

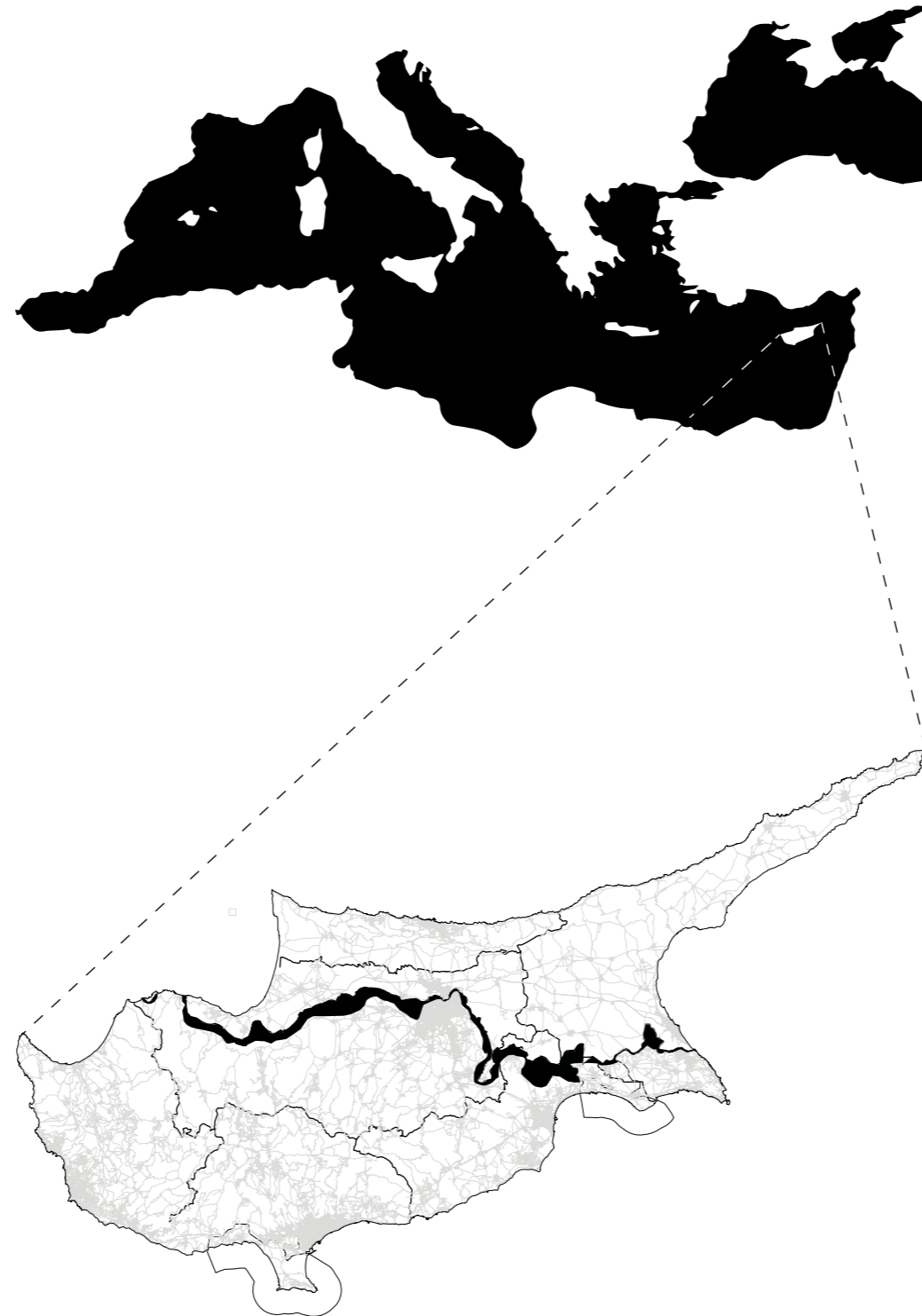


ISLAND(S) OF EXCEPTION

Investigating spatial planning as an instrument advocating cooperation within contested territories in Cyprus.

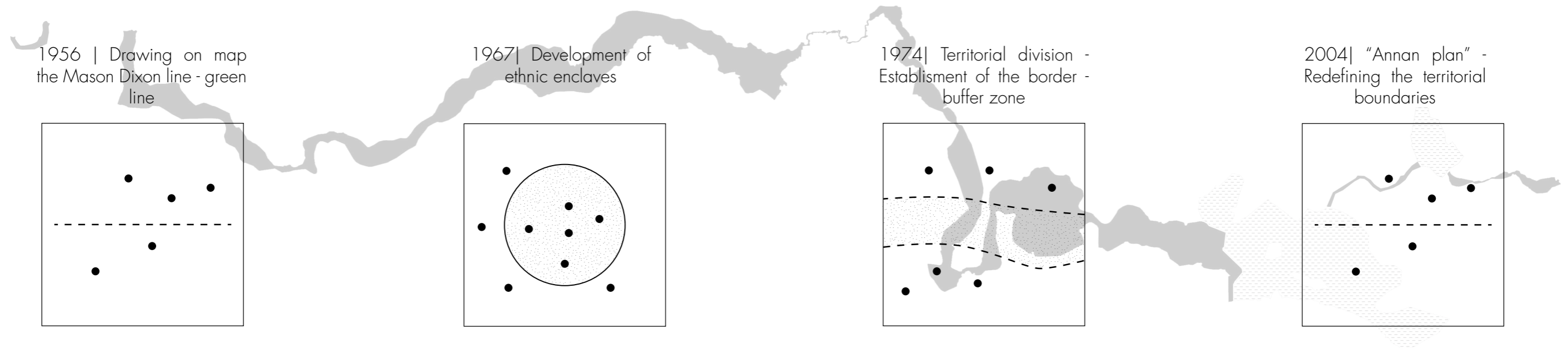
Maria Symeonidi
4944208

THE CASE OF CYPRUS

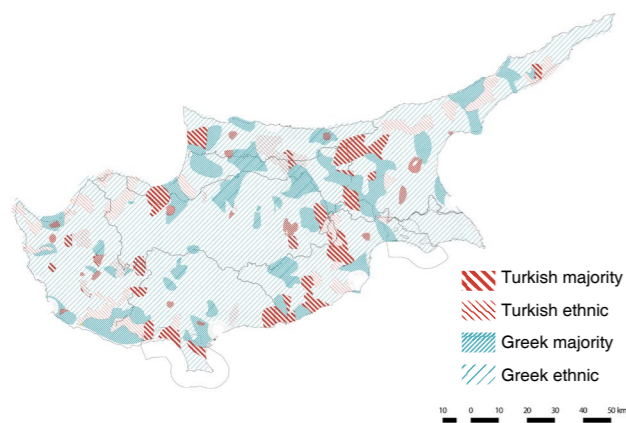


The existence of the **border** in Cyprus and the outcomes of its **transformability**, can pose as an example of the harmful aftermath of conflicted and contested territories, endorsed by territorialism.

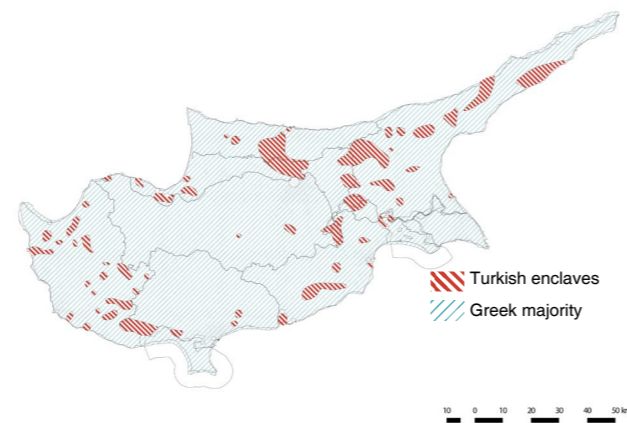
Spatial development of the Conflict - Transformability of the border



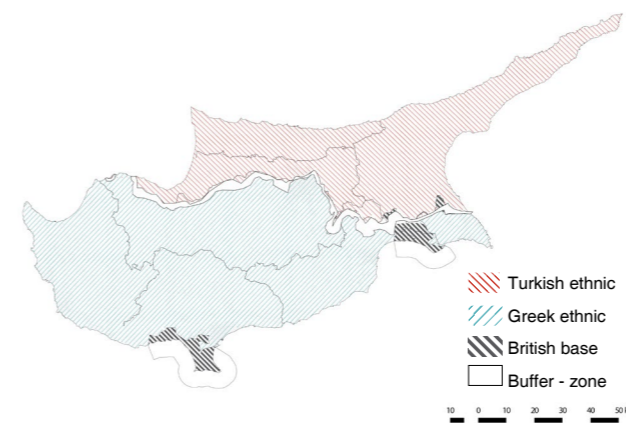
1960 | Existence of mixed communities



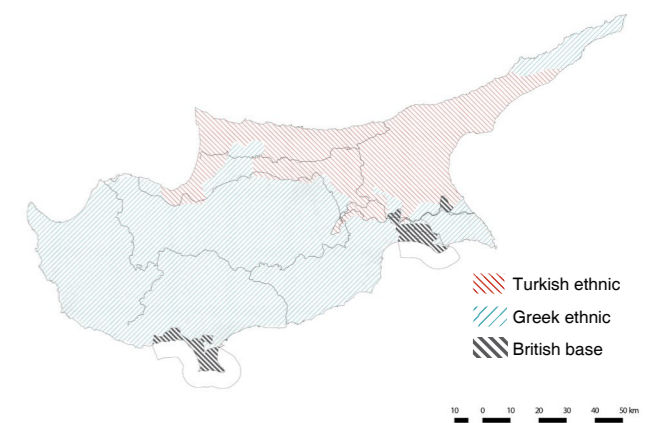
1967 | Ethnic conflict - Creation of Turkish enclaves



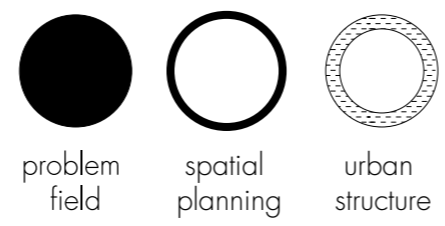
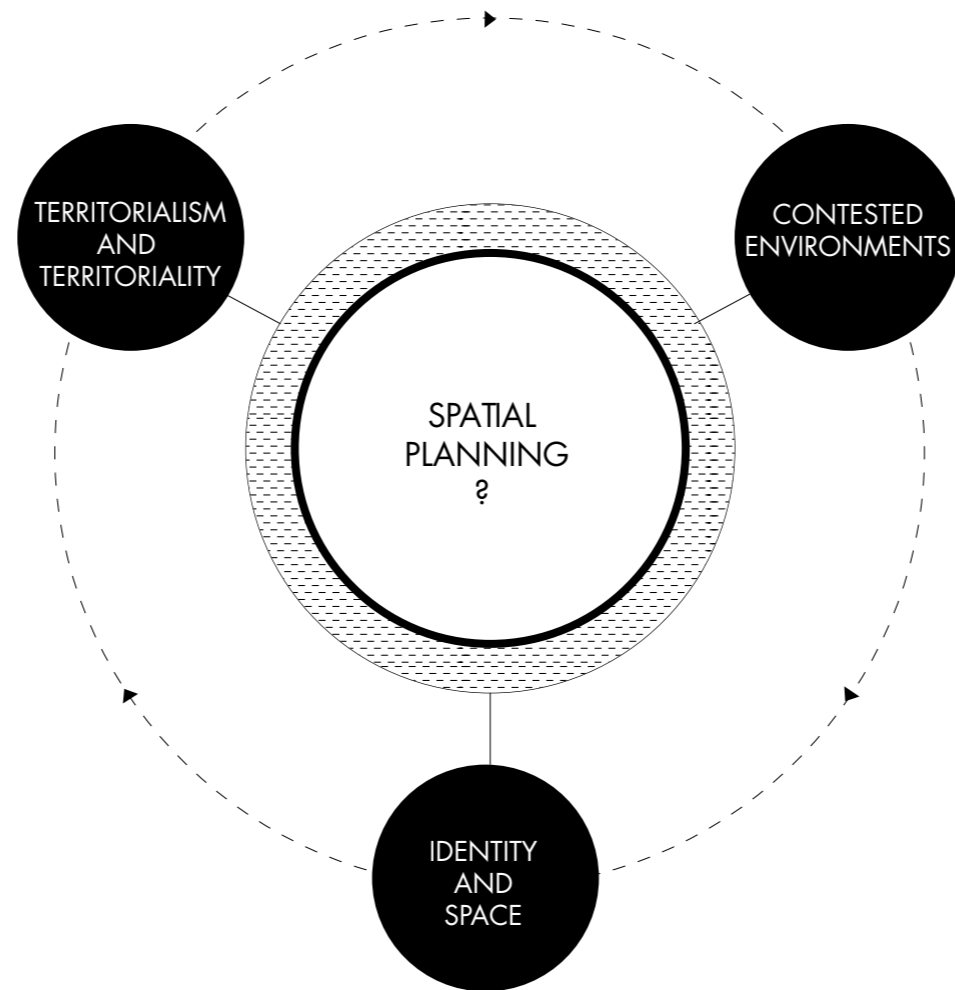
1974 | Turkish invasion - Territorial Division of Cyprus



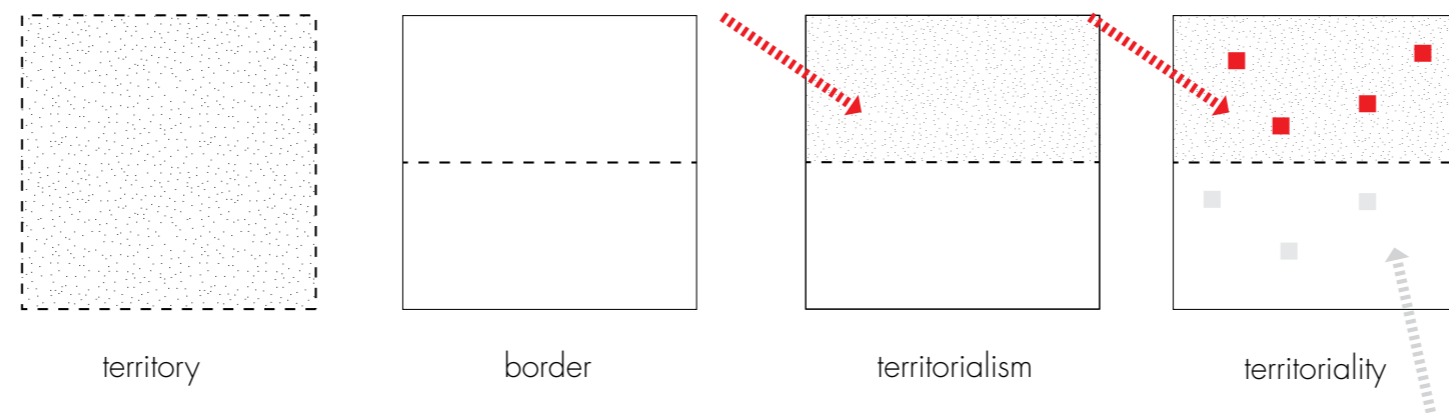
2004 | "Annan Plan" - "United Republic of Cyprus" as a federation with two states - Plan failed



PROBLEM FIELD



TERRITORIALISM & TERRITORIALITY



Borders are the frontier between nation states, marking the ending of one **sovereign territory** and beginning of another. Authorities have **jurisdiction** and **responsibility** only within the territorial boundaries and they cannot intervene beyond the national-borders.

Spatial planning, is not reaching its full potential as it is **confined within closed territories** without challenging and reaching beyond its territorial confines, hence the case against the manifestations of **territorialism**.

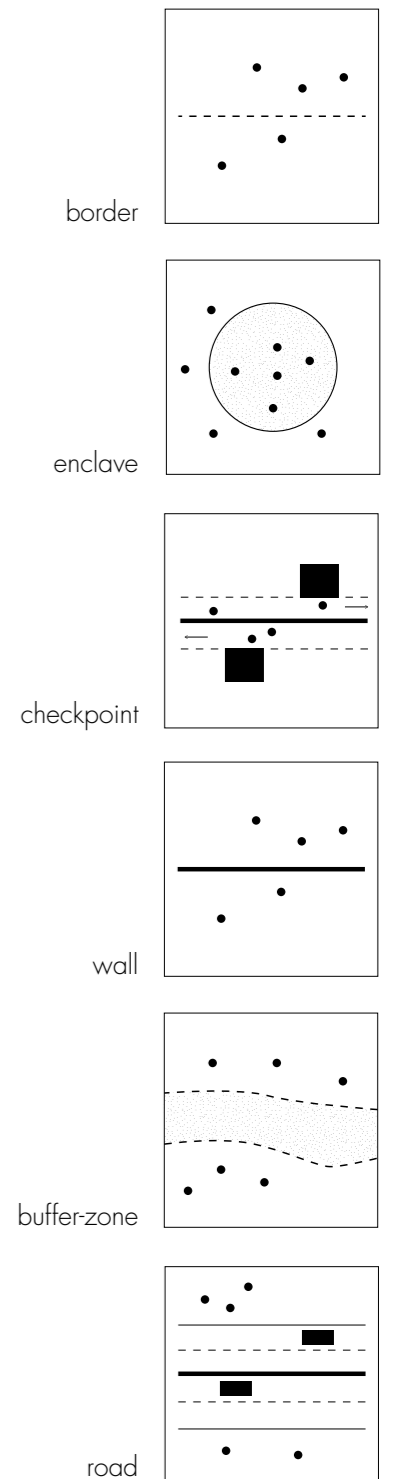
CONTESTED ENVIRONMENTS



Forms of contested environments around issues of **pluralism** and **sovereignty**, that are connected to **ethno-national conflict** and **state legitimacy**.

The use of **ethnicity** and **sense of citizenship** as a territorial approach, establishing a common political commitment that can lead to **conflict**.

CONFLICT INFRASTRUCTURE



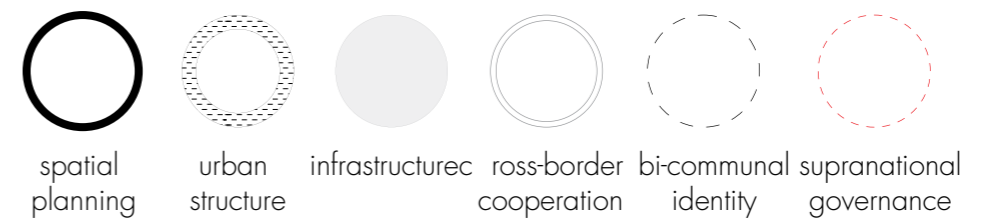
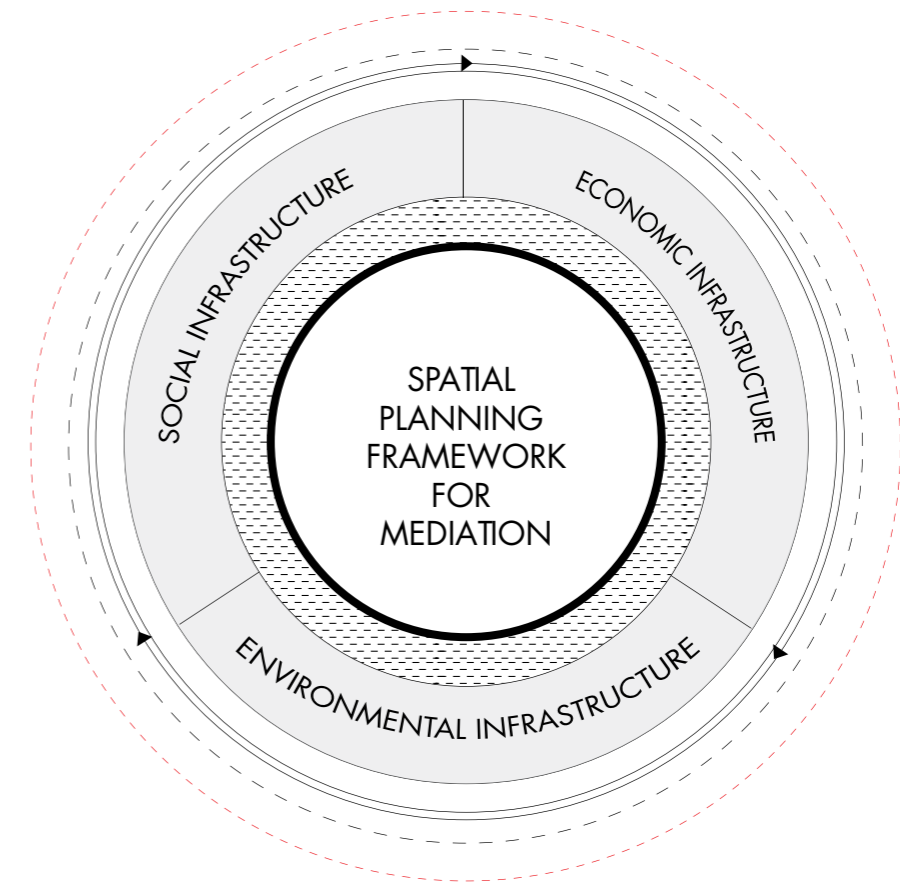
Spatial fragmentation takes a **physical form** with the development of “**conflict infrastructure**”. Indication of failure of the authorities to provide security.

This type of infrastructure is part of the **temporary measures** in case of conflict, but they tend to **become permanent**

RESEARCH AIM

The aim of the project is to **define new territorial cooperation** between the contested territories and create the opportunities for interaction and synergy between the two communities, while respecting the different identities.

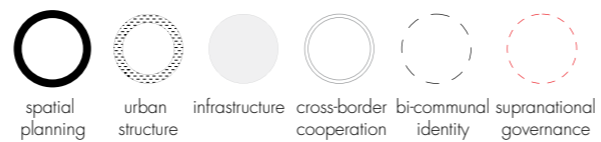
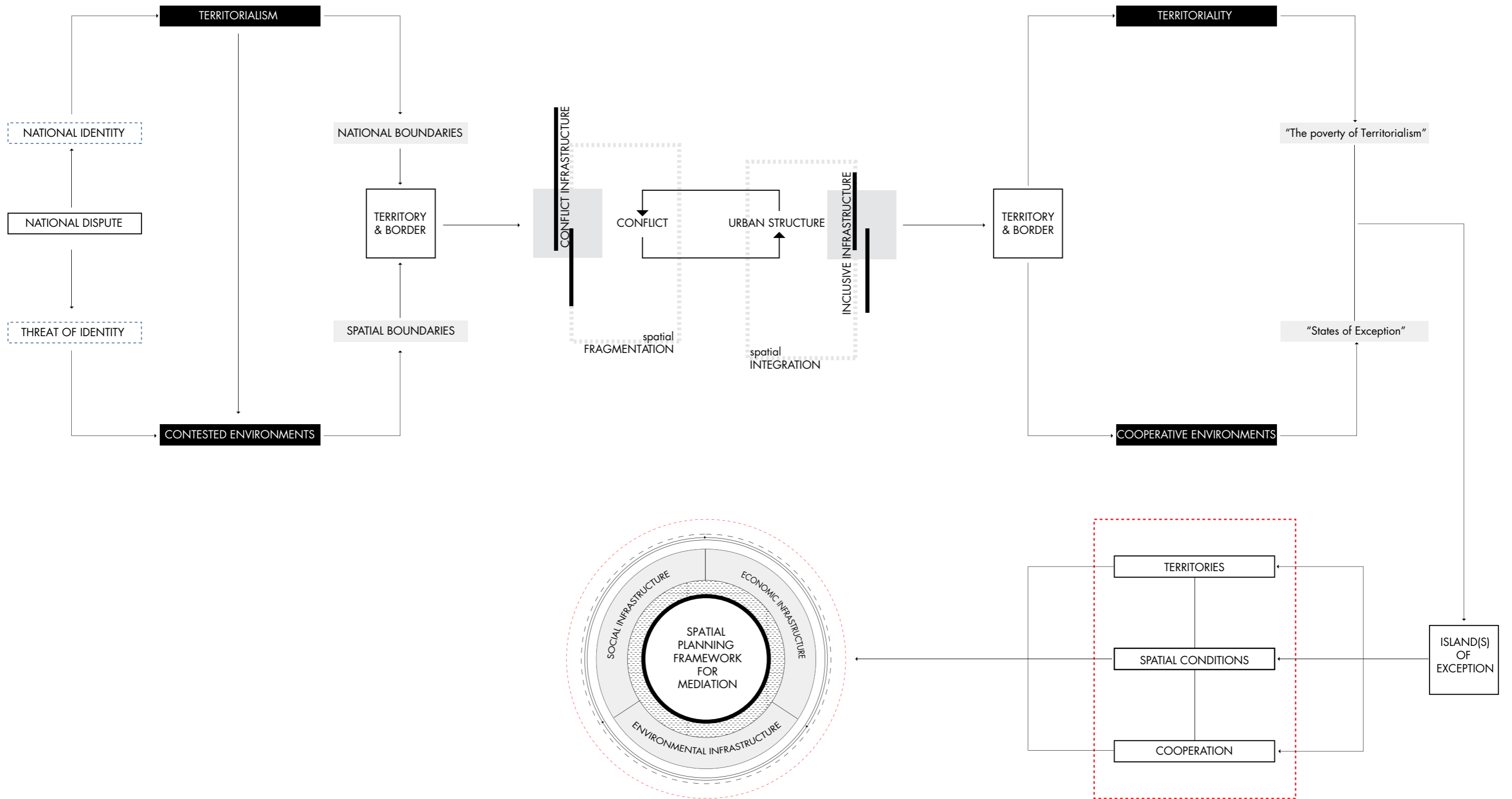
Therefore, this framework will facilitate by bridging the territorial divides, inequalities and segregation creating the physical field for **co-existence** and **co-operation** between the two communities, with an increased focus on the environmental challenges, **activating sustainable development**.



RESEARCH QUESTION

How can **bi-communal cooperation** and **sustainable development** be supported by **spatial planning**, in order to address the manifestations of **territorialism** within **contested territories** in Cyprus?

