Interpretative Methods .....</b>	<b>132</b>
On the Inability of Computer Programmes to Understand Attributions of Meaning and the Possibilities of Using them for Qualitative Discourse Analyses .....	132
Thinking Situational Analysis Through and With Digital Tools.....	133
(Con)sequences of Reading Archaeological Reports Close by and in Distance..	134



Denialism and Authoritarianism: Methodological and Theoretical Questions to Analyze the Telegram Media Content.....	135
Social Digital Memory in the Borderlands: An Ontology-Based Digital Humanities Approach to Analyzing Semiotic Activity on Social Network Sites .....	136
Rethinking Automated Annotation Through the Lens of Hermeneutics: Qualitative Discourse Analysis with Digital Tools and Methods .....	137
<b>Sub-Session 08.2. Extending Structural Analyses of Large Data Sets with Interpretative Approaches.....</b>	<b>137</b>
The Role of Context for Data Construction and Analysis: How Structural and Interpretative Approaches Complement Each Other When Making Sense with (Unconventional) Large Digital Datasets .....	138
The Pandemic COVID-19 and the Impacts on Public Policy Councils: What Is the Place of Participation in Confronting the New Coronavirus? .....	138
Bots on Social Media: Theoretical and Methodological Challenges for the Field of Political Behavior and Communication .....	140
Using Geolocation to Infer Costly Activities/Events .....	140
<b>Sub-Session 08.3. Enhancing and Complementing Ethnographic and Discourse Approaches with Structural Analytics.....</b>	<b>141</b>
The D-Wise Tool Suite – Working with Multimodal Digital Materials in Qualitative Discourse Analyses.....	141
The Calling with Women: Gendered Mobilities among Brazilian Evangelicals on WhatsApp.....	142
Learning about Long-Term Developments in Scientific Discourses from Google Books N-Gram Viewer: A Methodological Exploration .....	143
Religion and Ethical Boundaries of the Digitization and Digitalization Practices in Africa .....	144
<b>Stream E: Mapping + Violence .....</b>	<b>146</b>
<b>Session 07. Hybrid Mapping and Critical Cartography as Research Methodologies for Cities .....</b>	<b>147</b>





**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

**Sub-Session 07.1. Hybrid Mapping and Critical Cartography as Research Methodologies for  
Cities ..... 147**

Ground Atlas: An Historiographic-Cartographic Decolonizing Socio-Spatial Research .....	148
Mapping as a Planning Method of the 'Urbanized Maritime Coasts' .....	149
Hybrid Mapping the Homeless City.....	149
Landscape Transformations in Baixo Augusta, São Paulo.....	150
Common Spaces as Urban Commons: Data Collection and Visualization Through Mapping .....	151
Hybrid Knowledge/Hybrid Mapping: Decolonising Berlin's Botanical Gardens ....	152

**Sub-Session 07.2. Mapping as an Applied Spatial Research Method for Urban Landscape  
Design and Planning..... 153**

The Urban Condition of Metropolitan Regions - Mapping Complex and Non- Discrete Attributes of the Territory at a Regional Scale .....	154
Urban Mangrove Delimitation Using a Novel Technique MVI (Mangrove Vegetation Index) .....	155
Mapping the Urbanization Impact on a Regional Ecosystem. Historical Cartography on Invasion-Succession of <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> in the Chaco Forest of Metro Córdoba (2001-2022).....	156
Land-Use Change and Greenspace Connectivity in a Large City in Brazil .....	157
Mapping as a Method of Spatial Analysis in Land and Urban Regularization: A Case Study at the Neighborhood Jardim Gonzaga in São Carlos, SP.....	158
Dynamics of Urban and Population Expansion: The Case of Pato Branco, Paraná, Brazil (1953-2016).....	159

**Sub-Session 07.3. Mapping as an Applied Spatial Research Method for Urban Landscape  
Design and Planning..... 159**

Mapping of Natural Resources as a Learning Process for Local Planning and Sustainability .....	160
Geovisualization as a Process for the Just Provisioning of Green Space in Urban Environments .....	162

Reclassification and Hybrid Mapping of Vacant Urban Land: Territorial Complexity in Middle Sized Cities in Northern Patagonia, the Case of Trelew .....	162
Cartography of Controversies: The Polarized Debate About the Future of Minhocão .....	163
Solutions to Biases of Including Elderly Women in Participatory Action Research on Housing Vacancies? .....	164
Mapping Objective and Subjective Aspects of the Open Space System for Landscape Planning.....	165
<b>Session 18. Spatial Dynamics of Violence: Qualitative Methodologies and Discussions .....</b>	<b>167</b>
State Violence, Racialization and Homelessness on 21 <sup>st</sup> -Century Urban Frontiers: An Experience of Activists Against Police Violence in São Paulo's Central Area	168
Sexual Violence: Ethnophenomenological Analysis of the Experience of Affected Persons .....	168
A Student-Led Approach to Understanding Violence .....	169
Using Kernel Density Estimation to Identify and Map Stealing from a Person Theft in Gaborone, Botswana.....	171
A Situational Understanding of Violence Through the Analysis of Visual Data ....	171
The Rise of 'Smash-and-Grab' Crimes in Gaborone City: A Case Study Using Facebook for Participant Recruitment and Data Collection in Qualitative Research .....	172

## **Stream F: Healthcare + Food..... 173**

### **Session 19. Spatial Methods in Healthcare Research ..... 174**

Urban Quality of Life and Covid-19: Selection Criteria for Representative Spatial Frameworks .....	174
Proposal of a Multicriteria Method to Implement New Primary Health Care Units: a Case Study in São Carlos, SP .....	175
Spatial Conditions of Medical Professionalism: Perceptions of Professionalism Among Prospective General Practitioners in Rural Regions .....	176



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

Methodological Insights from Using a Mixed Methods Design in the Study of a Restorative Postnatal Hospital Environment .....	177
<b>Session 20. Methods in Food Studies Research.....</b>	<b>179</b>
Methods and Food Studies Research.....	179
Food Democracy Analysis .....	180
Are You a Spy?: Challenges of Data Access in Food Service Operations.....	181
Local Food Producers and Solutions Against Food Waste: A Network Analysis Approach .....	182



SMUS  
BRAZIL

2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”

# Stream A:

## Decolonization +Space-Time



exceed

Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst  
German Academic Exchange Service



## Session 01. Ethnography as Spatial-Temporal Method

**Organizers:** *Fraya Frehse (University of São Paulo, Brazil)*

*Mariano Perelman (Conicet/University of Buenos Aires, Argentina)*

### Session Abstract

One whole century has gone by since Bronislaw Malinowski's Argonauts of the Western Pacific firstly publicized ethnography as the distinguishing research method of the anthropological discipline. In the meantime, this essentially interactive and qualitative way of approaching peoples, groups, institutions, and individuals for the sake of a kind of knowledge strictly forged from within the researcher's search for a 'real dialogue with the other' - as Eduardo Viveiros de Castro summarized in an interview in 1999 – underwent uncountable disciplinary applications and interdisciplinary developments. Especially in the wake of the so-called linguistic turn in the social sciences amidst the spread of globalization, there emerged methodological trends spatially as diverse as multi-sited ethnography - coined by George Marcus in 1995 - and the autoethnography proposed by Carolyn Ellis and Arthur P. Bochner in 2000. The approaches imply ethnographic dialogues in spaces ranging from multiple geographic sites to the researcher's subjective conscience. This spatial versatility clearly supports the assessment that ethnography is a research method especially sensitive to both the social and relational dimension of space - hence, a spatial method. Therefore, ethnography is also a temporal method. Conceived as a social product/construct (depending on the theoretical stance), space and time are sets of relations between living beings and material/symbolic goods: what varies is the logic underpinning these relations - respectively simultaneity or sequence. Hence, due to its sensitiveness to relational space ethnography also allows us to understand the multiple temporalities comprised in social processes and in space as such. The ethnographic gaze discloses the way in which spatialized practices are also practices that bear multiple temporalities. Based on the assessment that the empirical and theoretical gains arising from critical reflections on the sociospatial and sociotemporal dimension of ethnography remain conceptually rare both in the social and spatial sciences, this session welcomes papers that address either in empirical, methodological or theoretical terms the following question: What do we learn about our research and/or practice issues by assuming ethnography as a set of empirical research techniques that are sensitive to the fact that space and time are socially produced/constructed/constituted (depending on the respective theoretical stance)? What are the empirical and conceptual gains of an ethnographic gaze that assumes space and time as analytical dimensions? To sum it up, we expect papers that contribute either methodologically, empirically or theoretically to ethnography as spatial-temporal method.

## Presentation 1

### **Leisure in the Streets: A Spatio-Temporal Perspective of a Street Space in the Comunidade do Bode, Recife, Brazil**

*Janek Becker*

The spatial appropriation through leisure practices, especially in marginalized contexts, is closely linked to publicly accessible street spaces, whose function and use are constantly changing (Johnson/Glover 2013; Limonad/Barbosa 2017). Leisure, therefore, is a powerful analytical alignment, especially in street spaces of marginalized neighborhoods. An ethnographic examination of such street spaces can give an in-depth perspective on the everyday use, appropriation, and interaction through leisure practices. Thus, it also facilitates an emphasis on the temporal level. One possibility to access a broader understanding of space is to look at the production of and interaction in selected spaces through spatially sensitive ethnographic methods. Hence, this paper investigates how a space-sensitive ethnographic approach can access the temporal dimension of leisure practices in street spaces of marginalized neighborhoods. Space itself is a fluid concept that is differentiated in ethnographic analysis to embed social practices in complex urban settings (Magnani 2014). However, 'the street', as an important spatial reference in regards to leisure practices, is often considered primarily as a site for human activities (Da Rocha/Eckert 2015; Radice 2011). To understand the importance of the temporal dimension of street spaces concerning social practices, it is necessary to overcome this limiting perspective. Previous research established the idea that space is not merely the place of being, but part of social practices by influencing and shaping everyday routines and interactions (e.g. Meij et al. 2020). This view of space also incorporates the temporal dimension, which is indispensable in understanding the interdependence between the production of space and social practices (Frehse 2020; Shove 2013). Hence, if it is assumed that space is a social product that is itself being produced by and being a part of everyday social practices (Lefebvre 1991), then the use, appropriation, and appearance of space also includes the temporal dimension that these practices inherent (Frehse 2017). Drawing on my upcoming fieldwork in the Comunidade do Bode (Recife, Brazil) in August and September, the first results regarding the interplay of street spaces and leisure practices are presented. For this, field notes, go-alongs, interviews, and photographs taken during the fieldwork are evaluated. The analysis highlights spatial appropriations through micro-practices in the course of the day/week, taking into account the materiality and spatio-temporal embeddedness of the street space.

## Presentation 2

## **The Single-Family Home as a Place of Longing or a Phase-Out Model? A Dominating Housing Culture on the Ethnographic Test Bench in the Munich Metropolitan Region**

*Mona Bergmann*

Housing cultures have evolved differently worldwide and each represents different ideas and practices of living. In Germany the single-family house makes up two thirds of all dwellings (Warda 2021) representing a 'place of longing' (Menzl 2017) that still embodies the fordist living ideal of the housewife family (Cantauw et al. 2019). A look at current social trends suggests the residential culture of the single-family home is in retreat. Due to demographic change, the pluralization and rising individualism of housing and living arrangements, changes in gender relations and employment structures (Harth/Schelter 2012), the breadwinner marriage with its core family unit is on the retreat - while single households are on the rise. Moreover, the single-family house can no longer fulfill the expectations it stands for, like sustainability and stability in the long term, because housing needs change more dynamically over the course of a lifetime (Harth/Schelter 2012). After the children or spouse move out, individuals often remain alone in a living environment designed primarily for family purposes. Furthermore, single-family houses are increasingly considered unsustainable (Gammage 2016) as they prove to be inflexible (Hnilica/Timm 2017) resource and space eaters (Brokow-Loga/Neßler 2020). Despite these trends, the single-family house in Germany proves to be in unbroken demand - new construction figures continue to rise (Menzl 2017; Cantauw et. al. 2019), even in tense housing markets in the high-demand metropolitan region of Munich. In my qualitative ethnographic dissertation, I trace these contradictions from the perspective of the residents. I focus on the county of Dachau, which borders on the municipality of Munich and faces increasingly similar challenges on the housing market. My research focuses on the question why single-family homes remain the most demanded and most popular form of living in the county of Dachau despite the decline of the breadwinner core-family model and despite their lack of flexibility, sustainability and the increasing underuse and rising prices in this housing segment. My ethnographic case study is based on narrative interviews with residents of single-family homes as well as expert interviews and dérives to understand housing culture and life worlds in single-family houses in more depth. In my contribution, I plan to focus on the benefits of an ethnographic method for the research on socio-spatial questions concerning housing, like getting more in-depth insights in the living contexts and meaning constructs of the inhabitants (Ronald 2011). The method is especially useful to investigate the contexts of meaning, concepts of housing as well as the conflict potentials of the residential culture of the single-family house.

### **Presentation 3**

## **Time-Space Ethnographies: Theoretical and Empirical Reflections about a Research Experience**





**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

*Sara Anágua Simões Nunes*

Is it possible to understand in depth an empirical reality without clarifying its context? How do the Time-Space contexts contribute to the analysis of the construction of an empirical reality? We depart from these questions to reflect about the relevance of Ethnography, understood as not only the field work of gathering information about a research object, but also as a method of spatial-temporal contextualization possible to help in the design of empirical research itself. Through the deconstruction of what we have called Time-Space Ethnographies we try to conceptually discuss the Socio-Temporal and the Socio-Spatial dimensions intrinsic to the ethnographic method. By identifying the research techniques that allow these dimensions to be operationalized we try to reflect on the role of Time-Space Ethnographies as a spatial-temporal method which can provide important contextual knowledge to comprehend in-depth a certain social reality. At the same time, we try to locate the intersection point between the Socio-Temporal and the Socio-Spatial dimensions of Ethnography, starting from a literature review on Time-Space to argue that the use of Ethnography as a Time-Space method contributes, on the one hand, to interpret and understand in depth a particular social reality, serving, on the other hand, for its contextualization. The ethnographic method is a traditional method of Social Sciences characterized by its empirical richness which has often been confronted with the methodological debate on its objective/subjective character in the production of scientific knowledge, leaving aside further reflections on how to enhance its richness to effectively add layers of understanding to the analysis of social reality. In this sense, it becomes pertinent to reflect on the potential of Ethnography as a spatial-temporal method for the analysis of social facts, functioning not only as an instrument of observation, but also as a contextualizing and sustaining tool of analysis strategies, which can be combined with other techniques of information collection - quantitative and qualitative - with the purpose of an in-depth (and therefore more objective) understanding of the subjectivity present in social reality. Through this perspective, to the traditional definition of Ethnography as a method of apprehending reality through the eyes of the researcher, it is added a new meaning of Ethnography where the view of the researcher is confronted with the spatial-temporal context, in an abductive way, which allows the production of more objective knowledge. Based on the qualitative research we have been conducting as part of our Master's thesis, composed by ethnographic research techniques and in-depth interviews through which we look at the (trans)formation of female identities of women living in a social neighborhood in Lisbon, we reflect about the empirical and conceptual gains of an ethnographic approach that assumes space and time as analytical dimensions and how the use of a Space-Time Ethnography allowed us, on the one hand, to understand the dynamics of our object of study, contextualizing them and, on the other hand, to guide how we could expand our research, adding knowledge about the reality under study.

**Presentation 4**





SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

**Participatory Videography in Interlinkage with Theory of Science as Decolonial Praxis**

*Claudia Ba and Mame Birame Ndiaye*

Visual ethnographic methods had a long standing history as part of the colonial matrix as the gaze of Northerners was viewed as the sensational and exoticizing view on 'the Other' and on who collected data about whom. However, recent scholarly debates in the Global North have become much more aware of the implicit power imbalances of seeing and being observed and the discriminatory regimes they might reproduce on gender impartiality, ableism, and racism (Ahmed 2007). Although the sociology of knowledge in a Northernist Stance still struggles with its applicability of focused ethnography outside 'one's own culture' (Knoblauch 2021), the authors of this paper argue that a 'Participatory Videography' combined with First-Person-Perspective camera from visual anthropology (Lahlou 2011, Pink 2015) and intercultural comparison opens up these dichotomies of methodological restrictions. By adding the theory of science (Marguin 2022) to interpretative and theoretical reflexive workshops, the co-produced analysis of visual data will help challenging both the notions of time and space as well as the epistemological assumptions that grounds one's interpretation (Baur 2021). Dialogue and the possibilities of co-interpretation but also limitations of understanding as well as their extrapolation on invisible or silenced aspects are therefore seen as pivot point of both social roles and the relations of the two scientists and the theories they are informed by. Not least this probable at times hurtful conversation will help to inform sociotemporal and sociospatial methods, readable and applicable in both 'contexts'. This paper is based on an application pitched to the DFG (German Research Foundation) by the co-authors, who will draw on pilot-test footage from Senegalese skilled migrants in Berlin on their spatial orientation and implicit experiences of cultural unfamiliarity and racism, to illustrate the paper's topic. This paper at this stage does therefore not only address the very palpable restrictions of research, such as funding, approaching one another, mobility, gender but also on the visibility of scientific exchange, language barriers such as FrançAfrique vs. Anglophone research, a Senegalese and German debate on positionality and their theoretical implications.

## Session 02. Historical Methods in Grappling with the Global South Challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

**Organizers:** *Victor Muchineripi Gwande (University of the Free State, South Africa)*

*Sean Maliehe (University of the Free State, South Africa)*

### Session Abstract

This session explores the role of historical methods and approaches in grappling with the Global South challenges in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It calls for contributions that use history as a method to thinking through and understanding the origins and evolution of various social, political and economic challenges in the contemporary period. This becomes even more imperative if one takes the perspective that some explanations of the present are traceable to the past and that the present and the future can be sensible through understanding the past. To make sense of this interconnectedness, one can resort to history as a method that engages the past, extrapolated from various vantage points. Enlightenment ideals and imperial doctrines still hold sway. In a context of contested epistemological approaches, especially between the Global North and South, we posit that the real value and meaning of the past is best told by those who experienced it or whose present conditions and future aspirations are conditioned by historical processes and events. We appreciate that historians are acting in the present and must dig into a past which they may not be directly involved in. As a corollary to this, our emphasis is on the prioritisation of a multiplicity of ontological points of departures based on scientific values and factualities. As Dipesh Chakrabarty notably advances, historians must elucidate non-European histories through non-European eyes. He cautions against 'engaging the universals' inevitable in postcolonial scholarship, through dominant analytical categories and concepts solely developed in the Global North, particularly, Europe, since such an approach bears 'the burden of European thought and history'. These notions and their associated logics are, in his view, 'both indispensable and inadequate in helping us to think through the various life practices that constitute the political and the historical in the [Global South]'. Inviting scholars from, and working on, the Global South, the session emphasises theoretical, empirical and cases studies from the Global South.

### Presentation 1

**Implementing the New Urban Agenda Through the Utilization of Information Compiled from Historical Methods: The Case of the City of Gaborone, Botswana**



SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

*Gwen Lesetedi and Maitseo Bolaane*

Botswana has experienced one of the fastest urbanization rates in the global south. This has been accompanied by unprecedented challenges which include pressure on resources, infrastructure, and housing as well as widespread unemployment and poverty. In order to address these challenges, the Botswana government has adopted the New Urban Agenda (NUA 2016) as proposed in Sustainable Development Goal 11. The NUA based on the premise of sustainable management of urban resources and urban indicators have been drawn to assist in this process. This paper will illustrate that information collected through historical methods can supplement the quantitative urban indicators identified by the relevant government department to address these challenges. Effective sustainable management of the city can be realized through the adoption of both quantitative and qualitative methodologies. However, this paper lays emphasis on the utilization of information compiled through historical methods, gathering and analyzing historical evidence. In this paper, a historical approach will be utilized to examine aspects of social and economic life and across different cultures within a historical period. The challenges that are being experienced in Botswana because of rapid urbanization can be traced to the historical processes that the country has been through and therefore an effective way of addressing them would be to utilize historical methods. This paper will, therefore, draw upon historical resources to show the link between these challenges and the historical processes that the society went through in the past. Gaborone, which is the capital city of Botswana, will be used as a case study. Extensive research has been conducted on Gaborone utilizing both quantitative and qualitative methods. However, this paper will discuss information generated through historical methods and demonstrate how these can be used to address the challenges. Further the paper will demonstrate the linkage between the current challenges and the historical processes.

## **Presentation 2**

### **Why Does Language Matter to Urban Planning: Assessing Policy Through Conceptual History**

*Marina de Castro Teixeira Maia*

Facing the construction of a contemporary academic tradition in Urban Studies where a post-modern bias seems to consolidate a particular neglect of deeper theoretical-conceptual debates, this paper intends to trigger that gap by addressing a seemingly elementary question: Why do concepts matter to Urban Planning? To tackle that inquiry the study elaborates on the semiotic, and therefore linguistic and cultural aspects of policies in the urban planning realm while placing an emphasis on their historicity and setting the basis for the application of the Conceptual History (CH) method as a means for policy assessment. The study follows



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

Habermas' perspective of the Communicative Action combined with the contributions of Reinhart Koselleck to the semantics of the historical time concept and to the CH method itself. By envisaging policymaking and policy enforcement as social actions conducted by language and interpretation, I evoke Habermas' discursive ethics as means to confront the control system nature of planning practice while proposing a historical-systematic conduct for it. Such conduct pays closer attention to how conceptual uses consubstantiate policy instruments over time, to the role of planners and magistrates as interpreters, and to the importance of consistently calling policy language into question under critical contemporary lights. The main objective here is to propose a methodology that is able to follow the historical transformations in the comprehension of concepts (that is, in its meaning layers) used in policies across time and their concrete consequences brought about by the enforcement of such normative discourses. That presupposes engendering a dialogical conduct within time itself and the opening up of a critical attitude against the elocutionary and illocutionary forces behind policy-making in the different periods of history. The empirical part of the work consists in the analysis of policy documents in Urban Planning and Heritage management undertaken in the city of Ouro Preto (Brazil).

### **Presentation 3**

#### **Historicising the Everydayness of Community Livelihoods in 21st Century Africa: The Significance of Oral Sources**

*Teverayi Muguti*

Oral sources have been so useful in reconstructing the histories of pre-colonial Africa, mainly challenging the Eurocentric historiographies that signified written documents as the most reliable sources of history in Africa and world over. While historians have adopted a multi-disciplinary approach to sources used in the writing of history over the years, the fascination with oral histories seems to have been wanning, with much focus being put on archival sources as the bedrock of any historical work especially regarding colonial state administrations in various African states. However, much of the colonial archives tend to present structural weaknesses in historicising the quotidian lived experiences of the ordinary people in various African societies. The government white papers mostly found in the archives mainly contain the day-to-day experiences of people with power, leaving the voices of the community people shrouded in the margins of historical narratives. It is against this background that this paper analyses how historical data collection from ordinary people through oral interviews is important in giving prominence to the previously marginalised voices in history. The 21<sup>st</sup> century have seen a shift on historical subjects for discussion from the macro states and institutions to issues more pertinent with everyday lives of community people. To get the meanings attached to different occurrences in the political, economic, social and environmental realms of community life, oral interviews give a platform for respondents to express their knowledge, fears, hopes and



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

aspirations pertaining a given subject. In a continent characterised by conflicts, hunger, political polarisation, environmental degradation and variegated challenges in life, an informed analysis of the deep-seated causes, nature and impacts of life eventualities goes a long way in crafting solutions to such challenges. Using oral interviews and secondary sources, therefore, the proposed paper seeks to show oral sources can help reflect real life experiences of ordinary people in African communities from below. The significances and challenges of analyses informed by oral sources in alleviating community challenges in the multidimensional aspects of 21<sup>st</sup> century livelihoods will also be discussed.

#### **Presentation 4**

##### **Writing Women into Zimbabwe's Mining History: Contemporary Methodological Reflections, Challenges and Opportunities**

*Jabulani Shaba*

Historians studying contemporary Zimbabwe face a new challenge of using alternative sources other than the primary documents from the National Archives of Zimbabwe (NAZ). For the most part, this means going a step further in utilizing oral histories and ethnography to elucidate their research areas. This paper examines the complexities surrounding contemporary historical methodologies in Zimbabwe using the case of women informal gold miners in Mazowe, 1980 to 2021. Using my own quotidian ethnographic experience during fieldwork, the paper seeks to reconstruct how women have navigated the hyper masculinized terrain for over 3 decades in postcolonial Zimbabwe. To that end, the paper illuminates and takes the reader through a micro and social history analysis of the everyday realities that a researcher goes through. In so doing, the paper seeks to advance the efficacy of ethnography in reconstructing African history and revisiting debates on Euro and Afrocentric approaches and postcolonial epistemologies. The paper locates how women operate as a subaltern disenfranchised group in an unregulated gold and capital economy as a prism to understand how they illuminate broader dynamics and the trajectory of contemporary extractivism in Zimbabwe. Broadly, the paper uses Everydayness as both as a conceptual and a methodological tool kit in exploring contemporary discourses on women, informality and extractivism. The research seeks to examine and question the paradigm shifts on postcolonial historical methodologies and the opportunities and challenges that exist for the future. In this paper Everydayness is used to understand the gender-power relations and the changing temporality of informal gold mining landscapes. The paper also seeks to explore the importance of positionality in shaping research, in this case, how the researcher as a male managed to negotiate the sensitivities surrounding women in informal gold mining environments.





SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

**Presentation 5**

**Understanding the Position of Women in Pre-Colonial Sotho Speaking Clans of Southern Africa and Post-Colonial Basotho: A Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis of Totemic Praises**

*Lipuo Motene*

Based on a premise that it is in knowing the past that we can understand the present and future, this paper proposes a Feminist Critical Discourse Analysis (Feminist CDA) approach in order to advance a rich and nuanced understanding of the phenomenon of social inequality. To achieve this, the paper critically studies how history depicts the position of women in totemic praises. Totemic praises are constituents of historical narratives of pre-colonial Sotho speaking clans and modern day post-colonial Basotho. Makgopa (2019) points out that totemic praises are an integral component in African community as they serve as a mirror that reflects the identity, philosophy and cosmology of a society. In essence, totemic praises are hegemonic discourses that are socially and culturally configured to give versions of the past. In current societies, there are hierarchically gendered social orders that work to promote asymmetrical power relations between men and women. This can be exemplified by the fact that in post-colonial Basotho's society, there are patriarchal social practices which endorse male privilege, while women are subjugated as a social entity. This leads to a situation where women constantly have to negotiate their positions by challenging complex workings of power that relegate them to the periphery. While in a quest to achieve a just social order, some schools of thought in gender issues attribute the phenomenon of social inequality to the advent of western colonization. Scholars such as Hafkin and Bay (1976), Brain (1978), Smith and Webley (2000), Mosetse and Khalanyane (2016), Gudhlanga and Chirimuuta (2016) as well Moagi and Mtombeni (2019) hold an overriding notion that in pre-colonial African societies, women were a fundamental part of traditional leadership and governance. They maintain that women were not confined to domestic spheres, instead the domesticity ideology was perpetuated by institutions such as the missionary's church. There is a consensus among these scholars that rather than being peripheral and subordinate, women were autonomous active agents of development who played prominent roles in public spheres. Other scholars also indicate that some pre-colonial African societies were matriarchal. Employing a Feminist CDA approach on hegemonic discourses offers a refined picture of how the past might inform the present, in an effort to trace the historical origins and evolution of social inequality. This approach gives allowance to unmask and dissect the subtle and hidden workings of gendered power relations. Of interest is to historically trace how women are represented in the totemic praises. Also, roles played by women figures in totemic praises are analysed. The argument advanced by this paper is that totemic praises are one historical site that presents ancient society's social order that is uncontaminated by the western thought. However, representations of women in totemic praises show historical passivity of women, again, where women are acknowledged, it is to incorporate



them within a family or to confine them to duties of child-bearing. In this regard, this paper challenges the overly-emphasised utopian nature of pre-colonial African societies by pointing out that social inequality manifested covertly.

## **Presentation 6**

### **The Historical Genesis of Internal Worker Democracy in the South African Movement**

*Victor Muchineripi Gwande*

Geoffrey Wood, in a study on solidarity, representativity and accountability in the Congress of South African Trade Union (COSATU) concluded that there was internal democracy, grassroots participation and embedded notions of accountability within the movement. This conclusion was based on contemporary interviews and surveys done in 2003 and the implication is that these characteristics of COSATU were novel and a twenty-first-century phenomenon. However, if we resort to the historical record, it becomes apparent how COSATU's *modus operandi* is not any new but a continuity of yesteryear trade union traditions. A reading of the historical archive will show that the principles of worker democracy, accountability and solidarity were incubated in the Federation of South African Trade Unions (FOSATU), in existence between 1979 and 1985. Central to the entrenchment of these principles was the role played by shop stewards - a man or woman elected by fellow workers with whom they work daily to represent them in dealings with management and in their Union committees. To improve and consolidate their capacity, the trade union introduced worker education programmes for them. This paper, therefore, argues that the flourishing of democratic principles in COSATU is a product of history created in FOSATU. It further shows the interconnectedness between the past and the present, thus, history becomes an essential method to understand contemporary societies and phenomena. The paper makes use of the archives of FOSATU, which includes minutes of meetings, correspondences, reports and the FOSATU Worker News to trace and unravel how it set in motion the shop steward movement that became the hallmark of COSATU's mobilising and organising. In doing so, the paper buttresses the adage that 'the explanations of the present are in the past', thus making history a method of understanding the current state of affairs.

### **Session 03. Political Ecology of the ‘Urban’: Historical and Situated Perspectives**

**Organizers:** Jenia Mukherjee (Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur)

Natasha Cornea (University of Birmingham, United Kingdom)

Sarah Colenbrander (ODI, London, United Kingdom)

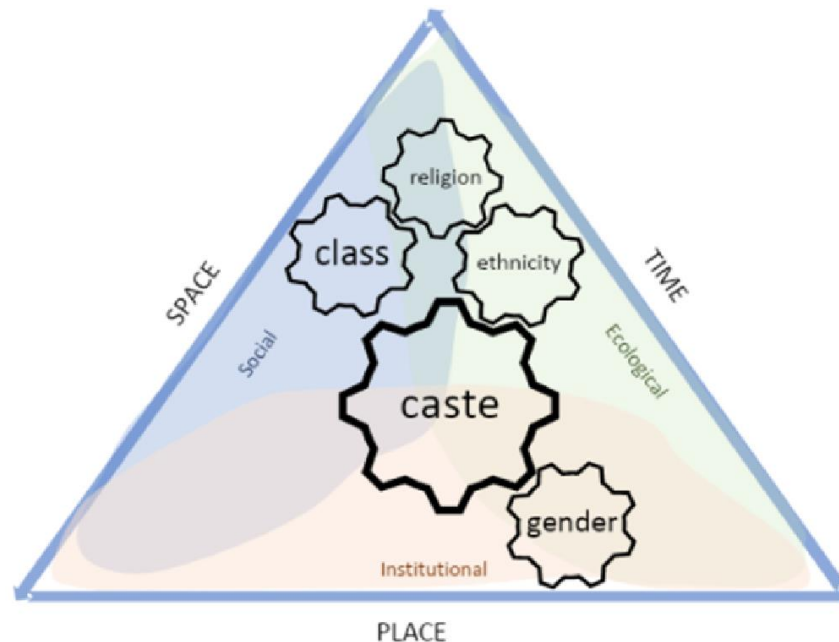
#### **Session Abstract**

Within the transformative-provocative context of the ‘Urbanocene’, the nature, patterns and implications of the shifting geographies of urbanization in the global South are being discerned with the application of sophisticated spatial approaches and tools including remote sensing, (participatory) GIS, etc. However, system-based urban ecological paradigm and land-use/land-change science are inadequate approaches to address ‘metabolism’ i.e., the circulatory dynamics between capital and nature. We believe that political ecology, by simultaneously shedding light on the ‘urbanization of nature’ and the ‘nature of urbanization’ across intersecting social variables such as class, caste, gender, ethnicity and religion can unravel structural (in)equity and social (in)justice operating on the dynamic spatio-temporal plane (Figure). Political ecology offers multi-scalar, multi-layered and multi-pronged analyses of the ‘urban’ – beyond reified emphasis on the city as a ‘spatial container’, and as a ‘network matrix’ encompassing (non)spatial interconnectedness along shifting temporal trajectories. Through knee-deep investigations of long-term systemic conditions and resource allocation-accumulation processes of the past, temporality unfurls (re)making of urban ecologies involving multiple mediating actors, i.e., how coupled socio-ecological configurations of cityscapes are crafted during different historical and political epochs. With political ecology as the analytic, this session aims to craft conversations among different tenets of urban political ecological research such as: historical urban political ecology, situated urban political ecology, embodied urban political ecology, etc., facilitating an enriched epistemological exercise to address, interrogate and inform discourses on urban sustainability. With its ever-expanding ambit through the incorporation of plural methodologies and axiological commitment towards an ‘engaged praxis’, this session, by leveraging on historical and situated perspectives, will suggest pathways of transsectoral engagement, fostering exchanges among academia, practitioners and activists.



SMUS  
BRAZIL

2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”



**Figure:** The concerted arrows indicate the dynamics, flow, and relationship among place (place-based, situatedness, materiality, discreteness), space (intangible, cognitive, relationality), and time (temporal trajectories). The three uneven shades denote the systems interacting with the intersecting (social) variables.

### Sub-Session 03.1 – Methodological Pluralism ‘with’ and ‘for’ Urban Political Ecology

**Moderator:** *Natasha Cornea*

#### Presentation 1

#### Urban Political Ecology: Recent Trends and Future Trajectories

*Jenia Mukherjee and Natasha Cornea*

In this introductory presentation, we will discuss the context and scope of urban political ecology (UPE) as an epistemological method and an ‘engaged praxis’ in exploring (and transforming) the making of urban nature. The presentation will provide a background and an overview of the emergence of UPE as a domain and its significance in capturing complex urban ecologicalscapes. It will also place the limits of the approach as demonstrated by the (internal) community of UPE researchers and hence its continued tenacity to expand and enrich through incorporation of critical interdisciplinary urban (environmental) research frameworks. Drawing heavily from the case studies of the global South and their own research experiences, the presenters will discuss advances within UPE along the emergence of cross-fertilized, place-

based and embodied frameworks, ensuring the translation of ‘knowing’ to the ‘doing’ mode through epistemological, methodological and political commitments.

