

Call for abstracts

## 6<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL EAST AFRICA REGIONAL EXHIBITION AND WORKSHOP 19<sup>TH</sup> – 25<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2015

Theme: FRONTIERS IN URBAN MANAGEMENT II

Frontiers in Urban Management will be a repeat theme for this year bringing up trending boundaries of knowledge in urban management that are presented in terms of four sub-themes: Production of urban space, urban resilience, urban metabolism and the right to the city. Details of contents of papers or posters to be submitted for each theme are given below.

**Production of urban space:** We welcome papers dealing with the architectural, planning, engineering processes involved in the production of urban space. Equally important would be the social production of urban space. What are the political, socio-spatial, legal, socio-environmental, religious, cultural factors determining the production of urban space. However every process has an outcome; hence papers dealing with how the urban spaces are managed after production also are welcome.

**Urban resilience:** “A Resilient City is one that has developed capacities to help absorb future shocks and stresses to its social, economic, and technical systems and infrastructures so as to still be able to maintain essentially the same functions, structures, systems, and identity” ([www.ResilientCity.org](http://www.ResilientCity.org)). In this context, papers exploring the strategies cities have put in place or should put in place to cope with future shocks and stresses are invited in this sub-theme. These shocks and stresses would be due to various natural and manmade disasters arising from among others: climate change, terrorism, fire, volcanic activities, flooding, drought, building collapse, economic slumps.

**Urban metabolism:** The concept of urban metabolism is used in reference to the total flow of materials into and out of the urban system. Under urban metabolism, cities are seen as consumers of a variety of materials including: food, fuels, stone, metals, vegetation etcetera, that it processes and transforms into unprecedented or unnatural amounts and kinds of products and by-products. In terms of the metabolism processes, cities can be described as organisms. As organisms, cities metabolize raw materials into energy and waste. In the recent past scholars have begun to see urban metabolism as a tool for measuring urban sustainability. Hence papers are invited dealing with the management of energy and material throughput of the city and their wastes or by-products. This would include issues to do with use of energy in buildings, air pollution and solid waste management.

**The right to the city:** Coined by Henri Lefebvre the French Marxist philosopher and urban space theorist, the Right to the City came into being as a slogan dealing with urban problems of the underprivileged following the 1968 riots in Paris. Since then the slogan has been used in different urban contexts including the critical urban theory (the Lefebvorean discourse) and the UN-Habitat and UNESCO discourses. In the Lefebvorean discourse, the right to the city is defined as: “the demand of those who are excluded, the cry of those who are alienated; the demand for the material necessities of life, the aspiration for a broader right to what is necessary beyond the material to lead a satisfying life”. How are urban managers of today dealing with the problems of those who are excluded or alienated from urban spaces and services?

### Deadlines

Submission of abstracts: 30<sup>th</sup> May, 2015.

Submission of full papers and posters: 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2015

Make all submissions to: [architecture@uonbi.ac.ke](mailto:architecture@uonbi.ac.ke)

Successful papers will be published in the form of book chapters