



# **SoCoN Summer School**

Skopje, North Macedonia

05. - 09. September 2022

# SoCoN

## Social Cohesion in Urban Neighbourhoods

The project „Social Cohesion in Urban Neighbourhoods - the Role of Civil Society Initiatives“ is funded by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) within the programme „University Dialogue with the Countries of the Western Balkans 2022“ (project code 57610042). The project takes place in cooperation with (from left to right) the Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, TU Dortmund University, Leibniz University Hannover, the Research Institute for Social Cohesion of Germany, the National Technical University of Athens, the University of Thessaly, POLIS University of Tirana and the Albanian organisation Co-PLAN. The Summer School is an integral part of the SoCoN project.

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DAAD

tu dortmund  
university

 Forschungsinstitut  
Gesellschaftlicher  
Zusammenhalt



 Leibniz  
Universität  
Hannover



  
UNIVERSITY OF  
THESSALY

  
POLIS  
UNIVERSITY

  
Co-PLAN  
INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

# SoCoN



Social cohesion can be understood as a quality of collective togetherness, however, there is little agreement on what the concept precisely entails. Nevertheless, there is a strong indication that civic engagement, is important in this context: the way in which citizens take responsibility for (sub-)spaces, communities and/or development processes. Under these circumstances, it can be observed that in many European ci-

ties and urban neighbourhoods, different forms of civil society engagement are emerging in which citizens, e.g., react on increasing disparities between and within cities, shape living environments, or address social vulnerabilities.

In that context, SoCoN wants to investigate in a comparative perspective with partners in Albania, Germany, Greece and North Macedonia to what extent civil society actors take responsibility for „their“ neighbourhood. In particular, the partners in SoCoN want to explore the influence of small-scale civil society initiatives on the design of (public) spaces: What are success factors that could be transferred to other spatial contexts?

To achieve the research project goals, various complementary measures are planned in which different target groups (Bachelor's/Master's students, doctoral students and post-doctoral researchers) are involved. The combination of different methods, approaches, and event-forms offers opportunities to foster exchange of scientific knowledge and (practical) experiences between academics, students and civil society. The combination of different methods, approaches, and event-forms offers opportunities to foster exchange of scientific knowledge and (practical) experiences between academics, students and civil society. One core event was a international and interdisciplinary Summer School for students and young academics from North Macedonia, Albania, Germany and Greek. The participants commonly developed integrated action-strategies to support social cohesion as well as resilient coopertation between public and civil society actors. In this way, SoCoN promotes international exchange particularly in the Western Balkan region.

# SoCoN Summer School

## Skopje, 05. - 09. September

This is where the summer school picks up and focuses on tactical urbanism as expression of citizen engagement. By engaging themselves voluntarily in self-initiated activities, for example in urban gardening initiatives, social enterprises, small cooperatives or neighbourhood initiatives, citizens become co-producers, city makers or urban pioneers. They become 'activists' or 'tactical urbanists' who engage in the design of urban spaces and the sustainable transition of cities. Tactical Urbanism, in this context, refers to an organizational, and/or citizen-led approach to neighbourhood building using short-term, low-cost, and scalable interventions to catalyze long-term change.

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Two participants behind a self-made photo frame  
Source: Mila Gavrilovska

The aim of the summer school is to actively explore the potentials and limits of tactical urbanism, as a specific form of civic engagement, for sustainable transitions and social cohesion in urban neighbourhoods. These neighbourhoods or communities are kind of 'melting pot' here, where inhabitants recognize that they can change something in their immediate living environment. The following questions are central to the summer school:

### Conceptual:

- What are characteristics of tactical urbanism?
- What is the relationship between 'tactical urbanism', 'do-it-yourself urbanism' etc. and other forms of civic engagement?

### Practical:

- What are risks and what are promising strategies in implementing tactical urbanism interventions?
- How can tactical urbanism influence urban planning/design? What roles can urban planners/designers play with regard to tactical urbanism?

### Critical reflection:

- Is it helpful to be a professional planner (architect, urban planner/designer, regional and environmental planner etc.) and an activist at the same time?
- In your opinion, how can tactical urbanism improve social life/social cohesion in urban neighborhoods?

