

# My topic--what it is and why it is interesting

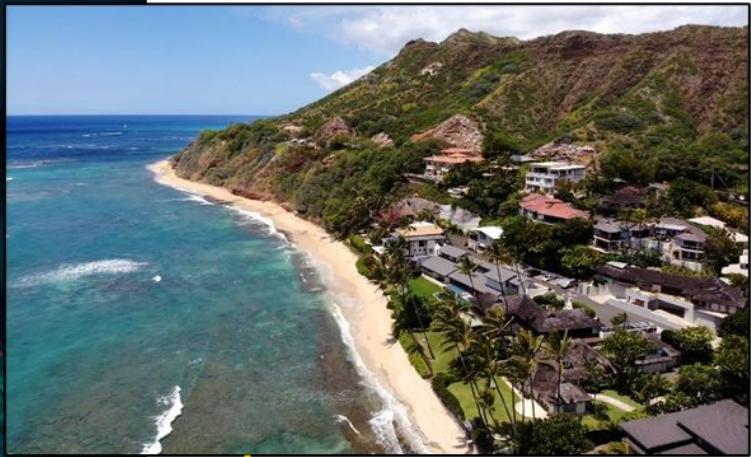
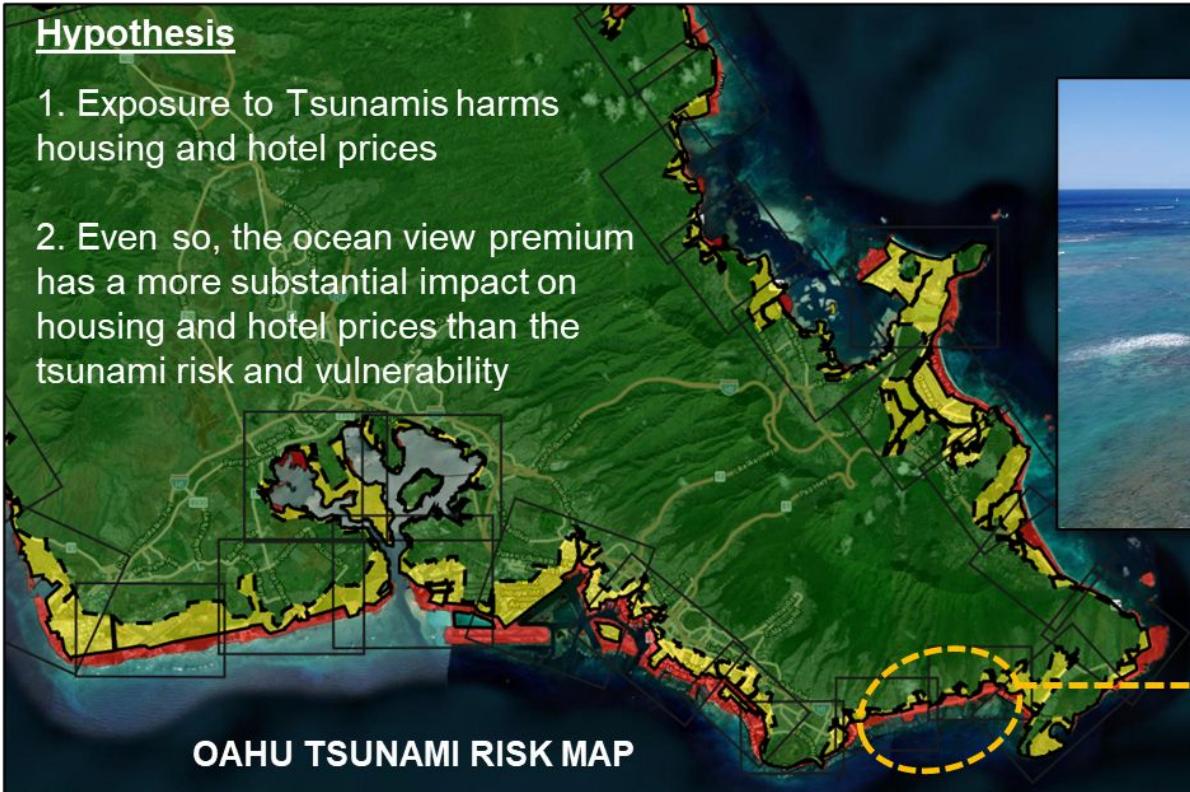
Add your 1-2 slides below

# Valuing Tsunami: Impact of Tsunami Risk and Vulnerability on Housing and Hotel Prices in Oahu, Hawaii.

Terry Kim MUP'23

## Hypothesis

1. Exposure to Tsunamis harms housing and hotel prices
2. Even so, the ocean view premium has a more substantial impact on housing and hotel prices than the tsunami risk and vulnerability



Residential Properties near Diamond Head, Honolulu

# Valuing Tsunami: Impact of Tsunami Risk and Vulnerability on Housing and Hotel Prices in Oahu, Hawaii.

Terry Kim MUP'23

- **A topic that explores beyond the existing frontier of scientific literature**
  - Seung Kyum Kim DDes'19 mentioned that the relationship between natural disasters and real estate prices has only recently gained much academic attention (Kim, 2019).
  - Prior literature has mainly focused on the impact of storms and flooding on real estate prices (Kellenberg & Mobarak, 2011; Bin & Landry, 2012; Atreya & Czajkowski, 2019; Kim & Peiser, 2020). No author has yet explored the impact of tsunamis on the values of coastal residential and hospitality properties.
- **A multidisciplinary research project that extends from spatial analysis to microeconomics**
  - To gauge the tsunami vulnerability at Oahu, I will employ the fuzzy analytical hierarchy process to determine areas of high tsunami risk. Afterward, I will spatially present the result by using ArcGIS.
  - To examine how much tsunami risk impacts coastal real estate prices, I will employ the hedonic regression model. Using R, I will perform multiple regressions to test my hypotheses.
- **A study that meets all criteria that my advisor regards to be a good thesis**
  - Dr. Peiser commented that a good thesis answers an important question that triggers my intellectual vitality and has enough data that leads to good information supporting my argument.
  - My topic provides a fresh perspective on real estate and natural disasters. Hawaii state has a strong database that I can use in my statistical and spatial analyses.

# Activity Space Segregation

Activity space segregation research is an emerging field. Currently, spatial segregation research focuses on residential patterning of social groups across urban neighborhoods (Massey and Denton, 1988; Tammaru et al., 2015)

- ❑ This has provided valuable knowledge on the social fabric of our cities, and how physical and social characteristics of neighborhoods affect the life outcomes of their residents
- ❑ Just as individuals are influenced by their residential neighborhoods they are also exposed to and shaped by the other socio-spatial contexts of their daily life
- ❑ Less theoretical and empirical attention has been applied to the question of how segregated individuals' everyday lives in all their activity spaces are → this aspect of segregation, segregation in activity and mobility spaces, is what I am interested in studying
- ❑ The activity space approach to segregation proposes that segregation is (re)produced across all locations that a person visits (for both social and asocial activities), and routes and areas the person travels through and around

# Activity Space Segregation

Currently, there are gaps in activity space research that can be filled through this analysis, contributing to a larger body of research while also remaining realistic in what can be accomplished in a year of study.