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

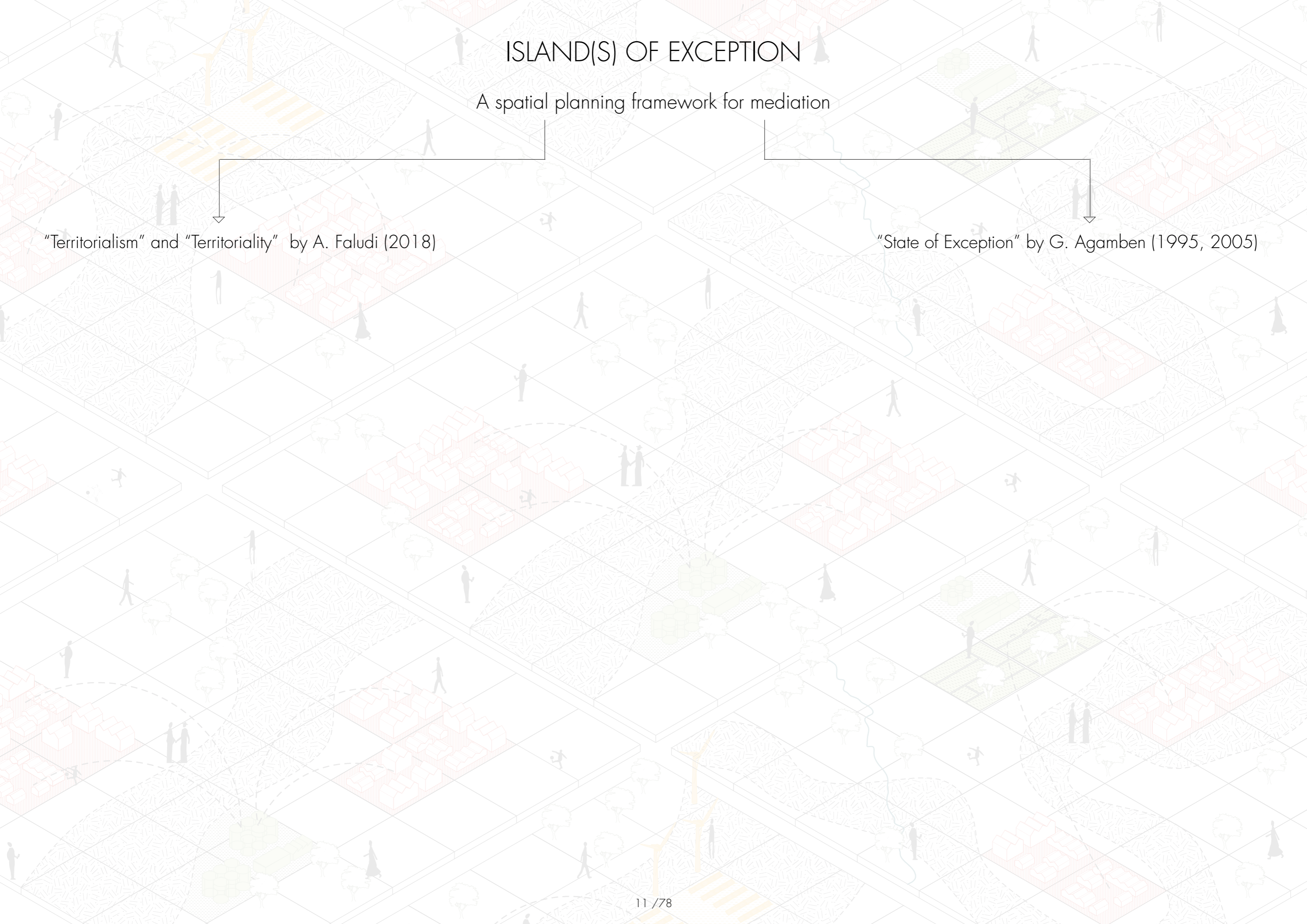


ISLAND(S) OF EXCEPTION

A spatial planning framework for mediation

"Territorialism" and "Territoriality" by A. Faludi (2018)

"State of Exception" by G. Agamben (1995, 2005)



ISLAND(S) OF EXCEPTION

A spatial planning framework for mediation

“Territorialism” and “Territoriality” by A. Faludi (2018)

“State of Exception” by G. Agamben (1995, 2005)

Criticizes European spatial planning and he emphasizes that the different states need to reach beyond their territorial borders in order to develop.

-> **territorial cooperation** -> **Neo medieval alternative**

Considers whether **territoriality**, can exist at **borders without territorialism** -> example of border-stations during 17th century pandemic

Territorialism -> Exercise of control from a Sovereign power to a bounded territory

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Territorialism -> Exercise of control from a Sovereign power to a bounded territory

"State of Exception" by G. Agamben (1995, 2005)

Territories that are declared by the sovereign authority as exceptions, during periods of **political unrest** and **crisis**.

"State of exception" is the legal form of what cannot have legal form.

Sovereign power decides to **suspend control over a territory**

This standstill of law does not mean anomy but the exercise of law through a different **sovereign authority** --> **example of refugee camps**

ISLAND(S) OF EXCEPTION

A spatial planning framework for mediation

“Territorialism” and “Territoriality” by A. Faludi (2018)

“State of Exception” by G. Agamben (1995, 2005)

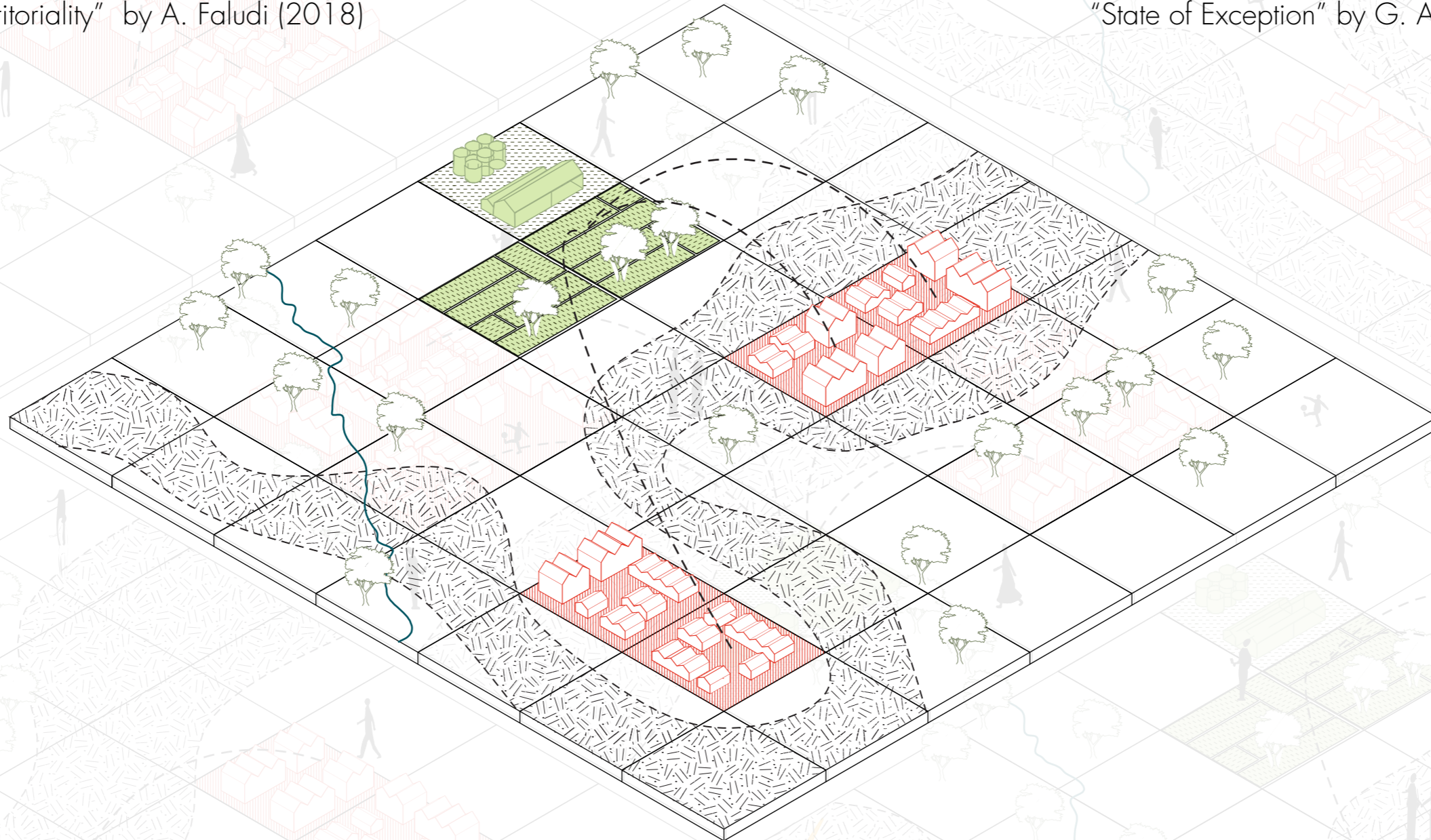
Deliberates on whether **borders can exist without territorialism** and **who has sovereign control** over them.

Aims to define new **territorial co-operation** as **new states of exception** where the different communities **share responsibility** under the auspices of a **supranational authorities**, in order to become the **mediating ground**, in territories that are contested.

new States of Exception

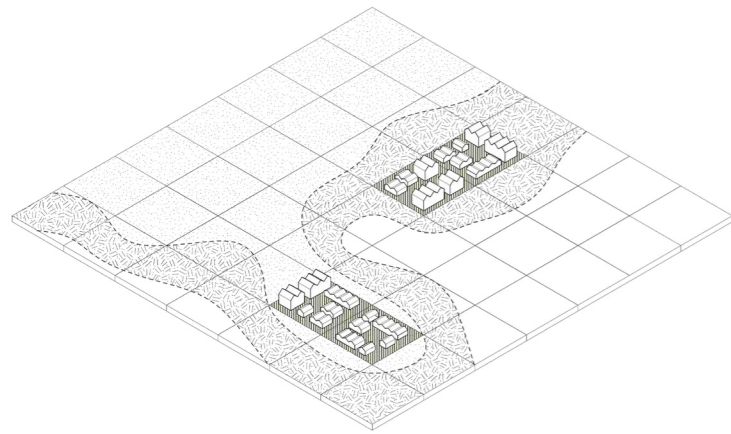
"Territorialism" and "Territoriality" by A. Faludi (2018)

"State of Exception" by G. Agamben (1995, 2005)



- 1 | Territories or areas that **change** their **jurisdictional status**
- 2 | They have a **dedicated purpose** as an **outcome of deficiencies of territorialism**
- 3 | They **facilitate co-operation** and **synergi**
- 4 | They **share responsibilities** between different communities
- 5 | They are under the auspices of **supranational governance**, protecting the **vulnerable groups**

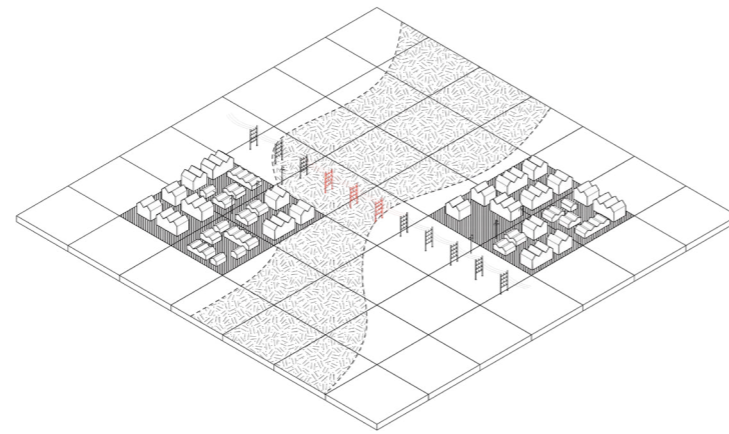
Introducing principles for new states of exception



on Territories

Identifies and examines the existing territories in Cyprus and areas of different status

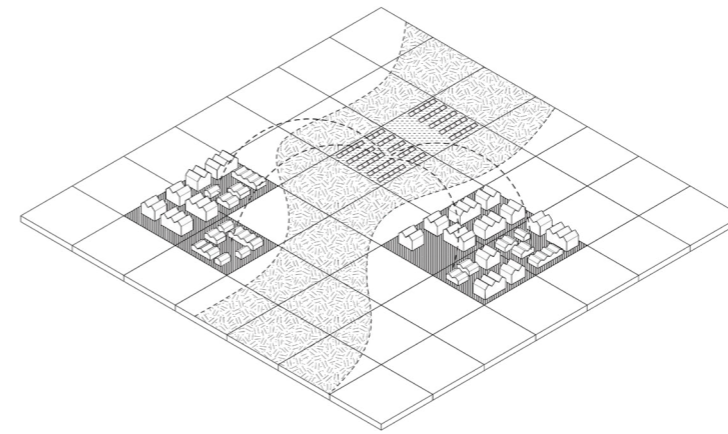
Identifies areas that can **change their territorial status** and **become exceptions**.



on Infrastructure

Addresses the **current state of infrastructure** for **possible co-operations** and opportunities,

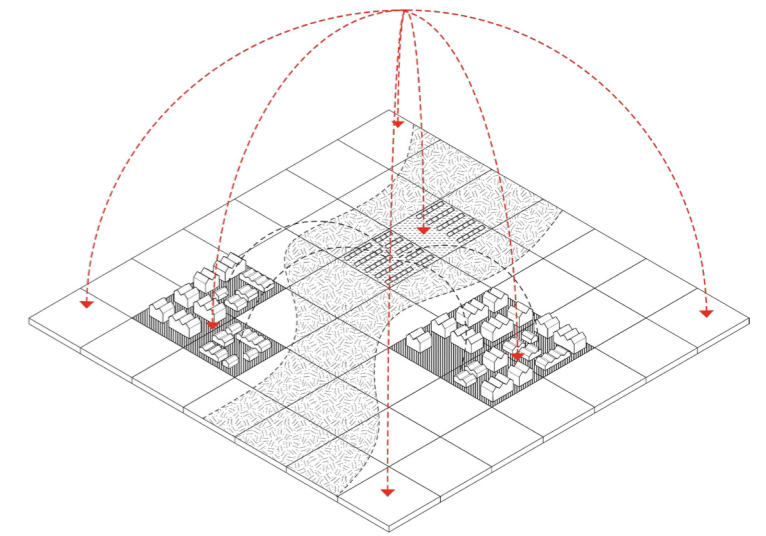
Deliberates on the **conflict infrastructure** and contested environments in order to become **integrating**.



on Co-operation

Examines the **existing infrastructure and cooperations** and their potential for integration.

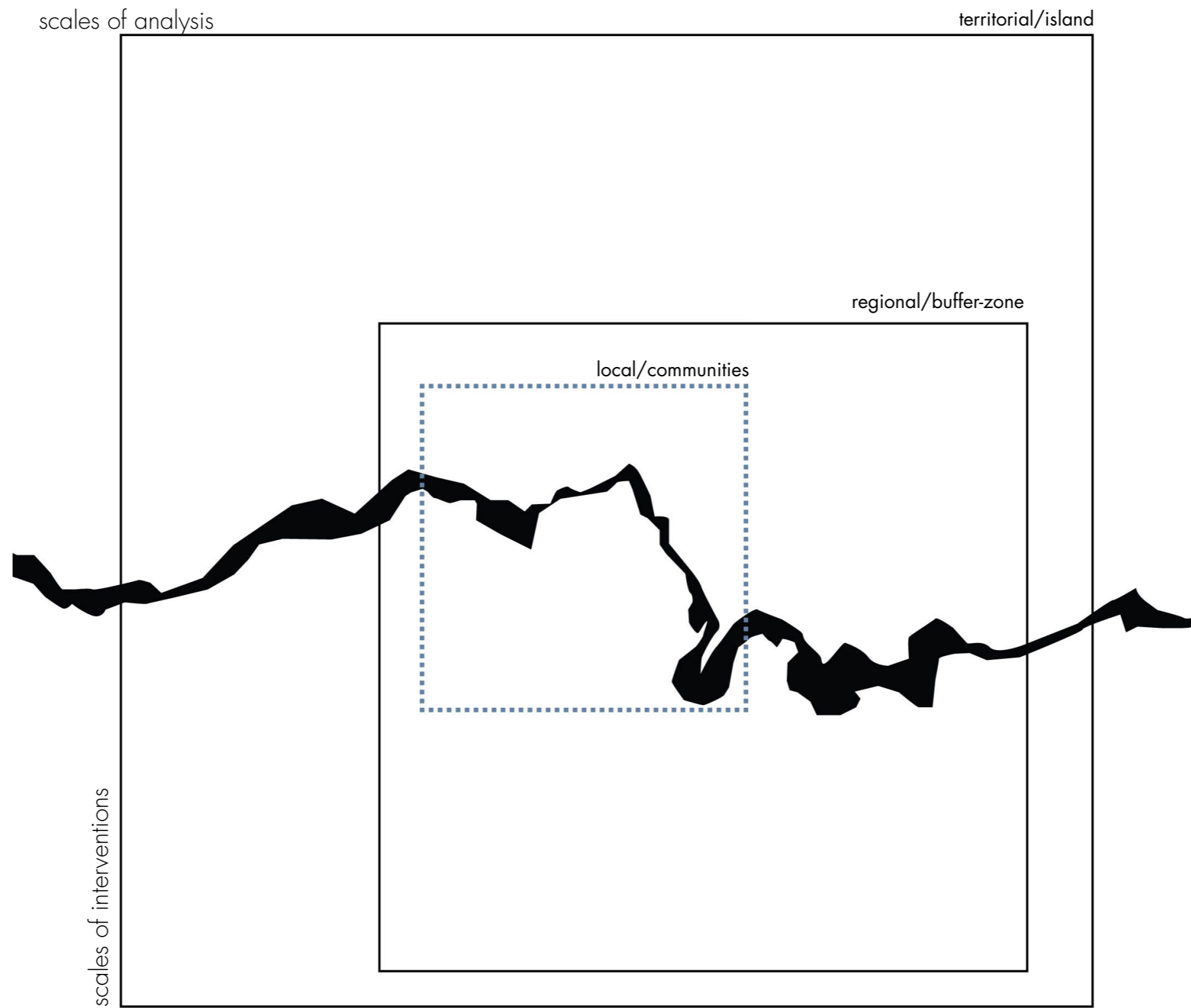
Defines the domains of **cooperation** in the new states of exception



on Governance

Governance under the **auspices of a new supranational sovereign authority** with a **mediating role, facilitating cooperation** and **providing safety** to the vulnerable, without been affected by the different political conditions and tensions.

Scales

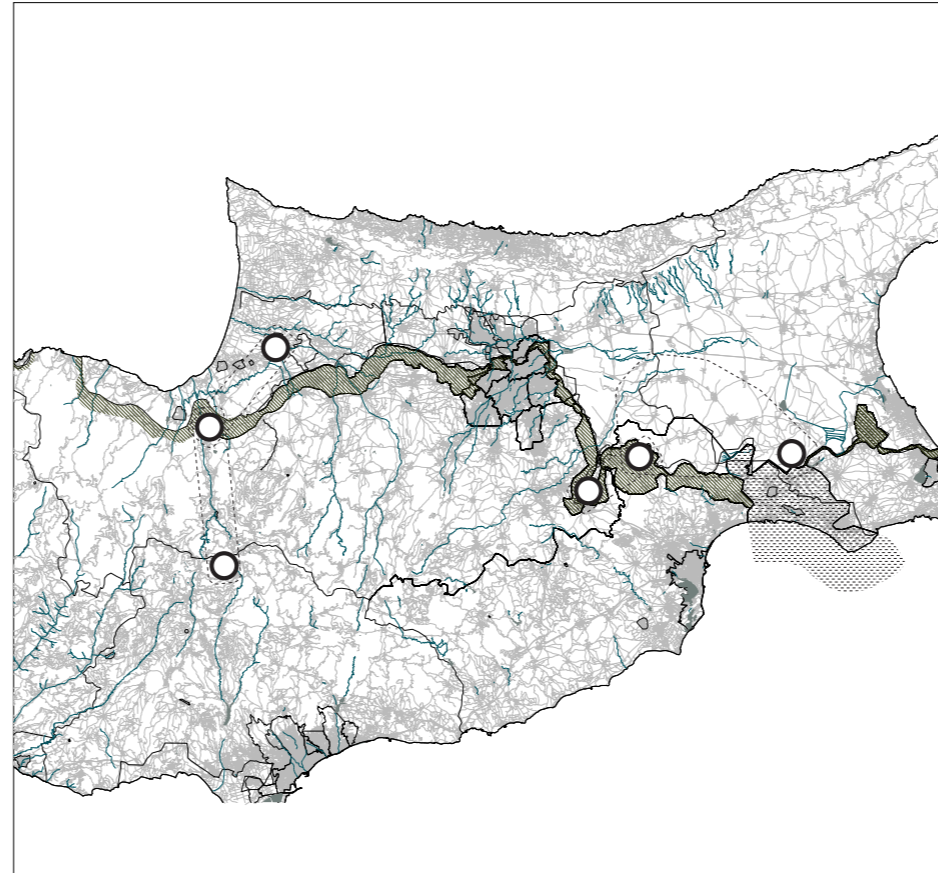


Scales

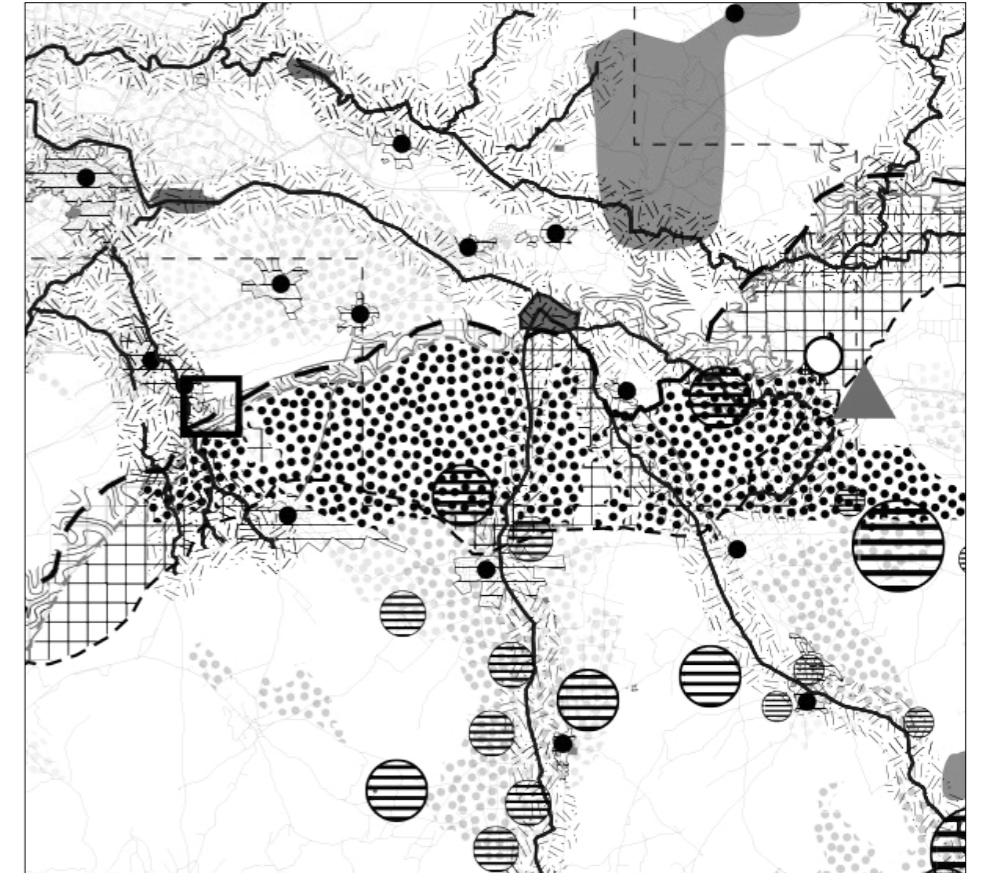
territorial/island scale



regional/buffer-zone scale



local/community scale



Concept

Multidimensional analysis

Conceptualizing the field of opportunities and overlapping of functional relations in order to develop **new states of exception** and **territorial cooperation**.

Strategy

Diagnosis on existing territories, cooperations and spatial conditions

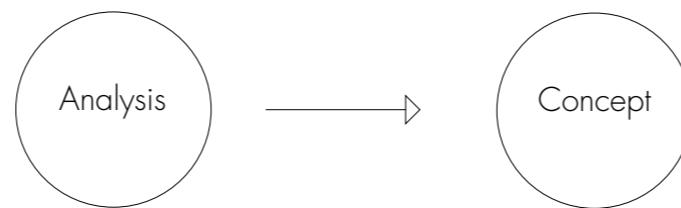
Developing **strategies** and defines the **functional relations** for the **new states of exception** and **territorial cooperation**.

Design

Design territorial cooperation

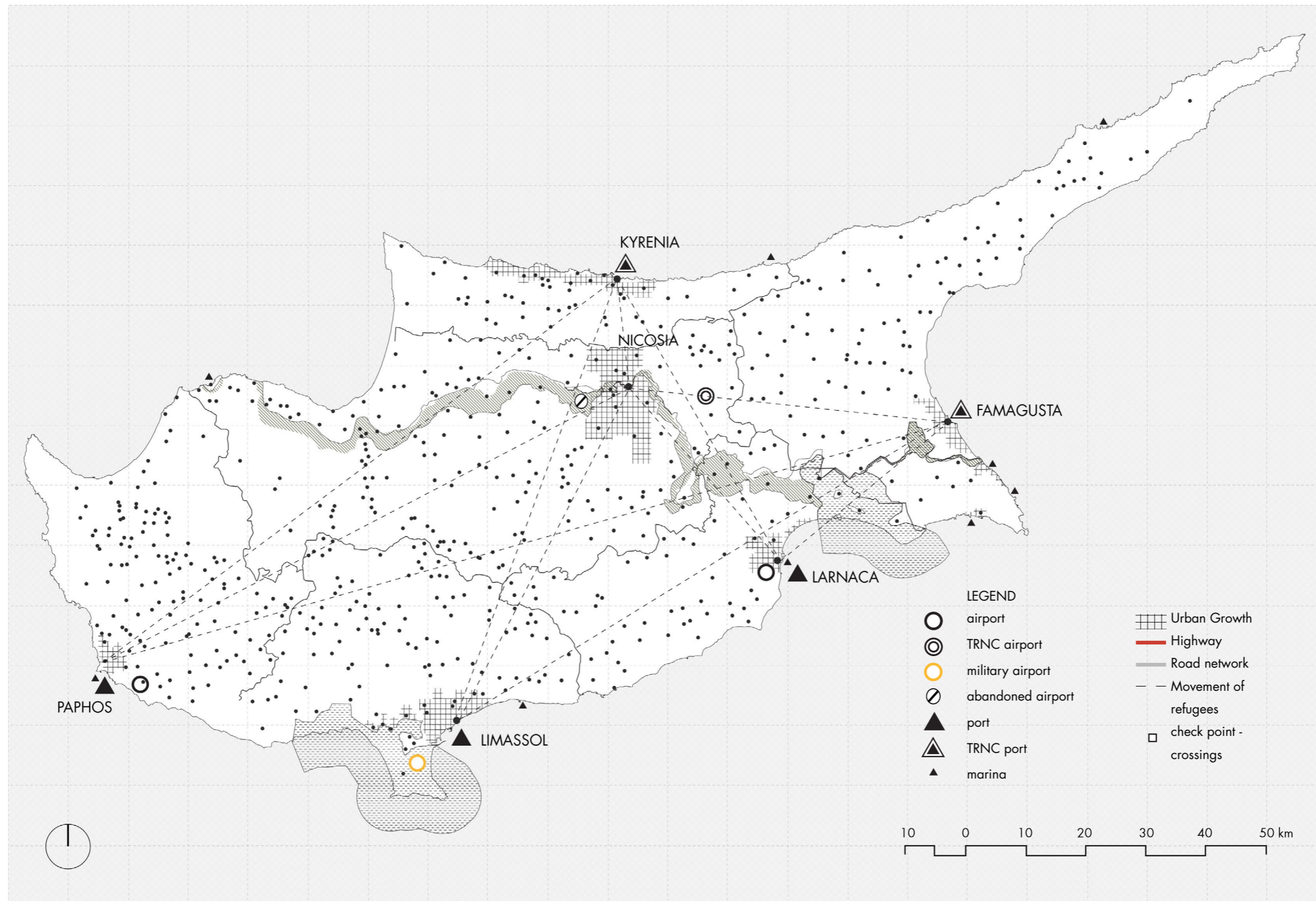
Illustrate the **functional relations** and **infrastructural system** of the proposed territorial co-operations.

