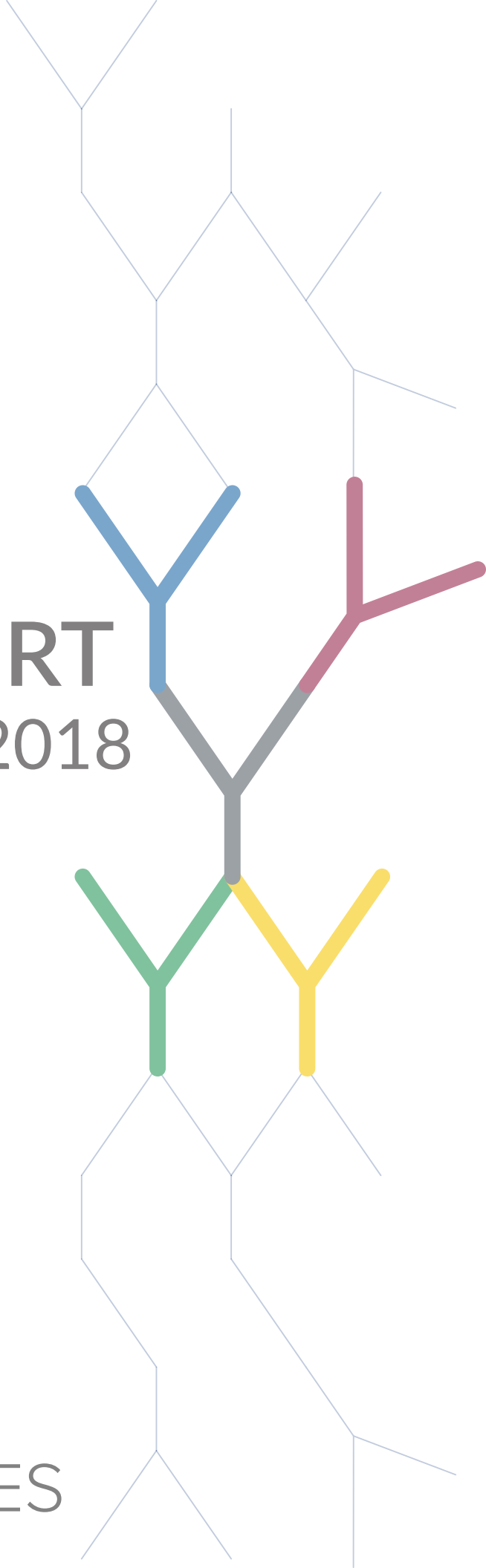# ANNUAL REPORT
2017-2018

TRYSPACES

TRYSPACES

TRYSPACES 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 advisories, scientific articles, urban plans. We work as a living laboratory, using participatory methodologies to co-produce knowledge.

Steering committee

Central coordination:

Julie-Anne Boudreau, principal investigator
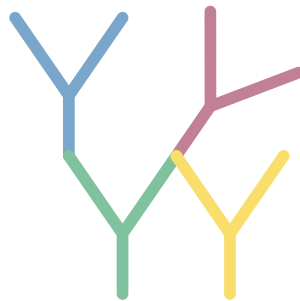**Alexia Bhéreur-Lagounaris**, coordinator

Partners:

Jean-Addlaire Gaëtan, Coop audiovisuelle GTS-Montréal
Carlos Zamudio, CUPIHD - Mexico
Claude Sicart, LePôleS - Grand Paris
Geneviève Coulombe, Conseil jeunesse de Montréal

Local coordination:

Valérie Amiraux, coordination Montréal
Marie-Hélène Bacqué, coordination Paris Region
Danielle Labbé, coordination Hanoi
Julie-Anne Boudreau, coordination Mexico

International committees:

Anne-Marie Veillette, Student Aliance coordination
Nicole Gallant, Ethics Officer

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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 virtual), 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 virtual 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.
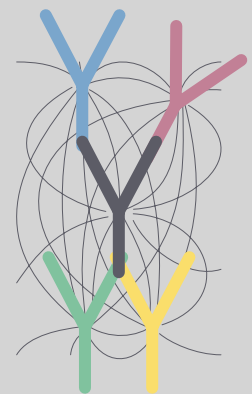
Regulation :

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.

TRYSPACES

Introduction

In this first year, the TRYSPACES partnership focused firstly on strengthening collaborations and building our working infrastructure: operating policies, the Code of internal governance, forms for research ethics and methodological principles to be applied in case studies, procedures for the allocation of scholarships and the knowledge mobilization competition, and the website. In each city, case studies were selected and a literature review was produced. Requests for additional funding have been submitted since the partners are already very involved and resources are not sufficient to support all these ideas and projects.
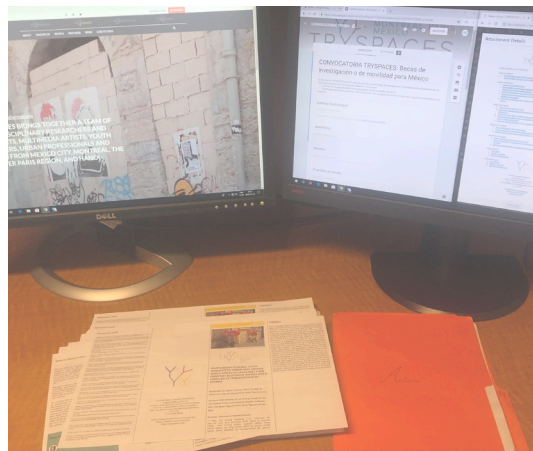
1. Research

Conceptual reflection supporting empirical research in each city began at the October 2017 kick-off meeting with an exercise to highlight the polysemy of the partnership's key concepts: transgression, regulation, public space, youth, living lab and collaborative research (see the minutes of the kick-off meeting for more details on this exercise). A summary video was produced and is available on the Tryspaces.org website. In each city, a literature review was written in the local language. An English summary of these reviews by the city will be available on the TRYSPACES intranet shortly, as well as the bibliographic database and most articles in PDF format. By translating into English, we seek to circulate ideas produced in a specific linguistic context to other contexts of the partnership, in order to de-compartmentalize research.

We need a common vocabulary as we work in four languages and with several language forms (scientific, artistic, public action).