There are many approaches to measuring activity space segregation that I am still exploring, as of now I am leaning towards a spatial analysis approach

- ❑ I am considering limiting what I define as activity spaces to include bus routes
  - ❑ Using GTFS data and R, I will place walksheds around transit lines and pull demographic indicators (such as race, nativity, income, etc.) at the census block-level
  - ❑ Using an index of isolation formula will reveal the extent to which these demographic indicators experience segregation

I believe that public transportation is more than just a provider of connectivity and instead is a holistic service that acts as a public benefit that advances social change

- ❑ Research has uncovered that government regulations enforced segregation in the mid-1900s increased violence, inequality, voter apathy, and discrimination. I am interested in exploring public transportation's role in remedying or exacerbating these trends

# The issue of maintenance after buyout projects

**What** are the determining factors of land use (planning) after major buyout projects?



*A vacant lot used informally after buyout relocation,  
In Gatineau, Quebec, Canada*

# Why Am I Interested In This Topic

**Additional questions that need to be explored to answer the main question:**

- What are the motivations for increasing the utility of these public open spaces?
- Who are the major interest groups?
- What are the possibilities and constraints of these vacant lots from the planning perspective?
- What are the intended/unintended consequences?



Source: [https://twitter.com/\\_lindashi/status/1365349134765596680/photo/1](https://twitter.com/_lindashi/status/1365349134765596680/photo/1)

Public and private interests that shape planning

Post-disaster landscape and community preservation

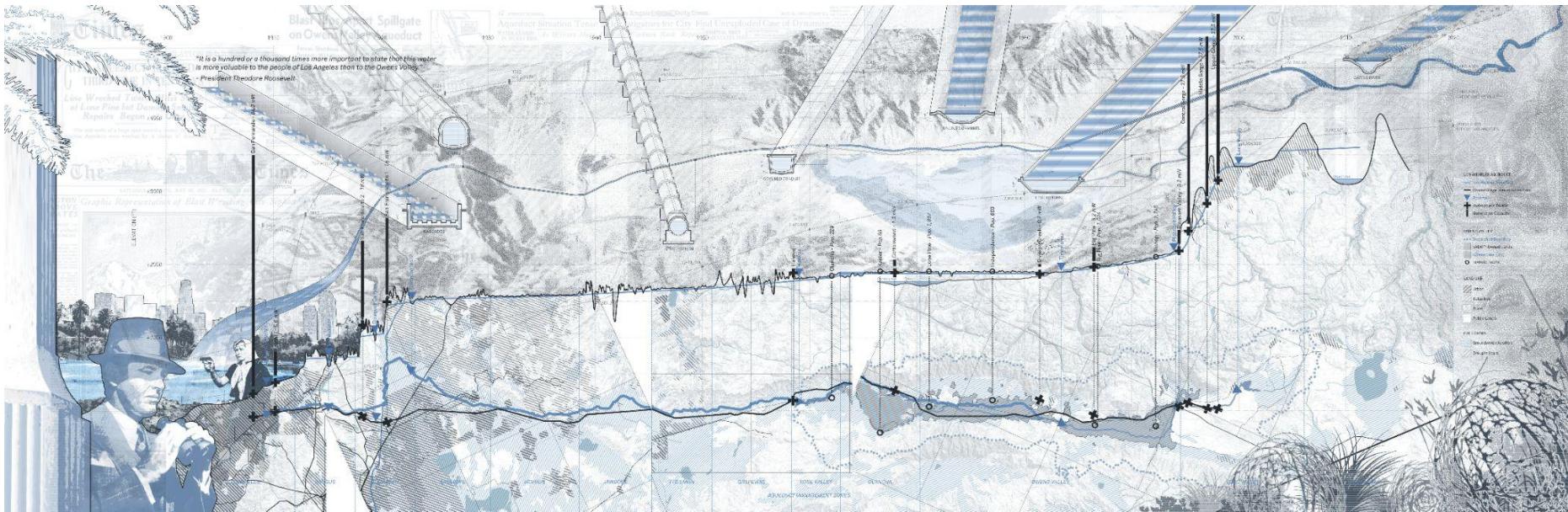
Green gentrification and displacement

# How the West Was (Really) Won: Water and the Emergence of Los Angeles

*Los Angeles must reexamine and reimagine its relationship to water as it increasingly becomes a scarce resource.*



This project analyzes water infrastructure in Southern California. Specifically, I will explore the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's aqueduct system which extracts water from the Owens Valley 233 miles away. This system, in place for over a hundred years, devastated local agricultural communities and reshaped both the urban and rural landscape of California.



# Gendered experiences in São Paulo – towards a more equal city for all.

Liene Asahi Baptista MAUD'23 (advisor: Malkit Shoshan)

- The research focuses on women's experiences in São Paulo as a starting point to question current urban design methodologies and envision a more equal city.
- The city is a morphological phenomenon perceived as a collective sensory experience, but people sense it differently depending on social class, gender, and race.

*"Patriarchal culture is defined as characterized by actions and emotions that value competition, war, hierarchies, power, growth, procreation, the domination of others, and the appropriation of resources, combined with the rational justification of it all in the name of truth"* (Escobar, p.3) → **differentiation that reflects on the urban space**

*"looking at design in terms of the intersection of class, gender, race, coloniality, and other markers of identity must be an integral component of the decolonization of design"* (Escobar, p.10) → **new design methodologies**

- General question (to be narrowed): Is it possible to learn from existing precedents, question strategies, design interventions, and rethink design practices aiming at greater spatial equality?

# Gendered experiences in São Paulo – towards a more equal city for all.

Liene Asahi Baptista MAUD'23 (advisor: Malkit Shoshan)

- Motivations:

*"women are the majority in active and collective transport" (summit news portal, 2022)*

*"97% of women say they have been harassed in public and private transport in Brazil, says survey"*  
*(g1 news portal, 2019)*

*"SP: for the 4th year in a row, public transportation is the area with the highest risk of harassment for women"*  
*(R7 news portal, 2022)*

*"45% of women have had their bodies touched without consent in a local public, but only 5% of men admit it, according to an Ipec survey" (g1 newsportal, 2022)*

*"for 85% of São Paulo residents, domestic violence has increased in the last year" (r7 news portal, 2022)*

*"SP has one vulnerable breach case per hour; states register increase" (portal uol, 2020)*

- In the past years we've seen a growth of violence against women in São Paulo, affecting this group's access to basic rights such as housing, transport, and security, as established by the federal constitution in 1988.

# Climate Collapse



Indigenous futurism and ecotheologies,  
ecosocialist projects and frameworks

Atlanta forest v Cop City, Rio  
Grande v NAFTA, DAPL v Standing  
Rock, Oak Flat v Resolution Copper

urban/human ecologies,  
sacred spaces, conflict,  
creation, reproduction of  
daily life

Harvey, Lefebvre, Marx



1

"The city, the noted urban sociologist Robert Park once wrote, is "man's most consistent and on the whole, his most successful attempt to remake the world he lives in and have every right to do so. But then so can the homeless more after his heart's desire. But, if the city is the world and the sans-papiers. We inevitably have to confront which man created, it is the world in which he is hence the question of whose rights are being identified, while forth condemned to live. Thus, indirectly, and without any recognizing that clear sense of the nature of his task, in making the city man has remade himself".

