

Welcome to **Thinking Chile: Sharing Ideas in Edinburgh 2018**



An event developed in collaboration with ChileGlobal Seminars UK and supported by the Chilean Society of the University of Edinburgh, ChileGlobal, The Anglo Chilean Society, The Embassy of Chile in the UK, and The Institute for Academic Development of the University of Edinburgh.

February 2018
Edinburgh, Scotland, UK



Welcome!

The Chilean Society of The University of Edinburgh and ChileGlobal Seminars UK welcomes student and researchers to the seminar: "Thinking Chile: Sharing ideas in Edinburgh 2018".

Thinking Chile: Sharing Ideas in Edinburgh 2018 has the aim to reinforce The University of Edinburgh as a centre of thinking and development, to promote new and innovative knowledge for the development of Chile through a strong networking based on a multidisciplinary perspective. The aim of the seminar is to provide a space for sharing and disseminating ideas grounded on high quality research carried out by Chilean students and researchers in the UK, as well as the creation of links in an environment of companionship and cooperation.

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Code of Conduct

Thinking Chile: Sharing Ideas in Edinburgh 2018 (TChE) is an inclusive event where people should feel comfortable sharing their work, opinions, and perspectives. All of us commit to engaging with each other mindfully to ensure an environment that promotes shared learning and collaboration.

The short version of the TChE Code of Conduct is that we are dedicated to a harassment-free experience for everyone, regardless of gender, gender identity and expression, sexual orientation, disability, physical appearance, body size, race, age, religion, choice of text editor, brand of computer, or the type of geek gadgets they have on their desks.

We are confident that you will together build a supportive and collaborative atmosphere during the seminars. The following bullet points set out explicitly what we hope you will consider to be appropriate community guidelines:

- Be respectful to others. Do not engage in homophobic, racist, transphobic, ageist, ableist, sexist, or otherwise exclusionary behavior.
- Use welcoming and inclusive language. Exclusionary comments or jokes, threats or violent language are not acceptable. Do not address others in an angry, intimidating, or demeaning manner. Be considerate of the ways the words you choose may impact others. Be patient and respectful of the fact that English is a second (or third or fourth!) language for some participants.
- Do not harass people. Harassment includes unwanted physical contact, sexual attention, or repeated social contact. Know that consent is explicit, conscious and continuous—not implied. If you are unsure whether your behaviour towards another person is welcome, ask them. If someone tells you to stop, do so.
- Respect the privacy and safety of others. Do not take photographs of others without their permission. Note that posting (or threatening to post) personally identifying information of others without their consent ("doxing") is a form of harassment.
- Be considerate of others' participation. Everyone should have an opportunity to be heard. In presentation sessions, please keep comments succinct so as to allow maximum engagement by all participants. Do not interrupt others on the basis of disagreement; hold such comments until they have finished speaking.
- Don't be a bystander. If you see something inappropriate happening, speak up. If you don't feel comfortable intervening but feel someone should, please feel free to ask a member of the Code of Conduct response team for support.

As an overriding general rule, please be intentional in your actions and humble in your mistakes.

The TChE Code of Conduct governs participation for all interactions related to the seminars in Edinburgh. It applies to all participants at all sessions, including during after-hours working or social events.

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Organizer Committee

BIO BIO



Twitter : @LissetteAvilesR
BSc in Nursing,
Universidad de Concepción.
MSc in Nursing,
PUC.
Doctoral Researcher
Nursing Studies,
The University of Edinburgh.
Lissette Aviles

VALPARAISO



Twitter : @pvillamar
BSc in Graphic Design,
Universidad del Pacífico.
MSc in Entrepreneurship,
Nottingham University.
Doctoral Researcher
Management Studies,
The University of Edinburgh.
Pamela Villamar



Pablo Escárte
Doctoral Researcher
Management Studies,
The University of Edinburgh.
MSc in Marketing,
The University of Manchester.
BSc in Business Administration
PUCV.
Twitter : @escarate

VALPARAISO



Diego Arenas
Doctoral Researcher
EngD in Computer Science,
University of St Andrews.
MSc in Data Science,
University of Edinburgh.
BSc in Computer Engineering
Universidad de Talca.
Twitter : @darenasc

MAULE



Keynote Speakers

Professor Liz Grant

Liz is Assistant Principal Global Health, Professor of Global Health and Development and Director of the Global Health Academy, one of five Global Academies that span the whole of the University.



Liz has led a number of online teaching initiatives, co-directing the Partnership online Masters in Family Medicine, and the MSc Global eHealth. She also directs the Certificate in Global Health Challenges, one of the three certificates which forms part of the MSc in Global Challenges, a training programme delivered through a collaboration between the University's Global Academies. Liz's research and practice focuses on the value base required for delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals, strengthening and integrating palliative care in low income country health systems, and the intersection of faith and health particular in relation to Planetary Health.

Liz is a Board Director for the Consortium of Universities for Global Health (CUGH), and serves on the Boards of the World Federation of Academic Institutes of Global Health, the Editorial Council of the Journal for Global Health and the Advisory Executive for the Scottish Government Global Health Collaborative. Previously Liz was the Senior Health Advisor for the International Development Division of the Scottish Government. Liz worked as a Community Health Advisor in Kenya for a number of years.

Stacey Hunter, PhD

Dr Stacey Hunter is a design curator and the founder of [Local Heroes](#) - a curatorial agency connecting audiences with exceptional Scottish design. In August 2016 Local Heroes presented a major exhibition of newly commissioned Scottish design souvenirs at Edinburgh Airport. A key part of Scotland's Year of Innovation, Architecture and Design, Local Heroes presented contemporary design to a global audience spanning 120 different locations and three continents. With over 15 years experience of creative production in the design and architecture sector in Scotland and abroad, Hunter's expertise lies in developing programmes to promote design locally and internationally through exhibitions, events, symposia and cultural projects. She was recently recognised by the V&A Museum of Design Dundee who named her one of their Design Champions in August 2017. Hunter's doctoral thesis in architecture is the first major review of Scotland's emergent New Urbanism (University of Edinburgh, 2015). Stacey's recent articles on design and craft are on her website at staceyhunter.co.uk. (Photo credit Studio RoRo.)



Schedule

Thursday 22 February

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| 17:00 | Registration <i>Lecture Theatre 2, Appleton Tower.</i> |
| 18:00 | Poster Exhibition & Wine Reception. <i>Main concourse, Appleton Tower.</i> |

Friday 23 February

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| 8:30 | Registration <i>Room G.06, 50 George Square.</i> | |
| 9:00 | Welcome speech UoE Chilean Society and Organizing Committee <i>Room G.06, 50 George Square.</i> | |
| 9:15 | Keynote talk 1 Dr Liz Grant , Professor of Global Health and Development and Director of the Global Health Academy, The University of Edinburgh. <i>Room G.06, 50 George Square.</i> | |
| 9:50 | Q & A session <i>Room G.06, 50 George Square.</i> | |
| 10:20 | Coffee Break at room G.06, 50 George Square | |
| | Change of venue from 50 George Square to David Hume Tower . | |
| 10:40 | <p>Session 1.A: Towards unified urban preservation and development. <i>Room 4.18, David Hume Tower.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is urban agriculture urban green space? A comparison of policy arrangements for urban green space and urban agriculture in Santiago de Chile. Maria Contesse, Wageningen University. • Informal settlements and disasters: coping with floods. The case of Tierra Amarilla, Chile. Begoña Arellano Jaimerena, Wageningen University. | <p>Session 2.A: Policies for social development. <i>Room 7.01, David Hume Tower.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Agenda setting and policy adoption of 2008 Chilean pension reform. Luis Vargas Faulbaum, The University of Oxford. • More educated, less mobile? Diverging trends in income and educational mobility in Chile and Peru. Gabriela Zapata Román, The University of Manchester. • Youth justice and childhood social development. Daniela |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chile, a Natural Laboratory for Disaster Resilience. Felipe Rivera, University College London. ● Extending architectural practice in relation to tangible and intangible cultural heritage in Chile. Claudio Molina-Camacho, The University of Manchester. | <p>Rodriguez Gutierrez, The University of Edinburgh.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A review of demand and capacity for cancer diagnostic services in Wessex. Richard Guerrero, The University of Southampton. |
| 12:00 | Lunch break (packed meal will be provided) | |
| 13:30 | <p>Session 2.A: Understanding communities and collaborative networks. <i>Room 4.18, David Hume Tower.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Future of Education: new anthropological technologies required. Diego Rates, The University of Edinburgh. ● Governance practices in Chilean NGOs: A tale of accountability. Daniel Diaz Vera, The University of Manchester. ● Scientific collaboration in a national discipline: Co-evolution of one-mode and bipartite networks. Alejandro Espinosa-Rada, The University of Manchester. ● The Scottish experience in community energy development: A starting point for Chile. Fabián Fuentes González, The University of Edinburgh | <p>Session 2.B: Advancements in Health and biotechnology. <i>Room 7.01, David Hume Tower.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Studying an alternative pharmacological approach for the treatment of depression and anxiety: Is there a new hope for Chilean patients?. Luis Paiva, The University of Edinburgh. ● How does Intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) programme stem cells in pig and human?. Yennifer Cortés, The University of Edinburgh. ● Modular cell-free systems using adaptable DNA-Logic system as core processing machinery. Felipe Aguilera Millacura, The University of Edinburgh. |
| 14:50 | Coffee Break (available on each room) | |
| 15:00 | <p>Session 3.A: Female perspectives and entrepreneurial spirit. <i>Room 4.18, David Hume Tower.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The house of the Spirits: Stories that interiors tell. Silvia Ojeda Garcia, The University of Edinburgh. | <p>Session 3.B: Applied technology and data analysis for social development. <i>Room 7.01 David Hume Tower.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Speech Synthesis: An overview of current developments. Felipe Espic, |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructing women entrepreneurs as heroines: The promotion of social risk in Chilean public programmes. Camila Dentone, The University of Edinburgh. • The contemporaneity of traditional Chilean craft and its relation with design. Magdalena Cattán Lavín, The University of Edinburgh. • Cartonera Publishers in Chile: A case study. Bárbara Fernández Mellede, The University of Edinburgh. | <p>The University of Edinburgh.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widely scalable mobile underwater sonar technology. Simon Smith, University of Hertfordshire. • Bayesian semi-parametric density estimation for non-regular models and its applications. Johan Van Der Molen Moris, The University of Edinburgh. • Following data: Examining the role of data in ‘Smart Cities’. Ignacio Perez, The University of Oxford. |
| | Change of venue from David Hume Tower to 50 George Square | |
| 16:20 | Coffee Break at Room G.06, 50 George Square | |
| 16:30 | <p>Session 4 - Special panel: Inequalities in Chile <i>Room G.06, 50 George Square.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social inequalities and youth’s aspirations in Chile. Marisol Verdugo Paiva, The University of Manchester. • Common struggles at the borders of the Chilean society: The role of the Mapuche cultural complex within the land-recuperation processes in Arauco Province. Nicolás Stüdemann, Wageningen University. • What is like to live in an unequal society? Life trajectories and experiences in Chile’s social classes. Vicente Silva, The University of Edinburgh. | |
| | Closing session | |
| 17:20 | <p>“Is turning your thesis into a business an alternative to postgraduate despair? Probably maybe.” Camilo Anabalón, Founder and CEO of Babybe GmbH. <i>Room G.06, 50 George Square</i></p> | |
| 17:40 | <p>Keynote talk 2 Dr Stacey Hunter, Design curator and founder of Local Heroes <i>Room G.06, 50 George Square.</i></p> | |
| 18:20 | <p>Closing remarks Seminar organizers and representatives of Chile Seminars UK. <i>Room G.06, 50 George Square.</i></p> | |
| 18:40 | <p>Networking event <i>Local pub - TBD</i></p> | |

