

# ANNUAL REPORT

2018-2019

TRYSACES



## TRYSACES

TRYSACES is a team of interdisciplinary researchers and students, multimedia artists, youth workers, urban professionals and youth from Mexico City, Montreal, Paris and Hanoi.

Our partnership brings together twelve universities in four countries and as many public, associative and private organisations, working together through a collaborative and comparative research approach.

We work in four spoken languages by mobilizing information and communication technologies and various forms of languages: visual arts, dance, street arts, urban recreation, narrative mapping, but also public policy recommendations, scientific articles, urban plans. We work as a living laboratory, using participatory methodologies to co-produce knowledge.

## Steering committee

### CENTRAL COORDINATION:

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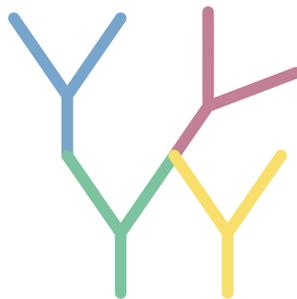
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**Claude Sicart**, LePôleS - Grand Paris  
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**TRYSPACES'** overall objective is to better understand the effects of youth transgressive practices on urban governance. Through the study of regulatory regimes specific to each public space (physical or digital), we question the relationships between young people who engage in transgressive practices and governance institutions, whether through public policies, design, surveillance or informal arrangements. By involving young people in this collaborative research, we seek to intervene directly in public spaces to better co-analyze the role of young people as vectors of social change, urban actors, and policy makers. In short, TRYSPACES explores the relationship between the presence of young people in public spaces and how they experience this visibility. These objectives are divided into three areas:

**TRANSGRESSION :**

To compare how young people in Montreal, Paris, Mexico City and Hanoi use and appropriate physical and digital public spaces; to understand how this contributes to the development of their identity, allows them to express their worldview and carve out a place for themselves in an increasingly urban and interconnected world.

**REGULATION :**

Understand and explain the consequences of these transgressive practices of spatial appropriation by young people on the regulation of public spaces and urban governance.

**INTERVENTION :**

Stimulate collaborative research between young people, researchers, decision makers, artists and community actors.



## INTRODUCTION

For this second year, the TRYSPACES partnership focused on local empirical research and action. Living labs were set in motion with youth in Mexico and Montreal, and pursued for a second phase in the greater Paris region. Groups of youth were incorporated in the research and we are beginning to see interesting results. In terms of knowledge mobilization, local partners are taking many initiatives, organizing workshops and producing multimedia outlets for research results. The Student Alliance is more active than ever, organizing local events and producing various multimedia products.

# 1. Research

We now have fourteen case studies. Montreal has opened a new case study with urban indigenous youth. In addition, many student projects provide rich material for comparison. They will soon have more visibility on our website. This ongoing empirical research highlights a number of questions. What follows are some theoretical positions emerging out of this year's research.

## Transgressive practices: Forces of urban transformation

Our starting point in TRYSACES is that young people's transgressive practices, themselves diverse and relative to local social norms, can significantly contribute to social transformation. We do not consider them *a priori* negative or deviant.

Why would transgression be attractive, even sometimes necessary, for some young people? How, why, when and where do transgression appear? Transgression is not inherent to some actors, it rather develops in specific situations. What changes in practice triggers transgression? How is the transgressive experience lived? Transgression produces strong emotions before, during and after the experience. What are these bodily sensations, how are they described by young people? What are their impacts on the body's memory, on the practice of the city?

Since the 1980s, a number of studies have emphasized the hedonistic dimensions of what sociologists have long termed "deviance" (Riemer, 1981; Hayward, 2002). Often times, deviance is not problematic. Instead, it can promote expressiveness and agency. Jenks argues that it is in the 1930s that the notion of transgression emerged, when people began to challenge modernity, planning and the search for stability, while taking into account the modern desire to overcome the limits imposed by tradition and authority: "*Excess [... is] a dynamic force in cultural reproduction - it prevents stagnation by breaking the rule and it is stability by reaffirming the rule. Transgression is not the same as disorder; it reminds us of the necessity of order - think of the catastrophic attack on the Twin Towers and the subsequent 'war on terror'.*" (Jenks, 2013: 21) \*

These studies position **transgression as a socially productive process**. Transgression produces social innovation. Similarly, Le Breton (2004) suggests that risk-taking among young people allows them to construct themselves as social subjects. This is the perspective we also adopt in order to reflect on the effects of transgression on the production of urban "commons" and social transformation.\*

## Regulation: Temporary stabilization of an order

Public and academic discourse on the ungovernable city reveal a city of rupture, fragmentation and chaos. It is a vision focused on the lack of institutional capacities to deal with uncertainty. This perspective emphasizes the institutional inability to plan and control, but continues to

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Hayward, Keith (2002). "The vilification and pleasures of youthful transgression". Muncie, J., Hughes, G., and McLaughlin, E., (ed.). *Youth Justice: Critical Readings*, London: Sage.

Jenks, Chris (2013). "Transgression: The concept". En: *Architectural Design*, 83 (6), pp. 20–23. <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/ad.1669/pdf>

Le Breton, David (2004) "The Anthropology of Adolescent Risk-Taking Behaviours". En: *Body & Society*, Volume: 10 issue: 1, page(s): 1-15. <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1357034X04041758>

Riemer, Jeffrey (1981). "Deviance as Fun". Patricia Adler y Peter Adler (eds.). *Constructions of Deviance: Social Power, Context and Interaction*. Belmont, California: Waldsworth.

believe in the human capacity to handle uncertainty. To speak of ungovernability means that we do not have the institutions to govern, but that we believe it is theoretically possible to control uncertainty and, therefore, to plan accordingly.

For TRYSACES, regulation is not based on dysfunction or on a conflict of values, but instead on the collective act of labeling something as deviant. The discourse of ungovernability accentuates and condemns the strange, the anomalous, the unpredictable. Thinking in terms of daily regulation, in contrast, allows us to understand how the city self-regulates. We therefore suggest to work with the concept of (micro)order to understand processes of regulation, rather than with the concept of governance, or its opposite ungovernability. Duhau and Giglia (2008) define order as a set of norms and rules, not always explicit, but always linked to a specific socio-spatial context; **an order becomes stable in a specific space and for a certain time.**

This pragmatic approach emphasizes creative solutions to overcome problems specific to action, through the invention and creation of new possibilities and alternatives. Thus, norms are not mere external impositions from authorities, but offer people the possibility of exercising their autonomy within the frame of regulatory institutions. Society is regulated by the daily adoption of rules (mechanisms of self-discipline). The centrality of the disciplined subject in the constitution of order simultaneously implies the possibility of breaking that same order.

From this perspective, the moment of rupture reveals the order that we no longer see, that we cannot explain because we no longer know it consciously (Taussig, 1999). It is important to define the system of norms that constitute the benchmark for identifying transgression (laws, social norms, aesthetic norms, group norms, family norms, personal norms, etc.). How do young people see these norms? These norms rub up against each other; they are competing and overlapping. They operate at various scales. These norms often involve a sanction when transgressed. What are these sanctions? \*

What are the consequences of these transgressive practices on the regulation of public spaces (physical and digital) and urban governance? How do the regimes regulating public spaces compare in Mexico City, Paris, Montreal and Hanoi, cities with contrasting cultures and political systems?

## Digital and urban public spaces: The question of (in)visibility

How do young people use public, physical and digital, spaces, and why are these uses often considered transgressive? Part of the answer is that by filling public spaces with unexpected practices, youth make visible what people do not want to see. They challenge the boundary between the inside and the outside, the private and the public, the hidden and the revealed, the informal and the formal. Visuality refers to “that which makes seeing and unseeing possible, and therefore implicates the observable, the missing, the unseeable, and the unknowable.” (Goldfischer, 2018: 5; Brighenti, 2007).

