

*Place-based approaches
to emerging architectural,
urban design and planning challenges
in Africa and the Global South*

**ABSTRACT BOOK AND PROGRAMME
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**

**THROUGH
LOCAL
EYES**

UNITED NATIONS' ECA CONFERENCE CENTER
29-31 OCTOBRE 2018 / ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA
CENTRE DE CONFÉRENCES DE LA CEA-NATIONS UNIES

COLLOQUE INTERNATIONAL
SOMMAIRES ET PROGRAMME

*Approches situées
aux défis émergents en architecture,
projet urbain et aménagement du territoire
en Afrique et dans le Sud planétaire*

**À TRAVERS
UN REGARD
LOCAL**

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web version - not for print

Part I. General Presentation & Venue

Présentation générale & lieu du colloque

General presentation

The conference *Through Local Eyes: Place-based approaches to emerging architectural, urban design and planning challenges in Africa and the Global South* is the final event of the collaborative research project **Local Capacity Building for Sustainable Urban Development of Small Regional Towns in Ethiopia: the Case of Amdewerk**, a joint initiative of research groups based at the *Université libre de Bruxelles*, the University of Addis Ababa and the Université de Liège. It is funded by the Belgian ARES-CUD under its international development aid action plan 2013.

The event has also received the support of the Fonds de la Recherche Scientifique - FNRS (Belgium's Research Council), the *Université libre de Bruxelles'* Faculty of Architecture La Cambre - Horta and its study centre HABITER.

Our conference is conceived as a platform for researchers, PhD students, academics, decisions makers and practitioners whose work engage local approaches to the built environment at different scales in the Global South and in particular in Africa.

Présentation générale

Le colloque À travers un regard local : approches situées aux défis émergents en architecture, projet urbain et aménagement du territoire en Afrique et dans le Sud planétaire marque la conclusion du projet collaboratif de recherche Local Capacity Building for Sustainable Urban Development of Small Regional Towns in Ethiopia : the Case of Amdewerk, une initiative conjointe de groupes de recherches établis au sein de l'Université libre de Bruxelles, de l'Université d'Addis Abeba, et de l'Université de Liège. Ce projet est financé par l'ARES-CUD dans le cadre de son programme de coopération au développement 2013.

Cet événement a également bénéficié du soutien du Fonds de la Recherche Scientifique - FNRS (Belgique), de la Faculté d'Architecture La Cambre-Horta de l'Université libre de Bruxelles, et du centre d'études HABITER établi en son sein.

Notre colloque est conçu comme une plateforme pour les chercheurs, les doctorants, les universitaires, les décideurs et les praticiens dont les travaux engagent des approches locales de l'environnement bâti à différentes échelles dans les pays du Sud et en particulier en Afrique.

web version - not for print

Part I. General Presentation & Venue

Présentation générale & lieu du colloque

Call for papers

The fast-paced urbanisation and mushrooming of metropolitan areas in Africa and the Global South especially in connection with rights and access to basic services, have attracted much attention in the last decades from the public, local experts, decision-makers and international stakeholders. In parallel, other built environments such as emerging small towns, shrinking cities and rural areas are now experiencing important pressures and changes, and are increasingly coming under the spotlight.

Practitioners, experts and investors working in the built environment have been prone to import established solutions and concepts borrowed from architectural, urban and planning theories developed and tested in the more economically developed countries (MEDC) to respond to some challenges, whose conditions were in some cases previously established by foreign or even colonial agents. Others have felt more disconcerted in front of the emerging challenges posed by the often contradictory, unconventional, apparently chaotic, and irreducible unicity of such built environments. Despite an increasing sensitivity towards contextualised, participatory and inclusive approaches, such new and emerging strategies have been struggling to enter mainstream urban

Appel à communications

L'urbanisation rapide et la croissance exponentielle des zones métropolitaines en Afrique et dans les pays du Sud Global ont attiré l'attention du public, des experts locaux, des décideurs et des parties prenantes internationales, particulièrement en ce qui concerne les droits et l'accès aux services de base. Parallèlement, d'autres environnements bâtis tels que les petites villes émergentes, les villes en déclin ("shrinking cities") et les zones rurales subissent actuellement des pressions et des changements importants et sont de plus en plus sous le feu des projecteurs.

Les praticiens, experts et investisseurs travaillant sur l'environnement bâti ont longtemps été enclins à importer des solutions et des concepts déjà établis, empruntés aux théories architecturales, urbaines et de planification développées et testées dans les pays les plus développés économiquement (les PDEM, "pays développés à économie de marché") pour répondre aux défis des villes des pays du Sud, qui, dans certains cas sont hérités de la colonisation ou ont été provoqués par des décisions étrangères aux pouvoirs locaux. D'autres acteurs se sont sentis déconcertés devant les défis émergents posés par la multiplicité souvent contradictoire, non conventionnelle,

production which still remains mainly shaped by top-down planning and free market policies, often failing to ensure access to fair, safe and healthy cities.

We welcome contributions investigating architectural solutions or histories, urban designs or visions, comprehensive planning experiments, governance structures or policy-making activities related with emerging challenges into built environments in Africa or the Global South, ranging from rural areas to small and emerging towns, up to larger cities. We encourage contributions developing place-based approaches to emerging architectural, urban design and planning challenges in Africa and the Global South, with a twofold objective. First, to explore the possibility of overcoming Western-based dominant approaches to urban planning and development, testing alternative visions and paradigms. Second, to question the tendency towards replicating and reproducing of strategies borrowed from metropolitan contexts to different urban settings, especially allegedly backward territories. We particularly appreciate contributions that are based on an empirical confrontation with reality and that aim to:

A. singling out site-based local/urban practices and development strategies, emphasising their adaptation/conformity/proximity to their specific geographic setting (rural, suburban, urban, metropolitan, ...);

B. challenging the assumptions of modernist and/or dominant architectural and planning theories and their use in situations radically different from those for which such theories were devised in the first

apparemment chaotique et irréductible des environnements bâtis des pays du Sud Global. Malgré leur sensibilité croissante aux approches contextualisées, participatives et inclusives, les nouvelles stratégies émergentes ont du mal à être popularisées dans la production urbaine traditionnelle, qui reste principalement façonnée par des politiques de planification descendante ("top-down") et de libre marché, souvent incapables d'assurer un accès équitable, juste et sain au développement.

Nous accueillons des contributions portant sur des solutions ou des histoires architecturales, des conceptions ou des visions urbaines, des expériences de planification globales, des structures de gouvernance ou des activités politiques liées aux défis émergents des environnements bâtis en Afrique ou dans les pays du Sud, qu'ils soient localisés dans les zones rurales ou les petites et moyennes villes, jusqu'aux villes les plus grandes. Nous encourageons les contributions à développer des approches basées sur un regard local pour relever les défis émergents de l'architecture, du design urbain et de la planification en Afrique et dans les pays du Sud, avec un double objectif. Premièrement, explorer la possibilité de surmonter les approches occidentales dominantes de la planification et du développement urbains, en testant des visions et des paradigmes alternatifs. Deuxièmement, remettre en question la tendance à la réplication et à la reproduction de stratégies empruntées à des contextes métropolitains à différents contextes urbains, en particulier des territoires

place;

C. testing and formulating new and unforeseen concepts, theories, research paradigms stemming from the specific “urbanities” of Africa and the Global South.

Specific focus areas relevant to the conference include but are not limited to:

1. Policies, Governance and Planning

1.1. Bottom-up solutions and practices: challenging the plan

The systemic exclusion of low-income populations from the formal urban production mechanisms opens a reflection on alternative solutions for developing cities and services. Participatory approaches and design projects have spread among planners. In which way do the unplanned city coexist and influence planning activities? Which initiatives have proved to succeed in promoting equity and participation in the urban sector?

1.2. Emerging concepts and practices on (small town) planning

To respond to the lack of planning and research on small towns in Africa and, more generally in the Global South, which are experiencing important pressures and changes. We search for proposals that have a multidisciplinary character, including social, economic, demographic, environmental components, and exploring the notion of “integrated planning”.

1.3. Shrinking cities

Despite the emphasis that recent researches put on exponential and

prétendument peu développés. Nous apprécions particulièrement les contributions qui s'appuient sur une confrontation empirique avec la réalité et qui visent à:

A. distinguer les pratiques locales / urbaines et les stratégies de développement, en insistant sur leur adaptation / conformité / proximité à leur cadre géographique spécifique (rural, suburbain, urbain, métropolitain, ...);

B. remettre en cause les hypothèses des théories architecturales et de planification modernes et / ou dominantes et leur utilisation dans des situations radicalement différentes de celles pour lesquelles ces théories ont été conçues en premier lieu;

C. tester et formuler des concepts nouveaux, imprévus, des théories, des paradigmes de recherche issus des «urbanités» spécifiques de l'Afrique et du Sud Global.

Les domaines d'intérêt spécifiques pertinents à la conférence comprennent, sans toutefois s'y limiter:

1. Politiques, gouvernance et planification

1.1. Solutions et pratiques ascendantes (“bottom-up”) : contester le plan

L'exclusion systémique des populations à faible revenu des mécanismes formels de production urbaine ouvre une réflexion sur des solutions alternatives pour le développement des villes et des services. Les approches participatives et les projets de conception se sont répandus parmi les planificateurs. De quelle manière la ville non planifiée

uncontrolled urban growth and issues related to rapid urbanization in the Global South, problems connected with shrinking cities and rural areas play a relevant role.

1.4. Co-design

Co-design understood as the process of creation of socio-material artefacts with and for stakeholders, grows in popularity. Even though co-design is a step further from human-centred design towards an active participation and adaptation to local context, questions remain on the outcomes and benefits of its application and on how and why stakeholders engage in the process.

2. Sustainable development

2.1. Infrastructures and service delivery in urban Africa; environmental health and sustainability

In the Global South, rapid urbanization is not necessarily supported by economic growth and required capacity to deliver services. Consequently, several cities and towns are faced with inaccessibility of basic public services and environmental vulnerabilities. Which alternative strategies and options have been developed to provide communities with more sustainable infrastructures? What is the contribution of “urban metabolism” approaches to improve service delivery?

2.2. Resilience (new perspectives on resilience), Sustainable planning, Green infrastructure

coexiste-t-elle et influence-t-elle les activités de planification? Quelles initiatives ont réussi à promouvoir l'équité et la participation dans le secteur urbain?

1.2. Concepts émergents et pratiques de planification (des petites villes)

Répondre au manque de planification et de recherche sur les petites villes en Afrique et, plus généralement dans les pays du Sud, qui subissent des pressions et des changements importants. Nous cherchons des propositions qui ont un caractère multidisciplinaire, incluant des composantes sociales, économiques, démographiques et environnementales, et qui explorent la notion de «planification intégrée».

1.3. Des villes qui rétrécissent (“shrinking cities”)

Malgré l'intérêt que les recherches récentes portent sur la croissance urbaine exponentielle et incontrôlée ainsi que sur les problèmes liés à l'urbanisation rapide dans les pays du Sud, les problèmes liés au rétrécissement des villes et des zones rurales jouent un rôle important qu'il convient d'étudier également.

1.4. Co-conception

La co-conception (ou “co-design”), comprise comme le processus de création d'artefacts socio-matériels avec et pour les parties prenantes, gagne en popularité. Même si la co-conception va plus loin que la conception centrée sur l'humain vers une participation active et une adaptation au contexte local, des questions demeurent sur les résultats et les avantages de son application et

The concepts of sustainability and resilience faced critics because of their disconnection from local contexts. Nevertheless, a different perspective emerges. How local practices carried out in the Global South enhanced the concept of resilience? How sustainable planning and the design of green infrastructure can find inspiration from the existing practices?

2.3. Disaster Risk / Urban adaptation

As climate change becomes part of the reality of the lives of millions of people, human settlements and communities face the dual challenge of planning for sustainable and healthy development and managing the growing climate risks that threaten livelihoods. How do settlements adapt and reduce their vulnerability in front of climate impacts? Which typologies of actions are implemented through formal development plans and spontaneous, "informal" practices?

3. Resistance and appropriation

3.1. Rural development and Village planning, past and present

Ever since the early colonial endeavours in Africa and the Global South, up to more recent international development aid programs, rural development and planning efforts conducted under Western influence aimed at pursuing the goal (or the illusion) of so-called "development". Even in more recent years, programmes of villagisation or agricultural colonisation promoted by the governments of now independent

sur les raisons et méthodes qui peuvent inciter les parties prenantes à s'engager dans un tel processus.

