

Civilitas, Urbis & Conexiones

[Board games as a learning tool for integrating public participation into the urban planning curriculum]

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- **Title**

CIVILITAS, URBIS & CONEXIONES: Board games as a learning tool for integrating public interest into the urban planning curriculum

- **Topic and subtopics**

Board games and theory
Public participation
Public policy deliberation
Urban poverty
Design Thinking
Cartography

- **Learning goals**

To use research, analytical skills and critical thinking as powerful ethical tools.
To develop tactical and strategic reasoning.
To exercise capacities of association on complex problems.
To convey, conduct and transmit development of abstract thinking.
To engage in deliberative processes and participatory planning.

- **Primary audience**

Students of architecture and engineering. Community stakeholders.
Governmental institutions.

- **Prerequisite knowledge**

Basic knowledge of research methodology and techniques applied in the planning process.
Ability to understand the profession's role in society, in particular by developing projects that take into account social factors.
Advanced knowledge of regulations and procedures to translate functional programs and infrastructure into buildings.
Knowledge of basic software, excel, autocad, photoshop, Illustrator; ARCGis or any other Geographical Information System software is desired but not required.

Motivation and introduction

Most of the traditional cartography used in urban planning is supported on the abstract quality of bidimensional maps, but also on the technical depth of statistical data, mathematical tables and complex figures. Consequently, urban proposals are not easily comprehended by citizens, thus obscuring their political relevance and diminishing social participation.

Board games, on the other hand - making use of abstraction tools, complex thematic relationships and sophisticated negotiations - have been able to entertain majorities for decades without distinguishing educational level, age, gender or culture. Despite these attributes, this resource has not been explored enough by planners as a method of engaging with society at large.

Nowadays, there is a new revolution on cartography led by Google Maps and other platforms supported on digital engineering. This model of representation as a product of applied science is impersonal, unemotional and factual. Besides its popularity and universal engagement, it is not a space for citizen participation but instead a space for information control and alienation. By turning users into the "instant center of everything" this new cartography is recreating what Lewis Mumford anticipated as the Lonely Crowd.

Many years before mobile phones and apps, video games were able to create a transition from dining rooms to computers. I believe this accident to be a step ahead in the evolution of traditional board games, one that now includes virtual cooperation and another dimension of time. However, in the same direction of Google Maps, video games have alienated a whole generation from "the present and now of human experience" to the expectation and uncertainty of an unfinished future.

Is it possible to recover the conciliatory mission of planning assuming new technologies in cartographic representation?

Is it possible for urban cartographic representation and public participation to be playful?

Can this approach bridge misunderstandings between urban planners and citizens?

We firmly believe that board games and video games making use of symbolization, abstract appropriation of experience and cognitive reflection would achieve a close link between technical proposals and citizen relevance.

Description and learning goals

This course prepares students to the challenges and opportunities of participation in urban design and city planning. It is intended to provide capacities in space analysis, policy planning and community design at different scales. The course takes advantages of intermediate cities to prepare students with basic principles and criteria in the creation of urban environments.

In light of this fundamental need, the course aims at developing skills of strategic and interdisciplinary urban analysis in our students. This will be attempted through the assembling of community stakeholders with students in order to build a gamified model of a real context and explore strategic solutions. Seemingly, this gamified environment grants stakeholder and community members the chance to voice their perspectives and receive feedback in a controlled environment.

During the development of this course students are required to:

1. Read assigned bibliography on mapping and representation.
2. Select and study a comprehensive action plan for a selected city.
3. Analyze and create infographics of data and statistics on society, economy and environment.
4. Reinterpretate current city cartography
5. Map personal experiences in the city.
6. Design a board game in teams of four to six students.

The design of the game will encourage students:

- To develop tactical and strategic reasoning.
- To exercise their capacity of association on complex problems.
- To convey, conduct and transmit development of abstract thinking

All of them important competences in urban planning for architecture students.

The aim of the exercise is to generate a model of citizen participation that informs about available community resources and also educates participants to contribute tangible ideas to the selected action plans, hence making them their own.

This intention will be achieved through the following learning objectives:

- Apprehension and understanding the proposals of action plans.
- Knowledge of local, natural, economic and cultural resources.
- Discernment about urban laws and regulations.
- Collaboration in the resolution of community problems.
- Understanding of territorial policies
- Developing necessary skills for negotiating conflicts and opportunities.

Students will work mostly in teams, and will collaborate with each other using creative methodologies as “Design Thinking”. There will be some lecture/ discussions and meetings with stakeholders and relevant professional on the field of planning and also graphic design and public presentations.

Instructional methods and process

This project will be developed in three phases (please see attached methodology):

Phase I

The research team with the support of the local community will elaborate a neighborhood assessment. Students will observe, survey, interview, and produce drawings and videotape, for later on organizing and presenting the data to the community and experts. The data will be gathered around these topics:

- Social Data and surveys
- Informal and Formal Housing (Typologies and access)
- Cultural resources
- Mobility and transportation
- Neighborhood Pattern and Design
- Green Systems and services

Phase 2

Once an actionable work plan is defined or identified by students and local institutions, the design team will explore innovative ideas and develop tactical strategies

with the purpose of creating the board game. This phase adapts the Design Thinking approach developed by IDEO “which relies on the human ability to be intuitive, to recognize patterns, and to construct ideas that are emotionally meaningful as well as functional”.

Preliminary research

Readings

Game theory

1-The city beneath the surface: Empathy

Research findings

Observations

Mapping of actors

2-Understanding Urban Space: Focus

Synthesis of action plan

Definitions of limits

3-Creating scenarios for urban interventions: Generate Ideas

Brainstorm

Analyze and choose

4-Building and testing your ideas: Prototyping

Rapid prototyping

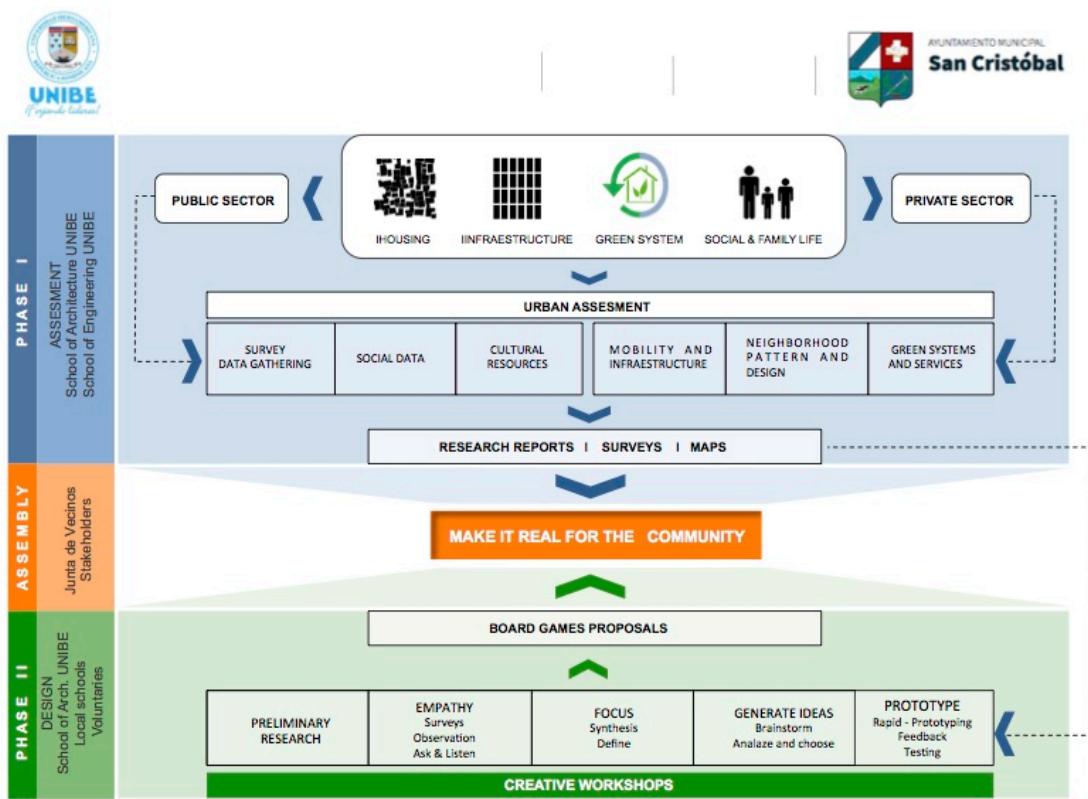
Feedback and testing

Assembly

Once the board game is elaborated and tested, a community assembly is called into action. After a presentation is made to the assembly of citizens, small groups of 4-6 persons are identified by backgrounds and interests. It is important that the groups are diverse and include a professional to play the game with them and also to monitor the experience.