To this end, the summer school not only focuses on theoretical-critical discussions of civic engagement, tactical urbanism and social cohesion etc. It is rather the aim of the summer school that the participants develop and initiate specific actions or interventions and implement them, together with residents and local initiatives in the Attenborough Park in Skopje. This will



Playing cards on a self-made table

Source: Mila Gavrilovska

enable participants to assess the possibilities and limits of tactical urbanism as expression of civic engagement. Therefore, the summer school combines various interactive, interventionist and transdisciplinary formats and/or methods:

- theoretical-conceptual inputs on civic engagement, social resilience and tactical urbanism
- planning and implementation of self-organised actions in a public, hitherto rather 'underused' public space
- planning and implementation of self-organised actions with and for the inhabitants
- recording and reflection of the actions, interventions and discussions via films, posters, photo series, podcasts etc.
- interactive discussions (world café etc.) on potentials and limits of civic engagement, tactical urbanism etc. for urban development

# Program of the Summer School

## Monday

- 10:00 - 10:20 **Welcome and Introduction to the Summer School**  
*Prof. Ognjen Marina, PhD | Dean of the Faculty of Architecture, Skopje University*  
*Prof. Dr. Frank Othengrafen | project coordinator SoCoN, TU Dortmund*
- 10:20 - 10:50 **Introduction to the Summer School**
- 10:50 - 11:20 **Who is Who – A first interactive get-to-know-each-other**
- 11:20 - 11:30 **Coffee Break**
- 11:30 - 13:15 **Citizens initiatives and citizens' actions – a source for urban development?**  
*Stefan Lazarevski | Faculty of Architecture, Skopje University*  
Typology of citizen's initiatives  
Introduction to citizen's initiatives in Skopje (Our City - Our Stage, Community Garden Bostanie, Na Tochak)
- 13:15 - 14:30 **Joint Lunch Walk to the Attenborough Park**
- 14:30 - 18:30 **A Student Experiment – Urban Interventions through Civic Engagement**  
On-Site Introduction for the Temporary Interventions in the Attenborough Park  
Own first surveys on-site
- 18:30 - 20:15 **Guided Tour through the inner city of Skopje**  
*Elena Andonova | Faculty of Architecture, Skopje University*



# Tuesday

- 09:00 - 09:30 **Student Experiment - What from yesterday is important for today**  
*Dr. Jessica Baier / Leibniz University Hannover*  
*Dr. Falco Knaps / Leibniz University Hannover*  
Looking back to the first day of the student experiment  
Identifying possible paths for group work  
and potential urban interventions
- 09:30 - 11:15 **Tactical Urbanism as Expression of Citizen Engagement**  
*Professor Francesco Rotondo / Università Politecnica delle Marche*  
Tactical Urbanism in Italy: From Grassroots to Institutional Tool-  
Assessing Value of Public Space Experiments (online presentation)  
  
*Prof. Dr. Frank Othengrafen*  
*Stefan Lazarevski*  
Introduction: How to use Tactical Urbanism  
in Your Student Experiments?
- 11:15 - 11:30 **Coffee Break**
- 11:30 - 17:30 **Continuation of the Student Experiment – Urban Interventions through Civic Engagement (Attenborough Park)**  
Planning and Implementation of activities
- 17:30 - 19:00 **Open Feedback Session**  
Feedback on group work by supervisors

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# Wednesday

- 09:00 - 14:00 **Continuation of the Student Experiment – Urban Interventions through Civic Engagement (Attenborough Park)**  
Implementation and evaluation of activities
- 14:00 - 15:00 **Open Feedback Session**  
Feedback on group work by supervisors
- 15:00 - 19:00 **Continuation of the Student Experiment – Urban Interventions through Civic Engagement (Attenborough Park)**  
Implementation and evaluation of activities

## Thursday

- 09:00 - 19:00 **Continuation of the Student Experiment – Urban Interventions through Civic Engagement (Attenborough Park)**  
Implementation and evaluation of activities  
/ preparation of final outputs
- 19:00 - 22:00 **Joint Dinner in the Attenborough park**  
Dinner with inhabitants and participants as part of a  
(social) intervention / overview of all interventions

## Friday

- 09:00 - 12:30 **Student Experiment – Urban Interventions through Civic Engagement**  
Finalisation of the final output
- 12:30 - 13:45 **Final presentation of student experiments**
- 13:45 - 14:00 **Coffee Break**
- 15:30 - 16:30 **Lessons learnt?**  
World Café on potentials and limits of civic engagement,  
tactical urbanism etc. for urban development
- 16:30 - 17:00 **Closing Ceremony**  
Awarding participants' certificates and closing remarks