Figure 1: Video produced to synthesize the reflection made during the kick-off meeting on TRYSPACES' key concepts. Available online: http://tryspaces.org/presentation-du-projet-tryspaces/?lang=en
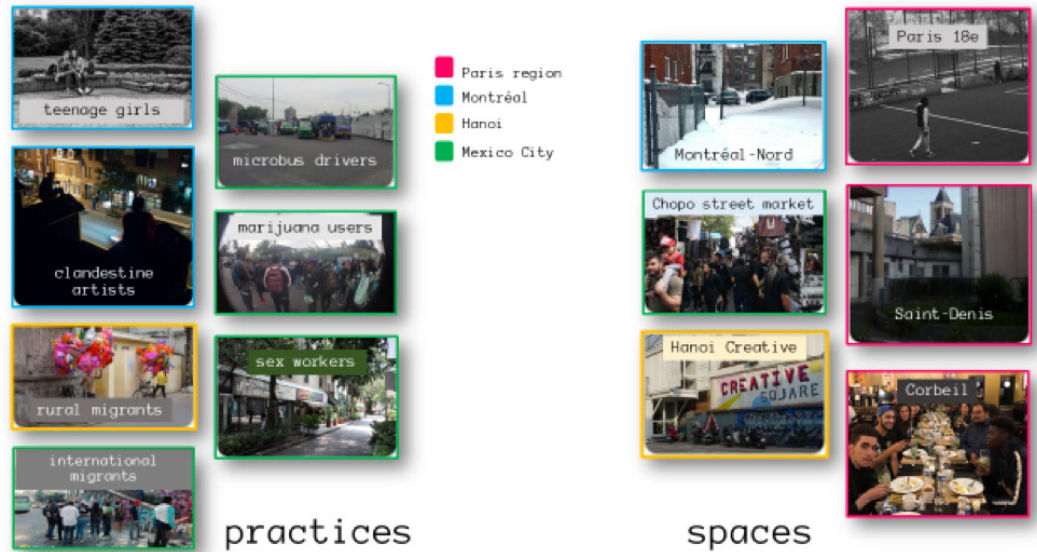
Figure 2 : TRYSPACES case studies

Reflections on our research questions from the case studies

Thirteen case studies were selected to explore the relationship between youth transgressive practices and the ways in which they are regulated. Two entries were selected for this empirical exploration:

1) practices such as sex work, drug use, graffiti or dangerous driving, or groups of young people who do not have obvious transgressive practices but are stigmatized such as rural or international migrants or teenage girls;

2) stigmatized spaces such as working-class neighbourhoods, or that have been won as a result of struggles such as the Chopo street market or Hanoi Creative.

• How do young people use public, physical and virtual spaces, and why are these uses often considered transgressive?

• Why would transgressions be attractive, even sometimes necessary, for some young people?

• 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?

First lines of comparison

The very preliminary results highlight some cross-cutting areas of reflection that will need to be explored in the coming year. These are the first steps to start building the comparison.

transgressive gender identity and practices
- teenage girls
- sex workers
- marijuana user
- Paris 18ᵉ
- Saint-Denis
- Corbeil
- Montréal-Nord

stigmatisation: neighborhood and urban identity
- rural migrants
- international migrants
- Montréal-Nord
- Paris 18ᵉ
- Corbeil
- Saint-Denis
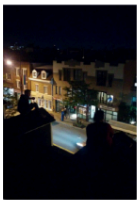
occupying space: appropriation, conflicts
- clandestine artists
- marijuana users
- Chopo street market
- Hanoi Creative
- Montréal-Nord
- Paris 18ᵉ
- Saint-Denis, Corbeil

professionalization vs. risk-taking
- chauffeurs de microbus microbus drivers
- clandestine artists
- Hanoi Creative
- marijuana users

multiscalar regulation: self-regulation, neighbours, collectives, authorities
- marijuana users
- sex workers
- rural migrants
- international migrants
- Chopo street market

social transformation: resistance, religion, politics
- Saint-Denis
- Paris 18ᵉ
- rural migrants
- marijuana users

Each TRYSPACES project is unique. However, some dimensions underlie all case studies and student projects. This section presents some of the themes to be addressed in order to facilitate comparison between cities.

a)   **System od norms**: Transgression is labelled as such in relation to which norms? It is important to define the system of norms that constitute the benchmark (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? On what scale(s) are their effects (legal, exclusion from the group, self-esteem, etc.) realized?

b)   **Temporality**: How, why, when and where does transgression appear? Transgression is not inherent to some actors, it rather consists in specific situations. What change in practice triggers transgression? What are the triggers, the tipping points? Transgression often emerges from a sequence of practices (sometimes at the individual scale, sometimes at the historical scale). What practices change in relation to the individual, society, history, etc.? Transgression is a temporal process: there is a "before" period, a time "during" the transgression, and perhaps also a projected future (the imminent legalization of marijuana that changes attitudes pertaining to current transgressions, for instance).

c)   **Space**: How does public space configure, constrain or allow transgression? What are the effects of transgression on these spaces? How does transgression produce the city, make it spatially?

d)   **Actors**: To whom must we speak to understand transgression and its regulation? To young people who have transgressive practices, of course, but also to other users of public spaces, to other young people, adults, regulators (social workers, authorities, adults, professionals, etc.).

e)   **Affect/emotions**: 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? Addressing this dimension makes it possible to explore the "why" of transgression from a different angle than by asking questions about motives (ideological, economic, family-related, etc.).

(Source: TRYSPACES Methodological Principles document available on the intranet)

Research activities: Data collection and publications

In each city, data collection activities have begun and are progressing well.

Research Activities, 2017-2018

The chart displays research activities by location with a legend showing:
- documentary review, press review (blue)
- literature review (orange)
- interviews (grey)
- survey (yellow)
- participatory observation (dark blue)
- workshops with youth (green)

Locations shown (top to bottom):
- clandestine artists Mtl
- teenage girls Mtl
- Montréal-Nord
- rural migrants HN
- Corbeil, Paris
- Paris 18ene
- Saint-Denis, Paris
- microbus drivers MX
- Chopo street market MX
- marijuana users MX
- international migrants MX
- sex workers MX

(x-axis: 0, 2, 4, 6, 8)