The aim of using the board game is not an end in itself, it is used to determine whether the format of the game can:

- Help stakeholders experience transformative learning.
- Engage neighborhood members in public dialogues, demonstrating social participation as a means to develop innovative ideas that could foster public policies.
- Empower teens in the shaping of their communities through the values of social participation, planning and design.
- Work to develop leadership on urban revitalization efforts, among community members, local institutions and our future planners (students).



How course fits into a broader program of study

The School of Architecture at Universidad Iberoamericana is part of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, offering degrees in architecture, interior design, Graphic Design and Advertising. There is also a Faculty of Engineering offering degrees in Civil Engineering and Industrial Engineering. In our school, urban planning is taught along five urbanism sequels to -among other purposes- make our students aware of the constraints of the broader context of buildings and other forms of architecture. Secondly, we seek to empower them with learning and reflecting skills so they can formulate solutions to planning challenges as individuals and as team members.

AR8-500: ARCHITECTURE ELECTIVE in URBAN PLANNING is our fifth sequel on urbanism, and is designed to prepare students to diagnose and induce needed transformations in urban settings with the collaboration of city stakeholders. These skills will be necessary as they move on to their thesis projects. Thesis projects students are required to demonstrate a thorough understanding of the dynamics of the urban context around architecture.

AR8-500: ARCHITECTURE ELECTIVE in URBAN PLANNING is offered as a required course to architecture students in the fourth year. The syllabus for this course will be focused on developing planning and design skills to architecture students. However, the program is being revised so it can incorporate students from the School of Engineering to participate in Capstone Units as an integrative educational experience at the end of their career. BCE1-417 CIVIL ENGINEERING ELECTIVE is intended to provide students a practical experience in urban planning involving collaborating with other professionals, territory stakeholders and fellow students. The project should focus on financing and planning of urban infrastructure, as well as maintenance of city services.

The approach to this integrative experience on an educational program is needed due to the complexity of cities and their territories. Nowadays, planning teams need to reflect upon many layers of specialization and students need to be trained to participate in multidisciplinary teams.

The School of Architecture is planning to carry out a selected Capstone project with the School of Engineering once a year. The objective for this Capstone Unit is to propose infrastructure improvement and land policies for selected communities, and analyze the impact those projects could have in the living standards of community members, as well as in the value of the land.

In light of this fundamental need, the proposed syllabus aims at developing skills of collegiate and interdisciplinary territorial analysis in our students. This will be attempted through the assembling of community stakeholders with engineering and architecture students in order to build a gamified model of a real context and explore strategic solutions. Seemingly, this gamified environment grants stakeholder and community members the chance to voice their perspectives and receive feedback in a controlled environment.

- **Innovative approach and how it removes barriers to learning and how the goals and topics of the course are aligned with the Institute's key issues**

As a response to technocratic planning, students are introduced to public participation methodologies as a tool to design urban communities that are economically possible, socially inclusive and environmentally responsible. Incorporating the public interest in the planning process is difficult, urban planning is often taught as a technical practice focused on statistical data and complex cartographies. This approach to planning education ultimately produces a very difficult gap to bridge between urban planners and citizens. The Game Board Methodology aims to Incorporate public deliberation and mutual comprehension between user needs and the rational of policy makers. These will create robust decision making, one that is both relevant to professional practice and the community.

Planning decisions are complex and contingent upon a variety of factors, planners must be willing to operate with a high level of flexibility in situations that are uncertain and where outcomes are difficult to predict. The informal nature of board games liberates participants from preconceived constraints offering a more friendly atmosphere for knowledge exchange and substantial discussions. Seemingly, this gamified environment grants stakeholder the chance to voice their perspectives and receive feedback in a controlled environment. It is also a relevant educational methodology enabling students to represent urban space, its interconnected complexity, problems and potentials making them comprehensible to the general public. In that direction, the methodology helps to improve knowledge exchange and substantive discussions making use of technical exercises towards a social deliberative target.

The course gives students the opportunity to work within the scenario of a planning consultant working with a real project for an intermediate city in Dominican Republic. Thus students will be exposed to real issues on urban poverty, climate change, access to public infrastructure and sustainable transportation. The project will set goals for smart urban development and sustainable land policy but also will promote the idea that healthy family life and decent public space are directly linked in the dynamics of social participation. We strongly believe that a culture of social participation should be transferred to students in such a way that in the future team work, environmental sensitivity and entrepreneurship would be done on a regular basis.

- **Academic years in which it was offered:**

Term: January-May 2015

University: Pontificia Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra, PUCMM.

Department: School of Architecture and Design

Course: Architecture Studio 801

Theme and Location: Conectados. Curundu, Panama

Notes: Honorable mention Award. UrbanLab Competition.

Term: September-December 2015

University: Pontificia Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra, PUCMM.

Department: School of Architecture and Design

Course: Architecture Studio 801

Theme and location: Civilitas. Santiago, Dominican Republic

Notes: Requested by the International Development Bank and Consejo de Desarrollo de Santiago.

Term: September-December 2019

University: Universidad Iberoamericana, UNIBE.

Department: School of Architecture / School of Civil Engineering

Theme and Location: Plan & Play. San Cristobal, Dominican Republic.

Notes: We are planning to offer the course in 2019. Agreements are being made between Universidad Iberoamericana and the municipality of San Cristóbal in Dominican Republic to use this methodology to test the results of San Cristóbal POTM with identified community groups. (Plan de ordenamiento territorial municipal).

- **Course Deliverables**

1. Syllabus and schedule with the following:
 - Learning goals that emphasize expected outcomes of the course.
 - Learning objectives for each unit or module that serve as concrete, measurable steps that will lead students toward achieving learning goals.
 - Materials – required and optional supplementary resources intended to prepare students for the topic of each unit or module (e.g. readings, cases, links to multimedia – videos, animations, website, etc.).
 - Instructional methods – exercises or activities to support knowledge acquisition and skill development.
 - Assessment – how instructor measures students' skills, understanding, and gauge students' level of engagement.
2. Provide detailed information on one exemplary unit or module in the course that showcases your creative and effective use of instructional methods, materials and assessments to address barriers to learning and achieve learning objectives (e.g. power point presentations, lecture notes, discussion guides, interactive activities).

Brief of the games.

SANTIAGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Two games were developed:

- **CIVILITAS:** is a card game where 9 mayors exchange resources and fight climate change eventualities to build a sustainable territory. The IDB traffic lights methodology is used to indicate the level of priority and emergency of certain urban aspects. The game does not end until all the municipalities achieve a sustainable balance from assuming the proposals of the Action Plan.
- **URBIS:** it is a role game where a mayor, a community, some ministers of the central government and some ecological groups work together to build IDB development proposals for the center of Santiago. The game ends when all the sections of the Green Belt, one of the main IDB proposals, are articulated.

In both games there are no winners, the games end when everyone wins. Both the strategies of the games are designed so that they can be adapted to other cities.

CURUNDU, PANAMA

- **CONEXIONES:** The main objective of this board game is to be used as a tool of generating urban resilience through spatial and social connections generated between Panama's neighborhoods, districts and urban resources. As a point of departure for the players, six focal points of importance to Panama City are identified: Historic district, Albrook Shopping Center, Metropolitan National Park, Cerro Ancón Reserve, Marcos A. Gelabert Airport and Downtown Panama.
Each player must roll a color dice and a numerical dice to decide which will be their starting point or focus, they are provided with data and a question, then they walk through the streets of Curundú facing circumstances and collecting policies and proposals. Each player must collect a minimum of one proposal of each type and three circumstances and then proceed to the exit. When all the players reach the exit, they will proceed to agree on infrastructure proposal (s) and land policy (es) that responds to the initial questions and generate a collective action plan for Curundú.



CIVILITAS. Preliminary mapping exercise



CIVILITAS. Board Game



URBIS. Preliminary mapping exercise



URBIS. Board Game



CIVILITAS. Testing and Feedback



URBIS. Testing and feedback.



CONEXIONES. Board game.



CONEXIONES. Resources and questions.

