III. CONTEMPORARY URBAN ISSUES CONFERENCE

CUI '15



DAKAM

CUI ’15

III. CONTEMPORARY URBAN ISSUES CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Özgür Öztürk **DAKAM YAYINLARI**
November 2015, İstanbul.

www.dakam.org

Firuzağa Mah. Boğazkesen Cad., Çangar İş Merkezi 36/ 2, 34425, Beyoğlu, İstanbul

CUI '15 / III. International Contemporary Urban Issues Conference Proceedings

November 19-21, 2015, İstanbul

organized by DAKAM (Eastern Mediterranean Academic Research Center)

Edited by: Hande Tulum

Cover Design: D/GD (DAKAM Graphic Design)

Print: Metin Copy Plus

Mollafenari Mah., Türkocağı Cad. 3/1, Mahmutpaşa/Istanbul, Turkey

ISBN: 978-605-9207-10-2

CUI ’15

III. CONTEMPORARY URBAN ISSUES

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

DAKAM PUBLISHING

CONTENTS

BEYOND DISPLACEMENT: GENTRIFICATION'S EFFECT ON LOCAL IMMIGRANT POPULATIONS ____ **10**
DEFNE KADIOĞLU POLAT

MEDIATING THE FORMAL/INFORMAL DIVIDE IN APPROPRIATING THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT: GENTRIFICATION IN KARAKÖY, ISTANBUL _____ **11**
TOMRIS ÖZGE GÖKSEN

INFORMAL WORKER WELLBEING IN URBAN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN BANGLADESH: TOWARDS CONTEXT SENSITIVE MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTS _____ **22**
DOLF TE LINTELO, JAIDEEP GUPTE AND J. ALLISTER MCGREGOR

URBAN PULP: UPCYCLING THE METROPOLITAN TRASH OF BEIRUT INTO EXTRA URBAN EXPERIENCES_____ **23**
WISSAM MANSOUR

CULTURAL BUILDINGS AND THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF EUROPEAN CITIES FROM THE 1980S TO THE 2010S _____ **31**
KONSTANTINA STELLA TSAGKARATOU

THE INFORMAL UTOPIA AND THE TEMPORAL PRODUCTION OF A UTOPIAN URBAN IMAGE _____ **39**
FARZAD ZAMANI GHARAGHOOSHI

BETWEEN ACCUMULATION AND SUBSISTENCE: THE AMBIVALENCE OF INFORMALITY_____ **40**
RAJESH BHATTACHARYA

EXPLORING PUBLIC REALM ON WATER FRONT: A CASE OF A COASTAL TOWN IN INDIA_____ **41**
SAHANA GANESH

INTEGRATION OF THE FORMAL AND THE INFORMAL : THE CASE OF IZMIR EGE NEIGHBOURHOOD AND ALSANCAK DISTRICT _____ **42**
ERDAL ONUR DIKTAŞ, E. İPEK ÖZBEK SÖNMEZ

DISPLACED LIVES: URBAN TRANSFORMATION IN UZUNDERE, IZMIR, TURKEY _____ **50**
EZGİ KOCABALKANLI

HEALTHY CITIES AND INFORMALITY IN CITIES POLICY PERSPECTIVES FROM INDIAN METROPOLISES – A CASE OF MUMBAI _____ **53**
ISWARYA RAMACHANDRAN

RE-IMAGINING NGO INFRASTRUCTURE: SPACE SETTINGS BETWEEN AID AND DEVELOPMENT ___ **54**
AYA MUSMAR

PAÑACOCHA: IN SEARCH OF AN AMAZONIAN IDENTITY THROUGH COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION **64**
DANIELA HIDALGO (P.I.), LIU JIAN, GABRIELA MOLINA, LUIS ALFONSO SALTOS

TO BE SAFE ON THE STREETS OF A NEIGHBORHOOD: AN EVALUATION OF THE STREET PERCEPTION OF ELDERLY CITY-DWELLERS IN HASKOY, BEYOGLU _____ **76**
EMiNE KÖSEOĞLU, NiHAL POLAT

ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION EFFICIENCY IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS UPGRADING _____ **84**
MAI SABRY, MARWA KHALIFA, MOHAMED SALHEEN.

INFORMAL URBAN OPEN SPACES: A BEHAVIORAL STUDY OF USE IN MANIPAL, INDIA_____ **95**
RAMADEVI NANDINENI

GLOBAL CONNECTIVITY OF LIFE SCIENCES CLUSTERS: LEADING CITIES OF RESEARCH AND INNOVATION 96
BEN DERUDDER AND ASLI CEYLAN ONER

LARGE CITIES IN CROATIA: BEFORE AND DURING THE TIMES OF CRISIS 98
TEREZA ROGIC LUGARIC, TEO GILJEVIC AND MIHOVIL ŠKARICA

GATED STATES IN THE WALLED CITY NICOSIA 99
HURİYE GÜRDALLI

REVIVAL OF TRADITIONAL COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AS A MEANS TO MITIGATE LIVELIHOOD VULNERABILITY IN URBAN AREAS – CASE STUDY OF TWO INDIAN CITIES 106
UJJWALA CHOURASIA

AGORA_A SOCIAL AND MARKET SPACE OF A NEW ECONOMY IN ATHENS 107
NIKOS KARATOLIOS, CHRYSOULA PAPAGIANNI, ZAFEIRIS CHRISTOU.

WORK OR WALK? ROAD SPACE AND REGIME POLITICS IN KOLKATA 117
TATHAGATA CHATTERJI

UNPACKING THE DECISION MAKING PROCESS OF JOHANNESBURG CITY PROJECTS: A DIALOGUE BETWEEN DESIGN AND PARTICIPATION 126
DENVER MARK HENDRICKS

CO-FINANCING INFORMAL PLANNING TOOLS: NEW FORMS OF CIVIC PARTICIPATION IN GERMANY AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION INTO FORMAL PLANNING PROCEDURES 134
SIGRID BUSCH

TRADITIONAL NEIGHBORHOODS VS. MASS HOUSING PROJECTS: DIFFERENTIATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD SATISFACTION 143
ELİF KUTAY KARACOR, BERFİN SENİK, İPEK GÜLER, TOLGA ULUTAŞ, EMİNE ŞİMSEK

'INFORMAL COMPLEXITY': AN ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL FOR MASS -HOUSING PROTOTYPES IN ISTANBUL 151
MILOU TEELING

ORDEM E PROGRESSO -PRECARIOUS HOUSING FORMS AND THE STRATEGIES OF URBAN POOR STRUGGLING AGAINST GENTRIFICATION-RELATED DISPLACEMENT IN SAO PAULO 164
SASCHA FACIUS

ALTERNATIVE METHODS TO REGENERATING JEDDAH'S UNPLANNED SETTLEMENTS 170
ZAINAB ALIREZA AND GLENN AGIUS

SPATIAL INEQUALITY IS INEQUALITY EMBEDDED IN SPACE OR IS IT CREATED THROUGH SPACE 171
MEHMET EMRE ARSLAN

A COMPARATIVE STUDY ABOUT PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF PEDESTRIAN STREETS, CASE OF TEHRAN 175
ELHAM FALLAH MANSHADI, AFROOZ FALLAH MANSHADI

THE PARTICIPATORY DESIGN PROCESS, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND THE DESIGN OF COASTAL IZMIR 181
EBRU YILMAZ, SEÇKİN KUTUCU

THE ROLE OF THE NPO'SIN SELF-HELP COMMUNITIES: DOES IT SUPPORT OR PREVENT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT? 191

YURDANUR DÜLGEROĞLU YÜKSEL

LOCAL CLIMATE CHANGE GOVERNANCE; THREE CASE STUDIES OF FRONT-RUNNER CITIES IN TURKEY **199**
KORKMAZ YILDIRIM

SUSTAINABLE URBAN REGENERATION PROJECT: THE CASE OF UZUNDERE DISTRICT, IZMIR, TURKEY **209**
YAKUP EĞERCIOĞLU, KADER DOĞAN

A RESEARCH ON SHIPYARD GARDENS EXAMPLE OF ISTANBUL HASKÖY SHIPYARD **218**
YILDIZ AKSOY, FUAT NURI ÖZPAY, AYŞE ULUPINAR

RURAL MIGRANT'S SOCIAL NETWORKS AFTER FORCED RELOCATION OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN CHINA'S MEDIUM-SIZE CITIES: EVIDENCE FROM YANGZHOU **224**
XU HUANG, MARTIN DIJST, JAN VAN WEESEP

CITY CHALLENGES AND PROGRAMS: IS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT A CORNERSTONE FOR URBAN POLICY CHANGE IN RUSSIA? **236**
ALEKSANDR SHERSTOBITOV, MARIIA EDINOVA, ELENA ROMANENKO