If Park is correct, then the question of **what kind of city we want cannot be divorced from the question of what kind of people we want to be, what kinds of social relations we seek, what relations to nature we cherish, what style of life we desire, what aesthetic values we hold.** The right to the city is, therefore, far more than a right of individual or group access to the resources that the city embodies: it is a right to change and **reinvent the city more after our hearts' desire.** It is, moreover, a **collective rather than an individual right,** since reinventing the city inevitably depends upon the exercise of a collective power over the processes of urbanization.

The freedom to make and remake ourselves and our cities is, I want to argue, one of the most precious yet most neglected of our human rights. **How best then to exercise that right?"**

2

**"To claim the right to the city.. depends on who gets to fill it with meaning,** The financiers and developers can claim it, but then so can the homeless. We inevitably have to confront which definition of the right is itself an object of struggle, and that struggle has to proceed concomitantly with the struggle to materialize it."

3

"Space is not a scientific object removed from ideology or politics. It has always been political and strategic. **There is an ideology of space.** Because space, which seems homogeneous, which appears as a whole in its objectivity, in its pure form, such as we determine it, is a social product."

**the role of social housing in reinventing/articulating/reproducing an ideology of space that is rooted in indigenous ecotheologies** (in the context of the existential crisis of climate catastrophe)

(aka how do I get Harvard to let me think about solarpunk cities and how to build them)

"And this land could be put to its best and highest use—to allow people to reconnect with nature, with their fellow-humans, and with themselves."

→ residential, commercial, industrial, eco spiritual???

Harjo teaches a class on Indigenous community planning. "For a recent assignment, I had them work on what kind of future they imagined for the Weelaunee Forest, if there was a Muscogee tribal town instead of Cop City."

→ what would our cities look like based on different logics? how do concommitently theorize and materialize these cities?

"Rivers are sources of life, they're sources of culture, heritage and history, and when properly embraced, they can be a place where people congregate and come together,"

→ healing from NAFTA/ecological destruction in the name of economic gain?

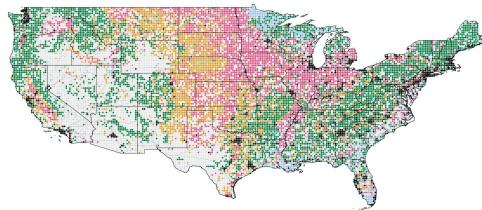
In a research programme being used for analysing housing as a social reproduction structure it might be useful to analyse the interdependences and analogies between the nucleus structures of the specific types of social reproduction.

→ housing as engines of sociocultural structures?

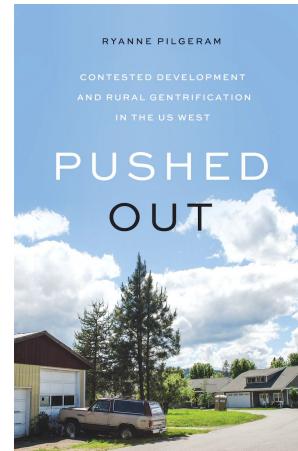
Housing and the normative order are alike in many respects. Both of them function as matrices of social relations"

# Rural Realities

*Rural areas created in support of urbanization  
were never designed to survive*



**EXTRACTION**



**CONSUMPTION**



REGIONAL PLANNING - WHAT ROLE DOES 'RURAL' PLAY IN THE CLIMATE CRISIS? | HOW DO PERCEPTIONS OF RURality AFFECT RURAL LIVELIHOODS? | COUNTER MAPPING | WHAT IS PLANNING + DESIGN'S ROLE IN IMAGINING RURAL AND URBAN EXCHANGE? | VALUE CAPTURE | BRIDGING DISCIPLINARY DIVIDES

**NEW VISION**

# Rural Realities

*Rural areas created in support of urbanization  
were never designed to survive*

US Census Bureau defines...

**"rural"**

any population, housing, or territory NOT in an urban area.

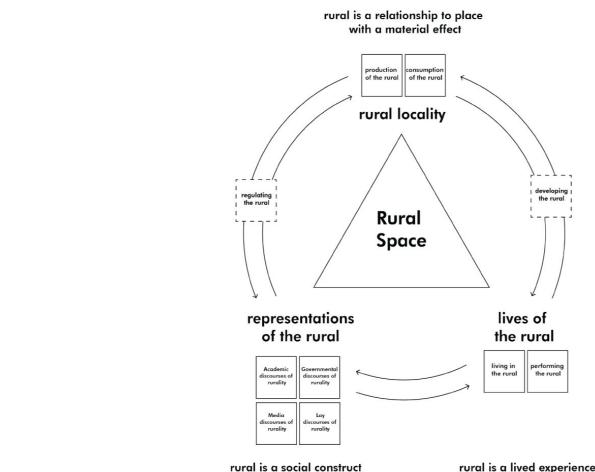
DEFINED IN ABSENCE



**"urban"**

consisting of territory, persons, and housing units within places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, or boroughs

DEFINED BY POPULATION AND GOVERNANCE



Three - fold model of Rural Space | Halfacree, 2006  
Rural | Michael Woods, 2011

# Are Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) the Solution to the Affordable Housing Crisis?

## Assessing São Paulo's enabling markets approach.

- In September of 2011, Brazil's richest and most populous state announced a major shift in its housing policy: it would no longer develop affordable housing. Rather, it would work with subsidies for the private sector through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).
- This enabling markets approach delegates to the private sector the responsibility of providing affordable housing: it limits the role of government to stimulating the private sector through targeted subsidies.
- I want to assess whether an enabling markets policy constitutes an adequate strategy for the provision of affordable housing for the urban poor.
  - I explore this question through an in-depth case study in Brazil, where the State of São Paulo housing policy regime has tried to implement an enabling markets strategy.

# Why is it important?

- The affordable housing crisis is a problem in most places.
  - 5.2 million affordable homes needed in Brazil through 2030.
  - 1.8 million in the state of São Paulo, over almost 700,000 only in the state capital.
- The magnitude of this housing policy shift is significant.
  - Population of São Paulo = 2 Australias.
  - Other Brazilian states and Latin American countries often use São Paulo as a key benchmark to public policy.

Hypothesis: an enabling markets regulatory regime reinforce a pattern of urban exclusion.

- The focus on PPPs prevents the government from experimenting with alternative policy strategies.
- Adds to the growing literature in development theory and practice of enabling markets and housing policy.

Using the framework laid out in the *Craft of Research* I worked on going from a broad topic to a focused one. Here I show my thought-journey from the broad topic to working toward my claim.

how has technology changed the city?

how has the mode of capital accumulations changed the city?

what is the current transformation of capital accumulation in the city

what about people's right to the city, how is this impacted?

public sector services are outsourced to private firms AND  
a growing power is privately owned data

do these trends further strip power from people's right to their city  
BY

1. placing power in the quantitative over the qualitative
2. granting power and access to external actors

what is government doing?

what are people doing?

The thought-journey had me ask—what is local government doing--which lead me to my topic.