1 CIRCUNSTANCIA	2 CIRCUNSTANCIA	3 CIRCUNSTANCIA	4 CIRCUNSTANCIA	El mercado de Curridá es actualmente uno de los puntos de reventa para los moradores de Curridá. Fue inaugurado el 15 de abril en 1994. Este también es el punto de venta más grande de supermercados en la ciudad. Con el proyecto en SOM se propone ser trasladado hacia la parte norte de la ciudad.	Curridá se caracteriza por ser una zona más productiva, donde existen varios talleres, fábricas. Para muchos, goteras de Curridá es su fuente de empleo.	El río Curridá es el límite este de Curridá. Urbanísticamente, al corregimiento no ha llegado más allá de este.	Es la única escuela en Curridá, en la cual se imparten todos los niveles desde primaria hasta secundaria. Según informes del Ministerio de Educación refieren que Curridá tiene las mayores tasas de retroceso de la ciudad.
5 CIRCUNSTANCIA	6 CIRCUNSTANCIA	7 CIRCUNSTANCIA	8 CIRCUNSTANCIA	Los moradores de Curridá son pioneros. Actualmente, Curridá está gobernado por 12 parroquias. Según algunos sociólogos, a causa de la falta de empleo o de espacios recreativos, los pioneros se ven obligados a integrarse a las parroquias.	La población indígena en Curridá es de 1745 habitantes (2005) de su población. En Curridá existe una diversidad de grupos indígenas entre los que podemos mencionar: Emberá (907), Kuna (420) y Wounaan (253).	Debida a la falta de vivienda en las zonas de curridá se han integrado diferentes sectores indígenas, instalados en su mayoría están ubicados a orillas del río Curridá. Debido a las inundaciones que se producen en esta zona, las viviendas construidas son de tipo planta.	El Estadio Juan Demóstenes Amador se construyó en 1958 para los Juegos Olímpicos Centroamericanos y del Caribe. El uso principal es como estadio. "El césped de color verde", se utilizó mucho en finales de los 90. Tiene capacidad para 30,000 personas.
9 CIRCUNSTANCIA	10 CIRCUNSTANCIA	11 CIRCUNSTANCIA	12 CIRCUNSTANCIA	La Av. Nacional es una de las principales accesos al tejido urbano interior de la Ciudad de Panamá. Esta además facilita el conexión con las líneas del canal.	La línea 1 del Metro de Panamá tiene un trazo que va de Sur a Norte, de longitud. Actualmente, se está construyendo una nueva parada en el corregimiento de Curridá, la cual facilitará el transporte de los residentes en Curridá.	Proyecto institucional desarrollado por administración 2008-2012, que consistió en la realización de 51 edificios de apartamentos, de cuatro niveles. Los cuales le darán viviendas a más de mil personas.	En el año 2011 inició la realización de un proyecto de \$100.500 Crs. El objetivo principal en proyecto es la estimación de la nueva ciudad gubernamental. Ademas, plantea el fortalecimiento de los parques y reservas naturales así como la realización de algunas edificaciones, como el muelle de los alabastros.

CONEXIONES. Circumstances and policies .



UNIVERSIDAD IBEROAMERICANA – UNIBE

MISSION:

UNIBE is a university community that promotes a transformative educational experience and make relevant knowledge through a model of excellence and innovation, fostering leadership that impacts the local and global society.

LEARNING PHILOSOPHY:

- Meaningful learning**
- Self-management of learning**
- Collaborative learning**

PROPOSED SYLLABUS					
URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING	AR8 -500 BCE1-417	3	2/2		Seccion 01 y 02
Director: Jesus D'Alessandro	Sept-Dic 2019	Tuesday-Friday: 3-5 pm	Professor: Marcos Barinas Uribe		Aula 708 y 808

OFFICIAL SYLLABUS TEMPLATE

Courses	-Architecture Elective -Civil Engineering Elective
Orientation	-URBAN PLANNING
Track:	-PROFESSIONAL TRACK

DESCRIPTION OF THE COURSE	<p>This course prepares students to the challenges and opportunities of participation in urban design and city planning. It is intended to provide capacities in space analysis, culture, economics, history and theory at different scales. The course takes advantages of Dominican intermediate cities to prepare students with basic principles and criteria in the creation of urban environments.</p> <p>The outcome of this project is one of EAU capstone courses, giving architecture and engineering students a supervised opportunity to work jointly on a urban planning scenario.</p>
PREREQUISITE KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Basic knowledge of research methodology and techniques applied in the planning process. ● Ability to understand the profession's role in society, in particular by developing projects that take into account social factors. ● Adequate knowledge of regulations and procedures to translate functional programs and infrastructure into buildings. ● As end of career students, they are expected to have completed most of required courses on their own track of specialization. A revision of the students records should be evaluated individually.
LEARNING GOALS	<p>At the conclusion of the course students are expected to achieve the following learning goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To use research as powerful ethical tool 2. To develop tactical and strategic reasoning. 3. To exercise their capacity of association on complex problems. 4. To convey, conduct and transmit development of abstract thinking. <p>These goals will be achieved through the following learning objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Apprehending and understanding the proposals of action plans. ● Knowledge of local, natural, economic and cultural resources. ● Discernment about urban laws and regulations. ● Collaboration in the resolution of community problems. ● Understanding of territorial policies ● Developing necessary skills for negotiating conflicts and opportunities.

TOPICS AND SUBTOPICS	<p>INTRODUCTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduction to city theory, urban design and public space. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ History of modern urbanism and challenges of the contemporary city. ● Social participation and urban planning ● Representation and new models for cartography <p>PHASE I: URBAN ASSESSMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Team building ○ Data gathering ● Mapping and information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Social Data and surveys ○ Informal and Formal Housing (Typologies and access) ○ Cultural resources ○ Mobility and transportation ○ Neighborhood Pattern and Design ○ Green Systems and services <p>PHASE II: DESIGN THINKING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduction ● Preliminary research <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Readings ○ Game theory: Understanding the Game Board Methodology ● Look beneath the surface: Empathy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Research findings ○ Observations ○ Mapping of actors ● Understanding Urban Space: Focus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Synthesis of action plan ○ Definitions of limits ● Creating scenarios for Urban interventions: Generate Ideas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Brainstorm ○ Analize and choose ● Build and test your ideas: Prototyping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rapid prototyping ○ Feedback and testing.
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	ASSEMBLY: MAKING IT REAL FOR THE COMMUNITY
INSTRUCTIONAL METHODS	<p>The teaching-learning strategies contemplated include activities that are linked to the understanding and application of concepts, and others that are related to the development of professional procedures and attitudes.</p> <p>The students will work mostly on teams assigned to specific planning scenarios within the Game Board approach. The intention is to use an innovative and creative research methodology that could familiarize students with real practice situations. :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Research work and information gathering · Collaborative learning · Design Thinking · Elaboration of projects / proposals · Board Game · Public presentation

EVALUATION CRITERIA	<p>The subject will be evaluated continuously, that is to say, the teaching-learning process is valued through the continuous monitoring of the work carried out by the student and the learning that it incorporates. Participation will be evaluated in group assignments in which all team members get the same grade for the deliverable, and also in individual reports for each assigned activity. This way the team grades in the different activities throughout the subject has an approximate evaluation of 70% while the individual reports will account to an approximate valuation of 30%.</p>
READINGS AND REFERENCES	<p>Readings should be reviewed every semester according to the selected topic, city or community. Suggested books and articles are:</p> <p>The Field Guide to Human-Centered Design. Ideo.org Design Research Ethics. Ideo.org The Design Thinking Playbook: Mindful Digital Transformation of Teams, Products, Services, Businesses and Ecosystems. Michael Lewrick, Patrick Link "On the Map: A Mind-Expanding Exploration of the Way the World Looks". Simon Garfield. "Games and Serious Games in Urban Planning: Study Cases". Alenka Poplin "Games in Urban Planning: The Power of a Playful Public Participation". Alenka KREK "Nueva Agenda Urbana", Naciones Unidas. "Whatever happened to Urbanism". Rem Koolhas. " Planificación de las ciudades del presente: el urbanismo en expansión". Dora Guzman Esquer. "Diagram Diaries". Peter Eisenman.</p>

SCHEDULE	<table border="1" data-bbox="572 731 1957 1383"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="572 731 713 845">DATE</th><th data-bbox="713 731 988 845">TOPIC</th><th data-bbox="988 731 1495 845">ACTIVITY</th><th data-bbox="1495 731 1957 845">VALUE</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td data-bbox="777 910 925 943">FIRST TERM</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td data-bbox="587 984 734 1016">September</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td data-bbox="587 1049 713 1082">Week 1</td><td data-bbox="777 1049 967 1082">INTRODUCTION</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td data-bbox="777 1114 1220 1179">Introduction to city theory, urban design and public space.</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td data-bbox="587 1212 692 1245">Tuesday 4</td><td></td><td data-bbox="1241 1212 1706 1277">Introduction to the course and discussion of the syllabus.</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td data-bbox="587 1310 671 1343">Friday 7</td><td></td><td data-bbox="1241 1310 1706 1375">Lecture on the definition of urbanism. urban planning. urban design and</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	DATE	TOPIC	ACTIVITY	VALUE			FIRST TERM			September				Week 1	INTRODUCTION				Introduction to city theory, urban design and public space.			Tuesday 4		Introduction to the course and discussion of the syllabus.		Friday 7		Lecture on the definition of urbanism. urban planning. urban design and
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	Friday 7		Lecture on the definition of urbanism. urban planning. urban design and																										

		community design.
		Discussion of assigned bibliography.
	Week 2	History of modern urbanism and the evolution of the contemporary city. Challenges for the future of the city.
	Tuesday 11	Lecture on history of urban planning and the contemporary city.
	Friday 14	Group presentations on assigned bibliography
	Week 3	Representation methods: New versus traditional technologies in urban cartography. Challenges for the future of the city.
	Tuesday 18	Group presentations on assigned bibliography
	Friday 21	Assignment: Mapping a personal experience of the city.
	Week 4	PHASE I