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Duhau, E. and A. Giglia (2008). *Las reglas del desorden. Habitar la metrópoli*. UAM y Siglo XXI.

Taussig, M. (1999). *Defacement: Public Secrecy and the Labor of the Negative*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

How do public urban and digital spaces configure, constrain or allow transgression? What are the effects of transgression on these spaces? How does transgression produce the city digitally and physically, make it spatially?

In a context where intimate situations are constantly exposed in social media, intimacy is no longer protected by a wall, a veil, a border (Amiriaux, 2016). Walls that have long been conceptualized as a way to hide what must remain intimate, are increasingly porous.\*

## Emerging comparisons

TRYSACES is a collaborative adventure in and between four cities. After two years of research, some comparative reflections begin to emerge.

<p><b>INTERSECTIONALITY AND TRANSGRESSIVE VISIBILITY</b>  <b>Expressing identity, facing indifference</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• teenage girls expressing rage and desire (Montreal)</li> <li>• sex workers facing indifference (Mexico)</li> <li>• marijuana users artistic expresison (Mexico)</li> <li>• Paris 18<sup>e</sup>: what place for girls?</li> <li>• clandestine artists and nightlife (Montreal)</li> <li>• creative hubs (Hanoi)</li> </ul>	<p><b>OCCUPYING SPACE: APPROPRIATION, CONFLICTS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• marijuana users (Mexico)</li> <li>• Chopo street market (Mexico)</li> <li>• creative hubs (Hanoi)</li> <li>• indigenous youth (Montreal)</li> <li>• Montréal-Nord</li> <li>• Paris 18<sup>e</sup>: facing gentrification</li> </ul>
<p><b>PROFESSIONALIZATION VS. RISK-TAKING</b>  <b>Transgression can be a springboard for a life project</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rural migrants (Hanoi)</li> <li>• bus drivers (Mexico)</li> <li>• creative hubs (Hanoi)</li> <li>• sex work (Mexico)</li> <li>• marijuana users (Mexico)</li> <li>• Chopo street market (Mexico)</li> </ul>	<p><b>STIGMATISATION: LOOKING FOR A "PLACE" IN THE CITY</b>  <b>Being labelled "transgressive" without transgressive practices</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rural migrants (Hanoi)</li> <li>• international migrants (Mexico)</li> <li>• indigenous youth (Montreal)</li> <li>• Montréal-Nord</li> <li>• Paris 18<sup>e</sup></li> <li>• Corbeil (Paris)</li> <li>• Saint-Denis (Paris)</li> </ul>
<p><b>MULTISCALAR REGULATION: THE ROLE OF SELF-REGULATION, NEIGHBOURS, FAMILIES, PEERS, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS</b>  <b>What oportunities are left for transgression when an order is stabilized?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• marijuana users: care techniques among users (Mexico)</li> <li>• sex workers: searching invisibility, negotiating with the police (Mexico)</li> <li>• rural migrants: coping strategies facing discrimination (Hanoi)</li> <li>• international migrants: the weight of the state and international regimes (Mexico)</li> <li>• clandestine artists, night life (Montreal): what place for transgression in a city institutionnaly "cool"?</li> <li>• creative hubs: facing censorship, interactions with international organizations</li> <li>• indigenous youth opening a place for themselves in the context of Montreal's indigenization policies</li> <li>• Chopo street market: internal regulation in order to sustain arrangements with authorities (Mexico)</li> <li>• bus drivers: persisting preexisting (in)formal languages and practices against international best practices (Mexico)</li> <li>• St-Denis (Paris): difficulties in forging local institutional partnerships indicate how institutions frame youth as problems</li> <li>• Corbeil (Paris): importance of "big brothers and sisters" in social regulation</li> </ul>	

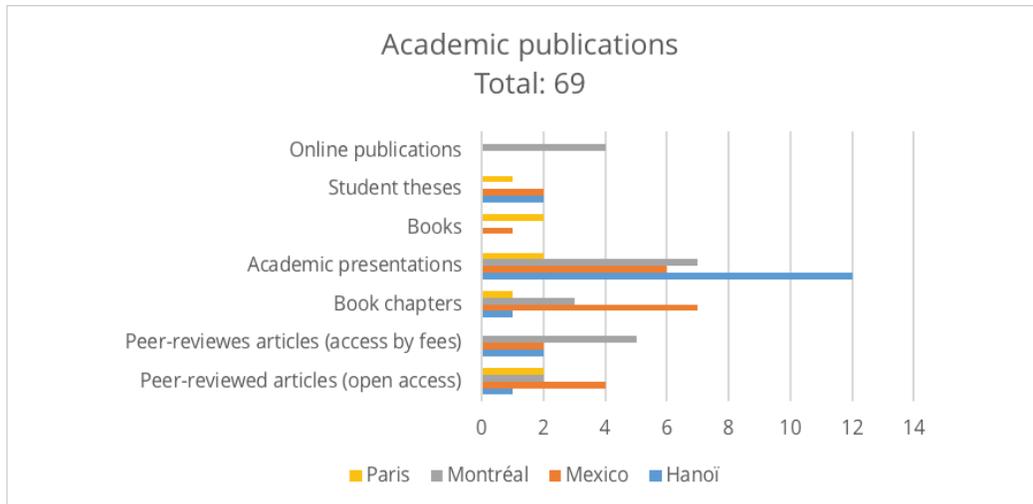
Amiriaux, Valérie. 2016. « Visibility, Transparency and Gossip: How did the religion of some (Muslims) become the public concern of other? » *Critical Research on Religion*. 4(1): 37-56.

Brighenti, A. M. 2007. "Visibility: A category for the social sciences". *Current Sociology*, 55, 323-342.

Goldfischer, Eric. 2018. "'Peek-A-Boo, We See You Too': Homelessness and visibility in New York City" *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*. DOI: 10.1177/0263775818768546

## Publications

In each city, various types of publications are showcasing our first results. In total, for this second year, we have published 64 papers and 5 student theses were completed (2 at the undergraduate level, 2 at the master's level and one doctoral thesis). Students have also been active coauthors (3) and have published 13 of their own articles as well. One book chapter was coauthored by a researcher and a techno-artistic partner (Boudreau and Olvera, 2019) (See list of publications in the appendix.)



Marie-Hélène Bacqué from TRYParis published 2 books, including a very interesting photographic and sociological analysis of the RER B train line linking the northern periphery of Paris with the center of the city. The book exemplifies a fruitful conversation between artistic and academic languages; it was written by Marie-Hélène in collaboration with photographer André Mérian.



## 2. Knowledge mobilization

### Living labs

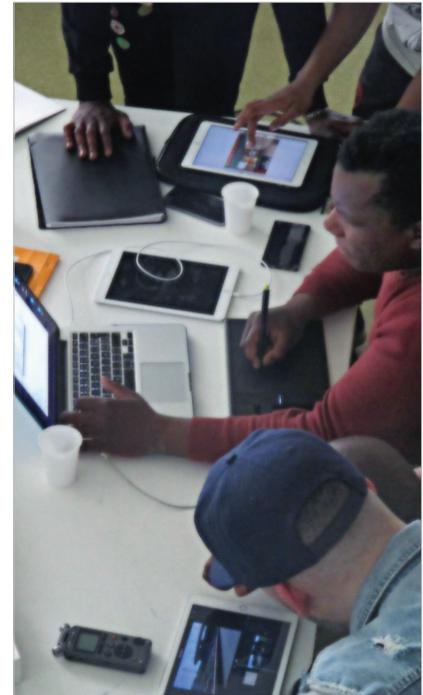
The living lab approach has been at the core of this year's activities. Living labs are group dynamics for knowledge co-production. They concern both workshops organized for TRYSACES members when they involve researchers, students, artists and socio-community partners, and the workshops conducted with young people.



Laura Ferro and Adriana Avila in Buenos Aires where they presented the Student Alliance at the CLACSO, November 2018.