2. Développement durable

2.1. Infrastructures et prestation de services en Afrique urbaine; santé environnementale et durabilité

Dans les pays du Sud, l'urbanisation rapide n'est pas nécessairement soutenue par la croissance économique et la capacité (financière, politique) requise pour fournir des services. Par conséquent, plusieurs villes sont confrontées à l'inaccessibilité des services publics de base et à des vulnérabilités environnementales. Quelles stratégies et options alternatives ont été développées pour fournir aux communautés des infrastructures plus durables? Quelle est la contribution des approches du «métabolisme urbain» pour améliorer la prestation de services?

2.2. Résilience (nouvelles perspectives sur la résilience), planification durable, infrastructure verte

Les concepts de durabilité et de résilience ont affronté les critiques en raison de leur déconnexion des contextes locaux. Néanmoins, une perspective différente émerge. Comment les pratiques locales menées dans les pays du Sud ont-elles renforcé le concept de résilience? Comment la planification durable et la conception d'infrastructures vertes peuvent-elles s'inspirer des pratiques existantes?

2.3. Adaptation urbaine / Réponses aux risques de catastrophe

Alors que le changement climatique

countries have multiplied across the Global South: Tanzania, Rwanda, Vietnam. What are the underlying planning models and how do they cope with locality? Who actually benefitted from such efforts? To which extent have they reached their declared objectives? How can we deal with the existing results of such planning programs or with their ongoing implementation? We welcome contributions critically discussing the current impact and problems posed by past rural development policies and schemes imported to Africa and the Global South.

3.2. Historical perspectives

Twentieth-century colonialism and its long-lasting influence on independent countries' policies as well as transnational exchange of expertises in urban planning and architecture in the Global South has been racked by grand utopian schemes that frequently failed because of their lack of knowledge of the cultural and physical context. In parallel, forms of resistance and appropriation of Western models arose.

3.3. Challenging dominant theories on planning: towards a post-colonial planning

We welcome contributions that extends current theorisations towards a more collaborative and socially just practices of planning in multicultural settings, and highlights the further theoretical and practical work to be done to fully realise the complexities of planning in post-colonial settings.

fait partie de la réalité de millions de personnes, les établissements humains et les communautés font face au double défi de planifier un développement durable et sain et de gérer les risques climatiques croissants qui menacent les moyens de subsistance. Comment les agglomérations s'adaptent et réduisent leur vulnérabilité face aux impacts climatiques ? Quelles typologies d'actions sont mises en œuvre à travers des plans de développement formels et des pratiques «informelles» spontanées ?

3. Résistance et appropriation

3.1. Développement rural et aménagement du territoire, passé et présent

Depuis les débuts coloniaux en Afrique et dans les pays du Sud, jusqu'aux récents programmes internationaux d'aide au développement, le développement rural et les efforts de planification menés sous l'influence occidentale visaient à poursuivre le but (ou l'illusion) du soi-disant «développement». Même au cours des dernières années, les programmes de villagisation ou de colonisation agricole promus par les gouvernements des pays maintenant indépendants se sont multipliés dans les pays du Sud: Tanzanie, Rwanda, Vietnam... Quels sont les modèles de planification sous-jacents et comment font-ils face aux contextes locaux ? Qui bénéficie réellement de tels efforts ? Dans quelle mesure ont-ils atteint leurs objectifs déclarés? Comment pouvons-nous gérer les résultats existants de ces programmes de planification ou de leur mise en œuvre ? Nous accueillons des contributions discutant de manière critique de l'impact actuel et des

Other specific focus areas could include: conflicts between theories and practices, challenges in the development of risk areas, needs and solutions for global south, emerging territories, public spaces, SME development, grass-root organisations development, interface between rural and urban areas.

problèmes posés par les politiques et les programmes de développement rural passés et actuelles importés en Afrique et dans les pays du Sud.

3.2. Perspectives historiques

Le colonialisme du vingtième siècle et son influence durable sur les politiques des pays indépendants ainsi que l'échange transnational d'expertises en urbanisme et en architecture dans les pays du Sud ont été ébranlés par de grands projets utopiques qui ont souvent échoué en raison de leur méconnaissance contexte physique. Parallèlement, des formes de résistance et d'appropriation des modèles occidentaux se sont manifestées.

3.3. Contester les théories dominantes sur la planification: vers une planification post-coloniale

Nous accueillons des contributions qui étendent les théorisations actuelles vers des pratiques de planification plus collaboratives et socialement justes dans des contextes multiculturels, et soulignent le travail théorique et pratique à faire pour réaliser pleinement les complexités de la planification dans les contextes post-coloniaux.

D'autres domaines spécifiques d'intervention pourraient inclure : les conflits entre théories et pratiques, les défis pour le développement dans des zones à risques, les besoins et solutions pour le Sud global, les territoires émergents, les espaces publics, le développement des PME, le développement des organisations de base, l'interface entre les zones rurales et urbaines...

Part I. General Presentation & Venue

Présentation générale & lieu du colloque

Program overview

Aperçu général du programme

MONDAY 29TH OCTOBER / LUNDI 29 OCTOBRE

11:00 > 18:00 **Registrations open**

(Welcome desk)

12:00 > 13:30 *Welcome lunch / Déjeuner d'accueil*

(Exhibition hall)

OPENING SESSION / SESSION D'OUVERTURE

traduction simultanée vers le français

(Conference Room 2)

WELCOME WORDS / SALUTATIONS [EN]

- 13:30 **Prof. Axel Fisher** - Université libre de Bruxelles, Faculty of Architecture La Cambre-Horta / FNRS
- 13:45 **Prof. Ephrem Gebremariam** - EiABC, University of Addis Ababa
- 13:55 **H.E François Dumont** - Ambassador of Belgium to Ethiopia and Djibouti. Permanent Representative to the African Union
- 14:00 **Dr. Terhi Lehtinen** - Deputy Head of Delegation of the European Union Delegation to Ethiopia - Addis Ababa

EXPERT TALKS / PAROLES D'EXPERTS

- 14:05 *TLE.1. Introducing "Local Capacity Building for Sustainable Urban Development of Small Regional Towns in Ethiopia: the Case of Amdework" research project*
prof. Fisseha Wegayehu - EiABC, University of Addis Ababa & ECIP-lab
- 14:20 *TLE.2. Book presentation : Metabolism of an Emerging Town in Ethiopia, The Case of Amdework*
Dr. Marco Ranzato - Université libre de Bruxelles, Faculty of Architecture La Cambre-Horta
- 14:35 *TLE.3. Strategic masterplan and planning guidelines for Amdework*
Prof. Julie Martineau - Université libre de Bruxelles, Faculty of Architecture La Cambre-Horta & **Israel Tesfu** - EiABC, University of Addis Ababa

KEYNOTE LECTURE / CONFÉRENCIER INVITÉ

Best Paper Award for a Scholar from the Global South
Prix de la meilleure contribution provenant du Sud planétaire

14:50

K.1. Re-Inscribing the communal: Towards Decolonial Urban futures

Dr. Chadzimula Otsetswe Molebatsi - University of Botswana,
Department of Architecture and Planning

15:45 > 16:15

Coffee break / Pause café

(Exhibition hall)

16:15 > 18:00

PARALLEL SESSIONS 1 / SESSIONS PARALLÈLES 1

**1.A. INFORMALITY AND
BOTTOM-UP PLANNING [EN]**

(Conference Room 2)

**1.B. AFRICA IS (NOT)
A LABORATORY [EN]**

(Conference Room 3)

18:00 > 19:30

WALKING DINNER / COKTAIL DÎNATOIRE

Only by reservation / sur réservation uniquement

(Exhibition hall)

Part I. General Presentation & Venue

Présentation générale & lieu du colloque

Program overview

Aperçu général du programme

TUESDAY 30TH OCTOBER / MARDI 30 OCTOBRE

09:00 > 18:00 **Registrations open**

(Welcome desk)

09:00 > 10:45 **PARALLEL SESSIONS 2 / SESSIONS PARALLÈLES 2**

2.A. **SUSTAINABILITY IN URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN** [EN] (Conference Room 2)

2.B. **POSTER PRESENTATIONS & LIGHTNING TALKS** [EN/FR] (Conference Room 3)

2.C. **L'ÉCOLE D'ARCHITECTURE ENTRE PROGRAMMES TRADITIONNELS ET NOUVELLES MISSIONS** [FR] (Conference Room 5)

Schools of Architecture: from old programs to new mission

10:45 > 11:15 Coffee break / Pause café

(Exhibition hall)

11:15 > 13:00 **PARALLEL SESSIONS 3 / SESSIONS PARALLÈLES 3**

3.A. **EMERGING CONCEPTS AND PRACTICES IN (RURAL-URBAN) PLANNING** [EN] (Conference Room 2)

3.B. **REDEFINING HERITAGE IN THE POST-COLONIAL ERA** [EN] (Conference Room 3)

3.C. **INFRASTRUCTURES ET PRESTATION DE SERVICES EN AFRIQUE URBAINE: SANTÉ ENVIRONNEMENTALE ET DURABILITÉ** [FR] (Conference Room 5)

Infrastructures and service delivery in urban Africa; environmental health and sustainability

13:00 > 14:00 Lunch / Déjeuner

(Exhibition hall)

MID-TERM SESSION / SESSION INTERMÉDIAIRE

traduction simultanée vers le français

(Conference Room 2)

KEYNOTE LECTURE / CONFÉRENCIER INVITÉ

Best Paper Award for an Emerging Scholar from the Global South

Prix de la meilleure contribution d'un jeune chercheur provenant du Sud planétaire

14:00

K.2. Design Praxis in a post-Rainbow Nation City

Jhono Bennett - University of Pretoria

EXPERT TALK / PAROLE D'EXPERT

14:55

*TLE.4. A Western and idiosyncratic vision on university development
cooperation: experiences and challenges*

Prof. Jan Bogaert - University of Liège, Gembloux Agro Bio-Tech

15:45 > 16:15

Coffee break / Pause café

(Exhibition hall)

16:15 > 18:00

PARALLEL SESSIONS 4 / SESSIONS PARALLÈLES 4

4.A. SOLUTIONS AND PRACTICES

(Conference Room 2)

FOR PUBLIC SPACES: CHALLENGING THE PLAN [EN]

4.B. TOOLS AND METHODS FOR

(Conference Room 3)

CO-DESIGN AND CO-PLANNING 1 [EN/FR]

18:00 > ...

FREE EVENING / SOIRÉE LIBRE

Part I. General Presentation & Venue

Présentation générale & lieu du colloque

Program overview

Aperçu général du programme

WEDNESDAY 31ST OCTOBER / MERCREDI 31 OCTOBRE

09:00 > 13:00 **Registrations open** (Welcome desk)

09:00 > 10:45 **PARALLEL SESSIONS 5 / SESSIONS PARALLÈLES 5**

5.A. **TOOLS AND METHODS FOR CO-DESIGN AND CO-PLANNING 2** [EN] (Conference Room 2)

5.B. **DÉVELOPPEMENT RURAL ET URBANISATION, PASSÉ ET PRÉSENT** [FR] (Conference Room 3)
Rural development and planning, past and present

10:45 > 11:15 Coffee break / Pause café (Exhibition hall)

CLOSING SESSION / SESSION DE CLÔTURE

traduction simultanée vers le français (Conference Room 2)

KEYNOTE LECTURES / CONFÉRENCIERS INVITÉS

Best Paper Award for a Scholar from the Global North
Prix de la meilleure contribution provenant d'un pays du Nord

11:15 **K.3. Umuḡuḡuḡu w'Ingunguru: An "Ordinary" Model Village**
Prof. Delia Duong Ba Wendel - Massachusetts Institute of Technology

12:10 **K.4. Changing Paradigms: Ethiopia as a front runner in alternative construction systems**
Prof. Dirk E. Hebel - Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

13:00 **CONCLUDING REMARKS**

Prof. Axel Fisher - Université libre de Bruxelles, Faculty of Architecture
La Cambre-Horta / FNRS

Prof. Fisseha Wegayehu - EiABC, University of Addis Ababa & ECIP-lab

Dr. Giuseppe Faldi, Université libre de Bruxelles, Faculty of Architecture La Cambre-Horta

13:30 > 14:30 Lunch / Déjeuner (Exhibition hall)

14:30 **EXCURSIONS** (Welcome Desk)

Part I. General Presentation & Venue

Présentation générale & lieu du colloque

Venue

Home to more than 3,000,000 inhabitants, lying at an altitude of 2.300 m over sea level, with a mildly temperate climate, Addis Ababa is accessible from the new Bole International Airport. In addition, Addis Ababa hosts the UN - Economic Commission for Africa (UN-ECA) and the Headquarter of the African Union (AU). The capital city of Ethiopia is a vantage point from which to observe and discuss the current state of emerging architectural, urban design and planning challenges in Africa and the Global South.