# Experiences and Outcomes of the Summer School

## A Field Report from the Participants

During the summer school, we had the opportunity to learn about the potentials and limits of tactical urbanism as a specific form of civic engagement for sustainable transitions and social cohesion in neighborhoods. Through the various lectures and the subsequent interactive discussions, we developed an understanding of tactical urbanism and gained insight into how it can be applied to different contexts. In a discussion process, we specified the meaning of the terms civic society, civic engagement and social cohesion to be used in an applied context such as tactical urbanism and finally agreed on the following concepts/definitions:

- **Social Cohesion:** a quality of collective togetherness, however, there is little agreement on what the concept precisely entails.
- **Civic Engagement:** The way in which citizens take responsibility for (sub-) spaces, communities and/or development processes (react to increasing disparities between and within cities, shape living environments, or address social vulnerabilities).
- **Tactical Urbanism:** It refers to an organizational and/or citizen-led approach to neighborhood building using short-term, low-cost, and scalable interventions to catalyze long-term change.
- **Civic Society:** It is located in between the community, the market and the state.

Most importantly, the Summer School gave us the opportunity to plan and carry out self-organized actions in a semi-public space in Skopje that was neglected and not used by the citizens. The vision was to activate the inhabitants to utilize this place in the future and to realize their own ideas for a liveable and sustainable public space. Therefore, we planned and organized a dinner with all the residents and participants in the public space as part of the social intervention, bringing together all interested inhabitants and showing them our planned interventions.

To decide what kind of interventions are needed in the public space we asked inhabitants about their ideas and thoughts. Afterwards we compared and analysed all ideas with our ideas and restrictions (in terms of time, financial resources etc.) to see which interventions can be realised in this short time and with limited tools. The intention of the intervention was to create a liveable space for the inhabitants to inspire the inhabitants what they could achieve by initiating or organising in citizens' actions. However, this was a complex and challenging task as the inhabitants had different opinions about the intervention in general. Most of the inhabitants were really happy to see that something is happening with the park and wanted to help and continue with the process after our summer school. They underlined the potential of the park to be more than a green spot to use as a shortcut or to walk the dog if it was more clean, safe (lighting) and seating options. Some of them wished for possibilities to play for children but other locals argued that there are enough playgrounds nearby. A few others also expressed frustration and negative feelings about our intervention because they fear that an attractive public space might lead to an upgrading of the neighbourhood and possible building activities on the site. However, the majority of the inhabitants was really happy to see some kind of change which we have taken as an opportunity to consider possible interventions.

To structure and to organize or social interventions carefully, we decided to work in three groups:

- Clean-Up Group: The group was responsible for cleaning the park, designing/constructing the initiatives and organizing each spot of the park.
- Communication Group: The group was responsible for interviewing locals, preparing/designing posters and invitations and setting up social media activities on the project.
- Organization Group: The group was responsible for organizing the event, preparing the lists of what the partners and the citizens needed for the event and writing the report.

Each group worked in order to achieve the aim of the project and designed a public space where the citizens use in the future/to create a starting point at one focus area for the locals. All groups communicated and worked together in order to set the goals of each day and helped with the process.

# How did we progress?

## A day-to-day report

### Monday – Day 1:

On the first day, we met in the Faculty of Architecture and got to know each other. Afterwards, an introduction to the topic of tactical urbanism was given and three local citizens' initiatives from Skopje presented their aims and learnings about civic engagement within the city. Later that day, a first walk-through and analysis of the public space and the neighborhood was undertaken. This involved examining the current uses of the green space.

In addition, we interviewed the residents about their perceptions of the area and their 'visions' and ideas for future developments. Based on this experience, we discussed potential materials that we could use for the intended interventions. In addition, we created an Instagram account to make the group's actions transparent and obtainable via social media. The day concluded with a city tour in Skopje, which gave the opportunity to get to know the architecture, history, traditions and culture of the city more closely.