On Thursday 22 February, registration is on the **Appleton Tower** where we will have a wine reception and the poster exhibition from 5pm to 8pm. Drinks will follow where first rounds are invited by the organization.

On Friday 23 February, talks will be held at the **David Hume Tower** and **50 George Square** building.

The main locations of the event are marked with a star on the map below.



Speakers

Camilo Anabalon

Bio: Camilo Anabalon, Industrial Designer from Universidad de Chile and Master in Design from the Stuttgart Academy of Arts. He is the funder and CEO of Babybe GmbH, a Medical Device development company that aims to build the physical layer of emotional care by the use of soft-robotic technologies. He has been awarded with the National Innovation Award in health care Avonni 2014 and the National Design Award 2015.

Title: [Is turning your thesis into a business an alternative to postgraduate despair? Probably maybe.](#)

Abstract: In many cases, life after a master or PhD in foreign lands offer shallow possibilities in our homeland. Highly skilled, very well educated and broadly connected professionals are turned down as overqualified workforce. By another hand, these professionals have spent great deals of time becoming experts in their areas and pushing the boundaries of their fields, collecting meaningful insights that can lead to the creation of significant value. however, more often than not, that value is tossed away to a shelf where the thesis document rest untouched for the ages to come. Is entrepreneurship in Chile an alternative to capture that value and generate a substantial positive impact in our country's reality -as well as the author reality-? What does it take? and does it worth it? this presentation will dive into this matters based on first hand experience of building a company based on a master thesis.

Felipe Aguilera Millacura

The University of Edinburgh, UK

Bio: Currently, I am doing my PhD on Quantitative Biology, Biochemistry and Biotechnology at the University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom.

Title: [Modular Cell-free systems using an Adaptable DNA-Logic system as core processing machinery.](#)

Abstract: Cell-free systems are a promising technology to avoid the current legal limitations that restrict the use of genetically modified organisms. There is a need for development of new systems using the cell-free approach, but most attempts have been focused on mimicking normal cell behaviour. This work has as principal aim the generation of a modular cell-free system capable of not only sensing variables present in the environment, such as heavy metals, but also analysing them through the use of in-vitro logic gates, hereafter DNAlogic. The generation of genetic memory, together with the use of RNA aptamers as final outputs, constitute a solution for problems commonly observed in cell free system applications. DNAlogic enables to use the output from one computation as input for a next genetic circuit, allowing cascading and more complex computations to be carried out. In 2015, I obtained my MSc. in Biotechnology doing my work degree with emphasis in Environmental Biotechnology. This work was performed at the Laboratory of Molecular

Microbiology and Environmental Biotechnology from the Federico Santa María Technical University (Valparaiso, Chile) and under the support of the Scientific Technological Research Centre for Mining (Antofagasta, Chile). Thereafter, I worked at CICITEM executing the Fondecyt N°11130117 project which analysed the response, adaptation, catabolic capabilities and heavy metal resistances from *Cupriavidus metallidurans* strains, collaborating with the SCK-CEN (Mol, Belgium).

Begoña Arellano Jaimerena

Wageningen University and Research, The Netherlands

Bio: I am an Architect from Santa Maria University (Chile), and student of MSc Landscape Architecture and Planning at Wageningen University and Research (Netherlands), with special interest in the study of water management and public spaces for the mitigation of disaster. I am currently starting my thesis.

Title: [Informal settlements and disasters: coping with floods. The case of Tierra Amarilla, Chile.](#)

Abstract: To develop an integrated design for an area that is susceptible to floods and harbors multiple informal settlements, I will conduct a comprehensive study of the knowledge of those informal settlers towards floods. While a lot has been done regarding integrated design to prevent floods, informal settlements are often not addressed directly because of confronting political issues. It may be argued that informal settlements are illegal and they should be eradicated, however their presence responds to a societal issue that cannot be ignored. Since informal settlements are a reality, it is necessary to address them in their current state, regardless of other long-term strategies, like relocation. Taking into consideration the proliferation of informal settlements around the world and the impact that floods have on them; it becomes clear that the study of the relation between the two is necessary, and it might even present an opportunity for flood prevention and adaptation. I will focus on informal urban growth along the Copiapó River valley, and their relation to the occurrence of disasters – namely floods and mudslides – particularly within the Tierra Amarilla Township, which presents the most shortcomings in terms of planning. By means of semi-structured interviews and non-participant observation, I will retrieve knowledge from informal settlers, in order to translate it into typologies that can inform a landscape design for the mitigation of floods. It is expected that the outcomes can contribute to improve flood risk management in areas that have experienced informal urban growth.

Magdalena Cattan Lavin

Edinburgh College of Art, UK

Bio: Magdalena received an MA degree in Integrated Design by the Köln International School of Design in 2012 and held a degree in Industrial Design from Universidad de Chile (2007). She is currently part of the academic staff of the Design Department at the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism (FAU) at Universidad de Chile, where is part of the research group "Identity and Heritage". In this line of work, she coordinated the project "Design and

innovation for traditional knowledge” financed by the UChile outreach vice-chancellor (2013-2014) and FAU (2015), and collaborated with the employability program from Fundación Artesanías de Chile (2015). Since 2013, she has been lecturer and tutor for the Industrial Design Seminar and Design Project courses at the same school. Magdalena is currently based in Edinburgh, Scotland where is completing her PhD (2016-2019) at Edinburgh College of Art, The University of Edinburgh.

Title: [The contemporaneity of traditional Chilean craft and its relation with design.](#)

Abstract: When addressing the status of craft in the contemporary scenario, its relationship with design becomes relevant. The rise of the discipline in the early twentieth century came to establish a new process of production bounded to the industry, changing the aesthetics of daily objects by erasing traces of the human hand (Risatti, 2007; Greenhalgh, 1997; Dormer, 1997). However, despite the fact that core values of craft and design seem to be opposed, partnership initiatives had increased transforming divergences into opportunities for collaboration, bringing complexity and originality into the craft practice (Niedderer and Townsend, 2015). In the Chilean scenario, these projects are run by state institutions, private sector and universities, aiming to improve specific abilities as well the adaptability of the artisanal communities, while intending to enrich and innovate the final products (UNESCO, 2009; CNCA, 2011). Nonetheless, although these projects are regarded beneficial, the impression of the craft sector differs inasmuch as they perceived their participation only as producers and providers, without being considered for the reflection and creative dialogue (CNCA, 2017). Hence, there is no sense of collaboration but asymmetrical relationships, inequality and even risk of cultural appropriation (DeNicola, 2016). Within this scenario, the research aims to elucidate the relationship between craftspeople and designers, aiming to identify and critically analyse the cultural implications of it. It also attempts to raise a critical debate concerning the ethical framework of these partnerships, addressing the notion of “values” for craft and design and how it echoes in the dichotomies thinking/making and innovation/tradition.

María Contesse

Wageningen, The Netherlands

Bio: Agronomist from P. Universidad Católica (PUC) de Chile and MSc in Environmental Sciences, policy major, from Wageningen University. The latter, thanks to a Becas Chile. In Chile I've work in different projects; including working with rural communities facing water scarcity in the Petorca valley; teaching an agroecology workshop in the PUC; in Biopacific, a company developing biological inputs for agriculture; and developing urban agriculture spaces in Santiago, Chile, with the NGO Cultivos Urbanos. Since a year, I started my PhD at the Wageningen University School of Social Sciences (WASS) thanks to a dutch scholarship (NWO). My research will take place in Chile and Uruguay, and will focus on transition studies; particularly on diverse actors' -public, private, civil society-collective agency challenging the current dominant agri-food system in order to enable sustainable agri-food systems.