	Urban assessment				
Tuesday 25	Data gathering and representation	Introduction to research assignment and schedule			
		Groups identification: Social data, cultural resources, mobility and infrastructure, neighborhood pattern and design, green systems and services.			
Friday 28		Basic data gathering and discussion, socioeconomic statistics, demography, basic cartography, future plans and infrastructure projects.			
October					
week 5					
Tuesday 2	Social data, cultural resources, Groups presentations Neighborhood patterns and design.				
Friday 5	Mobility and infrastructure, green Groups presentations systems and services.				
Week 6	FIRST ASSEMBLY				

	Tuesday 9	Review of data and presentations.
	Friday 12	Make it real for the community.
	Saturday 13	Make it real for the community.
Week 7 EVALUATION		
Tuesday 16 Feedback of PHASE I and FIRST ASSEMBLY		
Friday 19 Groups and individual evaluations		
FIRST EVALUATION		40
SECOND TERM		
Week 8 PHASE II		
Design Thinking Methodology		
	Tuesday 23	Lecture: Introduction to Design Thinking.
		Discussion to follow
	Friday 26	Warming up exercise: Brainstorm techniques

	Week 9	Preliminary research <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Feedback of phase I ● Readings ● Game theory: Understanding the Game Board Methodology
	Tuesday 30	Lecture: Game theory and urban planning. Discussion to follow Reading assignments
	Friday 2	Review of Phase I information First assignment: identification of actors and stakeholders to interview.
November		
Week 10		
	Tuesday 6	Empathy Mapping extremes: interviews analysis
	Friday 9	Continuation
Week 11		

	Tuesday 13	Understanding space	Mapping the community
	Friday 16		Continuation
Week 12			
	Tuesday 20	Creating scenarios of intervention	Team assignments
	Friday 23		Analyse and choose game board strategies
Week 13			
	Tuesday 27		Continuation
	Friday 30	Build and test your idea	Rapid prototyping
December			
Week 14			
	Tuesday 3		Feedback and testing
	Friday 6		Feedback and testing
SECOND EVALUATION			40

	Week 15	FINAL ASSEMBLY	
Tuesday 10	Make it real for the community	Final testing	
Friday 13	Make it real for the community	Final testing	
Saturday 14			
	Week 16	FINAL EVALUATION	
Tuesday 17		Student meeting and exchange of experiences. Personal growth.	
	FINAL		20

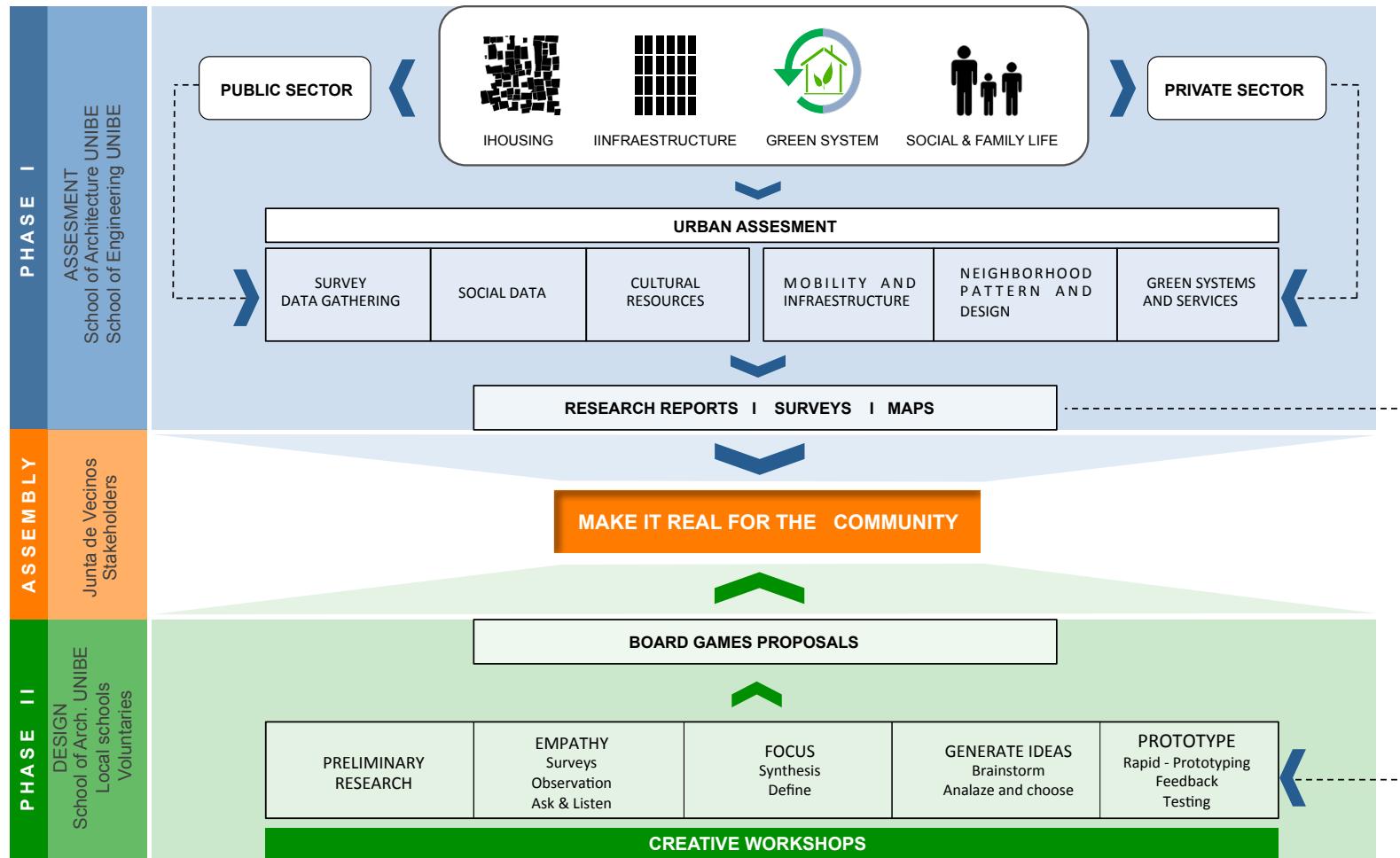


UNIBE

Formando líderes!