Kick-off meeting on Monday

Source: Mila Gavrilovska

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What worked out?	What had to be improved?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>→ Getting to know each other</li><li>→ Inspiration for tactical urbanism through talks</li><li>→ Inspirations, lots of creative ideas</li><li>→ Getting to know the site, the surroundings and the neighbours</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>→ Original group formation</li><li>→ Too many own ideas, thinking like planners</li><li>→ Lost track of how to involve people</li><li>→ Did not really manage to formulate common goal</li><li>→ Communication</li></ul>

## Tuesday – Day 2:

On the second day, we started in the university again, attending another lecture on tactical urbanism. We also reflected on the results of day 1 and created three groups in order to clean up the park, communicate with the citizens, plan the event and prepare the report. Afterwards, we went to the site and decided to focus on one specific site in the public space. The communication group asked the locals about the park and their thoughts for the area. The aim of these interviews was to motivate the citizens and help the partners in the initiatives. The organization group planned what the locals would bring to the event, what the partners needed for the party and how they imagined their Thursday evening event. Furthermore, all the groups met up in order to discuss how we could implement our ideas and set up a list of priorities. As a result, we decided to create different activities for all ages so we constructed sitting areas out of pallets, a wish line where citizens can notice their ideas and opinions and some games for kids. Last but not least, we had a meeting with the supervisors where we presented our work, our plans and thoughts for the next days.

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Participants making posters  
Source: Mila Gavrilovska



Participants cleaning the park  
Source: Mila Gavrilovska

### What worked out?

- Empowering Input
- Efficient work
- Positive feedback for the cleaning
- Communication important for the Gettogether
- Realistic view
- Questioned our own role

### What had to be improved?

- Link to tactical urbanism?
- Posters got ripped down
- Language barrier
- Uncertainty about the material
- Time pressure

## Wednesday – Day 3:

The third day started in the park where we all cleaned up the park, received the materials and started to construct the interventions. The communication group designed some posters in order to hang up around the park and they also handed out invitations to passengers for the Thursday evening event. However, when we started the interventions a citizen came to the park and claimed that the park belongs to her so she wanted to stop the constructions. But we explained our intentions and the scope of the project to her so that she finally supported our interventions. We started to construct tables and benches made out of pallet wood, a wishing line, a swing made out of rope and a wheel and a wooden bookcase where citizens can borrow books to read. Lastly, we received feedback from the supervisors and we discussed our plans regarding the event.



Building outdoor furniture together  
Source: Mila Gavrilovska



Wish line in the park  
Source: Mila Gavrilovska

### What worked out?

- Efficient team work
- People showing interest
- Finished cleaning the ground
- Tied and painted the palettes
- Built tables and furniture
- Printing and hand-  
ing out posters

### What had to be improved?

- Dealing with the landowners
- Gathering materials/working  
with minimal materials and tool
- Cleaning the area
- Talking with locals as  
non english speakers

## Thursday – Day 4:

The fourth day started in the park where we all made the last preparations for the social dinner. First of all, the clean up group decorated the park with fabric garlands, citronella candles and fairy lights in order to create a suitable atmosphere for the event. They also constructed some games with wheels and wood for the children. The communication group designed some posters in Macedonian language in order to help the citizens find the park and they posted some information for the event on Instagram. The organization group did a presentation in which the citizens had the opportunity to see what the partners did all these days and how the park looked before and after all these initiatives. At 7 p.m., many inhabitants joined the event. We explained the aim of the project to them and showed what we worked upon all the previous days. The citizens told us that it was very necessary for them to have a place where they can spend their time and children can play in a green area. Moreover, they found the interventions very useful for the neighborhood and expressed their wish that the park will become a future place in order to add more initiatives. After the event, we cleaned up the park.

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Neighbourhood children playing  
Source: Mila Gavrilovska



Ready prepared park for the social dinner  
Source: Mila Gavrilovska

### What worked out?

- Many families with their children showed up
- Everything was ready on time
- Our collaboration was very successful
- Everyone seemed to enjoy their time
- We had the desired result

### What had to be improved?

- Not many elderly people and youngsters showed up
- If there was more time some things could have worked out better



## Friday – Day 5:

The last day started in the Faculty of Architecture where we prepared the final presentation. Each group presented the process of each day, the results and some questions that they thought about all these days. After the presentation, we discussed with the supervisors about the success of our interventions but also more generally about tactical urbanism, the role of planners, the role of citizens and the methods of tactical urbanism approaches. Finally, we received our certificates for attending the Summer School.