## **Presentation 2**

### **Monsoon as Method**

*Lindsay Bremner*

We live in a world where political geography and spatial planning are based on the separation of land, sea and air. Land is understood as solid, stable, divisible and the basis of urban planning; the sea is understood as liquid, mobile, indivisible, and hostile to human habitation; air is understood as gaseous, invisible and indispensable to human and non-human life. The monsoon cuts across these divisions. It inundates lived environments every year, connecting land with sea and sky. It is a spatial practice that reorganises air, water, land, settlements, cities, buildings and bodies through heat, wind, rain, inundation, flow and flood. For more than half the world's human population and a large proportion of its non-human one too, the monsoon is a way of being, a matter of life and death. It unites science with politics and policy with affect. Today, climate change is disrupting its cycles and explosive growth driven economic development is increasing the uncanniness of its behavior and the frequency and severity of its impacts on urban life. This paper will ask how spatial research can respond to these conditions of volatility and vulnerability not by weather proofing against the monsoon, but by drawing on the monsoon as a template for thinking and designing cities with. It will be premised on the idea that cities are not only human productions, but are animated by the active agencies of non- and in-human entities and forces. It will argue that the monsoon is not a neutral or inert backdrop on which the dramas of human and non-human lives are played out, but rather, it actively contributes to and interferes with human affairs through its unique material properties and dynamics. This argument brings urban studies into conversation with Elizabeth Grosz's call to think through rather than about the earth and to afford political power to the elemental forcefulness of the earth itself (Grosz 2012). The presentation will draw on field and cartographic work in Chennai, India, that endeavored to rethink the city through the monsoon and its elemental forcefulness. It mobilised the monsoon to develop new methods of research with, to generate new concepts with and to reinstate the city as a monsoonal weather-world.

## **Presentation 3**

### **Urban Political Ecology and the (Re)production of Disaster Risks: A Reflection from the Global South**

*Ricardo Sebastián Fuentealba Fuentes and Belen Marie Desmaison Estrada*



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

Disasters and disaster risks have become regular urban experiences, especially in disadvantaged areas. These are studied using different methodological perspectives. Many of these have, for example, described the spatialization of natural hazards or the exposure of different social groups to them. However, disaster processes are expressions of profound social, economic, political, and environmental structures, which are difficult to assess through overly technical and detached research and regulatory perspectives. As disasters are rooted and complex, mainstream approaches to urban sustainability have important methodological limitations to understand the processes constructing and reproducing disaster risks in cities. A different research tactic is needed, especially for the recognition of the socially constructed and politically-laden characteristics of urbanization and disaster risk creation. In this presentation, we aim to advance a research approach converging the literatures of urban political ecology (UPE) and disaster studies (DS). Both have common roots in the work of critical development and vulnerability scholars. Many of these contributions are crucial to denaturalize 'natural disasters' and highlight their social character. While UPE has expanded by bringing a wider array of debates (e.g., Marxism, feminism, science and technology studies or spatial justice), DS has delineated a more practical orientation to reduce disaster impacts. In that, both fields have diverged in the last decades. There is, however, an important space to integrate both literatures, as they converge in topics such as transcending city/nature dualisms, reaffirming the material and discursive politics of urban risks and disasters, and attending to the relationship of knowledge/power in these. This convergence has important methodological implications, especially for cities in the Global South. We present this approach and illustrate it by using examples for cities in both Peru and Chile, highlighting the historical, urban-environmental and politically contentious processes of disaster risk creation and city-making. They include the long-standing marginalisation of social groups alongside class and gender lines, failed urban and housing policies, and wider development pathways that benefit urban elites at the expense of historically marginalised social groups. From our analysis, UPE and DS together privilege situated and historical research tools that can expand an agenda by highlighting key issues on: urban planning and participation; the intersectional character of marginalisation in urban natures; a historical and multi-scalar approach that vindicates the everyday character of living with urban risks; and ultimately a more critical perspective on the socio-political roots of hazardous environments. In the current context of climate emergency, such integrative research strategy - as an alternative to socially and spatially detached ones - contributes to a more radical agenda that points towards a sustainable transformation that is not only important but highly needed.

#### **Presentation 4**

#### **Crazy Project': Methodological Conundrums of the Political Ecology of Contemporary Urbanization in Istanbul**



*Mehmet Baris Kuymulu*

Concrete has been the cement of Turkey's economy in the past 20 years. Relatively high growth rates in the 2000s led some to argue for the success of the Turkish economy. Nevertheless, the current crisis of the capital accumulation regime centered around urbanization revealed the contradictions of the debt-financed growth economy based on the production of space. Currently much disputed 'Canal Istanbul' project proposed by the government as a 'crazy project', is indeed only the latest - yet the scale-wise the largest - move of a capital accumulation strategy based on the production of space. This paper will situate this concrete-based accumulation strategy and its material practices both as the motor of the economic growth of the 2000s and the concomitant means to avoid the looming economic crises on the one hand; and the generator of the post-2013 crises in Turkey on the other, within the contemporary urbanization of Istanbul. This requires the examination of the contradictions of the debt-financed growth economy based on the production of space, simultaneously a process of production of nature, leading to certain urban ecologies that compounds economical as well as ecological crises at multiple geographical scales. Such a requirement poses a series of interrelated methodological questions: What are some of the processes we can follow and analyze to overcome the duality embedded in the production of space and production of nature? In what ways a closer inspection of the processes involved in the production of geographical scales help unwrap political ecological problems that flow from mega-projects such as 'Canal Istanbul?' That 'Canal Istanbul' project embodies different issues which are part of the same process such as the production of new urban spaces, production of nature, transformation of the urban scale of Istanbul, production of marine ecologies, concomitantly likely to transform the Black Sea, the Marmara Sea and the Mediterranean ecologies. 'Canal Istanbul' project calls for thinking about these methodological questions as it proposes well beyond expanding into the previously unurbanized landscape but aims at a unique production of nature at multiple scales, directed towards the production of new urban ecologies, transformation of physical landscape and waterscape of Istanbul and beyond in irreversible ways.

### **Sub-Session 03.2 – Case-based Explorations from the Global South**

**Moderator:** *Jenia Mukherjee*

#### **Presentation 1**

#### **Narratives on Adi Ganga: Situated Resilience on a Riverine Urbanscapes**

*Shreyashi Bhattacharya*





SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

River Adi Ganga, which to this date continues to be an integral component in holding the flood line balance of deltaic city of Kolkata, has been the center of debate among historians, political ecologists and activists regarding the preservation of her heritage amidst the statist agenda of development over ecological preservation (Basu 2016; Mukherjee 2016, 2020). The riverine 'heritage' spanning over centuries, from the medieval ages to colonial interventions and the construction of metro railway over the river stretch in recent years have spanned over the discourse within the larger urban (political) ecological scholarship on hydrological engineering and its impact on local ecologies and social displacements (Gandy 2004; Baviskar 2011; Coelho/Raman 2013; Mukherjee 2016, 2020; Chitra 2021). While the current discussions on river studies, emphasizes on ecological conservation within urban sustainability exchanges, the need to explore the pluriversity of socio-ecological agencies in city-nature resilience facets an important avenue of transdisciplinary understanding and cross-exchanges. The case of Adi Ganga, elicits a messy assemblage of human-non human interactions, imprinting the (post)colonial complexity of South Asian waters that necessitates acknowledgement transcending academic gentrification, through more innovative, creative and expressive methods. While archival understandings, transect walks on the river bank, and interviews with the multiple stakeholders provides a contextual understanding of Adi Ganga's challenges, other exploratory and 'artistic' epistemologies such as sketches, comics can offer more observational and interpretive opportunities to explore the complex entanglements on the riverscape rather than the dry summarizations of academic analysis. This paper posits to explore these situated complexities on the banks of River Adi Ganga and the role of multimodal methodologies in transgressing them across transdisciplinary exchanges and venturing the phenomenological experiences of researchers towards facilitating an engaged praxis of observation, interpretation, reinterpretation and actions.

## **Presentation 2**

### **Fragments of Water in a Small Himalayan Town**

*Subhadeep Mondal, Swasti Vardhan Mishra and Sk. Mafizul Haque*

Access to water is a problem in hill settlements. We ask does the problem same in all parts of the city, does the situation of crisis poses same kind of challenges for all the community who lives in the city and does the adapting mechanisms varies spatially? We, therefore, narrativizing it through all-pervading rhetoric of water scarcity hides more than it reveals. The article starts with the point that water scarcity has several loosely sutured fragments that say different conditionalities of the scarcity (or maybe its absence), and their spatial-historical trajectory is more sinuous and broken than assumed. Thus paper tries to pitch a new vantage point to look at the water scarcity problem, which is to see and analyse the problem in/as a fragment, rather seeing it only in totality. We have employed the trope of fragment to understand/read the





**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

different modes in which the water problematique intertwines with the quotidian, policy and governance framework in Kalimpong, India. The four fragments, out of many that we could not touch upon, couples as our vantage points. The article centers on water problematique in Kalimpong to look at - the confusion that the population have with regard to water supply in a water scarce hill city; the management of water supply as different from that is mandated in the constitution of the country pertaining to local governance; how water functionalities subscribe to geography's first law by concentrating on contiguousness and distance; lastly, the different shades of water in a community at the city fringe that entangles with historical relocation, parastatal powers and intra-community differences. The article contributes to the already burgeoning research on urban metabolism by enabling zooming in through a 'metabolic lens'. The multiplicities that it offers in getting the connections. The sociability and subjects produced in the wake of water procurement, usage and politics of strategy are connected yet idiosyncratic fragments. Besides, in this zeal, we have suggested taking recourse to the co-production of water in Kalimpong to enable an environment of sustainable water-waste relationship. The field-based study also recommends co-production as the sustainable recourse to water problematique.

### **Presentation 3**

#### **Understanding Local Sustainability Through Practices and Politics of Water Provisioning - The Case of Baruipur Town, West Bengal, India**

*Suchismita Chatterjee*

Studies of urban political ecologies in the global South have highlighted how urban politics and contestations, social configurations of actors, and the situated nature of everyday governance often unevenly shapes diverse forms of infrastructure and environments in cities. Focussing on Baruipur, a rapidly urbanising municipal town in the Kolkata Metropolitan Area in West Bengal, India, I consider the local socio-political dynamics around water, and attempt to analyse its role in urban water sustainability at the town, the neighbourhood and the household scales. Troubled by groundwater arsenic and iron contamination, the local government's mitigation strategies reveal a paradoxical approach. On the one hand, municipal officials underscore the modern infrastructural ideal, constantly negotiating with the state government to expand the town's piped treated (surface) water services. Yet, on the other, dependence on groundwater arrangements to counter water shortages and challenges of access continues in an arsenic-affected region. Baruipur's fragmented and incrementally-developed infrastructure displays a heterogeneity typical of global South cities where urbanites rely on multiple, overlapping arrangements beyond pipeworks. This recognition of heterogeneity points towards a range of actors, their interests, politics and everyday governance practices raising questions of where water flows, where it does not, who gets water, from where, when and how. Drawing on a



SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

situated Urban Political Ecology framework, this paper argues that the focus of local control, comprising multiple state and non-state actors at the town, neighbourhood and household scales is largely to secure access to water, and everyday practices of provisioning and supply are not necessarily 'sustainable' given the complex social and political processes involved. To illustrate this, I bring together empirical examples based on an in-depth qualitative fieldwork, drawing on an ethnographic case study approach. I use water infrastructure (tube wells and packaged water drums) both as an object of inquiry to understand the conflicting views around sustainability as well as a methodological entry point. I discuss the benefits and challenges of using infrastructure as a methodological strategy to identify and highlight who are the heterogeneous actors, their power relations, practices and contested politics of local water provisioning and access. The empirical cases draw attention to the role of Councillors regulating municipal water services and the fragile, volatile relations of vendors extracting groundwater for packaged water deliveries. In addition, there are neighbourhood social club members and party *dadas* (big men) who act as intermediaries between residents and Councillors, and point to grounds of conflict and possibilities around water difficulties and demands. Therefore, reflecting on these examples of power relations and their mediation roles in water and its infrastructural options, how do diverse state and non-state actors at the local level understand and negotiate sustainable pathways? Are their practices of providing and accessing water ecologically and socially beneficial? Do the checks and balances displayed by the different local actors operate merely on power equations, water access or do they support or hold back sustainable water supply practices? Moreover, what implications do they carry for achievement of wider progress on realising development goals around household drinking water services?

#### **Presentation 4**

##### **Drought: An Insurable Project Risk Analysis for Bloemfontein, South Africa**

*Bernard Moeketsi Hlalele and Keneuoe Alice Maphosa*

Most organisations focus on internal threats ignoring external factors that may negatively impacts projects or activities. A drought is an event of prolonged shortages in the water supply, whether atmospheric (below-average precipitation), surface water or ground water. A drought can last for months or years or may be declared after as few as 15 days. It can have a substantial impact on the ecosystem and agriculture of the affected region and cause harm to the local economy. Drought is one of the hydrogeological hazards that is very difficult to quantify, predict due to its complex nature. The current study therefore aimed to fully characterise drought in the view to assist farmers, private sector and government authorities and all other water users with the status quo of drought in the study area to serve as an early warning system. A 38-year long time series dataset in precipitation was obtained The National Aeronautics and Space Administration online system over Bloemfontein from 1981 to 2018.



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

Data were subjected to homogeneity and stationarity test for quality control. Outliers were detected, removed and replaced by Expectation Maximum algorithm from Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The study therefore provided the status quo of the drought in the area from three temporal scales, The Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) SPI-3, 6 and 12. The first two scales can be linked to agricultural drought, which SPI-12 measure drought on hydrological level. On all scales drought conditions are getting worse hence increase in drought intensity and frequency. This calls for adaptations and or mitigation measures to be applied in the study area in order to increase resilience against drought adverse effects. The study therefore provided an early warning system for farmers in the area to resort to drought resistant cultivars and animal breeds to counteract drought effects in the few years to come.

## Session 04. Decolonizing Social Science Methodology

**Organizers:** *Gabriel Faimau (University of Botswana)*

*Nina Baur (Technische Universität Berlin, Germany)*

*Esteban Perez Gnani (Technische Universität Berlin, Germany)*

*Tumisang Tsholetso (University of Botswana)*

*Boniface Nevanji Bwanyire (Technische Universität Berlin, Germany)*

### Session Abstract

While there has been a longer ongoing debate on decolonizing social theory, the debate on decolonizing social science methodology has just recently started. In this context, in the course of the SMUS Conference in Botswana in 2021, contributors have identified specific ways of thinking about decolonizing social science methodology but also raised new methodological questions, namely: (1) The ideological view of decoloniality dismantles “positivist” epistemology and philosophy of science of the Global North and reveals power relations that result in epistemicide. The challenges of this view are (a) that – if one replaces Northern “positivist” epistemologies – then what should they be replaced with? How can this be done better? If relativism is taken seriously, then what is the difference between “fake news” and “alternative facts” and scientific knowledge? Moreover, many research questions in the social sciences require to be sure about (dis)similarities between contexts, e.g., in social inequality research. (b) The debate has also shown that the ideological view of decoloniality reproduces the fallacy it wants to overcome by making monolithic assumptions of “Eurocentrism”, “The West” and the “Global North”, thus ignoring that positivism has been outdated in Continental European philosophy of science for almost 200 years and that today, there is a variety of epistemic cultures not only in the Global South but also in the Global North (e.g., pragmatism, phenomenology, critical rationalism, critical theory, radical constructivism, relationism, postmodernism, anarchism, epistemological historicism, fallibilism, revolutionary epistemology, postcolonialism or empirically-grounded philosophy of science). Today, a wide range of epistemological schools exists, and many of those can be much more easily linked to Southern epistemologies than 19th century positivism. So instead of asking how to overcome Northern epistemologies, it might ask: (1) What are the (dis)similarities between specific epistemological schools? How can they productively learn from each other, complement each other, be productively linked, refined and integrated? (2) Epistemic reconstruction shows how scholars of the Global South are (under)represented in the international system of science. In addition, power relations created by this system of science may have produced Global North scholars acting merely as “messengers” of Northern or Western epistemology. This reconstruction



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

reveals the dilemma that the price of being assimilated to the variants of Western modernity is (self-induced) epistemicide and lack of self-confidence – the price for reconstructing categories of thoughts from one’s local and particular tradition in contrasts makes it hard to link to global social science discourse. So, if scholars from the Global South want to be linked to global sociological discourse, how can they be stronger integrated in this discourse? How to change the mindset of scholars of the Global South to be more self-confident? Is it enough to simply differentiate between the “Global North” and the “Global South”, or when and how do we need to be more refined in distinguishing scholars social position, e.g. by differentiating between different countries or world regions of the Global South or by scholars’ class, gender and race? (3) Decolonial reflexivity acknowledges different types of epistemologies and stresses collaboration, conversation and dialogue. From this point of view, the important questions are how to go about this. How can scholars from the Global South become more visible and communicate on eye-level with colleagues from the Global North? What avenues can we explore in order to make dialogue or conversation and epistemological humility possible? Are there practical solutions (e.g. in the way of doing and writing up research and organizing conferences) for furthering this goal? Papers in this session should follow up on one of the questions and discuss possible challenges and solutions. Alternatively, they can raise new questions that have so far been ignored in the debate.

### **Presentation 1**

#### **Decolonizing Social Science Methodology - An Introduction**

*Gabriel Faimau and Nina Baur*

The speakers sum up the debate on “decolonizing social science methodology” during the Botswana Conference 2021 and how it is linked to this session. Based on this summary, they introduce the session topic.

### **Presentation 2**

#### **Co-Production and the Quest for Knowledge Decolonization in the Global South: Promises, Challenges and Suggestions on Ethics and Methods**

*Pius Adejoh*

Knowledge co-creation or co-production in the context of knowledge decolonization, especially, has continued to gain traction in decolonial scholarship. This is coming against the backdrop of the continued dominance and claim to universality of the western knowledge system at the expense of other knowledge systems, and of the need to construct and legitimize other



SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

knowledge systems by exploring alternative epistemologies, ontologies and methodologies. The Suppression of alternative knowledge systems through the hegemonic dominance of the western knowledge system also robs society of the contributions they can bring to bear in generating the understanding of the world in the face of diverse menacing global challenges, and limits collective social progress, at large. For the global south in particular, it robs them of their ways of being and knowing, and the opportunity to rewrite their histories, reassert their dignity and refocus the knowledge production and worldviews for the sake of the present and the future. This paper discusses the promises offered by knowledge co-production as a tool for the decolonization of knowledge in the global south. More importantly, it examines the fears and challenges of this approach to the production of valid and reliable knowledge and makes suggestions on how to deal with ethical issues that the approach throws up. The paper draws from an extensive review of the literature to demonstrate the beauty and intrinsic value of integrating other knowledge systems in knowledge production and provides insights on how to navigate past the important scientific questions of ethics and methods in knowledge co-production especially, in the context of knowledge decolonization in the global south.

### **Presentation 3**

#### **Guerreiro Ramos' Contributions to a Decolonized Sociology**

*Cristiane Garcia Pires and Pedro Hadelich Brasiliense*

Despite how popular post-modern and post-structuralist perspectives might have become at the end of 20th century, the debate about colonialism and (de)colonization of thought is not exactly new [to scholars] in the Global South, at least in Latin America and Brazil. In Brazil, however, the debate around the possibilities of authentic and decolonized knowledge production faces a singular dilemma. It's not possible to call for a local and traditional culture against colonialism without negating the very idea of Brazil as a nation. Therefore, the conditions for production of an 'authentically brazilian' knowledge can only be created in dialogue with ideas born in the European context and taking into consideration Brazil's history of colonization. The antithesis and conciliation between what could be considered as 'singular' and 'universal' had an important role in the Brazilian social thought of the 1950s. Furthermore, this was also a time when Developmentalism and Nationalism were part of Social Sciences concerns on the debate about Latin-American countries' modernization. Particularly, Brazilian sociologist Alberto Guerreiro Ramos provoked the debate about 'import' of concepts. His ambition was to create an authentic Brazilian sociology, opposed to what he considered as 'canned sociology' (meaning it was ready-to-use, like canned food). It is not possible to talk about Guerreiro Ramos methodological proposals without mentioning his perspective on science. He defended Sociology should not enclosure itself in a bureaucratic routine of teaching and researching hidden behind Universities' walls, but should rather be in contact with life. It should be perceived as a tool, capable of





SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

undoing the misconception of taking human creations as natural facts. And this ability could be used in favor of individuals as much as in favor of a nation. In other words, it could lead individuals (or nations) from a passive relationship with reality, ('ingenuous conscience'), to a 'critical conscience', through the process of 'sociological reduction'. Although the author did not extensively develop his methodology, sociological reduction involve acquiring conscience of the elements that may determine an individual (or the nation). After being conscious of social determination, one could finally be free to create what it is like to be oneself. Brazilians could create what is it like to be a Brazilian, without really having to give a final answer to this matter. This way, foreign knowledge and science could be used as auxiliary means to national facts induction, instead of being applied without any adaptation. Guerreiro Ramos' denunciation of the colonized and exoticized characteristics of the so-called 'black people's sociology' and his defense of an active role of intellectuals towards national issues were likewise remarkable. Based on these aspects, his work is certainly fruitful of reflections on the possibilities of the construction of what he would have called 'authentic knowledge', without slipping into romantic isolationism, nor mistaking Global South's nationalism of those times with the xenophobia interwoven in European's nationalism. We believe his ideas can make a significant contribution to help answering the questions addressed to the candidates of this Conference session.

#### **Presentation 4**

##### **Connecting East-West in East Asia Culture Region: It's Two Hearts Living in Two Separated Worlds?**

*Nguyễn Thị Bích Ngọc, Soomi Jeong, Trần Văn Quyến, Satoko Tabata and Hồng-Ngọc Nguyễn*

The dominance of Western theories and scholars in international academic system could be understood from another perspective by studying stories of foreign theory adoption in non-Western lands. This paper explores the process of introducing and criticizing Western theories in Vietnam, Korea and Japan to prove that while Eastern theories and Eastern scholars may be underrepresented in international academic system, the situations may be opposite in their local lands. This questions if Western theories actually colonize certain regions as they seem to. For example, Vietnamese scholars themselves criticized Eastern philosophies heavily in 1900s since the concept of “Co-Humanity/ Humanness” in Confucianism could not save the country from being colonized, or Zhuangzi “Butterfly Dream” could not bring them peace in mind as it used to. They studied Western theories in order to understand their situation. Since then, they have emphasized how separated Western and Eastern ideologies are. Still there were efforts of combining selective features, for example, Lương (1926) merging doing business with Confucianism “Trust-Reputation” in Đông Kinh Nghĩa Thục (Non-profit Private School for Benevolence) academic movement, promoting learning science and industrialization from the West without profit-oriented values, but with morality and dignity. This, however, accidentally





SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

confirmed Eastern thoughts could hardly be explained to the West. Today, there are two separated systems in Vietnam: The Eastern “Water-rice Harmonization”, “Yin-Yang” , “Human-Universe-Land” , “Comprehension and Action become One” , “Human Desire - The Nature Reasoning” and “When to continue (conquering the nature/ consuming) – When to stop (doing so)” players, gaining more power recently due to the needs of explaining sustainable consumption and development (Chi 2022); and Western sociological theories users, heavily focusing on social changes in rural villages being urbanized and marketized (Bùi 2007; Houtart / Lemerminier 1984; H. Q. Lương et al. 2011), mostly policy-oriented, often referencing Bourdieu (1962). The later has adopted the research results produced under French colonial rule, which were supposed to help French understand Vietnamese (Ory 1894). Scholars in Vietnam rarely combine theories from these two universes of thoughts. The game is 50-50. However, both have acknowledged that the data about Vietnam often do not fit well into Western theories. The classic example is Marxism’s conflict theory, commented by Hồ Chí Minh, stating that Vietnam did not have conflict level leading to overthrowing any “class” and that Vietnamese tend to harmonize conflicts throughout its history. The need to ground a theory to explain today Vietnam gave birth to “Refraction” theory (Phan 2000), stating institutions entering a water-rice civilization of thousands of years would always be “refracted” and turned into other versions in a shared “water environment”, which has some potential dialogue with the French economics of convention. Still, this trend desires to solve Vietnam’s own social problems. Vietnamese one-thousand-year tradition of “Loving People” demands academic research to first serve common people, downplaying the necessity of international academic debates. The famous challenge of translating certain Eastern theories built on pictographs into English further separates locally active Vietnamese scholars from Western academic world.

## **Presentation 5**

### **Contested Comparisons: Deliberative Practices from the West and Its Spatial 'Others' - A Reconstruction of a Postcolonial Methodological Critique**

*Volkan Sayman*

The surge of deliberative practices since the 1970s began in the 'Western' world and increasingly reached non-western territories. Some of these deliberative practices are subsumed under the term Mini-Publics, others deviate strongly from core conceptions inscribed into this umbrella term. Mini-Publics, in the more narrow sense, are models such as the Citizen's Jury, the Deliberative Poll or the Planning Cell. These exhibit a standardized design, mostly including moderated table discussions, expert hearings and a pre- and postmeasurement of attendees' attitudes towards a given issue. Despite many experiments with formalized deliberative practices in non-western territories, the lively academic discourse of Deliberative Democracy still mainly draws on European philosophy, political theory and



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

institutional analysis to account for the circulation of western mini-public models and practices to non-western spaces. Unsurprisingly, several voices from within and the margins of the discourse question the applicability of Deliberative Democracy's theoretical tenets and practical achievements in non-western spaces. Despite many experiments with formalized deliberative practices in non-western territories, the lively academic discourse of Deliberative Democracy still mainly draws on European philosophy, political theory and institutional analysis to account for the circulation of western mini-public models and practices to non-western spaces. Several voices from within and the margins of the discourse question the applicability of Deliberative Democracy's theoretical tenets and practical achievements in non-western spaces. I will show empirically how, within the global academic discourse of Deliberative Democracy, a contested issue is how to delineate, compare and measure differently spatialized deliberative practices. I argue that the contested character of this issue can be grasped by that analyzing how deliberative practices are represented spatially within the discourse. Thus, I display repeated 'spatial models of the deliberative world', understood as spatial narratives summing up distinct cultural and spatial units marked by a certain form of deliberative practice. I further report systematic critique of falsely represented deliberative practices. This, at times postcolonial, critique is both countering methodological nationalism and universalism and it is present in a dispersed yet argumentatively homogenous series of utterances in scientific articles from the last 20 years.

## **Presentation 6**

### **Decolonizing Public Consciousness and Social Science Methodology: Ukraine's Experience of the War in 2022**

*Olena Semenets*

The search for truth (despite all the relativism inherent in this concept) is dialogical in nature. Dialogue as two-way symmetrical communication is the basis of academic research. In the face of Russia's mass armed aggression in 2022, Ukrainians has shown their courage and dignity, a willingness to defend their ideals and their right to life. Ukraine has succeeded not only on the battlefield, but also in communications. Analysis of the factors of efficiency of Ukraine's communications in 2022 (political, diplomatic, media, and civil society communications; communications on official platforms of political power, in oral public speeches, and social networks) is also important for understanding the possibilities of communications of academics from different countries, including the sphere of social science methodology. Such qualities of Ukraine's communications during the war as activity and passion, a sense of self-righteousness and confidence, ethics and humanity, self-organization and mutual strengthening – provided respect for Ukraine, solidarity and support by many peoples of the world. Analysis of the experience of Ukraine's communications would help find answers to topical questions of



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

building communications between researchers from different regions of the planet: how a new tradition of equal symmetrical dialogue between academics of the Global South and the Global North can be formed? What new ideas in the field of social science methodology can be proposed by scientists of the Global South to enrich the paradigms of research in the social sciences and global research discourse? How the interaction and mutual enrichment of ideas between researchers of the Global South can contribute to the emerging growth of academic knowledge? What new formats can provide eye-level communication of researchers from the Global South with colleagues from the Global North? The research is conducted on the basis of the theory of complex nonlinear nonequilibrium systems (synergetics) using the approach of critical discourse analysis.



SMUS  
BRAZIL

2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”

## Session 05. Co-Production (of Knowledge) as Pathway to Decolonization of Knowledge in the Global South

**Organizers:** *Edlyne Anugwom (University of Nigeria)*

*Pius Adejoh (University of Lagos, Nigeria)*

### Session Abstract

In the last few decades development challenges in the Global South have generated a wide-ranging re-examination and reassessment of knowledge systems and approaches. These efforts have largely coalesced into the clamour for the 'decolonization' of knowledge in the South. This desire is driven largely by the development doldrums faced in the South and the obvious disconnect between knowledge production and the existential or lived realities in this part of the globe. Decolonization has largely meant both a rigid criticism and lampooning of the Western approaches to knowledge production which are seen in these situations as largely sterile and unresponsive to the problems of the South as it were. Also, gaining grounds with the quest for decolonization has been the constructivist approach to knowledge production. A critical element of the above is imbued in the notion of co-production of knowledge as an approach which empowers and legitimates the claims of research participants to knowledge production and even dissemination. Without doubt, knowledge co-production has gained currency in recent decades especially as the world grapples with challenges of climate change, poverty, ecological disasters, food security, social conflict etc. However, the above has not in any significant measure offered clarity regarding its precise conceptualization, processes, methodological and ethical guideposts. Co-production in a very simple but lucid sense tends to demystify the researcher as an all-knowing person and elevates the subjects beyond passive or mere cooperative elements of social research. While co-production promises quite a lot, it raises issues of validity and legitimacy especially from the esoteric lenses of disciplines and theoretical orientations. In addition, knowledge co-production may raise methodological challenges of valid representation (even as it aspires to take the subjects on-board), degree of rigour and interpretation among others. In view of the above, there is need for a re-examination of the promises of co-production against the desire for decolonization of knowledge and the questioning of the intellectual imagination it sponsors as well as the methodological challenges and encumbrances (perhaps) it embodies. In effect, given the hopes and optimism expressed in the drive for knowledge decolonization, is co-production a valid, legitimate, representative, and development-oriented pathway to decolonization? Therefore, the proposed session would focus on such questions as: (a) What exactly is meant by the co-production of knowledge? (b) What are the theoretical and methodological challenges to co-production of knowledge in the Global South? (c) To what extent does co-production of knowledge respond to the clamour for



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

decolonization of knowledge in the global South? (d) What confers validity and legitimacy to co-production as a social science approach to knowledge generation? (e) What case studies portray the utility of co-production and what lessons can be learnt from these case studies? From the foregoing, we are generally interested in papers that engage with theoretical concerns, ethical, methodological and evaluation issues surrounding co-production especially in relation to the quest for knowledge decolonization or making knowledge very pertinent to development aspirations and realities of the society. As a result, we welcome papers that address these and other related issues.

### **Presentation 1**

#### **Co-Production as Localization of Research and Development in Africa: Promises and Challenges**

*Edlyne E. Anugwom*

The paper examines the extent to which coproduction can be privileged as the localization of research that embodies both improving knowledge and more crucially facilitating development in Sub-Saharan Africa. Coproduction in the above sense should be seen as a research approach that enables the total involvement of the grassroots in identifying research priorities, research questions and the entire research process. These yield outcomes that are not only responsive to the needs and desires of local people but also ensure that their priorities and needs are encapsulated in development initiatives. In other words, a well-articulated and programmed coproduction research could yield results that address both development problems and the decolonization quest especially where this is seen as simply making knowledge responsive to the needs of the people or society concerned. However, the ability of coproduction to meet the above challenges without compromising its standing as a valid research approach challenges the capacities of researchers and call forth some significant nimbleness in bestriding both the conventional research universe and addressing development problems from the perspective of the ordinary people. cursory observation suggests that coproduction may readily be applicable in certain areas of life than others. Thus, it may be easily deployable when there is a tangible and fixed goal or outcome which can be readily identified by the people themselves. The above suggests that coproduction assumes greater relevance and even legitimacy in instances where there is obvious and tangible outcomes of research and falters where research is powered by higher theoretical, epistemological, and philosophical or abstract concerns. This may limit the extent of deployment of coproduction and the bid for ownership of the research process by local people. As a result, coproduction even though promising to respond to the felt needs of the people, promoting ownership and development should be guided by nuanced consideration of where and how it should be applied in Africa. Therefore, while coproduction might promise much it also raises challenges that

border on validity of research, negotiation of local involvement, conduciveness of social environment, transmission from research to policy or programme, aptness of research theme to genuine coproduction among others.

## Presentation 2

### Co-Production and Socio-Technological Imaginaries: The Narrative of 'Good AI' as a Centralizing Force

*Emilian Franco*

When Sheila Jasanoff (2010) defines co-production as a 'shorthand for the proposition that the ways in which we know and represent the world (both nature and society) are inseparable from the ways in which we choose to live in it', she is not only referring to the production of scientific knowledge or 'the social' alone, but made clear that technology also takes part in this constitutive process of co-production, maybe even 'more forcefully', as she puts it. In my paper I would like to present data from my ethnographic field-research at the Centre for Artificial Intelligence (C4AI) in São Paulo. As I spend two exploratory months at the site, I want to talk about the centralizing narrative of 'good AI', which seems to encapsulate a strong Western socio-technological imaginary. Relying on Appadurai's (2013) fruitful outline of the grand 'meta-trap' of Western trajectorism, I would like to examine the stories about AI floating in the field. They carry this 'meta-trap' in them, but find themselves re-formulated, hybridized and re-negotiated in the new environment of the C4AI. Also, I want to reflect on the specific situation of me as a 'German guest researcher' in Brazil. As the specific political agenda in Brazil lead to massive defunding of federal universities in recent years, international partnerships and academic exchange programs became even more essential for Brazilian scholars. Unfortunately, this situation also bears the risk of re-enforcing 'old' patterns of colonial narratives. The (essentialized) figure of 'a German researcher in Brazil' needs to carefully be revisited and discussed, hopefully leading to a co-productive arena, in which the academic cooperation and exchange between Brazil and Germany can (at the same time) be de-mystified as well as de-colonized.

## Presentation 3

### Co-Production through Prioritization of Residents' Preference in Provision of Green Infrastructure in Traditional African Capital City

*Akintayo O. Ojo, Oluwole P. Daramola and Deborah B. Ojo*





**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

Green Infrastructure (GI) delivery has attracted investment by various governments globally owing to its multifunctional attributes. However, there is no commensurate success between the investments and derivable benefits, particularly in the global south, thus raising concern about the sustainability of such projects and the need to explore co-production rather than mere forcing such enviable projects on the residents. Notably, residents are the primary custodian and beneficiaries of such projects, thus co-production through their preference is very critical in order to justify the efforts invested. This study examined residents' preference as a co-production tool towards sustainable delivery of GI and urban development in Osogbo, the capital city of Osun State, Nigeria. It identified the level of awareness of GI multifunctionality, the satisfaction derived, and the preferred stage to be involved in the delivery. Data for the study were obtained from primary and secondary sources. The primary data was sourced through questionnaire administration. Using multistage sampling, a total of 201 copies of questionnaire were administered in the study area while 199 was retrieved from the core, transition and suburb areas and analysed for the study. Findings on the multifunctionality of GI using a five-point Likert scale revealed that the weighted average (WA) of aesthetics was 4.45, health and well-being improvement was 4.42, improved of land and property value (4.30), reduces environmental heat (4.26), reduces flood (4.24) and reduces air pollution (4.23). Furthermore, WA for the level of satisfaction with the aesthetics was 4.44 and its varieties in appearance was 4.23, unlike dissatisfaction with inspirational attributes (4.27). Based on the relative involvement index computed (4.07) respondents agree that they would likely to be involved in wetting the plants (4.18), report tampering (4.14) and plant flowers (4.12), while financial support was 3.87. These findings underscore the importance of co-production of a critical urban component such as GI, in order to ensure its sustainability and secure residents' commitment, thereby justifying government investments and residents' willingness to support and practice GI for sustainable urban development.