Researchers and students related to projects that inspired TRYSPACES (HYPS in Hanoi, and mapCollab in Montreal and Paris) published 9 scientific articles, 4 chapters in collective works, 1 special issue of a scientific journal, 1 undergraduate thesis and 1 book. Most of these publications are in English, 2 in French and 1 in Spanish. Students co-authored 7 of these 16 publications. (See list of publications in the appendix.)
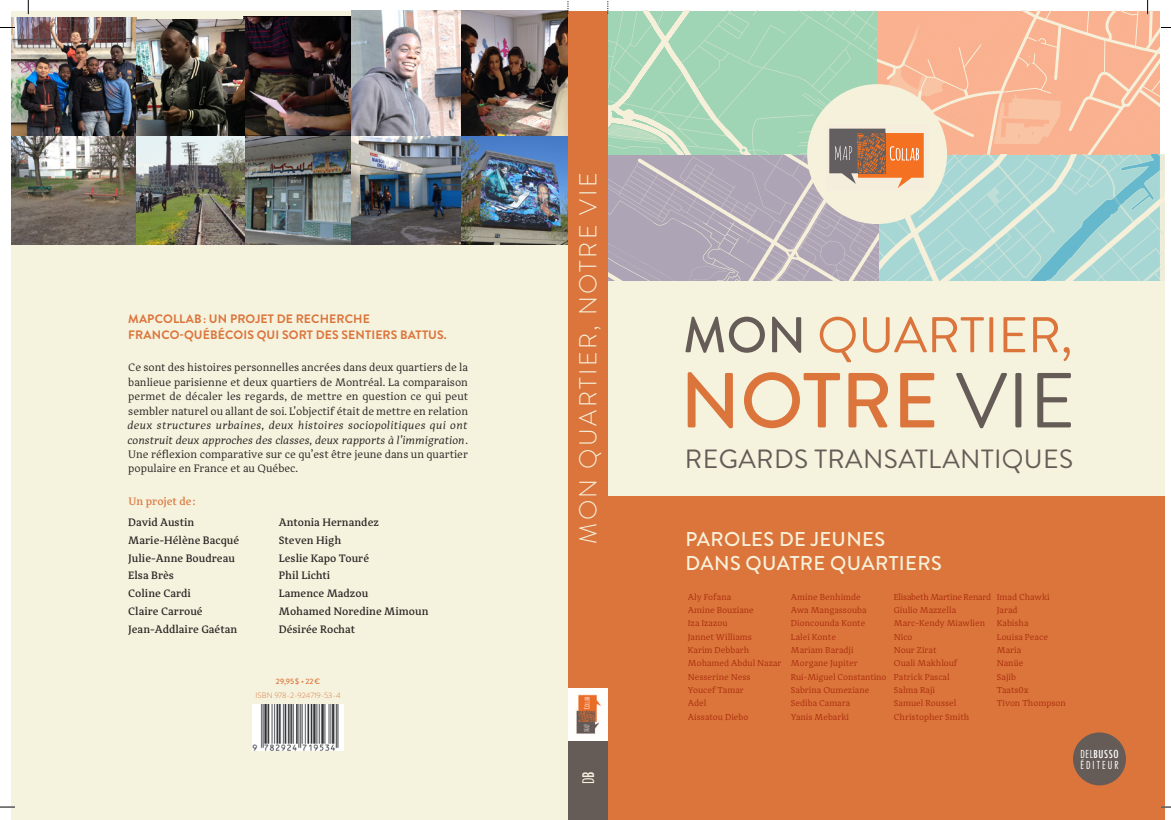
MAPCOLLAB : UN PROJET DE RECHERCHE
FRANCO-QUÉBÉCOIS QUI SORT DES SENTIERS BATTUS.

Ce sont des histoires personnelles ancrées dans deux quartiers de la banlieue parisienne et deux quartiers de Montréal. La comparaison permet de décaler les regards, de mettre en question ce qui peut sembler naturel ou allant de soi. L'objectif était de mettre en relation *deux structures urbaines, deux histoires sociopolitiques qui ont construit deux approches des classes, deux rapports à l'immigration*. Une réflexion comparative sur ce qu'est être jeune dans un quartier populaire en France et au Québec.

Un projet de :

David Austin	Antonia Hernandez
Marie-Hélène Bacqué	Steven High
Julie-Anne Boudreau	Leslie Kapo Touré
Elsa Brès	Phil Lichti
Coline Cardi	Lamence Madzou
Claire Carroué	Mohamed Noredine Mimoun
Jean-Addlaire Gaétan	Désirée Rochat

29,95$ • 22€
ISBN 978-2-924719-53-4

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MON QUARTIER, NOTRE VIE

MON QUARTIER,
NOTRE VIE
REGARDS TRANSATLANTIQUES

PAROLES DE JEUNES
DANS QUATRE QUARTIERS

Aly Fofana	Amine Benhinde	Elisabeth Martine Renard	Imad Chawki
Amine Bouziane	Awa Mangassouba	Giulio Mazzella	Jarad
Ira Izazou	Dioncounda Konte	Marc-Kendy Miawllen	Kabisha
Jannet Williams	Lalei Konte	Nico	Louisa Peace
Karim Debbarh	Mariam Baradji	Nour Zirat	Maria
Mohamed Abdul Nazar	Morgane Jupiter	Ouali Makhlouf	Nanlie
Nesserine Ness	Rui-Miguel Constantino	Patrick Pascal	Sajib
Youcef Tamar	Sabrina Oumeziane	Salma Raji	Taats0x
Adel	Sediba Camara	Samuel Roussel	Tivon Thompson
Aïssatou Diebo	Yanis Mebarki	Christopher Smith	

DELBUSSO
ÉDITEUR

Figure 3: : Book cover of the book co-written with the young participants of the mapCollab project, the project that inspired TRYSPACES

2. Knowledge mobilization

Assessing our modes of knowledge co-production and the living lab approach

Living labs are group dynamics for knowledge co-production. They concern both workshops organized for TRYSPACES members when they involve researchers, students, artists and socio-community partners, and the workshops conducted with young people. We distinguish living labs from traditional focus groups because the workshop dynamic involves facilitators who producers data and ideas as the research "subjects", i.e. young people. Themes are discussed through concrete activities: mental maps, participatory mapping, video or photo workshops, group writing, etc. These discussions are recorded and will then be analyzed thematically. But the very process of co-production through concrete activities is also analyzed, as are the products of these activities (films, maps, stories, drawings, photos, etc.). There is no distinction between research "subjects" (young people) and researchers. Both produce and analyze data together.

The Central Coordination, in collaboration with Montreal partners, submitted a project to the Canadian Network of Centres of Excellence to find additional funding to develop the living lab method that would lead to an interactive web documentary. The proposal was not accepted, but it made it possible to concretize and refine our ways of working in living lab. Another proposal for funding for this web documentary is currently being prepared under the leadership of the partners Creo and Affordance in collaboration with the Coop audiovisuelle GTS. It will be submitted to the Bell Fund in November 2018.

Workshops with young people are being organized in Montreal, Hanoi, and Mexico City for 2019. In the Paris region, 10 three-hour workshop sessions were held in 2018 with about ten young people in each of the districts studied. The objective was to explore the meaning of territory, gender and intergenerational relations, racialization and youth relationships to the digital. The sessions alternated between individual writing and mental mapping exercises, and group exercises such as spontaneous identification of the words used to describe the neighbourhood. The sessions involved group discussions based on video clips produced by the youth, or neighbourhood visits.

Living labs and multimedia

Our techno-artistic partners play a key role in supporting young people, researchers and students in the co-production of multimedia products in order to:

Recruit: Maintain youth engagement over a six-year period by organizing challenges, developing characters, stories, riddles, puzzles, networks, the Circle of Play (or magic circle of the game) to engage young people.