Territorial/Island scale



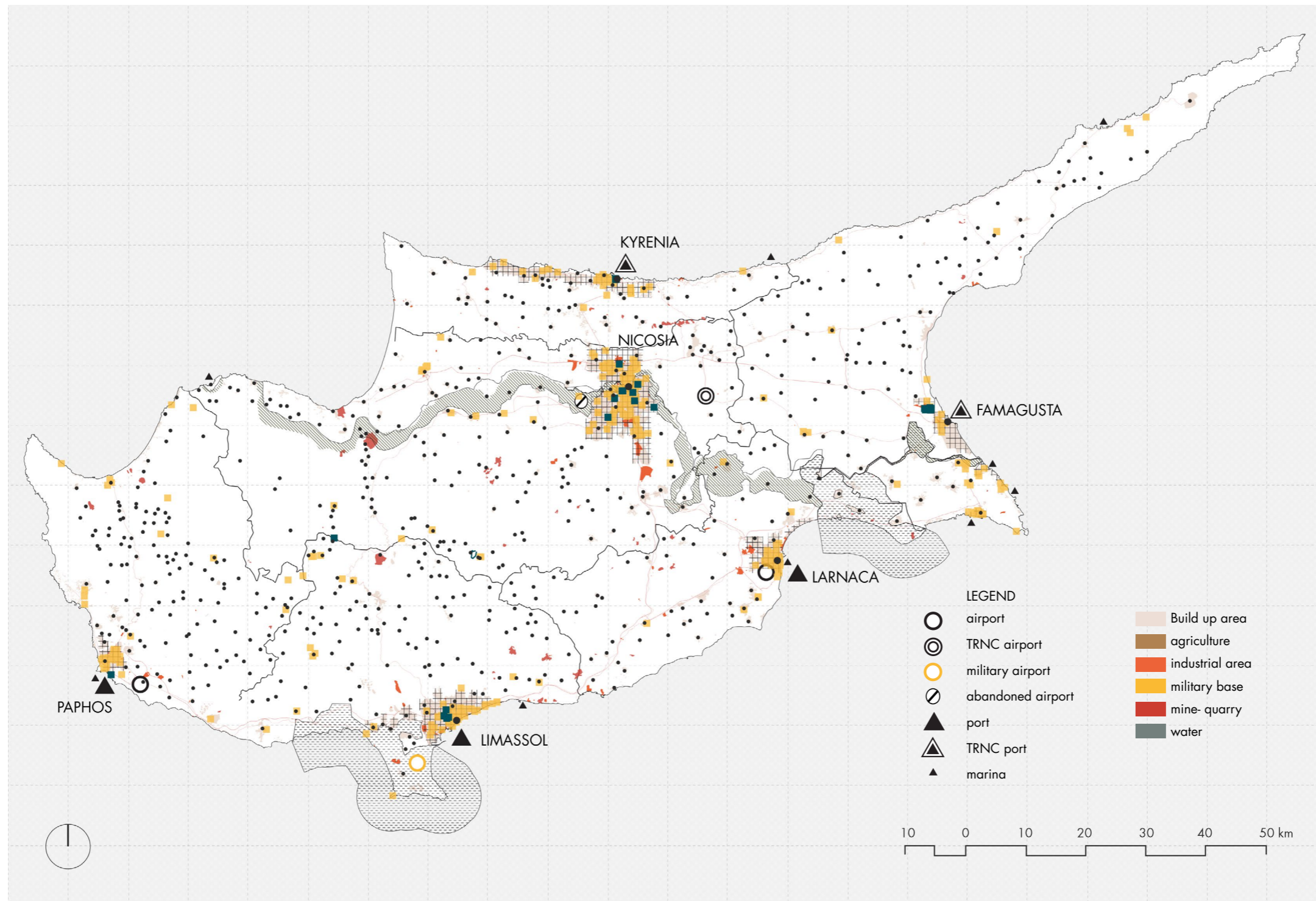
ANALYSIS

Spatial Outcomes of Bordering and Re-Bordering the Green Line



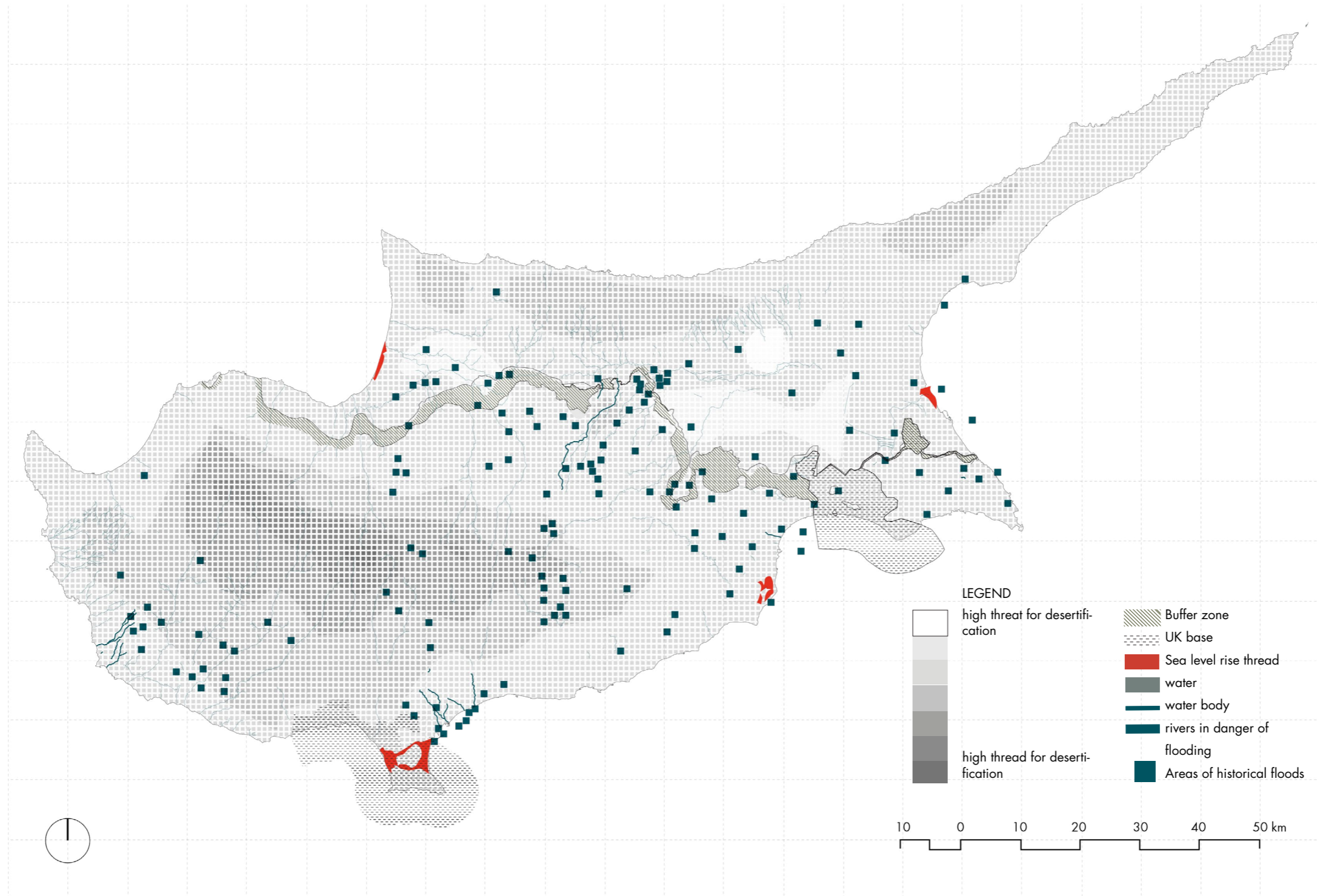
societal impact

Spatial Outcomes of Bordering and Re-Bordering the Green Line



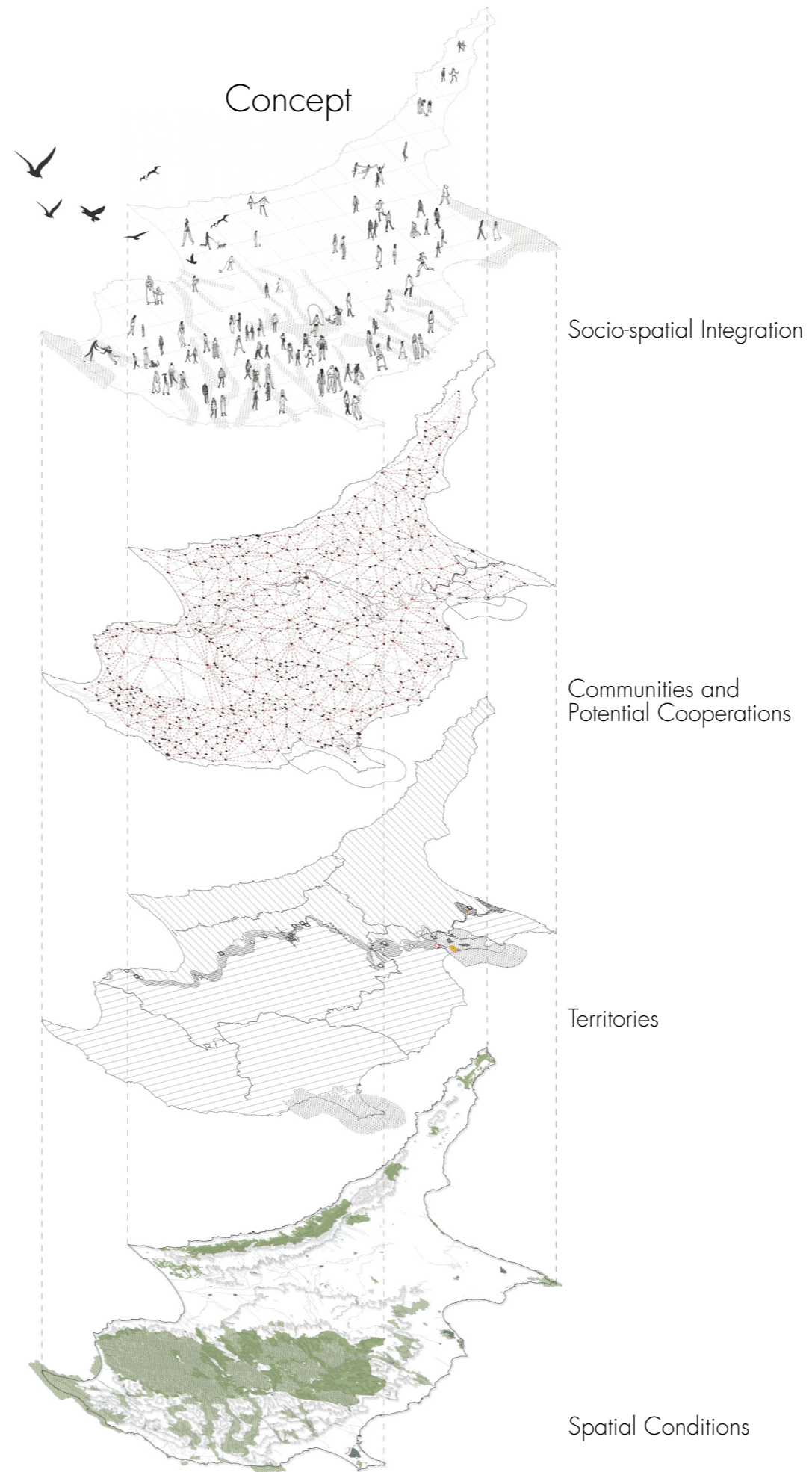
economic impact

Spatial Outcomes of Bordering and Re-Bordering the Green Line



environmental impact

The project aims to define **new territorial co-operations** building upon **existing spatial conditions**, in order to achieve socio-spatial integration and **conflict mediation**.



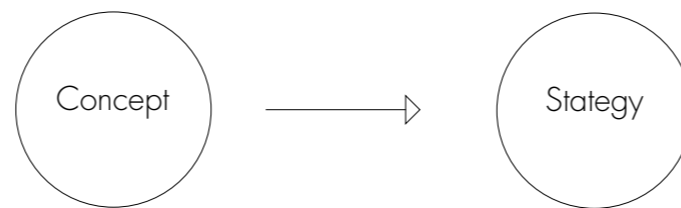
bi-communal identity

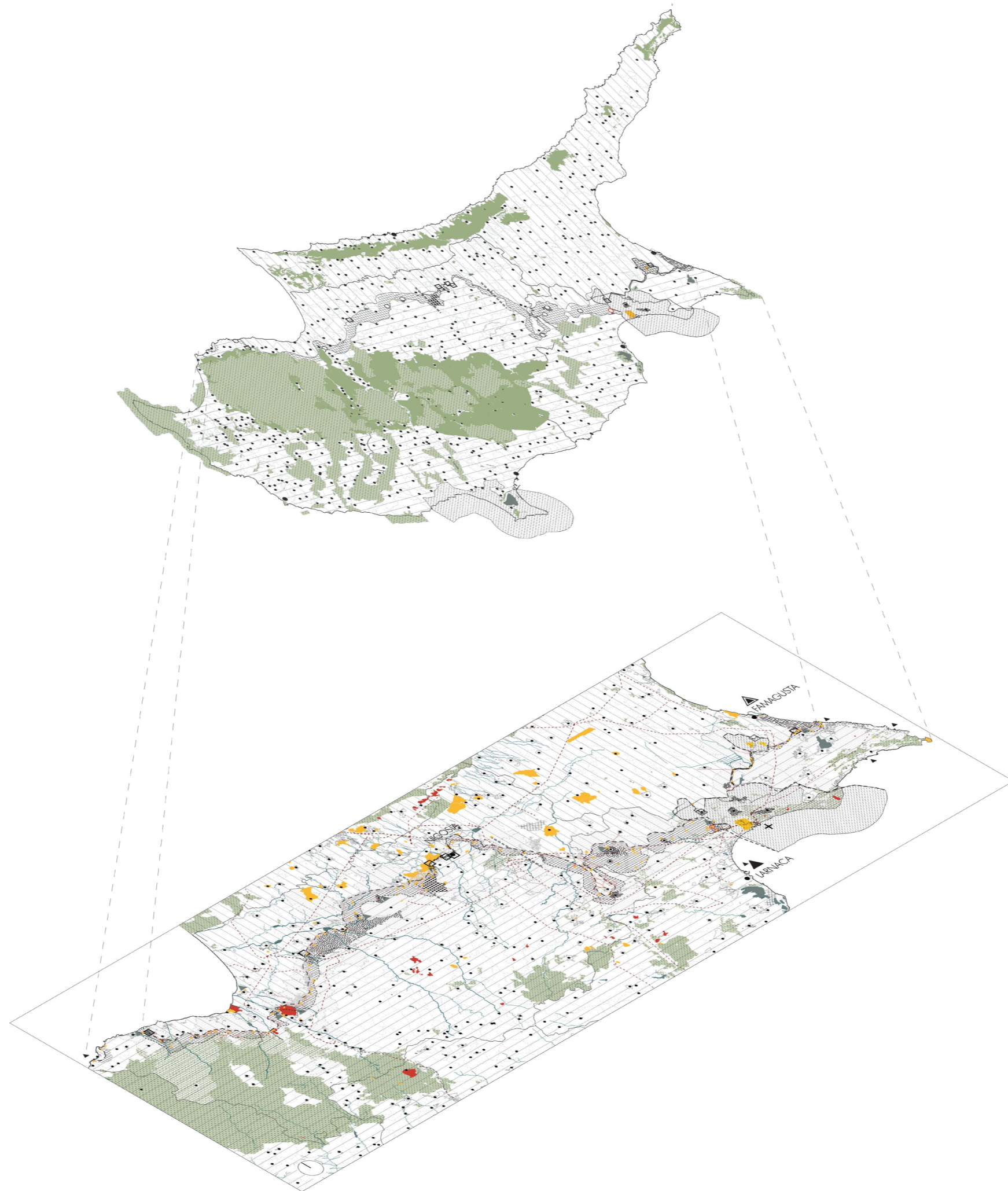


Reconceptualization of identity in **restoring socio-spatial justice.**

A collective bi-communal identity built in the strong **sense of place**, perceiving the territory as a **shared space** dealing with **shared environmental threats.**
-> common goal and redefined character of the spatial planning system

From Territorial/Island scale to Regional/Buffer-zone scale





Analysis



Concept

Territorial/Island scale

Diagnosis



Strategy

Regional/Buffer-zone scale

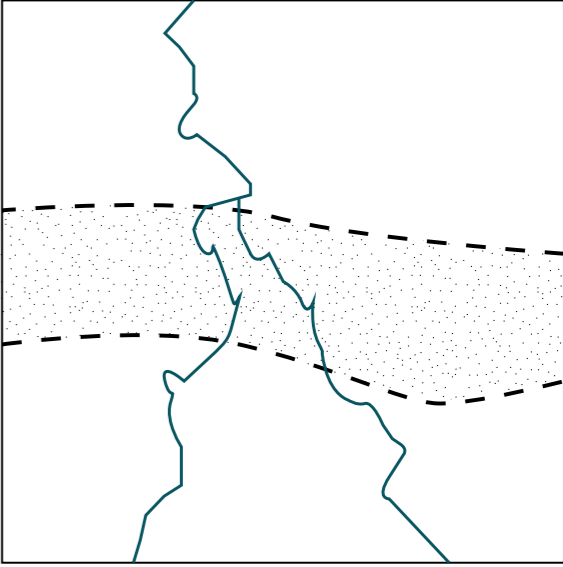
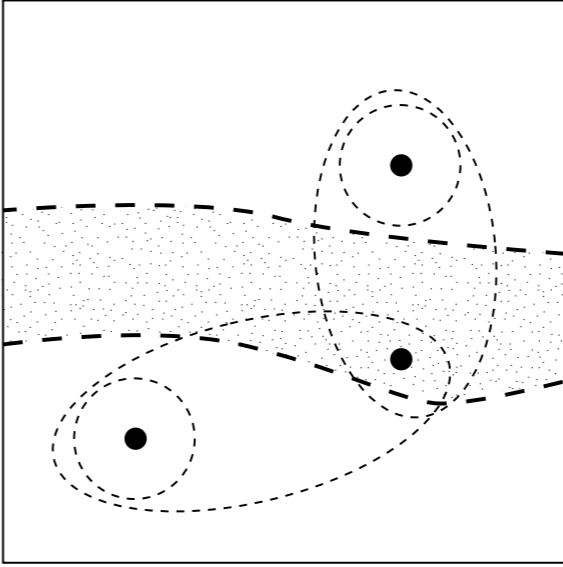
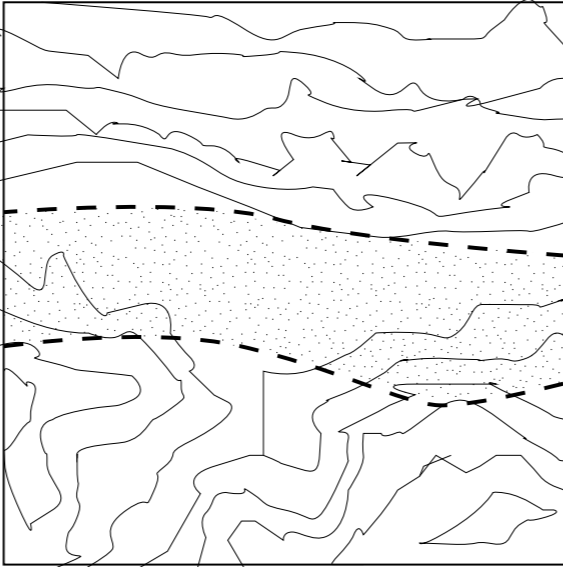
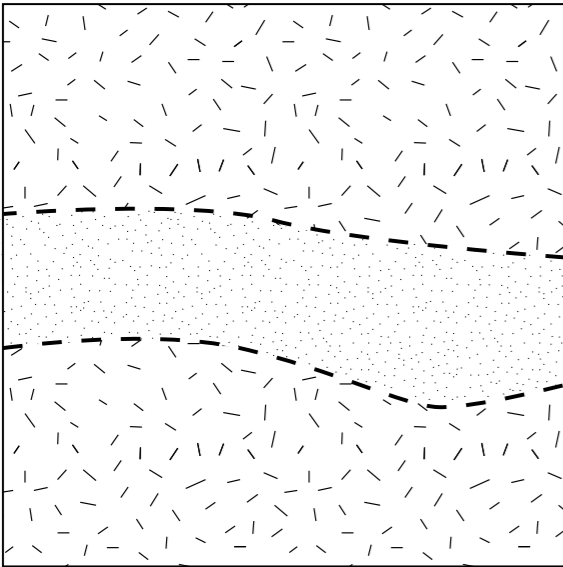
OBJECTIVES OF DIAGNOSIS

Understanding the different Territories/Status

Understanding the spatial qualities of the buffer zone

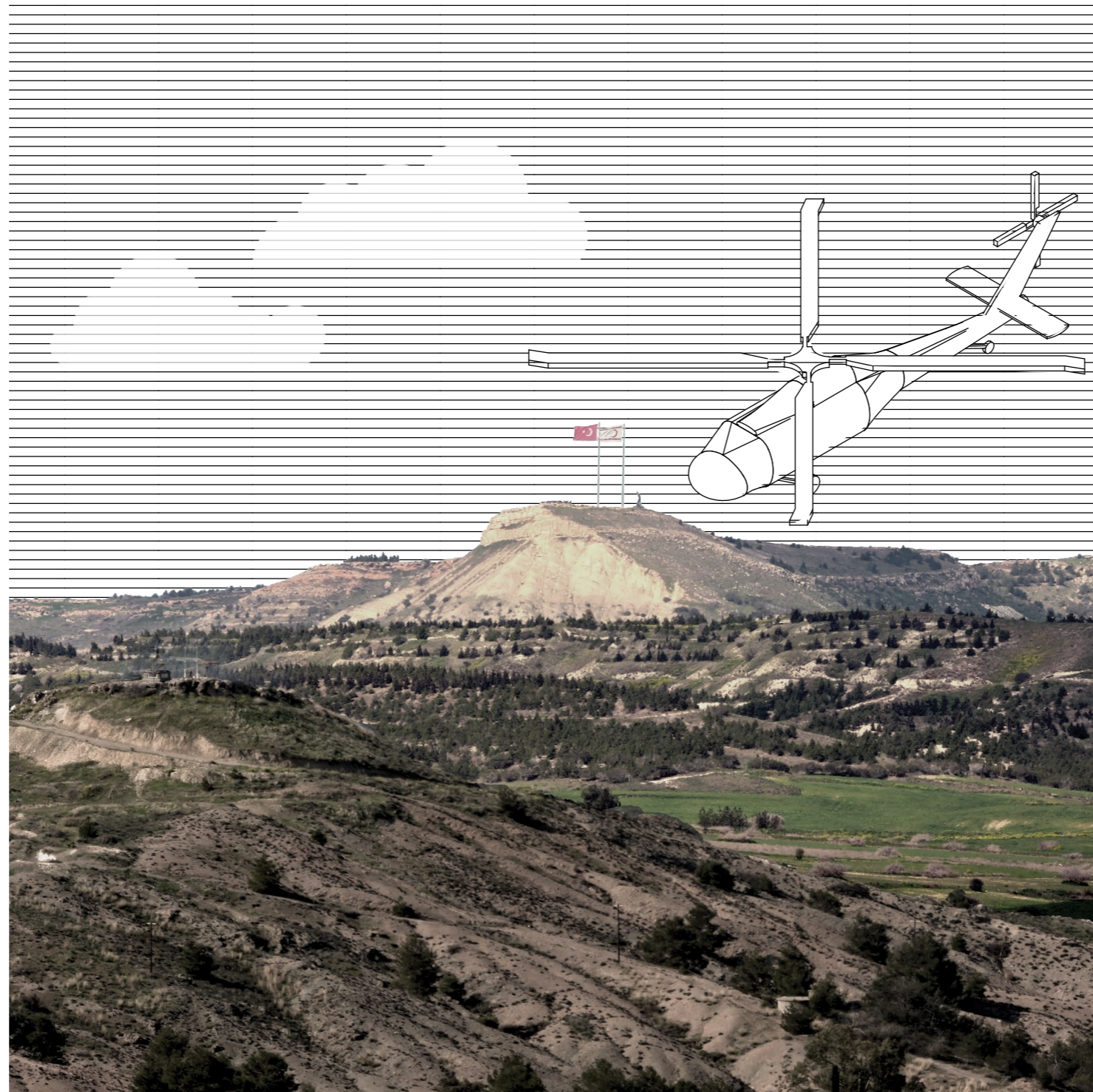
Understanding the potential bi-communal cooperation