#### **Presentation 4**

#### **Connecting with Potential Research Participants by Long Term Ethnography is a Premise of Co-Construction of Decolonial Knowledge**

*Hồng-Ngọc Nguyễn*

Sociology researches try to reflect the social reality, but all of social realities is reflected in academic sources? Despite that, a lot of Master & PhD students are away from the reality of life. They mainly focus on academic theories and follow how-to methods to do their researches because academic sources are evaluated as the most reliable, credible and trustworthy. I wonder if theory-driven and method-driven is enough to understand complex problems, if this how-to thinking narrow both the search and understanding of knowledge. For example, Vietnamese society has historical, geographical characters similar to and different from both



SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

Southeast Asia and China (Tran 2000) so particular common knowledge is deeply in people's mind but not formally published. In these cases, to best understand research's problems, common knowledge-driven is important. It is necessary for researchers to co-construct knowledge with potential research participants (Gergen 2009) not only to build rapport for data collecting, analysis and interpretation but also in (1) before the research and (2) literature review. (1) Before conducting the study, if the researcher has not built a relationship with the research participants, not observed and listened to their stories at a proper level (guaranteed ethics), not yet lived and have enough experiences in the research context, the researcher cannot critique the relevant theories and may recklessly use Western theory on the Eastern context (Artena Nguyen 2022). For examples, Nguyen Hoa proposed that post-decolonial theories are not suit for context of Vietnam. Artena Nguyen (2022) wonder if social theories works for the land of non-society (Vietnamese's society of village model). I also wonder if Western cultural theories work explore civilization (văn hiến), individual identity theories should be used to explore Vietnamese social identities. (2) In the review literatures phase, the research participants can bring insights for the researcher to deeply THINK about the common knowledge and understand the social contexts of the research problems. Indigenous consciousness and doctrine imbued in indigenous thinking. In particular, when indigenous knowledge is not published in the form of academic publications, knowledge from observing, listening to research participants may help researchers to find and explain contexts of culture, society, history. For example, thanks for my potential participants' knowledge sharings in my 8 years of ethnography (before formal research), I realize that Vietnamese teachers often gather knowledge from practical experiences instead of reading and studying from academic journals or teachers' books. That prompted me to think and realize that maybe, it is a continuation of Vietnamese's previous thoughts. It is the same as how ancient Vietnamese people summarized their knowledge and created art works such as poems, stories, songs and anonymous works (ca dao, folk songs, idioms, proverbs) instead of books. This very-early-findings motivate me study art works to understand about Vietnamse before adopt any theories. Of course, this is artifact data, not positivism's objective data.

## **Presentation 5**

### **Preliminary Results of a Multi-Site Ethnographic Analysis of the Pacaembu Concession**

*Stela de Camargo Da Dalt*

This work brings preliminary results of an ethnographic multi-sited research that studies the Pacaembu sports complex concession the private initiative. First, we will start introducing our investigation presenting our topic of study, the historical period that limits the research and the paths that led us to this methodology. Then, we will describe the map designed to unveil the trajectory of the concession of the Pacaembu sports complex and will go through the



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

preliminary results of its implementation, hoping to amplify the discussions over the practice of multi-sited ethnography. At last, we'll mention the main references of multi-sited and multi-scalar research that guided our way on developing a map designed to organize this complex topic of study. The concession of the Pacaembu sports complex is the focus of our research, and we seek to understand the entire history of this privatization policy that had its first movements in the 1990s. Thus, the historical period of this project began in 1994, during the administration of Paulo Salim Maluf, it occurs until the present moment, since the former mayor João Doria Júnior included the Pacaembu concession as part of the City Privatization Plan (Plano Municipal de Desestatização - PMD) and the equipment will be officially administrated by the private sector for the next 35 years. It is important to say that even though our started investigation officially in 2020, our contact with the field started around three years before. At in the beginning, it was a use related to the practice of sports that led us to the sports equipment, but soon after we started to use it as a form of resistance. One of most important preliminary result of the investigation is the discovery the other attempts of privatizing the Pacaembu sports complex. By following the path of this theme we were able to increase the range of the research. In the beginning our focus was to study only this recent attempt, but after we read one article that described the recurring attempts of privatizing the sports complex we began digging for historical documents, data, and interviewing people who took part in the negotiations. After this move we realized it was a project that had a long history and a wide range of actors and conflicts that went far beyond its territory. The research benefited of the close contact with the sports complex and its users, and the participatory ethnographical research helped finding the "routes" to obtain information about the process, to connect with people who lived through the situations and, also, interview public agents involved in the studies and modeling of the concession developed from 2017 onwards. The main references on multi-sited ethnography that helped us see we were already implementing this methodology without naming it where Haraway (1988), Marcus (1995), Burawoy et al. (2000), Scire (2009), Jaramillo (2013) and Cesarino (2014).

## **Presentation 6**

### **Methodological Overview of the Public Discourses on Climate Change Adaptation Options in Botswana**

*Lebogang Basimane and Gabriel Faimau*

As climate change continues to be a global issue, local communities worldwide find it necessary to develop their adaptive capacity and coping mechanisms. As a landlocked country, Botswana has long been considered highly vulnerable to climate change as a semi-arid country. Among others, climate change in Botswana manifests itself through variability of temperature and rainfall, frequency of extreme events such as heat waves, droughts, and destructive rainfall, as



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

well as risk and threat to human and natural systems such as agriculture, health, wildlife, energy, and water resources. Climate and environmental changes thus have become fundamental issues in Botswana. The impact of climate change cannot be undermined. Research shows a critical chain of vulnerability as a result of climate change impact. Drought frequency, for example, affects food production, including beef production. This leads to increase in poverty level and the number of dependents on social grant programmes. This paper focuses on three overarching questions: first, in what ways does Botswana public sphere respond to the issue of climate change? Second, what are the adaptation options to climate change in Botswana? Third, what existing methods does Botswana have to monitor climate change? In response to these questions, the paper will examine and provide a systematic methodological overview of the following documentary sources: (1) Botswana media reports on climate change; and (2) scholarly works on climate change issues in Botswana. The overview will be guided by critical analysis of the following themes: First, climate change and Botswana public sphere. Second, climate change, policy orientation and methodological framework. Third, local epistemology and climate change adaptation options. In doing so, this paper intends to uncover the local knowledge of climate change, local methods of climate negotiations, epistemological approaches that underline analyses of climate and environmental change, and the availability of adaptation options to climate change in Botswana.



SMUS  
BRAZIL

2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”

# Stream B:

## Spatial/Cognitive Crossroads

## Session 06. From Living Labs to Sites of Unity: Decolonizing Urban Experiments with Planetary Futures

**Organizers:** *Jamie-Scott Baxter (Technische Universität Berlin, Germany)*

*Langtone Maunganidze (Midlands State University of Zimbabwe)*

*Laura Kemmer (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany)*

### Session Abstract

In the context of contemporary crises of human-environment relations and planetary health, the Urban Living Lab (ULLs) has been (re)discovered in urban governance and planning as a key instrument for developing sustainable futures. Relying strongly on participatory and trans-disciplinary methodologies, ULLs aim at creating spaces for academics, practitioners and interested citizens to experiment with innovative urban solutions in 'real-life' contexts. For example, ULLs have been set up in cities as diverse as Berlin and São Paulo to tackle Global Health issues, Urban Pollution/Greening etc (add references) However, while urban researchers, planners, and designers have readily adopted the ULL approach, there has been surprisingly little critical reflection on the epistemological assumptions underpinning the ULL methodology. Such critique, we argue, is ever more urgent as ULL spread globally and have become powerful tools in the context of knowledge production and innovation processes in the Global South. The idea of places and spaces in the Global South as 'laboratories' for Eurocentric ideas and models has been widely problematized in critical and post-/decolonial thought, from the historical condition of Latin America as a laboratory of (Western) modernity, to more recent processes of knowledge extraction by international researchers in Africa, including the subjugation of local researchers to data collectors and facilitators. In the context of the recent proliferation of the Urban Living Lab model, this critique gains new relevance. As Segenet Kelemu has argued, spaces and places in the Global South need to stop being laboratories and instead become 'sites of unity' for the production of knowledge, scientific and technological capacity, indigenous epistemologies, and exchange with urban and national institutions and communities. Following Kelemu's proposition, and as part of the decolonisation imperative occurring across countries and institutions, this session aims to critically reflect on the (transdisciplinary) methodologies that structure Urban Living Labs. Together with our panel participants, we aim at reflecting on the implications and epistemic conditions for rethinking or reforming ULLs into transformative/emancipatory 'sites of unity'. To contribute to an ongoing effort to meet these long term challenges, we call for papers that reflect on the methodological foundations and implications of ULLs/sites of unity along four lines: (a) Papers that contribute critical reflections on existing transdisciplinary and participative methodologies, especially, but not restricted to, approaches that bring together spatial research and design, i.e. socio-spatial





**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

analytical diagnosis with urban intervention (e.g. action-oriented research, collaborative methods, counter-mapping projects, etc.). (b) Papers that contribute to decolonizing or decentering the epistemological foundations and assumptions that structure transdisciplinary approaches, especially, but not restricted to Urban Living Labs (e.g. in relation to research and innovation discourses, experimentation, and ethics), and more broadly research collaborations between academics, practitioners and civil society. We particularly welcome papers that reflect how oppressive structures are reproduced through methodology, that decenter dominant eurocentric or anthropocentric epistemologies, etc. (c) Papers that envision alternatives to the Living Lab model, i.e. sites of unity, or other formats that generate situated, transformative knowledge and innovation towards sustainable planetary futures, diversify knowledges are relevant to societies and environments. (d) Papers that critically interrogate and reflect on the challenges and prospects of repositioning universities and research institutions as transformative engines for decolonising knowledge production and policy formulation in the Global South are also encouraged.

## **Presentation 1**

### **Introduction to Session**

*Jamie-Scott Baxter, Langtone Maunganidze and Laura Kemmer*

With this short introduction we welcome the presenters and set the scene for the following 60 minutes. We have opted not to present a full paper but instead to allocate the time at the end of the three presentations for a roundtable discussion with the session participants. The aim of the discussion will be to reimagine a space for future urban experiments based on the research presented and our collective experiences of lab work. It is our intention that the group work will inform a forthcoming special issue on Decentering Urban Experiments.

## **Presentation 2**

### **Experimental Urban Planning: Tensions Behind the Proliferation of Urban Laboratories in Latin America**

*Sergio Montero, Ryan A. Whitney and Isabel Peñaranda*

Following larger global trends in experimental governance, knowledge co-production, and policy innovation, urban laboratories (also known as urban labs) are gaining popularity as spaces to experiment with urban planning policies and approaches. While technocratic and expert-driven approaches to planning have been widely criticized for their incapacity to include citizen concerns and for being aligned with hegemonic economic and political interests rather than with



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

vulnerable populations, urban labs and experimental approaches to planning have gained momentum in recent years for holding the promise that the use of new technologies, data and/or innovative participatory and co-production methodologies might be better suited to solve the problems of today's cities, including cities of the Global South. In this context, urban labs have mushroomed in cities around the world, seeking new ways of intervening in pressing urban problems such as social segregation, environmental pollution, climate change, local economic development, and transportation issues. In this paper, we analyze the relationship between urban planning and urban labs in Latin American cities. Based on a review of different Latin American urban labs and over 30 semi-structured interviews completed between 2016 and 2020 with different actors who have participated in the creation, funding, or day-to-day operation of urban labs in different cities in Latin America, we trace their origins and recent uptake in the region and argue that they are currently characterized by three tensions: (1) that their temporary and informal character promote new approaches and ways of thinking but also limits their institutionalization and long-term impact; (2) that their innovation potential often falls short due to their emphasis on international 'best practices'; and (3) that their alleged openness works in the shadow of educational privilege, which often limits their capacity to understand and improve the urban conditions of vulnerable populations. We conclude by discussing how the tensions behind urban labs in Latin America reflect larger challenges to realize the transformative and social justice potential of experimental approaches to urban planning.

### **Presentation 3**

#### **Urban Living Labs, Big Techs and Entrepreneurship: A Critical Analysis**

*Monique Menezes and Erick Elysio Reis Amorim*

The wicked public policy problems resulting from climate change have been one of the biggest challenges for cities around the world. These challenges are more substantial and more costly for low-income territories, given the existence of greater social and economic vulnerability. Among the existing tools, the paper highlights the role played by ULL that have been discussed in the literature as a booster of urban resilience in a more sustainable direction. Urban living labs (ULL) are characterized as environments that provide shared resources and bring together various stakeholders using distinct methods of real-world experimentation to create, communicate, and promote new knowledge. This is a strategy initiated in developed countries, particularly European, that is beginning to be implemented in countries of the global south, such as those in Latin America, several criticisms arise of this mimicry of public policies. Among the most frequent, the subjugation of local bodies to the role of data collectors and facilitators stands out, especially for profit-seeking private companies. Therefore, some of the questions that this paper intends to pursue are: Are Urban Living Labs just a tool to collect data for Big companies? Are entrepreneurship a key aspect for a ULL to succeed? To achieve this goal, we



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

discussed the process of production of public innovation policies, then we systematically reviewed ULL previous literature, specifically looking for themes and cities with ULL project; in order to complement our empirical analysis, we carried out a case study on Brazil. Given the information researched within the case studies presented in the academic literature, we conclude that the criticism that ULL is just a means of private companies' exploitation of the weaker citizen does not hold up, since there are very few profitable companies within the decision-making, funding, and collaborative process. On the contrary, the vast majority of ULLs are financed by governments, whether in the south or in the north, and have the main goals set of producing knowledge and engaging citizens in urban problems. Despite the limitation of the case study, we confirm our argument of similar objectives to the implementation of ULL projects in Brazil compared to European cities, even when there is no strong partnership between them.

#### **Presentation 4**

##### **Rethinking the Concept of 'Ecological Design' for and Through Urban Living Labs and Learning Sites**

*Hannah Varga*

In the last decade, ecological questions have gained attention in architecture, especially through discussions about the '(Post-)Anthropocene' (Turpin 2014; Jaque/Otero Verzier/Pietrojusti 2021) and a 'more-than-human architecture' (Roudavski 2019), where 'the human' is losing the centrality given to it by modernity as means to make room for other forms of existence. Thereby, the modernist concept of nature, developed from European romantic movements of the 19th century, and which has had very important consequences for architectural production, has also become increasingly questionable (Ingersoll 2012; Nieto/Mesa 2020). Despite these developments, there is still the question of whether the modern conceptualization of nature still affect contemporary approaches of ecological design? Taking these developments into account, I would like to reflect on my own ethnographic research at the 'Floating University Berlin', which is operated by architects and designers since 2018 as urban natureculture learning site in the capital of Germany. Concretely, I will discuss the workshop, titled 'Spaces of Coexistence' which has been conducted in 2018 by a group of Spanish architects. Based on my ethnographic insights into this specific event at the 'Floating University Berlin' I will firstly, show how the concept of 'ecological design' can be problematized, and secondly, discuss if contemporary urban learning sites are still operating against the background of (western) modern conceptualization of nature.

## Session 09. Migration, Mobilities, and Displacement in the Global South

**Organizers:** *Steve Tonah (University of Ghana)*

*Arne Worm (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Germany)*

### Session Abstract

This session aims to discuss potentials, challenges, and innovative approaches of doing qualitative or interpretative research on migration and mobility in contexts of the Global South. Migrations and mobilities are expressions of global, regional or local interdependencies and inequalities, as well as social actions that change or challenge established social structures, hierarchies of inequality and modes of belonging. Different regions in the 'Global South' are characterized by complex interrelations between social transformation and changing patterns of migration/mobility – always in the context of global dynamics (such as climate change, economic interdependencies, etc.) and global history, but also in the context of (trans-)regional dynamics and power relations. Examples of this are refugee movements within and between societies of the 'Global South', urbanization processes and polarization between urban and rural areas, inequalities between mobile and immobile social milieus/groupings, as well as the re-organization of migration and border regimes. Doing research on the interrelations between migration and social transformation is challenging because of the need to address the level of global inequalities and global historical entanglements, as well as the level of (trans-)regional and local dynamics. In this session, we would like to invite empirically-oriented papers on the interrelations between migration/mobility, displacement and social transformation in and from societies in the 'Global South'. We welcome contributions, which are empirically based on qualitative-interpretative research and discuss how interpretative methods and their combination contribute to a better understanding of 'Global-South'-migration and mobilities. Papers may be related to the following methodological topics: (i) everyday-life-based/actorbased methodologies (such as ethnography, interview-based approaches, case studies) on changing patterns of migration and mobility in the 'Global South' in their interdependence with the transformation of 'communities', social groups and belonging (e.g. change of families, local communities, transregional and transnational networks); (ii) (socio-)historical approaches (e.g. multigenerational studies) to migration, mobility and displacement in the 'Global South'; (iii) challenges and potentials of combining methods in doing research on migration/mobilities; (iv) methodological challenges of doing research on forced migration/violence-induced migration/displacement in the 'Global South'.

### Presentation 1

## **Migration and Displacement in Ghana – A Historical-Narrative Overview**

*Steve Tonah*

This paper shows that migration and displacement has always been part of the lives and livelihoods of the people living in Ghana and indeed, the West African sub-region since centuries. However, the main reasons why people move have been changing over the decades and centuries. Furthermore, most migrations have involved both voluntary and involuntary displacement. This paper will give a brief overview of the key factors responsible for migration and displacement in Ghana during the pre-colonial, colonial and the post-colonial era. The approach is largely historical, accompanied by narratives of actors and witnesses]

## **Presentation 2**

### **Stories of Displacement and Vulnerability in Cameroon**

*Ludovic Lado and Martin Wato*

How is vulnerability narrated in a context of displacement? Our contribution aims to analyse the stories of displaced men and women whose lives have slid overnight into vulnerability. They were collected from internally displaced persons, victims of the Anglophone crisis that has been raging in the North West and South West regions of Cameroon since October 2016. Scattered across the towns and villages of other regions of Cameroon, most of the internally displaced persons live in great precariousness which exposes them to several types of abuse despite the few initiatives aimed at helping them as well as their own survival strategies. Our presentation will analyse, both in form and content, the stories in which they tell of their shift into vulnerability. Regarding the form, we will focus on both the temporal structuring and the semantic field of vulnerability that emerges from the stories. For the content, we will highlight the concrete forms that vulnerability takes on a daily basis and the strategies deployed to contain it. Our contribution is related to the session because it discusses experiences of displacement in their narrative forms in a country of the "Global South". The methodological problem raised and discussed concerns the very issue of collecting reliable data (stories) from English-speaking Cameroonians displaced in French-speaking areas and in a state of multiple vulnerabilities. The on-going conflict/war has fueled a lot of mistrust between the two sides of the country and English-speaking Cameroonians are very cautious about telling their stories. On the whole the displaced persons interviewed, although feeling safer in their new environments, experience displacement as exile from their homes to which most hope to return when the war is over. The concept of "exile" has a spatial dimension because it implies a contrast between two spaces of which one is dreamt of as homeland and the other as transitory.]

### **Presentation 3**

#### **“Ukuzala Yikuzelula”: Fact or Fiction: Shrinking Economies and the Efficacy of Intergenerational Support Within Transnational Families in the Era of COVID-19 in Zimbabwe**

*Divane Nzima and Gracious Maviza*

Intergenerational support is a common cultural expectation and obligation in most African families. It is a form of reciprocal solidarity wherein a generation uses its privileges to assist a generation in need. This is typical of care and support relationships between parents and their children. As parents care and provide for their children, the unspoken expectation is that they are making an investment as their children will be obliged to take care of them in the future. As such, a person with children is deemed "safe" because the children will be able to take care of him/her when he/she cannot sustain him/herself. In most families in Matabeleland, Zimbabwe, the obligations of this social contract have led many to migrate to other countries, especially South Africa in search of economic opportunities to allow them to fulfil the expectations. However, with the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the resultant major economic changes and hardships, these reciprocal relationships have been negatively impacted. The growing levels of unemployment and job losses among migrant members in South Africa significantly impacted their abilities to send remittances in support of their parents or other elderly kin back in Zimbabwe. This paper grapples with using inter-generational life histories as methods of conducting in-depth qualitative research with transnational families. In assessing the impact of COVID-19 and the economic hardships in the host countries on the ability of transnational migrants to support their parents or elderly family members in Zimbabwe, we draw life-histories from dyads of parents and adult-children. The methodological challenges arise in attempting to collect rich qualitative data from the life-histories of the dyads located in different transnational spaces. Accessing both parties (parents in Zimbabwe and adult children in South Africa) come with its own challenges especially if we have nothing material to offer as researchers. Through life-histories with five dyads, this study will assess how the governance systems implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic and the precarity of transnational migrants in South Africa impacted the efficacy of intergenerational support within transnational families. Using inter-generational life-histories will help in giving a full picture of the inter-generational life experiences of the dyads and allow for rich interpretive data to be collected on their history of intergenerational support among the transnational families.

### **Presentation 4**

#### **Participatory Action Research: Opportunities, Challenges and Ethical Considerations of using ‘Liming’ with Venezuelan Migrants in Trinidad and Tobago**





**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

*Cheryl-Ann Sarita Boodram*

Quantitative research has been used widely to gather large scale insights into the experiences of migrants. In promoting quantitative research as a superior methodology for research with migrants, many quantitative researchers challenge small-scale qualitative research on migration and claim that qualitative research draws from small scale and unrepresentative samples. The assumption is that quantitative research on migration and mobility is scientifically more rigorous and gathers data that can be quantitatively analyzed to produce generalizations about the experiences of migrants. This paper challenges the assumption that a quantitative research methodology with migrants is sufficient in providing sufficient data to understand the political connections with the everyday lived experiences of migrants and for driving policy development. Traditionally, researchers have utilized western-based research approaches to collect data from populations in the Global South. This presentation promotes the need for decolonizing research in the Caribbean with migrant populations by utilizing methods that are grounded in Caribbean culture. This methodology can provide an in-depth and highly contextual understanding of the lives of migrants themselves, in ways that recenters the power of the research towards migrants. This paper will provide a description of the use of participatory action research (PAR) methods and discuss the use of PAR with Venezuelan migrant populations in Trinidad and Tobago. The central argument is that there are methodological benefits of research that engages in everyday-life-based methodologies, such as the cultural practice of "liming" or "hanging out" with migrants in the Global South. The use of participatory research methods such as liming provides a space for culturally specific methods in the Caribbean to be used with migrants in the Global South. The presentation will outline the main tenets and benefits of using participatory methods with migrant populations and discuss the concept of "liming" as a decolonizing method in participatory research. "Liming" is a widely used colloquial term in Trinidad and Tobago which refers to cultural socializing or "hanging out". The main argument is that the use of the "liming" method in research is a way of obtaining culturally relevant data that can sustain humanism in research in ways that can provide a comfortable space for migrants to share their experiences and discuss the complexities of migration and mobility. Challenges occur when migrants and researchers do not have a common culture. Furthermore, migrants are generally mistrustful of researchers. Thus, the perspectives of migrants have often been excluded from researchers. This presentation will advocate for the use of participatory research that will include the involvement of migrants themselves in shaping the research project, identifying and refining research questions and who can themselves collect data from their population. This will result in peer-research collecting data through engaging with their peers and engaging in culturally respectful and appropriate collection of data. The paper also describes the methodological challenges of doing PAR research on migration and mobility studies in the "Global South" and proposes some ways of minimizing these challenges.

## Session 10. Mobile Methods and Sociospatial Inequalities

**Organizers:** *Bianca Freire-Medeiros (University of São Paulo, Brazil)*

*Frank Andrew Davies (Vila Velha University, Brazil)*

### Session Abstract

Corporeal, imaginative and virtual mobilities shape and are shaped by patterns of sociability and sociotechnical interactions, power dynamics and sociospatial inequalities. Practices, experiences, meanings and expectations are negotiated while bodies, things, images and ideas are on the move – but also when their journeys are suspended or interrupted altogether. Scholars from different disciplinary backgrounds engaging with such multi-faceted, ambivalent and interconnected issues are challenged to seek (new) methodological protocols and tools that can be useful when investigating who and what is allowed to circulate within and across highly uneven urban landscapes and geopolitical regimes. Following Büscher, Urry and Witchger, we conceive 'mobile methods' as analytical resources that researchers bring in while 'trying to move with, and to be moved by, the fleeting, distributed, multiple, non-causal, sensory, emotional and kinaesthetic'. If the unevenness and inequality of mobilities due to the concentration of income and resources has increased, it is mandatory to pay attention to the sociospatial asymmetries that constitute, define and enable different experiences of mobility and immobility for women, racialized bodies, LGBTQ+ individuals, people with different degrees of physical and mental capacities. Sensitive to such challenges and stressing the importance of methodologies that cut across disciplines, this session invites critical, creative and politically engaged papers that address how mobile methods may contribute to more inventive and collaborative ways of understanding the social world and of communicating our findings to diverse audiences. Although we welcome contributions that highlight the innovative quality of mobile methods, we also encourage research-based papers that demonstrate how 'conventional' methods can also be 'mobilized' for better apprehending elusive objects, events and spaces. We therefore envision our session as an opportunity to: (a) open up the discussion about data collection, analysis, and dissemination vis-à-vis the so-called mobilities turn in the social sciences; (b) bring together scholars who apply mobile methods to investigate how sociospatial inequalities impact and are impacted by mobilities patterns at different scales (from daily mobilities to tourism and transnational migration). Authors interested in submitting a paper for this session are asked to consult the conference guidelines.

### Presentation 1

#### Mobile Methods and Sociospatial Inequalities



SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

*Bianca Freire-Medeiros and Frank Andrew Davies*

This session brings together five papers that address how mobile methods contribute to more inventive and collaborative ways of understanding the social world and of communicating our findings to diverse audiences. Through a range of empirical cases, cutting-edge research techniques and investigative questions, researchers share how they address contemporary socio-spatial inequalities. The papers are sensitive to challenges, scopes and limits involved in observing, through various lenses, how legal and illegal, formal and informal entities are (im)mobile in different temporal and spatial scales. Practices, experiences, meanings and expectations are negotiated while bodies, things, images and ideas are on the move – but also when their journeys are suspended or interrupted altogether. Through the meanings of routinized mobility practices (Tousi), as well as the boost of bicycle use and its perceptions by a local population in the periphery (Chaves and Vieira), the theme of individual motivations vis-à-vis the planning of urban transport becomes central to thinking about the maintenance or overcoming of socio-spatial inequalities. Mobility patterns in a global scale are addressed through multisited ethnographies that focus on the economic circuits of car insurance companies in Brazil (Fromm), and on the economic circuits of the illegal car market (Pimentel, Pinho, Mano and Soares). Automobilities gains even another layer of complexity when the mobilities regime of state terror is discussed through the interaction between police vehicles and black bodies -- living and dead -- in the peripheral territories (Farias). Combining go-along and semi-structured interviews, socioethnographic and participatory observation, collaborative research and surveys, together these papers provide a valuable set of research designs. Following people, objects and certain ideas, from and through various urban settings (Tehran, Lisbon, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro), they reveal who and what is allowed to circulate within and across highly uneven urban landscapes and geopolitical regimes.

## **Presentation 2**

### **A Practice-Based Methodological Approach Toward Mobility: Spatial and Temporal Analysis of Everyday Mobility Practice in Tehran**

*Sara Mesgarpour Tousi*

This paper focuses on the conceptual, operational, and analytical challenges that arise through a dynamic and ongoing practice-based approach in everyday individual mobility study in Iran. The main methodological questions addressed in this work are, first, how we could study the temporality of the elements of practice differentiating individual mobility while they have a complex double nature of explicit, observable, and implicit, unobservable and, second, how we could consider spatiality of practices like mobility not having an evident spatial distinction between mobile and immobile situations within individual daily life (where is the social site in



SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

analyzing mobility?). Methodological issues in this work are elicited from 4-year qualitative research, 2018-2022, on mobility practice in Tehran, Iran. Practice theories play their role as a synthesizing concept at the stage of fieldwork. It directs the methodological strategies to apply different techniques for data collection performed, in 2019-20, through 52 semi-structured qualitative interviews with individuals from different socioeconomic status, 21 expert interviews with authorities in transport institutions as well as three months of observation in the field. Investigating the two different viewpoints of individuals (bottom-up) and experts (top-down) empowers the research to zoom in-out everyday mobility practices as the starting point of data collection and analysis. To capture the complexity and dynamics of mobility practice, in semi-structured interviews with individuals, this work sets the open-ended questions in three different temporal levels: (1) everyday to understand the routinized, repetitive and habitual nature of practice; (2) situational to capture the spatial and temporal boundaries leading or delimiting them to different ways of doing and understanding, and (3) biographical to question the macro process of reproduction of mobility practice and turning points through their narration of the whole life. In the expert interview, open-ended questions were set to examine the role of political discourse and ordering mobility spaces in the construction of challenging transitory and immobility situations in Tehran. By applying different techniques of the interview from go-along, individual, focused group, informal, and expert interview, this paper suggests that being at different mobility situations as well as at different network of relations lead individuals to recall and narrate different parts of their implicit knowledge. Direct observation and contact with people in different spatial mobility settings in the city together with interviews complements data gathering in both implicit and explicit mechanisms. Directing to open coding and grounded thematic analysis of data, this work borrows the four principal types of social relation (casual, intentional, prefiguration, and spatial) from Schatzki's work to find the relation between inductive categories and concepts. Practice-based theory directs the research to develop a typology of mobility practices in Tehran and pave the way for analyzing the social reality of mobility in the city.

### **Presentation 3**

#### **Inquiring Mobility, Inquiring in the Move Challenges of a Local Engagement Project in an Urban Periphery**

*Henrique Chaves and Inês Vieira*

In the scope of the development of a participative and collaborative project dedicated to boost bicycle use in a peripheral context Marvila, Lisbon (Portugal), a collaborative survey on mobility and perceptions on bicycle use was developed. Focusing on the methodological problem, it was intended to develop a quantitative methodology within a participatory research on mobilities, a survey carried out face-to-face with people, in a context of pandemic slowdown, that would not



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

be tiring (reading/listening to extensive questions) for the respondents. The work was developed in three complementary strategies: (1) Preparation of a survey script on modes of mobility and perceptions of bicycle use, considering previous research on the topic and involving stakeholders in a participatory way; (2) Proposal of an appealing design for its application and the structure in which it would be presented to people five boards 90x60cm, metallic with displaceable magnets for the participants' answers, with short questions and aided with maps of the territory and images as a possibility of easier and more intuitive answers. (3) Considering how the survey would be applied, intending it to reach all the neighbourhoods and localities of the parish, in a territory with an extension of 7.12 km<sup>2</sup>. it was applied in the move through several points of the territory, by bicycle, with the support of a trailer to carry the five boards, a tripod and material for publicising the project; the survey was applied by two people, who were always together at the moment of application, being able to apply the survey simultaneously. 396 valid surveys were conducted between May and September 2021, mostly among residents of the parish, but also people from other places in the city and metropolis, migrants and tourists. The surveys were carried out at various times of the day, including weekends. The results of this survey will be published in the second half of 2022. The development of this survey is in line with an attempt to produce a mobile research through the territory, of quantitative nature, in which the inquirers are not seen as passive in the space where they will carry out the surveys; instead, they go after the people, their spaces of meeting and conviviality, by bicycle. Although partially knowing some areas of the territory, it was necessary to cross it through all its parts to discover new potential spaces of relevance for the survey, where the surveyed public could also be diversified, namely in racial, gender and class situations. From this project we propose to discuss ways to mobilise the (conventional and quantitative) method of the survey by questionnaire considering, on the one hand, the participative and territorially committed framework in the elaboration, application and validation of the research instrument and dissemination of the results. On the other hand, recognizing the analytical and methodological mobilities turn, we ponder the possibilities of a questionnaire survey on and in mobility, considering the scale of everyday mobilities in a territory deeply marked by socio-territorial inequalities, a periphery within the Portuguese capital.

#### **Presentation 4**

##### **Mobile Ideas and Elites: Notes on a Multi-Sited Ethnography with Insurance Industry Agents in Brazil**

*Deborah Fromm*

The limits of ethnography for the study of dominant groups, whose social spaces are usually difficult to access, have been discussed at least since the 1970s. At the same time, the ethnographic method has been mostly used for the study of minorities and is usually associated





SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

with geographically and culturally fixed research, focused on long periods of fieldwork with the same group or community (Malinowski 1922). However, especially since the early 2000s, studies have gained prominence that connect the ethnographic look with the problem of mobility and propose that the anthropologist circulate and follow people, objects, discourses, ideas (Marcus 2001; Sheller/Urry 2006). Having these debates in mind, this paper aims to explore the contributions of mobile methodology to the study of financial elites, based on the data produced in ethnographic research conducted with agents of the insurance industry in Brazil (2017-2022). More specifically, the paper seeks to connect the discussions on the study of economic elites with the mobility turn in the social sciences to reflect on the methodological challenges for studying up, considering two points to be developed: (1) the power relations between researcher-researched in the knowledge production process; (2) the mechanisms of reproduction of inequalities enforced by power groups and institutions. This research is based on the use of different methodological resources. Conforming a mobile ethnography, participant observation has been developed in different situations and spatialities: major events and conferences of the insurance market, restricted lunches in private clubs of insurers and insurance brokers, webinars, trade unions, boards of directors and different sectors of large insurance companies. In addition, it was also carried out: (i) compilation and analysis of secondary materials, such as news reports, official documents and publications produced by the sector; (ii) analytical reconstruction of trajectories of characters of the insurance market; (iii) in person and online interviews conducted with insurance brokers, industry representatives, directors and employees of insurance companies. The common thread of the research has been to map the actors and follow their discourses, ideas and relationships.

## **Presentation 5**

### **Automobilities and Popular Economies in the Peripheries of Capitalism: Connections Between the “Official” Car Market and its Marginal Extensions in São Paulo, Brazil**

*André de Pieri Pimentel, Isabela Vianna Pinho, Apoena Dias Mano and Anna Clara Pereira Soares*

The centrality of the use of automobiles mobilizes a large number of markets, logistical systems, infrastructures and also inequalities. However, these inequalities do not refer only to the lack of access to cars by the poorest populations. In São Paulo, Brazil, a plurality of economic circuits, located outside the official automotive chain (automakers and new car dealerships), fuel popular consumption of automobiles - such as dismantling stores, car auctions and used or salvage cars dealerships. These economic circuits can be seen as marginal extensions of this official automotive chain. They represent options for consumption of cars and parts at cheaper prices than those practiced in the sale of new cars and new and original auto parts. Currently, the automotive industry, in Brazil and in the world as a whole, is experiencing a context of important





SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

transformations, such as the decrease of production and the increase of financialization. In Brazil, more specifically, we also have the recent closing of production plants and a greater focus on the production and sale of cars of more expensive models. This scenario was exacerbated by the recent crisis in the supply of electronic components produced mainly in China, during the new coronavirus pandemic, which further affected production and made new car prices rise abruptly. This crisis scenario produces impacts on the markets that feed car consumption, impacts which we will seek to analyze in this exhibition. Following the trajectories of automobiles and auto parts, we propose the following question: how can we analyze the connections between the Brazilian automotive chain and a plurality of other markets that operate with the commercialization of second-hand automobiles and auto parts? Our innovative methodological approach is based on taking vehicles and their parts not only as means of mobility, but as objects that move, and objects which mobility trajectories can be followed as analytical resources. Therefore, we start from a multi-sited and mobile ethnography, with fieldwork observations and interviews in the Porto de Santos (central space to analyze the dynamics of the official automotive industry and its links with transnational economic networks) and Car Dismantling Stores in the city of São Paulo (central spaces to analyze the dynamics of popular consumption of second-hand automobiles and auto parts). We also contextualize this data with a compilation of secondary materials, such as the analysis of news content and quantitative data about the Brazilian automotive market between the years 2017 and 2022. We are willing to discuss the possibilities and limitations of this methodological approach. Our argument is that it makes it possible to observe that the official automotive chain and its marginal extensions are intimately connected, but they are produced by different scales and (i)mobilities. These mobilities are shaped by power dynamics and sociospatial inequalities. The article intends to investigate who, what and how is allowed to circulate within and across highly uneven urban landscapes and geopolitical regimes.