Following the *Craft of Research* method, I go from topic to indirect question, to the motivation, which answers the “so what?” questions

---

*topic:* one thing local government has done is to create open data portals (and sometimes open data dashboards) to make data “more open and accessible to innovators and the public”.<sup>1</sup>

---

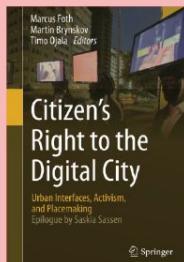
*indirect question:* so, i want to find out if open data hosted by city government is accessible to the public

---

*motivation:* to understand the extent to which open data is necessary for ensuring the public's right to their city

---

*so what? other scholars who are asking similar questions*



## The Right to the (Smart) City, Participation and Open Data

Jonas Breuer, Nils Walravens, Shenja van der Graaf, Ilse Marien

Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences and Solvay Business School, Communication Sciences, Studies in Media, Innovation and Technology

Research output: Chapter in Book/Report/Conference proceeding > Chapter

Data science empowering the public: Data-driven dashboards for transparent and accountable decision-making in smart cities

Ricardo Matheus\*, Marijn Janssen, Devender Maheshwari

Delft University of Technology, Faculty of Technology, Policy and Management, Jaffalaan 5, 2628 BX Delft, The Netherlands

## A review and reframing of participatory urban dashboards

Oliver Lock<sup>a,b,\*</sup>, Tomasz Bednarz<sup>b</sup>, Simone Z. Leao<sup>a</sup>, Christopher Pettit<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> City Futures Research Centre, Faculty of Built Environment, University of New South Wales (UNSW), Sydney, Australia

<sup>b</sup> Expanded Perception and Interaction Centre (EPICentre), Faculty of Art & Design, University of New South Wales (UNSW), Sydney,

1. obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/open#:~:text=OPEN%20DATA,more%20efficient%20and%20transparent%20government.

# OH YEAH... THAT THING CALLED WATER...

## *Question draft*

*What neighborhoods are the most economically vulnerable to sea-level rise and what design/planning interventions can be made assuming sea-level rise rises at the projected rates?*

## *Motivation*

Sea-level rise in Miami is urgent. "by the year 2060, nearly 60% of Miami-Dade county will be underwater".

CBS NEWS

## *Thesis Process/Objectives*

- ❖ Use economic analysis to identify most at-risk neighborhoods
- ❖ Choose one of the most at-risk neighborhoods and create scenario plans

# Why is it interesting?

## *Interesting factors*

- ❖ The severity of sea level rise, and the extreme weather events that come with it, coupled with the scale of time makes the planning and design pertinent to the city.
- ❖ Hard and soft design interventions will be necessary. We need to identify where to place each type of intervention.
- ❖ The lack of existing projects addressing the issue leaves room for creativity and competition

## *Larger Considerations*

- ❖ Ecological impact of salt water on the everglades, miami can act as a buffer
- ❖ Mitigating climate migration within the state (effects on housing, political contention etc...)

# "NOTHING MUST BE FASTENED TO THE GROUND"

5ft x 6ft (with circulation space)

**Location:** Chandigarh, India

**Theme:** Urban Informal Work

## Provocations:

How does state power construct and deconstruct categories of legitimacy?

What is the role of planning apparatus in determining what forms of informality will thrive and which will diminish?

How do we imagine a relationship between social protection and informality without the employment contract implicit in our imagination?

longs to it . . . This means that the paradox can also be formulated this way: "I, the sovereign, who am outside the law, declare that there is nothing outside the law."

(p. 15)



THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014

(No. 7 of 2014)



5'

11'

# 2022 Seed for Change Winners Set to Implement Transformative Ideas for India and Pakistan

May 19, 2022 | Announcements, Fellows, In Region, News, Social Enterprise

## INDIA

### Electric carts for street vendors

Gauri Nagpal, Graduate School of Design, Class of 2023

e-Rehriis working towards providing affordable, electric and modular carts for street vendors in Indian cities, making the daily delivery of fresh produce efficient for both the vendors and consumers alike. Electric vehicle technology is retrofitted to traditional Indian street carts, creating an incremental and affordable transition to green energy. Using this method, any existing cart can be transformed into an electric vehicle while retaining its ability to function as a mechanical tricycle cart.



1. Build the city's first **legal** electric market.
2. Advocate for charging stations as a municipal service for income poor informal workers - **how do you extend formal infrastructure to informal workers?**



Gauri

# why?

**8 out of 10** urban workers in India are employed the informal sector

**Registered** street vendors estimated at **10 million**, constitute roughly **11%** of all urban workers

**83% of all urban informal workers are still unregistered**

This said, the mere fact that we need to employ multiple measures of informality capturing distinct approaches to the sector suggests that we are not clear on exactly what it is and what we should be studying.

World Bank, 2007

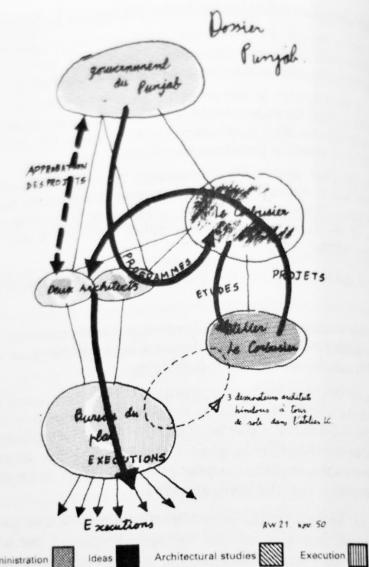


Figure 4.1. Le Corbusier's view of his role in the Chandigarh team.

The role of almost prophet that Le Corbusier saw himself in is best illustrated by the diagram which was attached to the document quoted from above (Figure 4.1). He saw himself as the sole supplier of ideas for a city of 500,000 inhabitants.

# REFUGEE URBANISM

## How Displacement Has Affected Jordan

### THE WHAT

Jordan is a pillow state in the Middle East. It is cushioned in between the conflicts from its surrounding countries. Jordan is also a refugee state with most of its population being refugees that have been naturalized. Since the Arab Israeli War in 1948, Jordan set up temporary camps for the Palestinian refugees seeking asylum. Over half a century later, these camps are still active and have been incorporated into the urban fabric of the city like the Baqa'a Camp, which is the largest Palestinian camp in Jordan.

Most recently, 1.3 million Syrians found refuge in Jordan after the Syrian Civil War in 2011. Za'atari camp is the world's largest Syrian refugee camp located on the border of Jordan and Syria. First operational in July 2012 with temporary structures, it is now fitted with more permanent structures. At its peak, the camp became Jordan's 4th largest city.

How has the urban environment in Jordan accommodated to a sudden change in population? What policies are in play that allow Jordan to be the pillow state? Is there a way that countries could anticipate an influx of refugees?