Final evaluation of the Summer School

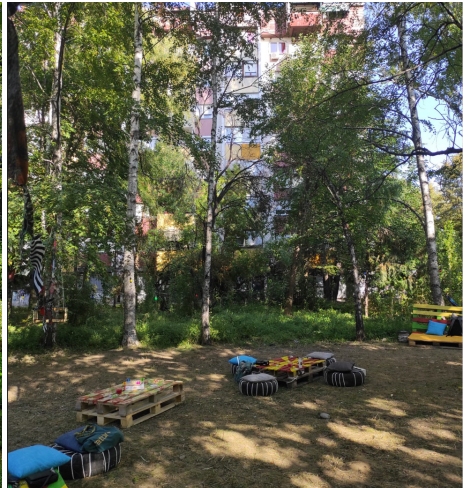
Source: Nicole Reiswich

### Monday - Before the Summer School



Source: Mila Gavrilovska

### Thursday - After the Summer School



Source: Carmen Mühle



# The social event for and with the Inhabitants as major intervention

The event being an intervention itself was on Thursday evening. We invited all interviewed citizens and nearby living inhabitants by handing out invitations to join and have a fun gathering with food, drinks, games and conversation.

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Translation of the invitation:

*Dear all future park users,*

*We are a group of architecture students from Albania, Greece, Macedonia and Germany. We are here to create a liveable park TOGETHER with YOU and to start this transformation.*

*Now it's up to YOU:*

*How would YOU like to use the park in the future?*

*What is the park missing to make YOU feel at home?*

*What would YOU like to contribute to the park's liveliness?*

*Come and join us on THURSDAY evening from 19:00 – 22:00 for a neighbourhood get together in YOUR new green living room!*

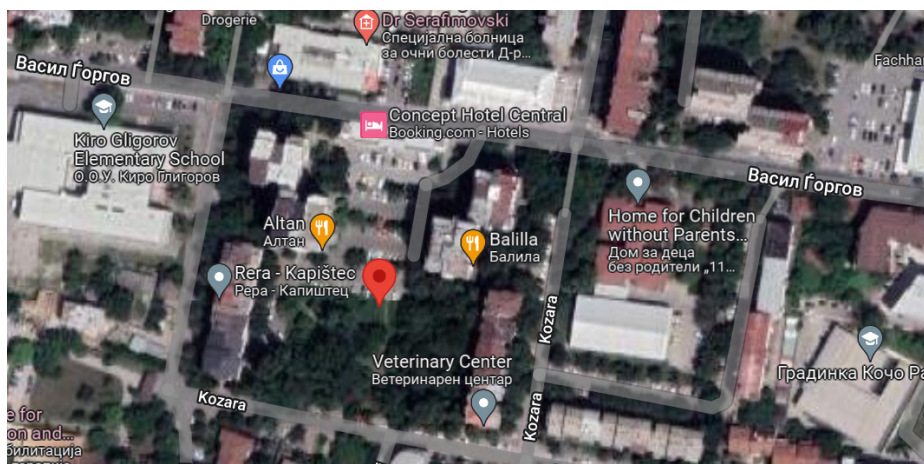
*We want to meet up, socialize, share a dinner, play games, come up with ideas for the park development, and most importantly, enjoy a joint evening.*

*Please feel free to bring seating, tables, food, music(instruments), lights, games and anything else YOU can think of!*

*Feel free to bring up YOUR own ideas for the evening!*

*YOU are welcome to design the park, tidy up and build from today onwards, just talk to us and come round!*

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Aerial view of the park  
Source: Google Maps

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- Some  
Seats!

DA CE PAKUJIM  
I DA CE STAVAT  
LEZHALNIK ZA CHITANJE

Love and  
peace

Park shed - 1

Solar lights down the paths - 2

PLAYGROUND  
for children

DO PARK  
CHILD OUT AREA  
BENCHES  
HARMONICS  
WEEKLY EVENTS  
WITH MUSIC, DANCE  
MOVIE THEATRE  
DJ SETS  
PICNICS

My wish is to hold more  
of these gatherings and  
you will be acquainted  
with the people closest to  
us :)

