

play a rather insignificant role, Rwanda is in a process of restructuring planning processes towards more decentralised and bottom-up forms of planning promoting the accountability of the public sector, the private sector and civil society equally. The stakeholder analyses helped identifying possible difficulties and challenges (e.g. work culture, work relations, lacking policies) and are thus an essential prerequisite for designing a culture sensitive implementation of the trans-sectoral planning method.

The objective of this presentation is to illustrate first results of implementation of the trans-sectoral method in Kigali and Da Nang. An approach is proposed of how to cope with different cultural and political contexts in order to take those adequately in consideration when shaping trans-sectoral participation processes in urban planning.

Social innovation in sustainable transitions. The role of social learning and empowerment in grassroots social innovations

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Grassroots social innovations are attracting increasing scientific and policy attention for sustainable transitions processes based on the active participation of citizenship in transitions towards low carbon societies. Social Innovations are defined as “new ideas that meet social needs and create new social relationships or collaborations” (Hubert, 2010). Sustainable Social Innovations -like Transition Towns, the Slow Food movement or the Global Ecovillage network- foster new social relations and alternative -sustainable and fair- modes of satisfying needs within new social contexts tangled in networks of power relations. Existing examples of sharing economy (Schor, 2014) and social economy (Moulaert & Ailenei, 2005) have introduced sustainable practices into production and distribution systems emphasizing the value of sharing and collaboration in transitions to green economies.

Sustainable transitions towards low carbon societies also imply changes in individual and collective behaviours that are enhanced by social learning processes within community-based initiatives. Learning processes enable individual and collective agency for social change (Bandura, 1982). Social learning has been conceptualized as a change in understanding “that goes beyond the individual to become situated within wider social units through social interactions between actors within social networks” (Reed et al, 2010). This work is part of the EU-funded research project named TRANSIT that aims to build a theory which explains Transformative Social Innovation processes. This theory-development is grounded and tested in empirical qualitative analysis of 20 international networks and 40 local initiatives that (aim to) work on transformative social innovation. The research approached the emergence and evolution of social innovation initiatives; the internal and external dynamics of change and agency processes that social initiatives develop to gain social influence. This paper will present the main insights that emerge through the comparative analysis of social learning processes developed within a comparative of 20 grassroots social innovations. The results explain the way that practitioners learn from each other (vicarious learning, communicative action) and identify a number of meaningful outcomes. Social learning produces a change in personal and collective understanding (in terms of social relations); and occurs in a relational framework, through social interactions

and processes between actors within a social network (learning contexts) and lead to the (co)production of new ideas and knowledge, new practices, new framing (and social norms) and new social relations that may transcend the original social (experimental) context. Significant social learning processes may be essential to transformative change, especially regarding to processes of capacity-building, empowerment and self-determination of social actors that constitute the basis of the success (or failure) of sustainable transitions.

The role of grassroots innovations in promoting local sustainable consumption. Motivations, values and learning outcomes within the “Galician network of conscious and responsible consumption”

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Sustainable consumption has become a central focus for national and international policies. The actions that people take and decisions they make to consume certain products and services or to live in certain way have direct impact on the environment as well as on personal and collective well-being (Jackson, 2005). Besides, individual behaviours are deeply embedded in social and organizational contexts that condition or influence their consumption choices. A wider responsible consumption movement -associated with ethical and green consumption- have arisen worldwide as community-based initiatives grounded on the active engagement of citizens in promoting sustainable lifestyles in the local and global context.

Consumers are seen as active agents that assume ethical responsibilities in their consumption decisions, which also requires extent knowledge and education regarding environmental issues. In this context, environmental education is conceived as a real instrument of social empowerment and collective learning (Uzzel, 1999; Losada Otero & Garcia-Mira, 2003; Garcia Mira, 2015) to be developed in different contexts and scenarios, such as processes environmental participation through which people take part in solving the problems, sharing responsibility in making decisions on collective issues and deepening a well-functioning democracy.

This work will present the first phase of qualitative research that aims to determine the motivations, processes and objective and subjective factors that influence in the constitution and operationalization of grassroots sustainable consumption initiatives in Galicia (Spain). The investigation pretends to contribute to the understanding of bottom-up participatory processes and their educating and social empowerment role. The selected case-study is the “Galician network of conscious and responsible consumption”, which gathers twenty (non-profit) associations, cooperatives and responsible consumption groups distributed in the Galician region. Empirical data have been collected through qualitative research methods: a semi-structured questionnaire has been designed to guide the interviews with practitioners and key-actors. Participant observation and document review completed the data and primary results of the research.