GAME OF BEING STATE: ANALYZING POWER RELATIONS THROUGH COMMUNITY SPECIFIC INTERVENTION IN SURVEILLANCE GATE VILLAGE; PYLA **245**
ÇAĞRI ŞANLITÜRK

THE RIGHT TO THE MALL **253**
GİULİO GİOVANNONİ

ALGIERS OPEN URBAN SPACE, BEYOND COLONIAL OCCUPATION AND TODAY CHALLENGE OF SURVIVING. **254**
BELGACEM SOUICI

PARKİNG DEMAND FOR OFFİCES - CASE STUDY: KOLKATA **264**
SANGHAMİTRA ROY

PROTECTIVE LANDSCAPES- ROLE OF DESİGNERS TO ADDRESS THE THREATS OF NATİONAL PARKS IN INDIA. CASE EXAMPLE: KEOLADEO GHANA NATIONAL PARK, BHARATPUR, RAJASTHAN, INDIA **265**
TANYA VERMA

A MIRAGE IN THE DESERT? DUBAI, THE HYPERGLOBALIZED CITY **266**
MARCIO MACHADO

EFFECT OF CHAMBERS ON TRANSFORMATION OF PUBLIC SPACE **276**
Y. EMRE AYNA

LOCATING CREATIVE INDUSTRIES AS A METHOD OF SOCIAL ACTIVATION AND URBAN SPACE IMPROVEMENT **277**
PIECZARA MARTA

[IN]FORMAL PATTERN LANGUAGE - A GUIDE TO HANDMADE IMPROVITECTURE© IN CAIRO **286**
MONA EL KHAFIF, MAGDA MOSTAFA, NADA NAFEH

SPATIAL EQUITY TO SOCIAL EQUITY: A CASE OF NIMBY FACILITY LAYOUT OPTIMIZATION IN KUNSHAN, CHINA **297**
YUAN HAN

USE OF PUBLIC SPACE DURING RAPID URBAN DENSIFICATION **298**

CRISTINA DREIFUSS-SERRANO AND ANGELES MAQUEIRA

***ASHRAYAN* (SHELTER): A TALE OF SOCIO-SPATIAL NEGOTIATION BY THE DISPLACED _____ 299**
SHEIKH SERAJUL HAKIM, SARDER SHAKIL AHMED, SHIBU PRASHAD BOSU

TRAVEL BEHAVIOUR OF STREET HAWKERS: A CASE STUDY OF NDMC, DELHI _____ 308
SHWETA SHARMA

KNOWLEDGE NETWORK: ORIGIN AND RECEPTION OF IDEAS ON CITIES _____ 315
CLOVIS ULTRAMARI, FERNANDA CANTARIM

AN APPROACH FOR A SELF SUSTAINED "FUTURE BUILD" THROUGH SOCIALLY EQUITABLE SPACES _____ 326
TASNOVA IQBAL, TAMANNA MANNAN

CUI '15 / III. International Contemporary Urban Issues Conference

The conference is aiming at fostering discussions of theory and research on urban issues. Focusing on a multidimensional urban phenomenon, this international conference aims to deepen the understanding of informality by opening it to discussion with contributions from various disciplines like architecture, urban planning, sociology, history, economy and anthropology.

CUI '15 is held between November 19 and November 21, coordinated by DAKAM (Eastern Mediterranean Academic Research Center), hosted by BILSAS (Science, Art, Sport Productions) and was hosted at Cezayir Meeting Halls .

Emergence of informality as a concept in scholarly discussions can be traced back to the 1970s when "the informal sector" was first used by ILO reports on employment and poverty. The results of the global economic restructuring - such as the flexibilization of production and employment relations, deterioration of collective responsibility and welfare functions of the state- damage the security of urban poor in terms of housing and working. Meanwhile, recent socio economic public policies seem to intensify the condition of informality. Now, it is widely accepted that informal way of living is a necessity for the urban poor as a survival strategy. Hence, informal work and housing constitute a significant proportion of urban economies and policies.
What is new in the neo-liberal age is the extending scope of informality. Today, the boundary between the formal and informal is blurred more than before since most urbanites, including the middle classes, experience both formal and informal encounters in their everyday life. Besides, even the urban rich contribute to informality by the development projects on the invaded peripheral land. Consequently, contemporary informality affects not just a marginal segment of the society but a majority of people living in urban space.

Scientific Committee:

Prof. Oren Yiftachel - Ben-Gurion University

Prof. Dr. Sigrun Prahl - Hochschule Niederrhein Design

Prof. Dr. Ebru Çubukçu - Dokuz Eylül University

Prof. Dr. Ali Türk - Süleyman Demirel University

Associate Professor A. Serap Tunçer - Ahi Evran University

Associate Professor Feride Önal - Yıldız Technical University

Associate Professor Yelda Aydın Türk - Karadeniz Technical University

Associate Professor Evrim Töre - Kültür University

Associate Professor Murat Şahin - Özyeğin University

Associate Professor Hayat Zengin - Dokuz Eylül University

Associate Professor Gülin Beyhan, Süleyman Demirel University

Assistant Professor Ulaş Sunata - Bahçeşehir University

Assistant Professor Elvan Erkmen - Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University

Assistant Professor Ayşem Ela Kaçel - Bahçeşehir University

Assistant Professor Yıldız Aksoy, Istanbul Aydın University

Assistant Professor Çiğdem Canbay Türkyılmaz - Yıldız Technical University

Assistant Professor Sanem Özen Turan - Karadeniz Technical University

Assistant Professor Erbatur Çavuşoğlu - Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University

Assistant Professor Ebru Kamacı - Erciyes University

Assistant Professor Efe Duyan - Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University

Dr. Giulio Giovannoni, Tenured Researcher, University of Florence

Lecturer Valeria Federighi - Politecnico di Torino

Asst. Prof. Maria Siti - National Technical University of Athens

MSc. Julia Hartmann

INTEGRATION OF THE FORMAL AND THE INFORMAL : THE CASE OF IZMIR EGE NEIGHBOURHOOD AND ALSANCAK DISTRICT

ERDAL ONUR DİKTAŞ, E. İPEK ÖZBEK SÖNMEZ

Erdal Onur DİKTAŞ, Assist. Prof. Dr., Dokuz Eylül University, **E. İpek ÖZBEK SÖNMEZ**, Assoc. Prof. Dr., Dokuz Eylül University,

Abstract

Modern social system depends upon a formal base. In other words, it exists on a technical and bureaucratic system. However, within the dialectical structure of existence it needs to correlate with its opponent. Hence, informality develops as part of the existence strategy of the urban poor in the modern economic and social structure especially in the developing world. In such a case, the integration of the formal and informal has positive outputs. On the other hand, informality may also become the tool for high amounts of illegal capital flow that leads to negative outputs.

In the case of Turkey, since 1950s, beginning with the industrialization process, the social, economical and spatial problems due to migration flows to the metropolitan cities have not been resolved yet by the formal system. As a result, especially by 1970s informal developments have taken more part in the economical, social and spatial aspects of urban life. Since the second half of the 20th century, authorities have made attempts to overcome informality and transform the informal to the formal. One of these attempts have dwelled upon the urban regeneration projects that are concentrated in the metropolitan cities.

Romans in Turkey, are one of the minority groups. Their existence in society mostly depends upon spatial and economical informality. The inhabitants of Ege neighbourhood located at Alsancak district within the city of Izmir are mostly Romans. Living at the edge of the formal Alsancak district gives them an opportunity to integrate their informal economical and spatial structure with the formal structure of Alsancak. This research aims to understand integrity between the informal and the formal of these two parts of the city. The paper will depend upon the interviews that have been carried with the residents of Ege neighbourhood. The paper aims to explain the integration and exclusion levels between these two parts of the city.

Keywords*: Izmir Ege Neighbourhoods; Romans; Formal; Informal; Integration*

1. Introduction

Various different aspects may be the cause of informality in the cities. However, in many cases informality develops as the survival strategy of thousands of urban poor whom migrate due to reasons such as wars, terror, floods or many other reasons. In such cases, states hardly provide the necessary services and economic support for the migrants, thus they develop informal relations to integrate to the social and economic life of the host city. Portes (2010) points that we encounter informality in our daily life in such simple activities as buying a cheap watch or a book from the street vendor, arranging a handyman to do the repair work at our home for cash, or hiring an immigrant woman to care for the children and clean the house… the "back of the house" staff that does much of the cleaning and food preparation work in many restaurants is composed of immigrants.

Informality is embedded on many aspects of life. It has social, economical and spatial aspects. "Informal entrepreneurs and workers are integral components of the class structure of certain societies and under specific circumstances…Informality is the obverse of regulated, predictable economic behavior" (Portes, 2010, p.131). Informality also has spatial dimensions. At the edges of the planned settlements, informal settlements may develop especially in the developing world.