Produce: Serve as an objective around which to organize the activities of living labs and produce data to analyze.

Disseminate: Communicate research findings and document the collaborative research process.

Technological tools and artistic production have several functions which will influence the types of multimedia products that are to be used or developed. However, we have already established three principles that will guide our approach to technologies in TRYSPACES:

a.   **Tell stories**: Multimedia products from local living labs (co-produced with young people) as well as simultaneous events in the 4 cities "tell a story". It is an effective way of disseminating research results to a variety of audiences: what is this research telling us? We can also create a cross-platform narrative: Over a weekend or a few days, an event could unfold in a continuous manner in all four cities by interconnecting time zones. Young people could share their stories (focusing on one type of place, one theme, etc.) on the same platform. Such an event can serve to highlight what constitutes everyday life and how it is lived in each city, comparing the different phases of a day, lifestyles all the while allowing young people to interact with each other. For instance, Hanoi gets up, young people make a video on "going to school"; Paris gets up, sees what Hanoi did, young Parisians make their own video; Montreal and Mexico City... share, interact.

b.   **Multilevel technologies**: Paper and pens are at the heart of living labs as much as today's high technology, also taking into account the accelerating pace of technological change. "Low tech" will never go out of style. There are multiple ways to tell a story. If we are in a series of characters: we can add pictures, videos, create an immersive environment, connect to another media to have another experience of the same story.

c.   **The nesting of the real and the virtual**: We must also think about bridges, gates between what is real and what is virtual (for instance, for the release of the Batman movie, false political rallies were organized to support fictitious characters). Young people often use pseudonyms or avatars in virtual public spaces. This must be taken into account, not so much for anonymity issues, but because it is another identity that they give themselves; a way to invest virtual space. Do they tell the same stories through online characters and in interviews, workshops or social science data collection methods?

(Source: TRYSPACES Methodological Principles document available on the intranet)

Figure 4: Living lab session in Saint-Denis in the Paris region. Photo credit: Alain Vulbeau.

Figure 5: The group of young people during a living lab session in Paris 18th arrondissement. Photo credit: Alice Lancien

Knowledge mobilization activities this year

Many knowledge mobilization activities took place during this first year of TRYS-PACES. In addition to scientific publications and living labs, there were 28 public presentations, 6 maps, 6 documentaries and 4 media appearances in Paris and Mexico City. TRYSPACES was also featured on the funder's portal (SSHRC): http://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/society-societe/stories-histoires/story-histoire-fra.aspx?story_id=262. TRYSPACES is getting known!
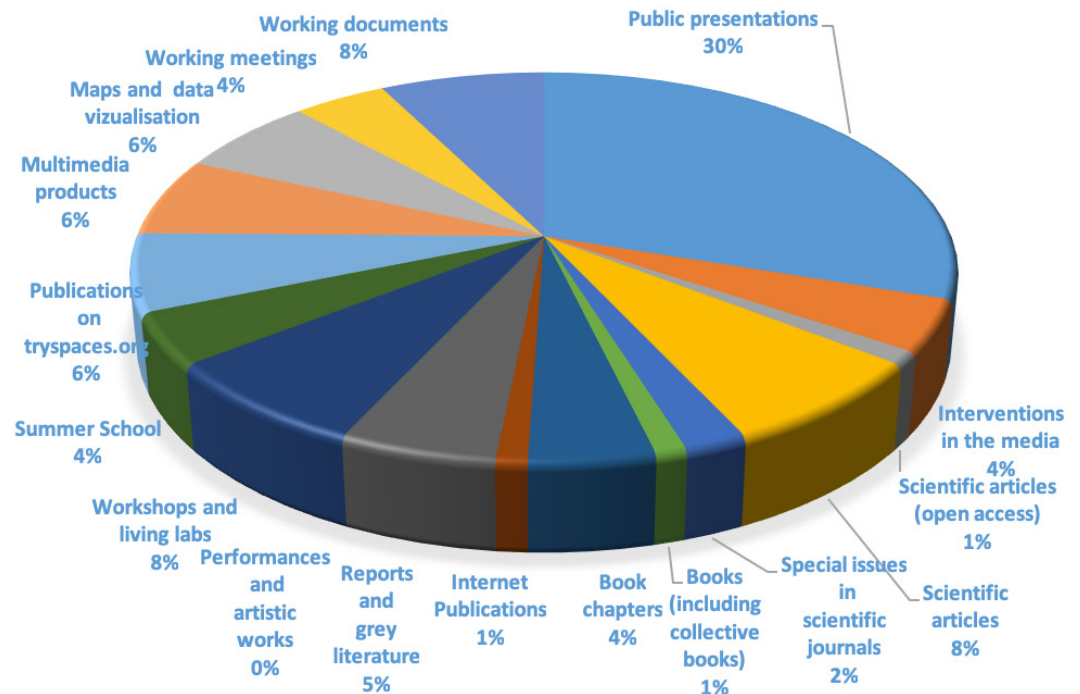
Two projects were funded from the TRYSPACES Knowledge Mobilization Fund. Student Violette Desffontaines received $2,200 to produce a documentary on the collaborative research process in the Paris region. In the description of her project she writes: "The aim is to report on the main stages of this participatory research: reflections on the modalities of implementation, progress and effects of the video-participatory workshops with young people from working-class neighbourhoods." The documentary is in production. It will include footage from the Metropolitan Workshop scheduled for November 10–11, 2018. In the meantime, in October 2018, Violette submitted her Master 2 thesis entitled "Les apports et les limites d'un mode de mobilisation de l'outil vidéo pour une recherche participative avec des jeunes de quartiers populaires en sociologie urbaine", under the supervision of Jeanne Dumoulin at the Université Paris 1 Sorbonne.

Figure 6: Shooting of Violette Desffontaines' documentary on participatory research in Paris. Photo credit: Violette Desffontaines.

The second project funded by the TRYSPACES Knowledge Mobilization Fund to the amount of $1,800 is a documentary produced by a group of six students from Montreal and Hanoi, with the support of our partner, the Vietnamese Women Museum. The documentary is now competing in several film festivals in Asia.