Célia Bensiali y Simon, taller de co-creación Montréal-Nord, Foto: Myriam Tremblay, 2019.



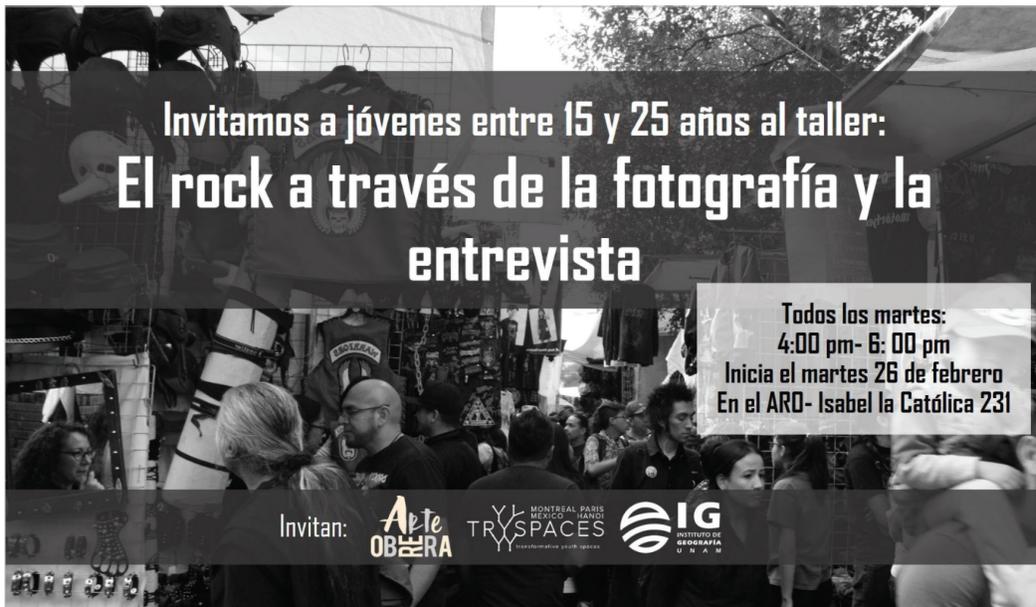
Video editing workshop, St-Denis. Photo by Christine Bellavoine, 2018.

The Student Alliance has developed interesting reflections on this approach. For instance, Adriana Avila Farfan and Laura Ferro from Mexico presented their experience in TRYSACES during the 8<sup>th</sup> Conferencia Latinoamericana y Caribeña de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) in Buenos Aires. Their focus was on the consequences of TRYSACES living lab methodologies on their own practices of the city.

Co-creation workshops with young people were held in Montreal-Nord, under the initiative of our techno-artistic partners Creo and Affordance, students Célia Bensiali and Chakib Khelifi, and researcher Violaine Jolivet. The objective was to cowrite the script of a webdocumentary financed by the Bell Funds, which will be distributed by the National Film Board of Canada.

In the Greater Paris region, a "Metropolitan Workshop" was held with the participation of 140 youth who had coproduced short videos about their neighborhood through local living labs with researchers, students, and local organizations. They are currently participating in writing workshops in order to produce a collective book written collaboratively.

In Mexico City, a 13-weeks workshop entitled “Seeing Rock through photography and interview” was held at the independent cultural center ARO with 20 youths. The objective was to explore through intergenerational oral history the story of the street market El Chopo. An interactive web platform is under construction where the multidimensional history of how this group was able to occupy the street for over 35 years will be presented, focusing on life histories, the fanzine, letters and music collections of its protagonists, and the history of the street itself.



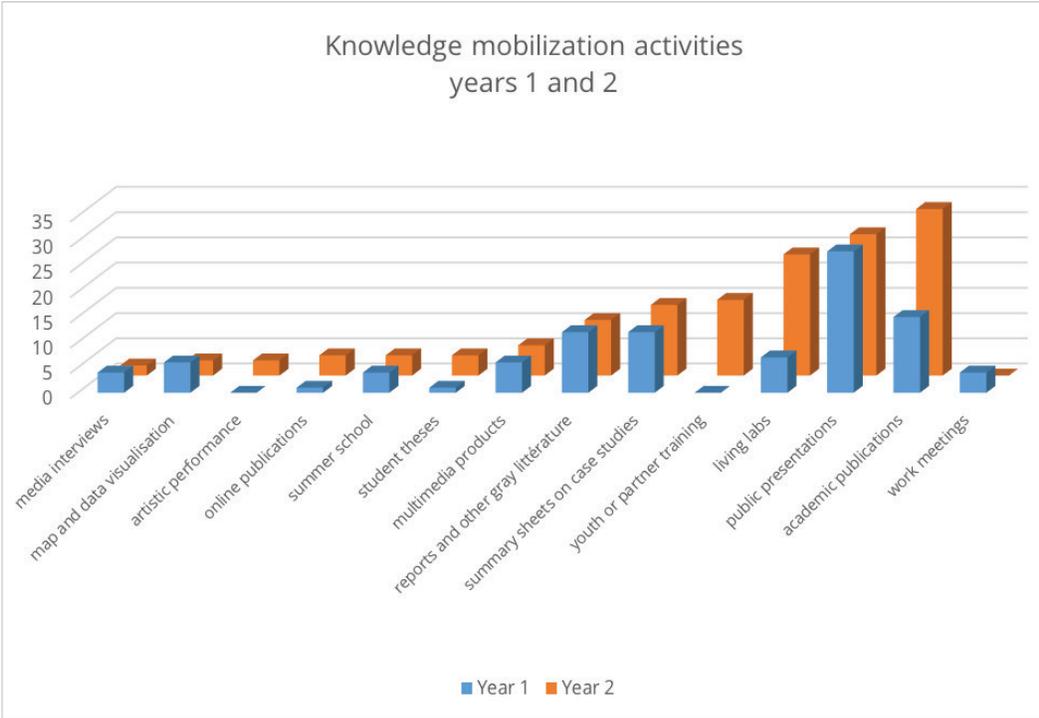
Another street market, El Salado, is held every Wednesday in the eastern periphery of Mexico City. This is where Carlos Zamudio (CUPIHD), Angela Bacca y Luis Astorga (UNAM), and students Luis Alberto Domínguez, David Jiménez, Ricardo Betancourt, Elizabeth Aristizábal, and Lorena Paredes initiated workshops with 10 youth using marijuana. Entitled “4<sup>th</sup> Get-together Marijuana Eastside,” they co-organized with youth cultural and artistic events aimed at raising awareness on youth public space occupation.



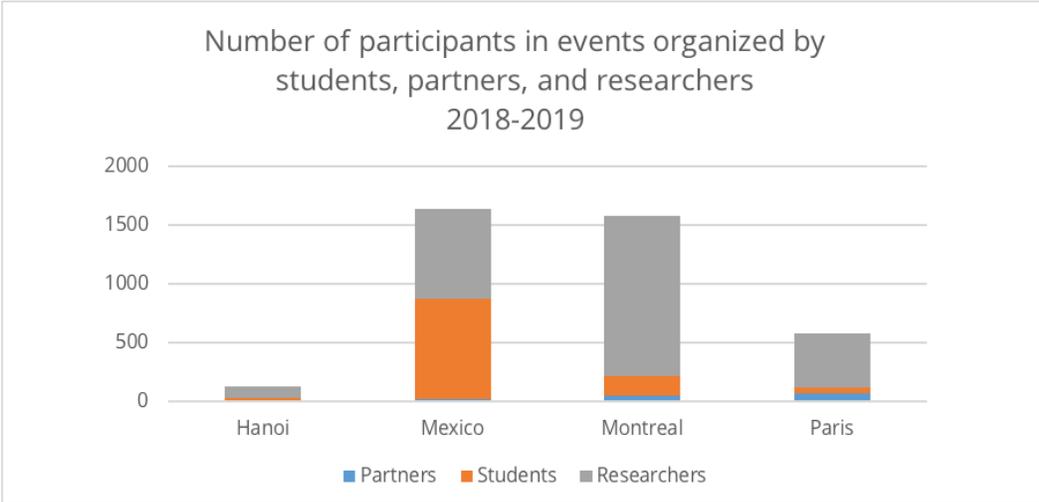
4o Encuentro Marijuana Oriente, street market El Salado, Mexico City, August 2019. Photos by Angel Bacca.