DA CE PAKUJIM  
I DA CE STAVAT  
PENCENIUM ZA LEZANJE

ПАРК ЗА КУЉЕ  
БОЖИЦИ

CO HUBA OTKRAJ OKOLU

ГОЛЕМА ЦАХОВСКА  
ТАБА

DA CE ИСПУСТИ  
BO ПОШУПКА  
ОКОЛУНА, DA  
CE СТАВАТ  
КАНТИ ЗА ГУЂЕ  
И СВЕТО

AND FLOWERS  
- PLANTING SOME GRASSY  
- HAVING CHILDREN PLAYING  
- BENCH FOR SITTING (for  
parents)  
- ALL THE BUSHES AROUND TO  
BE CUT

Ју еврм гу  
амо шрерв а  
решмрмн за гужу

Notes that the neighbours posted on the wish line on Thursday  
Source: Carmen Mühle

Besides the wish line the inhabitants could go around and interact with each other, exchanging further ideas on how to use the public space, how an active neighbourhood might look like etc.

Overall, the event was a success. Many people came to socialize, to see the results and to have a good time. In general everyone was very supportive of the project and most of the inhabitants were motivated to continue with the transformation process. It seemed many inhabitants wished for more gatherings like this to socialize, to increase social bonds with their neighbours and to create a liveable and attractive public space. In this context it became clear that most inhabitants wanted this public space to become more like a park while respecting nature and remaining in the wilderness. The inhabitants claimed for seating options and lights for crossing at night, and adding trash cans to have a cleaner park. Another interesting interaction was with some of the landowners, some of them were skeptical at first because they have not been informed but in the end after talking to them they were supportive and happy about the action.



Hanging hammock and wish line in the park  
Source: Mila Gavrilovska

# Reflections

Even though the project was an experiment with a very limited time span, we think that it was a success. In the evening, 40-50 residents took part in our social event, used our equipment/interventions to play and relax and exchanged ideas on alternative uses for the park. Short visits by our fellow students from Skopje the following week showed that the interventions continued to be used by some residents. How long this will last or what the locals will do with our ideas and interventions in the future is not in our hands. At least the topic of using the park differently was brought up, showed them what can be possible as a sneak peek and brought them together to connect. This is what tactical urbanism should be about - the people.

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Looking back at our initial questions of the Summer School, we can further summarise that the relationship between tactical urbanism, do-it-yourself urbanism, and other forms of civic engagement is still an area that needs to be further explored. However, tactical urbanism tends to be more strategic and protest-oriented, with a purpose for low-cost, temporary changes to the built environment aimed at improving local neighborhoods and gathering places. Do-it-yourself urbanism, on the other hand, involves building something directly, usually as a group or neighborhood, and encompasses both functional and more radical, political, or artistic interventions. Civic Engagement in general can be considered as an overarching term, as it is not limited to local activism.

In terms of the relationship between tactical urbanism and urban planning/design, tactical urbanism is an effective tool for enhancing community participation in short-term improvements, facilitating visualization of possible options, integrating more people into the planning process and helping to develop a strategic plan. However, being both a planner and an activist presents challenges, as the emotional investment required for activism may conflict with the objective perspective necessary for planning.

Tactical urbanism has the potential to improve social cohesion and social life in urban neighborhoods. By allowing community members to participate in the design and planning process, tactical urbanism fosters a sense of owner-



ship and pride in the neighborhood. It can also activate community members who might not usually participate in neighborhood activities, encouraging the breaking down of social barriers and the building of connections between people. Furthermore, tactical urbanism helps to promote a stronger sense of local identity, with community members taking pride in the unique character and culture of their neighborhood.

In conclusion, although tactical urbanism is not a comprehensive solution for all the challenges facing urban neighborhoods, it is a useful tool for enhancing social cohesion, improving quality of life, and creating a city for all where everyone can contribute to shaping their home environment. In many discussions with the participants but also with the supervisors, we discussed different aspects of tactical urbanism as a form of civic engagement and critically reflected on the strengths and weaknesses of the approach. It was a very instructive and extremely delightful experience to be able to do all this with students from other disciplines and countries, with different understandings and approaches as well as different attitudes and values. We have all learned a lot from each other and with each other.