The concept informal economy was born in the third world, out of a series of studies of Keith Hart in Africa. Hart mentioned the dualist model of income opportunities of the urban labor force based on wage employment and self-employed. Contemporary definitions of the concept include all income earning activities that are not reregulated by the state in social environments where similar activities are regulated. (Portes, 2010)

However, informal economy has also emerged in European cities lately. “Social and economic change in European cities is everywhere characterized by the presence of immigrants, the challenge of a multicultural society, and new forms of integration and tension between immigrants and local populations…at the same time, both ethnic entrepreneurship and the insertion of immigrants in work raise the problem of the expansion of informal activities which take a variety of forms” (Mingione, 1999, p.209). Mingione(1999) points to the connection of these phenomena with the socio-economic changes of the post-fordist transition: globalization and flexibilization, the diffusion of atypical forms of work coupled with the decline in the fixed and uniform work standards of large firms, de-industrialization and the growth of a heterogonous tertiary sector.

This paper aims to discuss integration of the formal and informal on the case of Ege neighborhood, in the city of Izmir. In the neighborhood, various ways of informality can be observed, and it has been observed that the process has created much more informalities in the last decades. The paper will discuss the integrity of formal and informal and the extent of exclusion of the Roman ethnic group living in the neighborhood.

2. Basic Characteristics of the Neighborhood

Ege neighborhood is located at the edge of the inner area of metropolitan city of (Figure 1). The neighborhood differentiates from the adjacent parts with its social and spatial characteristics. The neighborhood has been labeled as a Roman neighborhood since 1960s. And since then, Romans continued to concentrate at the neighborhood. For this reason, the inhabitants of the geographic area assemble the cultural characteristics of their ethnic identity.



Figure 1: Ege neighborhood is located at the edge of the inner area of metropolitan city of Izmir.

2.1. The Assembled Ethnic Identity

The ethnic cultural characteristics can be easily observed even when passing through the streets. Neighborhood has one main street where commercial activities such as a few shop, and coffee houses are located. The lively atmosphere of the neighborhood, relations among the neighbors can be easily observed because life goes on the streets especially on the main street. Elderly man chat at the coffee houses, women gather on the streets and chat, and children are everywhere. During these chats, people suggest jobs to each other (Figure 2 and 3). Very often a child playing a musical instrument and a teen ager singing a song out loud may be noticed on the streets. The main street acts as the community center of the neighborhood.




Figure 2 & 3: Daily street life in Ege neighborhood

The neighborhood assembles its ethnic identity to the rest of the city, on special holidays of the Romans. On the night of the Hıdırellez (one of the feasts), they get organized for shows and parades. In the last 2-3 years, these parades are also being subvanced by the municipalities and they attract many visitors from other parts of the city. They also assemble their local characteristics by the weddings that are being held on the special squares of the neighborhood (Figure 4 and 5).




Figure 4 & 5: Hıdrellez festival in İzmir Culture Park & A wedding on the street

2.2. Spatial Characteristics

Formality – Informality

Urban planning is an act of order due to the modernization principals. Those principals are applied according to laws and legislations by the local governments. The urbanization process since the beginning of the 20th century has emerged according to these principals and most of the world cities developed similarly by laws and legislations. However, the industrialization period especially during the second half of the 20th century led to high rates of instant migration from the rural areas to the cities and this led to the development of a housing stock at the edges of cities on vacant lands built by the migrants themselves. This instant move towards the cities was out of control, and those developments did not emerge according to the laws and legislations of the governments. Often the migrants carried their culture and geographical habits to the cities, and built their houses according to their customs and habits in their homelands. For this reason, at the edges of the cities, it is possible to observe the cultural features of the migrants spatially. These huge settlements at the edges of the cities have been defined with the term "informal settlement" in urbanization literature since 1970s.

Ege neighborhood is one of the neighborhoods where, informal developments have emerged. Although the neighborhood is not located at the very edge of the city, it is located at the edge of the inner city. The neighborhood is not totally an informal settlement, it is partially informal. In the neighborhood, there exist some heritage buildings built in the 19th century. There are some parts developed according to the development plans of the city. During the planning process of the areas in 1970s, some high rise buildings (4 -5 strorey) have been added to the area in order to move the Roman residences, however, population movements to the area have continued and the neighborhood have enlarged with informal additions. "Today, three different types of housing developments can be examined in the neighbourhood: firstly, the existing historical urban pattern; secondly, the multi-storied housing blocks; and third, the low-rise informal areas neighboring the blocks."(Ozbek Sönmez, Dundar, Aydogan, Yörür, Diktas,…). The land use pattern at Ege neighborhood keeps roughly itself as it is since 2007 when the base land use analysis was done. (Figure 6)

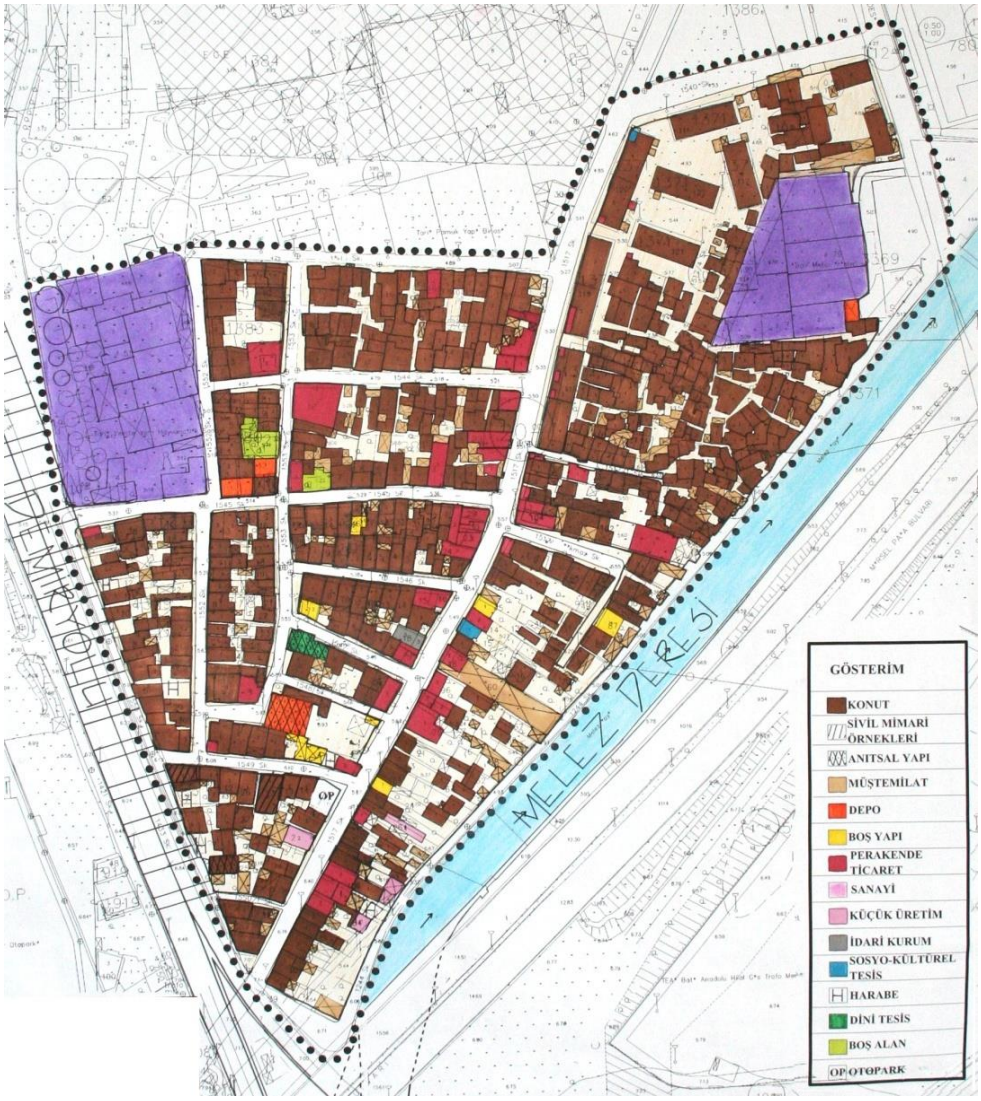


Figure 6: The land use pattern at Ege neighborhood, 2007.

The housing conditions within the formally built part is considerably good, but the informal settlement is low rise but very highly densed. Thus, the houses provide insufficient conditions in the means of health.

With three different types of housing, and a street where commercial activities are located, the neighborhood displays a unique structure. The formal and the informal areas are integrated within the neighborhood, and the neighborhood is like a core for the Roman residents.