AYUNTAMIENTO MUNICIPAL
San Cristóbal





CONEXIONES

D8

2014-2015/3

PUCMM-CSTA

FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS Y HUMANIDADES

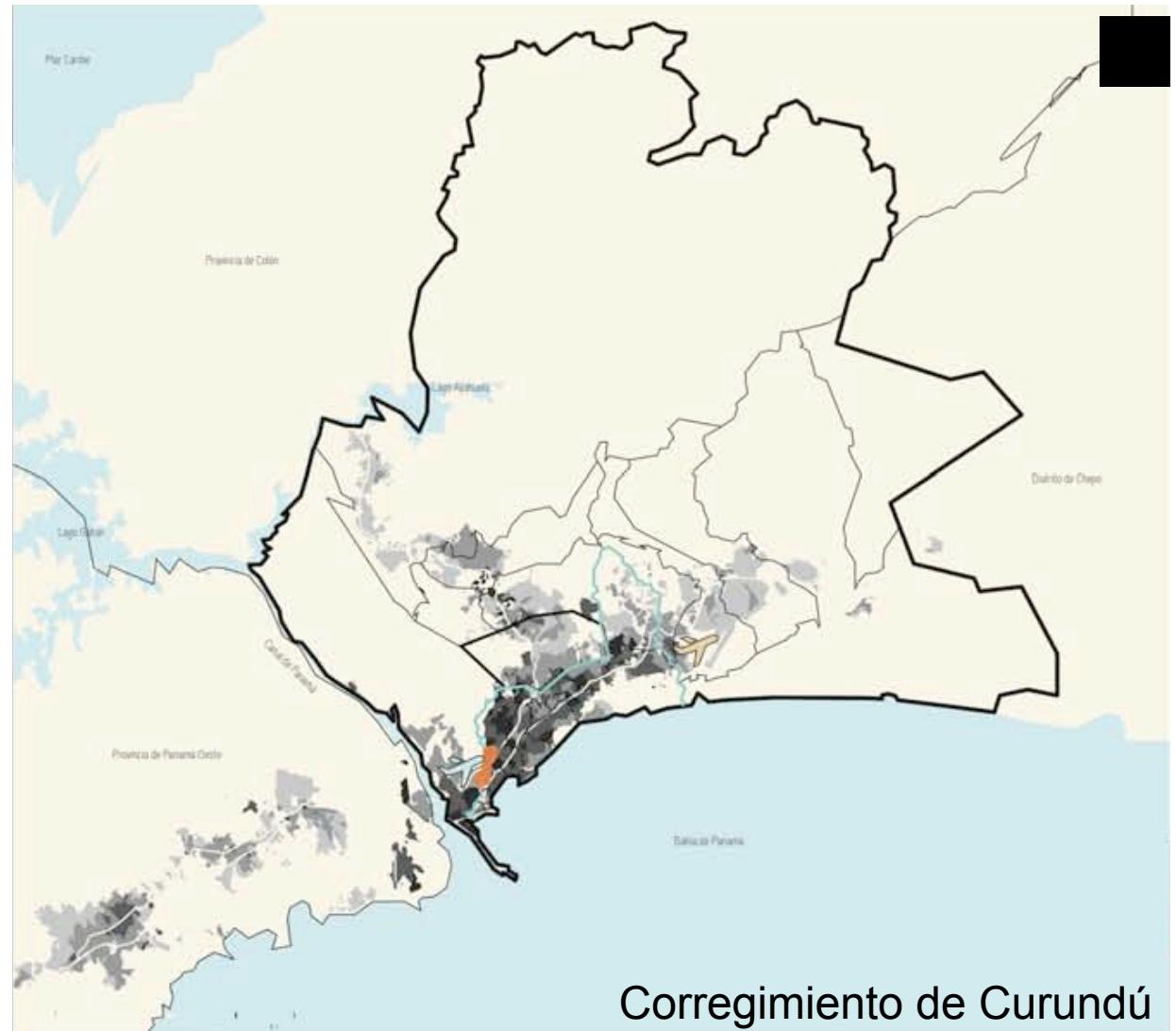
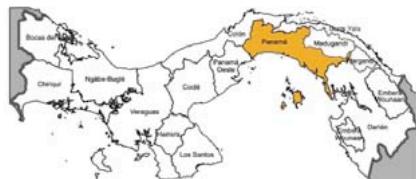
DEPARTAMENTOS DE ARQUITECTURA

Prof. Marcos Barinas

AFUERA/ADENTRO

Tesady Ramírez - Carol Rivera - Karla Guerrero

Javier Sosa - María Sanabia



CONEXIONES

AFUERA - ADENTRO

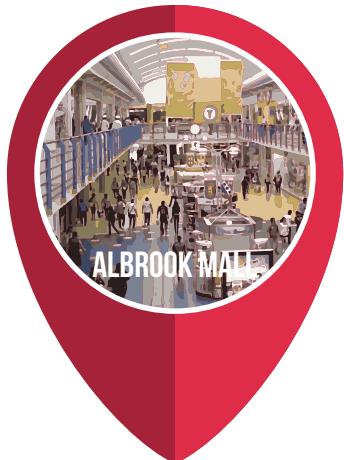
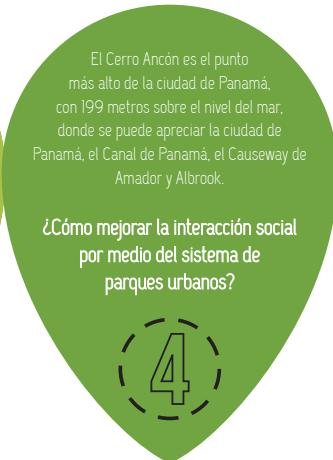
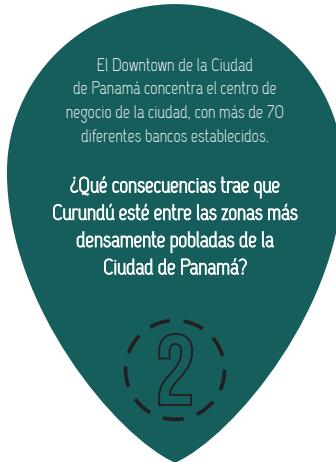
- Mostrar la conexión de Curundú con focos de importancia de la Ciudad de Panamá.
- Plantear la integración de Curundú a la ciudad utilizando las soluciones propuestas.
- Proporcionar datos útiles para la compresión del lugar.

TABLERO

FICHAS: FOCOS

TARJETAS: PROPUESTAS
y CIRCUNSTANCIAS





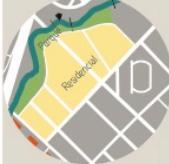


CASCO ANTIGUO

Nombre que recibe la ciudad de Panamá al ser trasladada y fundada nuevamente en 1673. Fue considerada un modelo clásico de ciudad india. En 1997, fue declarado Patrimonio de la Humanidad de la UNESCO.

¿Qué impacto tendría en la identidad de la comunidad de Curundú la renovación de las edificaciones emblemáticas?

3

				 Convertir la Calle T en peatonal, desde la Av. Juan D. Arosemena hasta la Av. Nacional.	 Incorporar servicios en el lote baldío, dada la posición "céntrica" con respecto al resto del área a intervenir.	 Plantear un aumento en la densidad de los lotes cercanos a la Av. Nacional y la Calle M.	 Localizar una estación de metro en la Calle M.
				 Cambiar el uso de suelo de los lotes específicos por comercios en los primeros niveles y residencias en el resto de las edificaciones.	 Complementar la manzana no.5 de uso deportivo, incorporando bloques comerciales en los primeros niveles de las edificaciones.	 Rescatar el uso de la manzana no. 5 orientado al deporte, re estableciendo el funcionamiento del Estadio Juan D. Arosemena.	 Reinventar las industrias existentes, anclando un corredor comercial en la Av. Nacional.
				 Creación de una plaza cívica, alrededor de la cual se recrearon servicios.	 Atribuir a la manzana no.4 el carácter de parque público.	 Conectar el espacio público a la zona residencial próximo al río y alrededor de estos.	 Desarrollo de un parque a orillas del río Curundú, para crear continuidad con los parques urbanos de la ciudad.



PROUESTA



Rescatar el uso de la manzana no. 5 orientado al deporte, reestableciendo el funcionamiento del Estadio Juan D. Arosemena.

SOCIOECONÓMICO

1	2	3	4				
CIRCUNSTANCIA	CIRCUNSTANCIA	CIRCUNSTANCIA	CIRCUNSTANCIA				
5	6	7	8				
CIRCUNSTANCIA	CIRCUNSTANCIA	CIRCUNSTANCIA	CIRCUNSTANCIA				
9	10	11	12				
CIRCUNSTANCIA	CIRCUNSTANCIA	CIRCUNSTANCIA	CIRCUNSTANCIA				
MERCADO	PRODUCCIÓN	RÍO	EDUCACIÓN				
PANDILLAS	ETNIAS	ESPACIOS LIBRES	ESTADIO				
AV. NACIONAL	METRO	ODEBRECHT	SOM				
<p>El mercado de abasto es actualmente una de las fuentes de ingresos para los moradores de Curundú. Fue inaugurado el 15 de abril en 1984. Este también es el principal suplidor de los supermercados en la ciudad. Con el proyecto de SOM se propone ser trasladado hacia la parte norte de la ciudad.</p>	<p>Curundú se caracteriza por ser una zona micro-productiva donde existen varios talleres informales. Para muchos pobladores de Curundú es su fuente de empleo.</p>	<p>Este río es el más contaminado de la Ciudad de Panamá. Es el río de la Ciudad que más comunidades atraviesa; ocho en total.</p>	<p>Es la única escuela en Curundú, en la cual se imparten todos los niveles desde primaria hasta secundaria. Según informes del Ministerio de Educación revelaron que Curundú posee los niveles de educación más bajos de la ciudad.</p>				
<p>Los niveles de inseguridad en Curundú son elevados. Actualmente, Curundú está gobernado por 12 pandillas. Según algunos sociólogos, a causa de la falta de empleo o de espacios recreativos los jóvenes se ven obligados a integrarse a las pandillas.</p>	<p>La población indígena en Curundú es de 1,745 habitantes (10.6% de su población). En Curundú existe una diversidad de grupos indígenas, entre los que podemos mencionar: Emberá (907), Kuna (405) y Wounaan (253).</p>	<p>Debido a la falta de vivienda en las zonas de curundú se han originado distintos asentamientos informales, los cuales en su mayoría están ubicados a orillas del río Curundú. Debido a las inundaciones que se producen en esta zona, las viviendas construidas son de tipo palafitos.</p>	<p>El Estadio Juan Demóstenes Arosemena fue construido en 1938 para los IV Juegos Olímpicos Centroamericanos y del Caribe. El estadio, también conocido como "El coloso de cabo verde", se utilizó mucho en finales de béisbol. Tiene capacidad para 13,000 personas.</p>				
<p>La Av. Nacional es uno de los principales accesos al tejido urbano interior de la Ciudad de Panamá. Esta además facilita la conexión con los límites del canal.</p>	<p>La línea 1 del Metro de Panamá tiene un trazo norte-sur. Posee 13.7km de longitud. Actualmente, se está realizando una nueva parada en el mercado de abastos la cual facilitará el transporte de los residentes en Curundú.</p>	<p>Proyecto habitacional desarrollado por odebretch en julio 2010, el cual consistió en la realización de 81 torres de apartamentos de cuatro niveles, los cuales le darán viviendas a más de mil personas.</p>	<p>En el 2011 SOM inició la realización de un proyecto de 592.500m². El objetivo principal del proyecto es la elaboración de la nueva ciudad gubernamental. Además, plantea el fortalecimiento de los parques y reservas naturales urbanos y la reubicación de algunas edificaciones, como el mercado de abastos.</p>				