The conference will take place at the UNCC-AA, the UN-ECA's Conference Center. The conference center is accessible from ECA road. The UN-ECA Conference Center is a fully integrated and secured complex with state-of-the-art facilities, large meeting rooms, exhibition space, advanced audio-visual equipment, high-speed wireless internet connections and catering services.

For security reasons, only participants registered by October 22nd to the conference will be authorised to enter the venue's premises.

Lunches and coffee breaks are included in registration fees and will be provided at the venue. The walking diner on Monday evening and guided tours are additional services, other diners won't be provided by the conference organizers.

The venue is a fully non-smoking facility.

- Each participant MUST present a

Lieu du colloque

Addis-Abeba, qui compte plus de 3 000 000 habitants et se situe à une altitude de 2 300 mètres au-dessus du niveau de la mer, bénéficie d'un climat modérément tempéré et est accessible depuis le nouvel aéroport international de Bole. En outre, Addis-Abeba accueille la Commission économique des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique (UN-ECA) et le siège de l'Union Africaine (UA). La capitale de l'Éthiopie est un point de vue privilégié pour observer et discuter de l'état actuel des défis émergents en matière d'architecture, de design urbain et de planification en Afrique et dans les pays du Sud.

La conférence aura lieu à l'UNCC-AA, le centre de conférences de l'UN-ECA. Le centre de conférences est accessible par la ECA road. Le Centre de conférences de l'UN-ECA est un complexe entièrement intégré et sécurisé doté d'installations ultramodernes, de grandes salles de réunion, d'un espace d'exposition, d'un équipement audiovisuel avancé, de connexions Internet sans fil haut débit et de services de restauration.

Pour des raisons de sécurité, seuls les participants inscrits avant le 22 octobre à la conférence seront autorisés à entrer à l'intérieur du centre.

Le déjeuner et les pauses café sont inclus dans les frais d'inscription et seront fournis sur place. Le cocktail dinatoire du lundi soir est un service supplémentaire. Les organisateurs de la conférence n'offrent pas d'autres repas.

Le centre de conférence est un lieu entièrement non fumeur.

Part I. General Presentation & Venue

Présentation générale & lieu du colloque

UNECA security notes

valid photo ID Card or Passport at the Gate (ECA road, unless VIP & VVIP).

- At the Registration and Entrance point:

- a) Registration of meeting participants (Delegates) will be conducted only at the Delegates Registration Building (DRB).

- b) Meeting badges will be distributed only by Security Officers at DRB.

- All meeting participants MUST again present valid photo ID Card or Passport during registration and badge collection.

- All meeting participants or Delegates MUST wear their badges visibly in the premises and in the Conference Rooms throughout the meeting days.

- Loss of badges is highly discouraged. If found, it should be reported to Security immediately.

- All meeting participants are subjected to be screened at Security Check points and they are to comply with the instructions given by Security Officers.

- Carrying fire arms or/and sharp objects are forbidden. If found during searching, it will be confiscated.

- Meeting participants are not allowed to come with infants to the Conference Rooms.

- Bringing own food and beverages to the Conference Center is prohibited.

- Movement in the ECA premises is restricted within the Conference area only.

- When leaving the Conference rooms, make sure that you have collected all

Consignes de sécurité

- *Chaque participant DOIT impérativement présenter une pièce d'identité en cours de validité et présentant une photographie au portail d'entrée de l'UNECA.*

- *À l'entrée de l'UNECA, comme au comptoir d'enregistrement:*

- a) *L'enregistrement des participants se fera uniquement auprès de l'édifice Delegates Registration Building (DRB).*

- b) *Les badges des participants seront distribués uniquement par les agents de sécurité au DRB.*

- *Tous les participants au colloque DOIVENT également présenter une pièce d'identité en cours de validité et présentant une photographie en phase d'enregistrement et réception de leur badge.*

- *Tous les participants DOIVENT impérativement porter leur badge de manière visible à tout moment, et ce à l'intérieur du complexe de l'UNECA comme des salles de conférence durant toute la durée du colloque.*

- *Il est fortement déconseillé de perdre votre badge. Si vous retrouvez le badge de quelqu'un, informez-en immédiatement les agents de sécurité.*

- *Tous les participants au colloque sont susceptibles de passer des contrôles de sécurité aux postes de sécurité, et sont invités à suivre les instructions des agents de sécurité.*

- *Le port d'armes à feu ou d'objets tranchants est formellement interdit. Toute infraction amènera à la confiscation de l'/des objets retrouvés/s.*

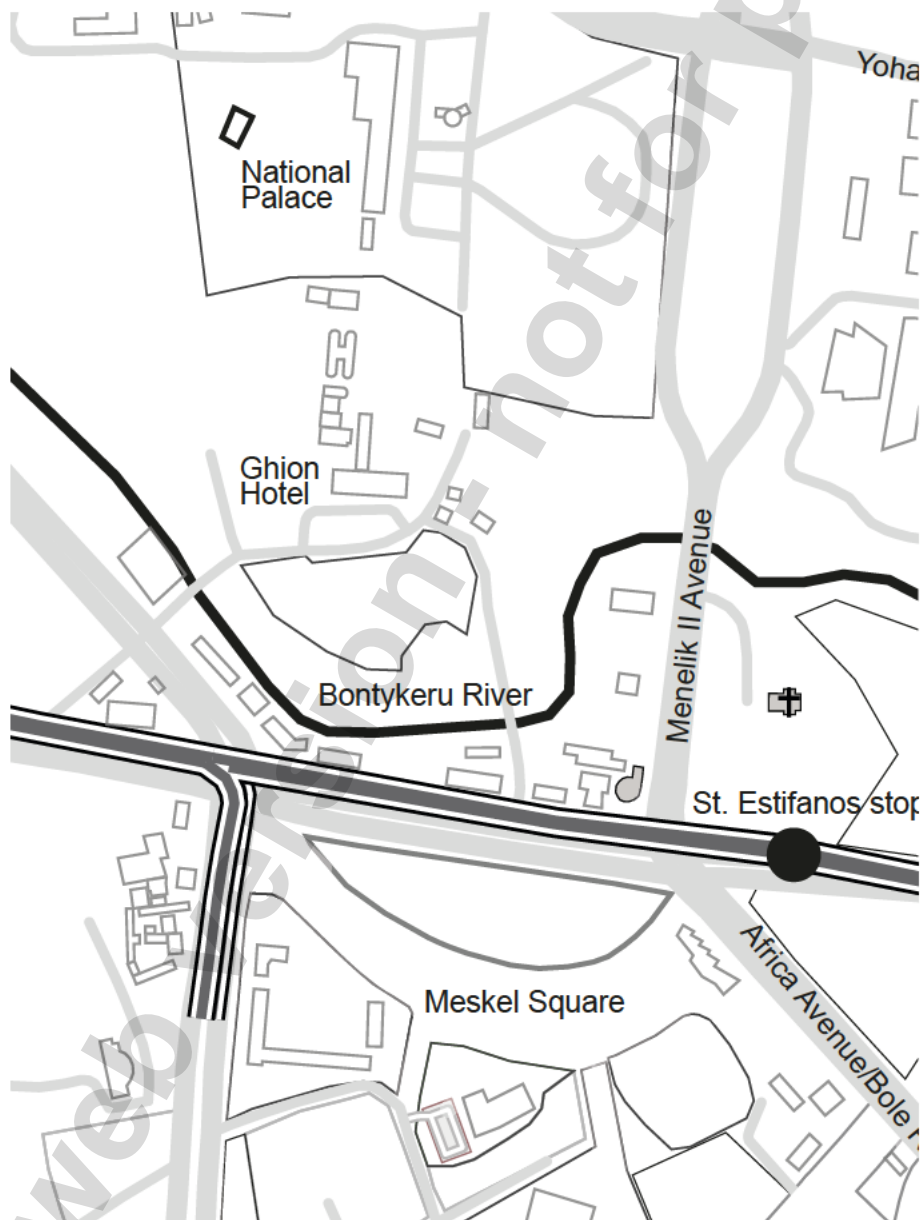
your belongings.

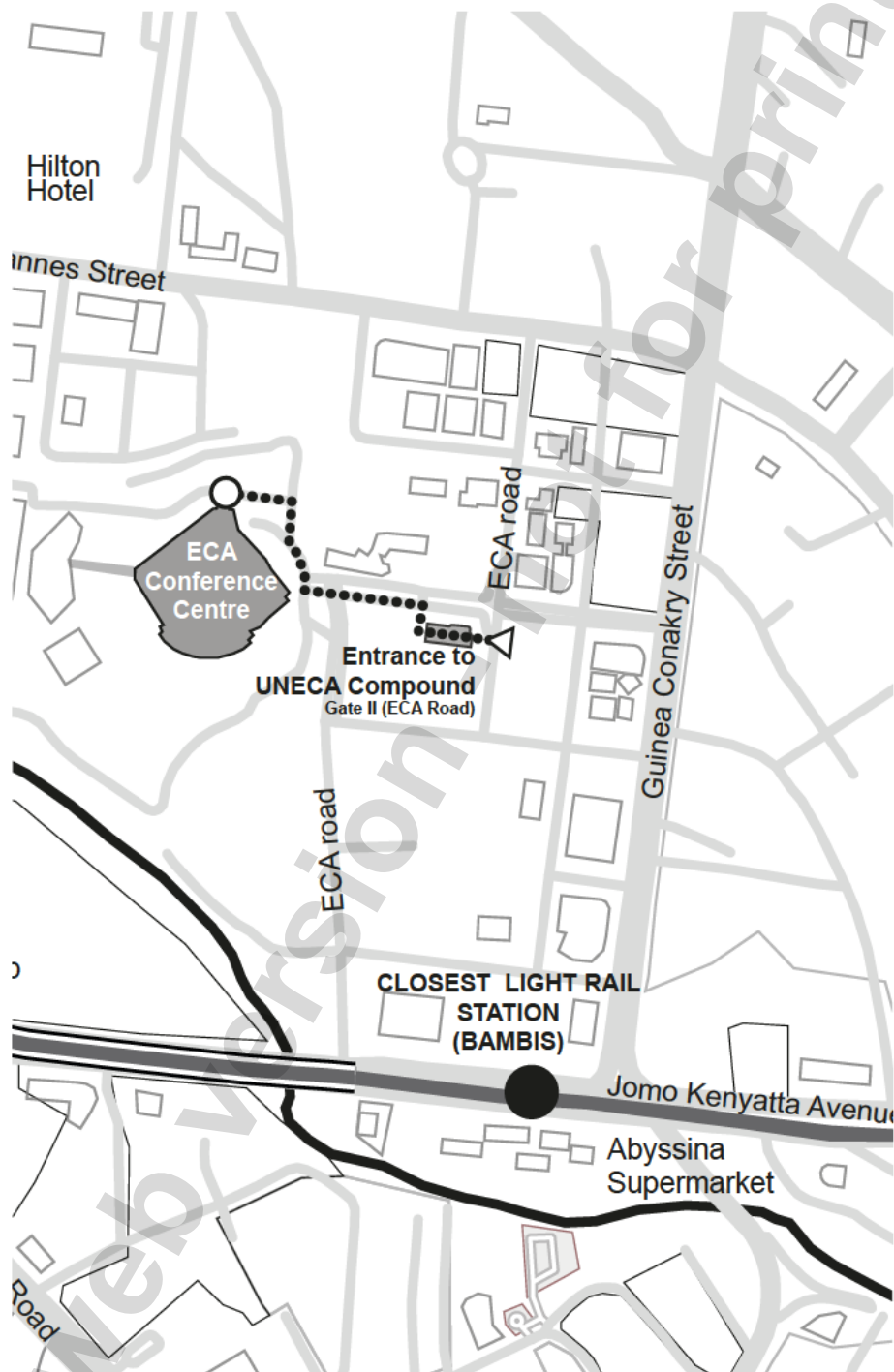
- If you lose any personal/official belongings inside ECA compound, report to Security Lost and Found Office at UNCC.
- ONLY vehicles for VVIPs and VIPs are allowed access and parking in the compound. (Entry/Exit for VVIPs is through Gate-1 (Menelik II Avenue) and for VIPs through Gate-2. Note that definition of VVIP is Head of States (Presidents, Prime Ministers) and VIPs are Ministers, Ambassadors and High Level UN Officials (ASG and above).
- Physically-challenged participants will be allowed to be dropped off and picked up in their vehicles.
- Meeting participants falling under one of the above conditions for accessing the UNCC-AA compound with their own vehicle should send their vehicle's plate number, name of driver, expected arrival time and purpose to habiterconference2018@gmail.com within October 22nd 2018.
- Vehicles, participants and delegates are required to enter/exit through Gate-II (ECA road).