## **Presentation 6**

### **Police Vehicles as Mobile Torture Units: An Intersectional Approach to Urban Violence**

*Juliana Farias*

In this paper, I analyze five cases of police violence in the states of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo from a theoretical-methodological framework that combines mobile methods, in the terms disseminated from the "new paradigm of mobilities" (Sheller/Urry 2006) with intersectional studies and considering in particular the methodological framework suggested by Freire-Medeiros, Telles, and Allis (2018). with intersectional studies. This is an analytical wager to reflect on forced micro-displacements, in which armed state agents force people into police vehicles or put people - already dead - into those same vehicles. Whether these people are alive or dead, it is a priority in this analysis to consider the social markers of race, gender,



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

sexuality, and class/territory in all the situations addressed, keeping in mind Hill Collins' approach of "lethal intersections". The material on which this proposal is based stems from two consecutive research projects on the control of bodies and territories: one conducted between 2015 and 2018 in the scope of CIDADES - Núcleo de Pesquisa Urbana da UERJ, and another conducted between 2018 and 2021, in the Núcleo de Estudos de Gênero Pagu/UNICAMP (both related to publicly funded post-doctoral research projects). The five cases selected for the development of this paper involve black victims (of various genders and sexual orientations, all living in favelas) and suggest the conformation of an urban circuit of state terror, which is being thought from the following elements: (1) time used for this circulation; (2) what happened between one point and another of the displacement; (3) through which areas of the city these vehicles passed, where started and where stopped; (4) what were the arguments presented by the agents and their police institutions to perform the respective approaches and/or body removals. Finally, it is important to note that this approach also proposes the operation of two distinct scales: the scale of the city and the scale of the circulation of bodies in the city, taking into consideration that circulation does not mean leaving one point and arriving at another, necessarily - circulation is also and what happens while moving. The analysis of this circuit reveals how gender power asymmetries mark militarized actions of armed state agents in urban slums and peripheries. In this analysis, therefore, racism, sexism, LGBTphobia, and misogyny appear intertwined in the actualization of governmental practices of control over bodies, populations, and territories, making it possible to see this "belligerent binarism" that updates the doubles "I/other" and "ally/enemy", producing a kind of fusion between "lally" that practically allocates as "other-enemy" everything and everyone that is not "its image and likeness".



SMUS  
BRAZIL

2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”

## Session 11. Spatial Methods in Transdisciplinarity and Interdisciplinarity for Urban Sustainability

**Organizers:** *Fraya Frehse (University of São Paulo, Brazil)*

*Ariane Sept (Leibniz-Institut für Raumbezogene Sozialforschung, Germany)*

*Ignacio Castillo Ulloa (Technische Universität Berlin, Germany)*

*Nina Baur (Technische Universität Berlin, Germany)*

*Angela Million (Technische Universität Berlin, Germany)*

### Session Abstract

Since the publication of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015, transdisciplinarity has been accentually gaining traction among scholars concerned with the issue of urban sustainability. Given that it betokens a kind of knowledge production that is innately forged in research-practice collaborations between scientific researchers and local practitioners (based in NGOs, private firms or local government agencies) as well as independent policy-makers or artists, transdisciplinarity research for urban sustainability, on the one hand, makes evident that this kind of research is not only action-bent but also of transformative nature. On the other hand, transdisciplinarity for urban sustainability confronts both social scientists and urban planners with the epistemological and methodological dilemmas implicit in working together in interdisciplinary research-practice projects. After all, the disciplinary knowledge traditions and methodological understandings are different: social scientists might not accept a SWOT analysis as a method since it is normative per se or criticise the casual application of quantitative standardized methods for activating surveys in community development; planners, on the other hand, might find some spatial-sociological research pointless because it lacks applicability, and they may devalue theory building as a pure intellectual thought exercise that does not help to improve spatial conditions. In light of this state of affairs, this session aims to get to the bottom of these different trans- and interdisciplinary approaches to methods regarding spatial research on urban sustainability, and strengthen the dialogue between the social sciences and planning. We particularly welcome papers that critically address any of the following issues: (i) the theoretical, or methodological role of spatial methods in a transdisciplinary or interdisciplinarity research-practice agenda of urban sustainability, whether or not jointly led by social scientists and urban planners; (ii) incremental, evolutionary, and social learning approach in transdisciplinary research and practice; (iii) the appropriateness of spatial methods to the diverse trans- or interdisciplinary partners, issues and contexts, especially those comprising the cooperation between social scientists and urban



SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

planners; (iv) any common lines of discussion between trans- or interdisciplinary and participatory research that make use of spatial methods.

**Sub-Session 11.1: Experiencing and Conceptualizing Transdisciplinarity**

**Moderator:** *Ariane Sept*

**Presentation 1**

**Students' Critical View on Spatial Methods Applied to Homelessness in Transdisciplinarity**

*Giulia Pereira Patitucci, Caio Moraes Reis, Anna Carolina Martins Silva, Ednan Silva Santos, Ana Carolina Martins Gil and Giovanna Olinda dos Santos Bernardino*

Between November 2020 and April 2022, within the Action 4 of the Global Center for Spatial Methods for Urban Sustainability (GCSMUS), a team of eight graduate students from different backgrounds (from architecture and urban planning to nursing, including sociology, humanities, and psychology) took part in a pilot research-practice project aimed at unveiling the contributions of transdisciplinary spatial methods to urban sustainability, based on the study of the everyday spatialities of homelessness in the city of São Paulo during the Covid-19 pandemic. Hence, this team (which we were part of) was trained in empirical research techniques sensitive to the social and relational dimension of space (notably, ethnographic observation, and visual techniques such as mapping, drawing, and photography) in order to investigate the ways in which homeless people daily order space and time through their bodies (both verbally and non-verbally) while assigning meanings to their interactions with people, objects, institutions, animals, and plants there, in Covid-19 São Paulo. Later, the team returned to the field to train local practitioners who attend the homeless population (in social movements, and NGOs that provide services to the City Hall of São Paulo) in the same spatial methods. This training course enabled an exchange of knowledge about homelessness in Covid-19 São Paulo oriented towards intervening in the daily professional practice with homeless population therein. For having been vectors of the dialogue between university and professional practice in the pilot-project, the students' critical point of view about this dialogue sheds light on the potentialities of their role in transdisciplinary projects addressing the issue of urban sustainability. Therefore, we propose to critically interrogate the documents that these students produced throughout the research-practice project (research reports, and presentations in two seminars held at the Institute for Advanced Studies of the University of São Paulo, respectively in December 2020 and April 2022) to answer four questions: (i) What have the students learned about homelessness in Covid-19 São Paulo? (ii) What have they learned about professional



SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

practice attending the homeless population there and then? (iii) What contributions have transdisciplinary spatial methods offered to their research on homelessness? And (iv) What contributions have those methods offered to the practitioners who attend homeless people? We argue that (i) the students have identified four everyday spatialities of homelessness in São Paulo during the Covid-19 pandemic; (ii) the students also have described seven elements that compose the common sense knowledge guiding the practitioners who attend homeless people; (iii) the spatial methods have offered the students a methodological perspective that instilled in them an estrangement in relation to the research objects and methods of investigation of their individual research projects; and (iv) provided the practitioners with four types of estrangement regarding their own professional performance and personal lives, and the homeless population. We thus hope to add to the session's discussion of the social learning approach in transdisciplinary research and practice, promoting the transdisciplinary character and social reach of the dialogue between university and professional practice around urban sustainability, with a focus on homelessness.

**Sub-Session 11.2: Evaluation and Monitoring**

**Moderator:** *Ignacio Castillo Ulloa*

**Presentation 1**

**RBM, a Necessity for Implementability Evaluation of Settlement Sustainability in Spatial Plans of Less Developed Regions**

*Samaneh Niazkhani, Esfandiar Zebardast and Angela Million*

Many evidences in research confirm the existence of serious challenges in the implementation and achievement of Sustainable Development Goals, especially in less developed and rural regions (Xu et al. 2020; Lu et al. 2015; Ahenkan/Osei- Kojo 2014; Kalantari et al. 2008), Which prioritizes to create new evaluation and monitoring mechanisms (Sarvajayakesavalu 2015; Lu et al. 2015). In the meantime, achieving and implementability of urbans and settlements sustainability, raised in SDG11, due to its interdisciplinary and cross cutting nature to many other SDGs, is of great importance and many complexities; Which increases the cost of mistakes in its implementation and sometimes even makes it impossible to compensate. Therefore, in evaluating and monitoring the plans, it is necessary to focus on the benefits and achievements, which is the direct impact of the intervention and replace those to focus on the inputs, activities, and processes. This is doubly felt in less developed regions, which often have ignored stakeholders and fewer tangible and intangible resources. On the other hand, the main purpose of spatial planning is to ensure that the use of land resources in planning and



SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

implementation is organized in a way that takes into account the needs of both the present and future generations; It also helps achieve national development goals (Mastop 1997; Albrechts 2017). Therefore, due to the theoretical background of spatial planning rooted in the principles and foundations of Sustainable Development and also the linkage between sustainability and planning, especially at the regional and local levels (Jepson Jr. 2001); The purpose of this research is to explain the need for a Result Base Management (RBM) approach on research methodologies related to the evaluation of spatial plans in less developed regions. An approach that pursues real economic and social benefits at the stakeholder level (UNhabitat 2021).

## **Presentation 2**

### **Methodological Construction for Monitoring Socio-environmental and Climate Vulnerability in the Scope of Public Management in the State of Rio de Janeiro**

*Yuri Guedes Maia, Marcos Thimoteo Dominguez, Samantha Sales Dias, Leonardo Menezes Kaner, Mateus Ribeiro Rodriguez and Pedro Ferreira Chagas Araújo*

This proposal presents the methodology for monitoring Socio-environmental and Climate Vulnerability (SECV) in the state of Rio de Janeiro (SRJ), Brazil. This is a tool developed by the state public administration in order to more effectively direct actions and integrated policies to address environmental risk and the precarious socioeconomic conditions of the population. The work is being carried out by the Ceperj Foundation, a research and statistics agency of the state administration; the team is composed of environmental and sanitary engineers, geographers, and social scientists. The goal is to identify which regions in the state suffer the greatest burden of environmental impacts, and what is the profile of social groups and territories being exposed to extreme climatic events. Through two projects developed at the Ceperj Foundation, Wildfires (Queimadas) and Urban Flooding (Inundação) projects, we have georeferenced data on active fires (density per km<sup>2</sup>) and mapping areas susceptible to urban flooding (per km<sup>2</sup>) in SRJ's municipalities. With the production of susceptibility maps, it is possible to overlay them on demographic and socioeconomic information from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) census sectors bases (Census 2010). Even with demographic data from 2010, the use of the Census base allowed correlating and quantifying the number of inhabitants and households located in areas of greater susceptibility to environmental risk. The socioeconomic indicators were calculated from data by income bracket (per minimum wage), color class and sex of the inhabitants of the sectors located in susceptible areas. In addition, indicators of access to water, sewage treatment and garbage disposal allowed the characterization of households in terms of sanitation infrastructure. In order to generate more compatibility between geodatabases, the areas of the census sectors were adjusted by means of the urban spot and soil use and land occupation typology (MapBiomass Project). The results of the application confirmed the overlap between environmental risk and precarious socioeconomic living





**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

conditions of the SJR's population. In the case of wildfires, the monitoring indicated that about 221.636 people and 67.782 households are located in areas of higher susceptibility to burning. There are vulnerable populations and territories in 27 municipalities of the SRJ. In terms of soil use and land occupation, the data indicated that the presence of pasture, major highways, and the peripheral occupation of urban areas are vectors that increase SECV. The profile of the affected population showed that the majority has an income of up to one minimum wage and the percentage of people who are black or part black is above 60%. Most households do not have access to water and sewage systems. A large part of the mapped sectors also do not have periodic garbage collection, with a high percentage of burned garbage. By identifying the areas most susceptible to environmental risk and the social and economic profile of vulnerable social groups and territories, the monitoring of SECV allows us to direct public action, identify key sectors and agents, and spatially locate resources and projects to face it in the SRJ.

**Sub-Session 11.3: Experiencing and Conceptualizing Interdisciplinarity**

**Moderator:** *Fraya Frehse*

**Presentation 1**

**Methodological Enquiry on Inclusivity in Public Sanitation in Indian Cities: An Interdisciplinary Approach for Contextual Research**

*Divyang Purkayastha and Gaurav Raheja*

Sanitation is a subject between a public realm and a private construct, reflecting the sociological dimensions. Improved public sanitation systems are a fundamental need for the future of urban sustainability, as apart from responding to biological needs of people, it also plays a critical role in the overall experience of any urban environment. Moreover, it is a right for persons from all walks of life. Thus, accessibility and inclusion in public sanitation is an area of importance across the globe. In the context of Indian cities, this subject has numerous challenges that need to be studied. Inclusion in public sanitation is an interdisciplinary subject ranging across aspects of design, infrastructure and spatial planning to human-centric dimensions. Hence, decoding the diverse range of challenges for inclusion requires relevant and appropriate methods of research. This paper explores various methods that have been used in the study and understanding of public sanitation, inclusion and accessibility in the Indian context. It attempts to provide a methodological review of various methods, elaborating their potentialities and limitations. It also explains the challenges of employing various methods in the context of various cultures and socio-economic backgrounds. Considering the complexity of the country, where diverse population groups / demographics are potential users of public sanitation, this



SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

paper analyses the development of various tools of other stakeholders that matter to public sanitation. With the numerous typologies of toilets and user contexts spread out across a diversity of Indian cities, it is important to understand the spatial methods of research in terms of their standardized and custom components, and how it relates subsequently to interdisciplinarity in terms of assessing inclusion for persons with disabilities or other diverse needs. The results of this review identify gaps that the current methodologies have, with recommendations on possible ways forward to enhance methods of studying inclusion in public sanitation.

## **Presentation 2**

### **Attempt of a Heuristic to Classify Methodological Approaches in Planning**

*Ariane Sept*

The difficulty of methodologically locating planning as a discipline, which among other things makes use of social science methods and yet often consciously wants to be normative, is due - according to the central argument of this paper - on the one hand to the strong practice orientation of the discipline and on the other hand to the interdisciplinarity, which is a central feature of the discipline. According to Silva et al. (2015) planning research work, particularly in comparison with many other sciences and social sciences, tends to be strongly oriented to a practical purpose (Silva et al. 2015), often even with an action orientation and/or explicit normative focus. This leads to the fact that planning researchers make use of a pool of different methods, in the sense of tools, depending on the task and topic, and sometimes adapt them to their own needs without following any methodological debates of the discipline of origin more closely. This sometimes very pragmatic application of methodological approaches often leads to tensions with representatives of other disciplines, especially from the social sciences. The aim of this paper is to propose and discuss a heuristic that can be used to capture the large portfolio of what is understood and applied in planning under the notion "method". In doing so, different methodological approaches are located within a rectangle whose extremes are titled: analytical, descriptive, normative, and activating. With the help of such a heuristic, different approaches such as "Planning for Real" or "Surveys" can be grasped as methods within planning. Based on my personal experiences in planning and in sociology, I propose this heuristic in order to contribute to a mutual understanding between the disciplines. Furthermore, at the end it will be discussed as an open question to what extent "planning itself" can be able to develop methods, which go beyond the needs of the planners.

## **Session 12. Collaborative Research and Mutual Learning in Urban Sustainability Projects**

**Organizers:** *Claire Wagner (University of Pretoria, South Africa)*

*Jacques du Toit (University of Pretoria, South Africa)*

### **Session Abstract**

As some research-intensive universities encourage interdisciplinary projects as a means to address global sustainability goals and the need to develop students' competencies to address complex problems in urban systems grows (Taylor et al. 2021), much of the literature discusses the challenges that are experienced by collaborators across disciplines, such as difficulties in communication and grasping interdisciplinary contexts, and underestimating the time, effort and institutional red tape involved. Consequently, interdisciplinary research tends to be limited to the natural sciences where research is often conducted within more structured and close-knit networks. Interdisciplinary research, however, includes many benefits, such as broader networks for students and faculty, students being more engaged in collaborative projects, transferring knowledge across disciplines, etc. This session aims to explore methods (of teaching and research) appropriate for studying urban sustainability that harness the strengths of various disciplines, particularly across the spatial and social sciences. Topics for papers may include the following: Theoretical approaches to interdisciplinary collaboration for research and/or teaching; Case studies of applying research methods in interdisciplinary collaborations; Case studies of interdisciplinary collaborations that make use of approaches such as experiential or project-based learning to train students in methods of urban sustainability research and professional learning contexts; How to design interdisciplinary research and teaching within institutional structures.

### **Presentation 1**

#### **Diverse Agency of Teachers to Promote Continuous Professional Learning: A Case Study of In-service Teacher Training in Nepal**

*Satoko Tabata*

This study aims to unpack the various ways of teacher agency from the side of local teachers in Nepal. Based on a case study in a remote area representing a typical rural community with limited resources in Nepal, the study will reveal how local teachers exercise agency in their restricted school environments. The study employs narrative inquiry and arts-based research methods to share analysis results with the participants to reflect on the study with the

researcher. The research result contributes to the theoretical knowledge of decolonization. Teacher agency is highlighted as a driving force for Continuous Professional Learning (CPL). As society becomes more complex and diverse, today's teachers are required to obtain various professional skills. In line with this, teacher professional development is evolving into CPL and promotes self-directed learning as a professional group (OECD 2019). Accordingly, in-service teacher training is now expected to play a role in supporting CPL. However, it is said that the center-led type of in-service teacher training those forces teachers to exercise agency risks putting teachers in a passive role (Kennedy 2005). In-service teacher training in Nepal is one example of training that has not worked well in encouraging teachers to use their agency. As it had long been criticized for not achieving the desired results, it instead encouraged teacher absenteeism. This result was because there was a gap between the policy made by the central government and the local contexts. This structure can be criticized as the colonized type of teacher training. Hence, the Nepalese government reformed in-service teacher training in 2016 with the help of UNESCO. The new in-service teacher training requires teachers to conduct action research to promote teachers' active participation as a theory. However, teacher interest was reportedly low, and only a few teachers completed the action research. The new training again seems counterproductive, relegating teachers to a passive role. The gap between the policy and the actual school setting still exists (Schaffner/Glewwe/Uttam 2021). The cause of the failure should be explored deeply from the local reality, but the study not from a policy maker but the forefront teachers' has not been studied enough. This research unveils teacher agencies emerging diversely, even in remote areas of Nepal. Moreover, the results show that a teacher's agency can create a learning community in their school setting. Although small in scale, the study result suggests the possibility of CPL from empowered local teachers. Thus, this research will impact in-service teacher training and transform it into CPL support. The result will reside in academia and with ordinary people around.

## **Presentation 2**

### **Interdisciplinary Research and Teaching at the Universities of the Republic of Kazakhstan**

*Gulnara Malbagarovna Mendikulova*

Interdisciplinary research and teaching are very important at the universities of the Republic of Kazakhstan. We have research universities in Kazakhstan, where conduct research and teaching are very closed to each other. Let's talk about the Satbayev University - the first Polytechnical University in Kazakhstan. An interesting situation at the technical university is related to research and teaching of the humanities. We have here two paradigms such as teaching humanities at the university and conducting interdisciplinary research. In that case, the most productive theoretical and methodological base for the study of such complex socio-



SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

historical phenomena will be interdisciplinary historical synthesis, which includes various approaches and methods in their complementarity and interdependence. Therefore, an interdisciplinary historical synthesis as the main methodological paradigm will significantly expand research opportunities in the study of humanities. As you know comprehensive approach that integrates different approaches and methods is the most effective in the process of reconstructing historical reality. Research bases on modern methodological approaches, principles and conceptual guidelines aimed at understanding the historical processes. All obtained research results we use in educational processes. For example, I am a chief of the International interdisciplinary fundamental proposal on Kazakh's participation to the World War II, based on new documents stored in the World archives. For 5 years, members of research group collected archival documents in 18 foreign archives: UK National Archives, National Archives of Norway (Riksarkivet), Archives nationales à Pierrefitte-sur-Seine, Musée de la Résistance Nationale in Champigny-sur-Marne, Center des Archives diplomatiques, Archive de la Prefecture de Police de Paris, Bibliothèque Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales, Service Historique de la Défense, Archives Départementales du Tarn, Archives Départementales Haute-Garonne, Musée départemental de la Résistance (France), Istituto storico della Resistenza in Toscana, Istituto Storico Parri Emilia Romagna (Italy), GARF, RGASPI, Archive of House of Russian Abroad (Russia), National Archives of Finland (Kansallisarkisto), Norwegian database <https://www.krigsgraver.no/ru/>, etc. Collected new documents about Kazakhs, POW who participated in partisan struggle in France, Italy, Belgium etc., who died in Italy, France, Finland, Norway, others, which were first introduced into scientific chain. We try to involve our students to conduct research with us. An interactive map of participation in Resistance and burials of Kazakhs in Western Europe was created and supplemented with my students <https://drive.google.com/file/d/11lI5iBwJH1wra5MkQ6Dsa7sRa4DHvvVs/view>. Video film was made also. That is why, obtained results can be used in research and educational processes.

### **Presentation 3**

#### **Reviewing the Methodology for Teaching Sustainable Urban Park Design in a Small/Mid-sized Brazilian City**

*Leonardo Oliveira Silva*

Urban parks are public, open, green spaces built in urbanized areas with the objective of offering moments of contemplation, recreation, and leisure to citizens. Regardless of the size of the city, these urban facilities may contribute positively to (a) configuring spaces for interaction between the individual and nature, being ideal for the practice of sports and becoming tools for social cohesion; (b) housing monuments and buildings of great historical value and hosting cultural events, thus, promoting tourism and economic growth; and (c) reducing the effects of





**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

ultraviolet radiation, atmospheric and noise pollution, and the urban heat island phenomenon, combating global warming and preserving natural resources for future generations. Urban parks are designed by landscape architects, therefore, the teaching methodologies used to train these professionals in undergraduate courses should be constantly evaluated. For this reason, this article reviews the methodology employed for teaching about sustainable urban parks in Pau dos Ferros (Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil), a small/mid-sized Brazilian city, aiming to improve and increase its effectiveness. For this purpose, the procedure applied in the Landscape Planning and Design III course at the Federal Rural University of the Semi-arid Region (UFERSA) in the Fall semester of 2021, which resulted in 11 landscape proposals, was evaluated. In this study, (a) the theory introduced throughout the course was briefly presented, in the same order proposed by the professor; (b) tables and comparative tables of the proposals were drawn up and interpreted, using the Voyant Tools application, in association with the discourse content analysis of two documents, namely the justification memorandum and the Degraded Area Recovery Plan (PRAD); and (c) the ways in which the theory was assimilated into the sustainable strategies adopted and the results on the urban scale were identified, aiming to assess the extent to which the pre-established objectives were achieved. This article may be considered relevant not only because its objectives were to review, organize, and systematize the learning process for better results but also because it drew attention to the current need for sustainable development to be taken into account as the basis of the design of built spaces in contemporary cities. Due to the interdisciplinarity of the methodology reviewed, which receives contributions from different fields, such as ecology, landscaping, urbanism, architecture, and philosophy, this study is related to Interdisciplinary Teaching and Research in Urban Sustainability Projects section. The students were required to develop interdisciplinary research, thus, contributing to and enriching their theoretical framework. The general line of argument consisted of the idea that knowledge, education, and empathy provide the basis for all the changes humanity needs. Therefore, academic training based on effective methodologies becomes essential for future professionals to improve their ability to analyze and interpret reality through often interdisciplinary dialogues, yielding answers to current demands and positive returns to society.

#### **Presentation 4**

#### **Building Spaces of Commoning: Practises and Roles in Spatial Re/Production of Operating Systems for the City as a Common Good**

*Anna Heilgemeir*

The paper critically engages with a series of transdisciplinary action research seminars conducted at the Chair of Urban Design and Urbanization at the TU Berlin, which aimed to support the institutionalisation of the city as a commons by understanding and maintaining,





**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

adapting or implementing so-called operating systems that interweave self-governance practices and public sector responsibilities. The disciplines of urbanism, planning and urban design are increasingly shifting their understanding of practice from top-down governance to new civil society practices of negotiating, distributing and securing scarce resources and building alternative constellations of actors in urban contexts. The discourse around the commons and the analysis of spatial resources, the practices, rules and regulations for their re/production as well as the negotiation of desired returns have also formed an important basis for contemporary theory, teaching, practice and historical location. Since 2013, there has been a shift in the Berlin urban movement that describes a focus away from a protest stance towards a re/production policy of institutionalizing frameworks and systems. This may involve legal frameworks, financial, ownership and governance models, programming or the implementation of day-to-day actions, all the way to a completely new understanding of shared prosperity. Along with many other academics from various fields, I have been active in this movement since 2014. Since 2016, as part of the seminar series 'Spatial Commons' I have been working on the topic of the 'operating systems' in a collaboration between students and practice partners. The outcome of each seminar was: (a) an understanding the multiplicity of underlying operating systems; (b) development of cooperative analysis methods that could support a claim but at the same time become a tool of collaborative work; (c) development of transforming formats and building up carrier constellations for implementing these concepts in the real political negotiation discourse. The methods of the seminar were reference analysis, mapping everyday practices, reformulating legal frameworks and unfolding counter-narratives. I would like to analyse the seminars under four aspects: (1) Personal Constellations: the triggers, motivations, backgrounds, temporal resources and continuity of the different participating actors including my own positionalisation (method: reflection and interviews), (2) the (collective) conceptualization and implementation of the seminars: Actor constellations, steps + methods of research, feedback loops, collective learning processes (method: comparative diagramming), (3) the content outcomes for my research: Operating Systems of spatial Commons: spheres, levels, elements and actors of operating systems (method: Operating Systems Building Block), (4) dissemination successes: moments of establishment of processes of action or even change, continuation or even establishment of common practices on the civil society side (method: interviews, research). The analysis of the four aspects is not so much a comparison or assessment of impacts as a multi-perspective look at a rotating and mutually enriching search movement for a common urban design practice based on transdisciplinary action research with a critical reflection on my own positionalization. Nevertheless, I want as a final result discuss how to abstract from this a matrix of transferable prototypical action research methods between teaching, practice and activism.



SMUS  
BRAZIL

2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”

## Stream C:

# Housing + Urban Planning

## Session 13. Studying Urban Space, Governance and Planning in Various Contexts: Methodological and Empirical Perspectives

**Organizers:** *Eric Yankson (Namibia University of Science and Technology)*

*Johannes Becker (Universität Göttingen, Germany)*

### Session Abstract

This session creates a platform for discourse among researchers who study issues of urban space, governance, and planning in various contexts. What are the possibilities and limits of different methods (e.g., ethnographies, interviews, mappings, group discussions, questionnaires, analytical indices etc.) when studying cities from various conceptual and empirical perspectives? Papers might deal with but are not limited to questions on the spatial configuration of neighbourhoods. The role of actors in the governance of natural resources such as water is also of interest. Moreover, assessments of urban mobility using analytical indices are paramount. The implications of physical planning for residential liveability are also critical. The session seeks to reach out to researchers as well as practitioners. Expected papers should be based on empirical research, but may also deal with theoretical, methodological, as well as hands-on practical questions of doing research in these environments. We encourage papers from various spatial contexts as a way of enriching existing discourse. Thus, case studies from different national, regional and local contexts are welcome.

### Presentation 1

#### My Tiny Homeland: on Studying Mental Representations of Urban Neighborhoods

*Daria Wójcik*

One perceives urban space individually. The elements contributing to the mentioned space may differentiate significantly as well. Irrespective of those differences, there is a tool giving the possibility to merge and reconstruct collective images of certain space, i.e., its boundaries, material elements, landmarks, excluded places or common ones. One of visual (research) methods identifying social perceptions of urban space are cognitive maps (known also as mental or imaginary), the method coined by Kevin Lynch (2011). Apart from reconstructing mental representations, the maps allow to identify opinions and preferences of particular places located on mental maps. The presentation is an attempt to share the concept and findings of research that aims to reconstruct mental representations of urban neighborhood dwellers on the example of Nowa Huta in Kraków (Poland). The study uses qualitative research methods: a non-structured interview and mental maps drawn by research participants. It also uses a case



SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

study method; the study is planned to be realized in particular space, which a district built in the well-known concept of the ideal city (Nowa Huta in Kraków, Poland). The study is conducted within the project supported by a grant from the Priority Research Area (Heritage) under the Strategic Programme Excellence Initiative at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow (Poland). I believe the presentation related mostly to the session Navigating between Social Sciences and Spatial Planning Methods as an Ambiguous Concept as the submitted presentation merges at least three disciplines: urban sociology, social geography, and ethnography. The presented findings may have some practical implications and be useful for urban planners. The other option (the second one which is provided in the submission platform) could be the session Ethnography as Spatial Temporal Method. The study I conduct should be perceived as ethnographical one; research techniques I adopt are used in ethnographical studies.

## **Presentation 2**

### **The Role of Actors in the Effective Governance of Wastewater Treatment Facilities in Botswana**

*Lebogang Basimane, Prof. Kutlwano Mulale and Prof. Elisha Toteng*

Water demand, particularly in urban areas continues to increase amid the global shrinking of natural sources of water worsened by current climatic conditions. Subsequently, this generated greater attention in the prospect of wastewater as a potential option to alleviate water shortages and in turn enhance water security. Nonetheless, the role played by actors in the governance structures and institutions responsible for the effective management of wastewater resource and wastewater treatment facilities is seldomly understood. Against this backdrop, this study aims to evaluate the actors' contribution to the effective management of wastewater for human reuse and environmental benefit in Gaborone, Botswana. The study focuses on identifying actors playing a role in the governance of wastewater in Botswana, map out the networks that exist between the actors, identify the missing links, and propose an effective structure. The study also outlines the benefits of identifying and having a functional network of actors in the governance of wastewater and its overall contributes to a good environmental governance framework. It invokes the network governance theory to bring out networks that link actors across different levels in the governance of wastewater and provide a reflection of the social, private and government relational features and arrangements that influence governance outcomes. Using Gaborone as the study area the paper uses a combination of face-to-face interviews, focus group discussions and document analysis to collect data. The sampling techniques used are snowballing and purposive sampling for both interviews and focus groups. The triangulated data collected will then be analyzed using thematic analysis. Adopting a holistic methodology that acknowledges the actors' contribution to governance, and recognizing their participation, perception, public involvement, roles, and attitudes, could lead to an

improved wastewater management practice and public acceptance of wastewater as a potential option to alleviate water shortage. Studies also revealed that when all actors have influence and control over decisions that affect them, they have a greater stake in the outcomes and are more committed to ensuring success hence their importance in the effective management of wastewater.

### **Presentation 3**

#### **Urban Mobility Basic Index (UMBI) for Medium-sized Brazilian Cities: Formulation Using the AHP Method with Application in the Municipality of Franca**

*Lara Reis Rodrigues, Maximiliano Engler Lemos and Rochele Amorim Ribeiro*

The main problem of this research was to demonstrate that parameters capable of analyzing and estimating the context of urban mobility contribute to the efficiency of urban management, especially in the case of medium and small Brazilian cities, devoid of effective urban planning. Thus, the present work had as a general objective the formulation of a weighted index that assesses the most relevant aspects of urban mobility today, associated with sustainable development issues, for its application in medium-sized Brazilian cities, its object of study, as well as the determination of final classifications to be attributed to the mobility of the evaluated municipalities and the validation of the system through its application in an example of a Brazilian city of this size. Initially, in-depth bibliographic surveys were carried out on the issues that go beyond the theme of urban mobility and on the (in)definition that permeates the concept of medium-sized city. With regard to the formulation of the index, the methodology consisted of four main phases: first, bibliographic reviews were carried out to determine five indexes taken as reference in the work, through which the indicators were listed; next, the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) was applied, a multi-criteria analysis method that assists in complex decision-making, to obtain the specific weights of the selected indicators and the hierarchical levels of prioritization in the system; later, through theoretical research, in addition to carrying out precise calculations, evaluation scales were arranged for each of the indicators; and, finally, final ratings were assigned to the index, through experimental analyses. In this context, 13 evaluative indicators were selected, endowed with their respective weights and their evaluation scales, composed of analysis parameters and their corresponding punctuation values, aiming at structuring the designated Urban Mobility Basic Index (UMBI), whose final score ranges from 0,00 to 1,00, specifying seven classifications determined by five specific intervals, from 0,20 to 0,20 point, and by two specific extreme values, 0,00 and 1,00. The validation of the formulated index took place through its application in Franca, São Paulo, a medium-sized Brazilian city, through data collected from theoretical and practical research on this city, which obtained UMBI equal to 0,2575, in the range of 0,20 to less than 0,40, and, as a consequence, had its urban mobility classified as in Alert status, demonstrating the usefulness and relevance of the



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

developed instrument for efficiency in urban management and planning. The research sought to formulate a useful and facilitating tool to the urban managers in the cautious identification of the aspects that most need investments and actions in urban mobility in medium-sized Brazilian cities, which, for the most part, have been consolidated and developed in an indefinite way, through urban sprawl, thus contributing to the urban sustainable planning process in these cities, through qualitative and quantitative study approaches.

#### **Presentation 4**

##### **Neighbourhood Planning and Residential Liveability in Windhoek, Namibia**

*Eric Yankson*

The planning of neighbourhoods is critical for orderly physical development. This in turn ensures enhanced quality of life among residents. In the Sub-Saharan African context, physical planning at a neighbourhood scale is important for dealing with challenges such as unplanned settlements and low walkability. This research thus examines the implications of neighbourhood planning for residential liveability. Based on a case study of Windhoek, it seeks to address the following questions: What are the neighbourhood level attributes of the city's physical environment? What are resident perceptions regarding implications of the physical environment for liveability? How can a better neighbourhood planning approach help to enhance liveability in the physical environment? The study adopts questionnaires with residents and interviews with planners to obtain its data. Specifically, the research employs a survey of 128 respondents from various neighbourhoods, as well as interviews with five planners. These were supplemented with documents such as government reports, town planning schemes and other planning laws. The study reveals that attributes of the physical environment affect resident perceptions regarding liveability. Specifically, man-made and natural characteristics account for these perceptions. These include parks, trees/forests, drainage systems, waste disposal sites, roads, pavements, amenities and streets/public squares. The effectiveness of interventions by planners helps to enhance resident perceptions regarding their physical environment implying generally positive impressions about liveability.