### Knowledge mobilization activities

TRYSPACES members have given 28 public presentations during this second year. The number of living labs has increased in relation to last year, as well as the number of student theses, artistic performances, and youth training activities. We have maintained a constant level in multimedia production.



In 2018-2019, TRYSPACES knowledge mobilization activities have reached 3,899 people across the four cities. This is just for events and presentations, excluding the readership of written outputs (publications, theses) and views of our multimedia products.



## Knowledge mobilization fund

Seven projects were funded from the TRYSACES Knowledge Mobilization Fund.

### MEXICO

- 1. Artistic exhibition: Amarillo Público 2015-2019.** TRYMexico techno-artistic partner Rodrigo Olvera will present his art work about transgressive public space intervention on the theme of the color Yellow representing urban public regulation in three venues: The Casa de la ciudad de Oaxaca, the Museo de la Ciudad de México, and the Festival Internacional de Arquitectura y Ciudad Mextropoli in 2020.

*Amarillopublico.com.  
Art and photo by  
Rodrigo Olvera.*



- 2. Smoking the neighborhood.** Researcher Angela Bacca and partner Carlos Zamudio projected to produce an interactive digital platform through which youth could present their experiences with regards to using marijuana in public spaces. However, the feasibility of the project was compromised by a sharp rise in costs. They thus converted this digital project into a cultural event to be held during a month (November 2019) at the FARO cultural center just next to the street market El Salado. The money they received will serve to pay two young people from the street market for their artistic and coordination work during the event. A short video will be produced after the event.

## MONTREAL

**3. Instagram participatory mapping in Montréal-Nord.** Headed by Violaine Jolivet, Célia Bensiali and Chakib Khelifi, with our new partner Gabriella Garbeau (Librairie Racine), workshops have been organized in Montréal-Nord in order to coproduce an interactive map of the North-Montreal neighborhood. Using Instagram posts by the young participants, the map seeks to become a tool for public engagement in the debate about public space and young people in the neighborhood. The final interactive map will be available on the TRYSACES website in 2020.

*Mapping workshop,  
Librairie Racine. Photo:  
Violaine Jolivet, 2019.*



## HANOI

**4. Editing and publication fees for the article “Perception of park access and park use among youth in Hanoi: How cultural and local context matters” *Landscape and Urban Planning*. Vol 189 (September 2019), pp. 156-165.**

Urban parks offer many benefits for youth, including providing a place to express and build their social identity. Yet we know very little about how this group accesses and uses parks in Vietnam, and in non-western urban contexts in general. This paper begins to fill this gap by using the case of Hanoi where youth (18–24 years old) make up almost 20% of the population and their socio-cultural characteristics are changing rapidly. An intercept survey, using convenience sampling with quotas, was deployed in four parks in dense central areas and newer suburban zones (n = 382). Heat, crowded sidewalks, street crossings and traffic near parks are the most problematic obstacles to park access. Security was mentioned as an obstacle, with no significant difference between men and women. Participants reported on average 6.6 visits over two weeks and 77.5 min per visit. Perceived obstacles to access, duration of stay and frequency of visits were then fitted in a series of models against gender, timing of visits, travel modes, previous location, travel time, and

performed activities (only in the last two models). Travel modes proved the most important features explaining obstacles to access. Practicing sports and exercises were predominant in explaining higher frequency and duration of visits. Gender differences were significant after controlling for other variables: women go to the park less frequently and stay for shorter periods than men. Our findings suggest avenues for park design and planning, such as providing equipment to support physical activities and addressing travelling obstacles near parks.

## PARIS

### 5. Workshops and video production in the neighborhood Raval (Barcelona).

Linking with youth of the Paris 18<sup>e</sup> case study, this project headed by student Alice Lancien consists in reproducing in Barcelona the living lab methodology developed by the TRYParis team. Alice is conducting her doctoral research in Barcelona organizing video coproduction workshops with youth. Workshops will take place between October 2019 and January 2020.

6. **Daring to film.** Student Pauline Portefaix is accompanying four young women involved in the TRYParis living labs: Hachimia, Manchita, Birchaline, and Jeanine. Following the projection of the documentary “Ouvrir la voix” organized by the Student Alliance, these four young women wished to speak of their own experience as black women living in poor neighborhoods. They developed an interview guideline, followed a video production workshop offered by the local organization *Les Lucioles du Doc*, and filmed themselves mutually while conducting interviews on discrimination, their imaginaries, their transgression in relation to social and family expectations towards young black women, and their constant adjustments between the private and public spheres. They are now working on editing a 40-minutes documentary to be presented during our June 2020 mid-term meeting in Paris.

*Cooperative Esberla.  
Photo by Alice Lancien:  
Projet Kan 60, Raval  
neighborhood  
(Barcelona).*

### 7. Popular neighborhood: The faces of empowerment.

Headed by Mehdi Bigaderne from Association ACELEFEU and the TRYParis partner Coordination Pas sans Nous, this project pursues the living lab work in the Clichy-sous-Bois neighborhood of the Greater Paris region, by bringing a group of youth



to Montreal. In July 2019, this group visited youth groups in Montreal with the aim of conducting a series of interviews and portraits, learn about community mechanisms, analyze local civic practices and question the place given to young people. The result of these encounters will be presented during our June 2020 mid-term meeting in Paris.

Last year, Violette Deffontaines received funding for the production of a documentary on how youth produced video on their neighborhood in the TRYParis and Pop-Part project. This project is advancing well and a 30 minutes documentary should be ready for the

mid-term gathering in Paris in June 2020. More than a video showing the making of the TRYParis participatory research project, Violette explores how video language fosters intergenerational exchanges between researchers and youth.



*Filing the TRYParis team in action. Photo: Violette Desfontaines, 2018.*

The second knowledge mobilization project funded last year was the short documentary “Outside in Hanoi” produced by students from the University of Montreal, Canada and the National University of Civil Engineering, Vietnam. It won the second prize at 2019 Social Political Short Film Festival of the Audience Awards. Through the personal stories told by 3 rural women coming to Hanoi for work and study, the short film somehow reflects the living conditions of hundred thousand migrants in big cities in Vietnam. Audience Awards is a monthly genre-based online film festival providing short films the opportunity to gain visibility among global audience. The winners from each festival move on to screen at Audience Awards Film Festival in Los Angeles.



*Short documentary “Outside in Hanoi”, available here: [https://theaudienceawards.com/films/outside-in-hanoi-225464\\_1](https://theaudienceawards.com/films/outside-in-hanoi-225464_1)*

### 3. Training and Mentoring

#### Student Alliance

The Student Alliance is a formal structure of TRYSACES. The Alliance representative sits on the Steering Committee. Each local coordination also elected a representative.

*Paste-Up Workshop,  
Mexico Student Alliance,  
june 2019*

- Aitana Villamar, Mexico representative – UAM
- Alice Lancien, Paris representative – Nanterre
- Célia Bensiali, Montréal representative – INRS
- Mélissa Côté-Douyon, Hanoi representative – INRS
- Anne-Marie Veillette, coordinator – INRS

The annual budget of the Student Alliance is \$10,000. These funds are used to finance activities initiated by the Alliance. The Alliance operates with more 32 active members in all 4 cities. In Mexico City, the Alliance organized two paste-up workshops with a feminist artistic collective. In Paris they held a seminar on gender and methodology with the projection of Amandine Gay's film: « Ouvrir la voix », and an academic session on how to mobilize the notion of intersectionality in analysis.