- *Les participants ne sont pas autorisés à entrer avec des enfants en bas âge dans les salles de conférence.*
- *Il est interdit d'apporter sa propre nourriture ou boissons dans le Centre de Conférences.*
- *Les déplacements au sein du complexe de l'UNECA sont strictement limités au Centre de Conférences.*
- *À votre départ des Salles de Conférences, assurez-vous de récupérer tous vos objets personnels.*
- *En cas de perte de tout objet personnel ou officiel à l'intérieur du complexe de l'UNECA, informez le Service des Objets Trouvés au poste de Sécurité (Security Lost and Found Office at UNCC).*
- *Seuls les véhicules VVIPs et VIPs ont accès au complexe et peuvent y stationner. L'entrée / sortie pour les VVIPs se fait par le Portail 1 (Menelik II Avenue) et pour les VIPs par le Portail 2. Noter que les VVIPs sont les Chefs d'état (Présidents, Premier Ministres) et VIPs sont les Ministres, Ambassadeurs et Cadre Supérieurs des Nations Unies (ASG ou plus).*
- *Les personnes à mobilité réduite peuvent être déposés et repris avec leur propre véhicule.*
- *Les participants rentrant dans l'une des conditions sus-mentionnées pour l'accès au complexe de l'UNCC-AA avec leur propre véhicule doivent transmettre aux organisateurs (habiterconference2018@gmail.com) les informations suivantes endéans le 24/10/2018: numéro de plaque, nom du conducteur, heure d'arrivée prévue expected arrival time et catégorie (VIP, VVIP, mobilité réduite) .*
- *L'entrée et la sortie des véhicules et participants se fait normalement par le Portal 2 (ECA road).*

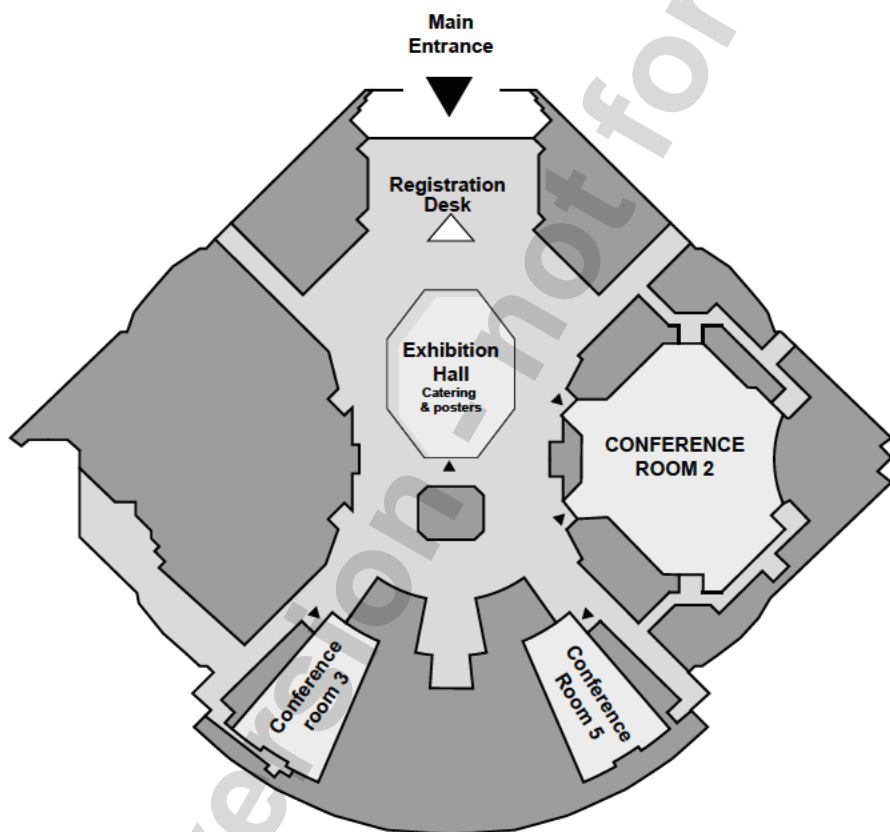
UNECA Access Map

Plan d'accès





UNECA plan of venue Plan des salles



Lunch Menu (Buffet)

Monday 29th October 2018

Appetizers and Salad

Roast Beef Jardiniere (M)
Chicken Galantine with Pistachios (M, N)
Hommous, Tabouleh and Moutabal (G*)
Mixed Leaves, Tomato Salad with Basil
Potato Salad, Cucumber Salad, (L*)
Marinated carrots with orange and cilantro
Thousand Island dressing, French dressing, Vinaigrette (L*)

Homemade Assorted Breads, Injera and Butter (L*, G*)

Main Dishes

Chicken Tandoori (M, L*, G*)
Golden Fried Nile Perch with Tomatoes (F, L*)
Beef Stew Bonne Femme (M, G*)
Braised Leg of Lamb with Rosemary Gravy (M)
Lasagna "Piemontese" (M, L*, G*)
Assorted Market Vegetables
Gratinated Potatoes (L*)

Ethiopian Corner

Doro Wot Alichia (Chicken in Turmeric Sauce) (M, L*)
Minchet Abish Key (Minced Beef in Berber) (M, L*, N)
Yebeg Key Wot with Ayebe (Spicy Lamb Stew with Ethiopian cheese) (M, L*)

Dessert Selection

Pastry Chefs selection of Desserts (L*, G*)

Freshly brewed coffee and selection of Tea

M : Meat/Viandes
L: Lactose

P: Pork/Porc
G: Gluten

F: Fish/Poissons
N: Nut / Fruits à coque

S: Sea food/Fruits de mer
* traces of/traces possibles

Be aware that the specification of allergens is only consultative. If you have specific allergies, please contact the organisers.

Lunch Menu (Buffet)

Tuesday 30th October 2018

Appetizers and Salad

Roast Beef Jardiniere (M)
Chicken Galantine with Pistachios (M, N)
Hommous, Tabouleh and Moutabal (G*)
Mixed Leaves, Tomato Salad
Curried Potato Salad (L*)
Grilled Vegetable Salad
Spicy Rice Salad with Pimentos (G)
Thousand Island dressing, French dressing, Vinaigrette (L*)

Homemade Assorted Breads, Injera and Butter (L*, G*)

Main Dishes

Marinated Chicken Legs (M)
Mutton Loin with Thyme and Baby Onions (M)
Penne Pasta Al Arbiata (G)
Tilapia Fish in Curry Sauce (F, L*)
Medallions of Beef with Peppercorn Sauce (M, L*)
Assorted Market Vegetables
Egg Fried Rice (G, L*)

Ethiopian Corner

Atkilt Wot (Ethiopian Vegetable ragout)
Yebeg Key Wot with Ayebe (Spicy Lamb Stew with Ethiopian cheese) (M, L*)
Assa Wot (Fish with Tomato And Garlic) (F)

Dessert Selection

Pastry Chefs selection of Desserts (L*, G*)

Freshly brewed coffee and selection of Tea

M : Meat/Viandes
L: Lactose

P: Pork/Porc
G: Gluten

F: Fish/Poissons
N: Nut / Fruits à coque

S: Sea food/Fruits de mer
* traces of/traces possibles

Be aware that the specification of allergens is only consultative. If you have specific allergies, please contact the organisers.

Lunch Menu (Buffet)

Wednesday 31st October 2018

Appetizers and Salad

Platter of Cold Cuts (M, L*)
Chicken Galantine with Pistachios (M, N)
Hommous, Tabouleh and Moutabal (G*)
Mixed Leaves, Russian Salad (L*)
Creamy Coleslaw, Cucumber with mint yogurt (L)
Marinated Beetroot Salad
Thousand Island dressing, French dressing, Vinaigrette (L*)

Homemade Assorted Breads, Injera and Butter (L*, G*)

Main Dishes

Nile Perch Filet with Sweet and Sour Sauce Roast (F, L*)
Roast Loin of Veal with lardons of Veal Bacon and pineapple (M, P, L*)
Oriental Lamb Ragout (M)
Chicken Biryani (M, G*)
Baked Pasta with Tomatoes and Cheese (G, L)
Assorted Market Vegetables
Oven Roast Potatoes

Ethiopian Corner

Yebeg Key Wot with Ayeb (Spicy Lamb Stew with Ethiopian cheese) (M, L*)
Atikilt Besega (Ethiopian vegetable stew)
Doro Wot Alichia (Chicken in Turmeric Sauce) (M, L*)

Dessert Selection

Pastry Chefs selection of Desserts (L*, G*)

Freshly brewed coffee and selection of Tea

M : Meat/Viandes
L: Lactose

P: Pork/Porc
G: Gluten

F: Fish/Poissons
N: Nut / Fruits à coque

S: Sea food/Fruits de mer
* traces of/traces possibles

Be aware that the specification of allergens is only consultative. If you have specific allergies, please contact the organisers.





Part II. Plenary sessions

Opening Session [EN]

(Mon. 29 Oct. 13.30 -15.45)

traduction simultanée vers le français

Conference room 2

Expert Talks

TLE.1. Introducing the “Local Capacity Building for Sustainable Urban Development of Small Regional Towns in Ethiopia: the Case of Amdework” research project

WEGAYEHU, Fisseha

TLE.2. Book presentation : Metabolism of an Emerging Town in Ethiopia, The Case of Amdework

RANZATO, Marco

TLE.3. Strategic masterplan and planning guidelines for Amdework

MARTINEAU, Julie / TESFU, Israel / FISHER, Axel

Keynote lecture

Best Paper Award for a Scholar from the Global South

Motivation of award: **DOBRE, Catalina C.** (Université libre de Bruxelles, Faculty of Architecture La Cambre-Horta)

K.1. Re-Inscribing the communal: Towards Decolonial Urban futures

MOLEBATSI, Chadzimula Otsetswe

TLE.1. Local Capacity Building for Sustainable Urban Development of Small Regional Towns in Ethiopia: the Case of Amdework

Fisseha Wegayehu

Organization(s): EiABC, University of Addis Ababa & ECIP-lab

Keywords: *Local perspectives, sustainability, rural development*

Presentation of the research project for development, program ARES - CUD 2013, Belgian promoters: Luisa Moretto (HABITER - ULB), Oswald Dellicour, Jan Bogaert (Gembloux agro-biotech, ULg), Philippe Bouillard (Faculty of applied sciences - polytechnic school, BATir -AIA, ULB); Local promoters: Fisseha Wegayehu (EiABC: Ethiopian Institute of Architecture, Building Construction and City Development - Addis Ababa University).

This project proposes to respond to the weakness of the tools of territorial planning and research with regard to the small Ethiopian cities, by developing, on the one hand, the research capacities within the EiABC (through the financing of 4 Doctoral Fellowships and their supervisors), and on the other, the creation of a multidisciplinary spatial planning laboratory that can act as a mediator and interface between researchers, decision-making powers and local communities in small Ethiopian cities.

TLE.2. Book presentation : Metabolism of an Emerging Town in Ethiopia, The Case of Amdework

Marco Ranzato

Organization(s): Université libre de Bruxelles, Faculty of Architecture La Cambre-Horta,
MetroLab-Brussels

Keywords: *urban metabolism, small town, rural development*

The hallmark of Ethiopian urbanization is the critical role played by the large number of emerging towns spread over the vast rural landscape where the greatest part of the Ethiopian population resides. Amdework is one of these towns. Transforming the huge potential of emerging towns for sustainable development into reality requires diagnostic, analytical, and planning capacities. These capacities have to be inclusive, spatially specific, and systemic. Dedicated to this endeavour, this book assembles cartographic, narrative-based, and metabolic approaches in a participatory and stakeholder-engaged way. The authors construct a profile that reveals a broader geographic view of the processes that underpin the functioning, growth, and development of Amdework.

<https://www.jovis.de/en/books/product/metabolism-of-an-emerging-town.html>

Metabolism of an Emerging Town in Ethiopia The Case of Amdework

Marco Ranzato / Luisa Moretto / Ahmed Khan (eds.)