No se puede mostrar la imagen. Puede que su equipo no tenga suficiente memoria para abrir la imagen o que ésta esté dañada. Reinicie el equipo y, a continuación, abra el archivo de nuevo. Si sigue apareciendo la x roja, puede que tenga que borrar la imagen e insertarla de nuevo.

INSTRUCCIONES

1. Escoger un punto de partida (Medio ambiental, Socioeconómico o de Infraestructura). En cada punto de partida se encuentra un dato sobre un foco de importancia de la ciudad y una pregunta.
2. Una vez seleccionado el punto de partida, tirar los dados para empezar el recorrido de la ciudad hasta llegar a Curundú.
3. En el trayecto, se suministrarán circunstancias del lugar.
4. Dentro de los límites de Curundú, se encuentran datos sobre la propuesta Afuera-adentro. Cada

The background of the image features a complex geometric pattern composed of numerous thin, light-colored lines forming overlapping hexagonal shapes. These lines are set against a dark, solid background.

MANDATO



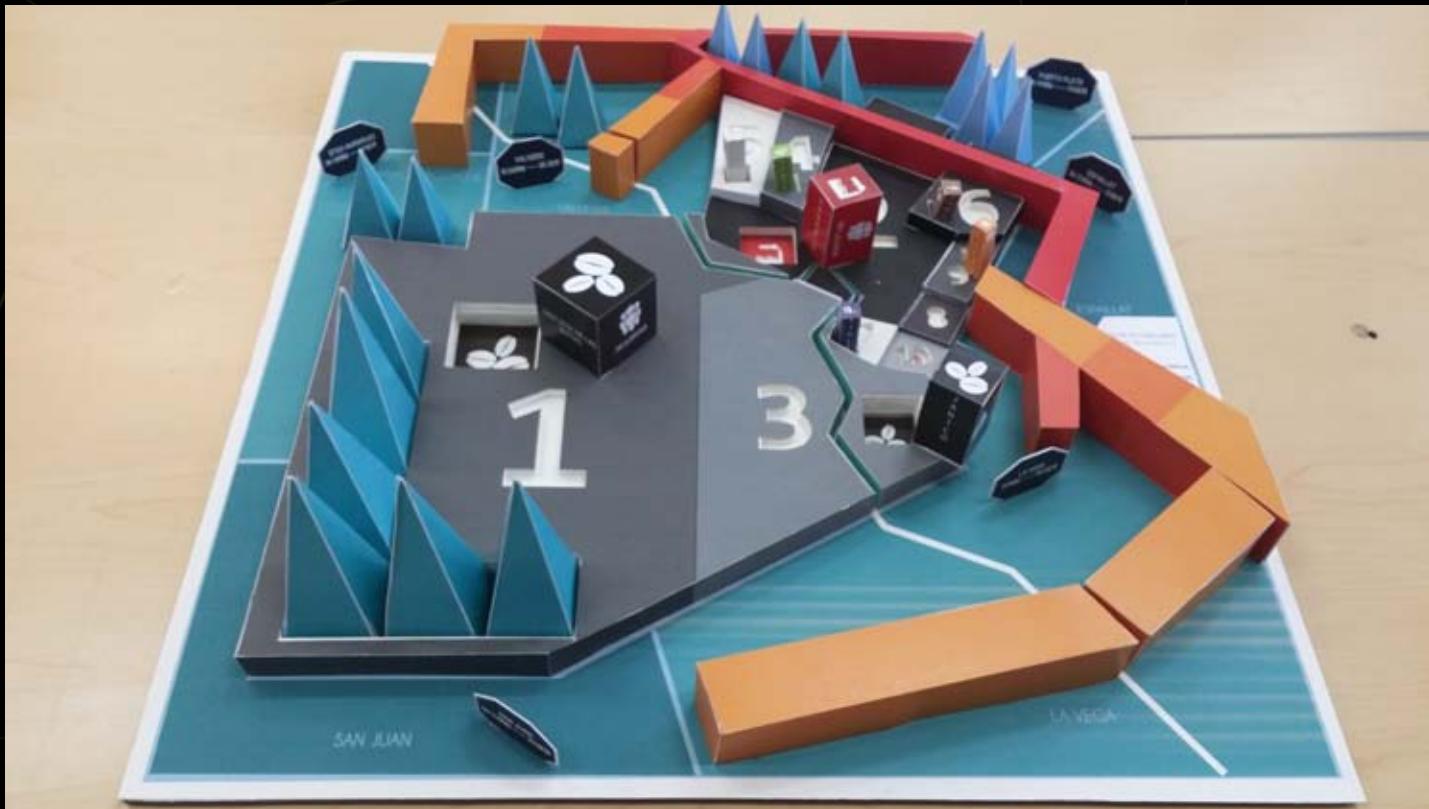
ESTRATEGIA FORMATIVA

PARTICIPACION CIUDADANA

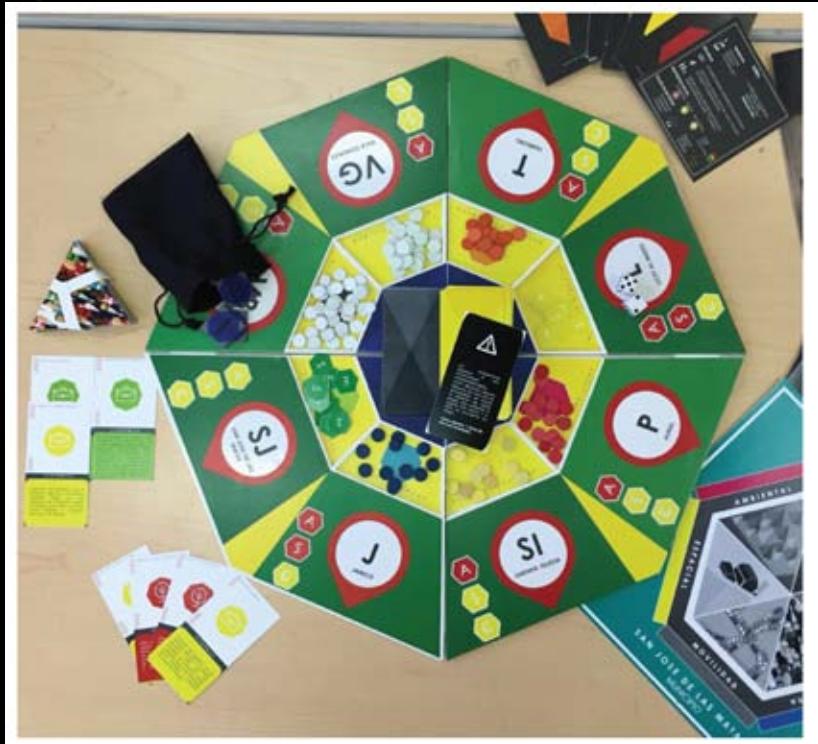
JUEGOS



CIVILITAS



CIVILITAS



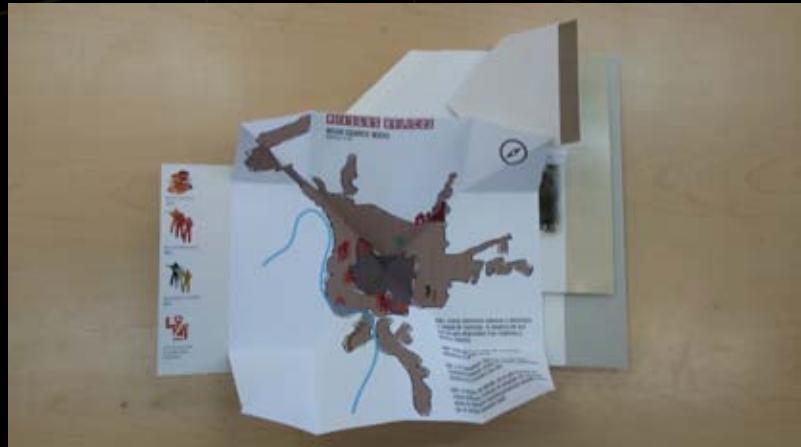
CIVILITAS



CIVILITAS



URBIS



URBIS



URBIS



URBIS



URBIS

SANTIAGO

ASPECTOS REGIONALES



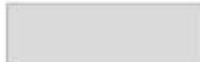
DADO DE INICIO



DADO DE SELECCION



SANTIAGO -BANCO DE RECURSOS



LEYES

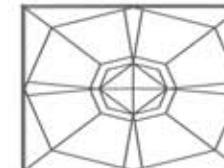


IMPREVISTOS/AMENZAS

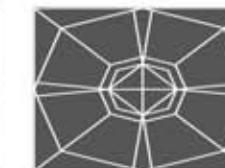


PROPUESTAS DEL BID

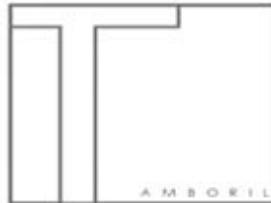
FICHA TECNICA
MUNICIPIO



FICHA TECNICA
POBLADOS



TABLEROS DE CONURBACIONES



AMBORIL



TABLEROS DE CONURBACIONES



URAL



ILLA G



ANICO



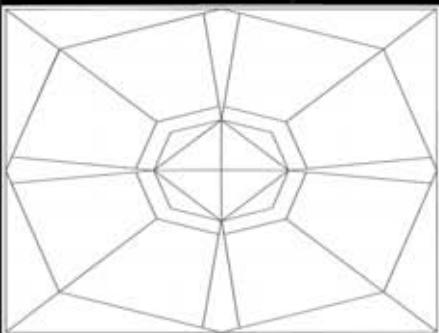
ICEY



SANTIAGO

TARJETAS – MUNICIPIOS 4X4”

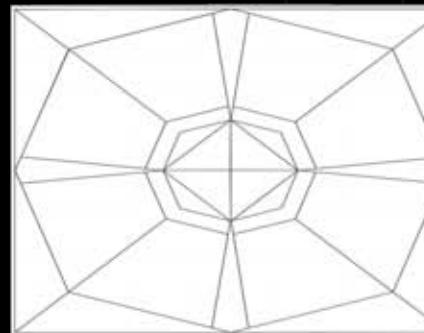
ASPECTOS REGIONALES



NOMBRE DE CONURBACION

MUNICIPIO

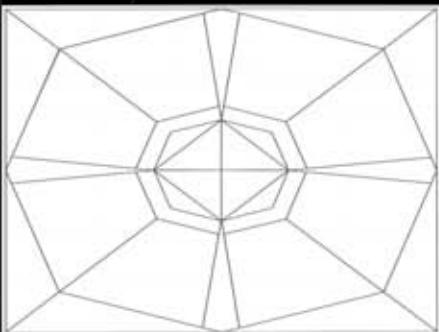
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EXTENSION TERRITORIAL:
DENSIDAD:
RECURSOS NATURALES:
SERVICIOS:
ECONOMIA:
SALUD:
EDUCACION:
PUNTOS TURISTICOS:



NOMBRE DE CONURBACION

MUNICIPIO

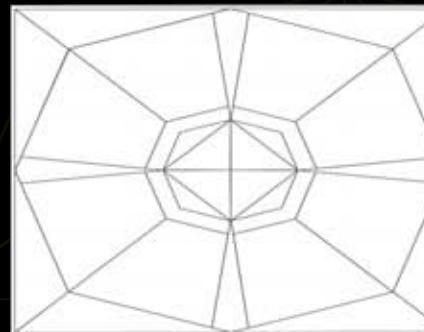