Understanding the current environmental challenges



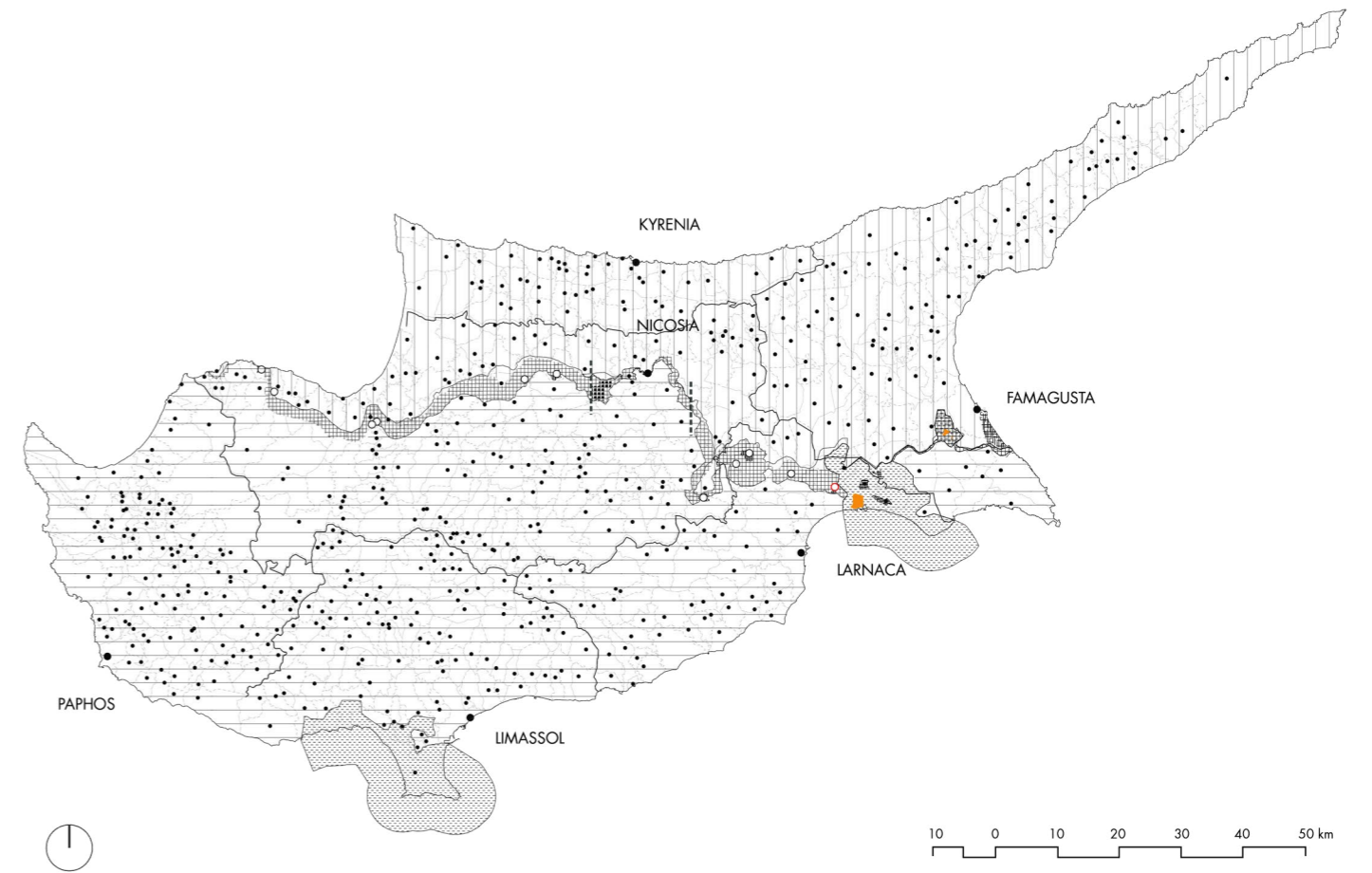
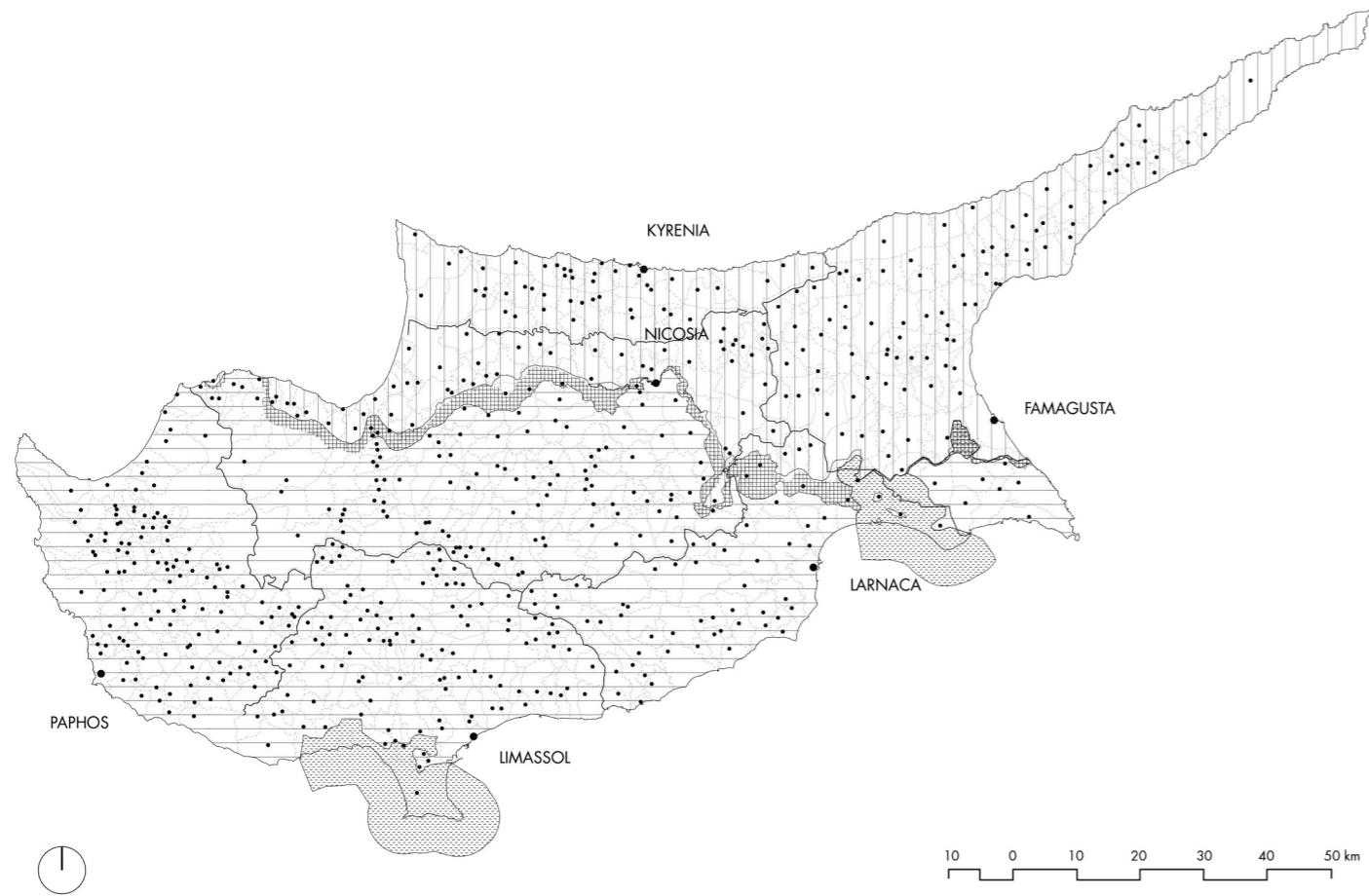
DIAGNOSIS

on TERRITORIES

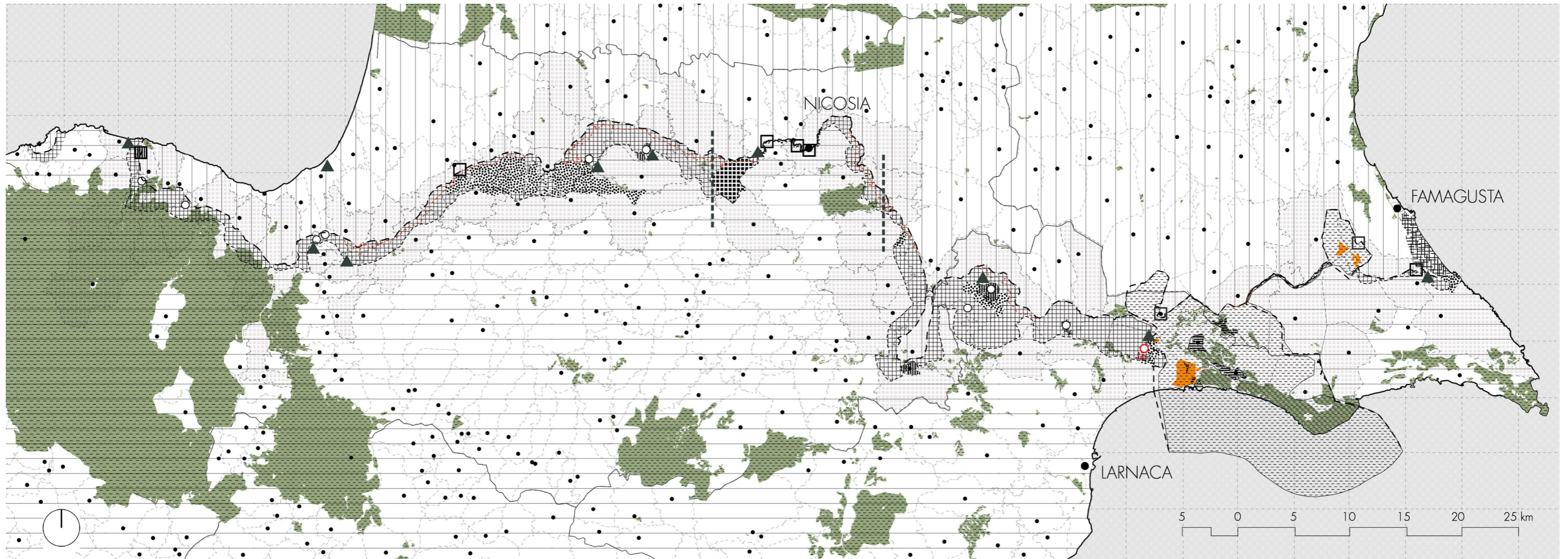


There is no regulation or resolution that defines the Buffer zone spatially. The Republic of Cyprus does not want to give to the buffer zone a spatial or physical existence by recognizing it as an **area of different status** where its jurisdiction can be challenged.

on Territories



on Different Territories and areas of different Status



LEGEND

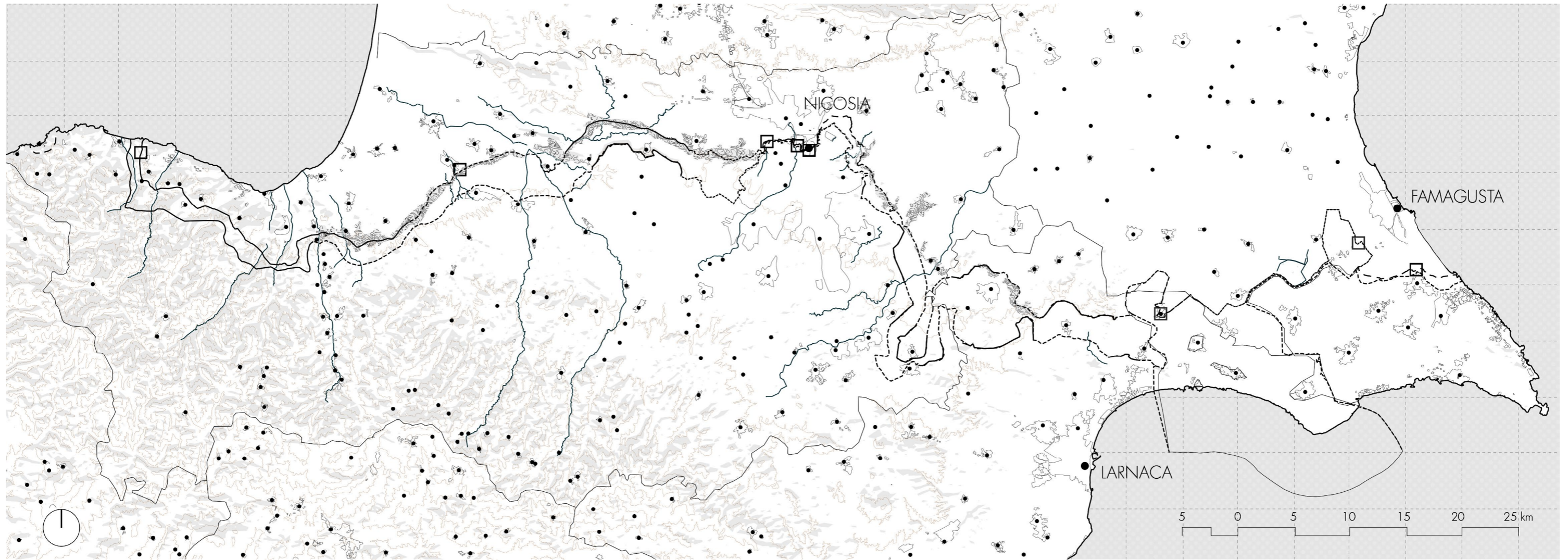
- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | Buffer zone | | Famagusta (restricted area) |
| | New state of Exception | | Airport (restricted area) |
| | Settlement - Excetion in the buffer zone | | Settlements in the UK sovereign base (exceptions) |
| | Settlements | | Bi-communal settlement (Pyla) |
| | Cultivaated area within the buffer zone | | Districts divided by the buffer zone |
| | Natural grass land | | Turkish occupied territory |
| | Military base | | Republic of Cyprus territory |
| | Industrial area | | Districts |
| | Water body | | Natura 2000 |
| | Irrigated Area | | UK Sovereign base |
| | Fruit trees and plantations | | UN base |
| | Road infrastructure in the wait | | UN setor |
| | Main road infrastructure | | Agriculture security line |
| | Water body/river | | Settlement - Excetion in the buffer zone |
| | Church (restored) | | Bi-communal settlement (Pyla) |
| | Mosque (restored) | | |

on Spatial Boundaries of the Buffer Zone



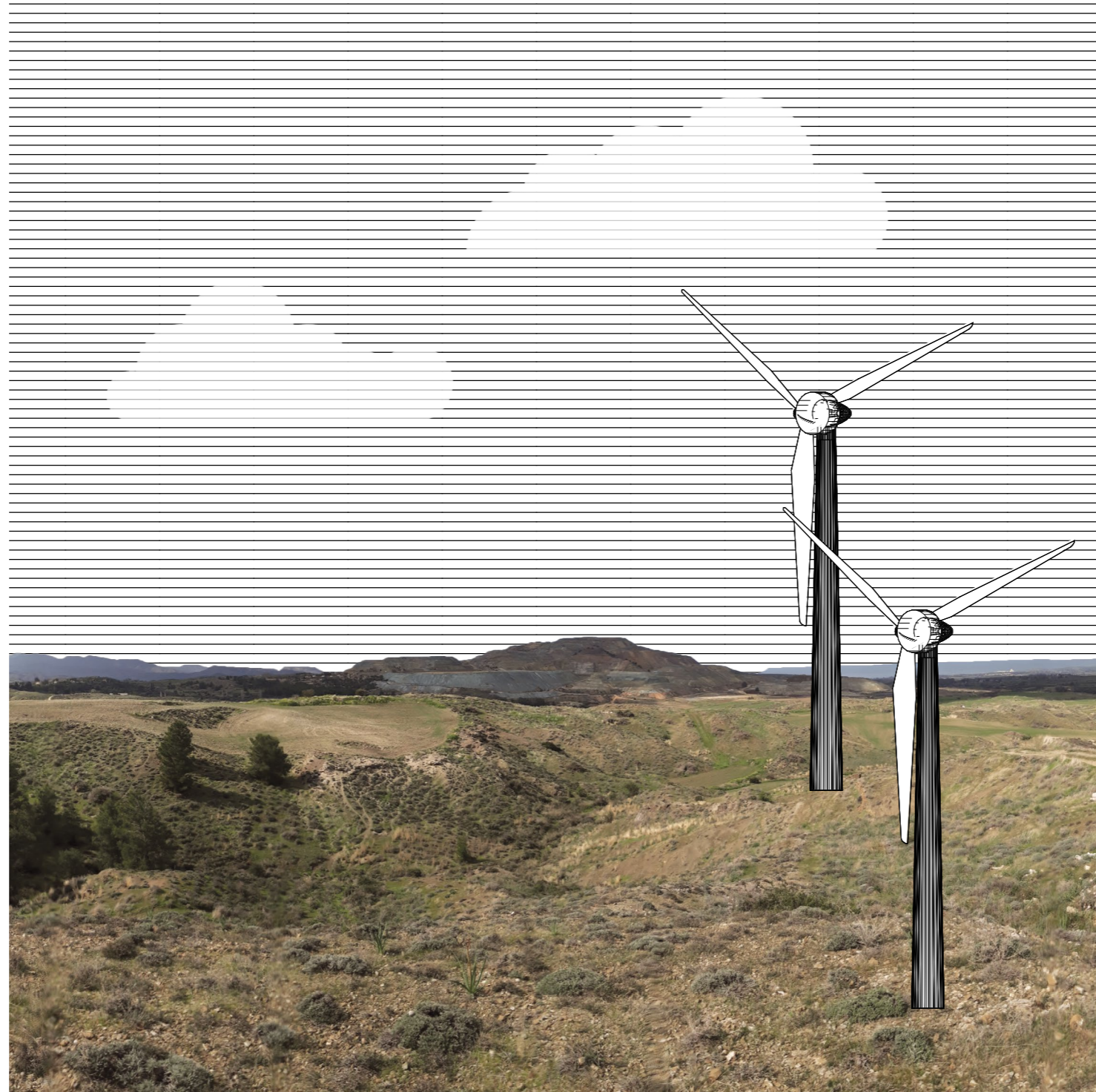
There are no walls or fences to indicate the different status and there is no direct indication of its existence other than the check/cross-points, military camps and military guard posts.

on Spatial Boundaries of the Buffer zone



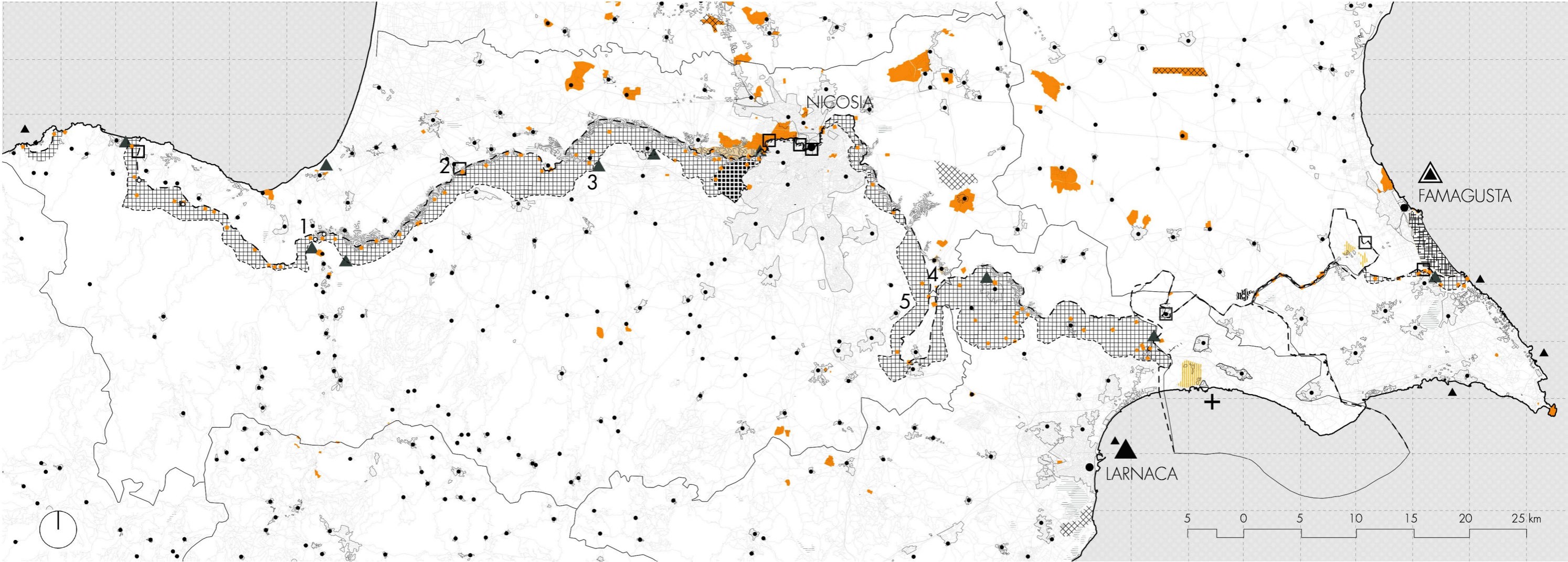
- LEGEND
- Water body
 - Buffer zone
 - Natural grassland
 - Natural boundary
 - Permeable border

on INFRASTRUCTURE



There is an **existing network** and **infrastructure** that aims to re-connect the two communities in case of a settlement of the Cyprus problem. Not all of these different infrastructures are in a good condition.

on Conflict Infrastructure



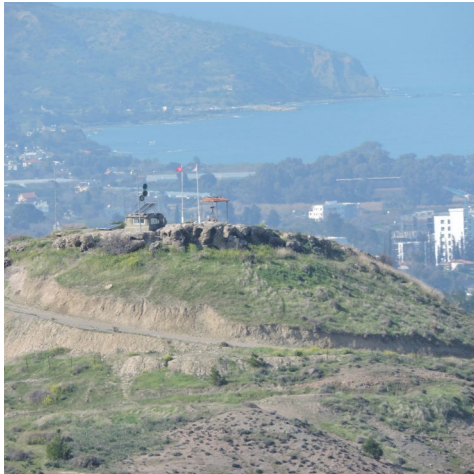
1 | Military guard posts

2 | Cross-points

3 | UN military bases

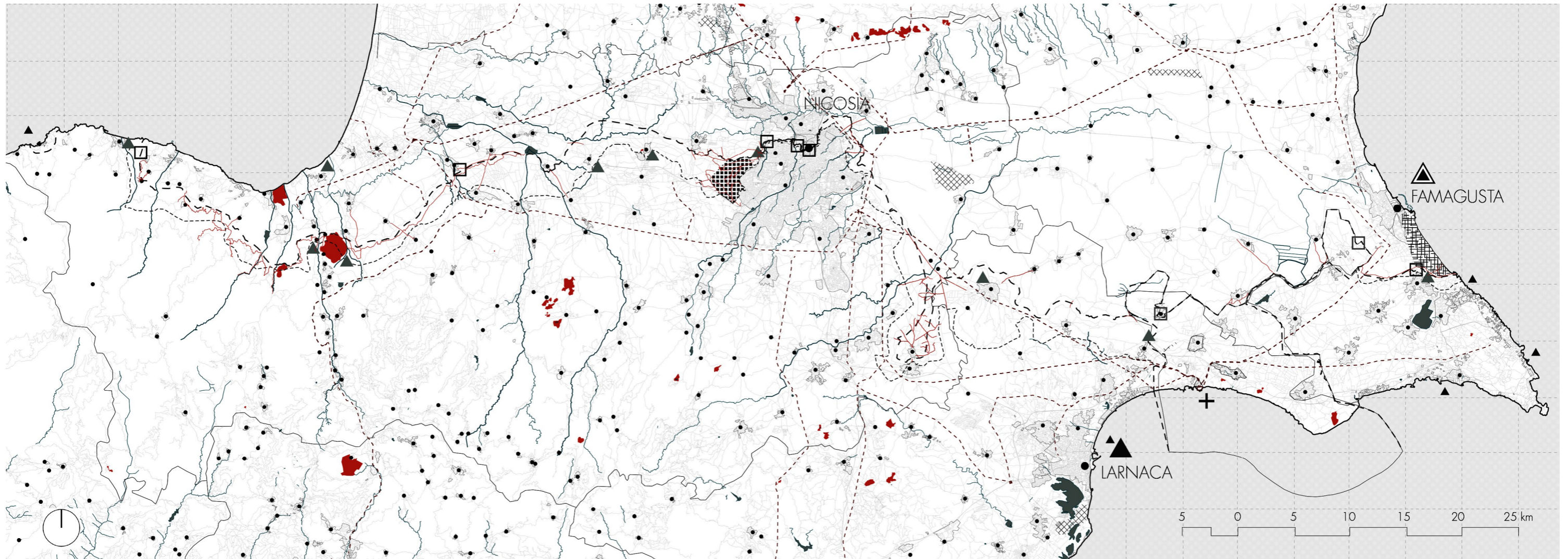
4 | Restricted/Blocked roads

5 | Bankers



- LEGEND**
- Military base
 - UK sovereign military base
 - Water body
 - Buffer zone
 - Natural grassland
 - Famagusta (restricted area)
 - Airport (restricted area)
 - University of Cyprus campus
 - Road infrastructure in the wait
 - Electricity network
 - Water body/river
 - Power Plant
 - UN base
 - Port
 - Restricted port (TRNC)
 - Marina

on Infrastructure in the wait



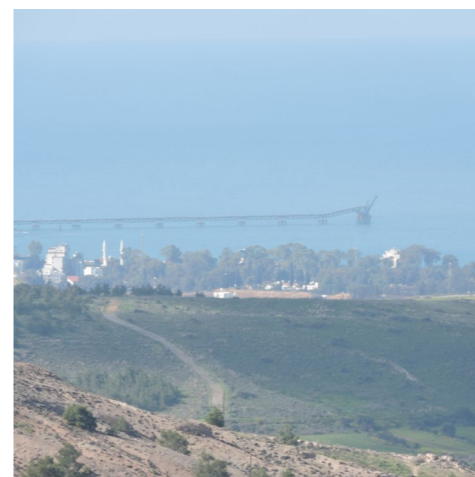
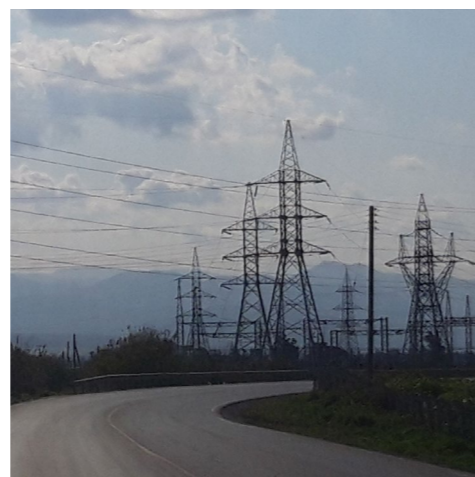
Road infrastructure in wait