Softcover

15 x 22 cm

192 pages, 44 farb. and 68 b/w

English

ISBN 978-3-86859-531-4

09.2018

29.95€

TLE.3. Strategic masterplan and planning guidelines for Amdework

Julie Martineau (1), Israel Tesfu (2), Axel Fisher (1)

Organization(s): 1. Université libre de Bruxelles, Faculty of Architecture La Cambre-Horta 2. EiABC, University of Addis Ababa

Keywords: *Local perspectives, sustainability, rural development*

As a major collaborative outcome of the “Local Capacity Building...” research project, the ECIP-lab, supported by the partner Belgian universities, developed a strategic masterplan and planning guidelines for the small town of Amdework, in close collaboration with citizens, local and regional authorities, and active NGO representatives in the area. Several on-site surveys and participatory planning workshops have been organized over a period of 5 years. The proposed masterplan draws on the metabolic analysis of the city’s resource flows, on the identification of major shared challenges, identifying a limited number of strategic actions which, alongside the official land use plan and regulations, are intended to foster a sustainable urban development of the city. The main proposals in fact heavily rely on the city’s landscape infrastructures to address major environmental and health-related challenges, which may significantly enhance the inhabitants’ socio-economic condition and standards of living. As such, this proposal also entails some relevant principles of planning to address similar urban challenges and development issues in other small towns in Ethiopia and the Global South.

K.1. Re-Inscribing the communal: Towards Decolonial Urban futures

Best Paper Award for a Scholar from the Global South

Chadzimula O. Molebatsi
(University of Botswana, Department of Architecture and Planning)

Keynote speaker 1.

Mon. 29 October, 14:50 > 15:35



Chadzimula O. Molebatsi is a human geographer and urban planner and teaches in the Department of Architecture and Planning, University of Botswana.

His main research interest is in the democratisation of urban planning and the question of governance. He is currently working on Decolonising Space production in Botswana's urban villages. He has published widely in the areas of urban planning and urbanisation.

Keywords: *decoloniality, modernity/coloniality, the communal, Botswana*

While the decoloniality school has ably critiqued the western intellectual tradition, not much has been done in the area of putting forward a decolonial practice.

This paper debates possible urban futures founded on the decoloniality scholarship. Central to the decolonial scholarship is its dissatisfaction with hegemonic approaches to knowledge and knowledge production founded on the modernity / coloniality / project. Drawing largely from Walter Mignolo's invitation for the re-inscription of the communal' and using examples from every day urbanism in Botswana, we identify specific urban practices that we argue, provide the basis for decolonial urban futures.

This paper sifts through and reinterprets the everyday urbanisms in Botswana in search of the communal for re-inscription into the country's urban practices. Like other counter-hegemonic theoretical frameworks, decoloniality's opposition to modernity/ coloniality/ project stems from claims central to the latter. The hegemonic position in knowledge production assumed by the modernity project is in consonance with global neoliberalism as an economic and political organizing ideology.

Emerging from the Decoloniality School is the consciousness that there are many knowledges and therefore envisions pluralism in terms of knowing, seeing, and doing. In addition, dismantling the capitalist system and its injustices and inequalities remains part of the decoloniality project.

Part II. Plenary sessions

Mid-term session [EN]

(Tue. 30 Oct. 14.00 -15.45)

traduction simultanée vers le français

Conference room 2

Keynote lecture

Best Paper Award for an Emerging Scholar from the Global South

Motivation of award: **PINET, Jean-François** (Université libre de Bruxelles, Faculty of Architecture La Cambre-Horta)

K.2. Design Praxis in a post-Rainbow Nation City

BENNETT, Jhono

Expert Talk (EN)

TLE.4. A Western and idiosyncratic vision on university development cooperation:
experiences and challenges

BOGAERT, Jan

web version - not for print

K.2. Design Praxis in a post-Rainbow Nation City

Best Paper Award for an Emerging Scholar from the Global South

Jhono Bennett
(University of Pretoria)

Keynote speaker 2.

Tue. 30 October, 14:00 > 14:45



Jhono Bennett is an architectural urbanist based in Johannesburg, having been trained in Durban, Cape Town he holds a master's degree with distinction from the University of Pretoria.

Jhono is a researcher at the University of Johannesburg around the themes of socially engaged design practice while managing the operations of 1to1 - Agency of Engagement, a non-profit entity that provides a design based collaborative service between grass roots organisations, professionals, academia and government.

Keywords: *Co-Design, Co-Production, Privilege, Engagement, Collaboration*

Design research or design led research has seen a growth in its international use and acclaim in the last few decades. Since commercial design organisation like IDEO have pushed the concept into the global spotlight, its use has seen an uptake in research and teaching practices across the world. This is seen specifically in the global research field where international institutions, looking to broaden and diversify their research interests, offer their students and staff more opportunities to travel and conduct part of their teaching abroad.

Visiting groups of researchers typically frame their intent to work abroad in order to contribute to learning around local social innovation and design led research in order to develop outcomes that could address local complex social issues. These engagements often result, sometimes unknowingly, in damaging and negative patterns of engagement between researchers/institutions and the 'beneficiary/stakeholders' that only reinforce existing systems of societal privilege – sometimes disguised as outreach or serving a social outcome. Simultaneously, local institutions in South Africa are supporting a local version of this relationship in one part as an effort in competing with international practise, the other in trying to expose their students and staff to the complex realities of post-Apartheid South Africa. These engagements have the potential to create meaningful relationships between systemically powerful institutes, but instead often engage in shallow and very reductive programmes that do little to critically shift a local perspective or result.

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This paper will outline the author's growing understanding of the issues related to design led development research and their relationship to the contexts they engage with. The paper will frame the emerging issues and unpack learnings from the author's experience from two different sets of interactions between institutes and local groups in South Africa. The paper will conclude with a set of emerging principles that are developing as key aspects for conducting a more considered and collaborative design research praxis in the Southern Urban realm.

TLE.4. A Western and idiosyncratic vision on university development cooperation: experiences and challenges

Jan Bogaert

Organization(s): University of Liège, Gembloux Agro Bio-Tech

Keywords: *university, development, north south exchanges*

Based upon a series of development and PhD projects in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi, Benin, Madagascar, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Niger and Ethiopia, conclusions are drawn with regard to the pertinence of the applied intervention strategies and an assessment is made of the obtained results. The specific role of university development projects is highlighted and recommendations are formulated in order to achieve the objectives of the projects. The need for a better interaction of different development cooperation actors and the crucial role of equal partnerships are emphasized. Experiences are based upon projects situated in the overlapping fields of agronomy, life sciences and environmental sciences since 2004 and cover both research, master and PhD programs.

Part II. Plenary sessions

Closing session [EN]
(Wed 30 Oct. 11.15 - 13.00)

traduction simultanée vers le français

Conference room 2

Keynote lecture

Best Paper Award for a Scholar from the Global North

Motivation of award: **TENZON, Michele** (Université libre de Bruxelles, Faculty of Architecture La Cambre-Horta)

K.3. Umudugudu w'Ingunguru: An "Ordinary" Model Village

WENDEL, Delia Duong Ba

Keynote lecture

K.4. Changing Paradigms: Ethiopia as a front runner in alternative construction systems

HEBEL, Dirk E.

K.3. Umudugudu w'Ingunguru: An "Ordinary" Model Village

Best Paper Award for a Scholar from the Global North

Delia Duong Ba Wendel
(Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Keynote speaker 3.

Wed. 31 October, 11:15 > 12:00



Wendel's work has been published in the Journal of Urban Design, the Handbook of Architectural Theory, and New Orleans and the Design Moment.

She is co-editor of the Graham Foundation funded anthology, Spatializing Politics: Essays on Power and Place.

Delia Duong Ba Wendel is an Assistant Professor of International Development and Urban Planning at MIT. She studies how communities rebuild and recover from conflict and disaster.

She completed her Ph.D. at Harvard University and a postdoctoral fellowship at the University of Pennsylvania.

Current research focuses on post-genocide reconstruction in Rwanda and draws significantly from anthropology, cultural theory, and peace and development studies.

Keywords: *Villagisation; Rural urbanization; Nation-building; Peacebuilding; African urban development*

This paper provides an ethnographic and historical view of one model village in northern Rwanda to explore the intersections between rural urbanization, nation-building, and peacebuilding after the 1994 genocide. In this model village, relocated residents enact strategies to render themselves “ordinary”: dutiful citizens that pronounce their affiliation with state development policies and do not attract unfavorable attention from the government.

This ordinariness is in one sense reproduced as placelessness—a sameness that derives from the settlement’s technocratic administration and uniform design. This is also a placelessness that shuns relationships between identity and region. Residents’ construction of ordinariness arises from an interest in negative rights: the right to be left alone, to not be implicated in a history of a region, and to participate equally in national development objectives. It is actively constructed by compensating for national losses during the genocide and positioning residents as model citizens willing to apologize and recompense for the wrongs of others. Doing so seeks to demonstrate that residents are worthy of urbanization and development benefits.

The village reveals a case in which citizenship is not only defined by building and living in Rwanda’s model villages. To be a model citizen here is to assume the burden of government expectations and narrative of a region, and to attempt to repair that image through accord and labor in service of model village construction.

K.4. Changing Paradigms: Ethiopia as a front runner in alternative construction systems

Dirk E. Hebel
(Karlsruhe Institute of Technology)

Keynote speaker 4.

Wed. 31 October, 12:10 > 12:50



Dirk E. Hebel is full professor of Sustainable Construction at the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany. Prior to that, he was assistant professor of Architecture and Construction at ETH Zürich, Switzerland. He was also the founding scientific director of the Ethiopian Institute of Architecture, Building Construction and City Development in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

He is the author of numerous book publications, lately *Cultivated Building Materials* (2017, Birkhäuser, with Felix Heisel), *SUDU – The Sustainable Urban*

Dwelling Unit (2015, Ruby Press, with Melakeselam Moges and Zara Gray), *Building from Waste: Recovered Materials in Architecture and Construction* (2014, Birkhäuser, with Marta H. Wisniewska and Felix Heisel), and *Cities of Change: Addis Ababa* (2009, Birkhäuser, with Marc Angélli).

Dirk Hebel practices architecture by activating unusual building materials such as air (*DISCOVERIES*, an exhibition for the Foundation Lindau Nobel Prize Winners and *ON_AIR*, and installation for KunstWerke Berlin), water (as the project manager for the *BLUR Building* for EXPO.02 in Switzerland), bamboo (in his research on new bamboo composite materials for the building sector), or waste (as in the New York *ETH Pavillion* for *IDEAS CITIES 2015* and the award-winning project *UNITED_BOTTLE*). Dirk Hebel was one of the founding partners of *INSTANT Architects* (2002-2008).

His research concentrates on a metabolic understanding of resources and investigates alternative building materials and construction techniques and their applications in developed as well as developing territories.

Keywords: *Ethiopia, new paradigms, alternative, architecture & urbanism*

The 21st century has to face a radical paradigm shift by addressing the question how we produce new materials for a sustainable construction sector of the future. While industrialization has resulted in a conversion from regenerative to non-regenerative materials, our time must experience the reverse: a shift towards cultivating, breeding, raising, farming, or growing resources instead of mining them.

It is clear that in the future we cannot build our cities as we do today. In our current building industry, resources are extracted from the earth and then disposed. They are literally consumed rather than being temporarily borrowed from natural or socio-technical circuits. This approach has profound consequences for our planet. Ecosystems are destroyed, the climate is jeopardized, and many resources – such as copper, zinc, or sand – will soon no longer be available. Humankind is putting at risk the wellbeing of our planet and therefore future generations. If we want our built environment to be truly sustainable, we can no longer treat it as a dump, junkyard, or waste disposal site. If the built environment is considered as part of an endless circuit of resource, it becomes clear that we urgently need new principles for construction, disassembly, and for a constant transformation. These strategies need to be global and at the same time also specific and local. In order to thrive and endure they have to be adaptable to the distinctive features of a particular place, be it with regard to climatic, social, cultural, aesthetic, economic, or ecological factors.

In this regard, Ethiopia could easily be seen as a pioneer of this alternative scenario. While for example Europe, the Americans and most parts of Asia are struggling to change their power supply chains to a fossil-free system, Ethiopia is already 100% regenerative today. This could be a huge advantage as the question of grey energy in products and buildings becomes a major factor in sustainable economics. But also, the concept of a new industrial revolution based on agricultural and biological systems plays into the hand of Ethiopia, where the agrarian sector is still playing a major role and the discussed paradigm shift could be achieved also in the light of new research and courageous pioneers. The talk will introduce some of those new concepts, economic models and entrepreneurs, who could be seen as front runners of a new world to come.