Title: [Is urban agriculture urban green space? A comparison of policy arrangements for urban green space and urban agriculture in Santiago de Chile.](#)

Abstract: Urban green spaces are crucial for citizens wellbeing. Nonetheless, many Latin American cities struggle to provide sufficient and equitable green space distribution for their citizens. By looking at the Chilean capital Santiago as an example, this paper examines whether the growing urban agriculture movement provides a feasible opportunity to increase public urban green space access. It does so by using the policy arrangement approach to analyse change and stability in two policy domains: urban green space planning and urban agriculture. The paper investigates urban green spaces and urban agriculture and the role of practitioners, urban planners and policymakers. The analysis found opportunities for urban agriculture to facilitate the expansion of urban green spaces in Santiago if policy mechanisms enable private or public spaces to be maintained by citizen organizations. Such mechanisms may, however, encounter resistance from public agencies, as it is unresolved who is involved and who benefits from urban agriculture. The paper concludes that urban agriculture is an opportunity for urban greening in Santiago, although changes are needed in how green areas are planned and conceived. Additionally, urban agriculture should not be understood as a substitute for parks but as a complementary form of green space provision with a distinctive value.

[Yennifer Cortes](#)

The University of Edinburgh, UK

Bio: I am a Doctor in Veterinary Medicine from The University of Chile with specialization in reproduction and reproductive biotechnologies on farm animals; Master of Science in animal Bioscience from The University of Edinburgh and PhD candidate in Developmental Biology department at the Roslin Institute. My research interests are in the areas of Stem Cell biology and early life 'programming' and impacts upon foetal growth and development in large animals. I am interested in these species both from a sustainable food production perspective and as disease models to be used in translational medicine with a "One Health" perspective.

Title: [How does Intrauterine growth restriction \(IUGR\) programme stem cells in pig and human?](#)

Abstract: Intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) is a significant public health problem associated with low birth weight and poor neonatal survival. Epidemiological studies have shown an association between IUGR and adult chronic diseases as impaired musculoskeletal strength, hypertension, diabetes and obesity. Therefore, it is extremely important to make the diagnosis of IUGR with the order to prevent future morbidities. IUGR has also a particularly high incidence in pig production industry. A key feature of IUGR is reduced muscle development and increased body fat deposition after birth leading to poor growth and metabolic problems that cannot be remedied after birth.

One of the aims of this project is to investigate the mechanisms behind alterations in the stem cells biology in IUGR affected individuals using a naturally occurring, genetically

controlled model, the pig. Progenitor cell populations from IUGR-affected and normal littermate fetuses were characterized and compared by the relative gene expression of muscle and adipose lineage markers and the ability to differentiate in vitro. Preliminary results suggest that programming of progenitor cell populations towards an adipogenic fate at the expense of other mesenchymal lineages occurs in utero, underpinning dysregulated post-natal tissue development in IUGR individuals. Suggesting a possible cellular link between the intrauterine nutritional environment and offspring metabolic phenotype. Using this knowledge, we will provide the basis for developing effective interventional strategies using the pig as a preclinical model in later studies.

Camila Dentone

The University of Edinburgh, UK

Bio: BA in Social Communication, University of Chile. MSc International Development, University of Edinburgh. During 2.5 years she was the host of 'Desgenerando', a weekly radio show that covered gender and sexuality issues.

Title: [Constructing women entrepreneurs as heroines: the promotion of social risk in Chilean public programmes.](#)

Abstract: The promotion of female micro-entrepreneurship as a measure to foster women's empowerment has been widely embraced within mainstream development practice. This presentation examines Chilean state discourses around female entrepreneurship, focusing particularly on the Chilean government's Productivity, Innovation and Growth agenda (PIGA) and its Crece Mujer Emprendedora's (CME) programme, an initiative led by the state bank which aims to engage more women in the creation of business ventures. Findings indicate that these strategies are a move away from the state's protective role, encouraging women to expand their individual responsibilities by both being financially autonomous and bearing the brunt of family well-being. The CME programme depicts women micro-entrepreneurs as business heroines, suggesting that the entrepreneurial path always leads to economic empowerment and the improvement of their family's living conditions.

Daniel Díaz Vera

The University of Manchester, UK

Bio: Daniel Diaz Vera is Psychologist and MSc Community and Social Psychology at the Catholic University of Chile also holds an MSc Organisational Change and Development at the University of Manchester. Currently 1st year PhD Student, Global Development Institute at the University of Manchester. He has been participating in research on NGOs since 2006 at the Centre for Social Organisations at the Catholic University of Chile, has been a lecturer at the School of Psychology and the Faculty of Administration at the same university.

Title: [Governance Practices in Chilean NGOs: a tale of accountability.](#)

Abstract: This research explores Governance practices on Chilean Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), particularly regarding its focus on accountability.

The presentation has four focuses. First, describes the relevance of this research, based on the figures associated with the size and scope of the third sector in Chile. In 2016 were reported 234.502 civil society organisations in Chile, representing 2.1% of the GDP, employing an equivalent in hours of 310.119 people. Regarding the social perception, social organisations that provide services for people in need are the best perceived within the civil society.

Second, Governance is explained and is discussed its relevance as an organisational practice intended to provide guidance through decisions oriented to fulfil a purpose through a particular set of activities. Is introduced a discussion on the relevance of the purpose as a pivot to analyse and assess NGOs activities. NGOs enjoys an excellent public image, but as long as their governance practices remain opaque, might be discussed its role in the benefit of the most.

Third, is introduced a discussion based on the fact that despite the availability of various theoretical approaches to inform Governance practices, the dominant one has been associated with the cultural dominance of Neoliberal trends. This situation might represent a threat to their independence and ability to be a source for innovative organisational practices.

Fourth, are presented some implication for private, public and non-governmental organisations.

Felipe Espic

The University of Edinburgh, UK

Bio: Felipe Espic is a PhD student in the Centre of Speech Technology Research (CSTR) under the supervision of Professor Simon King at The University of Edinburgh. Felipe holds a Bachelor's degree in Audio Engineering and a MSc in Music Engineering Technology. His interests cover a wide range of topics related to audio/speech signal processing, such as: speech synthesis, speech processing, real time audio effects, and music analysis and synthesis. Currently, he is conducting research on new signal representations and acoustic modelling for statistical parametric speech synthesis. More information at <http://felipeespic.com>

Title: [Speech Synthesis - An Overview of Current Developments](#)

Abstract: Nowadays, products such as smartphones, tablets and virtual assistants take an important role in our lives everyday. One of the most relevant aspects of these technologies is their capability to communicate with users transparently and naturally, that is by means of spoken language.

Speech Synthesis (SS) is the artificial generation of speech, which in practice is produced by electronic components; hardware and software. Some of its applications are: virtual

assistants (e.g., Cortana, Siri, Alexa), voice banking and reconstruction for individuals with vocal disabilities (e.g., Speak Unique), robot assistants (e.g., Jibo), GPS, and so on.

There are several methods for SS that are currently used in production depending on their capabilities and applications. Since SS can be regarded as the opposite operation of Automatic Speech Recognition, some of the SS methods are derived from it. These methods are categorised as: Unit selection based systems, Statistical Parametric Speech Synthesis, Hybrid Speech Synthesis, and Wavenet-based generative models. Most of their implementations rely on different types of neural networks, such as Feed Forward Neural Networks, Convolutional Neural Networks, Recurrent Neural Networks, Long Short Term Memory, and so on.

This talk will present an overview of the current applications, and state-of-the-art technologies behind the SS systems used worldwide and in Chile specifically, either in production as in research.

Alejandro Espinosa-Rada

The University of Manchester, UK

Bio: PhD Student in Sociology at The University of Manchester. I studied at Alberto Hurtado University 2008-2012 for a B.Sc. in Sociology and at the Pontifical Catholic University of Chile 2013-2015 for a M.Sc. in Sociology. Currently I am the Partner Director of Mecanismos Sociales Ltda. consultancy, and an Adjunct Instructor at Pontifical Catholic University of Chile. Some of my research topics are: Social Network Analysis (Statistical Modelling of Social Networks); Sociology of Science and Scientometrics; Theory of Social Networks; Mixed Methods for Social Networks.

Title: [Scientific collaboration in a national discipline: Co-evolution of one-mode and bipartite networks.](#)

Abstract: Previous studies identify some of the main temporal mechanism to give explanations of the network scientist collaboration (Kronegger, 2012; Ferligoj et al., 2015; Zinilli, 2016). However, as far as we know, there is no study that considered the co-evolution of one and two levels networks to study the scientific collaboration. In a sociological point of view. One of the mechanisms that analyse social dynamics in the social science is the Matthew Effect (Hédstrom, 2008) widely used to explain rewards and prestige distribution in science (Merton, 1968, 1988), and many other domains as well (Gould, 2002; DiPrete & Eirich, 2006). This study expands previous findings incorporating different levels in a one-mode network and bipartite networks as an extension of a stochastic actor-oriented model as two interdependent processes (Koskinen & Edling, 2012; Snijders et al., 2013). Approach that identifies why scientist tend to collaborate with each other in a scientific discipline. Some potential hypothesis tested in the study is if scientist may prefer collaborating with popular academics, if they prefer the social and cognitive structures of science when they collaborate, or if accumulative advantages lead to scientific collaboration. The main conclusion is that there is mix evidence regarding the mechanisms involved in the

scientific collaboration when it is incorporated more complexity to the analysis, leading us to understand some of the mechanisms and effects that are involved in the network dynamic.

Bárbara Fernández Melleda

The University of Edinburgh, UK

Bio: Bárbara Fernández Melleda is a 4th Year PhD candidate in Hispanic Studies at the University of Edinburgh. She is writing a thesis entitled "Neoliberalism and its Discontents: Three Decades of Chilean Women's Poetry (1980-2010)" in which she explores the dialogue between women's poetic writing and neoliberalism. She currently works as a Hispanic Literature tutor for undergraduates in Edinburgh and also as a prologist for La Joyita Cartonera, based in Chile. Her collaborations have been published and are stored at the Centre for Research Collections in our library. Her research interests range from Chilean literature to Latin American and peninsular productions.