Water infrastructure

Electricity network

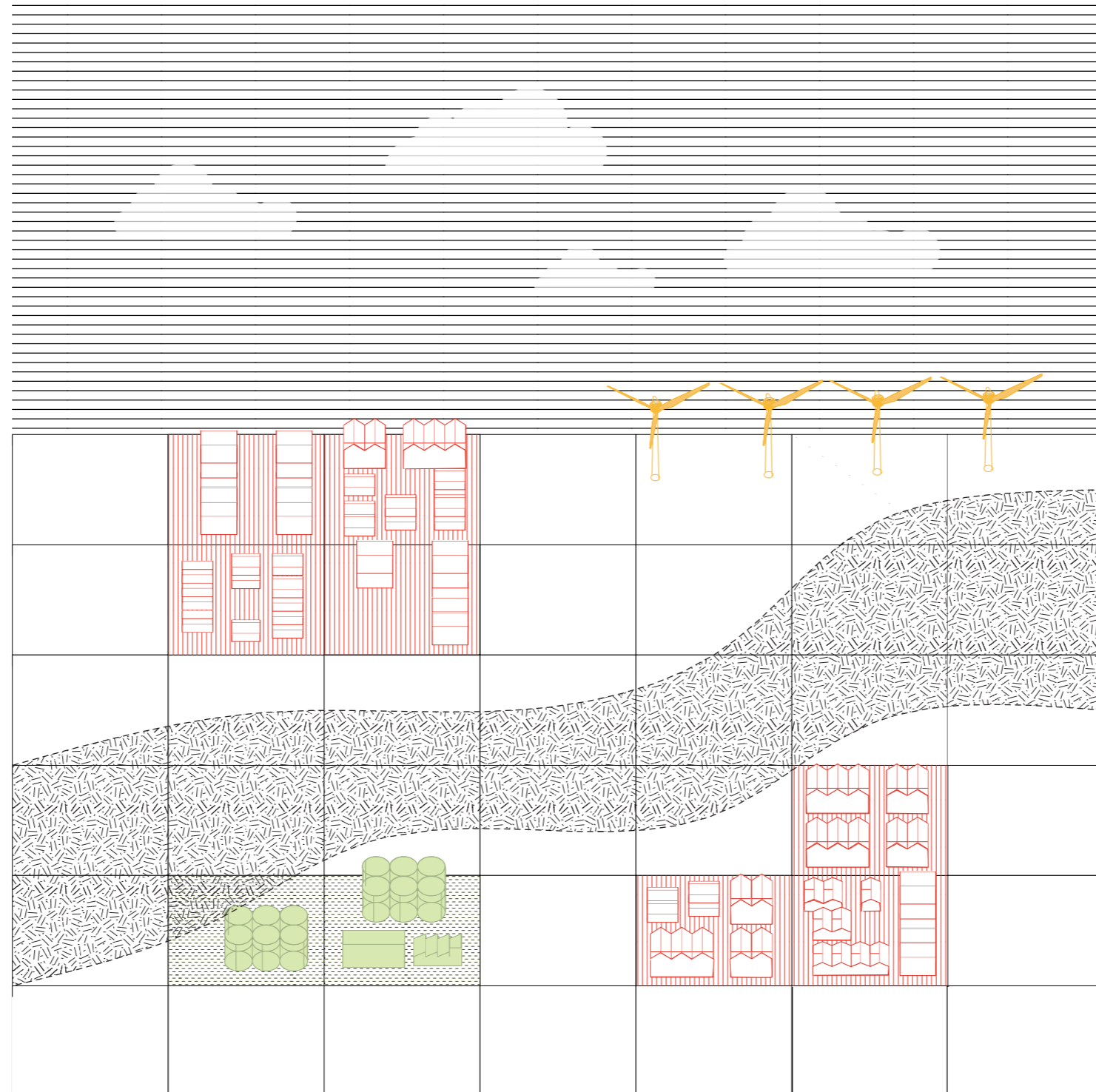
Extraction sites

Airport facilities



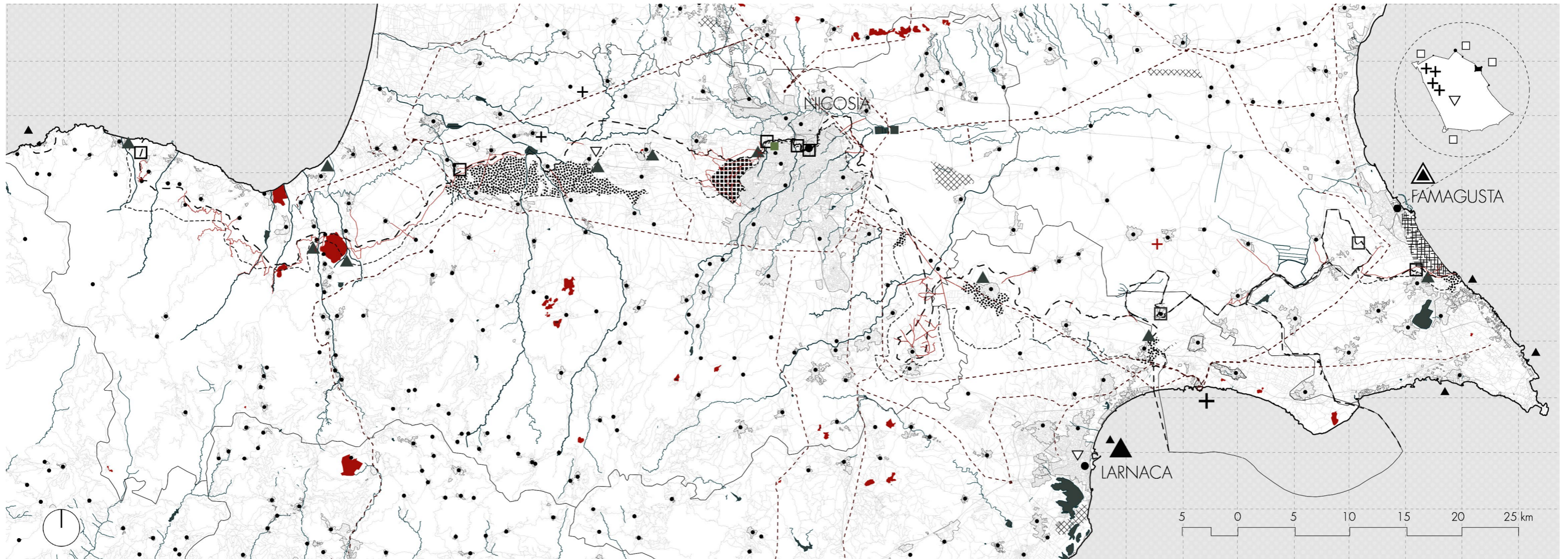
- LEGEND**
- Extraction Sites
 - Industrial area
 - Water body
 - Famagusta (restricted area)
 - Airport (restricted area)
 - University of Cyprus campus
 - Road infrastructure in the wait
 - Electricity network
 - Water body/river
 - Power Plant
 - UN base
 - Port
 - Restricted port (TRNC)
 - Marina

Types of possible cooperations



There are existing examples of co-operation, which are facilitated by the UNDP and supported economically by the European commission.

on Cooperation and potential infrastructural networks for re-connection



Conservation of monuments

Waste water treatment plant

Cyprus institute of neurology

Cultivation of buffer zone



LEGEND

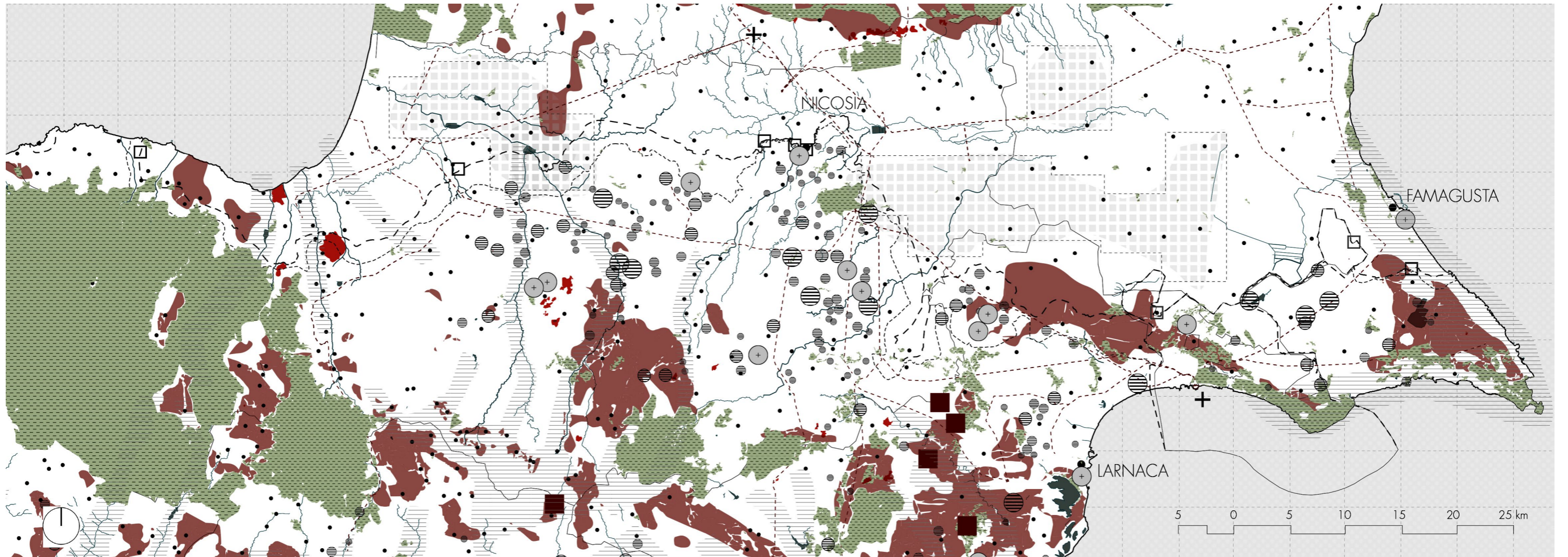
+	Church	■	Extraction Sites
▽	Mosque	■	Industrial area
□	Fortification	■	Water body
+	Church of Kontea (first initiative from a refugee association)	■	Famagusta (restricted area)
○	Hamman	■	Airport (restricted area)
■	Cyprus Institute of Neurology and Genetics	■	University of Cyprus campus
■	Bi-communal Wastewater Treatment Plant in Nicosia	—	Road infrastructure in the wait
		—	Electricity network
		—	Water body/river
		+	Power Plant
		▲	UN base
		▲	Port
		▲	Restricted port (TRNC)
		▲	Marina

on ENVIRONMENT



















One of the biggest challenges that both communities are facing is the **climate change** and the affects it has on the environment. While there is an **existing co-operation** on the environmental challenges, it does not have a spatial form.

on Environment. Threats and Potentials

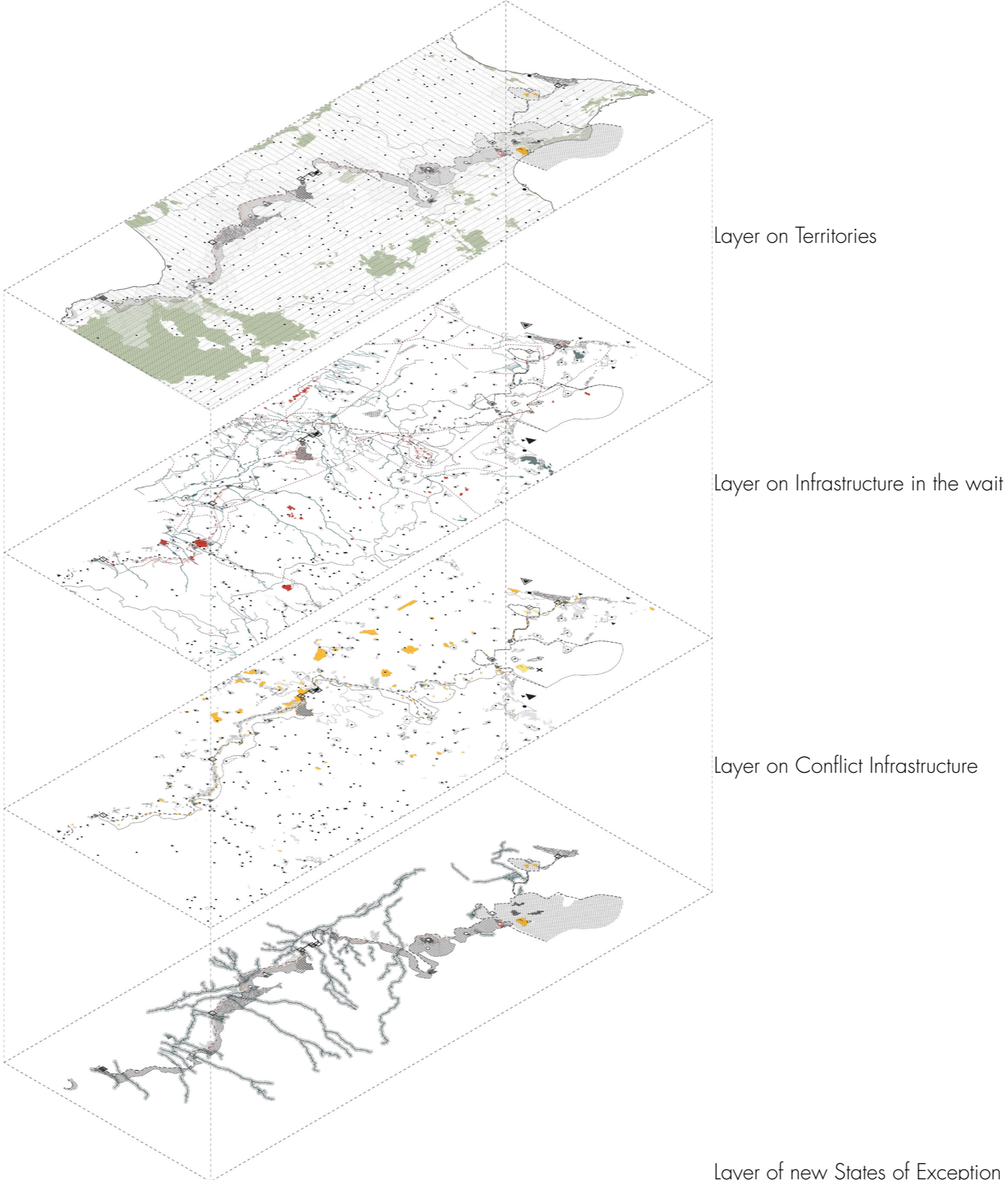


LEGEND

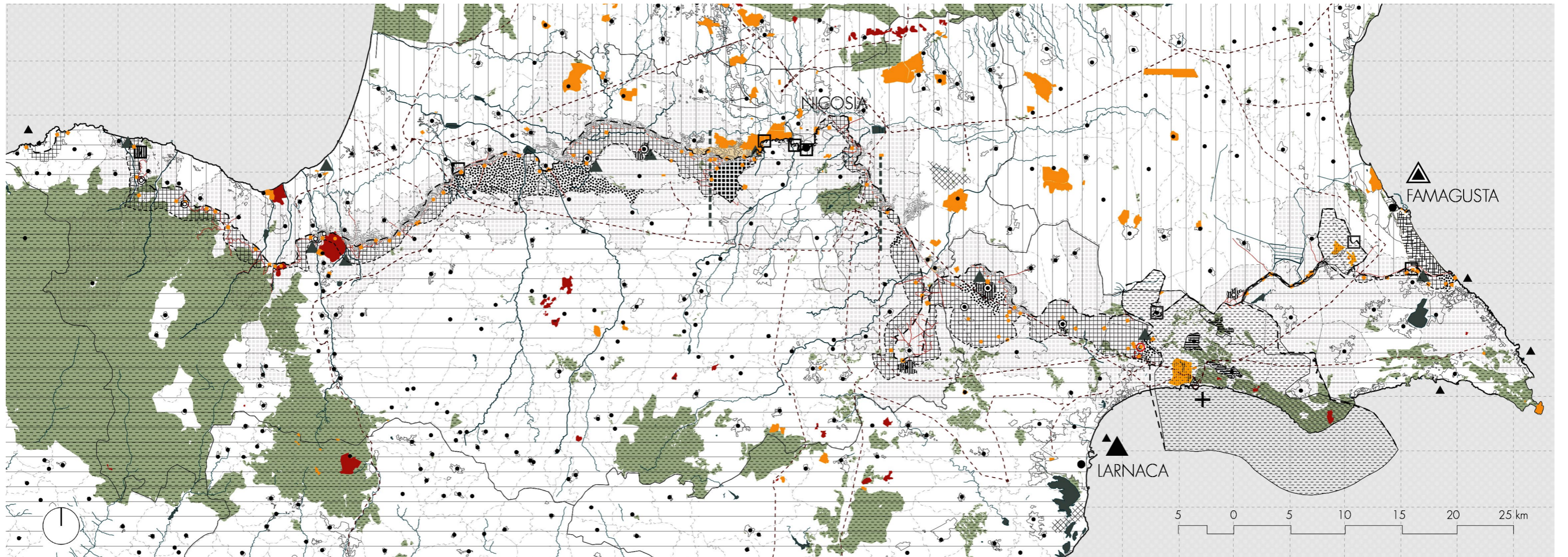
- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|--|
|  | Extraction Sites |  | Solar energy infrastructure high power |
|  | Industrial area |  | Solar energy infrastructure low power |
|  | Water body |  | Settlements |
|  | Wind Energy potential |  | Biomass |
|  | Dessertification |  | Wind energy farms |
|  | Area in danger of Dessertification | | |
|  | Natura 2000 | | |
|  | Area with Endemic birds | | |
|  | Electricity network | | |
|  | Water body/river | | |
|  | Power Plant | | |

FROM DIAGNOSIS TO STRATEGIES

Method



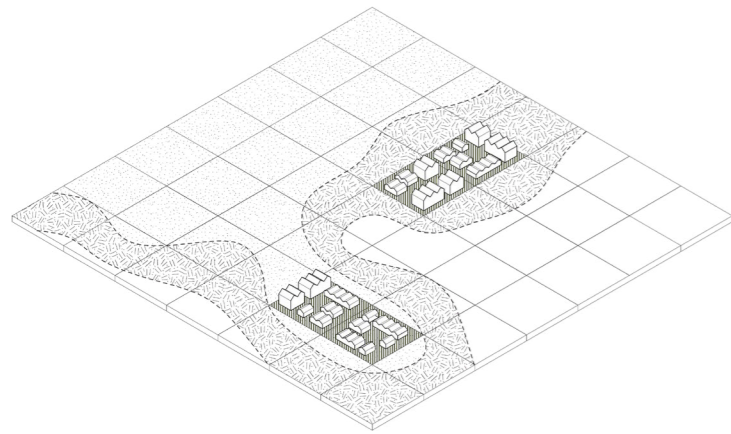
Potential States of exception and Co-operations



LEGEND

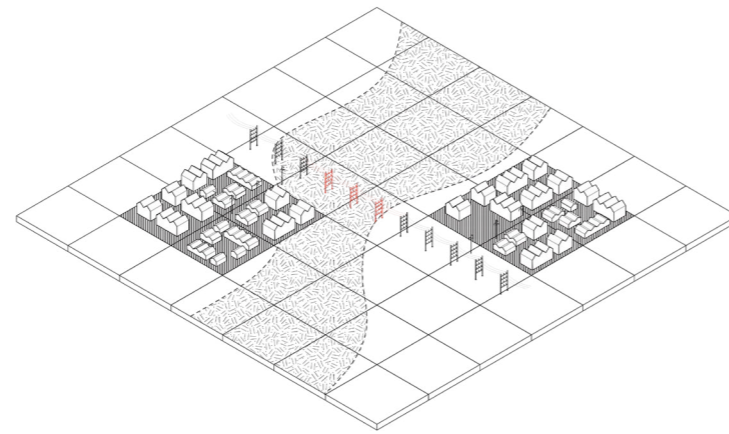
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| | Church (restored) | | Bi-communal settlement (Pyla) |
| | Mosque (restored) | | |

Applying the principles for new states of exception to form Strategies



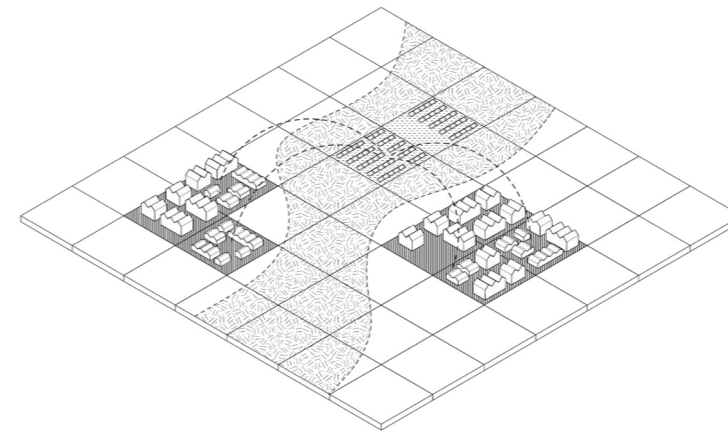
on Territories

Identifies areas that can **change their territorial status** and **become exceptions**.



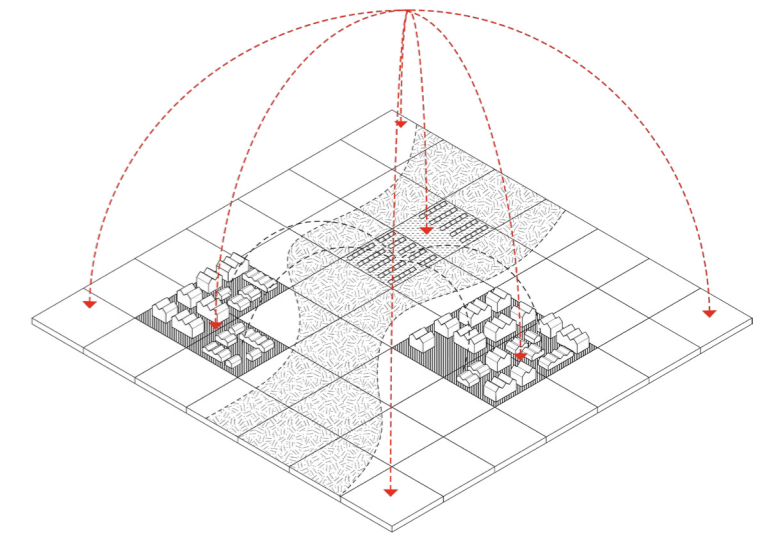
on Infrastructure

Addresses the **current state** of infrastructure for **possible co-operations** and opportunities,



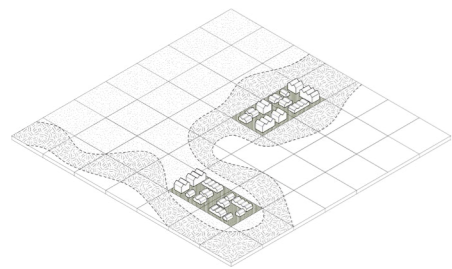
on Co-operation

Defines the domain of **cooperation** through environmental management shifting economy and society.



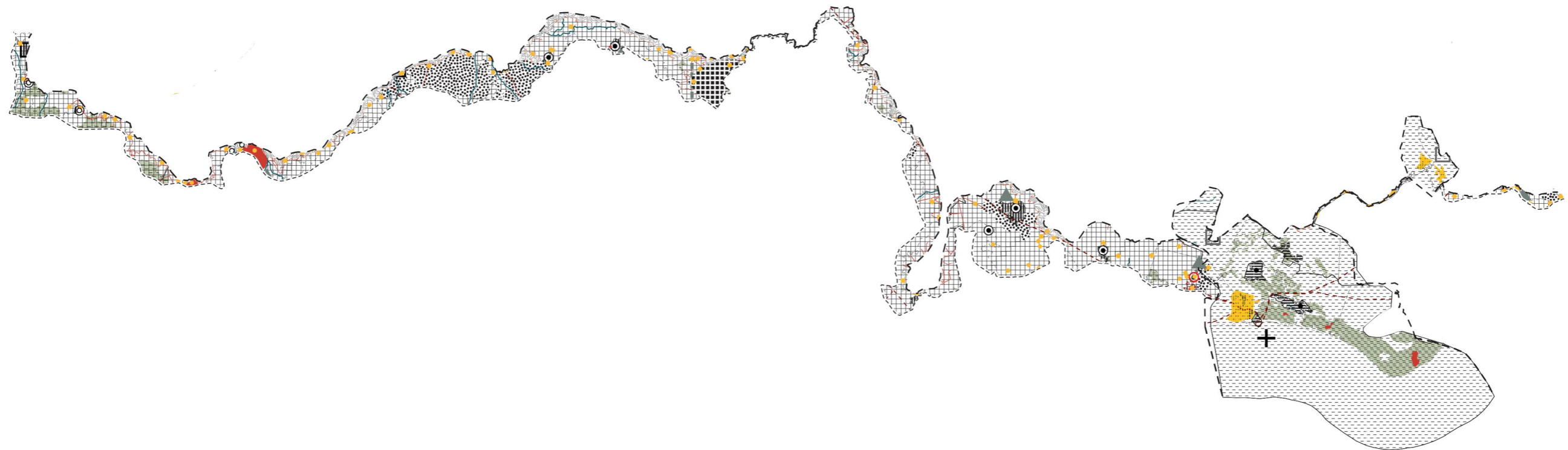
on Governance

Governance under the **auspices of a supranational sovereign authority** that has a **mediating role, facilitating cooperation** and **providing safety** to the vulnerable, without been affected by the different political conditions and tensions.