Figure 7:Documentary directed by Lucie Marcoux, Bastien Guilloteau, Pham Thanh Hai, James Allen Fajargo, Nguyen Minh Trang and Vu Phong Tien Manh. Available online: https://youtu.be/5lkohc4xrUs

Finally, there was the International Narrative Mapping Workshop organized by TRYMexico, attended by a TRYHanoi researcher (Pham Hien) and a TRY-Paris partner (Marie-Ange Jambu). The workshop was held over two days. On the first day, Mexican researchers were invited to present their work and reflect collectively with the TRYMexico team on the relevance of the key concepts of transgression, regulation, public space and youth. In the light of these studies on male sex workers in Veracruz, neo-Nazi youth in Berlin, youth involved in popular education in Latin America, and activist graffiti artists in Oaxaca, the issue of the materialization of the transgression on a micro-scale, that of the body and the street, emerged as important to develop. A participatory video was also produced during the event. The Deriva.mx group of young artists works with algorithms to produce a video based on the answers given by participants in a short survey. On the second day, TRYMexico invited two researchers from the Social Justice and the City group at the American University of Beirut (Ahmad Gharbieh and Dounia Salamé) to explain how they produce their narrative maps. Pham Hien presented her current reflections with Sarah Turner of TRYHanoi on critical mapping and data visualization methods. Marie-Ange Jambu presented her experience of participatory architectural design workshops with young people in the Paris region. All videos are available on the website (with simultaneous translation audio in English). A report of the workshop is available in Spanish in which several examples of narrative mapping are also available.

Figure 8: International Narrative Mapping Workshop organized by TRYMexico.

3. Training and Mentoring

## Structure and functioning of the Student Alliance

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

Student Alliance Coordinator	Anne-Marie Veillette, INRS Montreal
Mexico City Representative	Aitana Villamar, UAM Mexico City
Hanoi Representative	Mélissa Côté-Douyon, INRS Montreal
Montreal Representative	Leslie Touré Kapo, INRS Montreal
Paris Representative	Alice Lancien, Nanterre, Paris Region

The annual budget of the Student Alliance is $10,000. These funds are used to finance activities initiated by the Alliance. For this first year, the Alliance operates with 32 active members in all 4 cities. They met 3 times digitally across the four cities, and in each city they organized socialization meetings to get to know each other. In Paris and Mexico City they organized a seminar on gender issues and feminist methodologies. Such seminars are also being organized in Montreal and Hanoi.

Training Activities

By actively participating in TRYSPACES, students benefit from interesting training to which they would not have access if they were only taking their courses or writing their personal thesis. But what activities did they participate in this year that contribute to their training?

Training activities

Paris ■ Hanoi ■ Montreal ■ Mexico
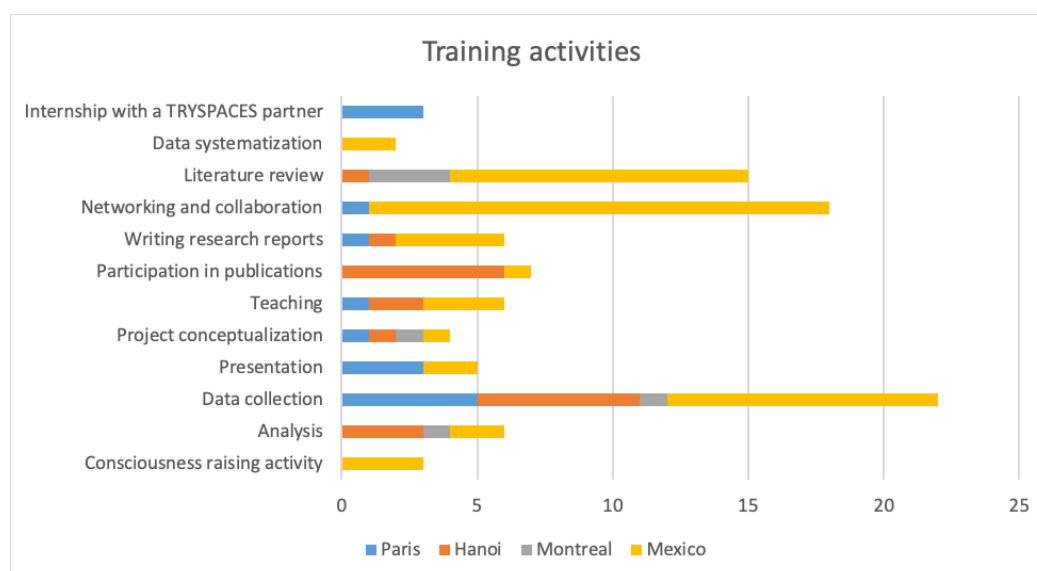
We acknowledge the importance of their contribution to literature reviews on key TRYSPACES concepts and local case studies, as well as their active participation in data collection activities. But many also point out the importance of TRYSPACES for networking and collaboration development.

4. Involvement of Partners

TRYSPACES brings together 27 partners who signed the collaboration agreement in 2017. The 12 university partners are the researchers' institutions. As academic institutions, their contribution is essentially financial. It is the researchers who contribute substantially to the project. On the other hand, the 7 techno-artistic partners and the 8 socio-community partners really participate in the evolution of the partnership. It is therefore on these two types of partners that we focus here.
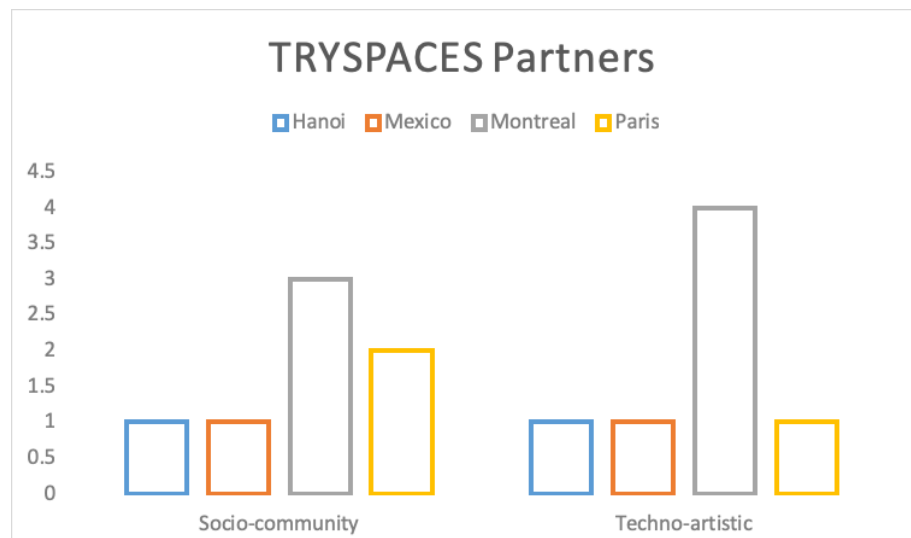
Partners' activities

The activities of the partners differ according to the needs in each city. In the case of Mexico City, Carlos Zamudio (organization: Cupihd) supervises students and coordinates one of the case studies. Artist Rodrigo Olvera made two documentaries presenting the case studies and co-presented his work with Julie-Anne Boudreau at a scientific symposium. In the case of Montreal, the partners were very active in working meetings with researchers and students. There was a lot of exchange of knowledge and ideas. Some of these meetings were designed to present the literature review conducted by students, others were designed to prepare grant applications. In the case of Montreal, Nathalie Boucher of Respire also coordinates a case study. In the case of the Paris region, the partners were very active in conducting workshops with young people and co-producing video clips with them. This work was presented in the media jointly with researchers and young people. In the case of Hanoi, the Vietnamese Woman Museum collaborated on the documentary Out in Hanoi.