Title: [Cartonera Publishers in Chile: A Case Study](#).

Abstract: This paper explores the experience of Cartonera (chapbook) publishers in Chile, with an emphasis on the production of La Joyita Cartonera publisher in Santiago de Chile. The main relevance of this sort of publishers is in its use of cardboard for the book covers and their uniqueness, as they are handmade and individually designed. Every text that is published by La Joyita will have around 50 copies and they will be sold at a very low price, considering that cartonera publishers are not for profit and work on a voluntary basis. Cartonera publishers exist to make books artistic artefacts that are accessible to most readers. This study seeks to demonstrate that literature, art and sustainability can operate hand in hand to resist mass production of literature—for profit—that ends up in landfill. There will be a follow-up on the criteria used to decide which books to produce in La Joyita and the role of their collaborators, and the poetic work being published, which is offered for free by the authors. Cartonera publishers are a great example of the artistic resistance of the neoliberalisation of art, having poetry in its core, as the least marketable literary genre. There will be samples of these books to be inspected by the audience and there will be advice on how to access these books at the Centre for Research Collections in the Library, as La Joyita have donated a few items to the collection.

Fabián Fuentes González

The The University of Edinburgh, UK

Bio: Fabián Fuentes González holds a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from Alberto Hurtado University, a Master in Energy Engineering (specialization in Nuclear Energy) from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, and he is currently doing a double PhD in Engineering Sciences / Energy Systems from The University of Edinburgh and the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. His fields of interest are energy and electricity markets, renewable energy, nuclear power, and sustainable development. The main

disciplines he takes into account to do research are applied microeconomics, industrial organization, financial economics, and mathematical programming.

Title: [The Scottish experience in community energy development: a starting point for Chile.](#)

Abstract: This study presents an overview of the relevant evidence available up to now regarding the Scottish experience in relation to the development of community energy projects. Scotland has a relatively high number of community energy projects which are currently generating energy, improving the quality of life of communities through environmentally-friendly and sustainable initiatives. UK and Scottish governments, at different levels, have been encouraging community energy; these policies seem to be successful in comparison with other countries. On the contrary, the Chilean community energy sector is still weak and very incipient; public policies have been focused on fostering the concept of distributed generation.

Chilean community energy developments have not been analysed in any detail; this paper is a first attempt to do so, and to derive lessons from the Scottish experience that can be useful to Chilean policy makers. We first summarise and analyse the Scottish and Chilean community energy sectors and their development. We further analyse the current Chilean net billing scheme using concepts from game theory, showing that it may not be the best support mechanism for community energy. Based on these analyses, we define some recommendations for Chile, which can help further development in the community energy sector.

Richard Guerrero

The University of Southampton, UK

Bio: Richard Guerrero Ludueña obtained his Ph.D. in healthcare modelling at the University of Barcelona. He is a Senior Research Fellow at the Centre for Implementation Science – Wessex Academic Health Science Network (AHSN), within the Faculty of Health Sciences (FoHS) at the University of Southampton. He joined the FoHS in 2015 after a year as a visitor at the Southampton Business School. Previously he worked at the Hospital del Mar Medical Research Institute in Barcelona. He obtained a BSc in Industrial Engineering at the University of Talca and an MSc in Process and Systems Engineering at the University of Valladolid.

Title: [A review of demand and capacity for cancer diagnostic services in Wessex.](#)

Abstract: Hospitals across England are failing to meet national cancer waiting time targets. Performance against the national standards are considered an indicator of the quality of cancer diagnosis, treatment and care an NHS organisation deliver, and has been identified as a top priority at the national, regional and local level. The most challenging action identified by the NHS hospitals is demand and capacity modelling of the cancer pathways, specifically the diagnostics element.

In this talk I will first provide a review of cancer waiting times target across NHS England. I will then present examples of application of Operational Research as a tool to support

healthcare organisations in the evaluation and improvement of cancer diagnostic services, with a focus on my experience working with NHS Trusts in Wessex. I will close this talk with a review of challenges and opportunities for the Chilean National Health Service.

Claudio Molina - Camacho

The University of Manchester, UK

Bio: Claudio Molina-Camacho is an architect, currently living in Manchester. He has been the tutor of architecture workshops studios in Chile and in the UK. His work has been published in specialised magazines such as AD (Russia), C3 (Korea), Interni (Italia), Escala (Colombia), 180 (Chile), among others.

He has participated in conferences and biennials; “Human relations, social interaction and dialogue with the landscape” in the symposium 'Frontiers of responsive architecture' organised by Manchester School of Architecture for the biennial sessions in the Venice architecture biennale 2016. Also: the XVII Quito Panamerican architecture biennale, November 2010, Ecuador; and the XVII Chilean architecture biennial '8.8 reconstruction-bicentenary 2010', national exhibition.

Title: [Extending architectural practice in relation to tangible and intangible cultural heritage in Chile.](#)

Abstract: For decades, various strategies have been developed regarding the care of the patrimonial status of architectural works throughout Chile, generally focusing on the material nature of these; however, architecture has gone very thinly into the forms of intangible cultural heritage that buildings, landscapes and places shelter.

This paper seeks then to reflect on the role of architecture to integrate both the tangible cultural heritage, as a physical support, and the intangible cultural heritage, with tradition, folklore, social exchange of knowledge and identity, which refers to how people relate to each other and to their context. This seeks to expand the concept of heritage in architecture to include human relations, social interactions, and dialogue with the landscape.

Through three examples of architectural projects developed independently, the paper explores whether it is possible in the praxis of architecture to find solutions that respond and integrate the imaginations, creativity, cultures, nostalgia, and identities of the people and their relationship with the natural and social landscape. In this way, architecture could open new possibilities that consider social dynamics and people, in order to maintain the cultural heritage and the identity of its people over time.

Silvia Ojeda García

Edinburgh College of Art

Bio: Silvia was educated as an Architect at Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, received a Master Degree at UPC Barcelona in 2004, and has been since traveling, teaching and practicing in the fields of Architecture and Interior Design. Her extensive experience in

Latin America and Europe as an Architect, in Vietnam as an Interior Designer, and later in India as a Design Educator have offered unexpected perspectives and challenges in understanding cultural values and bias, making her question issues of cultural belonging and representation, constructing identity, and the reasons for permanence and change in spatial relationships. Currently, her research interests lay in the intersections of multiple cultural representations, such as literature, film, and new media, and the links they create with the built environment. At the University of Edinburgh she is working in unfolding literary representations of domestic interiors in what refers to women's roles, in specific political and societal contexts. The questions at the core of her research relate to the intersection between the political and societal history of Chile in the 20th century as it relates to the interior architecture it produced, and its relation to imagined spaces in literature. It aims to unfold issues of gender in interior design, the structures of power in space and the reflection of politics in domestic space in Chile, specifically during the dictatorship years.

Title: [The House of the Spirits: Stories that interiors tell.](#)

Abstract: The research aims at unfolding domestic space through literature, politics, gender, and the built environment in a close reading of Isabel Allende's *The House of the Spirits* (1982), a book written in the kitchen of the writer's home in Venezuela during her exile from the dictatorship of General Pinochet, set in Chile, developing in a wide time frame, from a female perspective, and telling the tale of a house. It will use literature to define the breadth of its enquiry, theories of space to assert the basis of a phenomenological understanding of domesticity, archival records to discuss building typologies in Chile in the XX century, and contemporary photography and speculative sketches to link the fields above and underpin the relationship domestic space builds with women in the book and in the city, through politics and in the context of Chile in the last century, with special attention to the dictatorship years. Using narrative as source of spatial information will establish a dialogue between literary space and built space, offering a reflection upon architecture and this other representation of reality, the written word. This dialogue is not new and is sustained in the ability of both architecture and literature of directing imagination into the creation of new worlds. Is in this act of conceiving and shaping, of thinking forward that both real houses and imagined ones run parallel, creating a space in between where the description of other possible worlds takes place, which this research will unpack and describe.

Luis Paiva

The University of Edinburgh, UK

Bio: I qualified as a DVM at the Universidad Catolica de Temuco (Chile) in 2009, and then I gained an MSc in Cell Biology from the Universidad Austral de Chile in 2013. In the same year, I moved to UK to study a PhD in Biomedical Sciences (Physiology) at The University of Edinburgh. After completion of my PhD last year, I received an offer to continue researching at the lab of Prof Gareth Leng in the same university.

Title: [Studying an alternative pharmacological approach for the treatment of depression and anxiety: is there a new hope for Chilean patients?](#)

Abstract: Neuropsychiatric disorders have become a major health problem in Chile. According to the WHO1, the estimated prevalence of depression and anxiety in Chilean population was 5% and 6.5%, respectively. Interestingly, alterations in central oxytocin have been linked to depression and anxiety, and melanocortins have been proposed for therapeutic treatment. Melanocortins are known to stimulate the central oxytocin systems which are involved in regulating social behaviours. Here, we investigated how the administration a synthetic melanocortin agonist, Melanotan-II (MT-II), affects oxytocin neuronal activity and secretion in rats.

Our results show that intravenous (i.v.) administration of MT-II markedly induced Fos protein expression (a marker for neural activity) in oxytocin neurons of the supraoptic (SON) and paraventricular nuclei (PVN) of the hypothalamus, and this response was attenuated by prior blockade of central melanocortin receptors. In vivo electrophysiological recordings from identified oxytocin neurones of the SON showed that i.v. MT-II increased the electrical activity of these neurons, but did not trigger somatodendritic (central) oxytocin release within the SON. However, i.v. injection of MT-II significantly increased peripheral oxytocin levels compared to vehicle-injected rats.