## Session 14. Urban Planning and Design Contribution to Understanding the Socio-Spatial Dynamic of Place and Memory

**Organizers:** *Shamin Golrokh (University of Tehran, Iran)*

*Maryam Saedi (University of Tehran, Iran)*

### Session Abstract

Memory, as something remembered from the past, is a significant theme in contemporary life, a key to our personal, social, and cultural identity. Although memory is often remembered individually, the literature, inspired by Maurice Halbwachs, often approach memory as a social and collective construct; we remember the past through the social frames we belong. Moreover, memory interrelates with place. According to Pierre Nora, places of memory or lieux de mémoire refer to those places where “memory crystallizes and secretes itself.” Either we remember the past through the world of things and shape our environment inspired by our memories. Moreover, memorials and monuments narrate history in a selective and controlled way. Memorials often reflect the world views of the class in power with access to social capital and other resources necessary for the intentional representation of its values. Then, what gradually fades away and is forgotten or recorded and reminded are all controlled matters. Therefore, in addition to memory’s social and spatial nature, its political nature has been significantly discussed by the literature. From this view, each social category seeks to represent or embody its specific narrative of the past. In this context, the organizational and institutional approaches play a significant role in the symbolic embodiment of memory. One could trace the spatial representation of these social intricacies in urban landscape, where various discourses materialize. Disciplines like urban planning and design, through the decision making process and the documents they produce, have a significant role to embody the memories and legitimize specific values. This session, emphasizing the methodological contribution of urban planning and design, aims to spark new conversations across the field of memory and place studies. With this intention, the session mainly addresses a methodological problem. Papers are invited to contribute on general issues of socio-spatial research methodologies, including qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods. Papers are invited on topics related, but not limited, to: (a) Monuments, memorials, and urban landscape; (b) Public space, power and the politics of memory; (c) Trauma, memory, and spaces of the post-conflict society; (d) Heterotopias and heterochronies; (e) Toponymy and topoanalysis; (f) Cartography and memory mapping; (g) Decision making processes and framing the places of memory.

### Presentation 1

## **Memories of Replacements; Mapping Locals' Memory of Transformation of Qasr and Heshmatieh Neighbourhoods**

*Shamin Golrokh and Maryam Saedi*

According to visual documents and names of places, we can find few neighborhoods in Tehran whose origins and development are mainly related and affected by proximity to vast military districts. Qasr and Heshmatieh were two small old neighborhoods spontaneously settled, mainly during the first Pahlavi era (the 1920s), besides the areas owned by the military out of the city wall. Although the fast expansion and development of the city resolved and faded both neighborhoods within almost homogenous urban areas, we can trace their transformation within the urban landscape. As a characteristic of such neighborhoods, their dynamic with the adjacent enclosed military sites is significant in describing their transformation. As a more rigid and stable system, the military sites have an essential strategic role in defining the expansion and transformation of the flexible everyday life of residential areas. This research applied qualitative content analysis to explore how the locals remind the past and narrate the changes of their neighborhoods. By analyzing visual documents, like historic maps, and mapping interviewees' memories (totally 10 senior residents), the paper introduces the concept of "the memory of replacements" to describe the transformation of the studied neighborhoods according to locals' memories. Through their narratives, the interviewees described an almost constantly process of replacements, including places and names, that were mainly guided by the strategic position of the military system.

## **Presentation 2**

### **Looking Back in Time, I See the Future: Urban Void**

*Juny Kp*

This visual essay aims to discuss the memory of the city and the gentrification processes of the urban centers by mapping public and private areas in abandonment. It aims to discuss the memory of the city, the gentrification process of urban centers. Photographic records of those lands were carried out followed by a photograph exhibition of the images captured. The project intends to fill in the urban void with images and reflection. Photographs, paintings, maps and bricks taken from demolitions, memory, utopia and the desire compose a larger research, which seeks to mark the present moment by looking at the past and glimpsing a (utopian) future. This essay 'WHEN I LOOK BACK, I SEE THE FUTURE' is composed by images taken from the inside of private lands and by images taken from above of public lands. 'LOOKING BACK IN TIME, I SEE THE FUTURE: urban void' comes from the brick and its accumulation. The minimum element composing a home. The brick has a concentrated strength and an iconic power representing the entire urban construction within a mode of previous building in which the



SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

brick is the only one. There is a resounding solidness in it. Different from the fragility of the brick currently produced (being it the six hole one or the concrete one). The fragmentation of the debris is present in this brief text, which is also fragmented. Gentrification is the process of making life more expensive, which leads to entire regions being accessible to only a few. In São José do Rio Preto, a city in the countryside of São Paulo State, Brazil, the neighborhoods surrounding Bady Bassitt and Alberto Andaló Avenues, an expansion of the downtown area, have been suffering an intense process of real estate speculation and are becoming more and more expensive. If, historically, the city was invented, before discussing its problems it would be important to ask: what can a city be? A place of desires. If desires are so subjective, why not to think about the city as a collective space rather than an individual one? A utopian attempt to rebuild that city of the past, to evidence and relive the memories of families that lived in those demolished homes. The fragmentation of the postmodern world in small excerpts of text about the yellow color and its shades. Looking at the empty lands caused by demolitions and looking from the empty lands caused by omissions and systematic abandonment concerning the collective, the people and the eyes of the over flight. There is an echo resounding to them. Through the photographic language, incorporating the passage of time and the ephemerality in its on doing and dialogue with the theme of memory and the history in the art field, through a hybrid format of intervention and registration of here and now from a glimpse to the past, aiming the future, seeing from the inside (from the lands) and from above (over flight).

### **Presentation 3**

#### **Disaster Memories in the Global South: Visual Evidence of Typhoon Washi in the Philippines**

*Rhea Gretchen*

Most research on the disaster prevention and mitigation focuses on disaster proofing infrastructures, safe housing locations, legal measures, hazard mapping, and the like. There is very little exploration on how a society remembers and learns from its past. In this paper, I propose disaster memories as one of the important fields to look into in the study of disaster prevention and mitigation. This paper presents the visual evidence of how a city bears the memory of a natural disaster in its physical spaces. Tropical storm Washi, local name Sendong, swept through my hometown in Southern Philippines, more than 10 years ago in December 2011. It killed more than a thousand individuals and destroyed billions in properties. Washi is considered one of the deadliest natural disasters in Philippine history. A decade since Washi happened, much of the evidence of the disaster is barely visible and the city has changed physically and politically. Yet, in this paper, I argue that aside from memorials, land formations and abandoned communities have much to say about what the city remembers about its disaster past. In this paper, I present and analyse the disaster memorials erected in memory of



SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

the victims and heroes of Washi, including one that is dedicated to a mango tree. I show how these memorials are not only reminders of the disaster, but are also narratives that tell the story of how thousands died in their sleep during a storm. Since Washi happened, the city has not been visited nor devastated by a typhoon of the same magnitude. This paper, therefore, explores how disaster memorials enforces the public to remember its past when there is no compelling impetus to do so. Through this presentation, I also propose the use of re-photography of landscapes as a visual method for examining and understanding how a society remembers its past.

#### **Presentation 4**

##### **Projecting the Future of the Balcony, Drawing Narratives from Memory**

*Sanja Avramoska, Adelina Fejza and Valbona Fejza*

The balcony is a small open platform in a building connected to the inside, which is often neglected when talking about the city and the outside. The COVID-19 pandemic pointed out the value of these spaces for every dwelling. In the context of the Balkans, the balcony is mostly a completely functional outdoor space of a house/apartment whose functionality mostly depends on its area, orientation, privacy aspects, and the users themselves. In September/October 2021, a workshop was held at Polis University in Tirana which explored specific case studies of residential complexes in the central area of Tirana. The workshop aimed to project future visions of balconies as a new way of connecting the indoor and outdoor space, the private and the public, inspired by the events of the pandemic, and the specific context of the city. Albania has experienced a lot of political shifts during the last century which is especially reflected in the collective residential architecture. The chosen context allowed us to follow the spatial and functional development of balconies from the XX century until today. Balconies have endured formal, but also informal transformations during that period due to different decision-making processes. The main idea of the workshop was for the students to develop narratives of their idea of a balcony which drew from a memory of a balcony - a balcony from their childhood, a balcony used during the lock-down, or even a non-existent, imaginary one... The idea of incorporating memory as a tool came from the inability to access private homes or have face-to-face interviews with residents during the pandemic, but also to connect to the ideas, impressions, and memories of the balcony as a space which deserves to be appreciated and remembered as the podium, or event location in the period of the pandemic. The qualitative methods of collecting data about the balconies, and the design process - drawing new narratives from memory, enabled us to understand more deeply the history and meaning of balconies in the context of Tirana, and their value in individual and collective perception. During this state of liminality, certain aspects can be legitimized as specific values, and they can be enhanced and nurtured for the future planning and design of these spaces.

## **Presentation 5**

### **Approaching Transnational Memory Sites in Latin America: the Memoria Abierta and the Núcleo Memória**

*Rebeca Lopes Cabral*

In the last decade, several studies about places of memory (Nora 1998) related to violence have looked at its constitutive border-crossing dynamics of circulation and translation of ideas, actors, models, and policies, among other aspects (Erl 2008; Levy/Sznaider 2010; Assmann/Conrad 2010; Rothberg 2010; Huyssen 2014; De Cesari/Rigney 2014; Bond et. al. 2016). On the one hand, this movement demonstrates theoretical and methodological sophistication. In general terms, the works strive to comprehend the dynamics of memory spaces in a more complex way, as well as to incorporate, problematize and elucidate critical directions to the works of memory in global age dynamics. On the other hand, some works tend to fall back on abstract analysis, often focused on the global north. At the same time, in Latin America, most of the theoretical production on sites of memory is still limited to national boundaries, despite their great contributions. In that sense, some fundamental methodologic have arisen: how to analyze memory sites from a transnational frame, without falling into an abstract analysis? How to do this without restricting the history of the sites and their memories to the national limits? As proposed by Jenny Wüstenberg (2020) "how do we actually go about systematically studying the construction and contestation of memory by a variety of agents, across various times, geographic spaces, and levels of analysis? How can we compare different instances of transnational memory-making and its outcomes? Comprehending places as both agents and products of social relations, the paper aims to map this theoretical-methodological discussion in its first session and then elucidate a possible way to work on some of these questions by bringing an empirical case. In its second session, it will analyze the circulation of ideas about memory sites from two of the most incident organizations related to the Argentinian and Brazilian dictatorships: the Memoria Abierta (MA, Argentina), a memory archive composed by a coalition of Argentinean human rights organizations which was a powerful agent in the decision-making process of the former ESMA; and the Núcleo Memória (NM, Brazil), which was inspired by MA and became the main influential organization in sites of memory's policies in São Paulo. For that, the idea is to focus on the practice of interaction, or the relationships, between agents and structures (2020) and its impacts on transnational sites of difficult memories.

## **Presentation 6**

### **Down Memory Lane: Footprints, Narratives and Mnemonics of Place**





SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

*Priya Sasidharan*

Memory imaginations of place transcend popular perceptions, collective reminiscences and patterned documentation. The methodological inquiry on constructs of memory is positioned on questioning public perceptions of place against established connotations inscribed in time as in narratives, mnemonics and indelible footprints. The discourse on place memory has to be debated amidst the divergences of perceptive interpretation and the documented nature of evidences that needs addressal. The socio-spatial attributes of memory on place; elaborated, experimented or extrapolated by planning practices, power dynamics and creative freedom of design render multiple connotations viewed through the lenses of public perception. Lost versions, filtered interpretations, tinted and jaded expressions of place lends to the conundrum of research studies on memory related to urban spaces. The research embarks on redefining the proven tenets of sources, interpretation and politics of power through the emergent traits of underlying narratives, lore, mnemonics and footprints. The tangibles of architecture alongside parallels of intangible heritage, ethnicity of vernacular representation versus colonial rendering of alienation outline a compendium of transcriptional memory. The research paper demonstrates a journey in memory rendition of Chennai city in India through a trajectory of its scriptural recording, colonial accounting, societal interpretation to politics of power in the making of the urban fabric. Exclaimed as Chennai is a city, Madras is an emotion, the erstwhile colonial presidency of South India with rootedness in maritime legacy, exudes timeless antiquity and ephemeral contemporariness. Perceptive notions of people, politics and posterity reveal distinctive shades of memory etched in place, reminiscences in the built fabric and overtones in the public realm. The inventory of memory ramifications of place through reinterpretation of dynamics of power and multipronged approach in urban planning & design of Chennai city forms a representational sample. Political vision, urban expansion plans and socio-cultural phenomenon captured in memory instigating solutions signal a spatial directive of prominence, an underlying connect in Chennai city. The spatial dynamics in the creation of the public realm, socio cultural manifestation of representational politics and the collective memory through linguistic fervour purposively or inadvertently profile planning strategies and design interventions. The innate connect between space, people and function that create memory of place is demonstrated in the urban fabric of Chennai, an ensemble of traditional, colonial and contemporary flavours. The revelation of layers, actors, stakeholders, events and vestiges of power in its permutation and recombinant strategies in creating memories of place is the research contribution. The line of argument debates on memory rendition not as an abstract of historical chronology in time, but as a summary of the contained in place.



## Session 15. Methodological Weaknesses in Approaching Affordable Housing in the Global South – Need for Context-Responsive Approaches

**Organizer:** *Ahalya Vedaparayana Gandikota (Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, Germany)*

### Session Abstract

There is a growing scholarly concern for improving the methodological approaches towards tackling the issue of housing not only in the context of the emerging world but also in most developed countries. The session aims towards assessing methodologies and proposing recommendations both at a micro and a macro level focusing on design approaches to affordable housing in the former and governmental approaches to Housing affordability in the latter. Concerning the design approach at the grassroots level, it has become essential for designers and architects to be more sensitive and responsive to the local culture, context, and lifestyle, especially in the global south which is considerably different in reference to the western context. To achieve this, along with quantitative analysis, an indepth qualitative analysis is essential to understand intangible aspects such as space-power dynamics, cultural complexities, and local value systems. This could be best possible when we 'decolonize' our minds and 'de-westernize' our research methods. Research shows that various cases in the emerging countries where affordable housing projects have failed were predominantly due to their lack of design response to the local context. However, many humanitarian architects and planners today are promoting the practice of bottoms-up and 'culturalist' approach over the conventional top-down approach. Such best case practices can be discussed and reflected on, especially in the context of the global south. This session encourages researchers to focus on local, frugal methods or strategies with home grown knowledge as opposed to the global, western methodologies. Nowadays, with minimal emphasis given to how 'context-responsive' a policy is in addressing challenges of housing issues, this session is further open to address the challenges in how housing affordability is measured. Considering the current governmental approaches and policies, there is a proven need to re-examine the traditional methods of measuring affordability in many countries, especially in emerging nations. With rising academic interest in this area over the past years, there has been an increase in the amount of research which has led to not only proposing new methods but also advancing traditional methods of measuring housing affordability beyond mere socio-economic conditions as metrics. Housing affordability in any context needs a holistic approach that is responsive to sustainability issues. It also demands interdisciplinary approaches involving positive outcomes on different levels and areas such as improved transportation infrastructure, decrease in inequality, social and household wellbeing and income adequacy to name a few. The session thereby attempts to enhance a critical global dialogue on methods to approach the issue of affordable housing at micro and macro levels, contributing to research and related literature on housing.

## **Presentation 1**

### **Context-Responsive Approaches for the Transformation of Slums in the Global South**

*Ahalya Vedaparayana Gandikota*

Slums or squatter settlements have emerged essentially due to the incapacity of the local governments to plan adequate and affordable housing for the urban poor. There has always been minimal emphasis given to how ‘context-responsive’ a policy is in addressing the challenge of the housing issue for slum-dwellers. However, the past decade has seen a growing scholarly concern for improving the existing methodological approaches related to affordable housing. This paper assesses how the current state of affordable housing can be improved by providing healthy, ecological living for slum dwellers. It also discusses probable recommendations based on the phenomenology of their everyday lives. The paper critically appraises a few existing housing policies and measures in the global south context, especially in India, to understand the gaps and weaknesses. The slum dwellings can be perceived in two ways: one is as unauthorized and ugly dwellings and the other as people’s frugal, indigenous and vernacular solutions to their housing problem. The general line of argument is that there needs to be a paradigm shift in the perception and approach to affordable housing design. There is a dire need to develop methods that are more sensitive and responsive to the local people’s culture, context, and lifestyle, especially in the global south, which is considerably different from the western context. It is best possible when we ‘decolonize’ our minds and ‘de-westernize’ our research methods. Such methods further contribute to instilling a ‘sense of belonging’ in slum dwellers. With many humanitarian architects and planners promoting and practicing a bottoms-up and ‘culturalist’ approach over the conventional top-down approach, the paper presents a few of such housing projects which were successfully designed through a participatory approach. These best cases are compared to the conventional projects designed with a top-down approach to suggest recommendations. It also highlights the importance of intangible aspects such as space-power dynamics, cultural complexities, and local value systems. By putting forth the affordable housing scenario in the context of the global south, this paper attempts to enhance a critical global dialogue on methods to approach the housing issue at micro and macro levels, adding value to this session while contributing to housing research and related literature.

## **Presentation 2**

### **Understanding the Framework of Affordable Housing Policies in India: Evidence from Bengaluru City**



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

*Nagarjun K.B.*

Housing is an existential aspect of any civil society. With rapid urbanization, the growing need for affordable housing has been exacerbated. The need to investigate the age-old problem of shelter holistically, especially through the growing urban prism, various aspects that go into considering a housing unit needs to be examined. In this context, housing policies provide a foundation for understanding the current housing situation. India, since independence, has investigated the housing crisis and has taken proactive steps in the social housing sector. The evolution of housing policies over the decades shows the importance and significance of housing as a means to achieve a welfare state. Access to adequate and affordable housing is at the heart of every policy. However, the efficiency of these policies lies in its implementation. Housing being a state subject in India has had several iterations of the national policies at the regional level. The focus area, being Bengaluru makes this significant as it aims to address the efficacy of the housing policies in the context of the city, which is known globally as Indian Silicon Valley and ranks first in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) Ease of Living city index. The conventional socio-economic methodological framework even in new affordable housing policies shows the current rate of performance of the affordable housing policies in India. This idea of creating more housing stock at less cost for poor and lower income groups through schemes and policies would reduce the affordable housing problem is a myopic view of resolution. There is a need to comprehensively understand factors that continuously fuel housing deficiency and therefore a Multi-Criteria Decision-Making methodological approach which encompasses social, economic, behavioral, and environmentally sustainable practices is the need of the hour. The aim and scope of this paper is to analyse the various housing policies in India, its state-wise performance through published government data and to empirically highlight the methodological inaccuracies of the implementation of socio-economic housing policies. It examines various policies and its implementation in the context of the city of Bengaluru and discusses the way forward by a novel inclusive methodological policy approach.

### **Presentation 3**

#### **A Preliminary Critique of the State and Humanist Approaches to Affordable Housing in India**

*Lanka Adarsh*

In the Indian context, there are at least two (mostly parallel) methodological approaches to affordable housing: the first is that of the state, which formulates housing policies and subsequently undertakes (or regulates) programmes conformant to them; the second - less homogenous, but internally consistent - is that of the 'humanistic architects and planners' who work (for most part) outside the state's frame of operation, ideal-typically using bottom-up,



SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

culturalist, and contextually appropriate approaches. In so much as it is more ‘democratic’ and ‘participatory’, the ‘humanistic’ approach is held to be more progressive - and hence more desirable - than the former. Notwithstanding the shortcomings of the state’s methodology, there is a need to go beyond simplistic dichotomous constructions such as top-down / bottom-up, urban / rural, traditional / modern, vernacular / modernist, and even state / enlightened actor, and to arrive at more comprehensive understandings of the context in which one builds. To this end, I critique each of the aforementioned methodologies in turn. First, I analyze the inadequacies of the Indian state’s methodology by delineating the gap between (actual, empirical) needs of the ‘beneficiary’ or citizen, and the rights (constitutional safeguards) and entitlements (national housing policies) accorded to them by the state. This analysis leads me to four points of criticism, incurring to it from the ‘culturalist’ point of view (as embodied by Rapport’s House form and Culture, and Fathy’s Architecture for the poor): excessive generality, technocratic (as opposed to cultural) orientation, assumptions of homogeneity, and economic mechanisms for realization / implementation. I turn, then, to the methodology of the humanistic architects, using the work and writing of Laurie Baker as a case study. This I see as a step forward, but nevertheless plagued by its own deficiencies: its assumption of the apolitical nature of the locale (blindness to local hierarchies and the social violence inherent in them), its focus on the needs of individual families and persons rather than the overall fabric of the community, and its tendency to see bottom-up approaches as always and inherently desirable; there are situations in which, and reasons for which, I argue, (state) regulation is needed. I end by analyzing the co-option of post-modernist instruments of critique - particularly post-colonialism - by elite, brahmanical social scientists, in anticipation of such a turn in the housing discourse.

#### **Presentation 4**

##### **The Use of Building Information Modeling Methodology in the Documentation of Wooden Stilt Systems in Housings in the Amazon Varzea**

*Jacy Soares Correa Neto*

This research addresses the application of Building Information Modeling methodology in the documentation of one of the regional building systems on stilts in the Amazon region. The central question relates to how the documentation of regional building techniques in BIM technology may favor sustainable innovations for construction systems on wooden stilts in floodplain areas in the Amazon biome? Thus, it starts from the hypothesis that digital BIM modeling of autochthonous construction techniques for the Amazon floodplain may favor alternatives to wooden civil construction. For that, the research had as empirical object the houses in stilts of the city of Afuá, located in the State of Pará, archipelago of Marajó, Brazil. In the collection and analysis of data, structured direct observation of building systems was used, based on the components: structure, fences and roof. These evidences were corroborated by



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

photographic records, as well as semi-structured interviews with a local master carpenter, as well as planimetric field records in sketches, which served as a basis for the documentation. From the above, it was possible to document the construction system in terms of constructive rationalities, modeling and digital visualization of the system in terms of its components and construction materials. It was observed the adoption of modular coordination principles in the empirical use of foundations and architectural form, in addition to the adaptation of the building to the seasonality of tides, climate and soil. Thus, the contributions of this research are based on a model of digital documentation of an autochthonous building system, which is based on the direct relationship of environmental suitability of wooden stilts to the biome, especially to hydrographic and climatic conditions. Therefore, it can provide possibilities for application in regionalized housing and construction industry policies, through plans, programs and projects for the Amazon floodplains. Furthermore, the publication of this study can collaborate to demystify the association between the construction system of stilts and the architectural-urban precariousness, valuing regional and local knowledge.

## Session 16. Dialogues on Social Housing

**Organizers:** *Inês Martina Lersch (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)*

*Luciana Inês Gomes Miron (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)*

*Josiane Scotton (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)*

*Karla Moroso (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)*

*Bruno Cesar Euphrasio Melo (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)*

### Session Abstract

This session aims to be a space for jointly listening, talking and learning about experiences of teaching, research and University extension regarding the application of methods focused on the issue of social housing. Therefore, it contemplates case studies and reports, providing a dialogue preferably within the South-South relationship. The session intends to discuss the housing problems in our cities, the occupation of vacant land and buildings, the urbanization of popular villages (informal settlements), and technical assistance to social housing. The discussions of these issues will particularly address, on the one hand, the methodologies applied by researchers of these realities, which comprise survey, action research and participant observation. On the other hand, the session is receptive to approaches that establish a dialogue with communities, as well as participatory methodologies for the development of projects. Regardless of its South-South focus, this session is also interested in papers on participatory processes in different parts of the world that include reflections on the respective methodological approaches and its ethical implications. We hope that this session will point to possible methodological paths for social housing teaching, research and University extension. In the wake of the experience of organizing the Massive Open Online Course entitled 'The Housing Context in Southern Brazil' with the support of GSMUS/DAAD in 2021, we understand this session as an opportunity to expand our dialogue with other practitioners and researchers for the sake of solutions and subsidies for future public policies on the issue of social housing.

### Presentation 1

#### Urban Quality of Life: Multidimensional Evaluation in Porto Alegre, Brazil

*Josana Gabriele Bolzan Wesz, Luciana Inês Gomes Miron*

The social-cultural environment has great influence on the perception of Quality of Life (QoL), as well as the built environment. Choosing the location of housing is an important issue when it





**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

comes to housing policies and urban QoL. In this respect, converting vacant buildings to affordable housing is an opportunity but also a challenge in this process. From the 1970s onwards, the global concern with the environment has increased, especially due to the accelerated urbanization process of cities in developing countries and their socio-environmental problems. Hence, the need to evaluate the urban quality of life is directly related to this phenomenon. The aim of this study is therefore to propose a multidimensional method to evaluate the urban QoL in the context of the renovation of buildings for social housing in central urban areas. Design Science Research is the methodological approach adopted as it aims to propose an innovative method (artefact) to address a current problem. One important contribution of the study is related to the discussion on the nature of QoL, based on a systematic literature review, aiming for a better understanding of the multidimensional urban QoL approach, including its objective and subjective dimensions. This study argues that the multidimensional urban QoL should include the horizontal dimensions (objective and subjective dimensions) and vertical dimensions, including relevant aspects of the living conditions (such as urban services; the economy; culture and recreation; urban mobility; conviviality; security; and environmental comfort), that should be objectively (universal metrics) and subjectively (users' perception) assessed. The main contribution of this study is the proposal of a multidimensional urban QoL evaluation method, which includes three main steps: preparation for the evaluation; the evaluation itself; and communication of results and discussion. Other contributions are related to the application of the method with residents of four social housing buildings in the urban centre of Porto Alegre, Brazil, and the proposal of a set of urban QoL indicators.

## **Presentation 2**

### **The Importance of Accessing and Using Secondary Data in Studies on Urban Informal Settlements**

*Tamires Lenhart, Andriele da Silva Panosso and Luciana Inês Gomes Miron*

Since the Covid-19 pandemic started, the scientific community has warned about the possibility of the emergence of new endemics, epidemics, and pandemics, due to globalization and the increase in population in urban centers. The search for suitable locations that meet the needs of the population has become increasing in large urban centers, where the highest rates of socio-spatial inequalities are grouped, resulting in areas of informal settlements. These places are characterized by the lack of urban infrastructure, high population density, and exposure to risk factors. The risk factors correspond to the spatial characteristics found in the urban environment, which in urban informal settlements are usually constituted by inadequate households, with an excess population per dwelling unit, usually built without adequate workmanship, uncertified materials and inappropriate for the location where the settlements are located; the environment lacks urban infrastructure like sanitation and treated water supply,



SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

absence of urban solid waste collection and urban cleaning. Despite the critical conditions of vulnerability faced by the populations that inhabit these areas, little is known about the relationship between the transmission of diseases and the risk factors corresponding to urban informal settlements. One of the reasons is the difficulty of matching secondary data made available by the different Brazilian databases. The knowledge is limited by research that explores the space in person, with primary data collection. In the case of pandemic contexts that don't allow face-to-face visits, these surveys are harmed, in addition to increasing the cost of the research, due to travel, among other expenses involved in the process. Thus, the main goal of this paper is to discuss the importance of accessing and using secondary data for studies on urban informal settlements and their relationship with health. In the case of public policy implementation related to social housing, the collection of secondary data to be used is also hampered due to the divergences between the methodologies and scales used by the bases. Furthermore, with efficient databases, understanding the needs of urban informal settlements can help to implement realistic public social housing policies, according to the needs of the population.

### **Presentation 3**

#### **Determining House Prices in Low Income Neighbourhoods of North-Central Nigeria: A Categorical Modelling Approach**

*Rukaiyat Adeola Ogunbajo, Olabisi Sulaiman Adesoji and Wali Rakiya Ibrahim*

Research shows that the most widely used estimates of the impacts of housing attributes on house prices are derived from hedonic models. The hedonic model assumes that the prices of dwelling units is composed of a number of factors, thus using a regression analysis, the impacts of each of these factors often measured on numeric scales can be estimated. However, researchers from social and behavioural sciences in developing countries have recently begun to look in the direction of the quality of the influencing housing attributes on house prices. These attributes are best measured qualitatively on ordinal and/or nominal scales. As such, an important development in multidimensional data analysis is the optimal assignment of quantitative values to qualitative scales. This form of optimal quantification (scaling, scoring) is a general approach to treat multivariate categorical data (Srijan 2009). This study utilised the categorical modelling approach to determine the contributory effect of housing attributes on rental house prices in North-Central Nigeria. The categorical regression model uses the optimal scaling methodology as developed in the Gifi system to quantify categorical variables according to a particular scaling level, thus 'transforming' categorical variables into numeric variables. Having adopted + 10% precision and 90% confidence level, a total of 1,134 housing units were sampled by stratified and random selection. The data used were generated through questionnaire. Nine housing attributes were found to sustain residential buildings in the study



SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

area and these accounted for 45% and 61% variance in the rental prices of two major low income house types. Results suggested that the identified housing attributes significantly predicted rental values for the low income house types. The mean of predicted rental values were further computed for each house type and compared to the means of the actual rental values collated in the course of data collection and presented with line graphs. Results showed predicted values that are reasonably similar to the actual rental values of the dwelling units. Thus suggest a reasonably accurate prediction of rental house prices using the categorical regression approach.

#### **Presentation 4**

##### **Building Material Flows of Incremental Housing in Lima**

*Nick Nowara*

Incremental housing is the major practice contributing to the urban growth of Peruvian cities, whose surfaces have increased by about 50 percent in the last two decades (Espinoza/Fort 2020). Incremental housing may be practised in spatial and legal niches, but at the same time it is connected to city-regional industries and global markets evolving in transversal relationships with state actors and governance (Caldeira 2017). To understand this practice and to create a better understanding for its importance for the development of cities such as Lima, I will apply a ‘city-wide flows perspective’. Herewith I am arguing with van Noorloos et al. (2020) that ‘[g]iven the significant time, effort and money invested in these incremental housing flows, engaging in such a flow perspective can offer new dimensions and opportunities for the institutions and actors that are willing to create alternative solutions’. Focusing on material flows in incremental construction, I will apply the ‘follow the thing’ approach (in my case ‘material’) based on the material studies of Clark et. al. (2008), the ‘follow the thing’ approach (Marcus 1995), and on the studies about cement flows of Choplin (2020). The aim of this is to find out who are the actors, what are the modes and ways of transport, where and for how long are they stored. Drawing on initial data collected in March of 2022, three frequent building materials: corrugated iron sheets, cement and concrete blocks were determined as ‘concrete entry point[s] to analyse the supply chain of building materials, which are embedded in city-wide complex systems’ (van Noorloos et al. 2020). By tracing the flows of materials backwards from the site of construction to the producers and from there back again - applying GPS technology - to the construction sites, I will also be able to interview the involved actors and to uncover how building materials are traded and how the building material markets function at the city-wide and regional level (van Noorloos et al. 2020).



SMUS  
BRAZIL

2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”

## Session 17. Applying Spatial Methods in Homelessness Studies: Methodological and Ethical Challenge

**Organizers:** *Fraya Frehse (University of São Paulo, Brazil)*

*Natalia Martini (Jagiellonian University, Poland)*

### Session Abstract

Homeless urban lives are characterized by spatial fluidity amidst fixity. Their spatial patterns are significantly shaped by geographies of inclusion/exclusion – service provision, resource acquisition, policing, expulsion amidst solidary interactions with peers and non-homeless people. Homeless geographies reflect how socially marginalized urbanites navigate the urban environment, i.e., how they deploy their spatial knowledge and practical skills to manoeuvre through various social boundaries and material barriers and hence get by in the city. More generally, daily paths of homeless urbanites or, from an alternative theoretical stance, their bodily uses of public places illuminate how social and material orderings of urban spaces enable or constrain (non-)belonging in the city. By taking into consideration that the spatial dimension of homelessness has become increasingly important in recent homelessness studies, given that homelessness has turned into a global social issue, this session addresses the methodological and ethical challenges implicit in the application of spatial methods in empirical research on urban homelessness. It aims at discussing the limits and possibilities of qualitative, quantitative and mixed approaches that are sensitive to the social and relational dimensions of space. In this session, we invite scholars interested in sharing especially their methodological experiences with empirical research on homeless' mobilities, on the homeless' daily paths, on their bodily uses of space, on the activity spaces of homeless people, on the spatial patterns of their (non-)belonging to the city, on the homeless' geographies of inclusion/exclusion, on their perceptions and experiences of space, or the spatial knowledge of homeless urbanites. On the one hand, we particularly welcome submissions that address the difficulties and advantages of spatial methods such as GPS tracking, mental mapping, walking interviews and spatial ethnography. On the other hand, we encourage reflection on ethical issues related to obtaining and using spatial information regarding locations of homeless' activities due to their often non-normative and sometimes illegal status.



exceed  
Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst  
German Academic Exchange Service



## Presentation 1

### **Spatial Methods in Homelessness Studies: An Overview and its Methodological and Ethical Challenges**

*Fraya Frehse and Natalia Martini*

In this presentation we will give an introductory overview of the Session's concept. This firstly implies addressing the currently major spatial methods applied in empirical research on urban homelessness, including homeless persons' mobilities, daily paths, bodily uses of space, their activity spaces, their perceptions and experiences of space, the spatial patterns of their (non-) belonging to the city, and the spatial knowledge of homeless urbanites. We will then pay special attention to the methodological and ethical challenges related to studying the spatial dimension of homelessness, by dwelling, on the one hand, on the analytical (dis)advantages of using methods such as GPS tracking, mental mapping, walking interviews and spatial ethnography, and, on the other hand, as well as on the ethical facet of obtaining and using spatial information related to the homeless activities, which are all too often socially conceived as non-normative, not to mention its sometimes illegal status.

## Presentation 2

### **Spatio-Temporally Rooted Death: a Methodological Perspective**

*Caio Moraes Reis*

What is the relevance of spatial methods for the study of deaths of homeless people in São Paulo, Brazil, between 1970 and 2023? Based on my PhD research experience on the common-sense knowledge about homelessness unveiled by the deaths of homeless people in the city of São Paulo in the last fifty years, I argue that spatial methods, by making researchers sensitive to the social and relational dimension of space - and, consequently, of time, as both are inseparable sets of relations among living beings, objects, and symbols, respectively disposed according to the logic of simultaneity and succession (Lefebvre 1991; 2004) - enable the spatio-temporal rooting of the social conditions of death of the homeless population in the common-sense knowledge about a specific pattern of "bodily use" of urban public spaces (Frehse 2016), concerning the regular physical permanence of humans in urban public spaces for overnight stays (Frehse 2020), particularly in the aforementioned context. In a word, the spatial methods make it possible to operationalize a death-centered methodological perspective, working as "glasses" through which to investigate the common-sense knowledge about homelessness. Here I define this methodological perspective as 'spatio-temporally rooted death'. Furthermore, I argue that this methodological point of view enables us to unveil the





SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

social and historical challenges of fostering a sustainable urban development, anchored in safer and more inclusive public spaces, in Brazilian cities, in line with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) #11 - “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” - of the United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda (<https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal11>). Thus, I concur with the session's proposal in addressing the analytical possibilities that spatial methods provide for homelessness studies, pointing out that these methods are not restricted to what the Brazilian sociologist Florestan Fernandes called ‘methods of investigation’ (1980), i.e., techniques for collecting empirical data, but add up to a point of view from which to interrogate the common-sense knowledge about homelessness. To this end, I will briefly present the context of my research, in which the concern about the deaths of homeless people emerges, in order to discuss the issues involved in adopting death as a methodological perspective. In particular, I will unravel the analytical reasons for and challenges of rooting the deaths of homeless people spatio-temporally in order to describe the ‘social stock of knowledge’ (Schütz/Luckmann 1974) about homelessness. Finally, I will outline how the awareness of the social and relational dimension of space (and time), giving rise to an approach that reveals the common-sense knowledge about homelessness, underlies the struggle to foster urban sustainability in Brazil.