Partners' participation in TRYSPACES activities 2017-2018
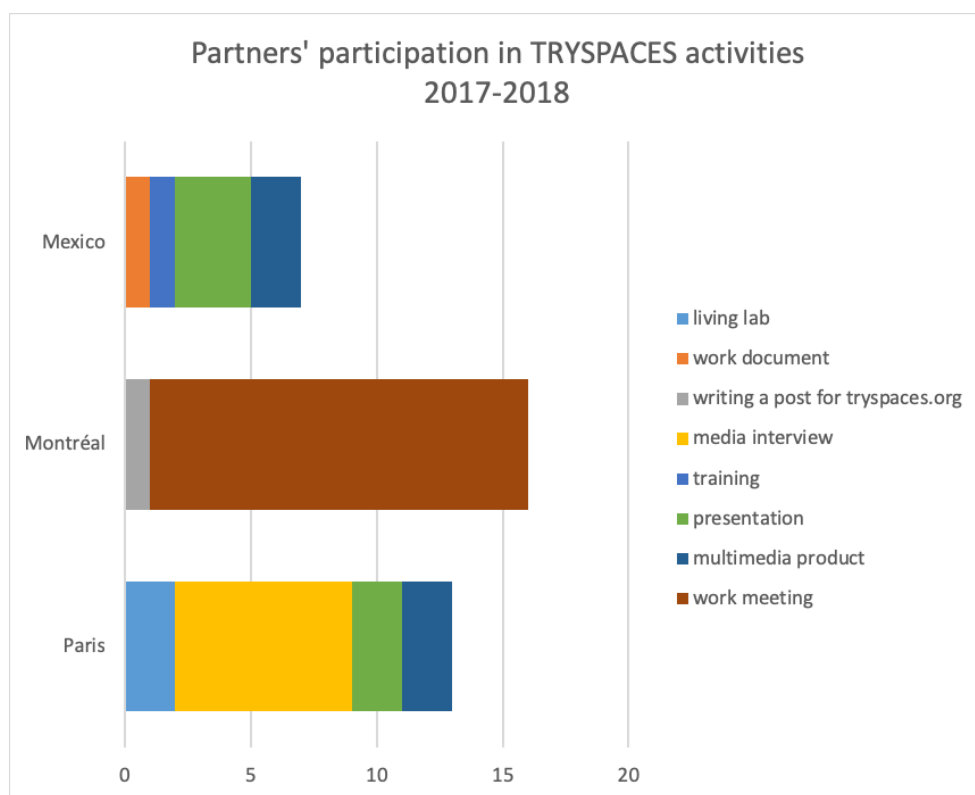
New partners and development

In addition to the partners who signed the collaboration agreement, new collaborations have been created in Montreal, Mexico City and the Paris region. These are currently being formalized. For example, in Montreal, the Montreal North case study team plans to incorporate the Librairie Racine (https://www.facebook.com/racinesmontreal/) during the workshop phase beginning in Year 2. The Institut du Nouveau Monde (inm.qc.ca/) also participated in a funding proposal with TRYSPACES, but it was not selected. We would like to strengthen this collaboration. In Mexico City, the Programa universitario de estudios de la ciudad (www.puec.unam.mx) actively contributed to TRYMexico's work by producing a narrative mapping of the experiences of young people following the earthquake of 19 September 2017. We are currently formalizing this collaboration in order to integrate the PUEC as a formal partner. Negotiations have also been initiated with Culturans: Strategic Architecture Lab (culturans.org/), an organization dedicated to urban intervention through archotectural and film projects. In the Paris region, several local partnerships have been developed for the organizations of workshops with young people: l'Association CLT Culture et Loisirs pour tous, the Maison des associations de la ville de Corbeil, the Association Espoir 18 (www.espoir18.org) and the Collectif La maison jaune.

Financial contributions from partners

The TRYSPACES 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.

Partner financial contributions
May 2016-April 2018
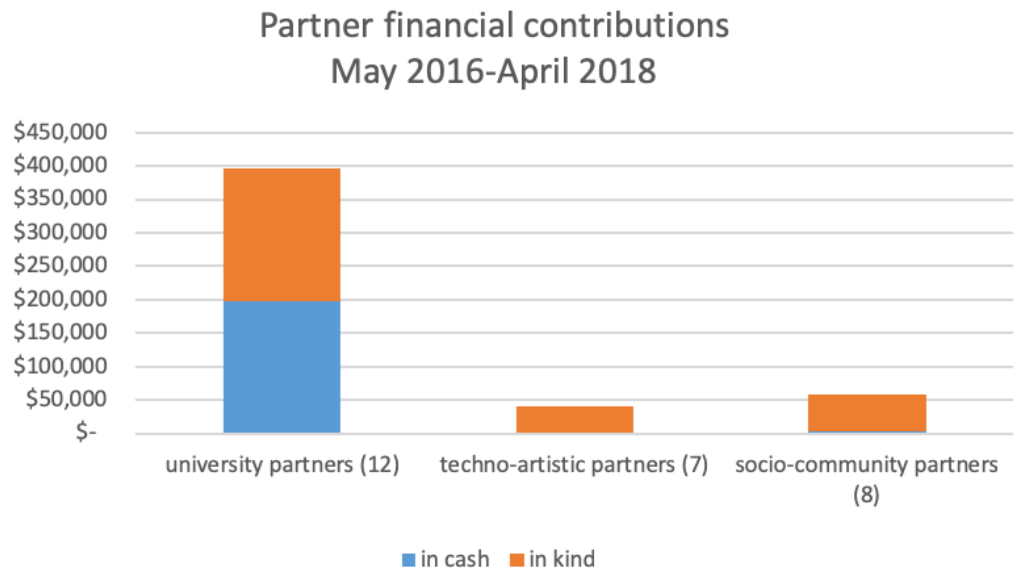
The funder (SSHRC) requires that by the end of the six years of the project, the partners have contributed 35% of the total amount awarded. By the end of the first year, these contributions have already reached almost 20%.