Bordered Neighborhood

The Ege neighborhood is a bordered neighborhood. It is bordered from the affluent neighborhoods of the inner city with the railway. Along the other side of the neighborhood in the triangle shape there is a river. All these land uses, act as a real border of the neighborhood that isolates it from the other parts of the city, socially and spatially. (Figure 7)



Figure 7: The Ege neighborhood is a bordered neighborhood.

2.3. Social Characteristics

This research is based on interviews with the residents of Ege neighborhood. 15 interviews have been carried with the neighborhood residents, in 2014 with random sampling. These interviews all give some information about the household characteristics, and how they integrate to the formal life of the city through informali ties and they are also about how they are excluded. This paper will first summarize four of the interviews, and then will give you an overall picture.

Interview 1:

The first interview was with a family of 10 persons. The family is a large one, with the grandparents and grand children. The young family member were all born in Izmir, grandparents have come to Izmir from Çanakkale and Fethiye.

The grandparents who are 58 and 48 years old are able to read and write but have not graduated from a school. The young couple of the family has graduated from the middle school. One of the grandparents has retired from the TEKEL tobacco factory, that was once located close to the neighborhood. Two older sons of the family were working as delivery for a Pizza restaurant. The grandfather mentioned that they were lucky cause they were waged worker. The total income of the family of 10 persons was 1900 TL in 2014. He said that his children are looking for permanent waged jobs but there is almost no one in the neighborhood working in a permanently waged job.

This family owned the house they lived, and they were living in one of the heritage houses of the area 100 years old. The house was 60 m2, with 3 rooms and one living room. They were lucky to own the house, but the house was not adequate for 10 persons. He said, they would not live in an apartment. They were used to living at the ground floor.

The grandfather as an old resident of the neighborhood mentioned that he consulted the municipality or the demarch, or the NGO of the neighborhood when necessary. He pointed to the close relations in the neighborhood and said that most of them were relatives or friends, due marriages among the neighborhood residents. Marriages were preferably getting among the youth of the neighborhood. He pointed to the solidarity relations among the residents, they were helping each other as much as they can, especially when someone was sick, or when they had a funeral.

They had many problems considering the physical characteristics of the area, but they wanted to continue living in the same neighborhood. They wanted to restorate their house and continue to live in the area.

Interview 2:

The household was a family of four. The elderly father was living with his two children and the bride. Father who was 66 had arrived to Izmir from Istanbul. He collects paper waste from the street garbage. His son works at a factory with a low wage. Total income of the household is about 950 TL/month. Before, the grandfather used to work at the market. He said they get paid in three months intervals and sometimes get store aid. They were living in an apartment of 60 m2. They didn't even have a stove. They do not own the house, and they want to own a house with monthly payments. Before he was a street vendor, he complained that municipality does not allow them to do this job,

Interview 3:

The husband is 50 and the wife is 48 years old. They live in 45 m2 house with one room. It was built 50 years ago and need repair. We had the interview with the husband. His wife works as a house cleaner in Alsancak, he was butcher previously but now he has no job and looking for a job. His wife earns 500 TL in a month, and they hardly pay for the medical care and the medicines. They used to shop from the grocery in the neighborhood. He said that the grocery is very important in their lives because they can't afford shopping from the markets in large amounts. For instance, he said that they do not buy a can of tomato paste, but they could only afford a spoon of it. So they buy what is necessary daily.

He mentioned the need for a community center especially for the children. He says that children need better education. He also mentioned the need for psychological clinics for children. He complained about the criminal facts of the neighborhood and added that if there was a police station in the neighborhood it could have been better.

Interview 4:

The household was again a large family. The grandparents, parent and the children were all live along. It is a family of 8 persons. The grandmother and grandfather were retired from the old TEKEL tobacco factory in the neighborhood. They had arrived to the neighborhood 60 years ago. The father was a driver, one of the daughters was a saleswoman in a shop in Alsancak. The household gained a bout 2900 TL. monthly. The adults of the family had temporary jobs. They just have daily jobs such as house cleaning. The grandfather has mentioned that the neighborhood has been stigmatized, and they hardly find a job when they say they are from the Ege neighborhood. He thinks that the social environment has negative impacts on children and children hardly get educated. He complains about the teachers as well. He thinks that, school teachers do not involve in teaching necessarily. He also complained about the physical problems of the area and thinks to get away from the neighborhood if he gets paid as part of the urban regeneration project.

Households

The households are mostly crowded. The young couples of the families are living together with the grandparents. Large families are necessary to overcome the economic problems. They share a small house together. Living together as a large family is one their survival strategies.

Poverty and Laborforce

In the last decades the change in the forms of laborforce and economic transformations due to globalization has led to the concentration of poverty in developing and developed countries. Kasarda (1993) have pointed to the worsened neighborhood distress in US cities between 1970 and 1990. Sassen (1996) points to the dramatic increase in the major cities world-wide and, interprets these inequalities as results from economic restructuring and the new social forms and class alignments in the big cities of highly developed countries. Marcuse (1996) in his discussions about the post-fordist ghetto asserts that the post-fordist ghetto is a new ghetto that is has become an outcast ghetto of the excluded where black ghettos are not productive anymore. Mingione (1996) also points out the fact that the features of characterizing the urban poor – concentrated in ghettos or decaying peripheries – run a risk of becoming chronic forms of social exclusion (Ozbek Sonmez, 2007)

Poverty has always been one of the most important problems of the Roman ethnic group in the Ege neighborhood; people living in the neighborhood had always integrated to the informal sector of the economy. However, in the recent decades, as it has been told by the residents, poverty has turned to be a greater problem of the neighborhood. Today, residents of the neighborhood are all low income groups. The interview with the demarch of the neighborhood gave an overall picture of the neighborhood. He mentioned that the population of the neighborhood is 2270 persons that make 770 households and 187 of these household needed aid for food seriously. He told that local municipalities provided store and financial aid during the religious holidays. However, these aids and supplies were not enough at all for the residents.

During our interviews we learned that the character of the laborforce has changed in the last decades. This change had serious impacts in the economy of households. Among the residents who could own a house were the ones whom had permanent jobs in the past. Their houses are located at the legally planned part of the neighborhood. Now these residents are living together in their tiny 60 m2 houses with the young families of their children. For this reason, 8 or 10 people living in the 60 m2 is common in the neighborhood. Those grandparents whom have retiring pensions usually afford the living costs of the whole family because young generations hardly find jobs in the formal sector. During our interview with the demarch, we learned that only 4% of the laborforce is working within the formal economic sector. He told that there are about 9 people who work as a cleaner. Recently, the number of people working has also decreased because most of the cleaning

process are now being done by the cleaning companies. 90 of the laborforce had started to work at a company of the municipality working on parks and gardening of the city, but recently this number has decreased to 10. 35 of the laborforce of the neighborhood had started to work as phateon driver but recently, this number has decreased to 25. There 5 families in the neighborhood who earn their living with selling flowers, but they do not have a formal stand. There are some people who work as a taxi driver through informal economy. Sometimes, residents are offered jobs for only 6 months. But, after 6 months, it is not certain whether they will continue or not. Residents of the neighborhood do not prefer such jobs, either because they are far to their neighborhood and because the future is unpredictable.

In the past, there was a tobacco factory owned by the state close to the neighborhood, and most of the residents or at least one person in the family was working at this factory at the inner city. However, the tobacco production has been privatized in the last decades and this factory in the neighborhood has been closed. Grandparents of the neighborhood used to work at this tobacco factory in the past, and they had permanently waged jobs. Now, those people are officially retired and they were able to buy an affordable house in the past. Their children and grandchildren are now living with them in order to survive.

Residents have mentioned that the ability to find a job currently is getting much harder each year. One of the main complaints of the demarch was that young residents of the neighborhood were not getting qualified for artisan jobs or as workers in factories.

The lack of job opportunities and lack of opportunities to get qualified jobs as a worker or as an artisan cause increases in the levels of poverty among the residents of the neighborhood and their only survival strategy become integration to the informal economy. Thus, the survival strategies sometimes may end up with illegal criminal activities.

Housing and Regeneration Paradox

Housing conditions of the neighborhood are physically poor. They almost all need repair. However, the illegally built part is inadequate in the means of health standards. Some of the older residents of the neighborhood own a house, but younger families hardly own a house. Most of them told that they would prefer to own an affordable house by monthly payments.

Currently, the neighborhood is under the discussion of an urban regeneration program, however residents have doubts about the regeneration program. They think that the neighborhood needs rehabilitation or regeneration, but they do not want to be displaced from the neighborhood.

Most of them find jobs at the inner city area. For this reason, they want to keep their close relations with the other inner city neighborhoods. Demarch of the neighborhood also mentioned that residents may not prefer to move away from the neighborhood due to their relations at the inner city.