Baq'a Refugee Camp - 1968

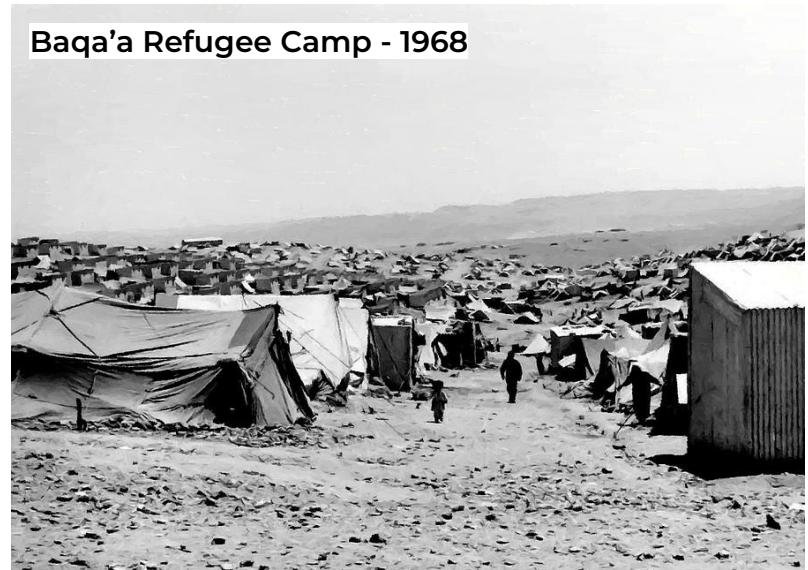


Photo by Munir Alawi

Baq'a Refugee Camp - 2020



refugeehosts.org

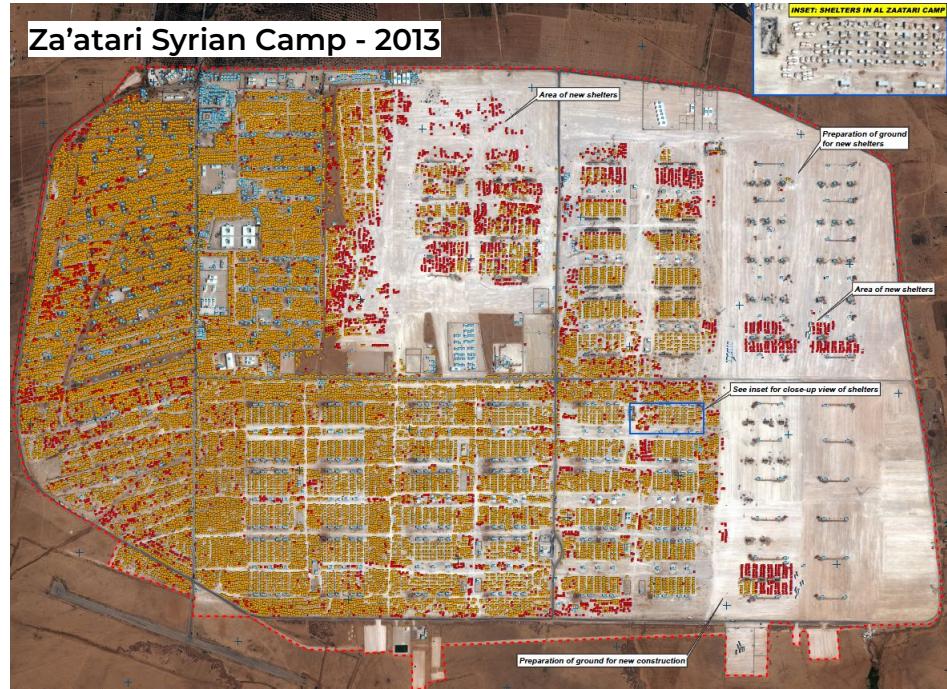
# REFUGEE URBANISM

## How Displacement Has Affected Jordan

### THE WHY

I am Palestinian and my family had to seek refuge in Jordan. However, my family was privileged enough to be welcomed into the city and naturalized. Most families are not privileged enough to be welcomed in a new city as they seek asylum.

I want to better understand what happens during this difficult transition period and how can cities better adapt to events like these. Furthermore, I want to also understand the permanence of these refugee camps and their effect on the urban environment. .



publicintelligence.net

# what: non-human centric architecture

subject:

- data centers,
- investigating the opportunities and challenges that proliferation of humanless, autonomous architecture, that is data centers, present

design as a way to confront / alleviate / resolve / seize the opportunities and challenges identified

Image: [Espace mondial, Atlas](#)

*...data is the new oil - high-tech fuel of 21st-century economic progress...Unlike oil, we often think of data as having no physical form and, therefore, no environmental impact. This couldn't be more mistaken.*

*Asaf Ezra, Co-Founder and CEO of Granulate, a provider of real-time, autonomous computing workload optimization solutions*



jialei tang

# why? material matters of the immaterial

problems:

- pollution:
  - data centers alone consume nearly 1% of global electricity demand, contributing to 0.3% of all global CO2 emissions
  - e-waste overall accounts for 2% of solid waste and 70% of toxic waste
  - noise pollution
  - overheating - "[we were designing cooling systems for a peak outdoor temperature of 32 degrees...They're over 8 degrees higher than they were ever designed for.](#)" - Jon Healy, UK data center consultancy Keysource
- anthropological:
  - what kinds of territories do they occupy?
  - what will become of them?

questions:

- can their presence serve other purposes?
  - can they be human-friendly?
- can they become a network of resiliency or public infrastructures?
- if data centers need to keep cool, how can we do so sensibly and responsibly?
  - climigration?
  - technology for more efficient cooling?

motivations:

- data centers are the physical infrastructures of our growing immaterial world
- their presence is necessary, but do they need to be a necessary evil?
- i wish to investigate and reveal opportunities to reduce the "evils" of their material presence through design

# **Historic Narrative as Development Strategy in Chicago's Pullman Neighborhood**

- Chicago's Pullman neighborhood is an example of an area that has been able to benefit from some of the positive dynamics of gentrification while maintaining its identity as a working class, largely Black neighborhood.
- Historically a company town for the Pullman Railroad Company and then as factory housing for the nearby Steel Mills, after its 1970 designation as a National Historic Landmark there was an influx of capital and largely white artists and entrepreneurs hoping to wrest value out of the neighborhood's picturesque 19<sup>th</sup> century worker's cottages.
- "Gentrification" has been the dominant lens with which to view neighborhood change for the last several decades, which in turn has produced an extensive body of literature on combatting the process from activists, politicians, scholars, and citizens. Strategies often focus on economic or policy tactics to mitigate residential and small business displacement; however, in recent years there has been a growing emphasis on the cultural displacement experienced in gentrifying neighborhoods

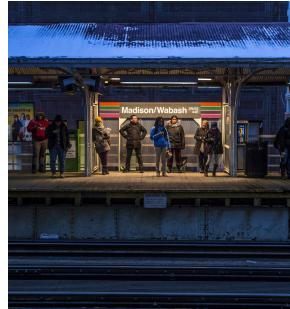
## Why does this story matter?

- Cultural displacement is now largely understood as a direct companion to the economic displacement of groups in gentrified neighborhoods: as neighborhoods become wealthier, they shuck cultural diversity for streamlined development. However, if cultural displacement is a component of larger processes of gentrification, cultural interventions can help serve as anti-displacement strategies in addition to policy interventions.
- I want to argue in this project that longtime residents were able to stave off the worst effects of displacement and gentrification by harkening to their historic culture as a radical working-class and largely Black community: residents founded an A. Phillip Randolph Memorial Museum, dedicated to Black Union History and Pullman Porters, and establishing yearly celebrations on Labor Day commemorating the Haymarket Affair
- By studying and tracing these tactics, I hope to provide a guide for activists and policymakers seeking to utilize historic identity and narrative as an anti-displacement technique in their own neighborhoods.



pleasure movement

sage



Chicago

Boston

Albuquerque

Copenhagen

Chongqing

Panama City

I want to spend the next few months learning about how pleasure and joy show up in public transportation networks and infrastructure used for movement. The goal would be to examine both ways in which pleasure can be intentionally designed into these systems as well as how it is claimed. I propose focusing the thesis by primarily looking at the transit networks of three cities: Boston, Chicago, and Albuquerque while pulling ideas from international examples.