Partner financial contributions
% of total grant over 6 years
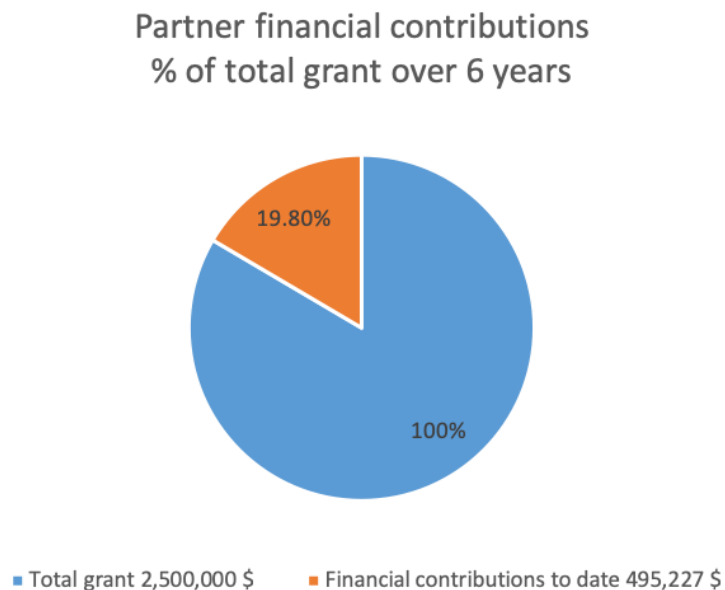
5. Milestones: progress on our timeline

For the first year, we had set ourselves the following objectives, most of which had been achieved:

100%

Start-up meeting with all the partners

100%

Public launch

50%

Recruitment of students and youth who participate to the project

100%

Case studies selection

75%

Development of the tools for comparison research

100%

Reflection on the vocabulary in 4 languages

75%

Literature review

Beginning of the coproduction of multimedia products in each city
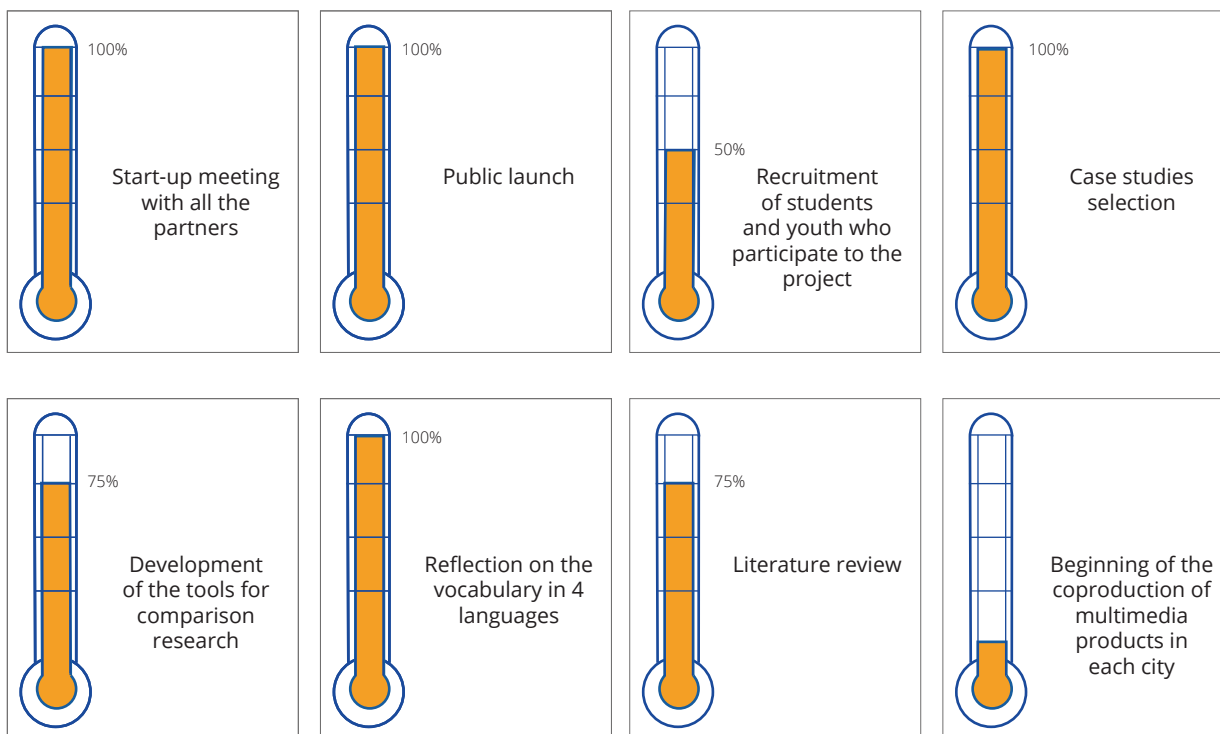
6. Governance

For this first year, the Steering Committee's main task was to build a solid foundation to ensure efficient and pleasant work for the duration of the project.

Figure 9: Members of the 2017–2018 Steering Committee.

• **Henri Scaboro** (Conseil jeunesse de Montréal) drafted a Code of Internal Governance that was discussed by the Steering Committee and was adopted by the Annual General Meeting.

• The Ethics Officer, **Nicole Gallant**, together with the Director of TRYSPACES, **Julie-Anne Boudreau**, obtained an Ethics Certificate from the INRS Research Ethics Committee. This involved writing information documents, consent forms and a document gathering our methodological principles to be adjusted for each case study (available on the intranet).

• **Alexia Bhéreur-Lagounaris** developed a Communication Plan to harmonize our strategies, the TRYSPACES visual image and our use of social media. We also launched our website (www.tryspaces.org), following several problems with the service provider who programmed the site. This will now have to be regularly updated by the city coordinators.

• The operating policies adopted at the October 2017 start-up meeting were implemented by refining the selection criteria and the operation of the competitions for the distribution of resources. In particular, student scholarships and the Knowledge Mobilization Fund.

Your opinion on the quality of communication and management

In addition to the forms describing the various activities carried out by all TRYSPACES members that you have completed, the Central Coordination has also circulated a short survey that allows us to assess the members' opinions in a more qualitative way. In total, we received 35 responses.

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

Positive elements	Areas for improvement
74% say that our objectives are clear	34% think that we do not have a shared vision
74% consider that we take into account the variety of points of view	29% would like that the researchers, the students, and the partners better synchronized their rhythms.
77% agree that information requests are quickly answered	46% would like a more frequent dissemination of results
77% consider our communication channel adequate	29% think that we should improve the newsletter
89% are satisfied with interpersonal relationships	29% believe that the task distribution is not fair enough
69% point out the fact that TRYSPACES enhances their capacity to work in partnership	29% note that the working policies are not easily accessible
88% say that they learn about the research or non-academic milieus	26% believe that our methodological tools are not sufficiently precise
80% improved their knowledge about youth, transgression and public space	40% think that the results are not quite useful for their organization
71% claim that TRYSPACES contribute to their career	

It should be noted that the greatest satisfaction is generated by the partnership dynamic: interpersonal relationships, getting to know different environments, different themes. We can therefore feel a great enthusiasm for this collective adventure. What was most appreciated were the collective meetings, the exchange of ideas, the new synergies and the collective mobilization. The stimulation that comes with working with youth and discovering new ways of doing research including various methodologies and data visualization were also mentioned. Students appreciate the Student Alliance and the opportunities for international and local networking and funding.