In Montreal, they co-organized with the Hanoi Alliance a Feminist methodology workshop, followed by the organization of a feminist reading group. They participated in two methodology workshops organized by TRYMontreal on digital methodologies and mapping, as well as the Summer School on Ethnography.

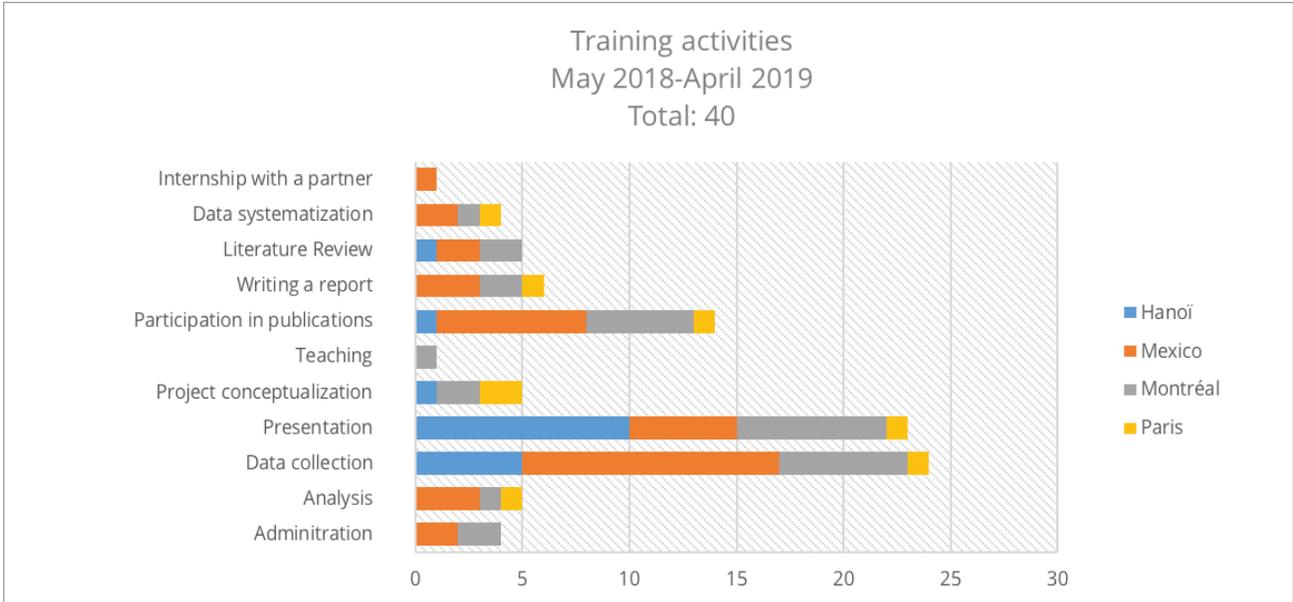


#### Training Activities

Students insist that participating in TRYSACES provides them with a range of training opportunities. For instance, a Second Critical and Narrative Mapping Workshop was held in March 2019 in Montreal (co-organized by TRYMontreal and TRYMexico). Francisco Erazo and Karina Lopez from Culturans, a partner from Mexico, presented their work. Moreover, TRYMontreal organized under the leadership of researcher Valérie Amiroux, a Summer School specifically on ethnography, where student Célia Bensiali presented her work on social media and Instagram. Nathalie Boucher from R.e.s.p.i.r.e (Montreal partner) presented her reflexions on systematic observation in public spaces, and Julie-Anne Boudreau (TRYSACES director) presented her ethnographic approach to Mexico City.

*Sarah Turner is leading the Feminist Methodology Workshop organized by the Montreal and Hanoi Alliance, April 2019*

Students report that they have various roles within TRYSACES. Most of them are involved in data collection activities, but they also actively give public presentations on this research and cowrite academic articles with researchers. Some of them have coordination tasks, while others undertook conceptualization tasks.

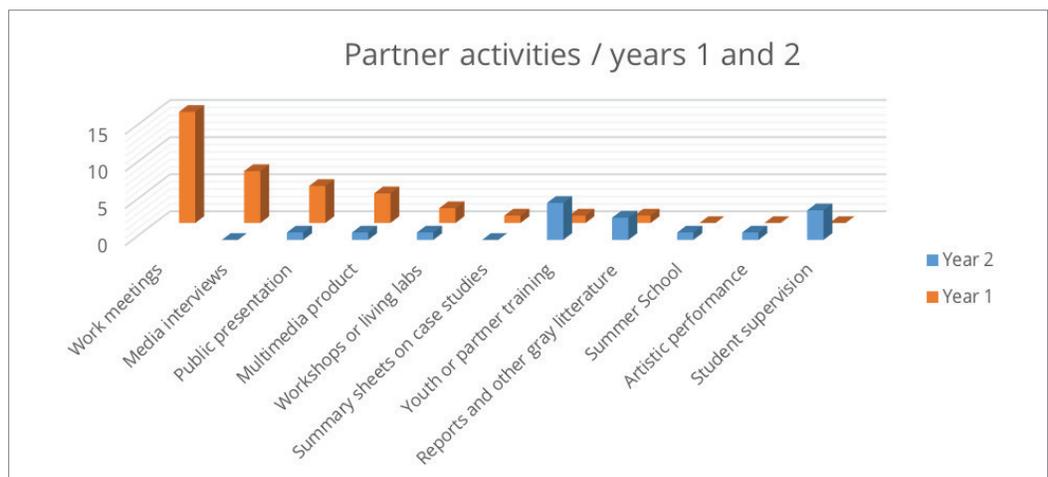


## 4. Involvement of Partners

TRYSACES brings together 27 partners who signed the collaboration agreement in 2017. This year two new partners joined us: Librairie Racine (Montreal) and Culturans (Mexico). In addition, Maria-Eugenia Longo and Nicole Gallant, two researchers from TRYMontreal won a major grant for setting up the Youth Network Chair “Paths to the autonomy and development of young people in a changing society” partnering with TRYSACES.

### Partners’ activities

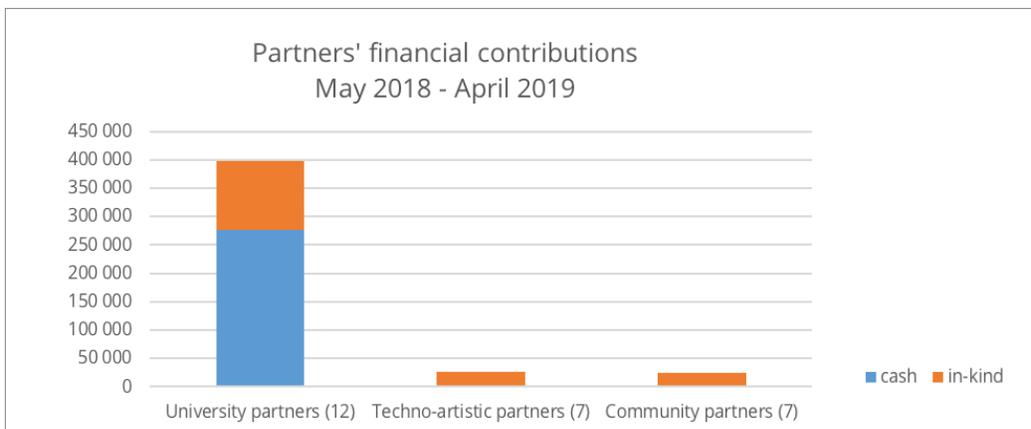
The activities of the partners differ according to the needs in each city. Last year, many reported participating in work meetings. We have not collected data on meetings this year, as they have become part of other more concrete projects. We note an interesting increase



in training activities for youth and for students. This is an excellent sign of active involvement and close collaboration between partners, youth and students without necessarily passing through researchers.