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EXTENSION TERRITORIAL:
DENSIDAD:
RECURSOS NATURALES:
SERVICIOS:
ECONOMIA:
SALUD:
EDUCACION:
PUNTOS TURISTICOS:



NOMBRE DE CONURBACION

MUNICIPIO

POBLACION:
EXTENSION TERRITORIAL:
DENSIDAD:
RECURSOS NATURALES:
SERVICIOS:
ECONOMIA:
SALUD:
EDUCACION:
PUNTOS TURISTICOS:



NOMBRE DE CONURBACION

MUNICIPIO

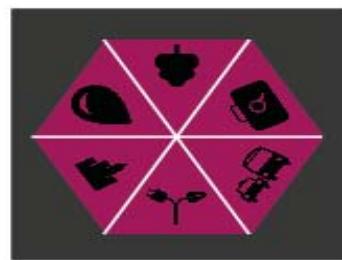
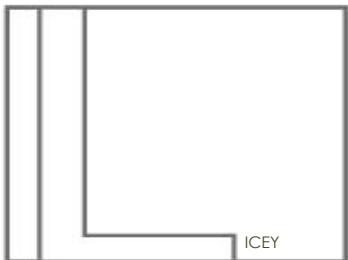
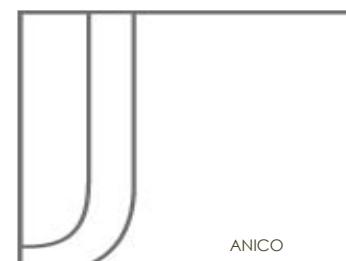
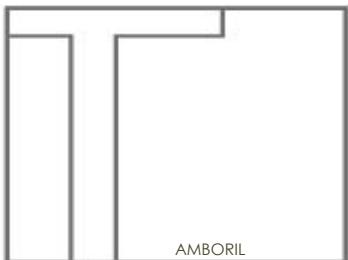
POBLACION:
EXTENSION TERRITORIAL:
DENSIDAD:
RECURSOS NATURALES:
SERVICIOS:
ECONOMIA:
SALUD:
EDUCACION:
PUNTOS TURISTICOS:

FICHAS DE MUNICIPIOS:

CADA FICHA CONTENDRA LA INFORMACION GENERAL DE CADA MUNICIPIO. DEBERA ESPECIFICAR POBLACION, EXTENSION TERRITORIAL, LIMITES ENTRE OTROS.

TABLEROS – CONURBACIONES 7.5X7.5"

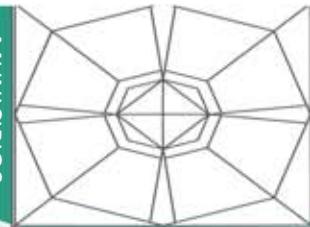
ASPECTOS REGIONALES



CADA TABLERO DEBERA SER COMPLETADO POR 6 PARTES. CADA UNA DE ESTAS SERA ADQUIRIDA TRAS HABER COLECTADO UNA CANTIDAD X DE PROPUESTAS DEL BID DE CADA ACAPITE. EJ: AMBIENTAL, HIDROGRAFIA, TRANSPORTE EMPLEO ETC.

INFORMACION

ASPECTOS REGIONALES



SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS

BANCO DE RECURSOS

CONURBACIONES

CONURBACION
ES



PROPUESTAS BID

ASPECTOS REGIONALES



Recurso Económico | Recurso Ambiental | Recurso Humano | Recurso Servicios

Leyes

1. Los seres humanos necesitamos cubrir las necesidades básicas, por ende, queda decretado que todos los ciudadanos tenemos derecho a un período de labor anual mínima de 100 días. **Tome un recurso económico y un recurso humano.**
2. Por cada 100 mil habitantes, el municipio debe de dar una ficha de recurso económico al banco de Recursos. **Si no posee fichas de recurso económico, de una ficha de algún recurso que posea.**
3. Los municipios que posean reservas naturales deben dar un recurso económico al Banco de Recursos. **Si no posee fichas de recurso económico, de una ficha de algún recurso que posea.**
4. Los Municipios que posean más del 50% de su superficie dedicada a la agricultura, deben de dar un recurso natural y un recurso económico al banco de recursos. **Si no posee fichas de recurso económico o natural, dé una ficha de algún recurso que posea.**
- 5.