Our data indicates that, after i.v. administration of MT-II, the activity of oxytocin neurons of the SON is increased. Since previous studies showed that SON oxytocin neurons are inhibited in response to direct application of melanocortin agonists, the actions of i.v. MT-II are likely to be mediated indirectly, possibly by activation of peripheral inputs. Whether, the activation of oxytocin neurons result in changes in social behaviours still remains to be determined.

Ignacio Pérez

The University of Oxford, UKq3r

Bio: I am Sociologist and Urban Planner studying a DPhil (PhD) in the School of Geography and the Environment at the University of Oxford. I am working on the role of digital data in urban decision making processes in Santiago under the supervision of Prof Gillian Rose and Dr. Tim Schwanen.

Title: [Following Data: examining the role of data in 'Smart Cities'](#).

Abstract: Over the last years, we have seen enormous advances in digital technologies, including so-called 'big data' as well as other sophisticated statistical analysis tools such as algorithms, tools like artificial intelligence and machine learning. Opening new ways to experiment with data in cities through a regime of massive and multi-scalar data which presents both new opportunities and challenges for the future of cities.

In this context, I am seeking to examine how information is linked to the multiple decision-making processes that are part of the urban environment. Assuming, first, that the pure fact of accumulating more detailed, granular and real-time information, doesn't reveal how is being used in urban decision-making processes. Therefore, my main objective is -paraphrasing Latour- to 'follow the data' assuming both the perspectives of data assemblage (Kitchin, 2014) and dispositif (Foucault, 2007). Within these notions, data

circulates as part of a data assemblage involving both human and non-human actors establishing liquid and flexible power relations. Also, I wish to investigate how data influences policy decisions.

Thus, the focus of my work will be in 'following the data' in two cities (Santiago and one additional metro area TBD) that are undergoing transitions both in data regimes -usually associated with active smart city agendas- and that are transitioning towards metropolitan governance. Using an ethnographic approach, I am interested in mapping the data assemblage for each of these cities, describing the different actors (data scientists, corporations, infrastructures, algorithms, civic organizations, apps, regulations, etc.) establishing connections and identifying the way in which data circulates through the assemblage. Then, I am interested in reviewing how institutions and governance regimes interact with these data assemblages and, from there, grasping how data penetrates decision-making processes in cities.

Diego Rates

The University of Edinburgh, UK

Bio: From Santiago, Chile. Interested in research and design of social technologies. Actually researches in educational technology for universities, in the U. of Edinburgh, UK. Has worked in research and design of digital solutions for Private and Public Sector. Teacher of Natural Sciences and Physics. Bachelor in Education. Awarded a CONICYT-CHILE PhD Scholarship to research about Student Experience Analytics in the U. of Edinburgh, supervised by Prof. Dragan Gasevic.

Title: [Future of Education: new anthropological technologies required.](#)

Abstract: It is possible to predict the possibility that, as it is recently in the UK, global educational quality -following all other service industries - will in the future be centred about the concept of "user experience": the student experience. Universities' services systematically collecting and analysing quantitative and qualitative data from students in order to achieve and improve the service experience. These prospects imply the need to generate new research and development of technologies to collect and analyse complex data from students -in a way, they can be seen as anthropological technologies. Some examples of these problems and innovations invite to a discussion that involves technical, political and privacy hot-spots that can be ignored. Thinking of Chile, due to its strong tradition in social sciences, technology and design, it is well placed to generate significant research in the field, which has a much greater promise than "just" education.

Felipe Rivera

University College London, UK

Bio: Civil Engineer from PUC-Chile, researcher at the National Research Center for Integrated Natural Disasters (CIGIDEN, Fondap research center) between 2014 and 2017. Technical coordinator of the National Committee for Disaster Resilience (CREDEN) led by

the National Council of Innovation for the Development of Chile during 2016. With a career on research and R&D+innovation policy in disaster resilience, I am currently studying a Master of Research on Urban Sustainability and Resilience Centre at University College London. My research is focused on exposure modeling and understanding the impact of urban planning decisions on the evolution of seismic risk in Chile.

Title: [Chile, a Natural Laboratory for Disaster Resilience.](#)

Abstract: The geography of Chile provides our country with special natural conditions which, in time, have caused important events leading to disasters. Only in the last ten years, Chile has been subject to three large earthquakes, three major fires, five volcano eruptions, and two mud and landslides. This includes the catastrophic earthquake and tsunami of February 2010, which caused more than 500 deaths and losses of over \$30 billion USD. In fact, Chile leads the OECD countries with the largest annual rate of disaster losses, equivalent to almost 1.2% of its GDP. However, the natural conditions of our country can be seen as an opportunity to position ourselves as the most important natural laboratory to study disaster resilience in the world. Thereby, this presentation describes the efforts the country is conducting to transform its natural features into an advantage for the development. Thus, the National Strategy of Research, Development and Innovation (R&D+i) for Disaster Resilience, developed during 2016, is presented. Also, the results of the design phase of the new National Technological Institute of R&D+i for Disaster Resilience (ITReND), will be described. ITReND will be in charge of implementing and updating the national R&D+i strategy in time, and is expected to begin its functioning during 2018. The unique geography of Chile has presented us with enormous challenges and a painful record of disasters throughout our history. Now it is time to transform this into an advantage for the development, putting science, technology and innovation as the cornerstone of this process.

[Daniela Rodríguez Gutiérrez](#)

The University of Edinburgh, UK

Bio: Daniela Rodriguez is a third year PhD candidate in Criminology at the University of Edinburgh. Her main field of study relates to penal transformations, or why and how justice systems change the way they do. She is currently conducting her research in the case study of the Chilean youth justice system reform. She is a Chilean psychologist with an MSc in Criminology and Criminal Justice from the University of Edinburgh, who specialised working with young people who displayed offending behaviour.

Title: [Youth justice and childhood social development.](#)

Abstract: The evolution and direction of criminal justice systems has been shaped, directed, or constrained by various interacting key elements. Theoretical approaches to the study of criminal justice and crime control reforms refer to globalization, late modernity, political-economy, as well as local factors including culture, and inequality. This implies that the characteristics of criminal justice systems are dependent on both the global and the local historical contexts; thus, they form part of broader processes of social transformation.

This presentation focuses on the mutually shaping effect of social, cultural and political understandings of childhood and the current Chilean youth justice system. As such, it addresses the vision of childhood that was considered in the design of the present legislation. But also about youth justice purpose, how it came to be applied and what messages it is sending back to the broad community in terms of what is a child and what we can ask from them. The presentation analyses the effect of global processes of social transformation that came to be intertwined with Chilean specific reality, and the direction they followed after clashing together. It also involves the consideration of the effects these notions around juveniles and children may have in political measures to promote or restrain their social development, and thus the future of Chilean society.

Vicente Silva

The University of Edinburgh, UK

Bio: I was born in Santiago, Chile. I studied a BA in Sociology at the University of Chile and then a MSc in Sociology and Global Change at the University of Edinburgh. At the moment I am PhD candidate in Social Policy at the same institution. I have worked in the United Nations and in Chilean universities in research projects related to economic inequalities, social development and local governance in comparative perspective.

Title: [What is it like to live in an unequal society? Life trajectories and experiences in Chile's social classes.](#)

Abstract: In this presentation I am going to describe the main findings of a broad research project promoted by the United Nations Development Programme in Chile, aimed to understand social inequalities in this country from a multidimensional perspective. As I participated in this study, I am going to focus on a specific subject that I wrote about in a book that was produced by this project - called 'Desiguales. Orígenes, cambios y desafíos de la brecha social en Chile' (2017). My presentation analyses how ordinary people from different social classes in Chilean society have had different life patterns and projects according to their current (unequal) economic situation. I intend to interpret the various ways in which economic disparities influence people's biographies in terms of life chances, based mostly on survey data and in-depth interviews. When social inequalities are too acute, I conclude, classes perceive their own experiences and environments as 'worlds apart', thus affecting inter-class solidarity.

Simón C. Smith

University of Hertfordshire, UK.

Bio: I work as senior research assistant at the University of Hertfordshire at the School of Computer Sciences. I am part of the WiMUST EU Horizon 2020 project. I did my PhD in artificial intelligence at the University of Edinburgh, and my master and bachelor degree at the University of Concepcion, Chile. I am interested in general artificial intelligence, autonomous learning, information theory and explainable AI.

Title: [Widely Scalable Mobile Underwater Sonar Technology](#).

Abstract: The WiMUST (Widely scalable Mobile Underwater Sonar Technology) project aims at expanding and improving the functionalities of current cooperative marine robotic systems, effectively enabling distributed acoustic array technologies for geophysical surveying with a view to exploration and geotechnical applications. Recent developments have shown that there is vast potential for groups of marine robots acting in cooperation to drastically improve the methods available for ocean exploration and exploitation. Traditionally, seismic reflection surveying is performed by vessel towed streamers of hydrophones acquiring reflected acoustic signals generated by acoustic sources (either towed or onboard a vessel). In this context, geotechnical surveying for civil and commercial applications (e.g., underwater construction, infrastructure monitoring, mapping for natural hazard assessment, environmental mapping, etc.) aims at seafloor and sub-bottom characterization using towed streamers of fixed length that are extremely cumbersome to operate. The vision underlying the WiMUST project is that of developing advanced cooperative and networked control / navigation systems to enable a large number (tens) of marine robots (both on the surface and submerged) to interact by sharing information as a coordinated team (not only in pairs). The WiMUST system may be envisioned as an adaptive variable geometry acoustic array [Al-Khatib et al., 2015].