First and foremost, I want to think about pleasure in planning because I think it is undervalued. But secondly, I want to focus on pleasure as a way to think about urban spaces not as a ‘problem solver’ and ‘planner’ but as ‘participant’ and ‘spectator.’ So much of the professional training of a planner is developing a nuanced understanding of the challenges facing cities. I feel that to realize a liberatory future, it is also important to develop expertise about what can be excellent and marvelous.

### (a few) COMPONENTS OF PLEASURE

Physical Pleasure	Emotional Pleasure	Enabling Pleasure
Relief from Weather Extremes	Autonomy + Control	Physical Access
Playful or Enjoyable Sensations	Self-Expression	All Hour Access
Comfort	Aesthetic Beauty	Free Rides
Saved Effort	Speed	Safety

slide	Image source
1	<a href="https://i-d.vice.com/en/article/y3ppzj/photographing-the-vibrant-subcultures-of-downtown-albuquerque"><u>https://i-d.vice.com/en/article/y3ppzj/photographing-the-vibrant-subcultures-of-downtown-albuquerque</u></a>
2 (left to right)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <a href="https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-met-cta-heat-lamps-20180404-story.html"><u>https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-met-cta-heat-lamps-20180404-story.html</u></a></li><li>● <a href="https://www.pinterest.com/pin/563301865866961217/"><u>https://www.pinterest.com/pin/563301865866961217/</u></a></li><li>● <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jx-bGXU"><u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jx-bGXU</u></a></li><li>● <a href="https://www.instagram.com/p/B8sMR7ZI_yb/"><u>https://www.instagram.com/p/B8sMR7ZI_yb/</u></a></li><li>● <a href="https://www.businessinsider.com/massive-escalator-10-floors-chongqing-china-2015-2"><u>https://www.businessinsider.com/massive-escalator-10-floors-chongqing-china-2015-2</u></a></li><li>● <a href="https://lyricsofamom.blogspot.com/2011/03/peeks-into-panama-public-buses.html"><u>https://lyricsofamom.blogspot.com/2011/03/peeks-into-panama-public-buses.html</u></a></li></ul>

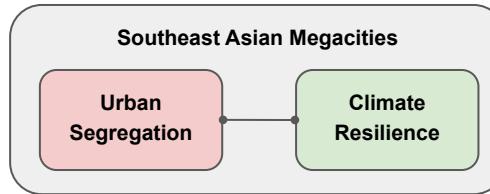
# Urban Fragmentation and Climate-related Disaster Response

## Eunsoo Hyun



### WHAT

Broad topics of interest



### Originating questions

How does the fragmented urban form impact cities' capacity to respond to disaster?

How does climate change impact Southeast Asian cities that are socially segregated?

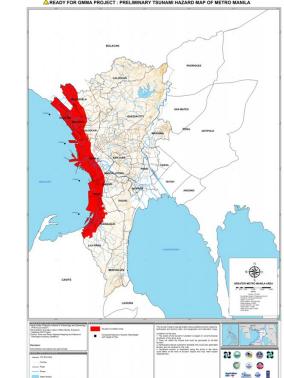
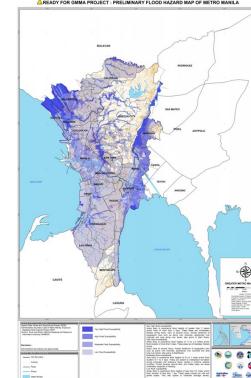
### Manila

Manila is a fitting site to explore the Southeast Asian megacity condition because of its extremities: immense density, wealth gap, speed in urbanization, heavy monsoon rains, frequent cyclones, coastal geography and even insufferable traffic are characteristics that other Southeast Asian urban centers share.

### WHY

The impacts of urban segregation on climate change is a growing field in urban studies, but literature is focused mostly on North or South American contexts. Considering the scale of urban fragmentation specific to Asian megacities and the ethos of familiarity toward flooding that are specific to Southeast Asia, addressing the growing intensity of flooding demands a responsive framework that incorporates the cultural, social, and morphological specificities of the region.

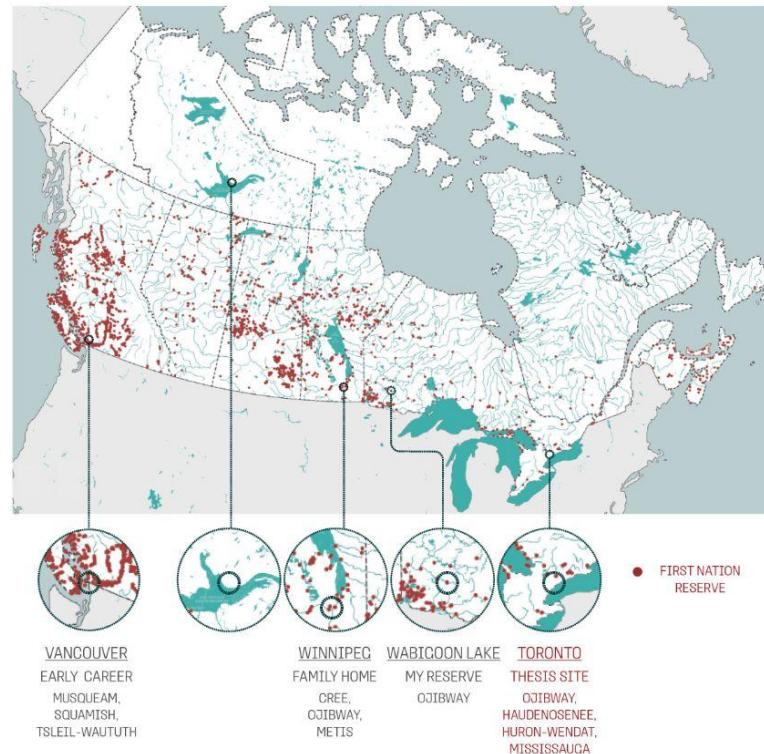
Identifying a feasible solution in the Manilan context could provide insights toward an urban design framework for disaster response in other metropolises of SE Asia.