### Financial contributions from partners

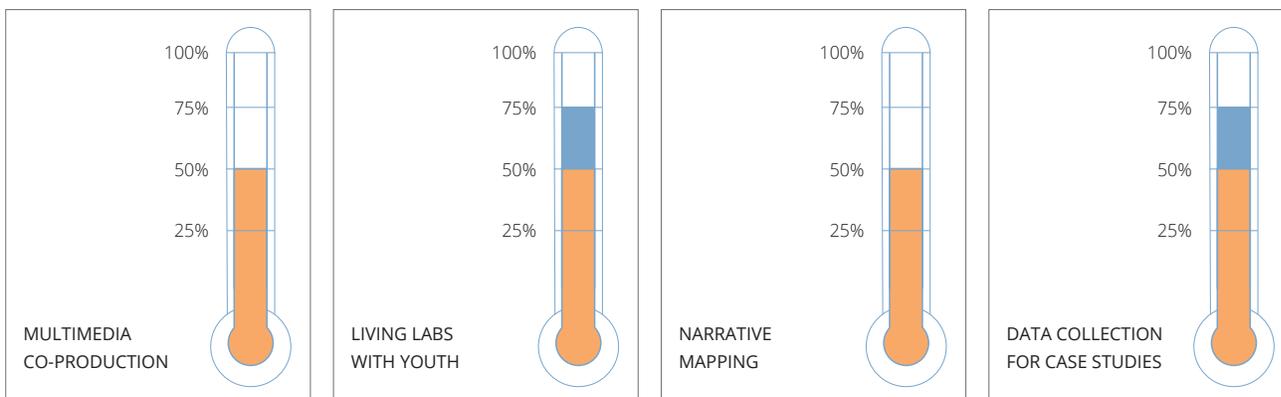
The TRYSACES partners contribute greatly to the evolution of the project through their participation in the various activities, but also through their financial contribution to the project.



The total amount of partner contributions for years 1 and 2 has now reached \$946,125, or 37.8% of the total grant money we have received so far.

## 5. Milestones: progress on our timeline

For the second year, we had set ourselves the following objectives, most of which are ongoing:

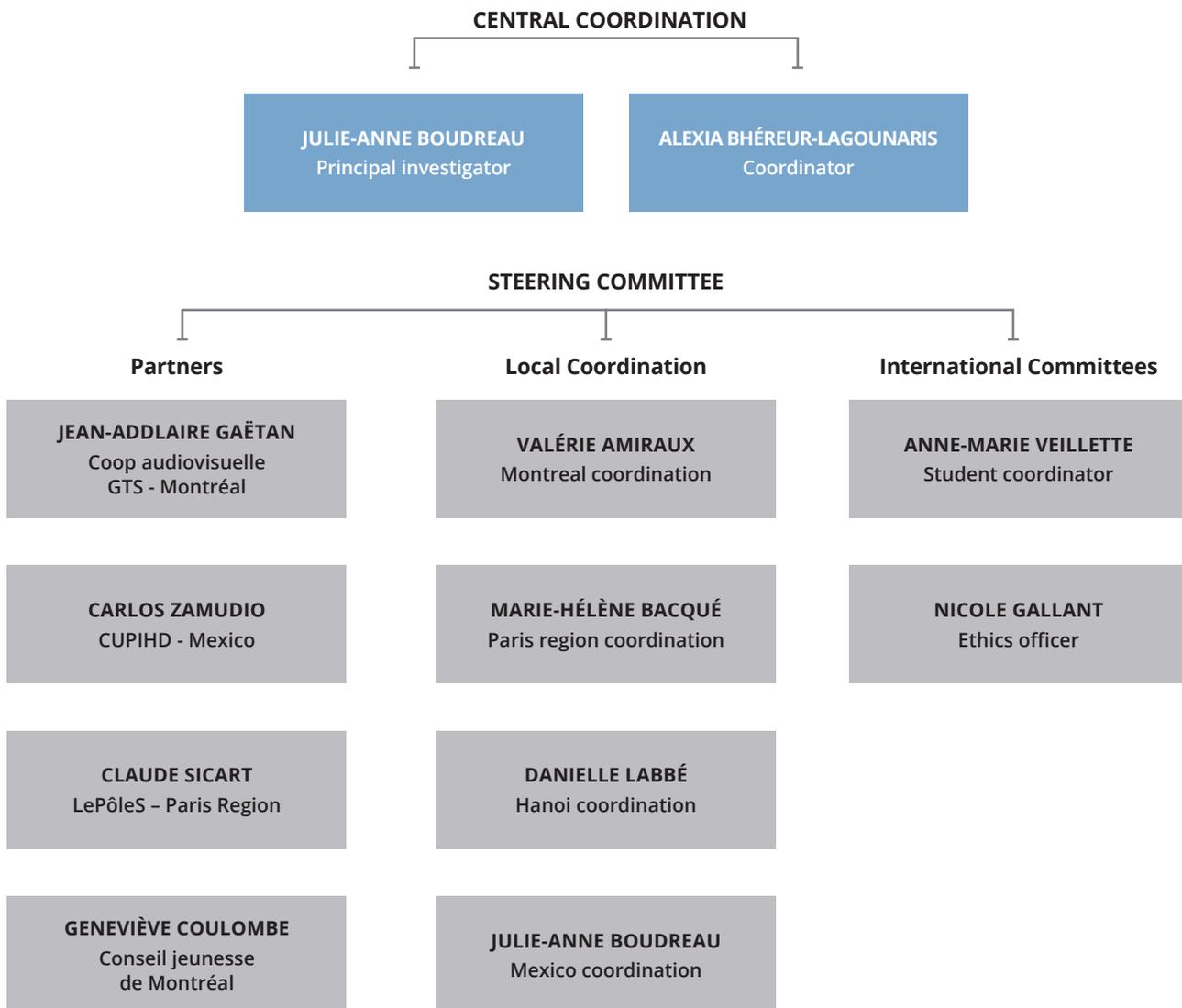


## 6. Governance

During this second year, the Steering Committee fine-tuned our governing tools and the stabilization of our staff support in the Central coordination with the addition of translation and website staff resources. We have designed a web platform for the processing of student grant payments. The Steering Committee’s mandate is to: contribute to the progress of projects for each of the four (4) cities of the partnership, carry out a strategic monitoring of projects; and allocate resources for students and partners via our student grant program and our knowledge mobilization fund.

Aside from our regular tasks, this year we have been busy planning the partnership's mid-term review with SSHRC and organizing our mid-term meeting to be held in June 2020 in Paris. We have further fine-tuned our website.

We have had difficulties in sustaining the participation of our non-academic partners on the Steering Committee because it is difficult to coordinate between time zones and conduct our meetings in various languages. We hope that with the new Steering Committee elected on October 10, 2019, the Steering Committee's tasks will be more interesting for everyone. Indeed, we have set up a working group responsible for the impulsion of inter-city comparisons which will meet for the first time in November 2019.