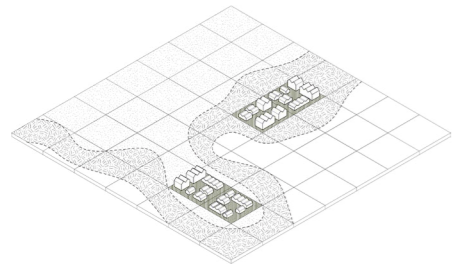


on Territories

Buffer Zone - State of Exception

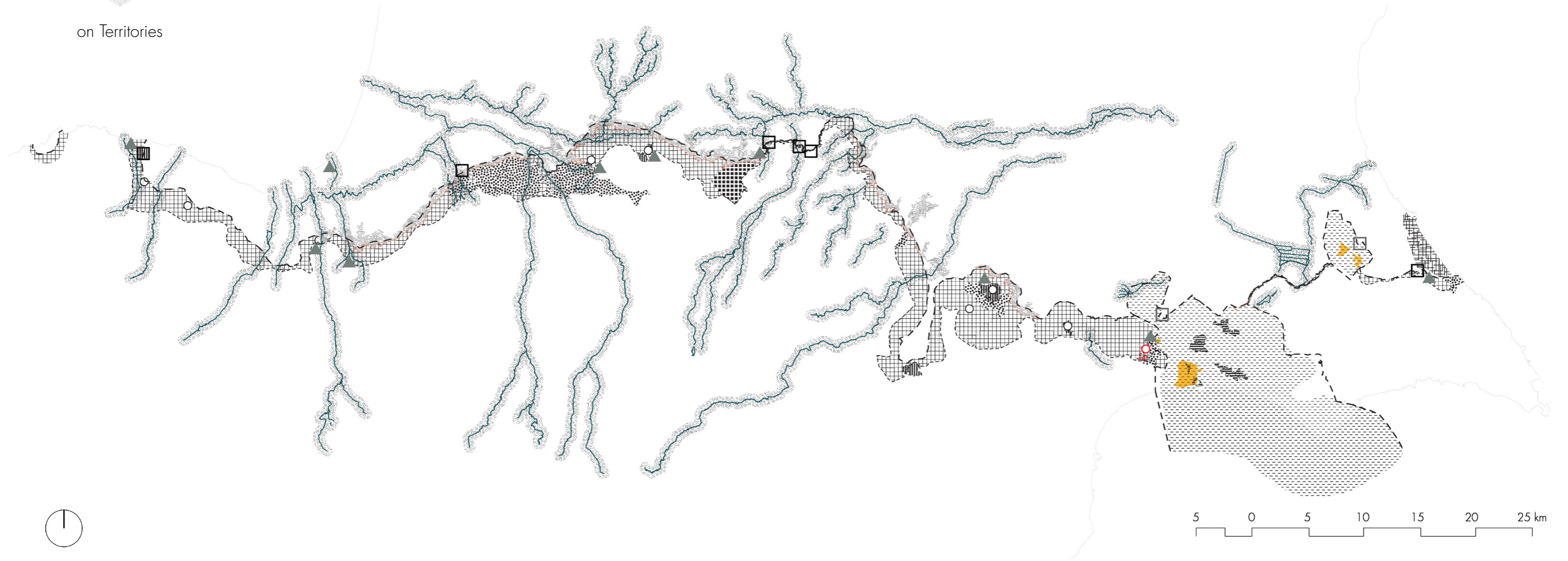


- LEGEND**
-  Buffer zone
 -  New state of Exception
 -  Settlement - Excetion in the buffer zone
 -  Settlements
 -  Cultivaated area within the buffer zone
 -  Water body
 -  Irrigated Area
 -  Fruit trees and plantations
 -  Wind Energy potential
 -  Water body/river
 -  Settlements in the UK sovereign base (exceptions)
 -  Bi-communal settlement (Pyla)
 -  UK Sovereign base
 -  Agriculture security line
 -  Settlement - Excetion in the buffer zone
 -  Bi-communal settlement (Pyla)



on Territories

New States of Exception - Water Element

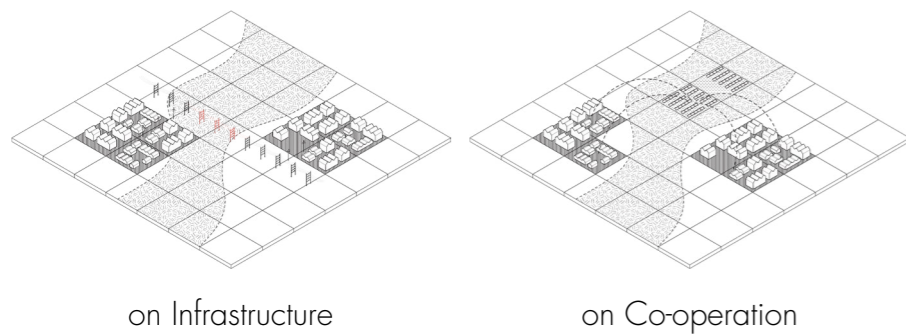


Water element is a component that **connects all the systems** together and **passes through** the different territories

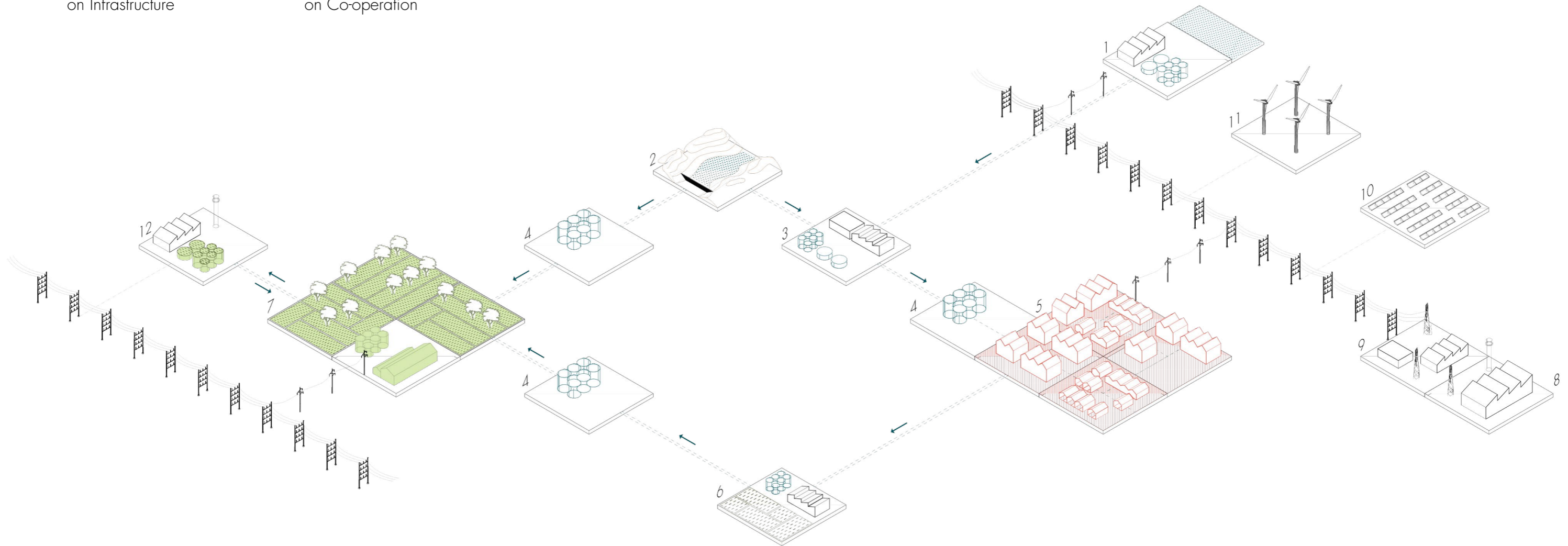
The approach it has been managed by the two different states has been part of the **deficiencies of territorialism**.

Spatial planning framework-> the rivers and water bodies that are passing through the different territories, are considered as **new states of exception** were their development and management is part of a **bi-communal cooperation**.

- LEGEND**
- Buffer zone
 - New state of Exception
 - Settlement - Exception in the buffer zone
 - Settlements
 - Cultivated area within the buffer zone
 - Water body
 - Irrigated Area
 - Fruit trees and plantations
 - Wind Energy potential
 - Water body/river
 - Settlements in the UK sovereign base (exceptions)
 - Bi-communal settlement (Pyla)
 - UK Sovereign base
 - Agriculture security line
 - Settlement - Exception in the buffer zone
 - Bi-communal settlement (Pyla)



Existing Infrastructure - Water Supply System



Water is one of the biggest problems in Cyprus and it has an **impact in different domains** and **infrastructural systems**.

Water supply:

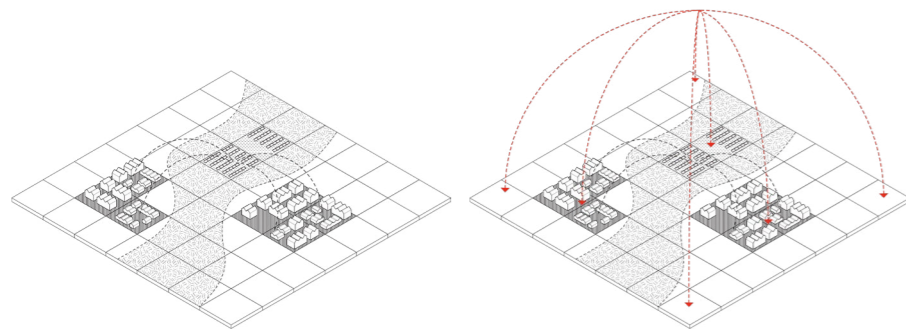
for irrigation purposes

-> connection with **Agriculture** -> use water more efficient (less water consuming crops) and establish co-operation

for human consumption and drinking water -

-> connection with **Energy** -> desalination plants -> High energy consumption -> implementing renewable sources of energy -> produce what needs to be consumed

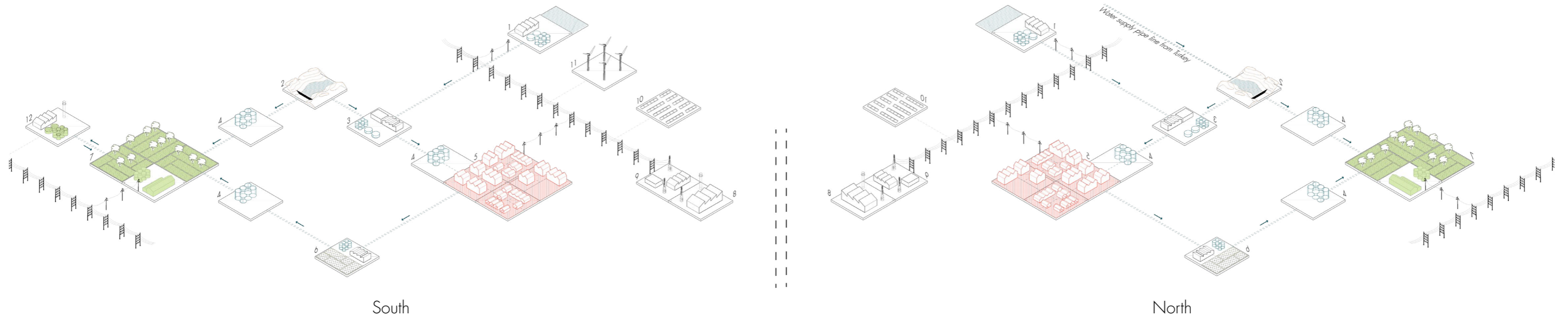
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Desalination Treatment Plant (Government water works) | 5. Community (Urban area or settlement -> consumers) |
| 2. Dams - Water storage (Government water works) | 6. Wastewater Treatment plant |
| 3. Water Treatment plant (water purification, filter and control to become clear for human consumption/drinkable) | 7. Irrigation purposes (agriculture cultivation, livestock) |
| 4. Water tanks - Storage and Distribution (managed by local water supply authority) | 8. Power Plant |
| | 9. Substation for high voltage transmission |
| | 10. Solar power park |
| | 11. Wind power farm |
| | 12. Biomass plant |



on Cooperation

on Governance

Imbalance between the two communities



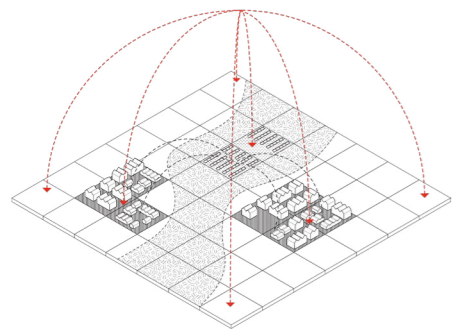
South

North

Management of water with **juxtapose impact** on the different territories -> consequences to the ecosystem and water distribution in both communities.

The **water system** is identified as domain for a **change of territorial status** and build **territorial co-operation** between the two communities.

- 1. Desalination Treatment Plant (Government water works)
- 2. Dams – Water storage (Government water works)
- 3. Water Treatment plant (water purification, filter and control to become clear for human consumption/drinkable)
- 4. Water tanks – Storage and Distribution (managed by local water supply authority)
- 5. Community (Urban area or settlement -> consumers)
- 6. Wastewater Treatment plant (Government water works)
- 7. Irrigation purposes (agriculture cultivation, livestock)
- 8. Power Plant
- 9. Substation for high voltage transmission
- 10. Solar power park
- 11. Wind power farm
- 12. Biomass plant

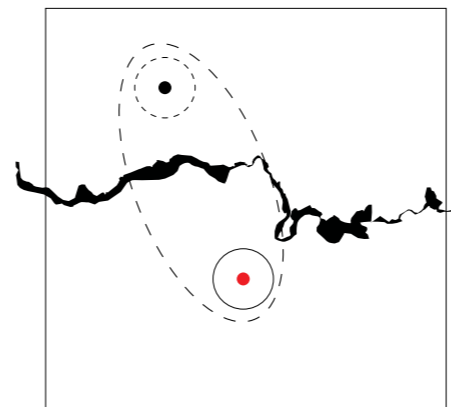


on Governance

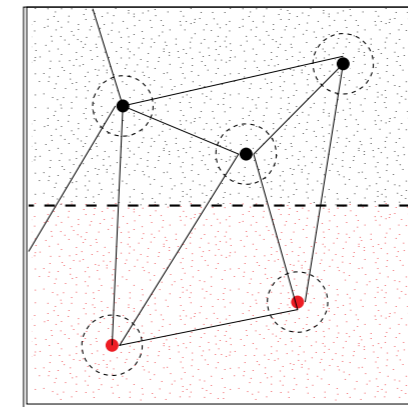
on Governance



Supranational authority
as a new supranational sovereign mediator



Bi-communal diplomatic body
Representing the interests of
the two communities

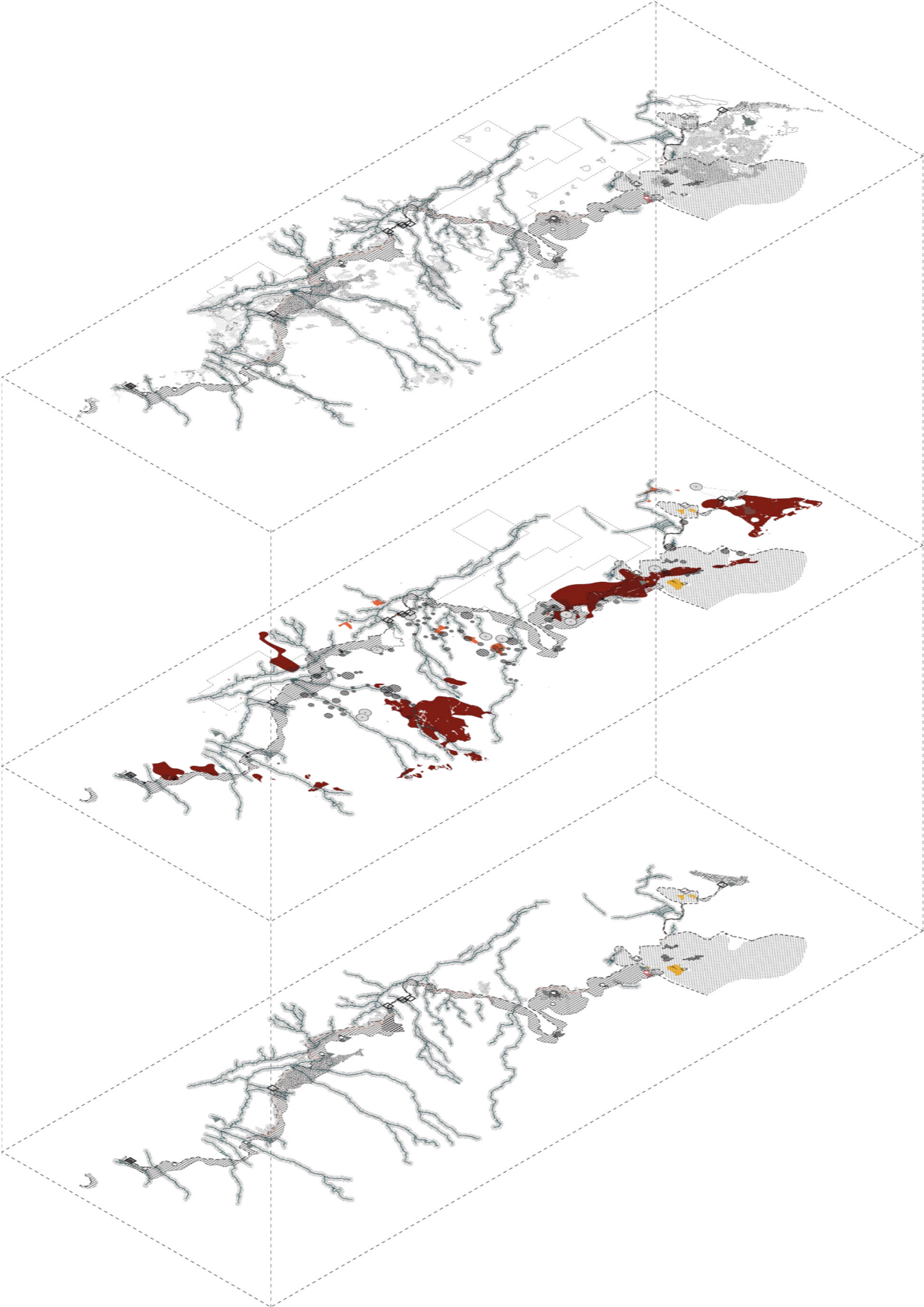


Local communities and actors
Transparency in the process of
planning

Need for a more prominent **supranational governance** that will have a **mediating role** facilitating this territorial co-operation, providing at the same time safety to the vulnerable communities.

Imperative role -> **maintain peace** and **territorial co-operation** between the two communities,
Regulatory role in order to protect the interest of both communities from outside investors and actors.

Method

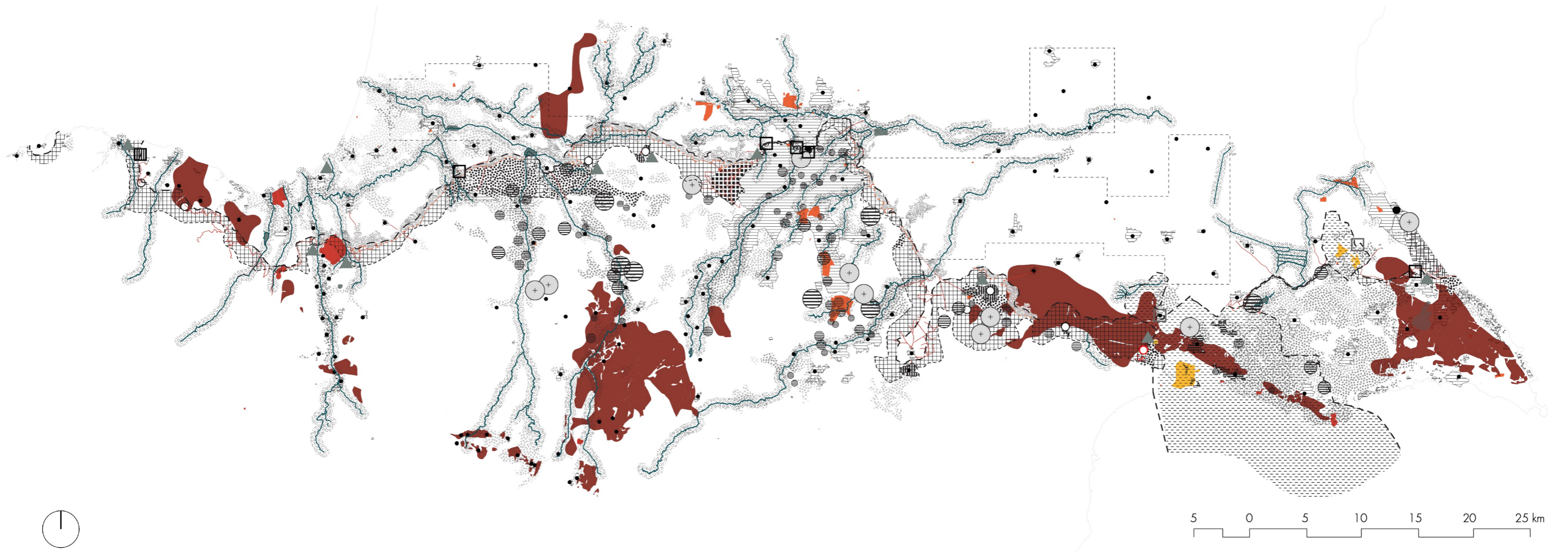


Layer on Agriculture

Layer on Environment

Layer of new States of Exception

New States of Exception - Potential Co-operation

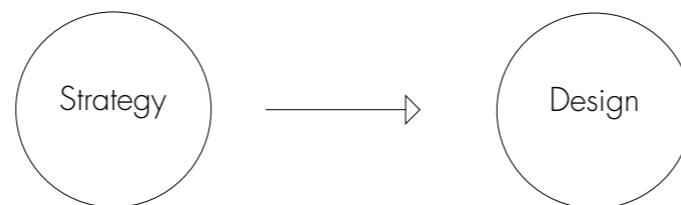


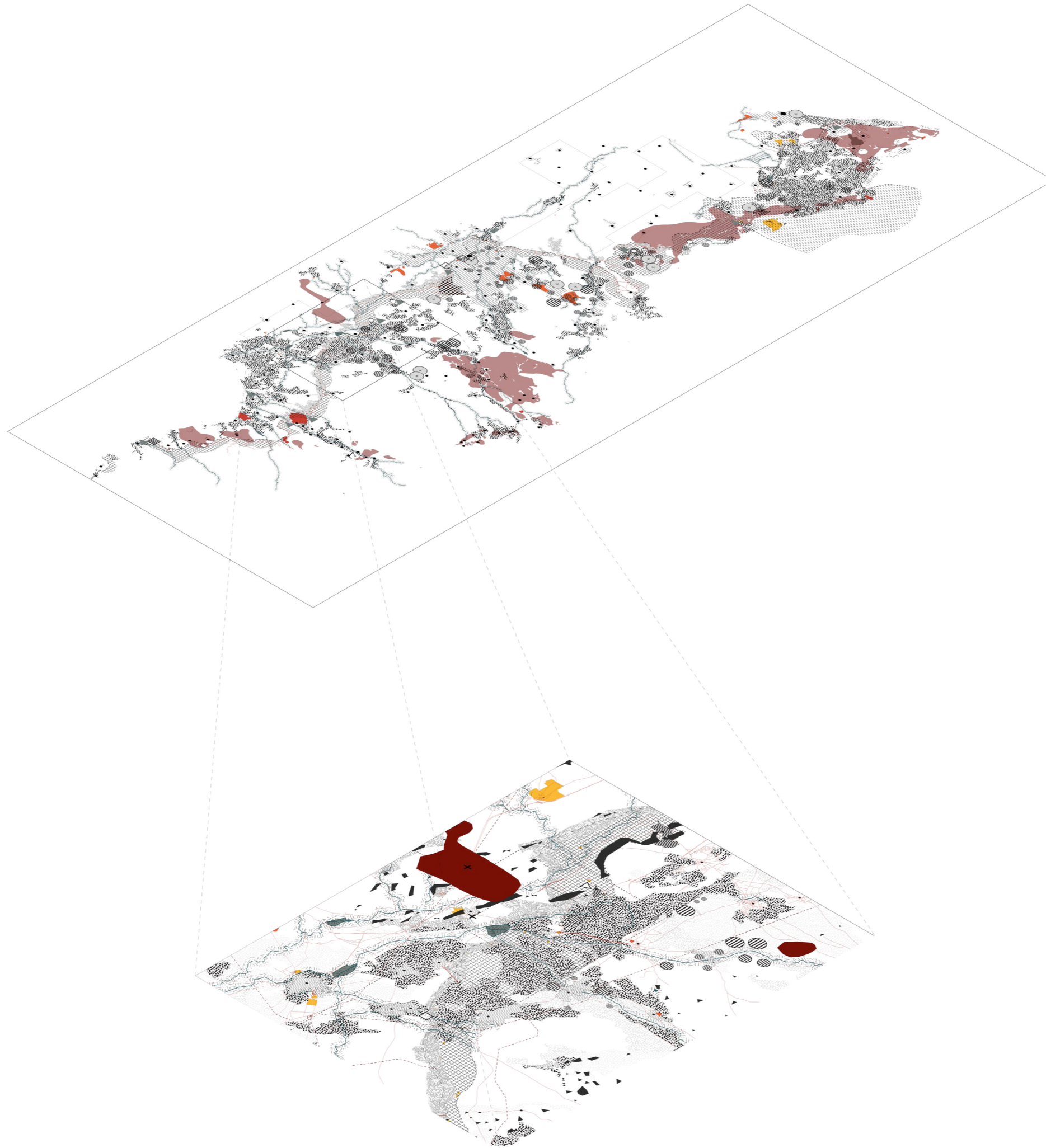
1. Define the **water element** that passes through the territories **as new states of exception**
2. Establish **bi-communal co-operation** in the **environmental domain** -> Water management, Agriculture, Energy, extraction sites
3. Activate **sustainable development** in order to address the **common environmental threats**
4. Identify **existing infrastructure** to create an integrated infrastructural network
5. Define **supranational authorities** to mediate and facilitate the co-operation

LEGEND

	Solar energy infrastructure high power		Buffer zone		Famagusta (restricted area)
	Solar energy infrastructure low power		New state of Exception		Airport (restricted area)
	Settlements		Settlement - Exception in the buffer zone		Settlements in the UK sovereign base (exceptions)
	Settlements		Settlements		Bi-communal settlement (Pyla)
	Biomass		Cultivated area within the buffer zone		UK Sovereign base
			Natural grass land		UN base
			Military base		UN sector
			Industrial area		Agriculture security line
			Water body		Settlement - Exception in the buffer zone
			Irrigated Area		Bi-communal settlement (Pyla)
			Fruit trees and plantations		
			Wind Energy potential		
			Road infrastructure in the wait		
			Main road infrastructure		
			Water body/river		