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Part III. Parallel Sessions 1

(Mon. 29 Oct. 16.15 -18.00)

Session 1.A. Informality and bottom-up planning (EN)

Conference room 2

Chairs: CHERENET, Zegeye & PINET, Jean-François

111. Placing the Global Clothing Industry in Ethiopia: Production locations and their urban impact in the periphery of Addis Ababa.

BEYER, Elke / HAGEMANN, Anke

112. The urban con/temporary: Gray space in the electric city.

DAWSON, Katherine Elizabeth

113. Informality Through the Locals' Eyes. Why Informality? Rethinking the Informal/Formal Misnomer: Case of Onitsha Markets, Nigeria

CHUKWUEMEKA, Vincent / SCHEERLINCK, Kris / SCHOONJANS, Yves / ONYEGIRI, Ike

114. Slums as Opportunities? Spatial Organization, Microeconomy and Self-made Infrastructures in Freetown Informal Settlements

MONICA, Federico

111. Placing the Global Clothing Industry in Ethiopia: Production locations and their urban impact in the periphery of Addis Ababa

Elke Beyer, Anke Hagemann
Organization(s): TU Berlin, Germany

Keywords: Global Production Networks, Urbanization, Clothing Industry, Ethiopia

Currently, Ethiopia's federal government aims to kick-start industrialization by placing the country on the map of global production networks. Specifically, global clothing brands and suppliers are encouraged to locate production facilities in large-scale new Industry Parks.

In this paper, we discuss what kind of places are being created in this industrialization endeavour, which socio-material infrastructures are brought into place in particular urban and rural contexts, and how they articulate and embed particular uneven trans-local spatial and social relations. As examples we describe the set-up of two large clothing industry establishments near Addis Ababa with special regards to their urban context and impact, concluding with an outlook on current and future industry park development.

The paper makes a case for a transnational research perspective on current urbanization, tracing how complex local and translocal driving forces and actors have been involved in the making of these spaces of production in the periphery of Addis Ababa.

112. The urban con/temporary: Gray space in the electric city

Katherine Elizabeth Dawson
Organization(s): London School of Economics and
Political Science, United Kingdom

Keywords: *Ghana, infrastructure, politics, postcolonial theory*

In coming decades, we are told that contemporary urbanisation will continue to unfold across African and Asian continents, ushering in 'new urban worlds' at unprecedented rates and scales (Simone and Pieterse, 2017). But how are these new urban worlds being forged? What the kinds of time-spaces are emerging? How are they being experienced? Writing from a popular junction in a suburb of Ghana's capital city, this paper reads the city through reference to the spaces that lie beneath the low hanging electricity transmission wires that drape across the city. While official government policy renders it illegal to occupy space beneath the wires, across the city, it is not uncommon to see people living and working beneath them. Recognising this widespread reality, this paper details empirical insights documented over a 14-month period in a popular suburban centre in Greater Accra, unpacking the ways in which urban dwellers who occupy these spaces experience and engage with the realities of what they describe as an ongoing temporariness. Through doing so, I attempt to theorise the conditions unfolding in these spaces outside the theoretical dispositions defined by dispossession or subaltern politics, instead viewing these spaces as 'gray' (Ylfatchel, 2009) – lying somewhere between absolute removal and ongoing temporariness. This oscillating condition is that which I denote as the urban con/temporary.

113. Informality Through the Locals' Eyes Why Informality? Rethinking the Informal/Formal Misnomer: Case of Onitsha Markets, Nigeria

Vincent Chukwuemeka (1), Kris Scheerlinck (1),
Yves Schoonjans (1), Ike Onyegiri (2)
Organization(s): 1: KU Leuven, Belgium;
2: Imo State University, Owerri, Nigeria

Keywords: *Onitsha Markets, Informality, Self-organization, Stakeholder Management, Emerging Cities*

Urban markets provide economic, social and politically networked emergent infrastructure system in Onitsha, Nigeria's second densest city. These markets are inextricably interwoven with the city's rapid urban growth. Currently, there are 36 market cores in the city amounting to hundreds of market sub-units, and maintain strong ties to global trade routes via Lagos ports. These markets exist as interplay between informal and formal units spread across the city. Onitsha is also the largest market city in Nigeria, and could claim this position among other African cities. There are currently approximately 2 million residents in the city, an exponential increase from 77,000 residents in the 1960s. On a regular weekday, the city could double in size due to its role as nexus/gateway city to southern region of Nigeria. The paper focuses on two biggest markets (Main Market and Headbridge Market) which are selected according to their sizes and growth trajectories. Main Market started as a traditional market from the city's inception whereas the Headbridge Market is a purposed-built market erected 40 years ago. The paper presents spatial contestations and power play between the government hierarchy and self-organized traders association in the markets known as Onitsha Markets Amalgamated Traders Association (OMATA). The paper aims to question the dominant conceptions/interpretations of informality in this city and calls for a rethink of the informal/formal dichotomy in emerging cities of sub-Saharan Africa. Exploratory fieldwork at Onitsha was conducted. The paper presents a historical analysis of markets in Onitsha. Spatial and network configurations of the selected markets were mapped. Semi-Structured interviews of identified stakeholders were used to designate collective spaces and facilities in the markets under different power definitions. These includes; shops, shop ownership structures, levies, landing rights, security, fire services provisions, sanitation, warehouses, and transport hubs. Findings show almost total control of the market places and associated services by OMATA. The paper calls for rethinking of urban management approaches and stakeholder engagements within development cooperation frameworks, and further contributes to the discourse on sustainable urban growth and transformations.

114. Slums as Opportunities? Spatial Organization, Microeconomy and Self-made Infrastructures in Freetown Informal Settlements

Federico Monica
Organization(s): Università di Parma, Italy

Keywords: *Slums, Infrastructures, Informal economy, Self-organization, Freetown*

During the rebel war the city of Freetown had to face widespread destruction and the invasion of a great number of refugees; the urban population is now estimated to be around 2 million, many of them living in informal settlements.

The spatial growth of slums in Freetown is not spontaneous and unplanned as it may seem: some communities in fact developed unconventional strategies to maintain the livability of the settlements.

Some dwellers specialized in “infrastructural” improving of the settlement and an elaborate system of contributions collection guarantees a monthly income to the micro-infrastructure developers.

Self-planning and self-made infrastructures made possible the growth of impressive systems of informal micro-economy: a consistent part of the fresh food and of charcoal sold in the main markets of Freetown passes through the coastal slums.

The creation of self-made wharves, breakwaters and storages, allows the dwellers to reach the inland by boat to buy various food items and carry them back to the slum piers to be sold by petty traders in main markets, reducing traffic congestion on the only road that connects the capital to inland.

The sustainability of neighbourhoods economy and the positive impact on the urban ecosystem lead to consider slums not just as a problem but as a possible model of governance strategies and of alternatives approaches to inclusiveness and environmental sustainability.

Part III. Parallel Sessions 1

(Mon. 29 Oct. 16.15 -18.00)

Session 1.B. Africa is (not) a laboratory (EN)

Conference room 3

Chairs: YACOBI, Haim - University College London, United Kingdom

The proposed session offers a critical discussion of the ways in which planning and architecture knowledge were transferred from Israel to post-colonial Africa during the 1960s, and how this knowledge and practice, in turn, were modified and challenged. Throughout this session we will critically examine the ways in which Africa was socially manufactured, collectively imagined but also culturally denied in Israeli politics, through different practices including export of colonial planning models from Israel to Africa and the circulation of architectural knowledge within colonial networks.

121. Rethinking the archive: Israeli Planning, Architecture and Development in Africa.

KUENBERG, Keren

122. The Geo-biographies of Spatial Knowledge

MISGAV, Chen / YACOBI, Haim

123. Technopolitics of Development: Revisiting Development Aid from Israel to Africa.

SHARON, Smadar / MISGAV, Chen / YACOBI, Haim

124. The Chronopolitics of Sense of Place: Arie Sharon's Work in Israel and Africa

YACOBI, Haim / SHADAR, Hadas

121. Israeli Planning, Architecture and Development in Africa - A Digital Archive

Keren Kuenberg

Organization(s): Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Israel

Keywords: *Archive, Israel, Visualization, Architecture, Misson*

Ispada archive is an ongoing digital infrastructure, a website containing research findings about Israel and Africa relations in the fields of architecture and development. It doesn't display only architecture projects, but rather exposes the branched and complex background in which the built result is never emerges alone.

This project studies Israel's past involvement in architecture and planning in Africa, in the context of a wider theoretical conceptualization of the role of architecture and planning in the shaping of foreign policy. The objectives of this project are to analyze the historical, political and institutional setup underlying Israeli involvement in architecture, development and planning in Africa and to document the scope of this phenomenon across policy makers, professionals and institutions.

122. The Geo-biographies of Spatial Knowledge

Chen Misgav (1), Haim Yacobi (1,2)

*Organization(s): 1: Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel;
2: Bartlett Development Planning Unit, UCL, UK*

Keywords: *spatial knowledge, Israel, regional planning, biographies, politics of planning*

This article examines the flow of spatial knowledge in different locations and territorial scales, focusing on the geographies of regional planning and its transplantation in the work of two Israeli planners, Arie Dudai and Ursula Oelsner. We argue that too often, researchers focus on the movement of spatial knowledge from Western countries to developing countries. We shed light on alternative ways in which this traffic follows different models, that are related to specific political and national constellations. Based on historical study and a thick description of two projects in Israel and Africa planned by these two Israeli planners, we show that spatial knowledge is not only the generator of discourse and of the professional community partaking in it, but also traverses space, crossing national borders and geographies. This dynamic, we suggest, has a politics of its own, as part of its movement and development within the global space, particularly in the movement between first and third worlds.

123. Technopolitics of Development: Revisiting Development Aid from Israel to Africa

Smadar Sharon

Organization(s): Tel-Aviv University, Israel

Keywords: *colonialism, development, israel, export of knowledge, technopolitics*

This article, based on archival work and in-depth interviews, focuses on the interrelationship between colonial development in Israel and the export of knowledge and practices to Africa. Our argument is that at the core of the Israeli aid project to Africa is the Cold War and the global technopolitics of this era, that is, the use of technological methods and practices to achieve political ends. The main question to be discussed throughout this article is whether the Zionist settlement enterprise and its “export” to Africa is not only a unique historical event but rather is part of the global imperial debate. In this way, we point to the way in which the technopolitics of development in Israel is directly related to the concepts prevalent in the country during the period under discussion in several interrelated ways. First, it was embedded in an Orientalist discourse in which the “backward native” becomes a consumer of modern technologies migrating from a territory where knowledge is produced to the territories that consume its products. Second, the view of Africa was part of a wider epistemological system in which orientalism was also “inward” both toward the Jewish Mizrahi population and to the Palestinian population

124. The Chronopolitics of Sense of Place: Arie Sharon's Work in Israel and Africa

Haim Yacobi (1), Hadas Shadar (2)

*Organization(s): 1: University College London, United Kingdom;
2: The Technion Haifa*

Keywords: *Israel, Africa, Brutalism, Sense of Place*

This presentation examines the transformations in Arie Sharon's understanding of "sense of place". Arie Sharon was one of Israel's most canonical architects; a Bauhaus graduate with a modernist vision, he was a central figure in shaping the colonial geographies of the State of Israel. In the core of this article three projects will be studied: the Technion forum, a housing project in Upper Nazareth, Israel and the Ife University in Nigeria. Using Sharon's work as an empirical prism, we will contextualise it in a chronopolitical manner, i.e. critically analysing the circulation, transformation and adoption of two architectural approaches that evolved in Europe in the wake of the Second World War as a reaction to Modernism; New Brutalism and the tendency toward the vernacular. As we will argue, the relationship between the vernacular and Brutalism was forged through his search not only the truth of the material, the structure, and the community, but especially the sense of place. At the same time, the motivation to search for the truth was completely different from that which fuelled the theories in post-World War II Europe; it was motivated, as we will show, by national sentiments and the search for locality.





