Governance Through Conflict: Consensus Building in the Fenicia Urban Renewal Project in Bogotá, Colombia

May 20th, 2021

Agenda

1 Location
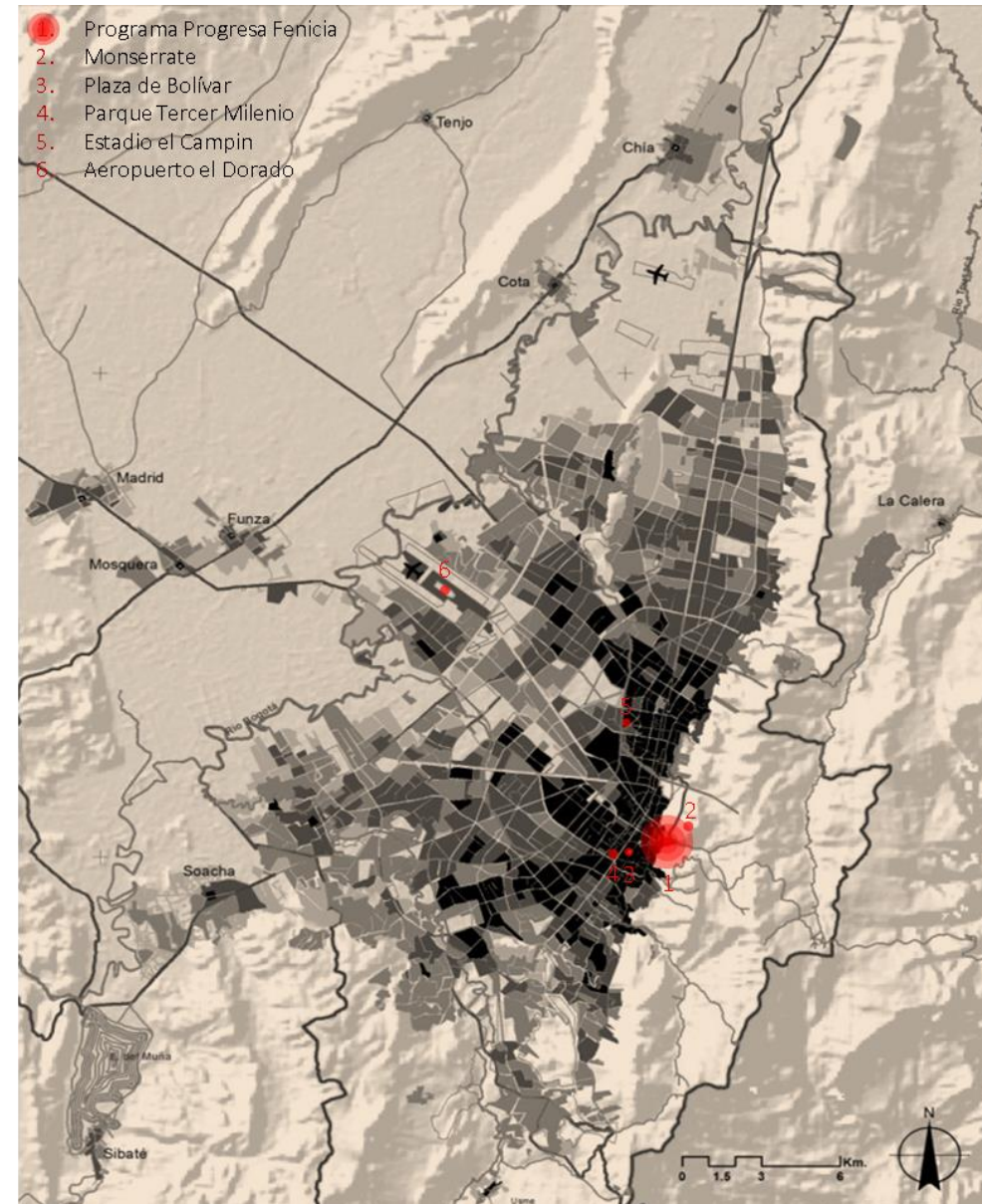
2 A recent published research (Built Environment)

3 Methodological framework

4 Conclusions

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1. Programa Progresa Fenicia
2. Monserrate
3. Plaza de Bolívar
4. Parque Tercer Milenio
5. Estadio el Campin
6. Aeropuerto el Dorado

Cra. 3ª

Torres de Fenicia.