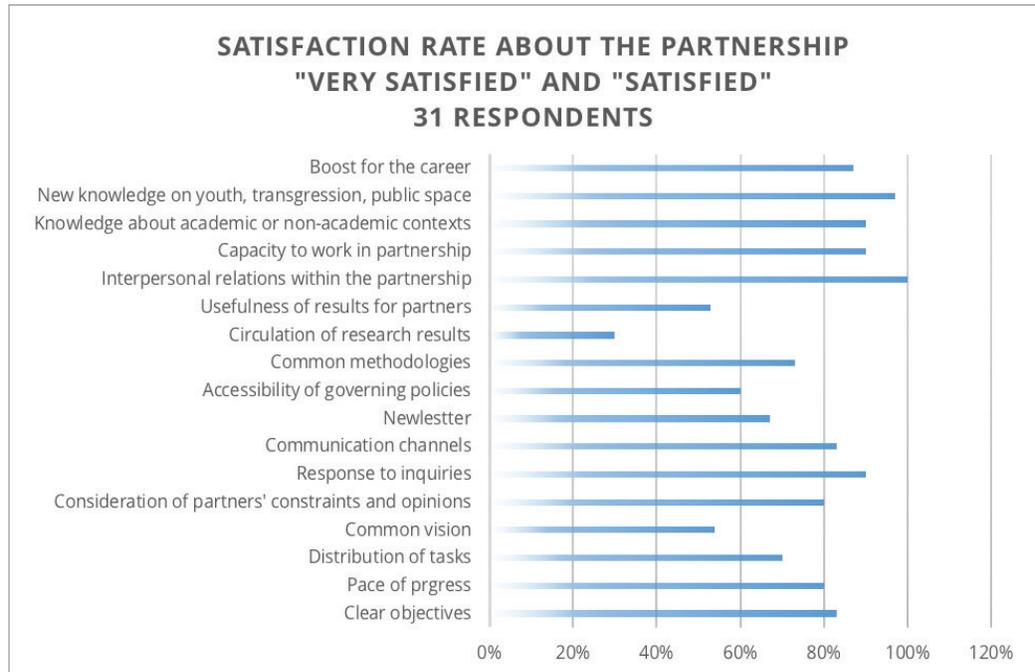


Members of the 2018–2019 Steering Committee.

## Your opinion on the quality of communication and management

The Central Coordination has circulated a short survey in order to assess members' opinions about how we are doing. In total this year, we received 31 responses.

Several positive points are clearly identified, but we still need to improve some of the operating elements.



It should be noted that the greatest satisfaction is generated by the partnership dynamic: interpersonal relationships, getting to know different environments, or collectively generating knowledge. Compared to last year, we are doing much better in distributing tasks, communicating among ourselves, and setting up clear objectives. We have stabilized a work dynamic respecting various rhythms. The survey highlights the strength of our constant communication, mutual respect and our engagement. Students particularly appreciate the Student Alliance, and our methodological training. Our multimedia products and Vimeo Channel are praised as they contribute to the sharing of resources. Everyone appreciates our international events and seminars.

**"All partners, researchers and students are engaged in the project — even beyond the TRYHANOI leadership expectations — and this is very, very positive."**

What generates dissatisfaction mainly concerns the fact that we still do not have a full picture of what everyone is doing in order to develop a common vision. We hope that the comparative work beginning in year 3 will help remediate this. Similarly, we identify inadequate circulation of research results, which consequently are not sufficiently appropriated by our partners. Indeed, given the research design we had set up, these first two years we worked in silos, collecting data in local case studies. Comparative and transversal work will help making the results more visible and thus useful.

The survey identifies some difficulties for students: insufficient student scholarships and the cumbersome administrative process for receiving them. Unfortunately, resources are scarce and augmenting the scholarship budget will be impossible. It is very complex to pay scholarship in four different countries, but we now have a web-based platform which should simplify the process.

More generally, it is a challenge to recruit youth and sustain their participation. It is not easy to articulate different rhythms between youth, partners, and slower academic paces. Furthermore, establishing common principles for data sharing and dissemination is a challenge which we need to consider ethically.

As suggestions for next year, the survey identifies the need to strengthen our digital dissemination and web page (including a publication section), to organize more meetings between partners, the translation of all contents and more mobility between cities.

## 7. Financial statement - April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019

	Central coordination	Mexico City	Paris	Hanoi	Montreal	TOTAL
<b>Research</b>						
Grants Undergraduate	\$ 21,508					
Grants Masters	\$ 39,064	\$ 4,389			\$ 1,135	
Grants Ph.D.	\$ 89,905				\$ 3,000	
Fieldwork/living lab		\$ 4,485	\$ 15,518	\$18,118		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 150,477</b>	<b>\$ 8,874</b>	<b>\$ 15,518</b>	<b>\$ 18,118</b>	<b>\$ 4,135</b>	<b>\$ 197,122</b>
<b>Management</b>						
Coordination salary	\$ 48,130	\$ 5,580	\$ 7,397			
Supplies	\$ 2,585	\$ 246			\$ 38	
Translation	\$ 417					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 51,132</b>	<b>\$ 5,826</b>	<b>\$ 7,397</b>		<b>\$ 38</b>	<b>\$ 64,393</b>
<b>Knowledge mobilization</b>						
Start-up meeting	\$ 1,418*					
Website, multimedia	\$ 32,616		\$ 8,307			
Knowledge mobilization fund	\$13,265 (+3,228)					
Publication/conference	\$ 7,280	\$2,290	\$ 3,802			
Events		\$ 1,740				
Transfer to partners				\$ 6,210		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 54,579</b>	<b>\$4,030</b>	<b>\$ 12,109</b>	<b>\$ 6,210</b>		<b>\$ 76,928</b>
<b>Training</b>						
Students Alliance		\$ 662	\$2,076	\$ 60	\$ 1,050	\$ 3,848
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>\$ 3,848</b>
<b>TOTAL Year 2</b>						<b>\$ 342,291</b>

\* Expense from year 1 billed in year 2

# Appendices

## Publication list

### BOOK CHAPTERS

- Bacca Mejía, Ángela Margoth. (in press). "Jóvenes consumidores de marihuana en Ciudad de México: la pugna por la transformación de las representaciones sociales". Umaña, Lorena (Coord.). *Representaciones sociales sobre la transformación urbana y el derecho a la ciudad. El caso de la Ciudad de México*. México – FCPyS - UNAM.
- Boucher, M. (accepted). Les défis communicationnels de la concertation de quartier. Pourquoi est-ce éprouvant de prendre la parole en public? B. Godrie (dir). *Injustices épistémiques: Comment les comprendre? Comment les réduire?* Québec, Québec: Éditions science et bien commun.
- Boudreau, J.A. and R. Olvera (2019). "La piel protectora en entornos urbanos violentos. Acerca de los tatuajes religiosos en México" C. Perrée (ed.). *Visibilizar la violencia y procesos de memorialización*. Ciudad de México: CEMCA. pp. 71-90. ISBN 978-2-11-152851-2
- Castillo Ramírez, Guillermo and C. Galindo. (2018). "La migración México Estados Unidos como proceso de cambio". Molina Silvia y Sánchez Adolfo (coord), *El cambio y sus formas*. FCPyS UNAM, Ciudad de México, México., pp. 231-246. ISBN: 978-607-30-1369-7-.
- Castillo Ramírez, Guillermo. (2018.) "Cambios y repercusiones de los patrones migratorios a inicios del siglo xxi. Las movilidades humanas en el contexto de la globalización". Molina Silvia y Sánchez Adolfo (coord), *Sentido y Formas del Cambio*. FCPyS y IIEc UNAM, Ciudad de México, México., pp. 329-344. ISBN: 978-607-30-0123-6-.
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- Castillo Ramírez, Guillermo. (2018). "Políticas indigenistas de Gamio en el Instituto Indigenista Interamericano (1942-1948)". Pilatowsky Mauricio and Castillo Ramírez, Guillermo. (Comp). *La "nación" y lo "mexicano": conceptos, actores y prácticas*. FES-Acatlán-UNAM., pp (EBook). EBook. ISBN: 978-607-30-1364-2.
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- Pardo, Ana Melisa. (Revision). "¿Nacionalidades privilegiadas? Segregación y migración internacional en México"
- Purene Anaïk,(2018), « Comment faire de la sociologie avec des jeunes habitants de quartier populaire? », Denis Laforgue (dir.), *Le faire sociologique. Épreuves et horizons de la recherche impliquée*, Chambéry, Presses de l'Université Savoie Mont-Blanc.