Part IV. Parallel Sessions 2

(Tue. 30 Oct. 09.00 -10.45)

Session 2.A. Sustainability in urban planning and design (EN)

Conference room 2

Chairs: FALDI, Giuseppe, DOBRE, Catalina & TEFFERI, Amha Ermias

211. Development of future water infrastructure provision techniques based on new modularized urban planning strategies through participation: a case of Ethiopian emerging towns
BEKELE, Tesfaye Hailu / AICHER, Andraas / CHERENET, Zegeye / SCHMIDT, Philippe / GEBREMARIAM, Ephraim / DENNEMARK, Martin / SCHNEIDER, Sven / SILESHI, Metadel / BARON, Nicole
212. Contextual institutional frameworks for leapfrogging to water sensitive city: The case of Addis Ababa
HABTEMARIAM, Liku Workalemahu / HERSLUND, Lise Byskov / TUFA, Ketema Abebe / MGUNI, Patience
213. Recent transformations in the concept of 'global city': Analysing green buildings in São Paulo
GRAZZIANO, Raphael
214. Housing adaptation to heat stress in Akure, Nigeria
ADEGUN, Olumuyiwa Bayode / AYOOLA, Hezekiah

211. Development of future water infrastructure provision techniques based on new modularized urban planning strategies through participation: a case of Ethiopian emerging towns

Tesfaye Hailu Bekele (1), Andraas Aicher (2), Zegeye Cherenet (1), Philippe Schmidt (2), Ephraim Gebremariam (1), Martin Denmark (2), Sevn Schneider (2), Metadel Sileshi (1), Nicole Baron (2)

Organization(s): 1: EiABC, Addis Ababa University, Department, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; 2: ifex, Bauhaus University Weimar, Germany

Keywords: *future water infrastructure, participatory water infrastructure, customized water infrastructure, modularized urban planning*

Infrastructure is the core component of the built environment and a key element for smoother rural-urban transformation. Infrastructure includes energy, water, waste, housing, drainage, transportation and food production. Specially the future water infrastructure provision needs much attention for sustainability of the emerging towns. The water infrastructure provision tends to seem as a single element but when explored further it is related with several aspects, including technology, legal, financial, business, and social drivers. It is known that the water infrastructure development mainly initiated through the technological and social innovation and its progress depends on the inhabitant participation during planning, design and implementation. Studies show that the water infrastructure provision has failed in emerging towns of Ethiopia due to different technical and social reasons. In this study paper it is tried to present how the lack of end users participation is the core reason for failure of water infrastructure provision. In addition, this study presents the future water infrastructure provision techniques which are mainly developed based on participation.

212. Contextual institutional frameworks for leapfrogging to water sensitive city: The case of Addis Ababa

Liku Workalemahu Habtemariam (1), Lise Byskov Herslund (2), Ketema Abebe Tufa (1), Patience Mguni (2)

Organization(s): 1: Ethiopian Institute of Architecture, Building Construction and City Development (EiABC), Ethiopia; 2: University of Copenhagen

Keywords: *Institution, water sensitive city, landscape based storm water management, Addis Ababa, transition, leapfrogging*

Complete reliance on conventional and centralized urban water management systems in the cities of Global North is increasingly becoming unsustainable because of the huge investment required for managing and maintaining these aging systems, and the need for increasing resilience to natural calamities (Pincetl, 2012). On the other hand, high vulnerability to water stress and climate change is exhibited in cities of the Global South like Addis Ababa (Arsiso et al., 2017). Whilst as the conventional water infrastructure – pipe water and drainage systems are not developed well, Addis Ababa has better potential for leapfrogging to water sensitive city through adopting more natural drainage system like landscape based stormwater management (LSM) (Mguni et. al., 2015). This study aims to identify and analyze the contextual institutional opportunities and constraints for the transition to water sensitive city using the multi-level and multi-scale governance framework and through conducting interviews of officials and experts, review of policy and legal documents, and stakeholder workshops. The study identified a number of layers of institutional frameworks and the key structural and contextual factors that enable and/or constrain the transition to water sensitive city through LSM. The result showed that there are provisions in the legal and policy frameworks that enable the transition to water sensitive city. However, in the actual practices, a narrow focus on sector-based projects that are formulated in a compartmentalized manner are constraining the transition to LSM – a cross-cutting issue that requires a different working culture, i.e. co-creation, collaborative venture, trans-disciplinary and cross-sectoral working relations. Promoting participation of local communities who have the key role in decentralized water management system like LSM, integrating income generating activities through the catchment management process and introducing payment for ecosystem services as economic tools could be useful to stimulate the wider implementation of LSM.

213. Recent transformations in the concept of 'global city': Analysing green buildings in São Paulo

Raphael Grazziano

Organization(s): Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism of the University of São Paulo, Brazil

Keywords: *Global city, Contemporary architecture (21st century), São Paulo (Brazil), Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)*

In the 2000s, Brazil experienced a major real estate boom, due to economic growth and the search for new spaces to transnational enterprises headquarters. This process represented a significant transformation in the urban landscape, as numerous office towers quickly emerged. In São Paulo, this growth followed an ancient desire to transform the capital in a "global city", placing it as a new centrality in the international flow of capital. As a move to align the local real estate to international trends, several entrepreneurs, notably those planning Triple A towers, demanded the building certification by the North American rating system Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED®). This work aims to update the debate about "global cities", a concept of international comprehensiveness, which have a consolidated specific Brazilian literature, as a way to understand the more recent developments of this concept. The paper is divided into two sections. The first discusses the "global city" as it is interpreted by the Brazilian literature, and its local relation to the "Operações Urbanas Consorciadas", which are special urban zones with incentives of construction by the state in order to attract private investments. In the second section, we will analyze the use of LEED® in that area, and the urban consequences it carries, which still represent forces of segregation. To do it, we will examine LEED®, data represented in maps and interviews with professionals related to the North American certification.

214. Housing adaptation to heat stress in Akure, Nigeria

Olumuyiwa Bayode Adegun (1,2), Hezekiah Ayoola (1)

Organization(s): 1: Federal University of Technology, Akure, Nigeria;

2: University of the Witwatersrand, Johanensburg

Keywords: *adaptation; housing; heat stress; retrofitting; thermal comfort*

Adaptation to heat stress, human behavior and the heat resistant characteristics of the residential environment are critical to achieving resilient human settlements. Through a survey of households in mass-developed housing in Akure, Nigeria, this study considers behavioural responses to heat and housing characteristics as well as adaptations made to deal with heat stress. Top behavioural responses by the residents include using fans, keeping themselves hydrated, changing to lighter clothes and relocating to shaded space. The popular post-occupancy adaptation measures include installing mechanical cooling devices, using light curtains and installing nets. These findings point to a need to promote lifestyle approach to heat stress adaptation. Also, mass housing development should incorporate more heat resistance features.

Part IV. Parallel Sessions 2

(Tue. 30 Oct. 09.00 -10.45)

Session 2.B. Through local eyes : Poster Presentation and Lightning Talks (EN/FR)

Conference room 3

Chairs: WEGAYEHU, Fisseha & TENZON, Michele

Poster Presentations

P1. Landscape-based storm water management (LSM): Demonstration project in Ethiopian Institute of Architecture, Building Construction and City Development (EiABC) campus

HABTEMARIAM, Liku Workalemahu / WONDIM, Alazar Assefa / BELETE, Dagnachew Adugna

P2. Les érosions de Ngambio, Brazzaville, République du Congo

DUTHEIL, Pauline / ILOUMBOU, Julien / ESTEVEZ, Daniel

P3. With Out Architects

FANAPHI, Victoria / DU TREVOU CLEVELAND, Claire

Lightning Talks

L1. Habiter le Delta du Mékong : politiques de relocalisation des villages sur pilotis

REINOSA, Marion

L2. Reading and understanding the transitory city. Three methodologies applied to the case of Addis Ababa

PARACCHINI, Matteo

L3. Landscape and Location in a Post-Apartheid City

DU TREVOU CLEVELAND, Claire

P1. Landscape-based storm water management (LSM): Demonstration project in Ethiopian Institute of Architecture, Building Construction and City Development (EiABC) campus

Liku Workalemahu Habtemariam, Alazar Assefa Wondim, Dagnachew Adugna Belete
Organization(s): Ethiopian Institute of Architecture, Building Construction and City Development

Keywords: *landscape-based storm water management, demonstration, rainwater harvesting, sustainable storm water management, EiABC*

Water Resilient Green Cities in Africa research project is conducted by EiABC in partnership with University of Copenhagen and Ardhi University of Dar es Salaam, focusing on studying the potentials for LSM as a strategy of climate change adaptation to Addis Ababa and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. As part of the project activity, a demonstration project in the campus is being undertaken by engaging MSc. students from urban design and environmental planning. The previous survey during localizing agenda 21 of EiABC identified water as a major priority of the campus community. Additionally, the stormwater from the campus currently channeled to conventional drains and discharged on the adjacent pedestrian walkways is adding to flooding problem on the streets and to downstream localities during the rainy season. Therefore, the campus is part of the broader problems of unsustainable stormwater management practices in the catchment (Little Akaki River) and aims to enable EiABC as part of the solution to play a role model in the transition to a water sensitive city.

For the moment, the project focused on “Urban Building”, where students’ toilets are affected due to water shortage because of frequent disruption of the municipal system. The topography, soil, land use land cover, stormwater flow and harvesting potential of the campus watershed were analyzed. Roof runoff trapping, harvesting and storage elements designed by disconnecting part of the roof runoff from the “Urban Building” and to use the rainwater for the toilets flushing and cleaning. Additionally, bio-retention basin designed near the “Urban Building”, to collect and filter part of the ground surface runoff of the campus, which will be used for watering the garden to the south of the building where currently there is no water point.

P2. Les érosions de Ngambio, Brazzaville, République du Congo

Pauline Dutheil (1), Julien Iloumbou (2), Daniel Estevez (1)

Organization(s): 1: Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Toulouse, France; 2: International Building Conception, Brazzaville, République du Congo

Keywords: *érosion, Brazzaville, Congo*

Le quartier de Ngambio, au cœur de l'arrondissement 7 de Brazzaville, a été victime de l'érosion en 2007. Ce phénomène est causé par de violentes averses qui s'abattent sur la ville durant la saison des pluies. L'eau s'infiltre dans le sol sableux qui finit par céder, emportant avec lui des habitations et parfois des vies humaines. Depuis plus de dix ans, les habitants de ce quartier redoutent chaque pluie et côtoient plusieurs ravins qui ne cessent de prendre de l'ampleur. Deux mois sur le terrain (octobre-décembre 2017) ont permis d'effectuer des entretiens avec les habitants, des relevés de leur habitation, ainsi que le recensement des activités présentes sur le secteur d'étude. Ces données mesurent l'impact socio-économique du phénomène sur la zone étudiée. Les dispositifs mis en place par les habitants pour lutter contre cette catastrophe ont été relevés attentivement (déchets, planting, techniques de consolidation). Des rencontres avec des scientifiques locaux, géologue et botaniste, ont rendu possible la bonne compréhension du phénomène. Le recensement des principales espèces végétales présentes sur le site permet aujourd'hui d'entrevoir le végétal comme outil de conception urbaine, de « réparation » socio-urbaine, et d'art de vivre. Cette approche pluri disciplinaire permet d'imaginer des solutions en terme de prévention et de consolidation sur les ravins existants. Ce projet de fin d'études de master 2 sera présenté et soutenu en juin 2018. À terme, l'objectif est de trouver des financements pour poursuivre la recherche entre l'ENSA Toulouse et la ville de Brazzaville.

P3. With Out Architects

Victoria Fanaphi, Claire du Trevou Cleveland
Organization(s): People's Environmental Planning, South Africa

Keywords: *Affordable Housing; Community Architects; Architecture; Housing Innovation*

Since its inception in 1994, the South African Government's subsidised housing programme has delivered over 4,3 million subsidised housing opportunities across the country. Despite this staggering figure, the housing backlog, along with informal settlements, continues to grow each year. With Out Architects is a visual study of the self financed, and often self-built, additions and alterations homeowners have made to their state-subsidised 'starter homes' or RDP houses, in Cape Town, South Africa. These additions and alterations are increasingly being made to the standard 40m2 starter unit to provide rental accommodation. Some homeowners provide a single additional space to supplement their income, while others have added an additional storey to accommodate 4 - 6 rooms. While politicians, policy makers, housing activists, and even private developers debate policy reform, new planning zones, and the relaxation of building regulations to incentivise affordable housing development in well located areas of Cape Town; homeowners and entrepreneurial individuals are slowly reconstructing the low density suburbs of Cape Town's Urban periphery, without additional incentives, without zoning scheme changes, or building regulation relaxation. With out Architects. These 'micro-landlords' are supplying an affordable rental product for a rapidly increasing sector of the market.

Most believe that architects design the built environment - however almost less than 2% of the built fabric is actually designed by architects. The intention of the poster is to highlight the design innovation and ingenuity that exists outside of the architectural fraternity, and simultaneously to ignite a dialogue around the role architects and designers can play in these spaces. Can we as architects offer design and technical advice and assistance? Or are we superfluous in these spaces?