The municipality is working on an urban regeneration project, but the residents who own a house want to have best benefit from this project. For this reason, they have not reached as consensus with the municipality yet.

Social Exclusion

Silver (1995) asserted that Social exclusion is a problem defined differently from poverty and inequality, and it is hardly defined. In some cases, exclusion emerges that depend on race and ethnicity, for others it may depend on regionality and language. Exclusion mostly have economical, social, cultural and political impacts (Ozbek Sönmez,2002).

During our interviews, we have learned that the strong ties among residents of Ege neighborhood is very siginificant for their survival strategies, also they are able to assemble their ethnic and cultural characteristics. However, a paradox emerges due to the negative images of the neighborhood as told by the residents. In many interviews it has been mentioned that the name of the neighborhood prevent them to involve to permanent and better jobs. In the case of Ege neighborhood, there is a great problem of poverty, due to economic factors, but there is also exclusion due to ethnic characteristics.

3. Conclusion

Ege neighborhood is a very special neighborhood located just at the edge of the inner city where affluent groups live. It assembles the characteristics of the Roman identity on special events. With such a location and an assemblage it displays a unique character. These characteristics, often give the neighborhood a positive image. However, even this positive image; do not prevent social exclusion of the neighborhood residents. In the last decades, poverty has worsened in the neighborhood. Before, the residents were much more integrated to the formal life of the city and they even had the chance to own a house from the legally built part of the neighborhood. However, especially in the recent years, they have almost lost the chance of integration to the

formal economy. In such cases, some of them started to interfere with illegal activities that created a big burden for the whole neighborhood. That caused them to be much more socially excluded. For such reasons, as Mingione had exemplified by the black ghettos, the process has almost created a chronic form of social exclusion on the neighborhood. The local municipalities of Izmir have taken very important attempts to add the labor force to the formal economy however, with some reasons, some of these attempts have failed. Thus, poverty and social exclusion of the neighborhood worsens and turns to get into a chronic form.

References:

Fainstein, N.,1996. A note on interpreting American poverty. In: E. Mingione, ed. 1996. *Urban Poverty and the Underclass*, pp. 153-159. London: Blackwell.

Fainstein, S., Campbell, …….,*Readings in Urban Theory*. Blackwell, Oxford.

Kasarda, J. D., 1993. Inner s.ty-concentrated poverty and neighborhood distress: 1970 to 1990. *Housing Policy Debate,* 4 (3), pp. 253-302.

Marcuse, 1996. Space and Race in the post-Fordist city: The outcast ghetto and advanced homelessness in the United States today. In: E. Mingione, ed. 1996. *Urban Poverty and the Underclass*, pp. 176-216. London: Blackwell.

Mingione, E., 1996. Urban poverty in the advanced industrial world:Concept and analysis. In: E. Mingione, ed. 1996. *Urban Poverty and the Underclass*, pp. 3-40. London: Blackwell.

Özbek Sönmez, I.2002. Dışlanma Süreçleri ve Kent Mekanı. *Planlama* No: 2-3.

Özbek Sonmez, I.2007, "Concentrated Urban Poverty", European Planning Studies, Vol:15, No:3.

Portes, A. 2010. Economic Sociology, A Systematic Inquiry. Princeton University Press

Sassen, S., 1996. Service employment regimes and the new inequality. In: E. Mingione, ed. 1996. *Urban Poverty and the Underclass*, pp. 64-82. London: Blackwell.

Silver,H.,1995. Fighting Social Exclusion, Democratic Dialogue: Social Exclusion, Social Inclusion (Report no:2).

BIOGRAPHIES

Y. EMRE AYNA
PhD Candidate: Ankara University, Institute of Social Sciences, Urban Environmental Sciences (Turkish), 02/2012-→,
PhD Candidate: Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Institute of Social Sciences, Political Science and Public Administration (English), 09/2011-→,
MS: Inönü University, Institute of Social Sciences, Public Administration, (Regional Development Policies and Development Agencies in Turkey), 09/2010 – 07/2011,
BS: Akdeniz University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Public Administration, 09/2002 – 02/2007,
02/2011 - →: Research Assistant, Faculty of Political Sciences, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Ankara.
01/2009 - 02/2011: Research Assistant, Bingöl University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Public Administration, Bingöl.

MARCIO MACHADO
Marcio Machado is a Brazilian with a degree in Architecture and Planning from UFRGS in Porto Alegre where he worked for over a year in architectural projects. He also holds a Master in Urban Planning and Policy Design from Politecnico di Milano, Italy. Marcio had a very unusual journey working in Dubai as flight attendant of Emirates Airline for 3 years. This experience gave him the chance to be in more than a hundred of cities in all six continents. Currently he lives in Los Angeles where he does research and is pursuing a Master in Planning from the University of Southern California.

ISWARYA RAMACHANDRAN
Assistant Professor, Faculty of Architecture, Manipal University.
Indian Green Building Council Accredited Professional.
Research interests include sustainable development and urban mobility issues.

WISSAM MANSOUR
Wissam Mansour is an architect and a philosophy scholar. He has studied, practiced, and taught Architecture in Beirut, Frankfurt, and London. Since 2005, he taught architecture at the University of East London, at the Lebanese American University, and at the Fine Arts Institute at the Lebanese University. He is currently Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Architecture, Arts and Design (FAAD), Notre Dame University-Louaize (NDU).
His main areas of expertise are Architectural Design, Architecture Theory, and Urban Sociology.
His research locates architecture as a point of convergence between socio-political, phenomenological, and aesthetic experiences that posit themselves as image possibilities to spatial and urban experiences.

F.YURDANUR DULGEROGLU YUKSEL
Has graduated from Istanbul technical University; then from Georgia Tech with master of Architecture.
Received doctoral degree from University of California, Berkeley.
Currently, teaches at the Faculty of Architecture, ITU: design courses, methodology and housing.
Coordinates ws: Urban issues and housing in developing countries at ENHR, every year.
Also director of Housing Research and Education center of ITU.

CRISTINA DREIFUSS-SERRANO
Magister Science in Architecture, in Doctor in Architectural Theory. Full time Professor and researcher in the Department of Architecture at Universidad Peruana de Ciencias Aplicadas, Universidad de Lima and Universidad Nacional de Ingenieria (Graduate School), Lima, Peru.
Director of research groups on informality, socio-spatial and aesthetic case studies, both in suburban pueblos jovenes and middle-class dwellings in Lima.

DENVER HENDRICKS
Denver Hendricks is a lecturer at the University of Johannesburg and director at Urbansoup (PTY) LTD Architects and Urban designers. Trained as an architectural technologist he furthered his studies with a Masters in Architecture and about to complete a Masters in Urban studies. Urban governance is the theoretical construct in which his public space projects are expedited within the firm and reflected upon through his pedagogy at the University of Johannesburg.

SASCHA FACIUS
PhD candidate in urban sociology from Humboldt University Berlin since 2014. Before I began my studies I used to work as a nurse (registered in Germany and the US). I became later a social worker, working in the field of health promotion (HIV prevention), education and housing issues before I did my Masters in Intercultural Conflict Management at ASH Berlin in 2013. My MA-thesis was a Grounded Theory about urbanization-related displacement in Manila, Philippines. Now in the framework of my PhD I am focusing on gentrification-related displacement, urban inequalities and segregation.

ELHAM FALLAH MANSHADI
PhD of Urban Planning, University of Tehran, Researcher in Tehran Urban Planning and Research Center, Tehran, Iran, elham_fallah@yahoo.com

AFROOZ FALLAH MANSHADI
Master of Urban Design, University of British Columbia, Research Assistant at University of British Columbia, afrooz.fallah@yahoo.com

MEHMET EMRE ARSLAN
B. Arch, M. Arch., Ph.D., graduated from Yildiz Technical Universtiy (B.Arch. 2003) and Istanbul Technic University (M.Arch. 2006, Phd., 2012). Presently he is assistant professor of Istanbul Kultur University. His interest areas are architectural design and urban policy.

HURİYE GÜRDALLI
Lecturer at Near East University, Department of Architecture

MONA EL KHAFIF
Mona El Khafif is an Associate Professor at the University of Waterloo School of Architecture in Ontario Canada and Co-Director of the school's newly founded DATAlab. She is a designer, urbanist, educator and writer and received her professional degree in Architecture at the RWTH in Aachen/ Germany and her doctoral degree in Urban Design at the TU Vienna/ Austria. She is co-author of the award winning publication 'URBANbuild: Local/Global' (with Ila Berman) and has published 'Staged Urbanism: Urban Spaces for Art, Culture and Consumption in the Age of Leisure Society' (published in German under the title "Inszenierter Urbanismus") in 2009. Her current research operates at multiple scales, examining the interdisciplinary aspects of urban regeneration strategies, place making, and urban ecologies. Since 2013 El Khafif is a partner with Ila Berman of the newly formed firm SCALESHIFT located in Toronto.