[Al-Khatib et al., 2015] Navigation, guidance and control of underwater vehicles within the widely scalable mobile underwater sonar technology project : An overview. Al-Khatib, Habib; Antonelli, Gianluca; Caffaz, Andrea; Caiti, Andrea; Casalino, Giuseppe; De Jong, Ivan Bielic; Duarte, Henrique; Indiveri, Giovanni; Jesus, Sergio; Kebkala, Konstantin; Pascoalb, Antonio; Polani, Daniel. In: IFAC-PapersOnLine, Vol. 48, No. 2, 01.05.2015, p. 189-193.

[Nikolas Stüdemann](#)

Wageningen University, Wageningen, The Netherlands

Bio: I'm a Social Anthropologist from Universidad de Chile. Later, I did a Master in Development and International Cooperation in Lleida University, Spain (with a Fundación Carolina scholarship). Now, I'm the last year of my Phd in Sociology of Development and Change (with Becas Chile). My Thesis is about Mapuche communities in Arauco Province, and how they deal with governmental programs in a political conflictive context.

Title: [Common struggles at the borders of the Chilean society: The role of the Mapuche cultural complex within the land-recuperation processes in Arauco Province](#).

Abstract: The indigenous Mapuche people in Southern Chile are carrying out an intense process of ancestral-land-recuperation, using governmental policies of land-restitution and resorting to 'illegal' occupations. Their acts are grounded on an ancestral philosophical-normative system called azmapu, which is performed through the Mapuche cultural complex (language, authorities, ceremonies, objects, etc.). In this presentation, I focus on a key role of this complex within the struggles for territory, defined as the reconfiguration of spaces/places. Based on ethnographic data, I analyse this function in two dimensions: (a) using public platforms to manifest the territorial claims; (b) changing

hierarchies and access to spaces and resources on recuperated territory. We draw on Jacques Ranciere's theory of political aesthetics, focusing on the 'Mapuche subject' – the no-part of Chilean society – which through its cultural performances express political dissent with the dominant order in a process of indigenous emancipation. At a theoretical level, we discuss recent cosmopolitical perspectives on the Mapuche that, from a perspective of radical difference, view such performing acts as originating in a different world, or ontology. Contrary to this view, we argue that the Mapuche cultural complex enacts a fundamental rupture ; the staging of an aesthetic regime of disagreement harbouring the potentiality of creating, from the margins, a common world.

Johan Van Der Molen Moris

The University of Edinburgh, UK

Bio: Johan is a PhD candidate in Statistics at University of Edinburgh, obtained a MSc in Statistics and OR at the same University and a Mathematical Engineering degree at Universidad de Chile. His main research areas are: Bayesian Statistics, Nonparametric Models and Nonregular models.

Title: [Bayesian semi-parametric density estimation for nonregular models and its applications.](#)

Abstract: We consider a Bayesian semi-parametric model for estimating a nonregular parameter such as the end point of the support of an unknown density with a discontinuity. For this purpose we consider two types of prior models for the density, namely, a sieve prior for a basis expansion and a gamma mixture prior. The aims are to select appropriate hyper prior distributions so that the estimator performs well in practice, and to investigate their theoretical performance, more specifically a BvM-type theorem. In this joint work with my PhD supervisor Dr. Natalia Bochkina, Dr. Judith Rousseau and Dr. J.B. Salomond from Paris Dauphine; we present our preliminary results on both prior models showing promising progress towards a BvM theorem for instance in the case of a monotone non increasing density with no interaction with the location parameter. We also show some results on simulated data to illustrate these ideas, and how this could be applied to real data particularly from problems of interest to the Chilean context.

Luis Vargas Faulbaum

The University of Oxford, UK

Bio: Sociologist (University of Chile, 2010), MA in Public Policy (King's College London, 2013) and a former consultant and research assistant at the UN-ECLAC in Santiago. Also, I performed an internship at UNRISD in Geneva, Switzerland between September and December 2013. Working experience on non-contributory social assistance, social protection on disasters, among other issues. Currently, I am a DPhil (PhD) candidate in International Development at the University of Oxford, performing a comparative study about the political economy of pensions reforms in Chile and Brazil.

Title: [The agenda setting and policy adoption of 2008 Chilean pension reform.](#)

Abstract: Since 1981, the Chilean pension system is based on defined contributions that finance individual capitalisation accounts and has been a central aspect during the last 36 years. In 2008 a pension reform was enacted, aimed to include people who were not able to receive a minimum or assistance pension, to raise the amounts of non-contributory pensions through a new solidarity pillar and to offer a complement to the contributions made during the active life. Moreover, the reform created new instruments to increase the state regulation of the contributory pillar and participation on the non-contributory one.

These results were achieved after a long-term agenda setting and policy making process, mainly pushed by the government but based on the contributions made by the academia, where the Social Protection Survey played a fruitful role. This survey was the basis of further academic developments that concluded that there was a high need to enact a pension reform that could tackle these problems. Lastly, this strong evidence about the incentives created by the policy architecture enabled a flux dialogue among the main political forces to conduct a reform as it was proposed.

This paper is based on Pribble's contribution about the role of policy legacies and political parties on the advancements towards universalism, in specific the role of policy architecture and political parties on the agenda setting and policy adoption of issues to be solved by a pension reform.

[Marisol Verdugo Paiva](#)

The University of Manchester, UK

Bio: PhD candidate in Social Anthropology at the University of Manchester. I hold a BSc in Sociology at Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile and a MA in Anthropological Research at The University of Manchester. Previously, I worked as young lecturer and research assistant at the Center for Intercultural and Indigenous Research, at the Anthropology Department of Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, studying meanings of motherhood and childrearing practices among rural Mapuche women. Currently, I am interested in the articulations between inequality, aspirations, and gender and sexuality. More specifically, my current work examines the everyday lives and imagines futures of youths from an ethnographic perspective.

Title: [Social inequalities and youth's aspirations in Chile.](#)

Abstract: After some decades of rapid economic growth, Chile's youths are struggling to come to terms with the gap between their aspirations and the persistent socio-economic and educational inequalities that characterise the country and which are intensified in an uncertain globalised world. Even more when considering the articulations of social class and gender; the gender gap in education and wage, gender-based violence, and unprotected sex disproportionately affect the lives of working-class girls and women. While political struggles over educational reform (and sex education) unfold in Chile, what are youth's tactics for either social reproduction or social change? An ethnographic exploration of different socio-economic groups of adolescents' everyday lives, relationships and imagined futures in

the city of Concepción, Chile, shows how they cope with both: the expectations that lie on them and the aspirations they shape for themselves. Through a reflection on the interaction between inequality, gender and aspirations, social sciences may grasp a better understanding of how social inequalities in aspirations at an early age may reproduce social inequalities in later life.

Gabriela Zapata Roman

The University of Manchester, UK

Bio: Gabriela is a PhD researcher at the Brooks Doctoral College (4th year). Her research is focused on inequality of opportunity and intergenerational mobility theories, which try to understand the sources of inequality and its persistence through generations. Gabriela has also coordinated and co-authored the Human Development Report for Greater Manchester, a publication of the European Work & Employment Research Centre of the Alliance Manchester Business School. Additionally, she is Teaching Assistance at the School of Economics.

Title: [More educated, less mobile? Diverging trends in income and educational mobility in Chile and Peru.](#)

Abstract: This paper analyses intergenerational mobility patterns in education and income in Chile and Peru. Our analysis of educational mobility compares linear and non-linear summary measures with transition probability matrices. To obtain a measure for non-observed parental income, we adopt a cold-deck imputation strategy to estimate intergenerational income persistence for. Our findings suggest that absolute educational mobility has increased for younger generations mainly because of a structural expansion of education that created room at the top. When looking at measures of rank correlation or relative mobility, persistence has remained much more stable. Comparing this with estimates of intergenerational income elasticity suggests that the latter is even more constrained: we estimate parameters in the range of 0.53 to 0.81, with Chile showing lower mobility than Peru in both dimensions. Given that our analysis is a descriptive one, further research is needed to explain underlying causal mechanisms.

Poster Presentation

Begoña Arellano Jaimerena

Wageningen University and Research, The Netherlands

Bio: I am an Architect from Santa Maria University (Chile), and student of MSc Landscape Architecture and Planning at Wageningen University and Research (Netherlands), with special interest in the study of water management and public spaces for the mitigation of disaster. I am currently starting my thesis.

Title: [Informal settlements and disasters: coping with floods. The case of Tierra Amarilla, Chile.](#)

Abstract: To develop an integrated design for an area that is susceptible to floods and harbors multiple informal settlements, I will conduct a comprehensive study of the knowledge of those informal settlers towards floods. While a lot has been done regarding integrated design to prevent floods, informal settlements are often not addressed directly because of confronting political issues. It may be argued that informal settlements are illegal and they should be eradicated, however their presence responds to a societal issue that cannot be ignored. Since informal settlements are a reality, it is necessary to address them in their current state, regardless of other long-term strategies, like relocation. Taking into consideration the proliferation of informal settlements around the world and the impact that floods have on them; it becomes clear that the study of the relation between the two is necessary, and it might even present an opportunity for flood prevention and adaptation. I will focus on informal urban growth along the Copiapó River valley, and their relation to the occurrence of disasters – namely floods and mudslides – particularly within the Tierra Amarilla Township, which presents the most shortcomings in terms of planning. By means of semi-structured interviews and non-participant observation, I will retrieve knowledge from informal settlers, in order to translate it into typologies that can inform a landscape design for the mitigation of floods. It is expected that the outcomes can contribute to improve flood risk management in areas that have experienced informal urban growth.

Diego Arenas

The University of St Andrews, UK

Bio: Diego holds a BA in Computer Science from the Universidad de Talca, Chile. A MSc in Data Science from the University of Edinburgh, UK, and is currently an EngD in Computer Science student at the University of St Andrews, UK. Diego has more than +10 years of experience in Information Systems and consultancy. His interest are around Machine Learning, Databases, Big Data, Data Science, and Open Data.