Leyes particulares

Villa González

1. Villa González posee dos parques industriales, y sus desechos están contaminando los ríos aledaños. **Debe de pagar al banco de recursos con Dos fichas de Recursos Naturales.**
2. Villa González posee El Pico Diego de Ocampo, la Cueva del Peñón y la Boca de las Dos Lomas, por esto **debe de tomar tres fichas de recursos naturales** del Banco de Recurso. **Si no hay fichas en el Banco de Recursos, debe de tomar una ficha de recurso natural de cada uno de los municipios a su derecha.**
3. Villa González está ubicado en una zona donde confluyen varios afluentes, El Yaque del Norte, Alonsico, Las Lavas y Quinigua, y el arroyo Arrenquillo. **Debe tomar 2 fichas de recurso natural del banco de recurso. Si no hay fichas en el Banco de Recursos, debe de tomar una ficha de dos de los municipios a su izquierda.**
4. Villa González posee una ruta de autobuses a Santiago, pero no es suficiente. Debe de desarrollar más rutas hacia los otros municipios. Como incentivo, el **Banco de Recursos le donará una ficha de Servicios.**

INFORMACION

ASPECTOS REGIONALES

AMENAZAS

ASPECTOS REGIONALES

MUNICIPIO

1. Se ha producido un fuerte movimiento en la falla septentrional, lo que afecto a toda la provincia de Santiago debido a su cercanía con la misma. El sismo posee una magnitud de 6 en la escala de Richter. La mayoría de las edificaciones permanecieron intactas, sin embargo los postes de tendido eléctrico no se encontraban colocados firmemente en el suelo y fueron sacudidos fuertemente, esto ha provocado un apagón general en todo tu municipio.
2. Una plaga de gusanos se ha alojado en el 60% de las plantaciones de tu municipio, si no te desases rápido de la plaga perderás la mitad de tu producción agrícola.
3. El río se ha desbordado, y sus aguas están a punto de hacer contacto con una generadora eléctrica que está próxima a su cauce. Si el agua hace contacto con la eléctrica perderás los costos equipos de distribución eléctrica y tu municipio quedará sin luz.

MUNICIPIO

1. El ganado se ha alimentado de un pasto que había sido fumigado en contra de las plagas. Las reses han comenzado a perder fuerzas, y yacen sobre el suelo. Las primeras en alimentarse han muerto y has perdido el 1% de tu ganado.
2. Un tornado entrara en tu ciudad en de 10 minutos, todas las personas deben estar bajo refugio y tomar las medidas de precaución necesarias.
3. Los vientos del Sahara trajeron consigo un virus que afectan al 80% de tu población, por lo que las empresas han tenido una reducción de personal en las últimas semanas. La producción y el rendimiento van decreciendo.

MUNICIPIO

1. Los 2 sistemas montañosos que rodean la provincia han provocado que una ráfaga de viento permanezca en constante movimiento en el centro creando extraños sonidos. Tu población está asustada y ha comenzado a abandonar tu municipio.
1. La población tiene semana solicitando a edenorte arreglar un cable que se encuentra colgando en medio de la avenida. Posteriormente el cable se despegó y electrocutó a un transeúnte. El pueblo está en huelga y ha decidido no pagar la luz a tiempo en el siguiente mes. Se te ha terminado el combustible y no tienes el capital para abastecerte, tampoco puedes dejar de ofrecer el servicio.
1. Hay una tormenta eléctrica desplegándose en el cielo, las diferentes energías han provocado un hoyo negro que se ha llevado el 100% de los techos de asentamientos improvisados, y el 20% del total de estos asentamientos. Tienes a un 1/3 de tu población sin refugio y durmiendo en las calles.

INFORMACION

ASPECTOS REGIONALES

DESCRIPCIÓN DE ESTRATEGIA

ASPECTOS REGIONALES

SE TIRAN LOS DADOS PARA DETERMINAR QUE MUNICIPIO LE TOCA A CADA ALCALDE



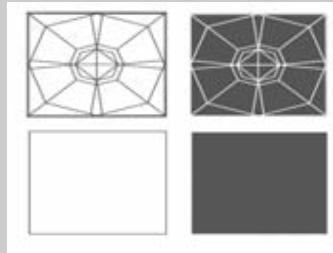
REPARTICIÓN DE ELEMENTOS DEL JUEGO:

SE REPARTIRÁN LAS CARTAS DE PROPUESTAS (18) A CADA JUGADOR.



FICHA TÉCNICA DE MUNICIPIO POR CADA JUGADOR (LA FICHA TENDRÁ INFORMACIÓN GENERAL DE LOS MUNICIPIOS).

MUNICIPIOS
Gonzalez
Tiago (JACAGUA)
y
al
aboril
co
ana Iglesia



EN CONJUNTO DE FICHAS-ICONO (1 DE CADA 1 A CADA JUGADOR) DE:

RECURSO ECONÓMICO (PRODUCTOS, ACTIVIDADES COMERCIALES, EMPLEO)

RECURSO AMBIENTAL (CONTIENE LOS RECURSOS ACUÍFEROS, RESERVAS NATURALES, SUELOS)

RECURSO SERVICIOS (CONTIENE: AGUA, BASURA, ENERGÍA Y TRANSPORTE)

RECURSO HUMANO (CONTIENE SALUD Y EDUCACIÓN)



ODO DE JUEGO

Cualquier jugador inicia a leer la historia del escenario apocalíptico

Luego cada jugador deberá anunciar los recursos que posee la ficha técnica de un municipio x que le haya tocado con el objetivo de que los demás jugadores adivinen a que municipio le corresponden dichos recursos. La recompensa que recibirá el que adivine será un conjunto de cada uno de los recursos ya mencionados en la sección C.

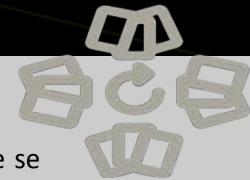


ESCENARIO APOCALIPTICO

INFORMACIÓN

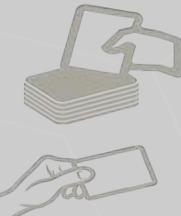
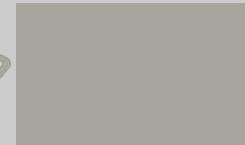
DESCRIPCION DE ESTRATEGIA

ASPECTOS REGIONALES



- Para poder obtener un triángulo de propuesta y una ficha-icono verde y completar tu hexágono de ciudad sostenible se debe de recolectar 3 cartas de un mismo icono de propuesta. Esto se logra tomando una sola carta de un jugador (solo en sentido de las manecillas del reloj) **OJO: no puedes ver la carta que estas tomando.**

**OJO PARA PODER APLICAR TU PROPUESTA DEBES DE TENER TU RECURSO DE Dicha PROPUESTA COMPLETO, EJEMPLO:
TIENES TÚ TRIANGULO DE PROPUESTA AMBIENTAL PERO PARA PODER COLOCARLA EN TU ROMPECABEZAS DE
HEXAGONO DEBES DE TENER LAS 6 FICHAS-ICONO CORRESPONDIENTE DE RECURSO AMBIENTAL.**



a. Cada vez que completes tres cartas deberás de coger una carta de la pila de cartas de propuesta.

b. También dentro del montón de cartas que puede tener el jugador o puede tener la pila de cartas habrá una carta blanca que te indica que debes de tirar el dado de amenaza o leyes que pueden poner en peligro tu situación en el juego.

c. Se podrán intercambiar las fichas-icono en los siguientes casos:

•Cuando se tienen un exceso de recursos: (min de recursos 6 y max de recursos 10.) solo con el municipio que se encuentra en crisis de algún recurso.

d. **El poblado en peligro puede obtener recursos mediante:** el banco de Santiago o con algún municipio que tenga excesos de recursos.



INFORMACION

ASPECTOS REGIONALES

DESCRIPCION DE ESTRATEGIA

ASPECTOS REGIONALES



EL ESCENARIO APOCALIPTICO SE RESUELVE SOLO SI CADA MUNICIPIO LOGRA COMPLETAR EXITOSAMENTE SU HEXAGONO CORRESPONDIENTE.

SI COMPLETASTE TU HEXAGONO PRIMERO PASAS A FORMAR PARTE DEL BANCO DE RECURSOS Y DEBES DE TRABAJAR EN CONJUNTO Y COMPARTIRLOS CON LOS DEMAS MUNICPIOS PARA LOGRAR LA CIUDAD SOSTENIBLE.

AL FINAL DEL JUEGO.....SE DISCUTEN LAS PROPUESTAS DE MANERA GENERAL TENIENDO EN CUENTA LA IMPORTANCIA DE LOS RECURSOS Y POBLACION DE CADA MUNICIPIO PARA PODER LOGRAR UNA CIUDAD OPTIMA Y SOSTENIBLE
(PLANTEAR ULTIMO ESCENARIO OPTIMO QUE SE LEERA AL FINAL CON ESTA IDEA)



LA CUESTIONANTE ULTIMA SERIA: ¿CUALES SON LAS PROPUESTAS Y COMO AFECTAN LAS MISMAS AL MUNICIPIO? (motivara la discusion entre participantes)

INFORMACION

ASPECTOS REGIONALES



Gracias A JUGAR!!!!