MAGDA MOSTAFA
Magda Mostafa is currently an Associate Professor at the construction and architectural engineering department at The American University in Cairo, where she helped develop their new program in architectural engineering, which was launched in 2007. She was born and raised in Canada, and later came to Egypt to reside. Her doctoral dissertation studied architectural design for children with special needs and sensory dysfunctions, with a focus on autism. For her contribution to special needs she was nominated for the 2005 UNESCO Prize for Research and Training in Special Needs Education for Children. She has also published in the field of architectural education including her award-winning paper "Thinking Outside the Box - Addressing and Enhancing Visual/Spatial and Active Learning Skills in Architectural Education," which was granted the International Award for Excellence in the Design Field in 2008.

NADA NAFEH
Nada Nafeh received her Bachelor of Science in Architectural Engineering at the American University in Cairo (AUC) in 2011. After graduation, she worked as the Program Coordinator of Learning from Cairo international symposium and a Teaching Assistant at AUC. She also worked at The Design Avenue for Architectural and Landscape Design in Cairo. Nada is currently pursuing her Master of Architecture Degree at the University of Waterloo, Canada. Her Thesis, titled ""[in]formal Pattern Language - a Guide to Handmade Improvitecture© in Cairo"", engages community members, architecture students and experts, and proposes a bottom-up generated guide to improve informal settlements in Cairo.

GABRIELA MOLINA

Gabriela Molina was born in Quito, Ecuador. In spring of 2015 graduated from Lindenwood University in St. Louis, Missouri with a B.A. in Cultural Anthropology, Social and Political Philosophy, French. She graduated with Magna Cum Laude and University Honors. She also received the Ryan Guffey International Student Award and the Jessie Bernard Scholarship. Her previous work experience involved volunteering in Ecuador's Amazonian region, work in a local NGO, and several archeological projects in Missouri. This summer she participa ted as a researcher for the project "Pañacocha: In search of an Amazonian identity through community participation." She currently lives in St. Louis and works at Missouri's Civil War Heritage Foundation.

YUAN HAN

Jiangsu Institute of Urban Planning and Design, China. Assistant Urban Planner, 2015.
University of Florida, FL. Master of Science in Architectural Studies (MSAS), 2014.
Huazhong University of Science & Technology (HUST), Wuhan, China. Candidate of Master of Engineering in Urban Planning and Design, 2015.
Huazhong University of Science & Technology (HUST), Wuhan, China. Bachelor of Engineering in Urban Planning and Design, 2012.

ERDAL ONUR DİKTAŞ

Erdal Onur Diktaş is an assistant professor of city planning at Dokuz Eylul University in Izmir. He has graduated from the Faculty of Architecture, Architecture Department of DEU, and completed his masters in architecture and PhD in urban design at the same faculty. His PhD thesis was about scale question in political and spatial relationships. His main fields of interest are relationships among space, cultural theory, political theory and urban design. He has published various articles and proceedings on urban politics, social diversity and spatial theory.

İPEK ÖZBEK SÖNMEZ

İpek Özbek Sönmez is an associate professor of city planning at Dokuz Eylul University in Izmir. She has graduated from the Faculty of Architecture, City and Regional Planning Department of DEU, and completed her masters and PhD studies at the same faculty. Her main fields of interest are urban sociology, capitalist urbanization processes, urban design and conservation of heritage sites. Her PhD thesis was about inner city poverty and social exclusion at the central areas of Izmir. She has published various articles and proceedings on urban poverty, urban sociology and on transformation processes of urban space. She has attended many international workshops considering sustainable development and worked as part of the planning team for conservation planning of heritage sites via university.

CHRYSOULA PAPAGIANNI

Chrysoula Papagianni recently earned her degree on Architecture. She graduated from the University of Florence, with bachelor and master degrees in Architecture. She has worked in architectural offices based both in Florence and Athens, where she took part in various projects. She is currently working in Athens along with a team of young architects.
Chrysoula is also highly involved with photography, in particular the last years she has worked as a freelance photographer for various events (concerts, fashion, food, weddings).

NIKOLAOS KARATOLIOS

Nikolaos Karatolios is an architect. He graduated from the University of Florence, with bachelor and master degrees in Architecture. He has also graduated as a cinema director from the Lykourgou Stavrakou cinematography school based in Athens. Even before finishing his studies he has already worked in various architectural projects and now along with a group of architects they formed their own office.

ZAFEIRIS CHRISTOU

Zafeiris Christou is an economist. He graduated in Economics at the University of Patras – Department of Economics and he is currently taking his master degree in Healthcare management. Since September 2004 he works at the company CHRISTOS CHRISTOU MEDICAL CENTER I.A.E. as a financial advisor, staff manager and supply manager. He is a member of the Economic Chamber of Athens and a certified Insurance consultant.

GLENN AGIUS

Glenn is a seasoned project manager and qualified urban planner with over 15 years' experience. He possesses an extensive mix of international public and private sector experience and has a deep understanding of the process involved in delivering major urban management, real estate development and strategic infrastructure undertakings.

Glenn's energy together with applied technical and management experiences enable him foster creative collaboration amongst planning, design and engineering experts to produce forward-thinking development solutions.

In delivering complex major inter-disciplinary projects, Glenn is responsible for leading large, talented and dynamic teams. His experiences include all aspects of client and project management, project controls and reporting, financial control and reporting and further encompass strategic urban analytics, urban management policy formulation and infrastructure planning.

SHEIKH SERAJUL HAKIM

Associate Professor, Architecture Discipline, Science, Engineering & Technology School, Khulna University, Khulna, Bangladesh

SARDER SHAKIL AHMED

Managing Director, D5 Ltd., Khulna, Bangladesh

MSc Candidate, Master of Science in Human Settlements (MScHS), Architecture Discipline, Science, Engineering & Technology School, Khulna University, Khulna, Bangladesh

SHIBU PRASHAD BOSU

Assistant Professor, Architecture Discipline, Science, Engineering & Technology School, Khulna University, Khulna, Bangladesh

ZAINAB ALIREZA

Zainab is an Urban Designer for AECOM Buildings and Places. Gaining her MA in Housing and Urbanism has enhanced her knowledge of the Urban Realm.

Working on projects with varying scales has helped Zainab gain insight in the role of urban strategies. Her experience varies from Retail shopping malls to Masterplans and now into Urban Plans.

Her interest and activities within the realm of community development has been a strength in developing spatial strategies which has been apparent both in her work in Al Rabwa Resettlement Program and her current work in Jeddah Plans and East Jeddah.

Furthermore, Zainab has worked closely on Middle Eastern projects, as a consultant. She works with teams to understand the geographic location in order for the projects to respond not only to the spatial structure of the region but the social influences.

AYA MUSMAR

She is a researcher, an architect and a feminist. Aya gained her master's degree in Architectural Design- Border Topologies studio- from the University of Sheffield. Prior to this research, she worked as a community mobilizer/NGO in the Za'atri refugee camp. She experienced arranging, facilitating and participating in women refugee committee meetings. Now, Aya is a PhD student at the School of Architecture at the University of Sheffield. Her research focuses on how a new materiality of space in a refugee camp can be gained by re-imagining the intangible infrastructures of refugee community. Interested in decolonial feminism and participatory architecture.

EZGI KOCABALKANLI

Ezgi Kocabalkanlı is an architect who completed her bachelor's degree in Architecture at Izmir University of Economics. She spent two years working as an architect in two different offices in Izmir and Istanbul. Currently, she is studying her master's degree in Space and Digital Culture at Yaşar University.

TEREZA ROGIĆ LUGARIĆ

Tereza Rogić Lugarić is currently employed at the Law Faculty, University of Zagreb, at the Chair of Financial law and Financial science as Assistant Professor. She obtained her Ph.D (Doctoral thesis: Development Tendencies of Financing Large Croatian cities) in 2010. Her fields of professional interest include public finance, budgetary law, tax law, fiscal federalism. She is member of the Academy of Legal Science, Institute for Public

Administration, Centre for Democracy and Law „Miko Tripalo“ and the member of editorial board of the scientific journal „Croatian and Comparative Public Administration“. She participated and presented papers in several national and international scientific conferences, published several scientific articles as independent author and as co-author, three books and one textbook.

TEO GILJEVIĆ

Teo Giljević obtained doctoral degree in law at University of Zagreb Faculty of law in 2014. In the period between March 2008 and December 2011 he was working at the Polytechnic Social Sciences, Zagreb. He has been working at the University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law, since 2011. He is senior assistant lecturer at Department of administrative sciences. He is the author of several scientific papers. He has participated at several conferences in the country and abroad. He is the member of the Croatian Academy of Legal Sciences and Institute of Public Administration.