The results demonstrate that responsible consumption is linked to personal values and worldviews shared by the practitioners. Besides, the participation within the network promotes pro-environmental behaviours that go beyond “green consumption”: implementing strategies of low-carbon emissions, waste management and enhancing sustainable local development and collective entrepreneurship. The Galician Network

of Conscious and Responsible Consumption is an example of grassroots initiatives that endow social learning, inside an open space of social participation, that enable community empowering dynamics, capacity building and self-efficacy perception. Those experiences show that the studied community-based initiatives are (still) minority networks of consumers and producers that may become “agents of change”, playing a notable role as creators of new cultural frames that turn into social referents for the rest of the society.

Environmental improvement in community development and its impact on residents' happiness, place attachment, and quality of life

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Community development has recently become a preferred approach in urban design. Instead of the traditional top-down approach, it works from the bottom up and encourages strong resident participation, thereby promoting local economic rebirth and cultural preservation. This approach was pursued in Taiwan in the 1960s with the help of UN experts, but public participation was limited due to the political circumstances at that time, and improvement of the physical environment was emphasized over community development. The Integrated Community Building Project of 1994 adopted the concept of social rebuilding as the essential spirit of community development. In 2005, the government put forth six dimensions in community development: industry development, social well-being, community safety, humanistic education, environmental aesthetics, and environmental preservation. Among various measures of community development, environmental improvement is a popular one, with examples such as space greening or reviving unused spaces with cultural and creative industries. Whether or not these measures meet residents' needs is a question worth exploring. The purpose of this study is to figure out how community development and related environmental improvement measures affect residents' happiness, place attachment, and quality of life.

To answer this question, six communities were investigated with 362 valid questionnaires collected and multiple regression applied. Before regression, reliability and validity of the items were first tested and factor analysis was conducted to extract the dimensions of environmental improvement measures in community development.

The results show community development contributes significantly to residents' place attachment and happiness and further enhances their quality of life. According to factor analysis, environmental improvement measures cover six dimensions: community greening, community service facilities, application of local resources, quality of local architecture, street furniture and paving, and attractive community spaces. Each influences residents' happiness, place attachment, and quality of life differently. Community greening, service facilities, street furniture, and application of local resources have the highest impact on residents' happiness. Service facilities, attractive community spaces, quality of architecture, community greening, and application of local resources affect residents' place attachment. Service facilities, street furniture, and community greening contribute to residents' quality of life. Designers and planners can use the findings as a guide to help them zero in on the corresponding measures of environmental improvement in their

pursuit of specific goals in community development.

Incorporation of residents' local knowledge into urban planning: an analysis through PPGIS Orla do Guaiba

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The purpose of this paper is to analyze the PPGIS Orla do Guaiba ability in capturing residents' local knowledge and incorporating it into urban planning. Cities are complex organizations and the task of planning and managing its growth necessarily involves a wide range of knowledge. A better understanding of a given territory born from the combination of residents' local knowledge and the technical processed knowledge of professionals. So, how to consistently analyze and use the residents' knowledge in urban planning is a crucial issue. The integration of this knowledge in the planning process is an aspiration for a more meaningful and visible public participation. However, according to the literature, we have not been able to address the perspective of the population in the urban planning in a systematic and consistent manner. In this sense, the Public Participation Geographic Information Systems (PPGIS) method appears as an alternative through which the audience uses GIS capabilities to participate by producing maps and/or spatial data that represent their perception of the urban space in question. Therefore, data from an experiment conducted in Porto Alegre, Brazil, called PPGIS Orla do Guaiba were collected, manipulated, analyzed and spatially represented into GIS. Information related to residents' perception about the quality of Porto Alegre waterfront were collected, given the desire and the need to revitalize this urban area and the lack of an established knowledge about the users' perception. A total of 156 users identified and evaluated 3,366 places on the map. The exploratory analysis, data visualization, and, ultimately, the map creation, allowed to describe the distribution of variables, and to identify the existence, or not, of patterns in the spatial distribution. The results show, for example, that residents' perception about the urban space was properly collected through the PPGIS method. According to residents' knowledge, positive and negative aspects of the Porto Alegre waterfront were quickly and efficiently identified. In addition, this specific knowledge representation in the form of maps enables a variety of complex information to be simultaneously viewed, allowing planners to transmit such information in a more accessible way to colleagues, decision makers, and to the public. Moreover, such maps have the potential to support future public debates on urban planning.

Key words: PPGIS, residents' local knowledge, urban planning.

Transformation of urban space: Right to the city and mega-events

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The right to the city can be understood as the right to access urban resources and to take part in the production and transformation of cities. Since these are a historical and human-environment interactions phenomena, it can be said that transforming their cities people