Title: [A Big Data Architecture to support the data processes of a country like Chile.](#)

Abstract: Big Data technologies allow companies to put together data collection, analysis, and insights to improve their efficiency. The same technologies can be applied to a country level.

The poster presents a microservices architecture deploying multiple big data tools with emphasis on country wide data integration and monitoring.

This exercise is an exploratory architecture considering open source technologies, government organizations and integration with third party providers of the state.

Paulina Bravo

University of Glasgow, UK

Bio: Paulina is a first-year Ph.D. student at the University of Glasgow, funded by Becas Chile CONICYT. She holds an MSc in Human Resource Management from the University of Edinburgh and a BSc in Business Administration from Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso. Her research interests include skills formation processes, the development and use of skills in the workplace, learning and development within organisations and skills policies for education and work.

Title: [The Political Economy of Skill Formation in Chile. How do employers get involved in the skill formation system?](#)

Abstract: Skills have become a central issue for public policy and are a matter of growing academic research in developed countries. Based on the Human Capital Theory (Becker 1964), it has been argued that investing in skills is a win-win situation for individuals, firms and nations as a whole. While skilled individuals can see improvements in their chances for employability and may have access to better jobs, firms can improve productivity and, thus, their financial performance. Consequently, countries with a skilled workforce have the chance to enhance their competitiveness, which has positive effects on their economic growth and social inclusion. Most academic research has focused on studying these issues in Europe or the U.S., with little attention given to the context of Latin-American countries like Chile.

Consequently, guided by the theoretical stream of the Political Economy of Skill Formation (Busemeyer and Trampusch 2011), this research will study the skill formation system in Chile. Comprising an examination of the role and relationships between the state, employers, education providers, and individuals in the system, this study will be focused on employers and their role in the skills supply and demand. Moreover, it will seek to address how employers get involved in the skill formation system in Chile through the creation of Sector Skills Councils (SSCs). Thus, exploring the emergence, functioning, and influence of SSCs within the skill formation system. It is expected that this research will contribute to the current debate about technical and vocational education and training in Chile.

Pablo Escárate

The University of Edinburgh, UK

Bio: Pablo is a third year PhD student at the University of Edinburgh Business School. His doctoral thesis explores strategies that cultural and creative organisations pursue when developing services oriented to make a positive impact on the lives of individuals and the communities they serve. Specifically, his study analyses the organisational dynamics and decision-making processes underpinning the design and delivery of inclusive arts programmes in four Scottish publicly funded organisations.

Pablo has been awarded a CONICYT (Becas Chile) scholarship to undertake his doctoral studies. He holds an MSc in Marketing from The University of Manchester and a BSc in Business Administration from Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, where he currently is Lecturer in Marketing and Service Management.

Title: [Enabling dementia-friendly service encounters: Insights from inclusive arts workshops in Scotland.](#)

Abstract: Dementia has become a global public health priority. According to the World Health Organization, in 2015, 47 million people were affected by its symptoms around the globe, a number that is expected to triple by 2050. Chile is not isolated from this reality since around 180,000 of its citizens are currently living with this condition (Alzheimer Disease International, 2017). Accordingly, in 2017, the Chilean government unveiled a national plan on dementia comprised of investments in research, treatment and support services for people living with dementia and their families.

Although dementia's most common symptom memory loss, it also affects people's mood and behaviour, hindering their capacity to complete everyday tasks such as communicate with others, deal with money, or take care of their hygiene. Hence, people living with dementia are often marginalised as customers in a wide range of services, such as banking, retail, entertainment and hospitality. However, companies in developed countries have taken action and started pilot schemes, such as dementia-friendly checkouts at supermarkets or relaxed performances in theatres, which are intended to allow people with dementia to access their services.

Surprisingly, scholarly research on service encounters between frontline employees and customers living with dementia is scant, especially in non-healthcare-related settings. Given this context, this study presents the preliminary results of an ongoing project that examines the challenges and contingencies faced by Scottish creative organisations in the planning, design and delivery of inclusive arts programmes. Its findings are intended to help organisations that are willing to make their service offerings accessible to people with dementia and their caregivers and, therefore, contribute to the development of more inclusive communities.

Pamela Jiménez Etcheverría

The University of Cambridge, UK

Bio: I completed my undergraduate degree in Psychology at the Universidad de La Frontera, Chile, in 1997, and obtained my Masters' degree from the Universidad de Salamanca, Spain, in 2003. I then joined the academic team of a Masters' program at the Universidad de La Frontera in Chile. Since working there, my research interests have focused on the family and the psychological development of children. I am currently carrying out a PhD in Psychology at the University of Cambridge, UK. My supervisor is Professor Susan Golombok, Director of the Centre for Family Research, University of Cambridge, who has vast experience of examining the impact of new family forms on parenting and child development.

Title: [Psychological well-being of adopted and institution-reared children: the case of Chile.](#)

Abstract: In recent years, in Chile emphasis has been placed on the need to review and modify the current model applied in the adoptive processes, in addition to date more than 15,000 children live in institutions and it is urgently required that public policies on children living in care system effectively protect children's right. International studies have shown that compared to children living in institutions, adopted children have higher levels of psychological well-being. Less is known about Chilean adopted children, however. To fill this knowledge gap, the present study focused on the psychological adjustment and cognitive functioning of 52 adopted children in comparison with 50 institution-reared children living in Chile.

All adoptions were national and the children were aged between 4-9 years. Children's psychological problems, attachment difficulties and cognitive functioning were assessed. Adopted children showed significantly higher levels of socio-emotional and cognitive functioning than institution-reared children, with the majority of adopted children scoring within the normal range and the majority of institutionalised children showed clinical levels of emotional and behavioural problems. The mean IQ score of adopted children was 23 points higher than that of the institutionalised group. Factors associated with more positive outcomes among the adopted children were a younger age at adoption and lower levels of parental stress. Although a selection effect cannot be ruled out, with higher functioning children more likely to be adopted, the results point to a beneficial effect of adoption on the psychological development and well-being of children in Chile.

Cristhie Mella

The University of Bristol, UK

Bio: I am third year PhD candidate in Social Policy. I am a psychologist and have worked for Sename organisations, providing support for children and families. I am currently doing a research focusing on a gender perspective applied to the practices done by the professionals within these programmes in Sename.

Title: [Gender and professional discourses in child protection services in Chile.](#)

Abstract: This study is a PhD research project within the School for Policy Studies at the University of Bristol. It seeks to analyse the role of gender within dominant discourses across child protection practices in the context of Chile, where fieldwork has been conducted. Following a qualitative design, case files and interviews with practitioners were the data sources used to conduct thematic and Critical Discourse Analysis.

The findings confirm previous research pointing at mothers as the main target of professional interventions, with the operation of blaming. This research found the naturalization of the social control of women, who were consistently made accountable for the well-being of their children in contexts of domestic violence overlapping with child abuse. Another finding is the processes by which practitioners erase the violence of men by keeping the blame on mothers. Issues related to race and class were found having an influence on the practices carried out, requiring an intersectional approach.

This research is intending to fill the gap in the knowledge of the situation of Latin American countries, where traditional gendered assumptions tend to reinforce the subordination of women. As the literature available comes mainly from English speaking countries, little is known from this context.

[Carolina Orellana](#)

The University of Manchester, UK

Bio: She has a medical degree in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and a sub-specialisation in Paediatric and Adolescent Gynaecology. She worked at the Legal Medical Service and at Roberto Del Rio Children Hospital. In 2013, she took scientific contact with medical doctors expert in child abuse and neglect in San Diego, USA. In 2014, she joined the National Women's Health Program of the Ministry of Health, Chile, where she worked updating and editing the "Technical Guidelines for Attention to Sexual Abuse Victims" and she organised a special training course for clinicians in conjunction with the American team. Subsequently, she has been designated to coordinate, along with other experts in the field, a semi-presential postgraduate certificate in Sexual Assault Examination. This year she is studying a course of Forensic and Medical Examination for Rape and Sexual Assault (FMERSA) given by St Mary's Sexual Assault Referral Centre, which is part of Manchester University NHS Trust.

Title: [Childhood Protection Policy in Sexual Assault: Experience of the last presidential period in Chile.](#)

Abstract: Introduction: The National Childhood Council defines as a priority to provide the first response to victims of sexual violence as 74% of the total number of complaints comes from children. This response was established through a network of Forensic Clinical Units (FCU) at a national level in 2014, which are host rooms where the victims receive the first attention.

Materials and Method: The Childhood Council created an inter-sectorial work group where professionals from the Ministry of Health, lawyers from The National Prosecution Office, doctors from Legal Medical Service, academics from the Department of Legal Medicine of the Universidad de Chile, and member doctors of the Society of Paediatric and Adolescent Gynaecology participated. This group of expert claimed that the work design should consider three essential parts: update of National Guidelines, training to professionals who will give this attention, and implementation of the places where the victims will be examined.

Results: During the last 4 years these three parts were addressed. Firstly, The National Guidelines for Forensic Medical Exam were published in September 2016. This deals with attention to victims of sexual violence in FCUs, and how the examiner should perform the report. In parallel, 3 training courses were carried out, one of them was carried out by an international team in order to prepare future trainers in this area, and the other two were performed to teach medical doctors who will examine the victims. To date, FCUs were implemented in nine hospitals throughout Chile.

Conclusions: Although several milestones were achieved during this period, several issues will remain to be improved, considering the first results obtained from the FCU and the international experience from developed countries such as UK.

Carolina Peñaloza

The University of Edinburgh, UK

Bio: Originally a marine biologist from Chile, I am now undertaking a PhD in shellfish genetics, trying to understand why their patterns of genetic transmission are different from what is observed in most animals.