- Van de Velde, Cécile, (in press). « Different struggles, the same fight? A comparative analysis of student movements in Chile (2011), Quebec (2012), and Hong-Kong (2014) », Pickard Sarah, Bessant Judith (dir.), *When Students Protest*, Palgrave McMillan
- Zamudio Angles, Carlos. (Revision). "Jóvenes usuarios de marihuana: Ideas para una intervención respetuosa de sus derechos"

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- Boucher, M. (2018). François Ric et Dominique Muller (2017), *La cognition sociale, Communication* [En ligne], Vol. 35/2, Note de lecture, <https://journals.openedition.org/communication/8169>.
- Boucher, M. (2019). *Designer l'inclusion urbaine: compte rendu d'une journée d'étude au Metrolab Bruxelles*. [En ligne]: <http://www.metrolab.brussels/news/designer-linclusion-urbaine-compte-rendudune-journee-detude-au-metrolab-bruxelles>
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- Guatieri, Quentin. « Octobre S., Dallaire C. (dir.), 2017, *Jeunes et cultures. Dialogues franco-québécois* », *comptes rendus Agora débats/jeunesses*

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- Bacca Mejía, Ángela Margoth . 2019. Coloquio "Representaciones sociales sobre la transformación urbana y el derecho a la ciudad. El caso de la Ciudad de México"
- Bacqué, Marie-Hélène. 2019. « Jeunes des quartiers populaires, une recherche participative », séminaire du LISST
- Boucher, Maxime. 2019. *Les défis communicationnels de la concertation de quartier. Pourquoi est-ce éprouvant de prendre la parole en public? Communication présentée dans le cadre du Colloque du GT21-Diversité des Savoirs. Injustices épistémiques: comment les comprendre, comment les réduire?*, Namur, Belgique
- Boucher, M. (2018, 23 mai). *Les épreuves performatives de la concertation de quartier: le cas de la Revitalisation urbaine intégrée du quartier Hochelaga*. Communication présentée dans le cadre du 16e Colloque de la relève VRM, INRS Centre Urbanisation, culture société, Montréal, Québec
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- Boucher, M. (2018, 8 mai). *Les épreuves performatives de la concertation de quartier*. Communication présentée dans le cadre de l'ACFAS, colloque 12845 - Tisser des liens: perspectives interdisciplinaires sur le travail relationnel, UQAC, Chicoutimi

- Boucher, M. (2019, 24 mai). Les épreuves performatives de la concertation de quartier: le cas de la Revitalisation urbaine intégrée du quartier Hochelaga. Communication présentée dans le cadre du 16e Colloque VRM. Montréal
- Boucher, M. (2019, 27 mai). J'éprouve des difficultés à faire valoir mon point de vue au sein de la concertation, suis-je devant une impasse démocratique? Communication présentée dans le cadre de l'ACFAS, colloque 616 « Agir ensemble pour démocratiser l'action publique en éducation et en santé et services sociaux: par quelles pratiques et par quels espaces de collaboration? », UQO, Gatineau, Québec
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- Charton, L. and Nguyen Thi Van, «Rapports de pouvoir et infécondité: une étude exploratoire auprès de couples vietnamiens». Réseau thématique 33 Famille, vie privée, vie publique, Congrès de l'Association Française des Sociologues, Amiens, juillet 2017
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- Zamudio Angles, Carlos. Revision. "Jóvenes usuarios de marihuana: Ideas para una intervención respetuosa de sus derechos"

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- Boudreau, J.A., L.A. Ferro Higuera, A. Villamar Ruelas (accepted, 2019). "Ser y estar en lo urbano. Un acercamiento espacio-temporal al tatuaje" Disparidades. Revista de Antropología
- Charton, L. et J.-A. Boudreau. (2019) « Spaces of intimacy and (not so) public displays of affection in Hanoi. » Gender, Place & Culture 24 (9): 1303-1322
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- Crossa Niell, Veronica. Revision. Changing notions of bureaucracy: the case of mobility in Mexico City
- Jolivet, Violaine. Submitted. Justice spatiale - Spatial Justice
- Leal Martinez, Alejandra. Submitted. "De Hombre camión a empresario: empresarialismo y movilidad sustentable en la ciudad de México"

- Longo M.E., Gaudreau, A. (sous presse). Work and unemployment in Canada, in Bloomsbury Education and Childhood Studies
- Longo, M. E. (sous presse). Transcending Dichotomies: Informal Work, Young People and State in Argentina. International Journal of Comparative Sociology. Special Issue Work Informality
- Longo, M. E., Bourdon, S., Dionne P. 2019. Les rapports à la vie professionnelle et l'intervention en orientation : une clé de compréhension des parcours des jeunes. Canadian Journal of Counselling and Psychotherapy
- Purenne Anaïk, 2018, « Saisir le changement institutionnel à la croisée de l'action publique et des mondes sociaux. L'exemple de dispositifs innovants de réduction des risques associés aux usages de drogues en France et au Canada », Sociologies (avec Anne Wulleumier)
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- Van de velde Cécile, « Devenir adulte, 10 ans après », Revue française des affaires sociales, « Un regard renouvelé sur les ressources des jeunes : ressources matérielles, soutien, accès aux capacités », Dossier dirigé par Nicolas Charles, Mickaël Portela et Emilie Reynaud, n.2, 2019, p.199-205
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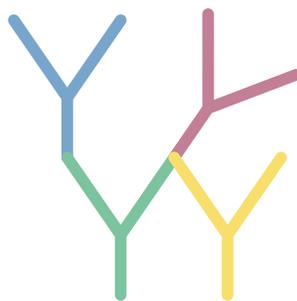
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- Celia Zuberec. 2019. Honours, Hanoi's Youth Itinerant Vendors: An Investigation of Vending Practices, Strategies, and Experiences in a Socialist State
- Amélie Boudot. 2019. L'Expérience des adolescentes dans l'espace public à Zapopan (Mexique) : analyse de genre et perspectives urbanistiques, École d'urbanisme et d'architecture de paysage, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montreal, 2019
- Camille Vergnaud. Universités et universitaires en leurs territoires : quelles implications pour quelles missions ? Université Paris Nanterre programme doctoral, soutenue en novembre 2018
- Rodrigo Pérez Toledo. 2018. Inventar el espacio urbano por sujetos con prácticas homoeróticas en Tijuana: Afectividad y migraciones. Programa universitario: Maestría en Geografía, UNAM.

## TRYSACES partners

	City	Category
Vietnamese Women Museum	Hanoi	Socio-community
HealthBridge	Hanoi	Socio-community
Cupihd	Mexico City	Socio-community
Conseil Jeunesse de Montréal	Montreal	Socio-community
Forum jeunesse Saint-Michel	Montreal	Socio-community
Librairie Racine	Montreal	Socio-community
Organisme R.Es.P.I.R.E.	Montreal	Socio-community
Mairie Saint-Denis	Paris	Socio-community
Pas sans Nous	Paris	Socio-community
Manzi	Hanoi	Techno-artistic
Culturans	Mexico City	Techno-artistic
Rodrigo Olvera	Mexico City	Techno-artistic
Affordance	Montreal	Techno-artistic
Coop audiovisuelle GTS	Montreal	Techno-artistic
Creo	Montreal	Techno-artistic
SAT	Montreal	Techno-artistic
LePôleS	Paris	Techno-artistic
Vietnamese Academy of Social Sciences	Hanoi	Academic
National University of Civil Engineering	Hanoi	Academic
UNESCO Chair in studies of economic and social transformations linked with the international drug problem	Mexico City	Academic
Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales - UNAM	Mexico City	Academic
Centro de investigaciones interdisciplinarias en ciencias y humanidades - UNAM	Mexico City	Academic
Centro de estudios sociales y de opinión pública	Mexico City	Academic
INRS	Montreal	Academic
Université de Montréal	Montreal	Academic
McGill University	Montreal	Academic
UQAM	Montreal	Academic
Laboratoire Architecture Ville Urbanisme Environnement (Lavue - CNRS)	Paris	Academic
École nationale des Travaux Publics de l'État	Paris	Academic



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