# The Storied Landscape of TkaronTO: Climate Adaptation Informed by Traditional Knowledge

GRANT FAHLGREN - MLAUD '23

- TkronTO is situated within the traditional territory of the Huron-Wendat, the Seneca, the Mississaugas of the Credit and the Anishinaabe, my cultural group.
- The thousands of years of Indigenous history that predate settler-colonial society is not reflected in the design of TkronTO; **acknowledgement of that history and ongoing Indigenous presence is now the expectation.**
- In planning remote Indigenous communities and through discussions with elders I began to see the shortcomings of how cities have been approaching reconciliation.
- Indigenous knowledge is reflexive involving several dimensions: temporal – through an understanding of change over time, spatial – through the interconnections between parts of ecosystems, and social – through knowledge sharing and collective storytelling which bind a tribe together. **To this point actions have been symbolic rather than centred on these understandings of place.**

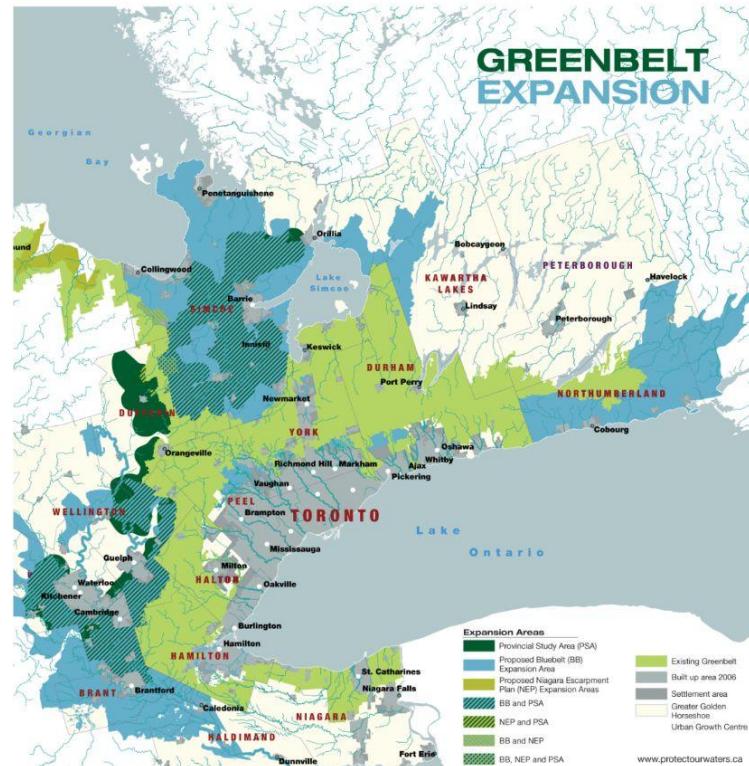


# The Storied Landscape of Tkaronto: Climate Adaptation Informed by Traditional Knowledge

GRANT FAHLGREN - MLAUD '23

- Reconciliation is not about symbolism but the ability to continue to practice culture, generate knowledge, and create new stories so that our cultures are lived and not merely remembered.
- Climate change threatens to rapidly reshape urban environments but Traditional Knowledge presents a vital means by which Canadian cities can be adapted to address the coming change while reestablishing Indigenous relational understandings of place through urban design.

**How can traditional knowledge address existing gaps in approaches to urban climate change adaptation in Toronto?**



Environmental Defence Canada. "Greenbelt Expansion Study Area." Environmental Defence, March 15, 2018.  
[https://environmentaldefence.ca/greenbelt\\_expansion\\_study\\_area/](https://environmentaldefence.ca/greenbelt_expansion_study_area/)

WHAT?

# MEGA-EVENTS,<sup>1</sup> “THE BILBAO EFFECT,”<sup>2</sup> + PARTICIPATORY FRAMEWORKS

My thesis explores planning’s capacity to engage with the temporality of mega-events. I am interested in the way cities leverage temporary social events as catalysts for more permanent urban change. These events range from annual fashion weeks and triennales/biennales to infrequent (for the host city) Olympics and World’s Fairs.

Has entrepreneurial urbanism<sup>3</sup> masked its capitalist, unequal practices under the guise of trying to better “the image of the city” (Jones and Ponzini, 2018)? Where is the role for public input and participatory planning in these savior projects for the city? Is there a way for mega-events to retain their use for advancing urban planning objectives, but through a more community-driven, equitable process?



IMAGE: The Guggenheim Museum: Bilbao. (Source: Christian Richters in Domus Magazine (building by Frank Gehry, 2007))

<sup>1</sup> In 2015, Martin Müller in “What Makes an Event a Mega-Event? Definitions and Sizes.” (*Leisure Studies* 34.6), defined mega-events - such as the Olympics or World’s Fair - as “are ambulatory occasions of a fixed duration that attract (1) a large number of visitors, (2) have a large, mediated reach, (3) come with large costs, and (4) have large impacts on the built environment and the population” (p.634).

<sup>2</sup> The “Bilbao Effect” is a term credited to Jonathan Meades’ commentary on the Guggenheim Museum: Bilbao (Meades, 2007), where cities seek out a famous architect to design a building, which will usher in a sense of politically-desired urban growth. The popularized term is discussed in length as the “icon project,” in Leslie Sklai’s book of the same name: The Icon Project: Architecture, Cities, and Capitalist Globalization.

<sup>3</sup> See David Harvey’s “From Managerialism to Entrepreneurialism: The Transformation in Urban Governance in Late Capitalism” (1989) in *Geografiska Annaler*.

WHERE?

# MILAN. COMMON ERA 2026.

## Milan as a City of Design Events and Global Fairs.

- hosted the 2015 World Expo
- set to host the 2026 Olympics with a nearby (not really) city of Cortina
- hold annual and semi-annual events in the form of Milan Fashion Weeks and the Triennale di Milano.

## Milan has a History of Hiring Starchitects for Large Urban Projects in Recent Years

*projects include:* CityLife, Porta Nuova, Fondazione Feltrinelli, Fondazione Prada, Symbiosis Milano, Boconni University, Bicocca, Expo 2015, Milano Santa Giulia, and (most notably, recently) Porta Romana

While planners may think about mega-events in regards to urban program, architects may be inclined to consider the physicality and aesthetics more carefully.

What is the role of craft (and at what scale) in this conversation about mega-projects? As a fashion capital with an economy driven significantly by luxury trade,<sup>4</sup> how does design pressure the city towards a Bilbao Effect?



IMAGE: Proposal for Reclaimed Railyards at Porta Romana. (Source: ArchDaily via Diller Scofidio and Renfro, 2021)

<sup>4</sup> Paton, Elizabeth, and Milena Lazazzera. 2018. "Inside Italy's Shadow Economy." *New York Times*. 20 September. <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/09/20/fashion/italy-luxury-shadow-economy.html>

# WHY?

## The Hesitation to Host Mega-Events

"Despite mega-events being long perceived as great opportunities by urban policy makers, **several cities have recently withdrawn bids for the Olympic games**" (Jones and Ponzini, 2018). For those cities that do host the games, the starchitects that hired become enablers of a new "Icon Project" of contemporary global capitalism - **promoting increasing inequality and hyperconsumerism**" (Sklair, 2017).

## Mega-Events as a Tool for Political Power and a Tool for Getting Planning Done Quickly.

This thesis takes the position that mega-events are an inherently political act, and as such, there is a need to examine the underlying motives and urban consequences of hosting such events.<sup>5</sup>

Mega-events are often branded as a package of urban investment initiatives, which result in "infrastructural investments, ignite tourism and improve the image of the city" (Jones and Ponzini, 2018).

With "themes" like Expo 2015's focus on energy,<sup>6</sup> mega-events can seem laden with greenwashing rhetoric and promises to better the "periphery" of the city.<sup>7</sup> These lofty promises and public goals often fail to deliver on their promises (Müller, 2015).

## People Have Protested Against These Events. A lot.

<sup>5</sup> I am applying concepts from readings and seminar discussions from Dr. Abby Spinak's Spring 2022 elective course, "Experimental Infrastructures," held in-person at Harvard University: Graduate School of Design.