Title: [Genetic transmission in bivalves.](#)

Abstract: Aquaculture is an increasingly important industry in Chile and the fastest-growing animal food-producing sector in the world. Nevertheless, to meet the growing animal-protein demand of the expanding human population, a sustainable increase in production is required. In this context, the farming of bivalve molluscs (i.e., mussels, clams, oysters, and scallops) offers an opportunity for development that may help reach future production goals. There are several ways to enhance bivalve production. A traditional approach for the improvement of a particular production trait (e.g., body weight) is to use selective breeding. Nowadays, the rate of trait improvement can be increased by introducing DNA marker technology into breeding schemes. Although DNA markers are available for bivalve species, their patterns of genetic transmission appear not to follow the near-universal (Mendelian) rules of inheritance observed in most animals. This may imply that the transmission of genetic information from one generation to the next is affected to some extent. If this assumption holds true, then it should be accounted for in selective breeding programs for bivalve species. The aim of this research is to understand the origin of the unusual inheritance patterns observed in bivalve species. By making use of advanced high-throughput sequencing technologies, we sequenced families (parents + offspring) of different bivalve species and studied inheritance patterns at an unprecedented genome-wide

scale. The results of this study have both fundamental and practical implications for genetic analysis, interpretation and selective breeding for aquaculture in this highly diverse group of species.

Felipe Vicencio

The University of Bristol, UK

Bio: Structural engineer and MSc earthquake engineering (both in Pontificia Universidad Católica, first-class honours), with research experience in earthquake and structural dynamics. Professor in Seismic analysis, Solid mechanics, Steel structure, among others. Work experience for more than 7 years in seismic structural design of mining facilities and thermoelectric plants, and seismic resistance review of several projects.

I'm currently in the second year of PhD at the University of Bristol. Becas Chile has granted financial support for my studies. To date, I have published one paper and two papers are under review in top journals.

Title: [Seismic structure-soil-structure interaction through nonlinear soil during earthquakes](#)

Abstract: Conventionally, buildings in urban areas are designed by considering the response of structures in isolation i.e. a single structure, with no neighbouring structures, (or structure-soil interaction, SSI). However, the existence of a high density of buildings in large cities such as Santiago of Chile inevitably results in the possibility of seismic interaction of adjacent buildings through the underlying soil that can produce an increase or decrease of seismic risk.

In this study, we explore the effects of nonlinear Structure-soil-structure Interaction (SSSI) between two buildings. A two-dimensional discrete model is proposed that is described by a set of nonlinear differential equations of motion. The soil profile directly underneath foundation is modelled as a nonlinear phenomenological Bouc-Wen model. The seismic ground motion employed is spectrally matched with elastic spectra using the Reweighted Volterra Series Algorithm.

In this work is explored the differences in the seismic response of linear/nonlinear SSSI and SSI problems for structures built in seismic zones (Chile).

Results and conclusions:

1. Closely spaced important structures, which must be fully operative after the earthquakes end, should be analysed using nonlinear SSSI. Additionally, the results demonstrate that there are significant differences between the nonlinear SSSI (coupling building case) and nonlinear SSI (uncoupled building case). The most adverse effects, on building displacement, occurred when there is a big difference in height between the buildings.
2. The amplification in nonlinear SSSI response acceleration can be as high as 110%.

3. The nonlinear SSSI can produce a greater range of adverse behaviour for displacement than linear SSSI.
4. The nonlinear SSSI produces the most adverse permanent residual rotation of the buildings (in comparison with nonlinear SSI), which produce that the buildings coming to rest leaning at some angle.

Pamela Villamar G.

The University of Edinburgh, UK

Bio: I am a 4th year PhD student in Management at the Business School of The University of Edinburgh. I obtained an MSc in Entrepreneurship at Nottingham University. I hold a B.A (Hons.) in Graphic Design and Visual Communication at Universidad del Pacífico in Santiago. In Chile, I founded two ventures in the areas of product and textile design. I participated in the development of post graduate academic courses based on design thinking principles. I have also done consultancy work with a multidisciplinary team, adapting and imparting similar courses to business executives. My research interests are in education and the understanding of the creative industries, more specifically, in the development of entrepreneurial networks within the design sector. I am particularly interested in relational aspects fostering strategic interorganisational collaborations shaping creative environments.

Title: [Social capital dynamics influencing artistic and economic logics in brokerage activities: Insights from a retail venture in the design sector.](#)

Abstract: This research explores the decision-making process of creative entrepreneurs, giving clues of how they establish and grow their ventures in a sector that constantly demands them to wear opposite hats and champion creative visions in pragmatic and profitable ways. We investigate how creative practitioners navigate organisational relationships within creative networks by balancing artistic and economic logics, aiming to explain the role of social capital in alleviating tensions between these conflicting logics. Drawing from data gathered from a longitudinal case study of a retail venture from the design sector, we conduct a qualitative study observing systematic brokerage activities from a relational view, to understand how elements of these relationships influence choices to prefer one logic or the other. Our findings show social capital as a dynamic asset used strategically in line with organisational goals for performing successful brokerage activities. Based on this evidence, we argue that social capital serves as a valuable decision-making tool. With our findings, we hope to deepen understanding of dynamic aspects of social capital and provide guidelines for creative practitioners to perform sustainable commercial activities that can help them to steer their ventures to survival and growth. Our preliminary results, stress the importance of economic logics, clarifying commercial skills as a valuable complement to artistic logics for succeeding in creative networks. These findings can contribute to discussions around artistic education in Chile, supporting growing trends for strengthening entrepreneurial skills as part of the instruction of creative professions, to improve participation in creative networks and consequently, promote the growth of this sector as a whole.

Attendees

Alice Aldinucci - University of Glasgow

Rubén Bravo - The University of Edinburgh

Heather Davies - Heriot-Watt University

Andrea Fuentes - The University of Edinburgh

Ayleen González - The University of Edinburgh

Alejandra Grandón - The University of Edinburgh

Alejandro Gutiérrez - The University of Edinburgh

Billie Khan - Coventry University

Serguey Maximov - The University of Edinburgh

Ángeles Sandoval - The University of Edinburgh

Luna Toledo - The University of Bristol

Edgardo Toro - The University of Edinburgh

Social Activities

Poster exhibition & Wine reception

Main concourse, Appleton Tower - 22nd Thursday 2018 at 6pm.

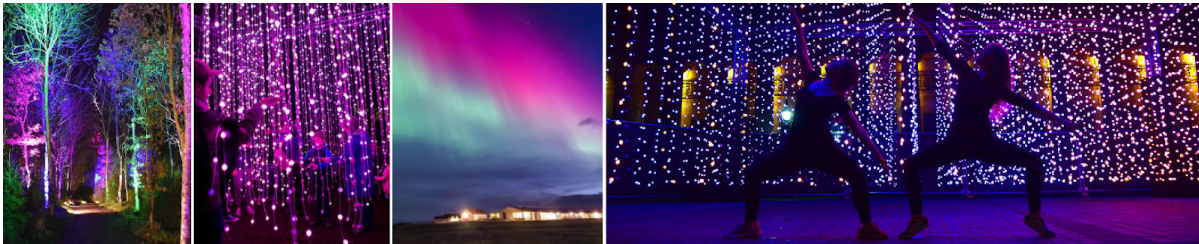
On the previous day of the presentation, right after registration, we will gather in Appleton Tower at the University of Edinburgh, to kick start the seminar with a glass of wine while looking at the posters of participants and start to get knowing everyone.

Lumen

Thursday 22nd 2018 at 8pm. A committee party will take you from Appleton Tower to the Lumen show at 8pm. This activity is optional.

The city of Edinburgh is famous for its cultural festivals and activities taking place all year round, honestly there is always something going on. At the moment, the city is trying to cheer us up to forget about the cold with 3 lights installations spread in the new city. If people are interested, we can take a 20 min walk from the wine reception venue to see the show, so take a look at the link below, we will be asking around on the day who might be interested in joining for this.

<http://edinburgh.org/whats-on/edinburgh-lumen/>



Food & drinks at a local bar

TBA - Friday 23rd 2018 at 7pm.

We are finishing the seminar with a night out in the city. After the closing talk of our second keynote speaker of the day, we will head to a local bar close by to have some finger food and drinks, food is on us!

There will be a list circulating on the day of the seminar so don't forget to sign up.

City Walk Tour

Meeting point at Waverley Station - Saturday 24th 2018 at 11am.

Starting from Waverley Station, you will take a short walk to Calton Hill to have an impressive 360 views of the city. You will pass by the Scott Monument on your way to going up the stairs of The Mound. You will then find yourselves in the heart of the city and take a walk through the Royal Mile, see the Cathedral, Hume and City chambers and then walk up to the end of the mile to see the Castle and then down to reach the Parliament in Holyrood Park.

Other highlights of the tour are the Grassmarket, know the legend of Bobby Greyfriars Cemetery, pass the National Museum (were Dolly is lives), see the McEwan Hall in Bristo Square (where graduation ceremonies take place, have a quick stroll in the Meadows and see the Old College. This seems like a lot, but Edinburgh is a small and easy city to explore!

Meeting point for this tour is on North Bridge in front of Waverley Station, where the Airlink bus that goes to the airport stops.



Self-guided hike to Arthur's Seat

You can take a walk down to Holyrood park (at the end of the Royal Mile) and hike up Arthur's Seat, one the favourite spots in the city for tourists and locals! There are several routes you can take to the top, wonder around the park lakes, walk up the Salisbury Crags, see the 15th century remains of St. Anthony's chapel and enjoy the tranquillity and breathtaking views.

More information here: <https://www.earthtrekkers.com/arthurs-seat-volcano-edinburgh/>



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