B. La Paz

SD

Cerros Orientales

Mz. 5

Av. Jiménez .
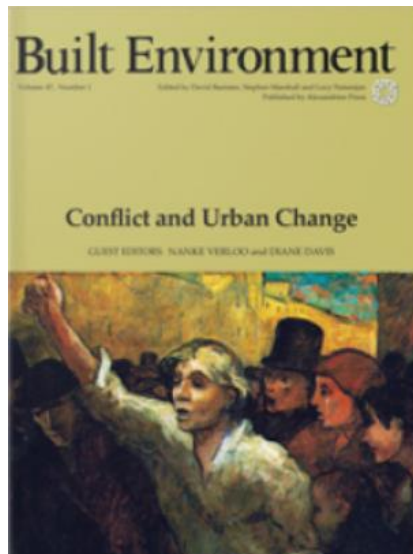
Av. Circunvalar

Centro Histórico

ML

Campus Uniandes

Quinta de Bolívar

Built environment issue

Built environment: Conflict and Urban Change. Volume 47 – Number 1.
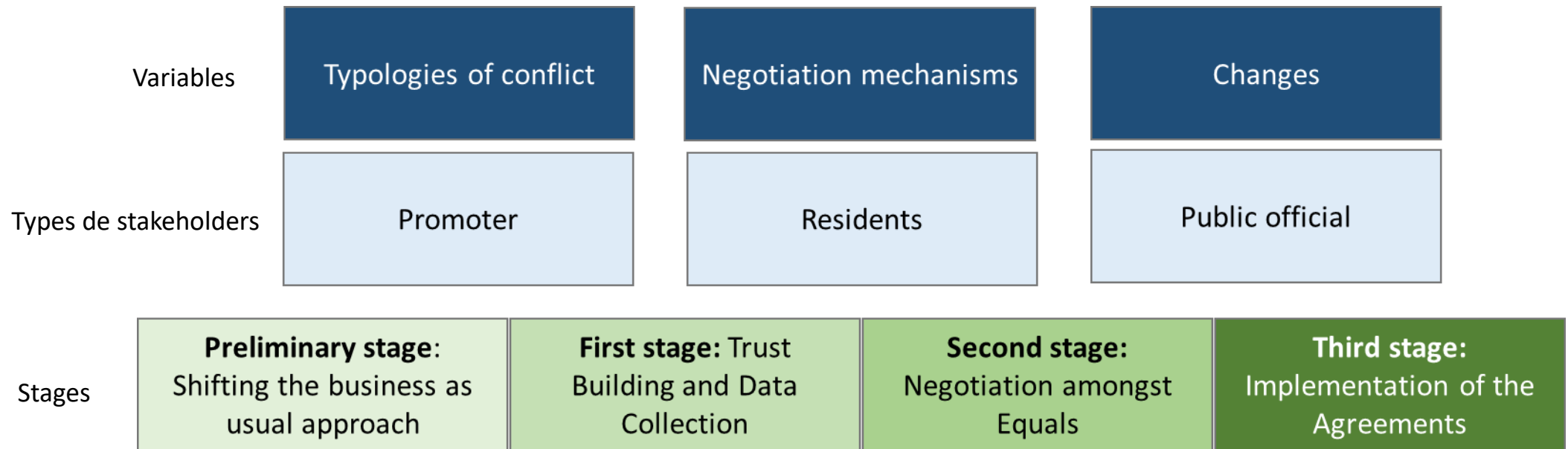April, 2021
Guest editors: Nankee Verloo and Diane Davis

❑ This issue aims to contribute to a better understanding of **conflict as a potential force for urban transformation** and to explore how citizens negotiate with institutions and vice versa.

❑ Case studies from the United States (Riverwest), Belgium (Antworp), France (Paris) and **Colombia (Bogotá)**.

❑ The editors propose a new methodology for learning from conflict which they call 'a **phenomenology of change'** approach.

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Methodological approach

Characterization of the **typologies of conflict**, of the **negotiation mechanisms** and of the **changes** that are a result of this conflict, throughout the different **stages** of the urban renewal process, from the **perspective** of different types of stakeholders: **promoters, residents and public officials** .

	Typologies of conflict	Negotiation mechanisms	Changes
Variables			
Types de stakeholders	Promoter	Residents	Public official

Stages	**Preliminary stage:** Shifting the business as usual approach	**First stage:** Trust Building and Data Collection	**Second stage:** Negotiation amongst Equals	**Third stage:** Implementation of the Agreements

Data sources : participant observation, semi-structured interviews, audiovisual materials, official documents, fieldwork
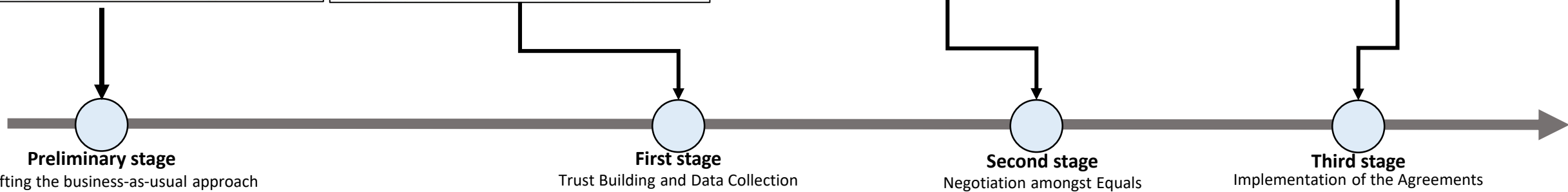
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Figure 1. ERU notices on *Manzana 5* buildings. (*Photo*: Federico Pérez, 2014)

Figure 4. Participative Urban Design Workshops, 2013. (*Photo*: Universidad de los Andes, 2014)

Figure 6. Protests against the *Fenicia* project. (*Source*: Facebook page of 'Don't take over Las Aguas')

Preliminary stage
Shifting the business-as-usual approach

First stage
Trust Building and Data Collection

Second stage
Negotiation amongst Equals

Third stage
Implementation of the Agreements

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Conclusions

The Fenicia case, shows that conflict resulted in changes of the process of the **spatial transformation** of the environment, of the **governance structure** of the project and of the **procedures and practices** in urban renewal processes on a **city scale**.

The case shows that the existence of grassroot organizations is **not a prerequisite** for the implementation of a land readjustment scheme, but rather that its implementation **can incentivize the creation such organizations**.

The case has particularities regarding the political **context** and the **nature of the stakeholders**:
- The implementation of the project occurs in the context of a **crisis of urban renewal** in the city and a **widespread rejection** of similar projects
- The **promoter** attempts to distance itself from the approach of **market driven** urban redevelopment

The employed **mechanisms** for the association of the landowners of the project are **not sufficient** to also include **other types of residents**.