From Regional/buffer zone scale to Local/Communities scale





Concept



Strategy

Regional/Buffer-zone scale

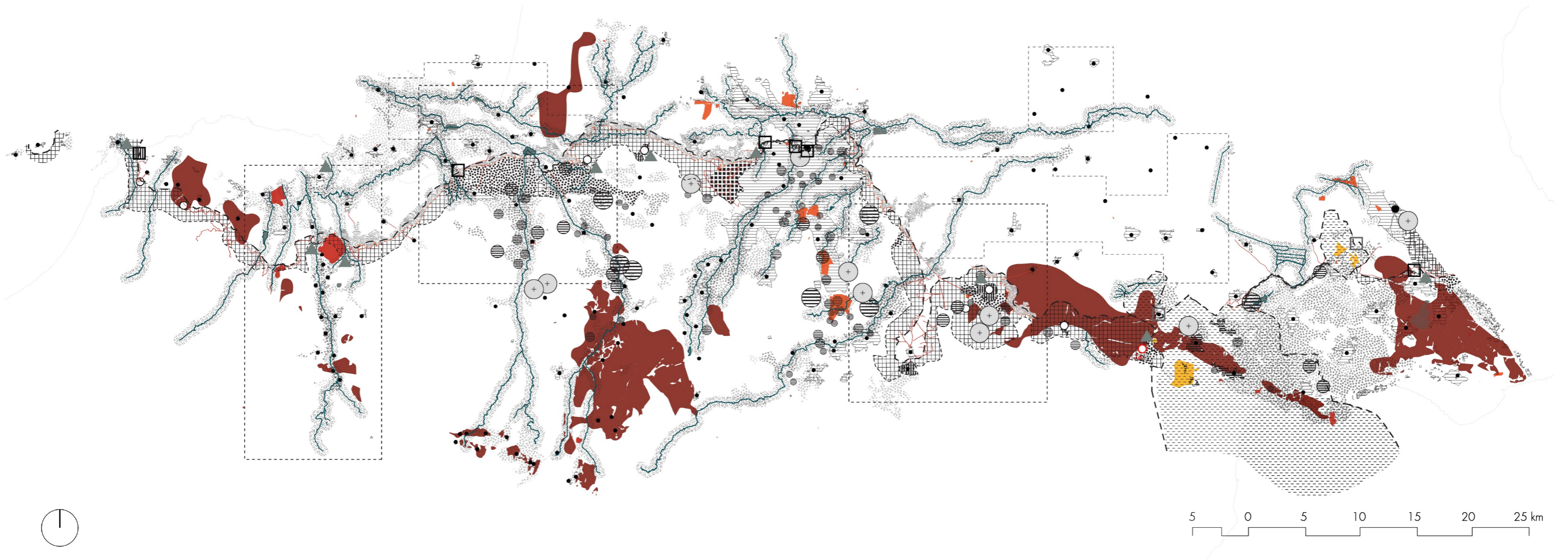
Strategy



Design

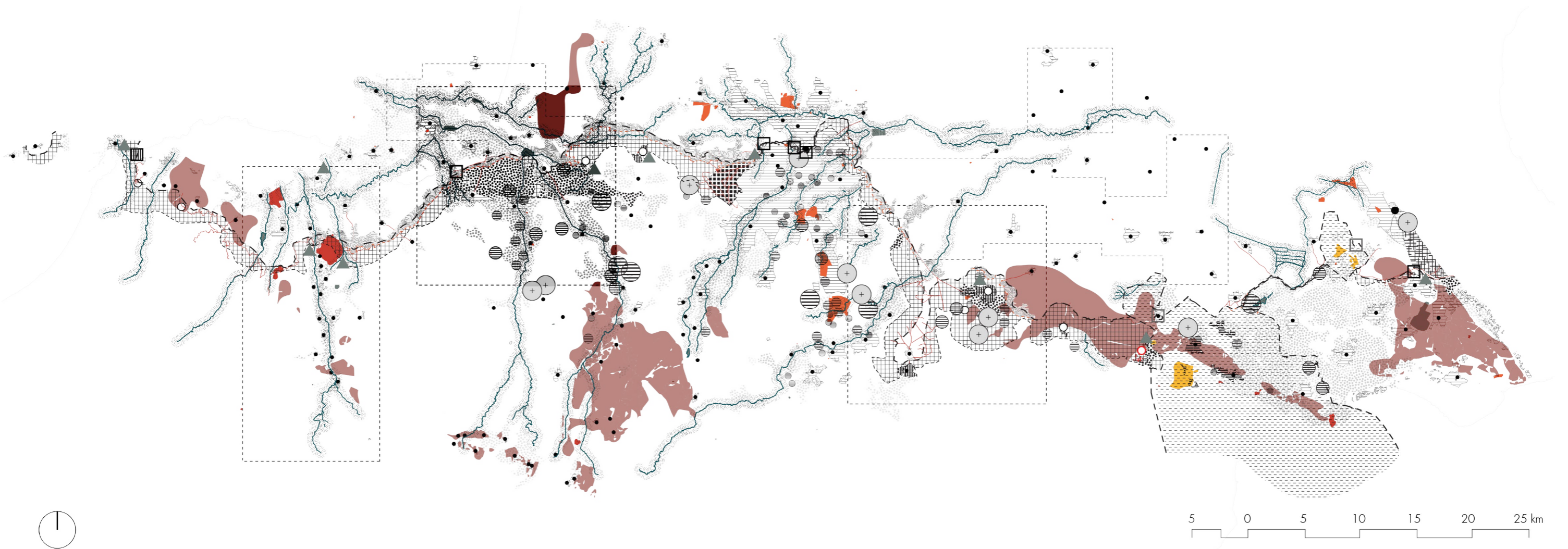
Local/Communitiescale

Key location Criteria



- 1| The location should be at an area that was **impacted by the territorial divide**
- 2| The location should be at areas that were **affected by the environmental pressures**
- 3| The project should identify areas with **potential functional relations** between the two communities
- 4| The projects should **benefit** and be a **collaborative activity** between the two communities -> field of opportunity for interactions between the two communities in order to build trust and rapport
- 5| The project should **stimulate the local economic activity** (motive of cooperation) and **advocate environmental development** (goal/challenge)
- 6| It should be in connection to communities and settlements where the population is **willing to cooperate**.
- 7| The project should be under the **auspices of Supranational authorities** as a mediator between the communities.

Design Location



1 | Consists of multiple **areas of different status**, therefore it hints on the principle on **Territories**.

2 | It is one of the areas most **affected by the environmental pressures** -> high threat of desertification

3 | This environmental threat it is **interrelated to the water system** in the area, and

-> possible outcome of the several water storages dams that affected and altered the flow of the rivers and salination of ground water resorces

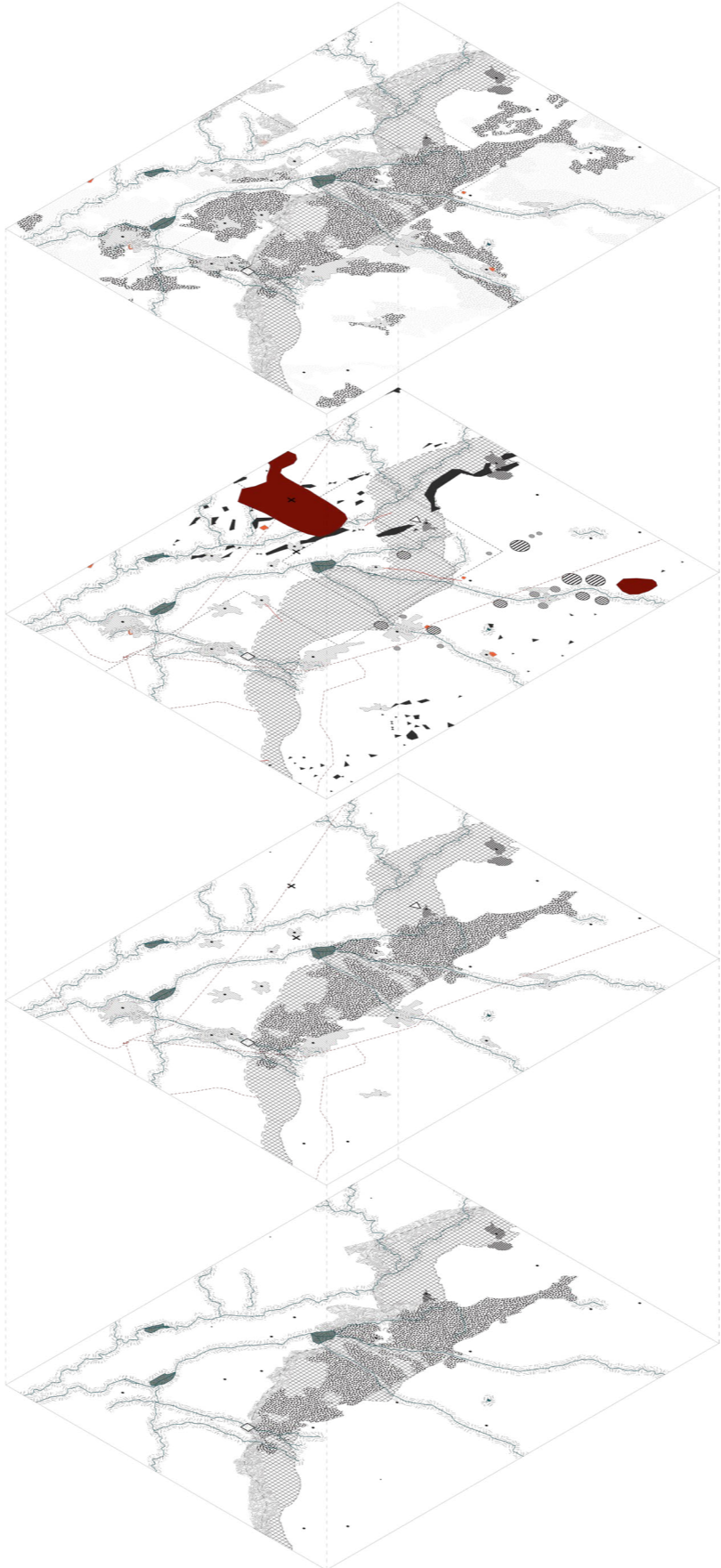
4 | Existence of several **functional relations** with **different possibilities**,

-> existing agricultural and cultivation zone in the buffer zone and the renewable energy potentials.

5 | Existence of the **crossing point** of Astromeritis – Zodhia,

-> considering the border permeability and **transformation of conflict infrastructure**.

Method



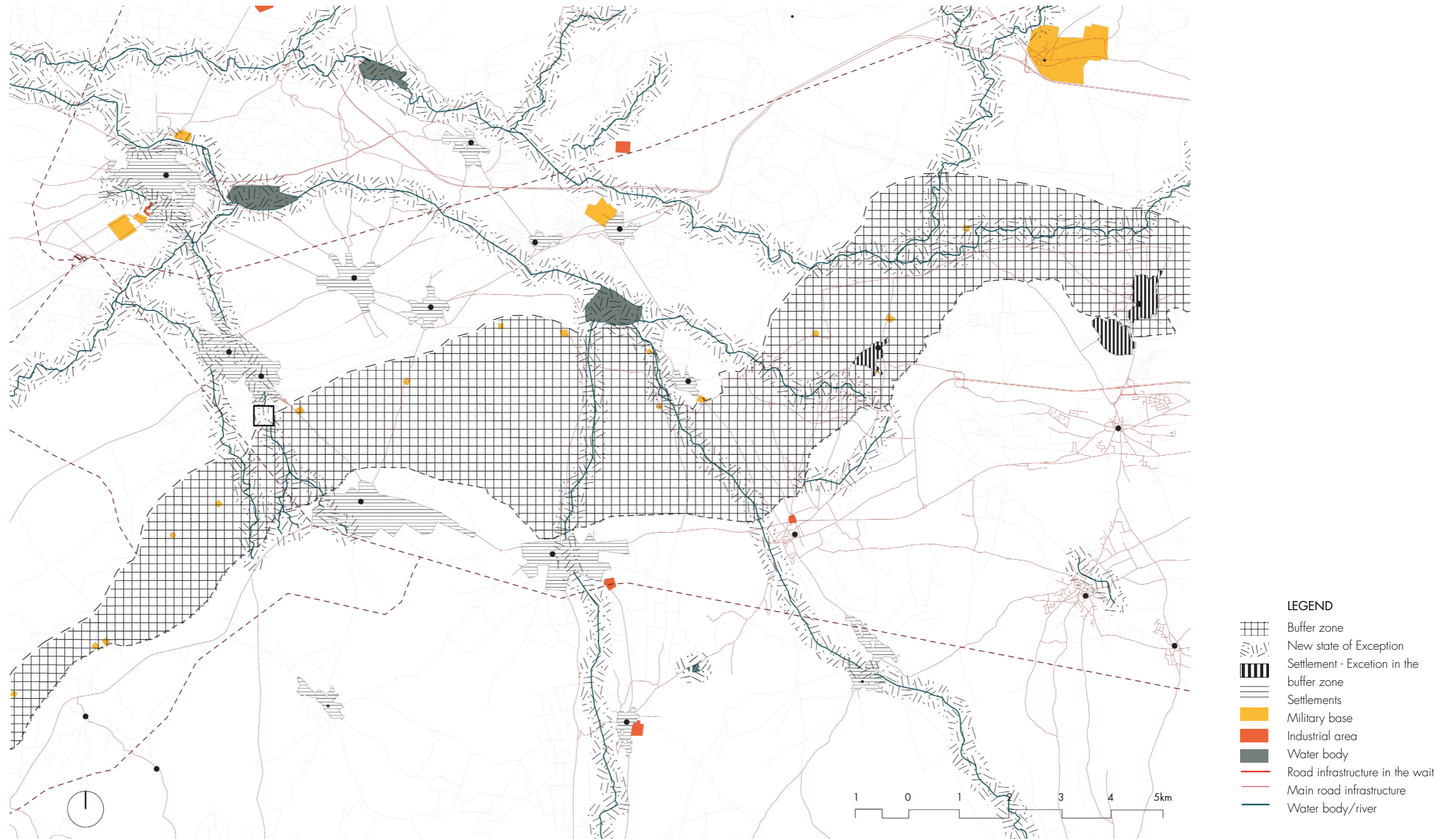
Layer on Agriculture

Layer on Environment

Layer on Cooperation

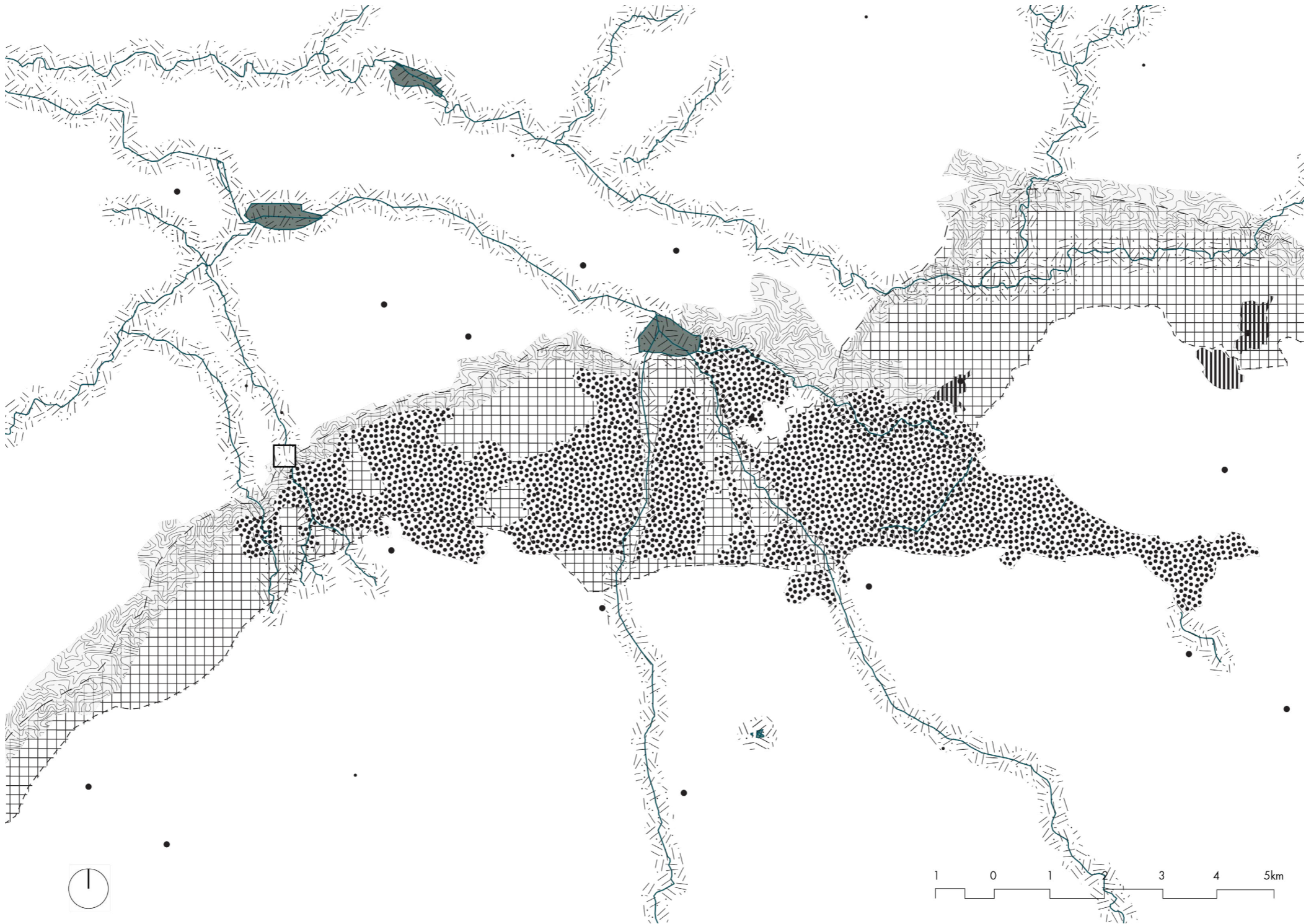
Layer of new States of Exception

Existing Spatial Conditions



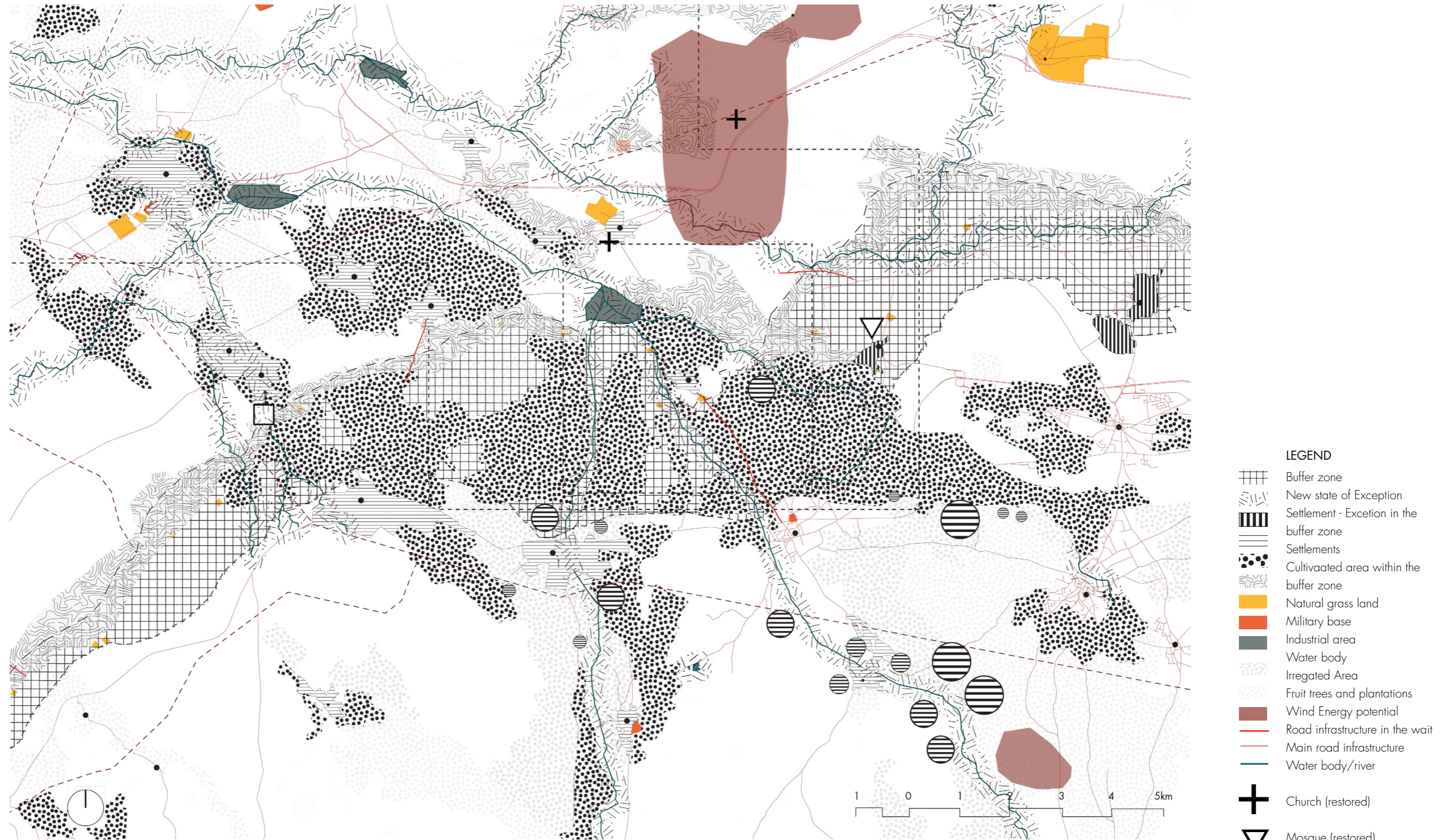
1 | Identify **potential functional relations** that can re-connect the two communities and activate local economic activity.

new States of Exception



2 | Define the water element ,as new states of exception

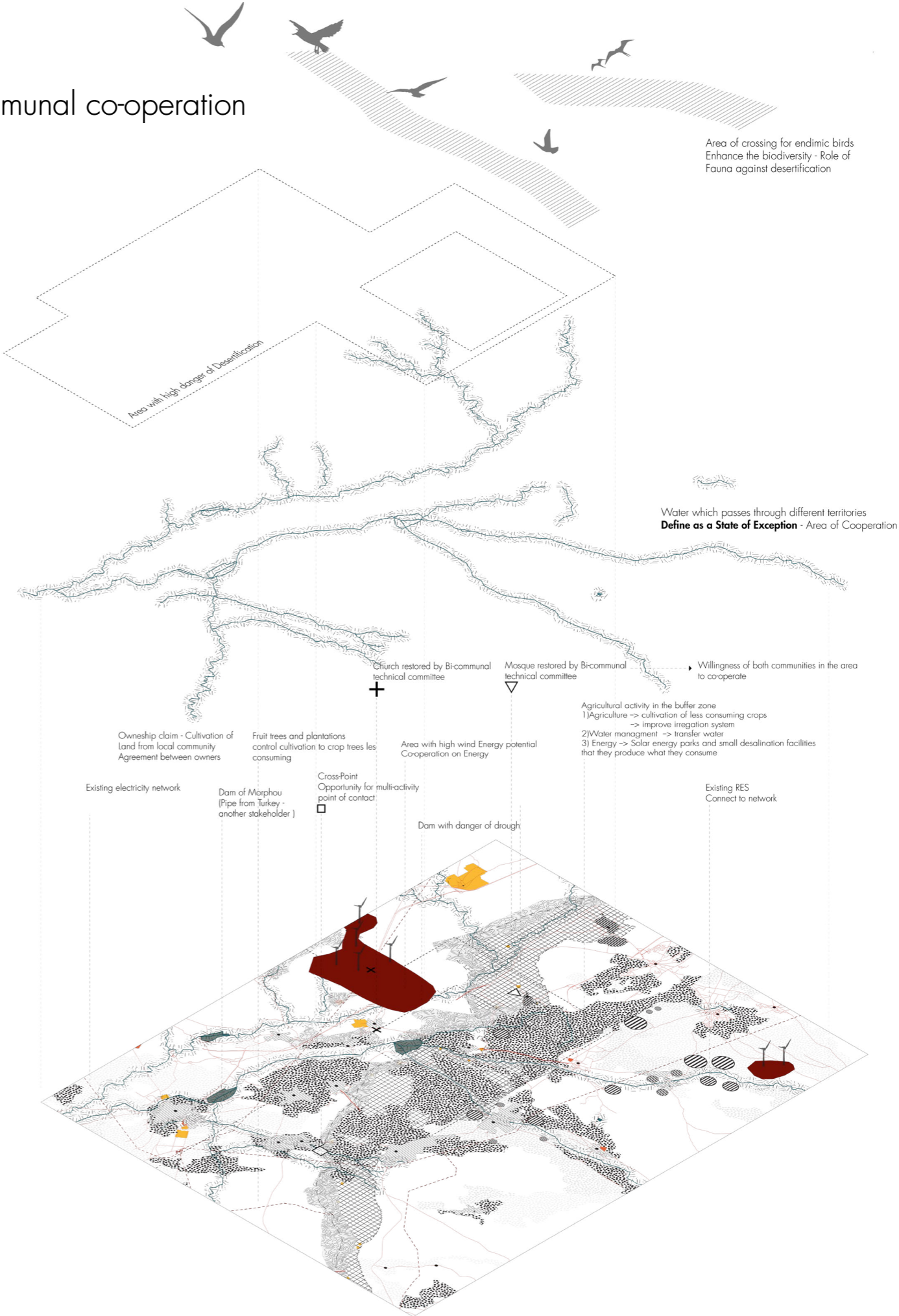
Potential Co-operations and new States of Exception



- LEGEND**
- Buffer zone
 - New state of Exception
 - Settlement - Exception in the buffer zone
 - Settlements
 - Cultivated area within the buffer zone
 - Natural grass land
 - Military base
 - Industrial area
 - Water body
 - Irrigated Area
 - Fruit trees and plantations
 - Wind Energy potential
 - Road infrastructure in the wait
 - Main road infrastructure
 - Water body/river
 - Church (restored)
 - Mosque (restored)
 - Solar energy infrastructure high power
 - Solar energy infrastructure low power
 - Settlements

3 | Identify **existing infrastructure** and potential functional relations that are connected to the **water as a new state of exception** and activate **bi-communal cooperation** between the contested territories.

on Designing bi-communal co-operation

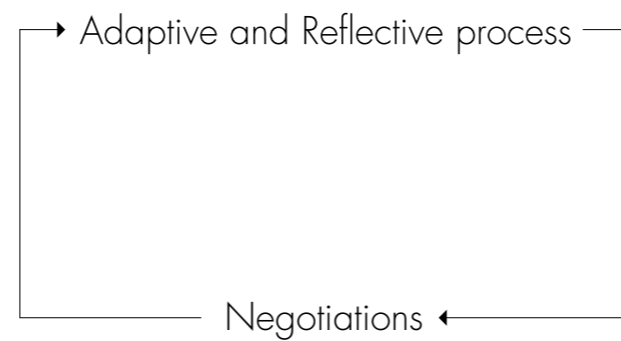
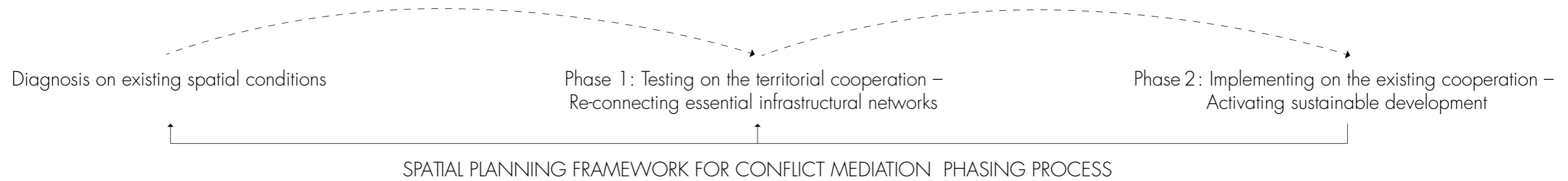


The aim is to give more clarity to concept the **new states of exception** and to illustrate the **potentials for bi-communal co-operation**.