### **Presentation 3**

#### **Home-making on the Streets Amidst the Politics of Evictions**

*Khushboo Jain*

Lives of street-dwellers from the perspective of homelessness have been extensively studied. The focus of most studies has been the problem of homelessness and the lives led by the homeless as dominated by drugs, abuse, vulnerability and criminality. While there is no denying these aspects in street living, this study is focused on how streets are also homes for its inhabitants. For this, the study focuses on the lived experiences of the street-dwellers in their everyday routines and habits. In doing so, home-making on the streets and the components that aid home-making in everyday life are the predominant themes of the study. To study the spatial relational dimensions of space, and how it produces and aids home-making practices, various qualitative methods came to good use. In this paper, I shall dwell on the ethical and methodological issues I have encountered and negotiated with, as an academic researcher, a human right activist, and an urban middle class woman working with the street-dwellers in India. On the one hand, how can ethnography put you in a challenging position when an adolescent at the railway station decides to be a little adventurous and shows you how they snatch mobile phones of passengers from a moving train? Or when a child on the street wants you to feel him up? Or when one becomes privy to the information on drug peddling and areas used for it, how much of it does one reveal and how? How does one then ethically deal with these situations?





**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

On the other hand, I address the methodological usage and limitations of participant observation and mapping when a whole site is cleared of people dwelling there and pushed into ill-conceived night shelters. The global “solution” to the “problem” of homelessness for urban aesthetics, apart from a few limited approaches towards “mainstreaming” this population, is eviction. When the homes on the streets were demolished, and I was all worked up as an activist, I almost overlooked how new homes were immediately being recreated in the next alternative space. Hence, I would further reflect on the spatial dimension of structured and unstructured interviews as well as of the life-story methods I used in my research, and the challenges of checking ones’ own biases and oversights in working with the street dwellers.



SMUS  
BRAZIL

2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”

# Stream D: Informatics



SMUS  
BRAZIL

2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”

**Session 08. Sense-making with (Unconventional) Large Digital Datasets in  
Social and Cultural Research – Methodological Challenges and  
Approaches**

**Organizers:** *Gertraud Koch (Universität Hamburg, Germany)*

*Isabel Eiser (Universität Hamburg, Germany)*

*Dzifa Ametowobla (Technische Universität Berlin, Germany)*

**Short Abstract**

The enormous amount of digital materials on the internet and other digital platforms call for new research approaches. To make use of these new sources, researchers proficient in established methodologies in both qualitative and quantitative research now need to cope with the large size of digital research data and to consider their specific character as sources for research. This session addresses the challenge of bridging the gap between structural computational and interpretative analyses by developing integrative methodological approaches and reflects on the specifics of large digital datasets comprised of data such as GPS-traces, online transactions, messenger data and others. Moreover, the internet with its variety of communication platforms and many other digital media technologies, such as GPS, Messenger Communication and others more, provide rich materials for social and cultural research. These materials enable researchers to access traces of human activities and meanings on a much larger and more varied scale than possible with traditional methods of data collection. At the same time, they call for new research approaches because the enormous amount of digital materials and their specific character as sources for research challenge the established methodologies in both qualitative and quantitative research approaches. The elaborated theoretical and methodological frameworks, developed to consider complexity and contextuality in social and cultural research, often collide with the capabilities of available digital tools and methods, as well as sophisticated artificial intelligence technologies, which are excellent in identifying structures on the surface of texts or visual materials but perform poorly in understanding meanings. Additionally, the structure and salient characteristics of the data are often only partially known, as many data sources are primarily digital by-products of activities collected for purposes beyond research and repurposed for scientific analysis. In contrast to other large-scale datasets traditionally used in scientific research, such as demographical data, most of these data sources are used only sporadically in social and cultural research. With the exception of very few digital data sources popular in social and cultural research, such as Twitter data, researchers have few best practices to help them face the challenges of procuring, preparing and analyzing new digital data sources. The panel invites contributions that address the challenge of bridging the gap between structural computational and interpretative analyses



SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

by developing integrative methodological approaches, either from the perspective of quantitative or of qualitative discourse and ethnographic research. It particularly focuses on how to cope with the specific nature of large digital data sets, how the analytical modes are implemented in research practices, how this interplay of structural and interpretation is organized in a meaningful way, and what this means in terms of quality and effectiveness of the research process. By focusing on the gap between structural computational and interpretative approaches and discussing a range of concrete examples from practical experience, the panel seeks to address the epistemological challenges that arise from the use of large-scale digital data sets and AI-assisted methods for sense-making in the social sciences and the humanities.

**Sub-Session 08.1. Reflecting the Gap, Conceptualizing How to Bridge Between Structural and Interpretative Methods**

**Moderator:** *Gertraud Koch*

**Presentation 1**

**On the Inability of Computer Programmes to Understand Attributions of Meaning and the Possibilities of Using them for Qualitative Discourse Analyses**

*Gabriela Christmann*

Hermeneutic procedures in discourse analysis aim to systematically work out the intersubjectively shared knowledge elements or attributions of meaning by social actors that are inscribed in linguistic and/or visual data materials. Traditionally, within the framework of hermeneutic approaches, researchers identify the (linguistic and/or visual) knowledge elements contained in the data material more or less 'manually' by themselves and relate them to each other in interpretative terms. To a much greater extent than is the case with other social science methods of qualitative data analysis, hermeneutic researchers apply strongly regulated procedures of interpretation or understanding usually within the framework of research teams of several people. The comparatively 'fast' understanding that members of society typically practise in the context of their everyday actions is overcome or 'methodised' there by the researchers artificially creating slowness in interpreting and by questioning everything that one is quickly prepared to accept as an attribution of meaning or significance in everyday life. It is thus obvious that researchers can only process a few data materials because of this slow and laborious process. Computer programmes, on the other hand, are able to capture categories, frequencies and relationships of knowledge elements very quickly. This means that certain knowledge elements can be recognised easily, their frequencies can be calculated quickly and their relations to each other can be mapped in the form of patterns (e.g. in the form of word



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

clouds) in no time at all. Computer programmes are therefore indispensable for processing very large data corpora. However, they cannot 'understand' the recognised knowledge elements in any way - neither by means of procedures of everyday, nor of methodised understanding. It must be assumed that the complex collaborative data interpretation procedures of members of a research team, who are at the same time always members of society and each contribute extensive everyday knowledge as a basis, cannot currently be imitated even by the latest possibilities of artificial intelligence. It is therefore obvious that computer programmes, due to their inability to understand the meaning of human action and human artifacts, cannot in themselves offer valid qualitative research into social constructions of meaning. However, they can help to screen extensive qualitative data corpora, to break them down analytically and to make targeted data selections for subsequent hermeneutic procedures. The paper addresses the question of the session, which is relevant for future methodological development, whether and, if so, to what extent computer programmes (developed for the purpose of discourse analyses) can contribute to building bridges between structural analyses and hermeneutic processes of meaning making. Systematic reflections on the characteristics of qualitative methods in general and hermeneutic methods in particular will be made. Above all, the specifics of 'methodised understanding' in hermeneutics will be discussed. Furthermore, the possibilities and limitations of purely hermeneutic as well as purely (computational) structural analyses will be discussed. It will be argued that 'bridging' between these approaches is possible through mixed-methods approaches that combine structural and hermeneutic procedures.

## **Presentation 2**

### **Thinking Situational Analysis Through and With Digital Tools**

*Ina Dietzsch*

Digital technologies tend to support the hegemony of quantitative knowledge due to their foundations in modern mathematics. If scholars working consistently ethnographically and qualitatively also want to benefit from what digital technologies make possible, then above all conceptual work is required that join contradictory logics and often also more legitimizing efforts are necessary - sometimes even the courage not to make certain compromises in order not to give up in the process the unique advantages of qualitative analysis. The basis of the position taken in my paper is a fundamentally and strictly critical, alert and sometimes even vigilant ethnographic perspective on digitization, a technological promise which often develops quick persuasive power as through the vision of general problem-solving capacities. If we want to develop reflective and constructive approaches from our historical sedimented position as qualitative researchers on our own (or collaboratively), we are faced with constantly repeating decisions about where it makes sense to hand something over to technological support and about where it is (methodologically) necessary to retain control over definitions and over what



SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

we do. At the same time, a partial digitization of our approach forces us to be more precise in the knowledge about our own practical doing as well as a particular awareness of potential biases. Using the example of situational analysis developed mainly around Adele Clarke and research in urban anthropology my paper will discuss this in more detail. Data visualisations are one important interface for these questions. Overviews can be based on geometric principles and still be deeply situated and embedded. Questions about the generalisation of knowledge from situational analyses can also be posed anew when large amounts of data allow for different scaling. Here we can take up decades of debate about the concept of scale in ethnographic research. Additionally, we always will have to decide what quality data needs in qualitative research and what quality it must have in order to be technologically processable? And finally, the history of interaction research and the critique of anthropomorphisms can be connected, inspiring new forms of HCI.

### **Presentation 3**

#### **(Con)sequences of Reading Archaeological Reports Close by and in Distance**

*Isto Huvila*

Investigation reports is the most prolific literary genre of texts that embodies archaeological discourse. The reports that are currently delivered often as pdf-documents incorporating background and administrative information, a narrative of investigation process and its results, lists of finds and investigated contexts, photographs, maps, plans and section drawings. The intended audience of the discourse in the reports range from fellow field archaeologists to administrators, land developers, and to a certain extent, also the general public. The aim of this presentation is to discuss on a basis of a long line of research (from 2010 until today) of the discourse in and about archaeological reports using qualitative and quantitative approaches (ranging from interviews to document and discourse analysis to computational analyses based on named entity and feature recognition) what different means of reading imply for the respective readings of reports they yield. The opportunities, limitations and implications of different means and readings are illustrated in the presentation by examples of what and how they elucidate and obscure in relation to different understandings of archaeological data making and management and paradata (data about processes) that could eventually elucidate these activities. In a rough terms the comparison of different approach leads to suggest that quantitative and distant readings of discourses can contribute to answering what-questions whereas the strength of qualitative approaches is in addressing different types of why-questions. The presentation shows, however, that while this basic proposition might hold in principle, there are whats and whys that are difficult to fit into this schematic frame of reference. The specific methodological problem addressed in the presentation is the simultaneous difficulty and usefulness of tying together different types of readings of a large and diverse genre of texts





SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

and the different discursive sequences the close and distant reading of the material produce. The relevance of conducting this kind of a comparative exercise not only once but whenever engaging with a particular discourse is to help to understand the limitations and opportunities of different methods to produce specific types of understandings. Simultaneously the discussion engages with the challenge of bridging the epistemic gap between different types of quantitative and qualitative analyses by pointing towards their complementarities and opportunities to integrative approaches to analysing of discourses.

#### **Presentation 4**

##### **Denialism and Authoritarianism: Methodological and Theoretical Questions to Analyze the Telegram Media Content**

*Pablo Emanuel Romero Almada*

This article aims to analyze the definition of denialism and its practice in social media, especially in the Telegram messaging app, offering a methodological and theoretical framework for studying this social media. First, I develop the thematic of denialism as a discourse, exploring four different settings: the historical denialism, the HIV denialist, the climatic change denialism, and the COVID-19 Pandemics denialist. Following a Foucaultian assertion of discourse (Foucault 2014; Foucault 2020), the denialism discourse contains historicity, regularity, and institutionalization. It imposes a conflict with science and defies the current logic of power on society. To comprehend this outlook deeply, I monitor and analyze the "natively digital" content on over 100 Telegram channels. About this digital content, I identified closeness with channels of the Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro supporters, new world order, conspiracists, and anti-vaccines theories. These channels contribute to an authoritarian vision of the society, supporting uninformative content against the COVID-19 Pandemic and attacks against republican institutions. About this issue, I have organized a dataset containing the text messaging for these channels and succeeded in applying a content analysis as a methodology. In this article, I focused on the links' origins of the content, mapping the leading media that feed content on this platform. I divide it into two kinds of sources: a) the news websites (such as Jornal da Cidade Online, Pleno News, Terra Brasil Notícias, and Jovem Pan, especially links from YouTube's "Pingos nos Is" channel); b) Video platforms (such as YouTube, Rumble and, Bitchute). This data evidences a complex network of media that operates refraction of traditional media and offers proximity with a conspiracy media. Finally, I mobilized the concept of "socially implanted authoritarianism" by Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro (Pinheiro 1989; Alvarez et al. 2021) to understand the dynamic of this social media, launching an understanding of what I will call "digitally implanted authoritarianism".

## Presentation 5

### **Social Digital Memory in the Borderlands: An Ontology-Based Digital Humanities Approach to Analyzing Semiotic Activity on Social Network Sites**

*Costis Dallas, Rimvydas Laužikas and Ingrida Kelpšienė*

Studying communicative interactions on social network sites presents special challenges for research. In the CONNECTIVE digital memory in the borderlands project, we are developing strategies and methods to address some of these challenges, as we seek to investigate how members of networks such as Facebook, Instagram and vKontakte engage in memory and identity work involving aspects of cultural heritage and the difficult past in Lithuania. We employ an ontology-based approach across all phases of our research process, from data collection and representation to analysis and theory building, which we championed in earlier research on analyzing talk and conversation in digital humanities and digital public archaeology settings. While not quantitative and positivist, our research framework bridges computational data-centred methods with theoretically-informed interpretive lens, drawing from cultural-historical activity theory and cultural semiotics to represent social media interactions on difficult heritage and memory as purposeful activities which involve grassroots and institutional mnemonic actors with different motivations and belonging to different communicative worlds (semiospheres), which are enabled by multiple mediating tools including social network site affordances, prior beliefs, presuppositions, competencies, norms, and semiotic processes such as narrativization, creolization and translation, and which are directed towards historically and culturally-contingent objects in the context of relevant contemporary settings. Our data consists of several thousand threads from social network sites, collected by multiple researchers, represented as knowledge graphs representing the conversational structure of messages (posts and comments) in connection with the mnemonic actors (writers, commenters) who created them, and transcribed into a textual corpus for qualitative text analysis. Theoretical framing, database structure, provisional code system, interviewing scripts, and analytical structure is aligned with an ontological domain model we developed (Kirtiklis et al., to appear). Categorization of structural and thematic aspects of messages is dictionary-based, benefiting from descriptive auto-coding of all threads in the graph database, and from named entity recognition and collocation analysis of salient dictionary terms in the corpus to identification of attributional and predicational discursive practices regarding key concepts. Rather than aiming at big data and distant reading strategies, we focus on thick description and qualitative close reading of small, complex data. This provides a framework for multiple further strands of analysis by different research team members, including topics such the digital memory of WWII and anti-Soviet partisans, of late Soviet Union childhood nostalgia, of the Lithuanian Holocaust, and of the ethnocultures in Lithuania. In this presentation, we illustrate relevant aspects of our approach and reflect critically on the methodological challenges and epistemic implications it entails, as memory interactions on social media turn from 'matters of fact' into 'matters of concern' at a time of

increasing weaponisation of the past for neo-imperialist, xenophobic and authoritarian purposes.

## Presentation 6

### Rethinking Automated Annotation Through the Lens of Hermeneutics: Qualitative Discourse Analysis with Digital Tools and Methods

*Gertraud Koch*

Increasing numbers of digital materials calls for automatized analyses with digital methods and tools, which are progressively available too. However both, digital sources and structural analytics do not feed easily in established methodologies of empirical social and cultural research but raise manifold epistemological questions concerning the new types and qualities of sources, tools, methodological operations due to their digital materiality and mediality. This paper sets a focus on the qualitative methodologies, which are particularly challenged through this development because their epistemologies are extensively built on interpretative procedures, because creating viable interpretations is not the capability that structural analytics stand for. Hermeneutics, independently from the specific theoretical tradition, theorizes the interpretive procedures, as circular processes of pre-understanding, examination, and interpretation, which are basic operations in scientific knowledge production. On the example of discourse analysis in the tradition of the sociology of knowledge this paper outlines how structural methods can be integrated into the methodological framework of grounded theory as an important methodology in qualitative social and cultural research. A closer look on annotation as a basic interpretative operation - which is used in Grounded Theory for developing codes as analytical elements for the development of a field related theory - will provide insights how digital annotation contribute to sense-making processes in qualitative research. The contribution of the digital annotation will be reflected and outlined as supporting, complementing, and augmenting qualitative research. Although these insights de-masque ideas of substituting interpretive processes through machine learning and AI, they raise questions in respect to the compatibility with Grounded Theory methodology and the need to adapt this methodological framework to digital sources and structural analytics as relevant heuristics of discovery. Finally, the paper touches upon the pragmatics of digital methods when applied in qualitative research approaches and reflects potentials and problems of digital methods for the discovery and description of emerging social phenomena.

## Sub-Session 08.2. Extending Structural Analyses of Large Data Sets with Interpretative Approaches

**Moderator:** *Dzifa Ametowobla*

### Presentation 1

#### **The Role of Context for Data Construction and Analysis: How Structural and Interpretative Approaches Complement Each Other When Making Sense with (Unconventional) Large Digital Datasets**

*Dzifa Ametowobla*

Digitization gives rise to ever new large digital datasets measuring some form of human activity. Such datasets can be comprised of social media posts, hold information about transactions on digital platforms, show details of users' interactions with websites or map the GPS-traces of mobile digital devices. Social and cultural scientists increasingly use such new data sources to investigate phenomena like public opinion, political discourse, economic changes or mobility patterns. To cope with the sheer amount of data, researchers use (semi-)automated methods of data analysis to infer meaning from the data structure, sometimes as sole form of analysis, sometimes in preparation for qualitative interpretative methods. These approaches rely on assumptions about the relation of data structure to the meanings that the social or cultural entities represented in the data have in their context of origin. While this relation is well-documented and extensively investigated in case of socio-demographic survey data and other large-scale datasets used in traditional quantitative research, it is less transparent for other large digital datasets that are (as yet) rarely used in social and cultural research. In this introduction to the subsession I discuss the complementarity of structural and interpretative methods for sense-making with large digital datasets. I highlight the role of contextual information for the relation of data structure and meaning by referring to experiences made during the construction of a dataset on digital labour platforms and their regulation in 32 countries through standardized research assignments distributed to local freelancers. The example shows the complex relation between data structure, context of origin and the meanings that social and cultural researchers want to reconstruct during data analysis.

### Presentation 2

#### **The Pandemic COVID-19 and the Impacts on Public Policy Councils: What Is the Place of Participation in Confronting the New Coronavirus?**

*Eduardo Moreira da Silva, Ana Luiza Martins de Medeiros, Joe Campos Costa, Júnio Carlos Marques Santos, Giulia Aguiar Simões and Luiza Meireles Araújo Gomes*

The present work proposes to understand the decision processes of national public policy councils in the face of one of the greatest challenges of our time: confronting the Pandemic of COVID-19. To this end, the resolutions of the national councils published in the Official Journal of the Union (DOU) were extracted via web scraping, resulting in a corpus with 415 resolutions and other documents in the period from December 2019 to October 2021, regarding the theme. For this, we propose the use of a semi-automated qualitative analysis of these documents. Therefore, we have here the opportunity both to understand the decisions made by these participatory institutions, and to turn our eyes to the possibilities opened by the use of Machine Learning techniques, with qualitative and quantitative data, within the field of public policies. It is worth pointing out that, among the implications for innovation, we highlight the reduction in time, as well as the possibilities for improvement and consolidation of this experience for the creation of a web repository of the machine learning model developed, accessible and public to support other research questions. To understand the decisions of the national councils during the Covid-19 pandemic, we semiautomatically analyzed their resolutions, regulations, minutes, and other documents published in the Official Journal of the Union. To organize the nature of the decisions we use the typology of Lavalle et al. (2016) that, from an incidence and subject matter perspective, creates five types of decisions: type 1 'general policy definition'; type 2 'policy enforcement'; type 3 'administrative management'; type 4 'self-regulation and self-management'; type 5 'regulation of other instances'. Our goal is to use an artificial intelligence approach to classify a set of documents that satisfy the analytical purposes of this research, while experimenting with this new method of document analysis and classification. This task involved (1) the automated compilation of a corpus of 415 resolutions and other documents from national councils from the period December 2019 (the date of the notification of the first Covid-19 case in the world) to October 2021, extracted via web scraping from public websites (De Sirisuriya 2015); (2) followed by manual content analysis (Bardin 1977) and pairwise manual annotation and classification of the documents, in which, each pair analyzed the entire tenor of the document and classified it based on the described typology. To experiment with a new technique capable of automatically classifying documents from the same semantic domain, (3) we used three different Machine Learning techniques of document classification to train models from annotated and peer-reviewed documents to, from an unknown input, automatically find the appropriate typology for its content. The techniques used are: (i) Term Frequency - Inverse Document Frequency, TF-IDF (Pandit 2008; Akiko 2003); (ii) Neural Networks for Natural Language Generation (NLG) (Arun et al. 2020) and (iii) Naive Bayes (Loper 2001). With this, our goal is to obtain the best accuracy rate in the classification task. At the end of this process, we present the results obtained.

### Presentation 3



## **Bots on Social Media: Theoretical and Methodological Challenges for the Field of Political Behavior and Communication**

*Amanda Freitas Carnaiba*

With the rise in the usage of digital social media during elections and for political participation and deliberation, the presence of bots (automated profiles) and their influence on the users/citizens has caught the attention of Academia and public opinion. There are several concerns around the possibilities of the usage of bots for distortion, spread of hate speech, disinformation and hiperpartisan content, which could harm a democratic public sphere. Nevertheless, due to the embryonic stage of this phenomenon, there are still many challenges in the research about political bots in the social sciences and in computer science. There are theoretical challenges in defining the consequences of the presence of bots in political conversations online for the well-being of a democratic regime. On the other hand, a variety of computational tools promise to calculate the level of automatization in a profile, and several methodological challenges in defining what level of automatization on a profile could characterize it as a bot. This paper proposes a systematic literature review of the current state-of-the-art on research in the areas of political behavior and communication about bots in social media such as Twitter and Facebook, with a corpus extracted from the Web of Science database. The analysis will be carried out on the VOZViewer software, generating an overview of the bibliometric networks in the corpus. The first contribution of this paper will be a mapping of this literature, with results on prominent works, authors, journals, universities, through metrics of co-authorship and co-citation generated on VOZViewer. The second contribution will be a qualitative analysis of the abstracts, presenting the most applied methodological practices regarding datasets with bots in social media and theoretical remarks about the consequences of this phenomenon for the social sciences. The intention is to contribute with future research on political behavior and communication that deal with social media data that might include bots, from a theoretical and a methodological standpoint.

## **Presentation 4**

### **Using Geolocation to Infer Costly Activities/Events**

*Olga Kellert*

This paper addresses the methodological problem of identifying the social status of social media users for social sciences. Testing correlations between social and linguistic behavior and social status can provide us information about social inequities among social media users. This information can be passed to political agencies that can then take more targeted measures against social inequities. However, social status is not directly encoded in the metadata of social media data such as tweets. Scientists have addressed this methodology problem in the past.





**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

One important method of inferring social information that was suggested in the past is to use geolocation data of posted messages, represented by a pair of latitude-longitude coordinates comparable with an exact address and to correlate it with neighborhoods sorted by income. However, this method relies on the strong assumption that there is a correlation between the income distribution of the population tested in a survey analysis used by census data and the income distribution of social media or Twitter users. This paper suggests a different approach that does not rely on this strong assumption. Instead, it suggests to introduce a probability measure that calculates social class properties of users by the amount of entrance fees required to access urban locations or building types. To provide few examples: users that post from yacht clubs or soccer clubs have a higher probability to belong to a higher social class than users posting from streets that do not require any money to enter these locations. One obvious challenge of this approach is to identify these building types and their mean access entries. Another challenge is to provide a social class measure on the basis of more than one data point, i.e. we want to see whether users from yacht clubs and soccer clubs show other properties that are reliable indicators of a high social class. This paper suggests to use a mixed methodology which consists in calculating the probability value on the basis of tweets from building types with a high entrance fee and to analyze the content of tweets of the same users. The content of the tweets will be matched against key words that represent costly events and activities. The costs of these activities and events will be estimated by using web-based information on cost estimation of social services and activities.

**Sub-Session 08.3. Enhancing and Complementing Ethnographic and Discourse Approaches with Structural Analytics**

**Moderator:** *Isabel Eiser*

**Presentation 1**

**The D-Wise Tool Suite – Working with Multimodal Digital Materials in Qualitative Discourse Analyses**

*Isabel Eiser*

The Internet, with its massive number of digital materials, is an important source of information for discourse analyses. Even though methodologies of interpretative, hermeneutic research, such as Grounded Theory, provide strong concepts for the meaningful reduction of social reality for qualitative research, the substantial amount of digital resources calls for new methodological approaches for addressing this complexity in discourse analyses and its large bandwidth of variations. While most qualitative methods of data collection are limited to analyzing only a



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

small part of information on the Internet, digital methods with their structural approaches to textual and visual expressions only provide somewhat inadequate meaning interpretations and thus are not capable to analyze a large scale of materials. The paper presents the D-Wise Tool Suite as an approach to consider and work with the complexities of qualitative discourse analyses of multimodal digital materials. In discourse analytical approaches, human scientists are often confronted with the challenge of working with complex research fields, encompassing several text phenomena, theories, or methodological approaches. The consideration of a variety of styles and research questions, epistemological specifics, different levels of practice and experience matter, as well as the mutual assistance, reflection, and understanding between human and technological actors. Computer-driven methods used in qualitative data analysis tools range from topic modeling, co-occurrence analysis, sentiment analysis to visualization of quantified discourses and patterns, offering insights into structural conjunctures and leave scope of what they actually mean. What is often missing in this mutual and iterative research process of computational structural analysis on the surface and qualitative analysis the human analysis in the fine textures of the dossier, is a closer look on how this gap of structural analysis and the interpretative process of sense making, and understanding is closed. The paper provides insights into the ongoing design and development process of the D-Wise Tool Suite as an interdisciplinary approach driven by the research interests of qualitative interpretative research in Empirical Cultural Studies and the focus on technological research and innovation in informatics.

## **Presentation 2**

### **The Calling with Women: Gendered Mobilities among Brazilian Evangelicals on WhatsApp**

*Lorena Mochel*

The growth of evangelicals in Brazil in recent decades has awakened perspectives that seek to explain how these groups have become protagonists in the contemporary political scene. Widely associated with the conservative right-wings, most of these social analyses indicate evangelicals as disseminators of fake news on WhatsApp, which helped in Bolsonaro election. Adding up the importance of understanding power dynamics surrounding the sharing of fake news but not restricted to it, I aim to analyze how lower social classes evangelicals uses WhatsApp as a "collective infrastructure" (Cruz/Harindranath 2020) has been connecting different spheres of life in Latin America, especially among women from these lower social classes. As part of my PhD Thesis on Post Graduate Program in Social Anthropology on National Museum (UFRJ), this research concerns an ethnography conducted between 2017 and 2020. During this period, I carried out interviews and participant observation on cults and other religious events outside churches with female Pentecostal pastors and missionaries who



SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

lives in the suburbs and favelas of Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil. As a central part of the methodology, I joined two of their several WhatsApp "prayer groups" in which hundreds of women who live in different regions of Brazil and Europe do different religious activities together that may or may not be found in Pentecostal churches, like pray together and answer to a female pastor preaching. My goal was to discuss how contemporary Pentecostal mobilities requires to our research on social sciences to create strategies to improve digital methodologies. Different from what is known as an "online ethnography" or "netnography", this work followed a multimodal approach (Hine 2015) on everyday digital lives that does not separate online and offline. Above all, I investigated what elements make evangelical women assume the self-evidence of WhatsApp in their religious routines. What kind of challenges do these digital mobilities brings to religious authorities? In what ways does researching evangelical practices on WhatsApp helps to understand what is a church? I sought to understand how the centrality of WhatsApp in the daily lives of these women has defined new evangelical transnational careers for women pastors who choose not to lead a church, but a digital ministry. Among "prayer groups" on WhatsApp, itinerant preaching in multiple churches, they are creating female digital evangelical routines that have been deepened during the new coronavirus pandemic. Additionally, I seek to contribute to identifying ways in which evangelicals have used WhatsApp to perform what Kenny (2016) has called "gendered mobilities". If, as Fewkes (2019) states, the character of ubiquity, ease of access, and privacy are characteristics of mobile apps that propitiate their religious uses, their interdenominational character and based on welcoming women of diverse faiths makes this a space of daily coexistence which is parallel and, in many cases, also substitutive to physical churches.

### **Presentation 3**

#### **Learning about Long-Term Developments in Scientific Discourses from Google Books N-Gram Viewer: A Methodological Exploration**

*Gertraud Koch*

There are multiple ways to explore the massive number of digital data, which goes along with a massive variety of data forms out there in the internet. The variety of data and their provision in large data bases with specific properties call for new approaches to make use of them in qualitative research approaches. This paper presents an exploration of the Google Books N-Gram Viewer for coping with the challenge to learn out about the scientific discourse on the 'digital' as a concept in different disciplines, which is today a prominent in term in everyday language and has some relevance in the sciences too, including scientific funding. The paper will start with introducing shortly the computational method of n-gram analysis and a source critical reflection of the range and scope of the analyzed corpus Google Books. It will continue with the question how the scientific discourse on the 'digital' becomes visible in this corpus,

what analytical steps were made to make sense of the structural analysis provided by Google Books N-Gram viewer on the 'digital', and what options for qualitative exploration are given within this tool to answer the many questions emerging from the structural analyses. On these grounds of the description of my methodological operations I will look more in depth on the methodological implications and show, how structural analyses and hermeneutical work are relational, intersecting, and depending on each other. On the backdrop of this research practice, the paper reflects what the use of this structural tool Google Books N-Gram Viewer in a qualitative discourse analysis may be and how the combination of the different approaches affect the knowledge production. Finally it will reflect the relation to the powerful methodology of Grounded Theory, how the methodological core idea is affected and if we can speak about a Grounded Theory Approach still.

#### **Presentation 4**

##### **Religion and Ethical Boundaries of the Digitization and Digitalization Practices in Africa**

*Gabriel Faimau*

As the digital revolution continues to emerge as a new culture, digital experiences, particularly in the Global South, present critical questions relating to the issue of digital ethics. As a concept, digital ethics refers to the management of ethics and moral considerations in the tech and digital space. Scholarly studies on digital ethics often put more emphasis on the self and professional management of ethical considerations in the digital space. What is often neglected is a critical examination of various institutional approaches that define and govern the importance of digital ethics. This paper focuses on the methodological approach of digital ethnography in the study of religion and how ethical questions emerge within the context of the digitization and digitalization of religious practices among the prophetic churches in Africa. In Africa, the digitization efforts of the prophetic churches generally focus on digitizing the healing practices and religious testimonies. This is done through the online circulation of healing miracles and religious testimonies on various digital and social media platforms and outlets. My own study (Faimau 2017; Faimau/Behrens 2019) on the digitization enterprise among prophetic churches in Botswana shows that the production of online religious data follows two related phases. In the first instance, stories of healing miracles and/or religious testimonies were told offline during an on-site or physical church service. In the second phase, religious testimonies were circulated in the hope that the stories would reach a broad online audience. There is no question that stories of healing miracles and/or religious testimonies always have a happy ending. Nevertheless, the use of digital ethnography as a methodological approach shows that digital circulation of one's dark past and its possible impact on one's privacy, personal information and security cannot be undermined. In this context, religious and institutional digitization as well as digitalization of personal healing miracles and religious testimonies raises



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

many ethical questions. For example, to what extent can online circulation of personal and religious experiences be justified? To whom does a personal story of religious experience belong? In what ways is the privacy of an individual believer protected when his/her personal story is circulated online? Or in the context of researching digital environments, one could ask, how does digital ethnography as a method uncover ethical concerns embedded in digitization and digitalization practices? Building on my previous works, I intend to interrogate the ethical boundaries and normative framework of digitization and digitalization in the context of prophetic churches and religious practices in Africa. In addition, through a critical interrogation of how digital ethnography is applied as a methodological approach in the study of online religious practices, the paper intends to outline embedded ethical concerns in the digitization and digitalization practices, particularly among the African prophetic churches.



**exceed**

Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst  
German Academic Exchange Service





SMUS  
BRAZIL

2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”

# Stream E:

## Mapping + Violence





SMUS  
BRAZIL

2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”

## Session 07. Hybrid Mapping and Critical Cartography as Research Methodologies for Cities

**Organizers:** *Nicole Baron (Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, Germany)*

*Metadel Sileshi Belihu (Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, Germany)*

*Sanja Avramoska (Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, North Macedonia)*

*Gaby Hansen (Namibia University of Science and Technology)*

*Talita Heleodoro (Institute of Research and Urban Planning of Curitiba, Brazil)*

### Sub-Session 07.1. Hybrid Mapping and Critical Cartography as Research Methodologies for Cities

**Moderators:** *Nicole Baron (Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, Germany)*

*Metadel Sileshi Belihu (Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, Germany)*

#### Session Abstract

This panel brings together urban researchers and educators who have applied hybrid mapping or critical cartography as research tools in cities of the world but mainly in the global south. This panel aims to explore innovative mapping techniques (between quantitative, qualitative, and mixed) as ways of collecting, visualizing, and analyzing data. Moreover, it combines inter- and transdisciplinary perspectives, as well as procedural elements into spatial displays. Hybridity as a concept has proliferated in urban studies in various ways, such as the cyborg, (post-)colonial complexities, and the human-nature relationship. In its widest sense, hybridity refers to the multifarious entanglements of human and non-human actors, materialities, and cultural meanings in the contemporary city. Hybridity challenges conventional polarizations, such as informal/formal, public/private, nature/culture, rural/urban, and technology/human. In spatial research methodology, hybridity has recently appeared as a means to expand critical mapping by “designerly ways of knowing”. This effort aims to combine the self-reflective and process-oriented procedures of critical mapping with aspects of affect and emotion, as well as the creativity involved in doing research. Through process-orientation, self-reflection, and design approaches, hybrid mapping can integrate positionality, “southern” perspectives, and indigenous knowledge systems into critical urban research. More importantly, it incorporates these different types of data sets into spatial displays. This approach, in a way, also addresses the contextuality of urban knowledge. The inter- and transdisciplinary nature also allows for



SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

flexibility and new knowledge and method production. By doing so, hybrid mapping can potentially contribute to provincializing critical urban research and generating valuable new insights into cities. This session invites all contributors interested in sharing and discussing socio-spatial research topics and teaching that employs or considers hybrid mapping or critical cartography in cities, mainly of the global south. Proposals may include data collection and analysis experiences, critical reflections of these methods, as well as on the kinds of outputs these methods generate.