What generates dissatisfaction is generally related to our stage of progress in the project. We still need to stabilize how we work together: operating policies, newsletters, task distribution. There is also a certain impatience for the achievement of results (the reconciliation of rhythms between researchers and partners). This explains the deficiencies in their circulation, but also the need to specify methodological tools and to better understand their usefulness. With time, we will develop a shared vision. The survey identifies some difficulties for students: the difficulty in reconciling their personal project with the collective

project, enrolment in a long-term program with a short-term scholarship, in-sufficient student scholarships and the cumbersome administrative process for receiving the scholarships.

What we would like for the next few years are more meetings between the 4 cities, better communication of short, medium and long-term opportunities (including mobility of members between cities), translation of all documents produced in the 4 languages and the creation of an interactive online forum for sharing experiences. Financial resources will not be enough, but these are suggestions worth serious consideration.

7. Financial statement

Many expenses are not recorded in the first year's balance sheet since the funds arrived after the end of the fiscal year (April 1 to March 31). This is the case, for example, for the transfer of funds to TRYParis, as well as the budget reserved for the Student Alliance. Please also note that for the same reasons (the fiscal year ending March 31), the second instalment of student scholarships awarded for Year 1 (in August 2018) will appear in next year's financial statement.

	Central Coordination	Mexico City*	Paris	Hanoi	Montreal	TOTAL
Research						
Grants Undergraduate	$ 4,446					
Grants Masters	$ 22,115			$ 1,500	$ 12,000	
Grants Ph.D.	$ 46,815					
Field work		$ 815				
TOTAL	$ 73,376	$ 815		$ 1,500	$ 12,000	$ 87,691
Management						
Coordination salary	$ 29,440	$ 3,435			$ 8,211	
Internalization INRS	$ 2,083					
Supplies	$ 1,017			$ 235		
Computers	$ 3,899					
Translation	$ 5,609					
TOTAL	$ 42,048	$ 3,435		$ 235	$ 8,211	$ 53,929
Knowledge mobilization						
Start-up meeting	$ 35,648					
Website, multimedia	$ 20,157	$ 1,715				
Knowledge mobilization fund	$ 2,200			$ 1,800		
Events		$ 6,615				
TOTAL	$ 58,005	$ 8,330		$ 1,800		$ 68,135
Training						
Student travel mtl-mex	$ 5,997					
Students Alliance						
TOTAL	$ 5,997					$ 5,997
					TOTAL Year 1	**$ 215,752**

* Amounts are approximate and are calculated at the exchange rate of October 11, 2018

Appendices

Publication list

Thesis

>Madeleine L. Hykes. « Youth Perspectives: Navigating and Negotiating Top-Down Urban Change in Hanoi, Vietnam » Undergraduate thesis at McGill University, under the supervision of Sarah Turner.

Articles in scientific journals

>Charton, L. and J.A. Boudreau 2017. "Spaces of intimacy and (not so) public displays of affection in Hanoi" Gender, Place & Culture DOI: 10.1080/0966369X.2017.1372386

>Geertman, S. and J.A. Boudreau. 2018. ""Life as Art": Emerging youth networks in Hanoi and the Tree Hug Movement" City and Society. https://doi.org/10.1111/ciso.12162 ISSN: 1548-744X

>Hiên, P. and D. Labbé. 2018. « Spatial logic and the distribution of open and green public spaces in Hanoi: Planning challenges in a dense and rapidly changing city ». Urban Policy and Research, https://doi.org/10.1080/08111146.2017.1295936

>Hoang, Apparicio, Pham (submitted) Équité environnementale et accessibilité aux parcs à Ho Chi Minh Ville (Vietnam). Revue internationale de géomatique

>Hoang, Apparicio, Pham (submitted) The provision and accessibility to parks in Ho Chi Minh City: disparities along the urban core - periphery axis. Urban Policy and Research

>Pham & Labbé (2017) Spatial Logic and the Distribution of Open and Green Public Spaces in Hanoi: Planning in a Dense and Rapidly Changing City, Urban Policy and Research, DOI: 10.1080/08111146.2017.1295936

>Pham, Labbé, Lachapelle, Pelletier (submitted) Perception of obstacles to park access and park use amongst youth in Hanoi: How cultural and local context matters. Landscape and Urban Planning

>Turner, S., and Ngô Thúy H.nh, 2018 (in press). Contesting socialist state visions for modern mobilities: Informal motorbike taxi drivers' struggles and strategies on Hanoi's streets, Vietnam. International Development Planning Review.

Chapter in a collective work

Larue, G., Bouthaghou-Courtemanche, M., D. Labbé and J. Allard « From the Margins to the Urban Core: The Think Playgrounds DIY Initiative in Hanoi ». Actes du symposium Responsive Cities: Active Public Space 2017, Barcelone: Institute of Advanced Architecture of Catalonia, pp. 178-185

Émond, M., Labbé D., and J. Torres « Planning professionals' use of tactical urbanism: A new knowledge production context in planning », Actes du symposium Responsive Cities: Active Public Space 2017, Barcelone: Institute of Advanced Architecture of Catalonia, pp. 165-171

Boudreau, J.A. "L'autonomie par la mobilité: Questionner l'idée de transition vers l'âge adulte" in S. Octobre y C. Dallaire (eds.) Jeunes et cultures: dialogue franco-québécois. Québec: Presses de l'Université Laval. pp. 131-146.

Boudreau, J.A. "¿Buscando protección en los megaterritorios? ¿Cuándo el estado no puede proteger a sus ciudadanos?" in F. De Alba (coord.). Las paradojas de la megalópolis. Un debate actual a distintas voces. Ciudad de México: CESOP. pp. 171-187.

Books and special issue of a scientific journal

Ateliers mapCollab. 2018. Mon quartier, notre vie. Regards transatlantiques. Montréal: Éditions Del Busso. 200 p.

Boudreau, J.A. and D. Davis (dir.). Beyond dichotomization: Informality and the Challenges of Governance in Cities of the Global North and South. Current Sociology. Vol. 65(2).

TRYSPACES partners (confirmed)

	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
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
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
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 publica	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