Interrelate the water management system with the other functional **domains** in order to order to **optimize their function** and **advocate sustainable development**.

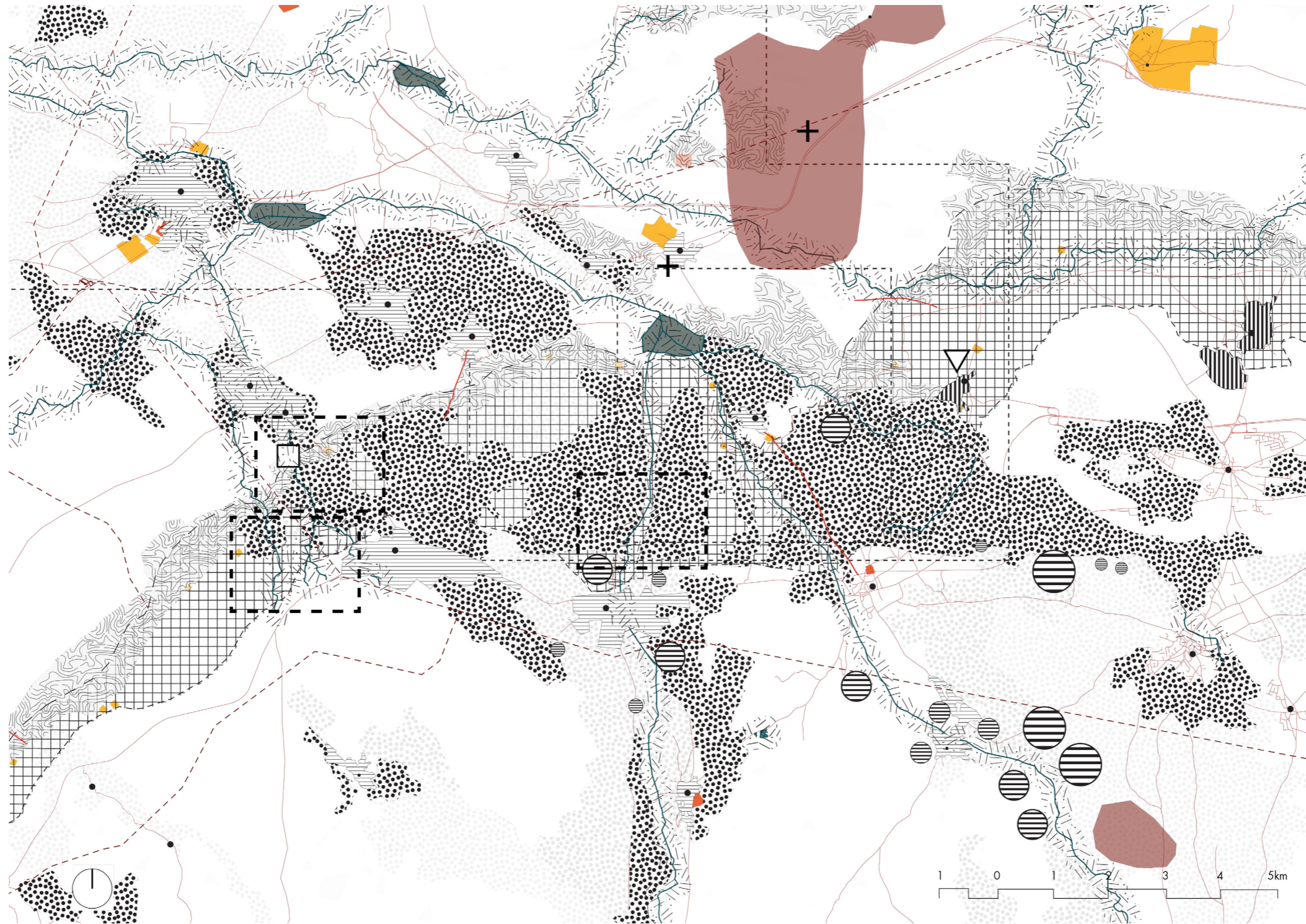
Reference this inter-domain cooperation to the **biodiverse ecosystems** in the area and address the **environmental threats**.

on Phasing



The spatial planning framework should not have a specific timeline but it should consist of a process of **constant negotiation and mediation**. It should be an **adaptive process** considering the **constantly changing** and sometimes unpredictable **socio-spatial conditions**.

Potential Co-operations and new States of Exception



- LEGEND**
- Buffer zone
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 - Solar energy infrastructure low power
 - Settlements

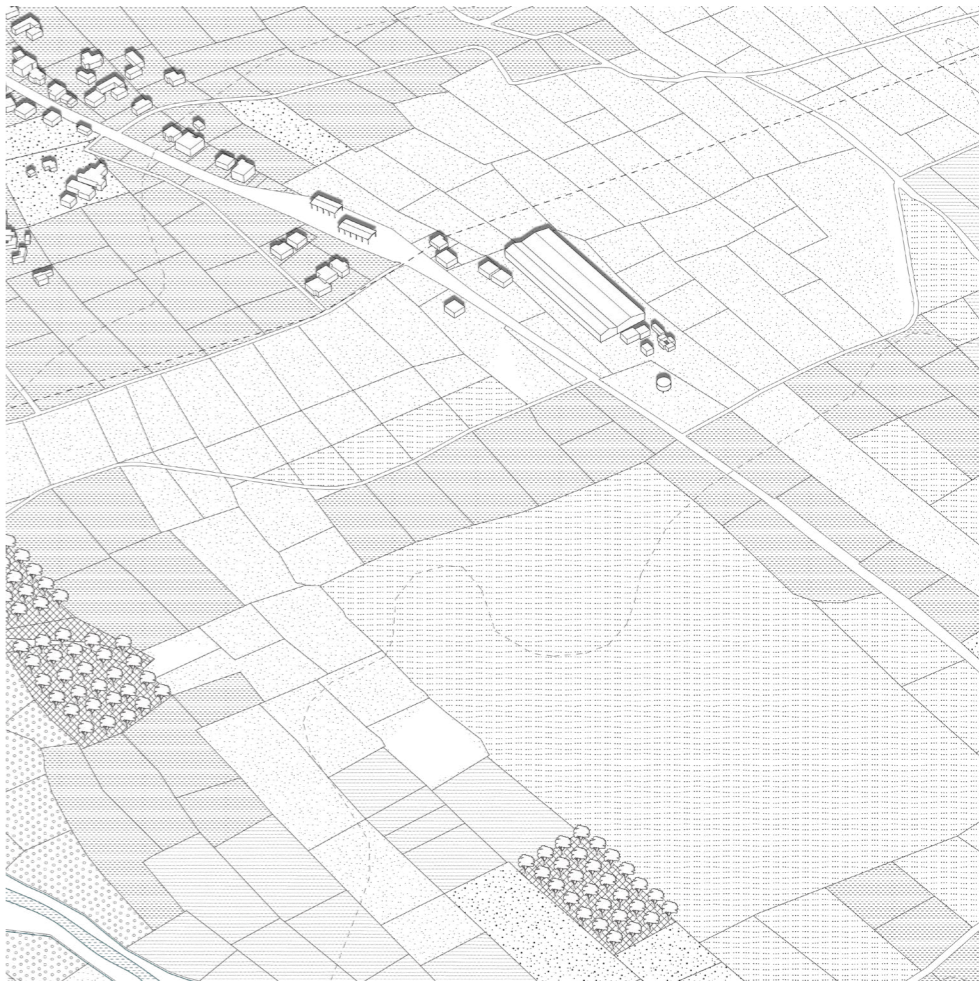
on Designing bi-communal co-operation and new states of exception



Water management infrastructure and Agriculture



Energy Infrastructure Network and Agriculture



Conflict Infrastructure

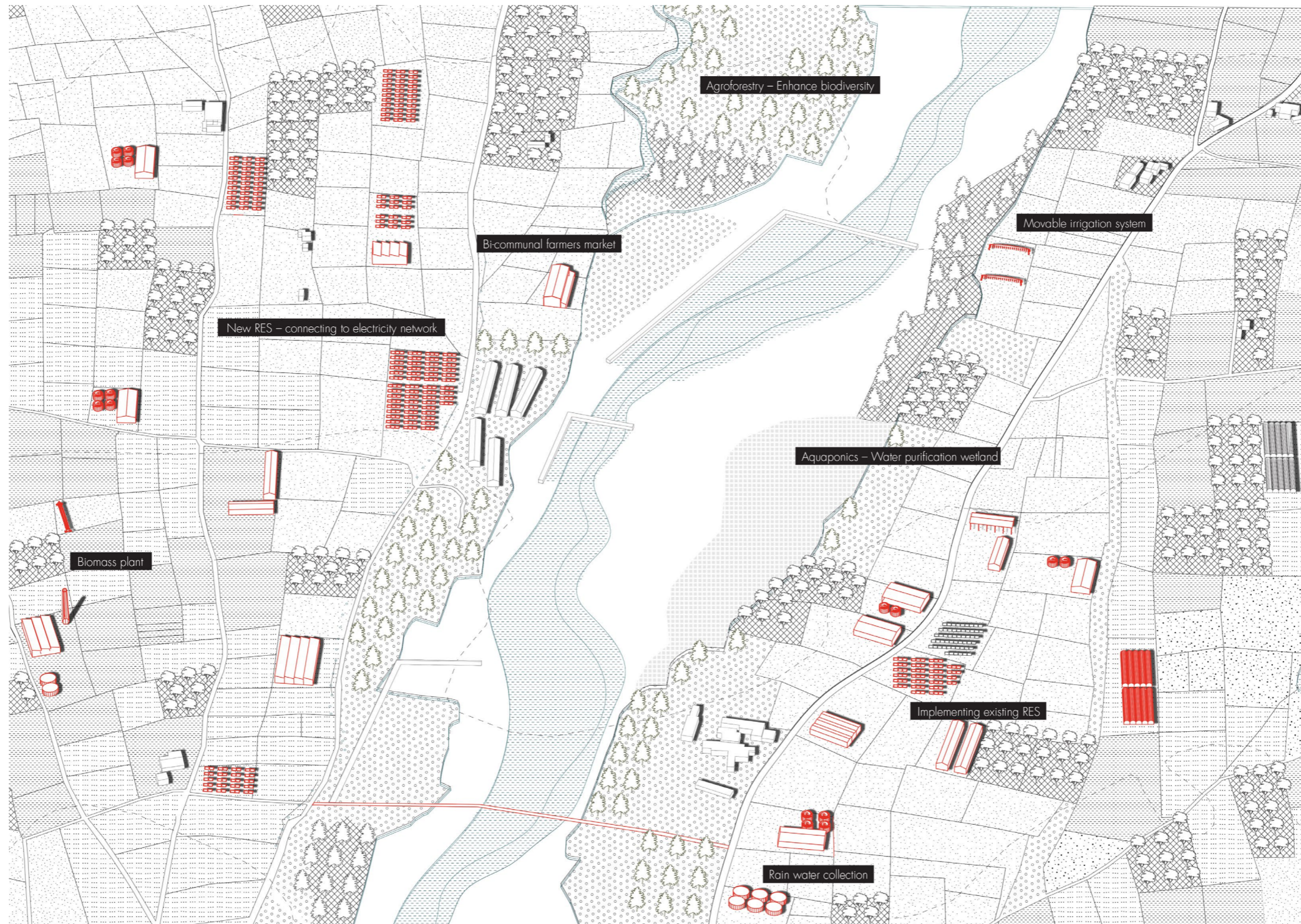
Water management infrastructure and agriculture



Existing Spatial Conditions: Identify the existing infrastructural network and different spatial conditions within the buffer zone



Phase 1: Re-connect the essential infrastructural networks. Establish **bi-communal cooperation** on the water management. **Test** the bi-communal cooperation with **small actions** like the reforestation of the river body to enhance the biodiversity and rehydrate the area.



Phase 2: Implement more **strategies** and **actions** for the cooperation between the two communities towards **sustainable development** in order to address the common environmental threats.

Illustration of current spatial conditions and environmental challenges



Illustration on spatial expressions of progress



Territorial cooperation on water management, enhancing biodiversity and addressing common environmental pressures

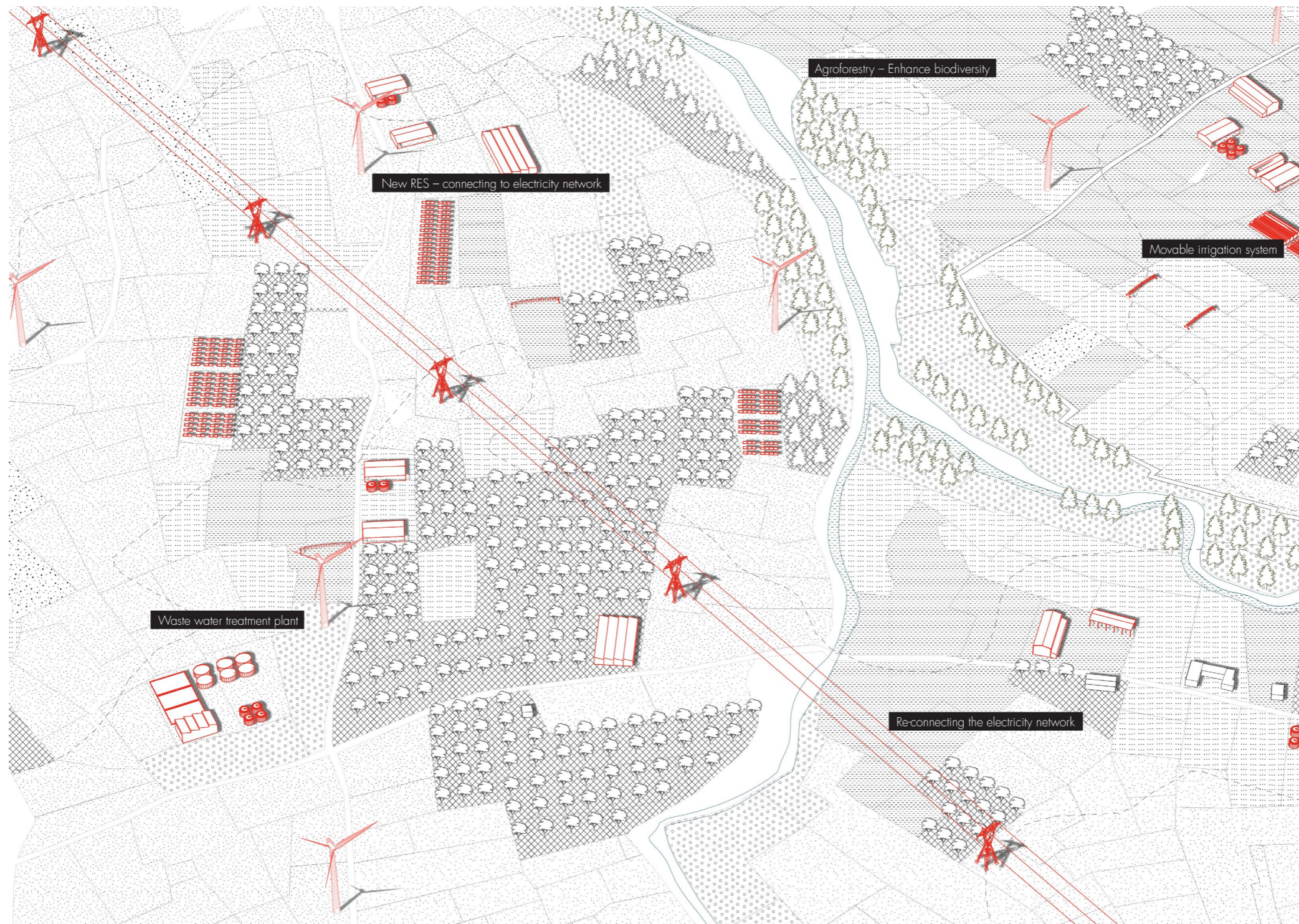
Energy Infrastructure Network and Agriculture



Existing Spatial Conditions: Identify the existing infrastructural network and different spatial conditions. In this case there is an **existing electricity network** that has been part of the **infrastructure in the wait**.



Phase 1: Re-connect the essential infrastructural networks. In this case **re-connect the electricity network**. -> Spatial expression of process.
Test the bi-communal ooperation.



Phase 2: Implement renewable energy sources to the re-connected electricity network that both communities can benefit. This could be regarded as a new types of farming energy instead of land.

Illustration of infrastructure in the wait



Illustration on spatial expressions of progress



Territorial cooperation on electricity. Re-connecting essential infrastructural networks.
Activate productive landscape through bi-communal cooperation

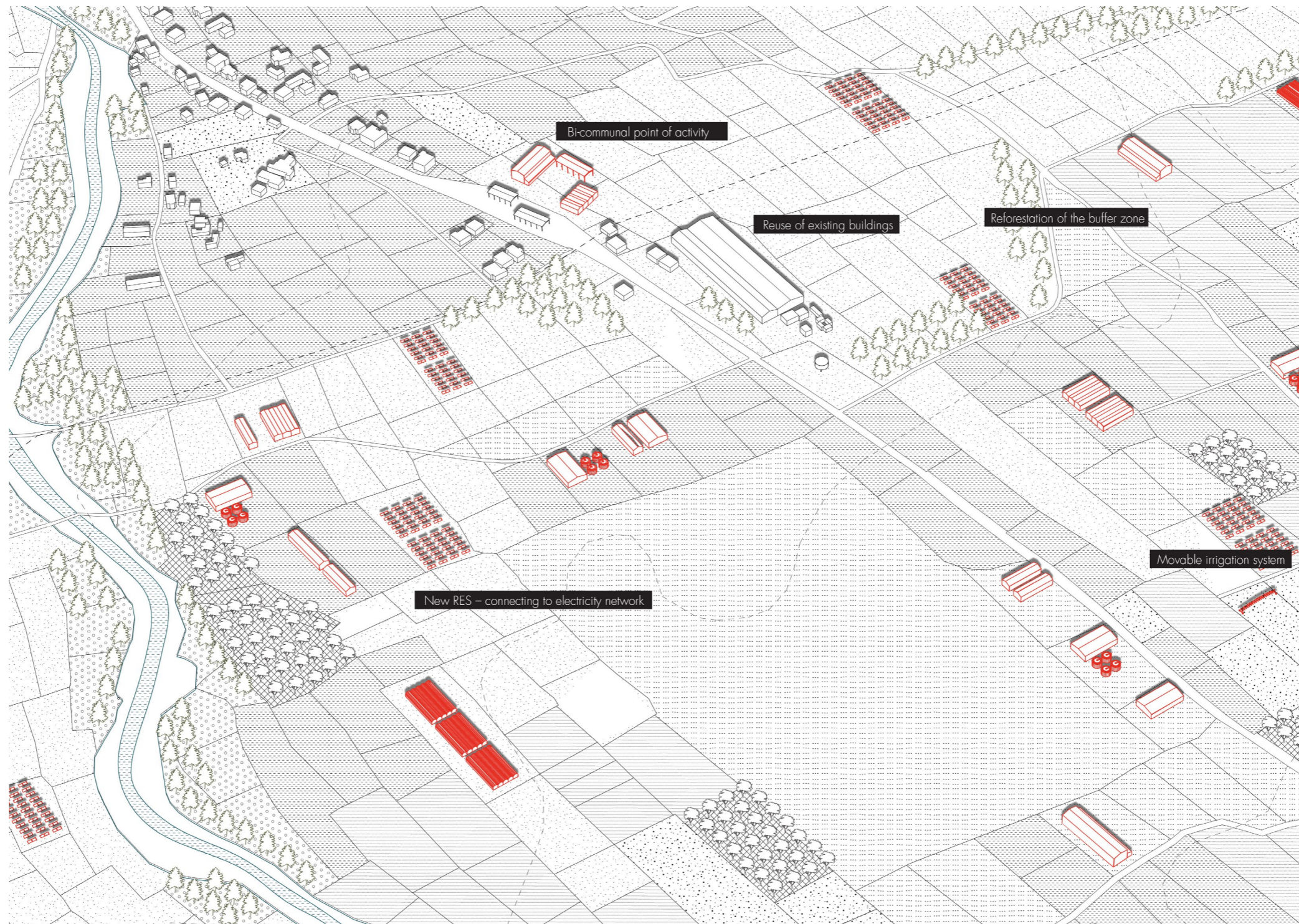
Conflict Infrastructure



Existing Spatial Conditions: Identify the **existing types of conflict infrastructure** and the spatial conditions that can give opportunities for cooperation.



Phase 1: Re-connect the **existing infrastructural networks** based on water management. **Test the capabilities** of the **bi-communal cooperation** with smaller actions like the reforestation along the river body.



Phase 2: The cross-point and other types of **conflict infrastructure** can **transition** through design as more **adaptive and integrating infrastructure**. In this case, the cross-point can function as **multifunctional bi-communal space**, that can create the opportunity for **socio-economic interactions** in the area.

Illustration of conflict infrastructure

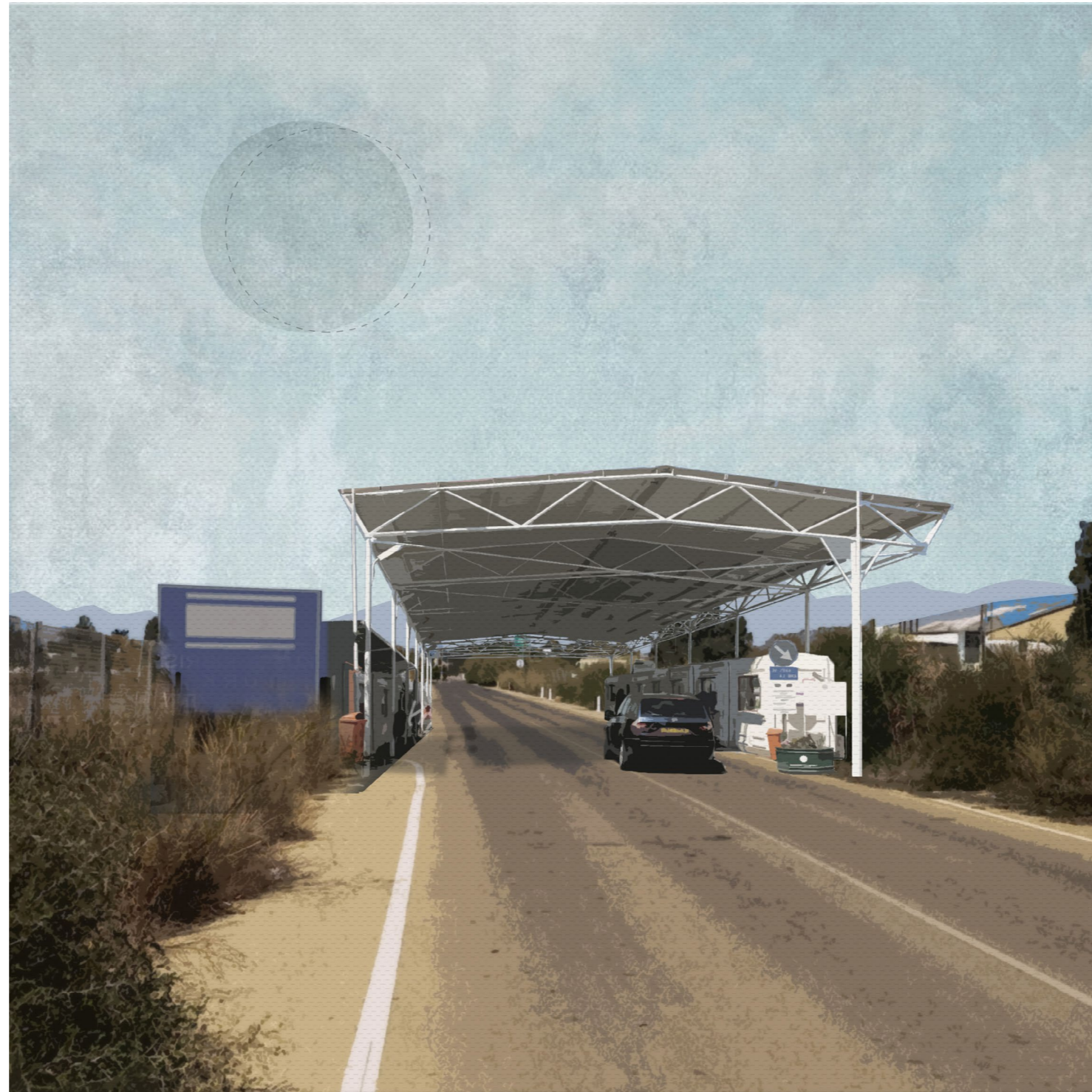


Illustration on spatial expressions of progress



Conflict infrastructure becoming a more adaptive and integrating infrastructure in the process of conflict mediation

EVALUATION - CONCLUSIONS AND REFLECTION

Island(s) of Exception

- 1 | Reflect on whether there can be a positive notion to territorialism
- 2 | Deliberates whether it is important to maintain the status quo or to define new territories and states of exception.
- 3 | Reviews the existing territories and identifies areas where the existing territorial status need to change, but only in exceptional cases.
- 4 | Rethinks the notion of borders as places for interaction between nations especially in cases of contested environments
- 5 | Re-conceptualizes space that facilitates as a mediating ground, constantly adapting to the changing socio-spatial conditions
- 6 | Reflects on the new states of exceptions and advocate territorial cooperation.
- 7 | Considers the states of exception as a way of overcoming the political conditions. These new states of exception while they are defined by existing territorial boundaries, they are not a subject to territorialism.
- 8 | Deliberates on who has the sovereign power over these territories and whether their declaration is feasible in situations where the territories or regions are contested.
- 9 | Deliberates whether these new states of exception have a visible or non-visible spatial form.



Thank you for your attention!