## **Presentation 1**

### **Ground Atlas: An Historiographic-Cartographic Decolonizing Socio-Spatial Research**

*David Sperling and Ana Luiza Nobre*

Ground Atlas [Atlas do Chão - [www.atlasdochao.org](http://www.atlasdochao.org)] is a cartographic-historiographical experiment about the ground and its various senses. An atlas at the same time as a collection of maps and a constellar image system that allows one to visualize the world and navigate through it. Ground Atlas aims to identify the critical hypotheses in which the ground power reveals itself. To make critically visible actions and practices that involve caring for the ground. To speculate about other possible territorial configurations, ways of activating and honoring the ground despite its appropriation as a commodity. Regarding its operationalization, each grounded point is composed of geolocation, a text that critically inscribes it in the context of historical disputes over the ground in Brazil and from Brazil, and a set of iconographic references and tags, called layers. Each point is available as an anchor for drawing constellations. While the layers compose strata from which the points are associated by similarities, the constellations are rhizomes, which perform transversalities of meanings. More than the points themselves, what matter are the conformations and interrelationships. Proximities and distances, intervals, contacts. Relationships in space and time. Linking isolated points, generating rhizomatic structures that bring about new meanings to them. Bringing together and articulating things that are geographically and culturally distant, creating affinity relationships that are always ready to be reconfigured. Provisional and sometimes surprising arrangements, offering new reading possibilities as we move through the atlas, plotting routes. Due to the project's methodological approaches and challenges, this presentation is directly linked to the sessions Hybrid Mapping and Critical Cartography as Research Methodologies for Cities and Co-Production (of Knowledge) as Pathway to Decolonization of Knowledge in the Global South. The methodological issues that the Ground Atlas investigates, as well as the potentialities it explores, concern to: (1) critical cartographies: enunciating and revealing alternative meanings to the dominant ones in relation to historical places and events; (2) image atlas: sustaining thinking through images as a way of producing meanings and affections; (3) constellations of points: co-producing knowledge assuming the provisional, simultaneity and

emergence as qualities; (4) curatorship: creating an archive that is at the same time cohesive and always open to new insertions proposed by project researchers, guests, workshop participants and the general public.

## **Presentation 2**

### **Mapping as a Planning Method of the 'Urbanized Maritime Coasts'**

*Simone de Araujo Pereira*

The landscape of the 'Urbanized Maritime Coasts' (Projeto Orla 2003) correlates two fundamental dynamics: (1) that of Nature; (2) and that of Culture. The dynamics of Nature, understood as 'nature-beach', is established from the movement of the sea, sun and wind, correlated with coastal vegetation and coastal biodiversity. The Cultural Dynamics correspond to the practices established on the Maritime Coast and on the sand strip, verified in the 'routine' (Pais 2007) of residents and tourists. The landscape of the Brazilian Maritime Coast has always been subject to a continuous process of landscape transformation. In certain cities, such as Aracaju, capital of the state of Sergipe, in northeastern Brazil, the modification of the landscape aimed to adapt to tourist demands (Araujo 2014, 2019) and to the interest of visitors who want natural experiences with relative comfort (Zukin 2000). The result of the 'social configuration' (Sloterdijk 2003) of the Urbanized Maritime Coast presents space use, environmental and legal problems. In this sense, the mapping of socio-environmental dynamics can be considered as an important analytical tool for the planning of urban interventions that will result in the modification of the landscape of the Maritime Coast. The mapping of cultural uses and natural elements that make up the coastal environment can contribute to the recognition of the possibilities of landscape alterations and maintenance of fundamental elements of 'beach nature', in order to bring together cultural intentions and environmental needs. This reflection is the result of research carried out under the project entitled 'The Coastal Development Policy and Private Property in the Scope of the Legal-Social Order', linked to the Department of Social Sciences at the Federal University of Sergipe (UFS). The research is developed from a transversal cut, with the objective of elaborating a descriptive and interpretive analysis plan, methodologically organized in three fundamental axes: (1) historical-documentary and iconographic analysis about the uses in the Maritime Coast; (2) Survey of the State of the Art on the subject under analysis; (3) and incursions into the field for direct observation in order to map sociabilities.

## **Presentation 3**

### **Hybrid Mapping the Homeless City**

*Natalia Martini*



SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

This presentation discusses a hybrid approach to mapping lived relationships with the city developed within the Homeless City research project in Poland (2017-2021). In this project, I have accompanied 36 homeless persons along their habitual paths in two Polish cities, Kraków and Łódź, to experience how the city is encountered in a particular - situated and embodied - way circumscribed by the homeless positionality. Following homeless dwellers along their daily paths through the city meant not just following their footsteps but their ways of inhabiting and understanding urban space. To be able to map the routes they take, the pauses they make, and the practices they perform in different locations, I have accompanied my informants equipped with an audio recorder and a GPS device. I have combined audio recording of the course of the walks with GPS tracking of their spatial trajectories by using the spatial transcript technique. Georeferencing the qualitative material generated during walking (conversations held, observations made, lived experiences shared through dialogical explication) allowed me to perform hybrid analyses (qualitative and spatial) in GIS and to create hybrid maps of Kraków and Łódź as they emerge from the patterns of daily im/mobilities of homeless dwellers circumscribed by their practical understandings of the urban environment. The combination of the walk-along method with the use of geospatial technologies provides a way to perform hybrid mapping during data collection, visualization, and analysis. It may be considered as an operationalization of the principles of hybrid mapping methodology (Baxter et al. 2021) with its attempt to grasp the hybridity of space through the hybridity of data composition and analytical operation that both draws on and facilitates mixed modes of thinking and knowing.

#### **Presentation 4**

##### **Landscape Transformations in Baixo Augusta, São Paulo**

*Beatriz Salgado Cardoso de Oliveira and Ana Lúcia de Castro*

The presents results of my research on landscape transformations in 'Baixo Augusta' and discusses the role of mapping as a tool to anthropological knowledge. Located in Sao Paulo city, 'Baixo Augusta' is the downtown portion of Augusta's Street, which has undergone many transformations over the years. The research analyzes 'the revitalization phase' of the street (from 2000), characterized by the emergence of leisure establishments in Baixo Augusta and by a real estate boom, what was interpreted as a case of 'gentrification', idea I will later refuse. I intended to proceed with what Eckert/Rocha (2003) call 'Street Ethnography', a technique inspired on the XIX century flânerie. However, due to pandemics, the field work was suspended, what put the very nature of my research in check: Would it be possible to do ethnography without being in the field? Could I create another field? Is it possible to generate anthropological knowledge without ethnography? Still wanting to understand the landscape transformations in the region - considering landscape as a broad concept, that encompasses social, cultural and physical elements - I have developed my own techniques to continue my research. If Street



SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

Ethnography is inspired by the figure of the flâneur, the study of Walter Benjamin's work taught me that this 19th century character created its own urban maps in the contingency of his walks. Furthermore, the very idea of the 'map' is very dear to Benjamin. Thus, by an affective theoretical-methodological decision, I proceeded with the mapping of Baixo Augusta. Part of the field work was conducted via Google Street View and Earth, tools that enabled a detailed map of Baixo Augusta - its new skyscrapers, leisure establishments, etc. - what confirmed the physical transformations. On the other hand, I had to contact the the habitués of the region-people that frequent Baixo Augusta for leisure, practice that could be jeopardized by the physical transformations. Not being able to be in the field with them, I decided to proceed with interviews by videoconference. Interviewing more than 30 individuals, I understood that in their narratives they were also mapping Baixo Augusta: listing their favorite nightclubs and bars, famous old leisure establishments, etc. The way they mapped the street goes far beyond its materiality and reflects an affective relation with the landscape. Combining these different tools, I could question the direct 'application' of the gentrification concept in the case of study. If mapping the materiality of Baixo Augusta approximates the case to the theoretical gentrification framework, the interviewees narratives diverted the analysis from this path and revealed the importance of the uses and affections in the relation with the city. Therefore, I conclude that mapping is an important methodological tool to the understanding of the city dynamics. Mapping, in this sense, should combine physical and cultural aspects of a region. In some ways, through mapping, I was able to create a new ethnographical field, in which I could not only observe, but also participate - the essential premise of ethnography.

## **Presentation 5**

### **Common Spaces as Urban Commons: Data Collection and Visualization Through Mapping**

*Metadel Sileshi Belihu*

This paper is part of an ongoing doctoral thesis on the Urban Commons, focusing on the contribution of Common Spaces, everyday activities, and social structures to communities. Two contrasting inner-city settlements of Addis Ababa, that are found next to each other are taken as case studies - one planned, resulting from a redevelopment program, and the other organic, historical, and unplanned. In the planned settlement the designated compound shared by residents of up to 380 Households is taken as the common space. In the unplanned congested settlements since everyday activities are taking place on the streets, and since it is perceived as a common space by those using it, the street is taken as the common space. In each settlement type, 5 common spaces are selected as case study spaces. This paper focuses on the data collection and visualization stage of the thesis. It has both quantitative and qualitative data sets that are visualized in space. First, critical mapping/cartography is used as a data collection





**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

method by employing Google my Maps. All activities taking place in these spaces are mapped in all 10 cases ranging from social, to domestic, commercial, recreational, and other forms of activities. The mapping is done on Saturdays (representing an active weekend) and Wednesdays (representing an average weekday) for a total of 6 hours each day at each case location. This is to understand the real use and meaning of spaces from everyday use as opposed to defining them based on their assigned functions only. Second, the detailed physical features are also documented using again Google my maps. The features considered are access, boundary, ground material, elements, and paths. All collected data are easily downloaded to KML format to be transferred to GIS or QGIS or any other software for further analysis. Parallely, a survey is conducted about the case spaces, 100 for each settlement type. This is to understand meanings attached to physical spaces, activities, and social structures and their contribution to one another and to the community, especially focusing on social and place belongingness. Such surveys also help fill the gap of what is not seen when doing the activity mapping. This quantitative aspect is further explored by qualitative interviews again focusing on the same issues but going deeper to understand the hows, whys, and the complex social structures that have controls and contributions. Further, the interviews encourage the description of physical features such as locations and changes. All findings and data sets can be related to specific places and more importantly, they can be visualized in space. Here the hybridity is between the different types of data sets that have both quantitative and qualitative aspects. Methodologically the paper addresses urban planning issues that try to focus on the socio-spatial interfaces by enabling spatial data collection techniques and visualization of both quantitative and qualitative data types on space. Further, the physical features of space can be analyzed separately. Lastly, all data types can be cross-analyzed to give a deeper insight.

## **Presentation 6**

### **Hybrid Knowledge/Hybrid Mapping: Decolonising Berlin's Botanical Gardens**

*Vivien Sommer, Jamie Scott Baxter and Séverine Marguin*

In our contribution we would like to present our Hybrid Mapping approach we adapted and developed in our research on the Botanical Garden Berlin (Bo) and its relevance for working out the controversies surrounding practices of conservation. By researching and rendering visible the trans-local spatial assemblages, diverse actors, and material infrastructures at work in the co-production of knowledge at Bo, we foregrounded three main interlinked processes, including the contemporary imperative to decolonize knowledge, the need to address climate change, and the ongoing advances in digital technology. Taking here decolonization as the central perspective, our explorative mapping studies bring to light the tensions in scientific and conservation practices which underpin botanic institutions. These tensions are built on a legacy of colonial and racial violence, and exploitation of humans and nature in the name of modernity,





SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

science, and progress on one hand, and the contemporary imperative for critically self-reflexivity and decolonising knowledge on the other. These insights challenge the central role of Western taxonomy as the only legitimate form of ordering botanic knowledge and the spaces it produces. We tackled these complex issues using innovative interdisciplinary hybrid mapping methods, that we are developing within the working group 'Hybrid Mapping Methods' hosted at the SFB 1265 'Refiguration of Spaces' in Berlin. We pursue a new hybrid mapping methodology at the interface of social science and spatial design, drawing together analytical and projective modes and combining both visual and textual means of inquiry. The approach enables multi-perspective data collection of different types of data, joint analysis and finally visualisation of research results. We consider hybridity along three dimensions: the integration of heterogeneous data types; the entanglement of different spatial figures and spatial understandings (e.g., territorial & net-worked); the interdisciplinary inspiration between architecture, planning, sociology, anthropology and geography.

**Sub-Session 07.2. Mapping as an Applied Spatial Research Method for Urban Landscape Design and Planning**

**Moderators:** *Sanja Avramoska (Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, North Macedonia)*

*Gaby Hansen (Namibia University of Science and Technology)*

*Talita Heleodoro (Institute of Research and Urban Planning of Curitiba, Brazil)*

**Session Abstract**

The urban landscape is an entangled, relational process of the production of space composed of physical forms, organizational systems, and humans. Rather than being a fixed entity it is continually forming and undergoing small shifts in its organization that may have broader ramifications. The urban dynamics accompanied by a transformation of space and social relations call for scientific support. The socio-spatial and spatio-temporal problems arising in the urban environments require a spatial method approach. Applied spatial research methods focus on exploring, responding to, or investigating particular urban problems rather than generalizing knowledge. Mapping as an explorative analytical tool has been used as a method to understand the visible and invisible spatial, temporal, social, and material aspects of the urban landscape, as well as discovering nuances that contribute to the debate of potentialities and possibilities. The process of mapping can take various approaches such as artistic or digitized explorative and analytical gestures of individual/group participation and co-production. If mapping was once seen as a top-down neutral objective representation of the real world, today, maps are done in



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

collective and bottom-up approaches like participatory or cognitive mapping processes. Techniques such as sketching mental maps, collaging, counter-mapping, land-use maps, space syntax, machine learning, urban sensing, urban computing, etc. are relevant and widely used by planners and designers to visualize spatial data towards the improvement of planning, design, and governance. The results can be qualitative and quantitative and can be used for both theory building and applied research. This session intends to explore a wide range of mapping techniques that are used as generative methods for the process of urban landscape planning and design. We, therefore, invite papers that present case studies or tools of applied mapping methods. How can mapping as an explorative qualitative and quantitative method aid in the intelligent gathering of information, to better understand the entangled social-spatial processes that create its physical forms and organization systems that continue to govern urban landscapes? How to combine the interplay of objective and subjective mapping data for urban landscape? What are the main challenges related to the analysis, organization, presentation, and visualization of mapping data?

**Presentation 1**

**The Urban Condition of Metropolitan Regions - Mapping Complex and Non-Discrete Attributes of the Territory at a Regional Scale**

*Sara Maria Boccolini*

Facing the growing importance of metropolitan regions in structuring socio-productive relations in the territory, it is crucial to accurately map their structure and extension, as starting point for the development of social, productive and environmental policies that are more sustainable, inclusive and efficient. For practical purposes, the analyzes usually delimit the urban systems in the territory according to political or administrative criteria. However, these delimitations do not usually have a direct correlation with the metropolitan structure: the urban condition of a territory reflects complex, multi-dimensional and multi-scalar historical socio-environmental processes that (re)produce the urban landscape. This urban condition is usually defined by the levels of creative synergy (also called synecism by some authors) that are direct function of attributes such as population density, population diversity and integration, and the intensity of encounters/exchanges (of goods, information, ideas) between them, as well as the ability to sustain those over time in the territory. However, these attributes are not very specific; this favors the use of qualitative, non-standard and discretionary indicators, chosen according to circumstantial objectives or information availability. This makes it difficult to carry out comparative and historical studies; but it also hinders the (co)construction of knowledge by integrating data from different methodological perspectives, contributions from different disciplines, and makes it very difficult to (re)constructing the object of study through successive approaches that address the many dimensions in which urbanization manifests itself. I propose



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

to move towards a comprehensive and verifiable assessment of the urban condition at a regional scale, taking advantage of GIS to process data from standardized indicators, and to explore the socio-spatial dimension of urbanization to mapping accurately the levels of urban condition in a metropolitan region. In this instance, I present the results obtained for the Metropolitan Region of Córdoba (Argentina): the Multi-criteria Matrix approach allows integrating normalized indicators that are not directly comparable (population density, socioeconomic diversity and integration, availability of meeting and exchange spaces, connectivity of people through mobility networks, etc.). The visualization of the results through GIS allows complex readings of multiple layers of information, integrating them in single-band images or as multiple stacked layers that shows each of the dimensions of the urban condition in the territory with great level of detail: even when the analysis covers a region of thousands of hectares, the minimum unit of information is 30 x 30 m. Due to the latter, the procedure can be applied at the neighborhood, local, regional or national scale, and allows direct comparisons between different urban systems, or historical studies in a particular case. As a result, not only the true extension of the metropolitan territory is made visible, but also the different levels of intensity of the urban condition in the territory. This highlights the profound inequalities present in local urban systems, but also reveals the existing potential of the territory to increase the quality of life of more and more people.

## **Presentation 2**

### **Urban Mangrove Delimitation Using a Novel Technique MVI (Mangrove Vegetation Index)**

*Rafael Aguilar Zamudio and Rafael de Castro Catão*

Vitória is one of the few state's capital cities in Brazil that lies and interacts with an urban mangrove ecosystem. It is part of the city's biodiversity and richness, and this is an opportunity to identify and assess the current environmental health of this vibrant part of the urban area. Mangrove forests provide several ecosystem services and coastal area protection for the tropical and subtropical coastlines of the world. Despite their benefits and services, mangroves continue to be threatened by high population growth and migration into coastal areas, leading to coastal development and increased demand for aquaculture and agriculture products. The situation is further exacerbated by poor land-use planning, weak governance, and uncoordinated economic development in the coastal zone. (Pham et al. 2019). Since they cover large areas and are often inaccessible for field research, remote sensing is a key tool with which to characterize mangroves and their structure and quantify the benefits (such as carbon) that they provide. Advancement in Remote Sensing allows rapid mangrove mapping without the need for data-intensive methodologies, complex classifiers, and skill-dependent classification techniques. This study uses a new index, the Mangrove Vegetation Index (MVI) developed by Alvin et al (2020) to rapidly and accurately map mangroves' extent from remotely-sensed



SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

imageries. Based on related studies on mangrove vegetation properties and spectral responses within the spectral wavelengths, three multispectral bands were selected to be formulated into the MVI. These are the SWIR1, NIR (Band 8), and green (Band 3). The MVI utilizes three Sentinel-2 bands green, Near Infrared (NIR), and Shortwave Infrared (SWIR) in the form  $|NIR-Green|/|SWIR-Green|$  to discriminate the distinct greenness and moisture of mangroves from terrestrial vegetation and other land covers. Spectral band analysis shows that the  $|NIR-Green|$  part of MVI captures the differences in greenness between mangrove forests and terrestrial vegetation. In this study, the MVI will be used as a tool to mark off the extension of the urban mangrove in Vitória, Espírito Santo.

### **Presentation 3**

#### **Mapping the Urbanization Impact on a Regional Ecosystem. Historical Cartography on Invasion-Succession of *Ligustrum lucidum* in the Chaco Forest of Metro Córdoba (2001-2022)**

*Sara Maria Boccolini and Valeria Fenoglio*

The Sierras Chicas valley (Córdoba, Argentina) has faced for years the invasion of the native forest by the exotic species *Ligustrum lucidum* (glossy privet). This problem is directly related to the urbanization processes in the region, specifically to urban forestry strategies that promote the implantation of exotic species - especially *Ligustrum* - whose evergreen foliage contrasts with the deciduous flora of this semi-arid region. In recent years, the affected area has grown significantly, causing drastic changes in the local ecosystem: *Ligustrum* reproduces quickly and competes successfully with the native flora for water and sunlight, causing the loss of the native flora and fauna. Several studies record the evolution of this process since 1983; this is essential to calculate the magnitude of the problem and the affected area over time. However, its evolution in the 21<sup>st</sup> century has not yet been reconstructed, even when in these years Sierras Chicas shows an exponential increase in its population and urbanized area, which would indicate a growing aggravation of the problem. Due to this, we propose to complete the historical record of the area occupied by *Ligustrum* between 2001 and 2022. To do this, we processed Landsat 8 and 9 satellite imagery obtained during dry season (between July-September), when the foliage difference between native forest and *Lucidum* is most notable: we calculated the different levels of the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index in the territory, detecting both areas covered with *Ligustrum* and urbanized areas in 2001, 2006, 2010, 2016 and 2022 with great level of detail and reliability. The selection of temporary samples responds to obtaining data with a periodicity according to the dynamic condition of the problem and generates information synchronous to the national population censuses (2001, 2010 and 2022); we also work with hydrographic cartography and Digital Elevation Models, to identify trends linked to topographic and hydrographic conditions. Integrating these variables in a Multicriteria



SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

Matrix - through the use of GIS - allows us to integrate environmental, spatial, and socioeconomic variables to study the close relationship between invasion-succession patterns and urbanization patterns. Our approach reconstructs this problem as a complex and dynamic process, from which it is possible to infer medium-term development trends. Through this transdisciplinary analysis, a critical environmental process becomes a direct indicator of the capacity of urbanization to transform the landscape on a regional scale. This is strategic data, not only to develop more effective protocols to remedy the impact of the invasion on the native forest, but also to generate situated knowledge about the urban-environmental dynamics of (re)production of the regional landscape, promoting more sustainable regional policies.

#### **Presentation 4**

##### **Land-Use Change and Greenspace Connectivity in a Large City in Brazil**

*Marina Pannunzio Ribeiro, Kaline de Mello and Roberta Aversa Valente*

Urban areas occupy a small percentage of the territory in the landscape, representing only 3% of the terrestrial globe. However, these areas substantially impact ecosystems and environmental resources and are considered a long-lasting land-use type. Urbanization impacts water and air quality, micro-climate, water infiltration, biodiversity, and human health. Greenspaces help build resilience in cities, providing habitat or ecological corridors for biodiversity and ecosystem services, including cleaner air and water, temperature regulation, and improving human health. However, to be ecological functional, greenspace must be connected to the landscape. Despite the extensive research about the urban greenspace benefits, these areas have been commonly ignored for decades in cities, especially in developing Latin American countries. In this context, the objective of this study was to assess the land use change (between 1985-2020) in a large city in Brazil and the respective change in greenspace connectivity. Our research is related to this section because it aims to map landscape patterns. The study area is Sorocaba city, located in the southern portion of the Brazilian Atlantic Forest. The MapBiomass project provided land use/land cover maps. We considered five classes of Sorocaba: Agriculture, Forest formation (greenspaces), Forest plantation, Mosaic of Agriculture and Pasture, Pasture, River and Lake, Urban area, and Wetland, wherein we assessed the land use change between 1985-2020. Furthermore, we used the land use/land information to map the greenspaces (forest formation) and evaluate their functional connectivity by the graph theory. For that, we calculated the Probability of Connectivity (PC) index in Graphab software over the 36 years. Our research is related to this section because it aims at mapping landscape patterns over decades in an urban landscape to understand changes in greenspace connectivity and its implication in urban landscape planning. Our results will provide important information for local planners and other large cities worldwide. The current challenge for urban environmental agendas is improving the sustainability and





SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

resilience of cities, mainly in rapidly urbanizing landscapes, such as the Brazilian Atlantic Forest. Thus, our study is essential to help cities achieve the goals of the United Nations campaign - Race to Resilience - transforming urban areas into healthy, clean, safe, and resilient to the impacts of climate change.

## **Presentation 5**

### **Mapping as a Method of Spatial Analysis in Land and Urban Regularization: A Case Study at the Neighborhood Jardim Gonzaga in São Carlos, SP**

*Jessica Seabra, Victor Carvalho Sobral and Pedro Fernando Caballero-Campos*

This work demonstrates how mapping can be used as a spatial-analysis method in land and urban regularization, applied to a case study at the neighborhood Jardim Gonzaga in the municipality of São Carlos, São Paulo State. Jardim Gonzaga originated from irregular and precarious occupations in the mid-1970s, and the land regularization process of the neighborhood started from 1980s onward. Only from the mid-2000s, however, an integrated thinking was constituted, relating land regularization with issues of infrastructure, sanitation and drainage, environment and geological risks, with the joint action of the municipality and the Ministry of Cities through the agreement 'Habitar Brasil BID'. With political changes at national level and the discontinuity of actions at local level, the agreement with the São Paulo State Government was resumed only in 2021 by the municipality, denominated 'Cidade Legal', thus continuing the actions of land regularization in the neighborhood. In this scenario, the creation of materials and technical procedures was essential to understand the spatial relationships and socio-spatial processes that gave rise to the urban landscape of the neighbourhood. The studies, based on maps created in GIS (Geographic Information System) environment, involve the use of aerial images, topographic data and socio-economic surveys, as well as the consultation of land registration status at notary's offices and, ultimately, performing a spatial-analysis. The spatial analysis was conducted by overlaying occupation maps with maps that consider the susceptibility to slope movements, pluvial erosion and collapsing soil, aiming at safely identifying local irregularities present and other procedures that are necessary to regularize the land and the local urban situation. The studies, based on maps generated in a GIS environment, also involve the use of aerial images, research on the area's registry status, socioeconomic research, topographic surveys and of spatial analyses. Moreover, with our results it was possible to update the environmental risk map of São Carlos at the Jardim Gonzaga region, especially considering the landslide risk. The map exists since 2015 and is updated periodically by the civil defense department of the municipality. In this way, a horizon is drawn in which such studies based on GIS can be applied as a mechanism to increase the chances of success of the regularization program currently in progress in the study area, as well



as in the management of urban projects that promote environmental conservation and significant urban landscape improvement, constantly in transformation.

## **Presentation 6**

### **Dynamics of Urban and Population Expansion: The Case of Pato Branco, Paraná, Brazil (1953-2016)**

*Adriana Kunen*

The city of Pato Branco, located in the Southwest of the State of Paraná, Brazil, as well as most Brazilian municipalities, developed disorderly, due to the lack of adequate planning. Thus, the objective of this study was to analyze the dynamics of urban and population expansion of the municipality between the years 1953 to 2016. In Pato Branco, a limitation of the urban planning department is perceived, in managing and analyzing data that provide adequate urban planning. Due to the limited number of people that make up the technical staff and the limited technological resources, among them, the absence of the use of GIS tools, bringing as a consequence limitations in the decision process in urban planning. Among the examples we can mention, areas that should be preserved, such as forest remnants and steep slopes are being occupied without criteria, generating environmental problems and risks for the local population. In this sense, this study is relevant, as it analyzes the transformations of the urban perimeter of the municipality of Pato Branco, using data and remote sensing techniques, between the periods of 1953, 1963, 1980, 1996, 2005, 2009, and 2016, relating to population growth. For that, aerial photographs and satellite images were used, which are efficient in terms of monitoring the growth and expansion of the municipality. This article is related to section 9, as it deals with urban mapping as a spatial research method, applied to a case study, in order to promote advances in municipal urban planning. It is expected that the data obtained will contribute to the planning process of the municipalities. At the same time, it reinforces the importance of competent technical staff, equipped with up-to-date technological resources, so that planning can be more efficient. From this analysis, it was possible to conclude that urban expansion surpassed population growth and identified that the main cause of urban expansion was the unnecessary approval of subdivisions.

### **Sub-Session 07.3. Mapping as an Applied Spatial Research Method for Urban Landscape Design and Planning**

**Organizers:** *Sanja Avramoska (Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, North Macedonia)*

*Gaby Hansen (Namibia University of Science and Technology)*

*Talita Heleodoro (Institute of Research and Urban Planning of Curitiba, Brazil)*

### **Session Abstract**

The urban landscape is an entangled, relational process of the production of space composed of physical forms, organizational systems, and humans. Rather than being a fixed entity it is continually forming and undergoing small shifts in its organization that may have broader ramifications. The urban dynamics accompanied by a transformation of space and social relations call for scientific support. The socio-spatial and spatio-temporal problems arising in the urban environments require a spatial method approach. Applied spatial research methods focus on exploring, responding to, or investigating particular urban problems rather than generalizing knowledge. Mapping as an explorative analytical tool has been used as a method to understand the visible and invisible spatial, temporal, social, and material aspects of the urban landscape, as well as discovering nuances that contribute to the debate of potentialities and possibilities. The process of mapping can take various approaches such as artistic or digitized explorative and analytical gestures of individual/group participation and co-production. If mapping was once seen as a top-down neutral objective representation of the real world, today, maps are done in collective and bottom-up approaches like participatory or cognitive mapping processes. Techniques such as sketching mental maps, collaging, counter-mapping, land-use maps, space syntax, machine learning, urban sensing, urban computing, etc. are relevant and widely used by planners and designers to visualize spatial data towards the improvement of planning, design, and governance. The results can be qualitative and quantitative and can be used for both theory building and applied research. This session intends to explore a wide range of mapping techniques that are used as generative methods for the process of urban landscape planning and design. We, therefore, invite papers that present case studies or tools of applied mapping methods. How can mapping as an explorative qualitative and quantitative method aid in the intelligent gathering of information, to better understand the entangled social-spatial processes that create its physical forms and organization systems that continue to govern urban landscapes? How to combine the interplay of objective and subjective mapping data for urban landscape? What are the main challenges related to the analysis, organization, presentation, and visualization of mapping data?

### **Presentation 1**

#### **Mapping of Natural Resources as a Learning Process for Local Planning and Sustainability**

*Eliana Cardoso-Leite, Leonardo Ferreira da Silva, Emerson Martins Arruda, Roberta Avena Valente and Vanessa Peixoto Giacon*

The quality of life of human beings is directly linked to the way society interacts with the environment, which is reflected in the use of land for various purposes such as agricultural production and urbanization. Traditionally, urban environmental planning and specifically protected areas planning has been a process planned and implemented by governments and/or scientists in an undemocratic way without taking into account the perception of local residents. In this context, this study was carried out in Boituva/SP, Brazil, from 2018 to 2021, and aimed to indicate new areas to be protected. We use Bottom-Up Gis methodological approach. Initially were mapped 155 native vegetation fragments and 12 watersheds, using aerial images (CBERS-4, 10m resolution) in a GIS environment. A preliminary proposal was prepared for new protected area creation, indicating the conservation category and adequate management. This preliminary proposal was discussed with public managers, researchers, NGOs, students, and residents, in 6 workshops or meetings. In these workshops, the perception/anxieties of the participating actors were recorded, which were incorporated in the mapping, reflecting mainly on the category or design of the protected area to be created. In some ones, the local legislature (Municipal Council) was also presented and the previous proposal was confronted with discussion of the Municipal Master Plan, in order to reorient it. The final proposal showed three main areas/watershed important for conservation, such as: (1) area with extremely fragile relief (underground cavities) covered by vegetation, configuring urban APPs and with pressure of destruction by urbanization; (2) area with large forest fragments with excellent quality and many water sources, with pressure of destruction by urbanization/highway; (3) public areas with already consolidated public use, with other nearby fragments, but privately owned and conflicting uses. This final proposal reflects on the technical aspects mapped by also incorporating the perception and desires of the different social actors involved in the process. The development of the project and its results allowed researchers and public managers to incorporate the resident's experience, enriching the research agenda and the public management agenda. In addition, municipal managers were able to incorporate technical-scientific knowledge into their work, proposing municipal public policies that are more suited to reality. This interaction between different actors ensured that results reflected in more sustainable municipal management processes.

## Presentation 2

## **Geovisualization as a Process for the Just Provisioning of Green Space in Urban Environments**

*Dayle Shand and Christina A. Breed*

Municipalities in the Global South are faced with politically driven directives and park planning standards, influenced by outdated policies along with an overwhelming backlog of green infrastructure planning and park provision. In South Africa this development approach has been unable to overcome a legacy of colonial environmental injustice in the form of inequitable access to green spaces. We pose a visual overlay of urban social and ecological data as a prudent starting point to rationalize and direct current and future landscape planning. GIS spatial analysis has progressed both globally, and in South Africa, to include models for capturing, analyzing and measuring spatial data related to the built environment. However, despite this, there is evidence that spatial data and spatial literacy skills are lacking in the current processes of park and green infrastructure planning in urban environments in the Global South. This has contributed to the enduring phenomenon of inequitable park planning and design. In response to this, we emphasize GIS-supported visual analysis as a means to identify opportunities for promoting and integrating spatial literacy in local community park planning and provision. In addition, we explore the opportunities for supporting current park- and green infrastructure planning practices. The study utilizes GIS-supported mapping of urban green infrastructure and parks in urban environments as an explorative revisualization process in the City of Tshwane. Adopting and adapting the McHargian graphic overlay method, the study synthesizes socio-economic, locational and urban ecological datasets to identify areas at greater risk of experiencing environmental justice related to community parks and socio-economic strata of difference. We thereby illustrate the value that geovisualization processes can have for promoting spatial literacy and informed decision-making as a counterpoint to the inherited processes that have proven to be ill-equipped to transform the urban ecological landscape of South African built environments. Key words: geovisualization, nearby nature, green infrastructure, parks, environmental justice, urban landscape design

## **Presentation 3**

### **Reclassification and Hybrid Mapping of Vacant Urban Land: Territorial Complexity in Middle Sized Cities in Northern Patagonia, the Case of Trelew**

*Mitchell de Sousa, Andrea Schaer, Cristian Hermosilla and Fernanda Sofía Rodríguez*

Vacant Urban Land (VUB) are urban spaces within the merged fabric of the city that are in disuse but that continue to play a role in the production of surplus value in socio-urban relations. In the classic conception of the commonly accepted definition, it simply reduced A VUB to the so-called barren land or empty land and unused buildings (Aparecida de Brito et al. 2005; Kim

et al. 2018). However, field experience in territories whose urban dynamics have diverse complexities has shown that the classic definition and classification need to be revised. The city of Trelew represents a key scenario for the production of the capitalist relations in the space, being a territory where the complexity and distribution of access to urban land is strongly commodified. In Trelew, there are particularities of urban land acquisition and its subsequent translation into the Official Parcel Map that do not coincide correctly, because of the imprecise form of the measuring of the plot or the informal use of the land that the owner of the plot does to avoid taxation. The identification of unused of urban spaces in the field made it possible to broaden the spectrum of the sample of VUB. Thus, this work introduces the following classifications inherent to the concept of VUB: (1) Previously undeveloped and previously developed land; (2) Partially occupied VUB; (3) Unused Buildings; (4) Buildings in use, but for sale. This paper shows that each of the classification has attributes that confer certain complexity to this new range of elements that redefine VUB. The present contribution proposes an alternative classification following the Official Parcel Map of the city of Trelew. Such classification was the basis for detecting patterns of VUB in the city. Public data sources, aerial photo interpretation and ground truthing methods have been used to identify this new set of VUB. The generated database was mapped in geographic information systems by extending and modifying the attribute fields of the official Official Parcel Map. This hybrid mapping work, where elements of architectural methods were also applied to strengthen the quality of the classifications, seeks to identify the contradictions of the real estate territorial dynamics by comparing it with the official parcel registry within the reach of municipal control. By carrying out this work in the most densified jurisdiction of the city, it has been possible to identify a diversity of particularities within the universe of VUB. This new classification allows us to find territorial particularities to think of alternative urban strategies, understanding the complexity of the lot in this universe, and help to understand the real estate dynamics of the territory to mitigate the adverse processes of uncontrolled urbanization. This paper seeks to be a methodological tool to be translated into other territories, whose capitalist dynamics have changed the relationship of space with its original meaning and thus, collaborate in the identification's complexity of urban spaces that could be reused to guide a more equitable city planning.