Group photo of the participants on the evening of the social dinner

Source: Stefan Lazarevski

# List of Participants of the Summer School

Student Name	University
Celina Segsa	TU Dortmund
Lina Ellinghusen	TU Dortmund
Tabea Drexhage	TU Dortmund
Carmen Mühle	TU Dortmund
Nora Sofie Burlon	TU Dortmund
Grigor Georgievski	Faculty of Architecture Skopje
Elena Zarevska	Faculty of Architecture Skopje
Mila Gavrilovska	Faculty of Architecture Skopje
Adelina Fejzu	Faculty of Architecture Skopje
Ana Rafailovska	Faculty of Architecture Skopje
Elena Andonova	Faculty of Architecture Skopje
Sanja Avramoska	Faculty of Architecture Skopje
Athanasia Stathara	NTU of Athens and University of Volos
Evridiki Tsola	NTU of Athens and University of Volos
Katerina Nycha	NTU of Athens and University of Volos
Elenie Stamouli	NTU of Athens and University of Volos
Kanella Anastasia Steka	NTU of Athens and University of Volos
Alba Gora	POLIS University, Tirana
Sindi Doce	POLIS University, Tirana
Ema Mecollari	POLIS University, Tirana
Ersi Rryci	POLIS University, Tirana
Megi Dajko	POLIS University, Tirana

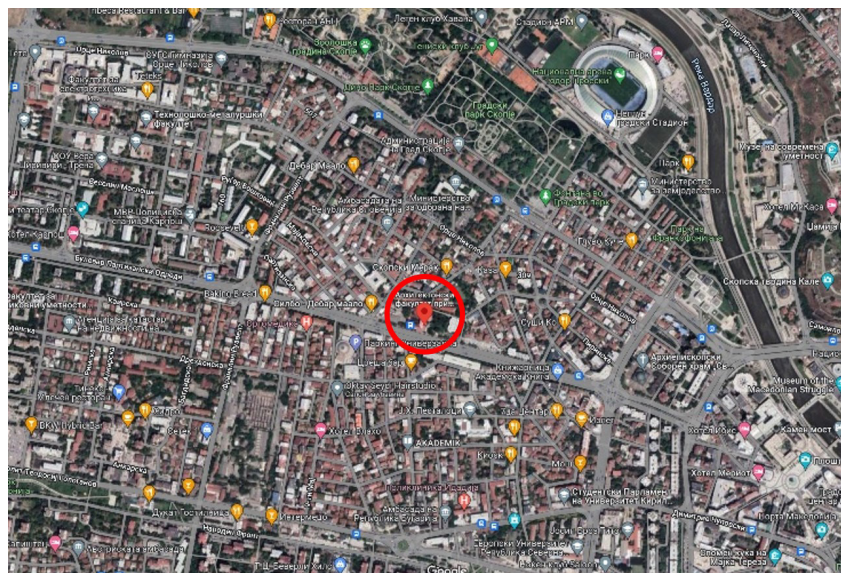


# Location of the Summer School

Address:

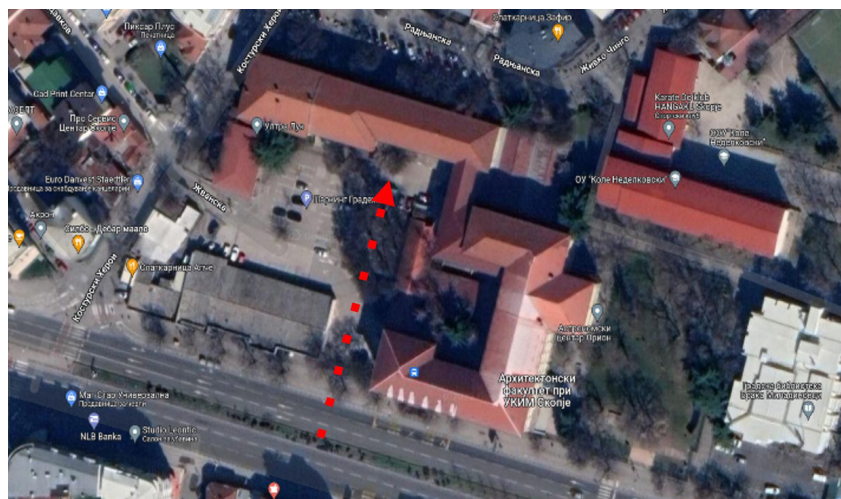
Faculty of Architecture in Skopje

Bldv Partizanski Odredi 1000, Skopje 1000

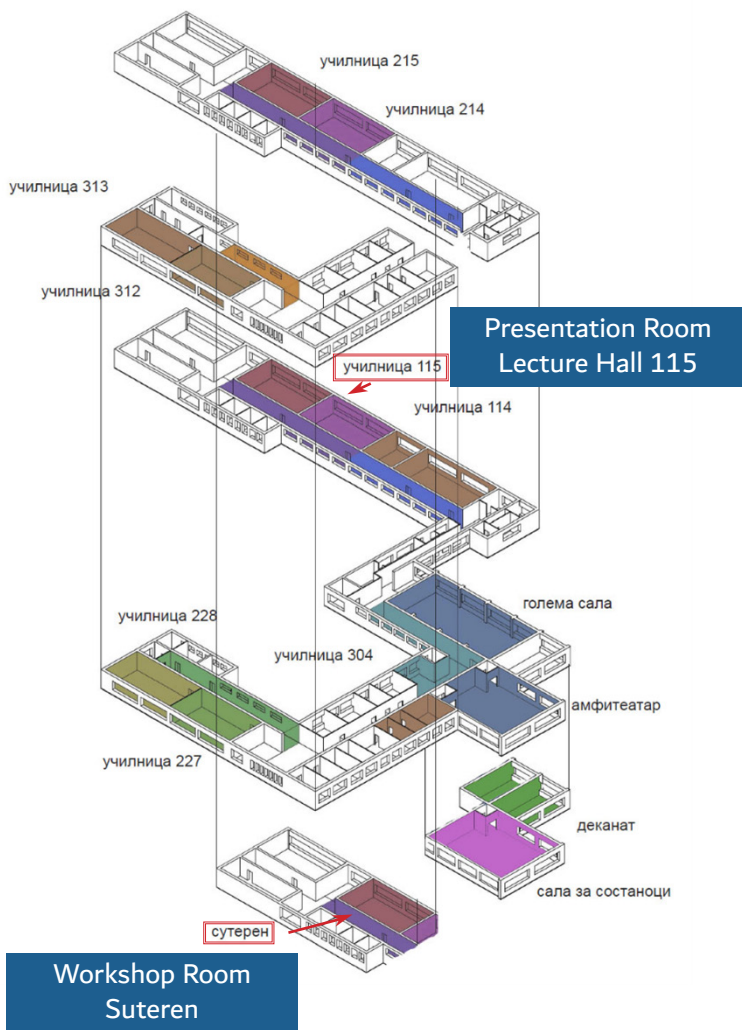


Source: Google Maps/Stefan Lazarevski

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Source: Google Maps/Stefan Lazarevski



# Guided Tour on Monday

A tour in the inner part of Skopje will be organized by the Faculty of Architecture in Skopje and it will be guided by assistant Elena Andonova. The tour will take approximately 1,5 hours and will be organized in English. The tour will provide brief overview of the architectural history of the city, most important buildings and urban ensembles from the Ottoman period, post war period, brutalist period and modern times in Skopje.



Route of the guided tour

Source: Google Maps/Elena Andonova

# SoCoN project partners

Prof. Dr. Frank Othengrafen | TU Dortmund University, Forschungsinstitut Gesellschaftlicher Zusammenhalt

PD Dr. Sylvia Herrmann | Leibniz University Hannover, Forschungsinstitut Gesellschaftlicher Zusammenhalt

Dr. Falco Knaps | Leibniz University Hannover, Forschungsinstitut Gesellschaftlicher Zusammenhalt

Dr. Jessica Baier | Leibniz University Hannover, Forschungsinstitut Gesellschaftlicher Zusammenhalt

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Nicole Reiswich | TU Dortmund University, Forschungsinstitut Gesellschaftlicher Zusammenhalt

Prof. Divna Pencik | University „Ss. Cyril and Methodius“, Skopje

Stefan Lazarevski | University „Ss. Cyril and Methodius“, Skopje

Rudina Toto, Ph.D. | Co-Plan, Institut for Habitat Development, Tirana

Ledio Allkja, Ph.D. | Co-Plan, Institut for Habitat Development, Tirana

Flora Krasniqi, Ph.D. | POLIS University, Tirana

Prof. Konstantinos Serraios | School of Architecture, National Technical University of Athens

Dr. Eleni Linaki | National Technical University of Athens

Assistent Prof. Evangelos Asprogerakas | University of Thessaly, Volos

Miltiadis Lazoglou Ph.D. | Elliniki Etairia