<sup>6</sup> See official website: <https://www.bie-paris.org/site/en/2015-milan>

<sup>7</sup> See newspaper interview: <https://www.internimagazine.com/features/interviews/milano-cortina-2026-olympics/>

<sup>8</sup> See one news article from the 2015 Expo: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/may/01/milan-expo-violence-overshadows-opening-day>

## REFERENCES

- Davis, Diane E., and Onesimo Flores Dewey. 2013. "Planning, Politics, and Urban Mega-Projects in Developmental Context: Lessons from Mexico City's Airport Controversy." *Journal of Urban Affairs* 35, no. 5: 531–51. doi: 10.1111/juaf.12012.
- Jones, Zachary M., and Davide Ponzini. 2018. "Mega-Events and the Preservation of Urban Heritage: Literature Gaps, Potential Overlaps, and a Call for Further Research." *Journal of Planning Literature* 33 (4): 433–50. doi:10.1177/0885412218779603.
- Harvey, David. 1989. "From Managerialism to Entrepreneurialism: The Transformation in Urban Governance in Late Capitalism." *Geografiska Annaler*, B, 71 (1): 3–17. doi:10.2307/490503.
- McGillivray, David & McPherson, Gayle. 2012. "Mega Events: Neoliberalized Vehicle or Opportunity for Strategic Global Leadership." *Journal of Leadership, Accountability and Ethics*, 9: 80–91.
- Müller, Martin. 2015. "What Makes an Event a Mega-Event? Definitions and Sizes." *Leisure Studies* 34, no. 6: 627–42. doi: 10.1080/02614367.2014.993333.
- Müller, Martin. 2015. "The Mega-Event Syndrome: Why so Much Goes Wrong in Mega-Event Planning and What to Do about It." *Journal of the American Planning Association* 81 (1): 6–17. doi:10.1080/01944363.2015.1038292.
- Sklair, Leslie. 2017. *The Icon Project: Architecture, Cities, and Capitalist Globalization*. New York: Oxford University Press.



# Urban sea(m)

*Reparative transitions in coastal edges of Mexico*

This project analyzes the waterfront of Veracruz, the first European-founded settlement in the continental America. Its geographic location by the water and proximity to the geopolitical center of Mexico have long defined the formation, growth, and importance of this territory.

Throughout its history, life by the water has acquired different meanings: an entry point for power dispute, overseas commercial exchange, a destination for tourism and a cultural reference point.

Today, the main urban center is subject to two important pressures. The coastal edge is threatened by natural eroding phenomena and sea level rise, with the waterfront slowly decreasing in size. Opposingly, the speculative need for urban expansion is promoting infill of the sea and depletion of other natural systems.

Urban sea(m) seeks to address the complexity of a transitional sea front, and its relationship to regional and consequential landscapes.

Gerardo Corona, MAUD



*Can coastal cities adapt for climate resiliency?*

*Can human-damaged environments be repaired?*

*Is a commerce-driven economy enough to sustain well-being in cities?*

*What does a transition look like?*

Gerardo Corona, MAUD

# What is it?

The current urban governance structures of the BAM respond to a conventional institutional order designed to address traditional problems, not new ones, such as the climate change adaptation and mitigation strategy.

Enhance the urban governance structure for addressing climate change challenges is vital to the future of the Metropolitan areas in the global south.

## What is the Buenos Aires Metropolitan (BAM) area?

The BAM comprises 24 Municipalities and the City of Buenos Aires.

It has a total population of 20 M, meaning 40% of the total Argentine population

40% of the population lives in poverty, and 8.7% are in a situation of indigence.

+1700 informal neighborhoods in which + 2.5 M inhabitants live

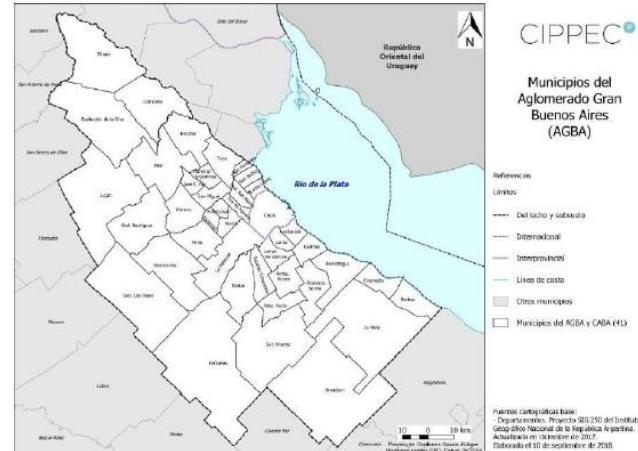
## What does BAM means for Argentina's development?

+ 30% of Argentina's GDP is concentrated in the BAM

The majority of electricity consumed is concentrated in the BAM

The massive transportation system is concentrated on the BAM

Mapa 1. Municipios del Aglomerado Gran Buenos Aires



Source: CIPPEC, 2019



Harvard University  
Graduate School of Design

# Why is this interesting?

The metropolitan areas and cities have been converted as the key territories to tackle climate change. By 2030 there will be 41 megacities with 10 M inhabitants, each one localized in the global south (Mayr et al., 2017).

## The Metropolitan's areas role

Megacities and Metropolitan areas will continue expanding.

This accelerated urbanization has been together with an increment in the global carbon emissions from burning fossil fuels.

These emissions increased in the period between 1950 and 2005 by around 6 times (Mayr, et al., 2017). Additionally, cities are responsible for 60% to 80% of energy consumption, failing 70% of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions (ONU-Habitat, 2016).

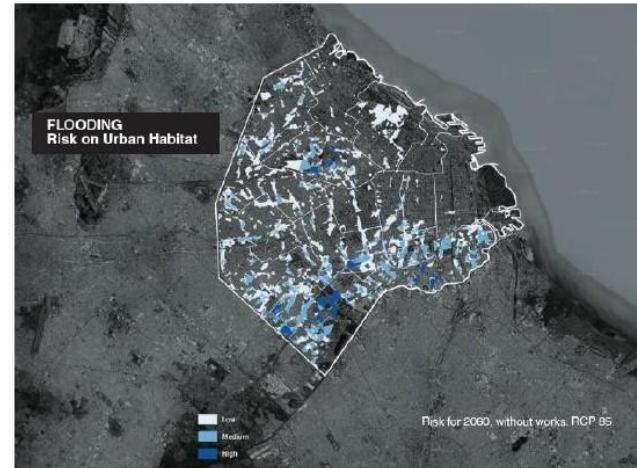
According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), urban agglomerates will be exposed to a temperature increase greater than 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels by mid-century (Revi, et al., 2014). In addition, the frequency of extreme weather events will also increase morbidity and mortality risk (Rosenzweig & S, 2015).

## The Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area (BAM)

The BAM lacks metropolitan urban governance in sectors often coordinated in other metropolises, such as public space or housing.

Although there have been efforts by metropolitan agencies (transportation, health, etc.), their results are scarce, and the evidence is insufficient.

The current urban governance structures of the BAM respond to a conventional institutional order designed to address traditional problems, not new ones, such as the climate change adaptation and mitigation strategy.



Source: Vera, Patiño (2022)