#### **Presentation 4**

##### **Cartography of Controversies: The Polarized Debate About the Future of Minhocão**

*Gabriela Romano López and David Sperling*

In 2014, The Strategic Master Plan of the city of São Paulo established a concrete possibility of transforming the urban landscape of Elevado João Goulart - popularly known as Minhocão, which is an elevated road built in 1971 as part of the structural road system responsible for connecting the East-West regions, crossing the city center of São Paulo from above - and its





**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

immediate surroundings. Hence, public opinion and experts have been mobilized to debate the future of this elevated road, and the dispute about its future has been intensified through the spheres of social practices and public administration. Also, it has provoked significant changes regarding new symbolic meanings given to this structure in the urban imaginary of the city. The confluence of agents, discourse, articulations, and socio-spatial transformations involved in this dispute allows to present Minhocão as a privileged place to reflect on contemporary urban phenomena. Therefore, the research intends to analyze the spatial and social assemblages unfolding through the socio-technical networks which support the polarized urban-political debate about the future of Minhocão, identifying nuances, convergences and divergences existing between these positions in the arrangement of imaginaries and discourses about the city of São Paulo, and their engendering with the concrete production processes of the city. The investigation is based on an Actor-Network Theory approach, through the method of Cartography of Controversies, understanding the city as multiple urban assemblages (Farias/Bender 2009), and this urban-political debate as a hybrid forum (Venturini 2010). In this sense, considering the cartographic practice as a political-critical practice to understand reality, the research aims to bring dissent to the forefront, to contest hegemonic narratives, revealing different perspectives of the disputed territory, and to reflect on the urban imaginary that has been produced and on the potentialities and limits of cartography as a technopolitical device for the spatialization of information - which enables the emergence of representations, collective imagination and territorial propositions.

## **Presentation 5**

### **Solutions to Biases of Including Elderly Women in Participatory Action Research on Housing Vacancies?**

*Ulrike Fettke*

Housing affordability is considered a global problem (Wetzstein 2017). In many affluent countries, such as Germany, rising rents and real estate prices, gaps in housing supply and related displacement processes made the "housing question" (Egner et al. 2021) return. Debates about sustainability needs add to the situation because political claims and regulations for eco-technological measures turn housing more expensive and trigger critical discussions about the ongoing construction of new buildings. While some societal groups face social exclusion due to the high competition in the housing market (Somerville 2010), some residential space is not being used for housing. Housing vacancies are even said to be a symptom of a tense housing market (Beran/Nuissl 2019: 18) as owner behavior causes a lot of vacancies in agglomerations (Schmidt et. al. 2017). While focusing on the potential of housing vacancies, the project *Wohnungsleerstand wandeln Wohl*, i.e., transform housing vacancies, aims to identify and discuss possibilities for improving the housing supply besides the construction of houses by





**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

discovering the motive(s) and experiences of the landlords and landladies who refuse to rent out residential spaces. The participatory action-research design involves the democratic participation of the municipal mayors and community administration to ensure that research results are practice-oriented and fit to community norms (von Unger 2007). Research about solutions to housing vacancy bears some challenges that are to be reflected in order to address questions of actor invisibility and heterogeneity and to realize participatory research's pledge of open participation. There is a bias about who is affected by housing scarcity and exclusion and those who participate and engage actively in research - f.ex. mayors are not typical groups with problems of access to housing. The research decisions this proposal considers in terms of bias and possible solutions, is the acceptance of face-to-face interviews by owners. We noticed a special problem in contacting landladies, whom we expect to be of an older age, and the arrangement of interview appointments. This poses a special problem for our research as lanes where only widows live are a prominent problem of housing research reinforcing the negative climate effects of housing (Hensold 2013). Although the problem of community definition and representation is well known to participatory researchers (Israel et al. 1998), there is no standard way to balance theoretical knowledge and analysis with cultural and local perspectives and social desirability. We try to approach the problem by taking local theory into account (Israel et al. 1998) and stimulating local reflection (Fricke et al. 2014). To this end, the proposed paper presents the methodological design of the research project Transform Housing Vacancies, its biases and reflects upon solutions and accumulated experiences focusing on the conduction of interviews with the owners of vacant housing units displaying varying readiness to talk to the researchers.

## **Presentation 6**

### **Mapping Objective and Subjective Aspects of the Open Space System for Landscape Planning**

*Talita Ines Heleodoro*

The landscape is formed not only by the physical elements, systems and relationships that make up a territory, but also by the interaction between the observer and the world, i.e., by the experience of landscape, thus encompassing a perceptual and aesthetic-sensory dimension. Many current researches have addressed the relevance of the subjective quality of the landscape for its planning and management, addressing the sensations, perceptions and meanings of its spaces for people. Thus, the construction of perception and awareness tools for analysis and evaluation of urban landscapes is an important tool for urban and environmental planning. However, it is a challenge to use these results together with objective data, such as maps of land use and coverage, hydrographic network, population density, green spaces, among others. This compatibility is important to support an alternative of urban planning and



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

development that considers both natural and biophysical processes as well as socio-cultural processes. Thus, this work seeks to use mapping as a tool capable of combining subjective data from research on the perceptual and aesthetic-sensory dimension of the landscape with objective data from research on the urban and environmental dynamics present in the territory. We will analyze: (a) the system of open spaces and the relationships they establish among themselves and with the city and the ecosystem, emphasizing the distribution and connectivity of these spaces in the territory; (b) the role they play in natural processes, more specifically regarding the ecosystem services they provide according to the biome of the region where they are located; (c) their form and materiality, emphasizing their visual quality and the diversity of the spaces; and finally, (d) the experiences of these spaces by people, emphasizing their perception and aesthetic-sensory aspects. To this end, cartographic techniques that combine the use of photographs, drawings, and texts constructed from the research will be explored. The mapping process, more than just arranging data for visualization, intends to be itself a type of data and thus produce new understandings. It is therefore not only about exploring the spatial relationships between diverse data, but also about finding new meanings raised by reading and analyzing the different possible arrangements of data and also by the mapping process itself, emphasizing the importance not only of the result of the map but also of its production.



SMUS  
BRAZIL

2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”

## Session 18. Spatial Dynamics of Violence: Qualitative Methodologies and Discussions

**Organizers:** *Eva Bahl (University of Vienna, Austria/University of Goettingen, Germany)*

*Martín Hernán di Marco (University of Oslo, Norway)*

### Session Abstract

In this session, we are interested in examining the spatial dynamics of violence from the perspective of the sociology of violence, biographical research, and interpretative methodology. We will inquire into the chances of a research approach that (1) considers the perspectives of individuals as well as of different groupings (following Norbert Elias), (2) locates violence in its socio-historical and spatial contexts including the figurations of various groupings, and (3) includes power relations and power balances in the analysis. While much sociological research on violence has focused on investigating its causes, we would like to put the focus on violence in the narrow sense of the word: the social dynamics around the “contestable giving of physical hurt” (Riches 1986:2). This session goes beyond a normative perspective and strives to understand the interactive dynamics of violence that may create, preserve and/or destroy “social order”. Special attention will be paid to the history and experiences of the individuals involved – victims, perpetrators, and witnesses/bystanders, as well as their respective spatial locations. Space – which in this session is of interest in its interdependencies with violence and power relations – must be understood as socially constructed space that is constituted by human action and that can thus also be virtual or stretch along family or other networks transregionally or transnationally. This concept of space is not limited to a geographical location and has become a much-used reference point in the social sciences in recent decades. Associated with it is the realization that it is inadequate to understand space only as the material background of social processes. Rather, according to the proponents of this spatial sociological turn, it is necessary to focus on how space and the perspectives and interactions of those who use it are interrelated and mutually dependent. Consequently, we think it is promising to increasingly use a dialectical perspective on violence and on space, that is centered on the permanent intertwining of individuals and collective processes. To this end, we invite papers that are based on empirical research and address the following questions, among others: (a) What empirical findings are there concerning the connections between (socially constructed) space and phenomena of violence? (b) What possibilities are there for approaching “spaces of violence” using the methods of interpretative social research? What challenges and difficulties are encountered? (c) What are the interdependencies between spaces of violence and collective belongings? (d) What empirical studies are being conducted on spatial and violent dynamics in different regions of the world and different social contexts? (e) How can we study

spatial figurations of social groupings and the respective power disparities in violent or armed conflicts? (f) What role do spatial experiences of violent conditions play as part of everyday life? And what roles do they play in an individual's collective, familial, and personal history?

## **Presentation 1**

### **State Violence, Racialization and Homelessness on 21<sup>st</sup>-Century Urban Frontiers: An Experience of Activists Against Police Violence in São Paulo's Central Area**

*Ariel Machado Godinho*

This paper aims to discuss challenges faced in the qualitative approach to state violence in São Paulo's central area, focusing on the urban policing practices of the São Paulo's Metropolitan Civil Guard (GCM) in the Luz region during the pandemic. Violence spatiality and its targeted character against racialized and visible homelessness are the main issues of interest. The discussion basis is the dossier “Não é confronto, é massacre” [This is not a confrontation, it is a massacre] produced between 2020 and 2021 by the A Craco Resiste, a social movement dedicated to denouncing police violence, incarceration and criminalization of homeless people in the so-called Cracolândia [Crack-land]. The gathered material comprises the GCM's monitoring through security cameras and data survey on the less-lethal ammunition use, resulting in public civil action against the Municipal Secretariat of Urban Security (SMSU). In the Luz region case, positionality and focus on the victims' perspective play a fundamental role in apprehending the violence morphology and its spatio-temporal unfolding. The targeted character against the homeless population also embraces the specificities related to contemporary public space, intensified during the pandemic, and the increasing use of less-lethal ammunition (e.g. rubber bullets and explosive grenades) in urban contexts, which according to Graham (2011) is part of the new military urbanism. Finally, this activist experience in São Paulo's central area allows us to examine state violence spatial dimension through the urban frontier concept, coined by geographer Neil Smith (1996) to address processes of internal differentiation and restructuring of the urban fabric. The methodological discussion and dialogue with activists and social movements become central to encountering critical approaches that deepen our understanding of the state violence role and its specific forms of spatialization in issues involving the relationship between global and local scales, such as the housing crisis and urban renewal processes.

## **Presentation 2**

### **Sexual Violence: Ethnophenomenological Analysis of the Experience of Affected Persons**

*Frederike Brandt*

Sexual violence is part of the lifeworld of many people. It takes place in different forms in public and private spaces. Which phenomena are identified as sexual violence (e.g. in public or legal discourse) evolves dynamically and in social embedded processes. Apart from the partly dynamic limits of the research object, there is another methodological challenge: Sexual violence is a bodily experience. It is always bodily and corporeal, both on the part of the perpetrators and on the part of the victims. Even in mediated forms of sexual violence, such as through social media, sensuality must be centrally focused at the analysis. Interactions without physical contact can be also important here, such as insults or exhibitionism. The specific type of sensuality and spatiality must therefore be addressed in a differentiated manner. Since sexual violence is always bodily and sensual, special methods and methodological concepts are needed to understand the primarily bodily sense of the experience and to make it available in verbal language for research. Thereby researchers must also fight against the fact that sexual violence is still strongly tabooed in society and therefore often remains veiled. In view of these challenges, I decided to conduct open interviews with those affected, in which the interviewees themselves discuss their experiences, without being pre-structured. The interviews aim to reconstruct the experience of interviewees. Since what has happened is often not accessible for ethnographic observation in copresence, interviews are a good way to (re-)construct the subjective experience, as well as the description of what has been experienced. In this context, I will use the data collected during my M.A. thesis to discuss how to methodically deal with bodily phenomena that partly elude visibility, comprehensibility, and verbalization. In my opinion, a qualitative and inductive approach is necessary to gain a better understanding of sexual violence. Based on the methodological challenges mentioned above, the approach of ethnophenomenology (Knoblauch and Schnettler 2001) is used, which puts subjective sensual experiences thematically into the center. The reflexive attention to the experiences is enacted by the interviewees themselves. In this way, the bodily experience can be analyzed. The contribution to the conference will be a methodological discussion on the perspective that is gained by using an ethnophenomenological approach on researching sexual violence. Literature: Knoblauch, Hubert/Schnettler, Bernt (2001): Die kulturelle Sinnprovinz der Zukunftsvision und die Ethnophänomenologie. Psychotherapie und Sozialwissenschaft 3,3. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht.

### **Presentation 3**

#### **A Student-Led Approach to Understanding Violence**

*Esther Nkhukhu-Orlando, Lesedi Mashumba and Patience Chadambuka*



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

With increasing urbanization and its associated poverty and unemployment in many developing countries, there are also increasing concerns about neighbourhood safety and security issues. As a result, the issue of fear of crime or fear of being a victim of crime has similarly received attention within the urban crime discourse. It has been argued that poor urban infrastructure and services as well as poor planning of urban spaces are contributory factors to feelings of insecurity among urban residents, particularly women and girls. In addition, there have also been arguments that women commit fewer and different crimes than men because of the different nature of their lives and their prescribed gender roles, in the sense that women are more confined to the domestic sphere and therefore expected to be less criminal, while men have more freedom to engage in public and criminal activity. However, most of these arguments and discussions have focused primarily on the Western world, with limited focus on Sub-Saharan Africa. The unknown, therefore, is the extent to which Western notions of gendered crime explain such in Sub-Saharan Africa settings where there is limited understanding of local challenges and opportunities related to urban safety and the development of appropriate strategies and policies sensitive to gender and other social background characteristics. This would contribute greatly to a pool of research focused on the role of safety for social exclusion/inclusion and its effect, emphasizing the need for an in-depth understanding of how a wider set of localized risk factors interact with illicit external flows to give rise to safety challenges that threaten the security of communities. This research uses student projects to highlight the need for context-specific responses to violence which seek to reverse local risk factors to re-establish legitimate structures and their governance, reduce inequality and promote inclusion and individual and community resilience. Students will develop proposals and collect data on the topics depicting how the different roles of males and females (gender) are socially constructed in criminality or deviance through systems of social differentiation such as educational systems, political and economic systems, legislation, technology, culture, and traditions. They will identify local urban challenges and propose holistic, integrated strategies and interventions, policy development, capacity building of criminal justice officials and institutions to promote healthy, safe, inclusive, and resilient local urban centers. Suggested examples of subthemes for our students under our overarching theme of Crime/deviance and gender in Sub-Sahara Africa include; Women as victims, offenders, and workers in the criminal justice system, Feminist methodologies and epistemologies, the intersection of victimization and offending, Intimate partner violence, the paradoxical relationship between gender, inequality, and rape, Feminization of labour migrants as violence against women, Multi-causal factors of violence, crime and insecurity and violence against women and children. This student led research will employ both quantitative and qualitative methodologies.

#### **Presentation 4**





## **Using Kernel Density Estimation to Identify and Map Stealing from a Person Theft in Gaborone, Botswana**

*Abraham Botlhale Motau and Ditiro Benson Moalafhi*

There is a strong correlation between the sorts of land uses and the types of criminal activities that occur on that land. Certain types of criminal behavior are more prevalent in certain land use types than others. The purpose of this study was to investigate whether or not there is a correlation between the usage of land and the incidence of crime in Gaborone city, South-East District, Botswana. We had the hypothesis that the rates of crime and the types of crimes committed would vary depending on the type of land use. For the study that spanned three years, data was gathered covering a variety of topics, including land uses, the entire city of Gaborone, crimes, and police stations. For the purpose of analyzing and presenting the data, GIS and statistical procedures such as GPS, digitizing, image processing and correlations were utilized. According to the findings, the rate of theft from an individual was significantly greater in commercial hubs, and these crimes were primarily committed in locations where there was a significant flow of people. The rise in population that has been gathering in malls has led to an increase in crime, and 2017 saw the largest number of instances of people committing the offense of stealing from another person. To the same extent that well-developed security maps are required, the police force ought to be provided with the essential tools and information necessary for efficient service delivery.

## **Presentation 5**

### **A Situational Understanding of Violence Through the Analysis of Visual Data**

*René Tuma*

This paper contributes to a micro understanding of interpersonal violent encounters, especially situations of "fights" by presenting a sequential micro-analysis of trajectories of violence. Trajectories are communicative processes in which antagonists act upon Each other's bodily and verbal actions to project a direction for the interaction to take, which is then (con)tested in the exchanges that follow. The paper highlights how in those processes the anticipation of futures - called 'contested projections of violence' - play a central role. The spatial orientation, relation and orientation of the antagonists' bodies, the situative interplay of proximity, distance and choreography of body formations and the role of audiences, surroundings and the site of the event are especially considered and analyzed as part of the situative 'organization' of the events. This contribution is based on an ethnomethodologically informed communicative constructivist approach.

## Presentation 6

### **The Rise of 'Smash-and-Grab' Crimes in Gaborone City: A Case Study Using Facebook for Participant Recruitment and Data Collection in Qualitative Research**

*Lesedi Mashumba and Bathusi Anthony Ntwayapelo*

Over the past two decades, researchers have sought to utilize Facebook, the world's most popular social network service (SNS), for participant recruitment and data collection in social research. While using Facebook is often criticized for skewed results as internet access is concentrated mostly the urban middle-class to upper-class individuals, its benefits are still vastly great in that the administration of interview questionnaires in an electronic format produces good results in terms of voluntary completion rates, participant interest and internal reliability, just as those obtained through a traditional questionnaire. In addition, nonrepresentative samples are a consistent feature of social research. This study, therefore, utilized the benefits of Facebook to investigate 'smash and grab' crimes in Gaborone City, Botswana, and this case study offers reflections on the potential of qualitative sampling and recruitment on Facebook, illustrating its numerous benefits, limitations, and ethical considerations. The objectives of the study included examining the public's experiences and perceptions of this type of crime, its causes and effects, identify the hotspots and hot times for the crime, as well as exploring their opinions on law enforcement efforts and what could be done to curb this crime. The 'smash and grab' crime was fully understood by the participants of this study as a type of robbery that comprises breaking a barrier, typically, a window of a car, and snatching valuables such as cellphones, laptops, wallets, and handbags without fear of creating noise or raising alarms and making a quick escape afterwards. The questionnaire was designed using Google forms, and the link was shared on the Facebook group named Fight Crime in Gaborone. A total of 55 individuals participated in the study. The data was sort using Nvivo and analyzed through thematic analysis. We conclude by proposing that more studies are still needed to explore the implications of research using social media platforms, for society, crime and culture, and knowledge production in the Global South.



SMUS  
BRAZIL

2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”

# Stream F:

## Healthcare + Food



exceed

Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst  
German Academic Exchange Service



## Session 19. Spatial Methods in Healthcare Research

**Organizers:** Lorena Dini (Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Germany)

Cornelia Thierbach (Technische Universität Berlin, Germany)

### Session Abstract

The examination of health or disease, healthcare and healthcare systems in spatial relations is well established. For example, during the Covid19-pandemic the geographical distribution of Covid incidences, regional disparities or health inequalities due to living or working conditions in disadvantaged areas were constantly communicated by scientists and media. Healthcare studies also focus on other spatial topics such as access to care (e.g. distances and travelling times to healthcare providers), how patients (literally) move through the health system, how workflows in hospitals can be better spatially organized, or how architecture can affect health recovery. This session aims at exploring spatial methods in healthcare research. In particular, we would like to discuss from a methodological perspective which theoretical assumptions of space are operationalized with what method and research design. Space can either be viewed as dependent or independent variable. Papers should answer at least one of the following questions either on a general methodological level or by a concrete example of a specific research project: (1) What are the most suitable spatial methods and research designs when analyzing the relationship of health / healthcare and space? (2) How is the research question addressing health and space issues affecting the type of data needed and vice versa? (3) How and where should data collection take place? (4) What (spatial) sampling strategies are applied and how does it affect the generalization of results? (5) What kind of data analysis method is best suited for such an endeavor? (6) What are other methodological challenges and/or solutions to spatial health questions that need to be discussed? (7) Who should be involved in the different stages of the research design, data collection, analysis, and reporting? We welcome papers addressing one or more of the following levels of healthcare research: individual level (i.e. patients, providers), organizational level (i.e. infrastructure, processes), or system level (i.e. governance, financing, development, transformation/change). We strongly believe that a multi-perspective view (i.e. from different disciplines, from different countries etc.) on this topic will inspire our work and will be very beneficial for the discussion.

### Presentation 1

#### Urban Quality of Life and Covid-19: Selection Criteria for Representative Spatial Frameworks

*Andriele da Silva Panosso and Luciana Inês Gomes Miron*

Health is socially determined, that is, the conditions in which people are born, live, work, and age influence their susceptibility to Covid-19, both in terms of contamination, death, and access to vaccination. These conditions can be studied from the perspective of the urban quality of life, which has suffered changes with the advent of the Covid-19 pandemic, especially due to the need for social isolation imposed on the population. In the third year of the pandemic, these changes in the urban quality of life are already documented in scientific research concerning the unequal distribution of the effects of the pandemic in the urban territory, as well as the actions to face it, which are often not spatially located. In a study that aims to assess how the urban quality of life has changed due to the pandemic, demonstrating intra-urban spatial differences, it is necessary to establish some criteria for the selection of spatial frameworks in a city so that the evaluation is spatially located and the chosen frameworks are representative of the changes in the urban quality of life. In the Brazilian context, entities responsible for the monitoring the progress of the pandemic at the municipal, state, or national level, as well as other urban indicators, produce data under different methodologies, which represents difficulty in reconciling information obtained for the study and ends up for making unfeasible and/or restricting the joint analysis of data on urban quality of life. Furthermore, access to information is volatile. The challenge is to find criteria that point to representative spatial frameworks of how Covid-19 has affected various aspects of the urban quality of life of the inhabitants of Porto Alegre, as well as for the compatibility and access to representative data of these spatial frameworks. Thus, this paper has as its main goal to present criteria for selecting spatial frameworks for a study on the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the urban quality of life in Porto Alegre, RS. The research will be carried out based on a systematized literature review and verification of the feasibility of secondary data to be collected for the research.

## Presentation 2

### **Proposal of a Multicriteria Method to Implement New Primary Health Care Units: a Case Study in São Carlos, SP**

*Lucas Brandão Monteiro de Assis and Paulo Cesar Lima Segantine*

The Primary Health Care (PHC) is seen as the user's first contact with the Brazilian health system. Responsible to serving about 90% of the cases, PHC has the primary objective of offering the most basic care, and the lowest technological density service. However, the planning process of the PHC's units is, generally, guided by political decisions, that disregard the technical aspects related to the subject. The main objective of the present work is the development of a multicriteria method for the implantation of PHC's units, based on technical criteria, using the Geographic Information System (GIS). In addition, as a secondary objective,



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference "Latin America: Brazil"  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 "Quantitative Methods"**

the study proposes the application of the proposed method in the city of São Carlos, in the interior of São Paulo State. The literature review showed that there are 25 themes, addressed by different authors, that are related to the location of the health units. The proposed method was elaborated from these themes, and consists of the evaluation of the quality of six criteria, which are: (1) service area; (2) spatial restrictions; (3) risk of natural events; (4) public transportation availability; (5) demographic density and (6) average incomes. Each criterion is defined based on indicators with clear definition, that allow the attribution of the values that reflect the quality of the aspect. Based on these criteria, thematic maps were prepared, which translated the quality that the criteria intend to indicate. The thematic maps are raster files that, when combined made possible the classification of the study area as to the suitability of implementing a new PHC's unit. The proposed method was Applied in the city of São Carlos, SP, which has 32 PHC's units that are distributed in 5 Regional Health Administrations (RHA). It was observed that the facilities of PHC is spread in the city, however the downtown and the neighborhood Jardim Embaré showed a lack of the service. In the end of the process 7 new PHC's facilities were suggested in different areas of the city. Although the proposed method needs the intervention of an operator, familiar to the GIS interface and with knowledge of the study area, the main objective of the study was attended, mainly because the proposed method was capable to be a technical and objective tool to assist the planning of new PHC's facilities. This was exemplified by the application of the method in São Carlos, SP.

### **Presentation 3**

#### **Spatial Conditions of Medical Professionalism: Perceptions of Professionalism Among Prospective General Practitioners in Rural Regions**

*Jan Gehrmann*

A classic topic of medical sociology is the profession of the general practitioner, and even today this topic is en vogue regarding the shortage in rural areas. The question is how primary care can be made sustainable and how students in particular can be inspired to work in rural regions later on. The program "Beste Landpartie Allgemeinmedizin" was developed to strengthen primary care in rural areas and to retain students in rural regions long term by providing support early in their education. In the project, interviews with participating medical students are conducted at regular intervals, allowing us to observe the narratives of an emerging professional self-concept based on this longitudinal data. This includes notions of professional competencies, but also reflections on the profession itself. Characteristic here are the reflection on the activity in rural areas, which is accompanied by specific attributions and a moment of demarcation from a traditional professional image, which is primarily associated with rural narratives: the (exclusively male) general practitioner, who is still "Mr. Doctor" even on Sundays at the pub table and who has already accompanied the entire general medically and



biographically throughout their lives. In this distinction between the urban and the countryside, a completely different way of professional is described. As a general practitioner in the countryside, certain professional competencies are required and the needs of the patients are also different. According to the narratives, general practitioners in rural regions are ascribed more of a profession: they accompany patients over the entire lifespan, they are contact persons even beyond medically indicated topics, and the regular doctor's visit is a ritualized rather than an occasion-bound form of communication. These narratives of rural professionalism condense a specific form of inclusion of general practitioners that changes under conditions of shortage. The participants' narratives include ideas about their work in general practice, i.e., how their own future work should be shaped and what challenges and potentials lie in rural regions. On the one hand, the infrastructure of the regions and, on the other hand, ideas about one's own way of life play a supporting role. This also reveals different attributions of professionalism in order to meet the requirements, which are no longer based solely on medical-professional aspects, but also require personal skills. Basically, these narratives reveal what can also be called "inner institutionalization": the self-justification of a professional self-image framed by the attribution of space and rurality. If one follows the perspective of spatial methods, space can be understood as a condition of professionalism. The integration of spatial analyses into qualitative research, especially into questions of organizational theory as well as into health care research, thus offers manifold potentials. This is not only of interest for reasons of professional or organizational sociology, but also offers grounds for concrete measures to increase the attractiveness of the activity as a general practitioner. Such a perspective could be accompanied by the realization that, in view of current spatial analysis, perspectives on professions and organizations could open up new horizons of comparison.

#### **Presentation 4**

##### **Methodological Insights from Using a Mixed Methods Design in the Study of a Restorative Postnatal Hospital Environment**

*Lateef Ademola Lawal and Robert Vale*

Over the past decade, the patients-centred care approach has been a prominent discourse for healthcare organisations and building designers on how to improve healthcare environments for patients' satisfaction. This is due in part, to the growing awareness that physical design of hospitals has considerable impacts on patient's recovery and health outcomes within healthcare environments. Women, who use hospitals for birth, are particularly vulnerable when it comes to sleep disruption and recovery. The unconducive and unrestful situations in hospitals, especially within the postnatal layouts of healthcare facilities are of concern to healthcare providers and caregivers with adverse health effects on the new mothers in terms of their recovery



**SMUS**  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

experiences and wellbeing. Additionally, the short hospital stays following the birth implies that women need an optimum environment that can facilitate the rest and recovery experience while in hospitals. This is a unique situation in that research in the childbirth environment has only focused on labour and birth experiences of women. Best and ideal restorative postnatal design features to facilitate the rest and recovery experience for women are unclear. This study utilised a mixed methods design (online questionnaire surveys and focus groups) as a likely effective way to understand the intricacies about short hospital stay, interactions of design layout and women’s wellbeing postnatally. This methodological paper aims to provide insights that may be beneficial to other researchers combining questionnaire surveys and focus groups as techniques, in the study of an ideal physical environment for optimum postnatal care. The paper discusses the process for engaging the participants (postnatal women and midwives), their backgrounds and experiences of the postnatal space, especially in large, tertiary hospitals, the vision of postnatal care in an ideal world and how to analyse the rich, multiple perspectives that contribute to an understanding of a restorative postnatal hospital environment. The paper outlines some of the best practices regarding design features that could be beneficial to care givers for effective and quality postnatal care for women prior to going home.

## Session 20. Methods in Food Studies Research

**Organizers:** *Linda Hering (Humboldt-Universität Berlin, Germany)*

*Julia Fülling (Insitut für ökologische Wirtschaftsforschung, Germany)*

*Cornelia Thierbach (Technische Universität Berlin, Germany)*

### Session Abstract

Food Studies as an interdisciplinary field is interested in the historical, economic, cultural, social, and political investigation of the production, processing, distribution, purchase, preparation, incorporation and disposal of food. The scales on which research in food takes place therefore varies from the global scale to the individual or household level and even more connects those different scales. In our session, we would like to discuss methodological issues that arise from the investigation of a topic as complex such as food in its manifold functions, meanings and entanglements. Papers should address one of the following questions either at a general methodological level or at using a concrete example of a specific research project: (1) Which are appropriate methods to analyse topics such as food consumption practices, governance, sustainability, (alternative) food networks, food waste etc.? (2) Which data are suitable for which kind of research questions and how can they be collected? How valid are results drawn from the different kind of data? (3) Where and how can data be collected? Which sampling strategies can be applied and how does it affect the generalization of results? (4) When and why is it useful to use a mixed-method or multi-method approach? And which data collection and analysing methods fit best? What are the challenges the researcher might face? (5) What are further challenges and opportunities of food studies research? Papers debating general methodological questions and papers discussing specific problems using a concrete data type in a specific research project are both equally welcome.

### Presentation 1

#### Methods and Food Studies Research

*Linda Hering, Julia Fülling and Cornelia Thierbach*

Each research area has its own specific characteristics. We provide an overview of different qualitative, quantitative, and mixed-methods strategies and link them to specific requirements that need to be met when researching food topics. Food studies research combines a wide range of themes and is investigated inter- and transdisciplinary. Subjects range from highlighting interconnections along the commodity chain, to linking urban and rural areas,



SMUS  
BRAZIL

**2nd International and Interdisciplinary Conference on Spatial Methods  
for Urban Sustainability (SMUS Conference) and the  
1st RC33 Regional Conference “Latin America: Brazil”  
in cooperation with ESA RN21 “Quantitative Methods”**

looking at the relationship between humans, technology and environment to intergenerational issues. The challenge can be to combine different bodies of knowledge, some of which are subjective and embodied, with those that follow a more scientific approach. Divers methods are used in food studies research and most studies use varying research designs and even try to apply completely new types such as multisensory discourses.

## **Presentation 2**

### **Food Democracy Analysis**

*Roberta Moraes Curan*

This paper is based on the doctoral research of the author which aims to analyze the dynamics of food movements and food public policies through their contributions to food democratization, based on the experiences carried out in São Paulo/SP. To this end, it is necessary to conceptualize what food democracy is and also how to analyze it. The concept of food democracy was coined by Tim Lang at the end of the 1990s and currently, the term intendeds to establish a "counter-concept" to the dominant regimes of food governance, placing food at the center of democratic processes. The core of food democracy is the redistribution of power within food systems (Bornemann/Weiland 2019; Hassanein 2003; Booth/Coveney 2015). In this context, food democracy emerges as a term that can encompass several areas, but so far, we understand the importance of focusing on both governance structures and social participation. In this research, at an early stage until now, we hope to carry out semi-structured interviews with key actors of food movements, in process of identification/selection, and actors directly involved with the elaboration and execution of food public policies. These interviews will focus on the understanding the trajectory of action of food movements and their relationship with food public policies; in addition, aim to know the different aspects that the interviewed actors believe contribute to the democratization of food, such as governance structure, social participation, environmental sustainability and socioeconomic aspects. Thus, the central point of analysis of food democracy is being constructed from bibliographic reviews and also from semi-structured interviews. Among the greatest difficulties of this work is the application of a concept widely used in the global north to the context of the global south, adapting it to the reality of Brazil. It is worth mentioning that the choice of this approach, and not other often used as food justice or food sovereignty takes place at a time in global and especially in Brazilian politics in which highlighting and valuing the successful food governance structures and food public policies is essential for the (re)construction of future actions. In addition, another difficulty is the interdisciplinarity itself, which demands that food studies researchers have an holistic approach, demanding in some cases a deepening in areas that are not the origin of the researchers' bachelor. In the case of this research, the author has a degree in environmental engineering, but understands the importance of diving into aspects of the social and political sciences.

Thereby, the relationship of this proposal with the Methods in Food Studies Research section is evident, both for the theme of food democracy analysis and for exposing its relevance and difficulties.

### Presentation 3

#### Are You a Spy?: Challenges of Data Access in Food Service Operations

*Boineelo Pearl Lefadola, Annemarie Viljoen and Gerrie Du Rand*

The quality, depth and speed of ethnographic studies depend to a large extent on the ability to access data relevant to a specific phenomenon under investigation. The use of qualitative methodology applied in ethnographic studies is beneficial as it provides an in-depth exploration of the issues investigated. However, qualitative researchers face numerous challenges in attempting to gain access to data and research sites in various situations. Most scholars writing on methodological issues write on processes of gaining data access in qualitative research but fail to write on challenges of data access as well as provision of comprehensive suggestions on how to address challenges experienced. In particular, little has been written about data access in the food service field. The purpose of this paper is to reflect on challenges experienced by the researcher when accessing data using qualitative methodologies within a university food service operation. The paper further discusses strategies that the researcher employed to gain and maintain data access in the qualitative case study conducted. The complexity or simplicity of data access varied with different data collection techniques as well as individual research participants. A four-stage Buchanan et al. (1988) access model was applied to access the study site and search participants. Data access challenges experienced included the role of the researcher being questioned, some participants not participating in focus group discussions, biased response to research questions, withholding some information and restricted access to certain data within the organisation. Strategies were identified and applied to overcome or minimise these challenges. These included prolonged stay at the research site, holding rapport and trust building sessions, good interpersonal skills, understanding and adhering to the organisational culture, putting on chef's wear (like participants dress code) and the use of gatekeepers. This paper is relevant to the conference as it relates to the session on 'methods in food studies research'. Data access on research pertaining sensitive issues in the food service field such as food waste and how the food service workers and their systems contribute to this can be challenging. Limited research, if any, has been done on data access in the specific context of food service operations. The paper will therefore close the literature gap in this regard. Practical insights on strategies that can be applied to gain and maintain access will be discussed and these can be applied by other qualitative researchers in the food service field.

#### Presentation 4

##### Local Food Producers and Solutions Against Food Waste: A Network Analysis Approach

*Ulrich Juergens*

The social interest in the prevention of food waste has increased significantly in the 2010s from the global to the local spatial level. A wide variety of studies are available that have contributed quantitative and qualitative statements on the extent, composition, causes, and prevention strategies of food waste. Underrepresented are studies that not only trace the food (waste) chain from primary production to consumption, but also raise the question of different food waste susceptibility and appreciation of food from sources such as direct marketers or discounters. This study focuses on the original producers and marketers of local food, which is subject to special storytelling in its appreciation. Using regional examples from Germany, the understanding of spatial and content-related "locality" is discussed from the perspective of primary producers and how the latter can use this to convince their customers to deal with food in a sustainable manner. For this purpose, 20 expert interviews and 11 focus group discussions with local citizens were conducted in 2021 and 2022 in order to derive from this the complexity of the concept of locality, the handling of food and the willingness to learn about food. The following questions are related: (1) how do primary producers prevent food waste and food loss in their own production? How important is this topic to them?; (2) how do primary producers educate their customers to minimize food waste in private households, and how do they market a special appreciation of local products?; (3) what information on waste prevention reaches private households, and what problems stand in the way? The approach is subject to a mixed-method-approach of qualitative and discursive methods. The present study not only expands the multifaceted understanding of "locality", but also the search for solutions to food waste prevention both in the farms of the original producers themselves and in private households. Methods in Food Studies Research: The study takes up an innovative field of food studies and combines methodological diversity with the sustainability discussion, which value can be attributed to food and how it can be marketed. The previous scientific interest in the topic of food waste and the understanding of "local" food are presented. Against the background of our own empirical research, storytelling about local food is combined with the possibilities for food waste prevention in the companies themselves and as a communicative bridge between producers and consumers.