MIHOVIL ŠKARICA

Mihovil Škarica, PhD, is a senior assistant at the Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb. He obtained his PhD in 2013 at the same faculty with the thesis 'Local government functions and inter-municipal cooperation'. He is co-editor of the hanbook 'Cooperation and Development in Local and Regional Self-Government' and the author or co-author of nine scientific papers. He presented papers at a dozen international conferences in the country and abroad and participated in several professional round tables and public discussions. He has been participating in several domestic and international projects. He is a lecturer in several courses and seminars within the public administration study program and law study program. Member of two professional associations: Institute of Public Administration and Academy of Croatian Legal Sciences. His professional interests are mostly associated with local government functions, vertical distribution od public functions, inter-municipal cooperation, territorial consolidation, urban governance, local public services and urban and regional development."

TASNOVA IQBAL

Tasnova Iqbal is currently appointed as lecturer of the architecture department, Sonargaon University. She is an independent researcher in the fields of slum, urban fabric and water edge renewal. In the recent past, she has presented papers on slum renewal and waterfront development at various international conferences such as Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, ACSA 2014. She has also been seated as moderator at an international conference.

She did her internship at HCP Design and Project Management Pvt. Ltd. (HCPDPM), an Aga Khan Award winning firm. Tasnova has completed her Bachelors of architecture program from BRAC University. Her thesis project was one of the nominated student projects selected from the top architecture schools all around Bangladesh, to be exhibited at the CAA (Common Wealth Association of Architects) exhibition; at the National museum of Bangladesh.

She is an associate member of IAB (Institute of Architects Bangladesh). She has been the former in-charge of publication at Vitti Sthapati Brindo Ltd. She has also taught at Inspiration Institute of Design and Technology (IIDT), conducting the dissertation course.

SEÇKİN KUTUCU

Seçkin Kutucu works as an Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Architecture at Yaşar University. Kutucu had his Bachelor (1995) degree in Architecture at D.E.Ü. in İzmir. He received his masters (1998) and doctorate (2005) degrees at İ.Y.T.E. in Department of Architecture. His main research field is Architectural Design and the usage of Public Spaces. Kutucu received many awards in nationwide architectural and urban design competitions. He currently teaches Architectural Design at undergraduate and graduate programs of Yaşar University.

MAI SABRY

Received my BSc. in Architecture Department in 2009 from Ain Shams University, Cairo.

I am MSc. candidate at Ain Shams University and currently working on my Master thesis.

Attended several courses and workshops through the CNRD student exchange program in the Faculty of Applied Sciences, ITT, in Cologne, Germany.

Worked as an architect at IDG consultancy offices in Cairo in 2009,

Also as a Teacher Assistant at the department of Architecture “Misr international University” between the time 2010 and 2012. From September 2012 till March 2013

lastly i was part of the IUSD Course Coordination Team at Ain Shams University.

SAHANA

Sahana was born in Udupi, India, in 1981. She received the Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Manipal, Manipal, India, in 2013, and the Master of Architecture in Urban Design from the Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum, India, in 2008. Presently registered for Ph.D under Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum, India.

In 2003, she joined the Architecture firm at Mumbai and was involved in slum rehabilitation projects. After which she practiced at Udupi, and handled residential Bunglows, commercial projects. In 2006, she went to pursue her master's degree. In 2008 she joined Faculty of Architecture, Manipal University, Manipal and is presently in the same school as Associate Professor. Her current research interests include public realm in Urban Design, Waterfront developments, Sustainability and Life cycle assessment. Ms. Sahana is a registered Architect under Council of Architecture, (GoI) and Associate of Indian Institute of Valuers (IIV).

TANYA VERMA

Tanya Verma is working with Faculty of Architecture, Manipal University as an Assistant Professor. She has received her B.Arch. degree from Government College of Architecture, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh Technical University, India, and M.Arch. degree in Landscape Architecture from School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, India, in 2011 and 2013 respectively. She has work experience in landscape architecture for about 2 years in hospitality, institutional, housing and township projects. Ms Verma has worked with Integral Design International Studio, New Delhi as consultant landscape architect and also registered with the Council Of Architecture. She is keenly interested in sustainability, urban ecology and therapeutic landscapes.

NANDINENI RAMA DEVI

Dr. Nandineni Rama Devi is Professor in Architecture at Faculty of Architecture, Manipal Institute of Technology, Manipal University, India. She is a post graduate in Interior design (M. Arch) and PhD in Architecture from Jawaharlal Nehru University of Fine arts and Architecture, Hyderabad, India. Her area of research and interest is environment behaviour. She has worked on children behaviour in paediatric hospitals to find associations between interior architectural characteristics and their comforting for her Doctorate.

She has an industrial experience of nearly 20 years and was involved in the design and execution of several residential, health-care and office projects. At present she is guiding two full time doctoral scholars in the Manipal University. She coordinates research, training & placement activities, International collaborations and MoUs in the Institute. She also, has research publications and international conference papers to her credit.

UJJWALA CHOURASIA

Ms. Ujjwala Chourasia is Assistant Professor at Faculty of Architecture, Manipal University, Manipal, India. She has done her Bachelor of Architecture form University of Nagpur, India in 2009 while her Post Graduation in City Planning is from Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, India in 2012. She is a registered with Council of Architecture, (Govt. of India). Ms. Chourasia has worked for one year in the field of Urban and Regional Planning at Exemplar Worldwide Ltd., Chennai, India. During her consultancy she was involved in District Profiling of Tamil Nadu State, India and transit oriented development in Chennai, India. She has also worked with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Delhi, India for Sustainable Solid Waste Management Project Tirupati, India. She has over three years of teaching experience. Her areas of interest are Tourism Planning, Infrastructure Planning, Economic Planning and Solid Waste Management.

YAKUP EĞERCİOĞLU

Yakup Egercioglu is a Asst. Professor of Urban and Regional Planning in the Engineering and Architecture Faculty at Izmir Katip Celebi University. Yakup Egercioglu has undergraduate degree from the Dokuz Eylul University, Master's and PhD degrees from the Izmir Institute of Technology. His research and teaching interests include urban regeneration, urban planning, urban conservation, urban transportation, urban design and urban development law. Assist. Professor Egercioglu has also had experience working as a guest lecturer at the School of Planning, Design, Construction, at Michigan State University.

BELGACEM SOUICI

Post graduated from Istanbul technical university ,

Phd degree in architecture in 2004 , architecture faculty ITU, Istanbul , Turkey

from 2005 till now working as lecturer in EPAU, ecole polytechnique d' architecture et d' urbanisme Algiers Algeria

SANGHAMITRA ROY

"Ms. Sanghamitra Roy is a Professor at Faculty of Architecture, Manipal University, Manipal, India. She has done her Bachelor of Architecture from University of Calcutta, India, while her post-graduation was in City Planning from University of Pennsylvania, United States of America. She has an industrial experience of about five years in the United States and over nine years in Calcutta, India during which she was involved in Institutional, Residential, Commercial and planning consultancy projects.

As Professor of Architecture for over 9 years she is actively involved in mentoring and guiding undergraduate and post graduate students. Ms. Roy coordinates all the postgraduate programs at Faculty of Architecture, Manipal. She has a vivid research interest in urban structure, land use and transportation. She has presented papers in International conferences.

EBRU YILMAZ

Ebru Yılmaz is an Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Architecture at Izmir Institute of Technology, İ.Y.T.E. She received her Bachelor (1995) degree in Architecture at D.E.Ü. in İzmir. She got her master (1998) and doctorate (2004) degrees at İ.Y.T.E., in Department of Architecture. She researched for her dissertation entitled ""Determination of Place Concept in the Reproduction Process of Built Environment: Kordon, İzmir as a Case Study."" She received awards in architectural competitions. She currently teaches undergraduate and graduate programs."

KORKMAZ YILDIRIM

PhD (2012-Cont.): Yildirim Beyazit University, Political Science and Public Administration, Ankara, Tr
Master (2009-2011): Indiana University, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, MSES-Energy, Indiana, USA
Bachelor (2001-2006): Anadolu University, Public Administration
: Karadeniz Technical University, Forestry Engineering, Trabzon Tr

FARZAD ZAMANI GHARAGHOOSHI

Farzad Zamani Gharaghooshi was born and raised in Iran, and completed a Master of Architecture at the University of Nottingham (UK). He is currently undertaking a PhD in School of Architecture and Planning at The University of Auckland where he also tutors in digital techniques, urban planning and urban design studios. His doctoral research considers the production of space relative to new digital technologies. His research centres on the conceptual triad proposed by Lefebvre in The Production of Space (1992) and revolve around geo-spatial analysis of urban spaces using meta-data and digital technologies.

CLOVIS ULTRAMARI

Professor at the Urban Management program (master's and PHD) and in the architecture school, Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Paraná, Brazil.

FERNANDA CANTARIM

PHD candidate at the Urban Management program, Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Paraná, Brazil.

TOMRİS ÖZGE GÖKŞEN

After having my BA in Political Science and International Relations at Boğaziçi University (Istanbul), I completed my MA degree in Sociology and Social Anthropology at Central European University (Budapest). My research interests include urban anthropology, globalization, neoliberalization and cultural industries. I am currently an independent researcher and focusing mainly on cultural consumption and its interrelation with global urban restructuring.

MARTA PIECZARA

Born in 1980, Marta Pieczara obtained a master's degree in architecture at the Cracow University of Technology in 2004, for which she was awarded first prize in the contest for the best graduate of the year, organized by SARP (Association of Polish Architects). The same year, Marta participated in Summer Workshops in Cergy-Pontoise on the subject "La polycentralité dans les grandes agglomérations." From 2006 through 2011 Marta has been working as an assistant of Professor Patrick Mestelan at Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, where she obtained a PhD degree in 2012. Since 2014, Marta is a tutor at Poznań University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture. Besides her academic interest, she has gained professional experience as an architect in Poland and in the United States of America.

XU HUANG

Xu Huang was born on 5 July 1985 in Jiangxi Province, China. He got his bachelor degree in Urban Planni ng in 2007 from Nanjing University, China. After that, he continued to study MSc Urban Planning in the same university and graduated in 2010. Then, he became a PhD student at the department of Human Geography and Planning, Utrecht University, the Netherlands.

RAJESH BHATTACHARYA

Rajesh Bhattacharya is Assistant Professor in the Public Policy and Management Group at Indian Institute of Management Calcutta where he teaches Indian economic and political history, Indian political economy and public policy.He studied economics in Presidency College, Calcutta and University of Calcutta and obtained his PhD in Economics from University of Massachusetts, Amherst. He is interested in interdisciplinary research and approaches research questions from the political economy perspective. His research areas include urban political economy, capitalism and dispossession, tribal rights, educational policies and reforms in India, informal economy etc.. He has published in Economic and Political Weekly, Review of Radical Political Economics, International Review of Applied Economics, International Journal of Pluralism and Economics Education etc. and contributed chapters in several edited books. His current research focusses on informality and urban "commons" and the "land question" in India. He writes academic papers in both English and Bengali.

EMİNE KÖSEOĞLU

Dr. Koseoglu graduated from Trakya University,
Department of Architecture in 2002 and received her Master of Architecture degree (Yildiz Technical University, 2004) with a thesis on spatial perception in hotel lobbies.
Her PhD research (2005-2012, Yildiz Techical University, Department of Architecture) is about formal, syntactical and subjective aspects of spatial legibility.
She has worked as a Research Assistant at Yildiz Technical University, Department of Architecture between 2006-2012 and then as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Architecture, Okan University between February 2012 and August 2012. She is currently continuing her career as Assistant Profess or at Fatih Sultan Mehmet Waqf University, Istanbul.
Her research areas are spatial perception, spatial cognition, spatial legibility, space syntax, design education, architectural paradigms, and tourism studies. She published papers in many international and national journals and presented papers in international symposiums. She also reviewed papers for several international journals and symposiums. Interested in art, she has published articles on photography and sketching in the Yapi Journal, Koridor Journal, and Ovi Magazine. She can be contacted koseogluemine@gmail.com

DANIELA HIDALGO

Daniela Hidalgo is a Ph.D. candidate and master of architecture from Tsinghua University in Beijing. Architect at the Catholic University of Guayaquil and interior designer at Montgomery College in Maryland, USA. She worked at offices such as MGE Architects in Miami-Florida and Kengo Kuma & Associates. She publishes articles in Plataforma Urbana. Research and publications: Agro-Urbanism in China with Prof. Qingyun Ma, the exhibition at Biennale of Venice, 2014. Participatory Planning with Prof. LIU Jian, conference and publication at Malaysia, 2014. Beijing Danwei, industrial heritage together with researchers from University of Torino and Tsinghua, exhibition and publication a Beijing Design Week, 2014. Research in Amazon of Ecuador, applying participatory planning methods.

ELIF KUTAY KARAÇOR

She is an Assistant Proffesor of Landscape Architecture department at Duzce University. She holds bachelors degree (2003), masters degree (2006) in Landscape Architecture from Abant Izzet Baysal University, and doctoral degree (2012) in Landscape Architecture from Duzce University. She has also worked as a research assistant of City and Regional Planning at Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University and been as visitor staff in Landscape Architecture at Mississipi State University while conducting her PhD. Her work includes, among other themes, research on urban life quality, place attachment and urban design. She has published some articles and papers in journals and conference proceedings on these topics.

MILOU TEELING

Milou Teeling is an architect whose particular interest focuses on architecture as a product of complex political processes. The tension between existing urban environments and sprawling new developments and the architectural affect that is created by this are considered in both her writings and design ideology.

Recently, she graduated from Princeton University with a Master in Architecture, where she completed a thesis investigating mass housing strategies in rapidly growing urban environments. She has developed an extensive analysis identifying characteristics of different mass housing typologies and their implementation throughout the world. These are of interest to her not only architecturally, but also sociologically, in the forms of urban life they generate. Additionally, her research has concentrated on mono- vs. multi-functional high-rise typologies. Exploring the architectural intelligence of accommodating multiple programs within the same structural logic. Throughout her work, this design strategy has manifested itself as the origin of most of her architectural projects.

SIGRID BUSCH

Dr.-Ing. Sigrid Busch has worked as a researcher at the Institute of Urban Planning, University of Stuttgart, Germany. She studied at the HFT Stuttgart, the École Nationale Supérieure de Création Industrielle in Paris, the University of California, Berkeley and the University of Stuttgart. After completing her degree in Architecture and Urban Design at the University of Stuttgart in 2000, she worked in planning offices in Germany and the Netherlands. In 2013, she obtained her doctoral degree on the topic of "new forms of public-private cooperation for inner city masterplan processes". Her research interests include local governance structures and the interplay of stakeholders from the private sector, civil society and the political-administrative level.

KONSTANTINA STELLA TSAGKARATOU

Tina Tsagkaratou is a graduate student of Architecture and City Planning at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (AUTh), an architectural assistant at ASPA Design SA and a Chief Operating Officer at KST Development Company.

She has taken part in various architectural competitions, international seminars and an architectural Biennale. Tina Tsagkaratou has worked as a Part I Architectural Assistant at Foster and Partners. While working at ASPA Design SA, she took part in numerous projects. She was responsible for the design and implementation of the Greek Pavilion in the International Exposition of Real Estate in Munich. She speaks English, Greek, French, Spanish and basic Italian. She loves to travel, dance, play the piano and visit art galleries around the world.

ASLI CEYLAN ÖNER

Aslı Ceylan Öner is an assistant professor in Fine Arts and Design School of Architecture. Her main research interests are global urban networks, planning and governance of global cities, new urbanization trends and impact of globalization on built environment.

SHWETA SHARMA

The author is an Assistant Professor at the School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada, India. A recipient of Commonwealth Shared Scholarship for Masters in Transport Planning at the University of Leeds, UK and an awardee of Junior Research Fellowship, India for research in Geography, the author holds a Masters degree each in Geography (University of Delhi, India) , Urban and Regional Planning (CEPT University, India) and Transport Planning (University of Leeds, UK).

DEFNE KADIOĞLU POLAT

As a political scientist I am researching the nexus between social inequality and neoliberal urban governance, more particularly the relation between racism, class and entrification. In 2008 I moved to Istanbul from Germany.

For my PhD at Boğaziçi University in Istanbul I have worked on the effects of gentrification on immigrants from Turkey in the North of Berlin's Neukölln borough. I am currenty a research fellow at the Mercator Stiftung-Istanbul Policy Center Initiative in Istanbul where I study the effects of gentrification on rural migrants in the Tophane neighborhood. I am fluent in German, Turkish and English. I am married and have one daughter.

DOLF TE LINTELO

Dr Dolf te Lintelo is a Research Fellow and Co-leader of the Cities Cluster at the Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex. His research interests concern urban informal economies, poverty and the politics of policy processes engaging these. Dolf has a special interest in food and nutrition security, and leads the Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index (www.hancindex.org); a global ranking and accountability tool that assesses high burden countries' commitment to addressing hunger and undernutrition.

TATHAGATA CHATTERJI

Dr Tathagata Chatterji is a Professor at SPA Vijayawada. He has written extensively on contemporary urban transformation in India. His book Local Mediation of Global Forces in Transformation of the Urban Fringe was published in 2014. He studied Architecture at Calcutta University, Urban Design at Kent State University and holds a PhD in Urban Planning and Governance from The University of Queensland, Australia.