L1. Habiter le Delta du Mékong : politiques de relocalisation des villages sur pilotis

Marion Reinosa

Organization(s): LRA ENSA Toulouse, France

Keywords: *Mékong, adaptation, saisonnalité, développement rural, relocalisation*

Le Delta du Mékong vietnamien est un territoire riche, mais fragile. Tantôt sec, tantôt inondé, ce vaste espace est toujours en perpétuel mouvement. Plaine nourricière rizicole ou vaste étendue poissonneuse, ces habitants ont toujours su vivre en harmonie avec ce lieu en s'adaptant et en se l'appropriant. La Nha San, maison perchée sur des pilotis de bambous, de bois et aujourd'hui de béton, s'est toujours adaptée aux aléas climatiques et à la vie quotidienne des habitants du Delta. Elle est un véritable intermédiaire entre les hommes et leur monde, une architecture située.

Cependant, à l'heure du changement climatique et d'une globalisation mondiale de l'architecture et de la ville, une politique de relocalisation voit le jour. Sous prétexte d'insécurité, de précarité et d'un manque d'esthétisme, des villages entiers sur pilotis sont abandonnés et leurs habitants obligés de vivre dans des espaces surelevés et non sujets aux inondations. Cette rupture implique aujourd'hui, l'incapacité de ces villageois à permuté leurs manières d'habiter et de perceptions.

Outre le rejet du lien avec leur environnement, cette relocalisation demande la remise en question de la valeur sociale de l'habitat vernaculaire du Delta. Les habitants se trouvent alors dépourvus des ressources que leur procurer la vie avec et sur l'eau. Ils deviennent ainsi dépendants de l'Etat sous couvert d'un statut de pauvreté.

L2. Reading and understanding the transitory city. Three methodologies applied to the case of Addis Ababa

Matteo Paracchini

Organization(s): KU Leuven Faculty of Architecture, Belgium

Keywords: *Transition, Mapping, Urban Analysis, Models of development, Emerging urbanities*

Addis Ababa during its short history went over several cycles of development followed by abrupt crisis. In each of this cycles, different spatial models have emerged, without ever imposing on or replacing the previous one, leaving a constellation of contradictory urban configurations.

Nowadays, after 20 years of continuous growth (the so-called Ethiopian Renaissance) the city is showing the marks of what looks like a turbulent coming of age. Chinese, Arab and Western models of development are changing Addis Ababa to an extent never reached before.

However, as Rome wasn't built in a day, even under incredible pressure Addis Ababa is not becoming something else in a glimpse. As many other cities in developing countries, it is a city in transition. It is a city where potentials are still open, but shortcomings and missed opportunities already show themselves.

The talk illustrates three main methodologies, born out of necessity during different researches done in Addis Ababa, Alternative cartographies, Index of spatial phenomena, Situations. Precise tools such as maps, axonometric drawings, sections, are employed to read and describe how spaces within the city are reacting to the last wave of massive urban, social, economical and cultural transformations. The tools go beyond usual dichotomies and instead look at the city as it is, without prejudices.

In Addis Ababa (and the same for other cities in transition) it is indeed too late for both nostalgic cries about a mythical sincere and genuine African city destroyed by what seems like a dreary and uninspired future of malls, suburban villas and 8-lanes streets, but it is also too late to propose yet another polite western model of development. The proposed talk puts on the table how by focusing on reality, on the transitory state of spaces, it is possible instead to find unexpected potentials in the emerging urbanities.

L3. Landscape and Location in a Post-Apartheid City

Claire du Trevou Cleveland

Organization(s): People's Environmental Planning, South Africa

Keywords: *Affordable Housing; Community Architects; Architecture; Housing Innovation; Challenging planning; Well-located land*

When asked to think about 'affordable housing' a number of international precedents may jump to mind, and by and large, our minds will probably conjure up images of high density flat blocks in, or at least close to, the inner city. In South Africa's major cities, 'affordable housing' is the new buzz word, and can refer to accommodation catering to a spectrum of income groups depending who you talk to, but doesn't yet bring to mind a clear or definitive image. Because we don't have the glossy buildings the international affordable housing trends produce, we assume that there are no affordable housing products in our city.

This lightning talks presents research which begins to explore affordable housing models which are emerging beyond the inner city limits. Without romanticising the urban poor, or informality, the talk explores the many lessons one can draw from the rapid proliferation of additions and alterations being made to houses to produce medium density residential blocks. These additional rooms and new 'flats' are a direct response to the growing demand for well-located affordable rental stock.

While it is undeniable that we need incentives for the rapid development of 'affordable housing' stock closer to the inner city and the historical economic centre; we also need to explore incentives for the continuation of the organic intensification and densification of residential properties taking place within the historical urban periphery. The development of affordable housing within the inner city is an imperative move towards redressing apartheid spatial planning; but we can not assume that everyone want to live in the inner city. This research begins to question the need to interrogate what this densification of the urban peripheries means for the growth of new economic centres, and how we define 'well-located land' – both presently and in future terms. Often, when 'well-located' land is defined, the physical, financial, proximities to public infrastructure and economic centres are given preference over the social and intangibles aspects. This presentation asks about social networks. What about proximity to family, to religious institutions, and community? How one may include the social value of land when defining 'well-located'.

Part IV. Parallel Sessions 2

(Tue. 30 Oct. 09.00 -10.45)

Session 2.C. L'école d'architecture entre programmes traditionnels et nouvelles missions [FR]

Schools of Architecture: from old programs to new mission

Conference room 5

Chairs: TERLINDEN, Bertrand - *Université libre de Bruxelles, Faculty of Architecture La Cambre-Horta*

CHERKAoui, Hakim - *École Nationale d'Architecture de Tétouan*

This full session idea is born from the need to share and render account of a quite unpredictable collective study emerging through dynamic meetings between regular students and teachers from ENAT (Tétouan) and ULB (Brussels) held in North-Morocco during these last three years. The record aims to understand better what we are experiencing through these meetings and envision possible and desirable future directions for the work in progress.

Initially conceived as week short survey-campaigns in old cities, the student sessions were intended as training towards in situ measuring and drawing, as well as identifying social situations through prepared interviews with inhabitants. Through this fieldwork, first moments of a prospective work had quite a strictly academic aim. These students sessions are now beginning to be considered as possible tactical moments into a larger explicit co-creation strategy involving the school of architecture with local and regional public territorial agencies and political representatives.

The main contributions in this session will try to give a clear idea about how could be named the approach and the methodical research : the different ways we introduce ourselves on the field and how we note the present, distinguishing and non-confusing buildings and inhabitants. The present is understood as a deep present, as a sedimentated* reality offered to historical inquiry, to memory awakening, the way we could try to offer desirable conditions for the collective construction of an interpretation of the nowadays work in progress, and then the way scholars could sustain the inhabitants collective power of making choices for the future, through criticising disequilibrating* (disecological*) consequences of actual practices...

Every single contribution in this full session will, as a main scope, illustrate diverse aspects of an approach in progress, avoiding at this stage any pretension towards systematisation.

Through these single reports, should appear quite clearly one main characteristic of the now emerging researchers-architects involvement into operative public policies tuning : the diversity and nonetheless the complementarity of their analitical fields of investigation : the way (more or less) patient in which they're trying to identify what could be progressively recognized as elements of a method able to be shared, instead of beeing jealously privatized in short circles of so-called specialists. Research domains, as documented by this full session participants are the followings : co-creation experience

into institutional context (Hakim Cherkaoui), co-creation as moment of common indepth research into architectural theoretical questions (Bertrand Terlinden), close and indepth investigation on home culture and changes through sensitive synthetic survey into the family home in situation of double residential belongings (Belgium-Morocco) (Lisa Raport), historical research and revaluation of institutional building experiences in Morocco in which the collective finality has been explicitly seeked in a structurally cultural optic (Ben Clark).

231. Physical conditions and basic formal logic in archtitecture

TERLINDEN, Bertrand

232. L'école d'architecture entre programmes traditionnels et nouvelles missions

CHERKAOUI, Hakim

233. Au croisement des modèles d'habitat et des pratiques d'habiter, une étude des familles d'origine marocaine à Bruxelles et au Rif

RAPORT, Lisa

234. Les enseignements du tracé traditionnel. Projets et expérimentations élaborés par l'architecte Jean Hensens et le C.E.R.F. entre 1967 et 1973 dans les vallées présahariennes au Maroc

CLARK, Ben

231. Physical conditions and basic formal logic in architecture

Bertrand Terlinden

Organization(s): Université libre de Bruxelles, Belgique

Keywords: *stone ; earth ; architectural theory ; basic formal logic ; structure*

In many countries, and not only in « global south », recent scientific researches and site experiments on small or larger scale, in « formal » or « informal » conditions, are today persuasively proving capacities of stone and raw earth building techniques to offer convenient answers to basic or more sophisticated physical expectations towards a way of building alternative to Portland cement concrete or steel based techniques.

Nowadays, stone and raw earth building techniques, mainly in hot countries were mineral resources outcrops on large land surfaces, begin to appear as pertinent techniques, not only from a pure technical point of view, but also from a broader consideration : these techniques can contribute to reduce the social gap capitalism has confirmed in attaching these countries into Portland cement and steel technical dependency and can also open the possibility to foresee a well-balanced collective building effort based not on a cultural rupture from old popular techniques transmitted by continuous use through centuries until today but on indepth research and improvement of these.

This paper will address some of the main questions that are to come into the domain of configuration technique – that is to say into the theory of architecture –, induced by the stone and raw earth based physical technique choice in the perspective we have here too fastly drawned.

Referring to the main partition of architectural theory stated by LB Alberti in his treatise « De Re Aedificatoria » written at the beginning of the Modern Age – between 1440 and 1485 - in Italy, we'll not only recognize the pertinent distinction between physical questions and configurational questions as we have already made here - but, dividing the configurational questions in two main domains, we'll discuss separately questions of basic formal logic and questions of figurative classification into levels and genders.

In this paper, we will mainly focus on the former group of questions – questions of basic

formal logic in architecture -, because this is the field of the architectural theory on which physical choices have the mostly direct impact.

In this field, we will criticize the state of the art, discussing, for instance, the main concepts of elementary formal logics advocated by Gargianti (EPFLausanne) in his « Histoire de l'architecture moderne » and in other related books, showing the clear dependency of his statements to an idea of structure (structure) as framework (ossature), derived from Viollet-le-Duc and from Auguste Perret theoretical essays, and then progressively worldwidely spread as to become nowadays unquestionable. And we'll show, through a series of samples elected as paradigms, how beneficent could be the re-discovery of another elementary definition of structure, several times re-discovered through human adventure each time collective challenges had to be faced with equity into their physical and symbolical aspects : structure as wall layout (delineamentum parietalis).

232. L'école d'architecture entre programmes traditionnels et nouvelles missions

Hakim Cherkaoui
Organization(s): ENAT

Keywords: *architectural theory ; basic formal logic ; figure ; configuration ; courtyard house*

Dès la première année, les étudiants sont tenus de se confronter la réalité de divers terrains d'études à l'extérieur de l'école. Confronter l'étudiant à la réalité (en tant que ligne pédagogique) consiste justement à le placer dans une position qui n'est pas la sienne ordinairement (à l'école ou chez lui et dans son environnement familial, de voisinage ou de fréquentations habituels). Mais pour nous, solliciter des institutions locales, des acteurs économiques, des établissements d'enseignements (écoles d'ingénieur, département de sociologie...) voire des particuliers qui ont besoin de conseil pour leur projet de restauration ou autre, doit faire partie de la pédagogie. Dès lors les questions suivantes s'imposent : quel pourrait d'être l'apport de l'école aux projets de développement et d'aménagement ? Quelle place et rôle pourra-t-elle revendiquer ?

Partant de cette introduction, l'objet de mon propos porte sur une expérience en cours, du reste, de collaboration entre l'école d'architecture et des acteurs locaux, administration, habitants, usagers à Moulay Abdeslam. Il s'agit de l'exposé de quelques remarques, résultats d'étape mais qui seront étayé par des exemples d'expériences antérieures menées dans d'autres circonstances.

Pour ce faire, je pars de l'hypothèse selon laquelle les commanditaires (agence urbaine...) bien qu'ils sont en attente d'une proposition de projet à réaliser, ils sont plus attentifs à la production d'une pensée. En effet, un premier constat révèle qu'au cours de l'avancement du travail, les déplacements in situ avec les étudiants, la rencontre avec les acteurs concernés, ces derniers commencent à ouvrir le regard sur des problématiques contemporaines liées à l'identité de leur territoire. Le débat porta dès lors sur la production architecturale, les usages et les modes de vie, ainsi que sur les liens entre l'habitat et l'environnement local. En bref, on peut dire que pour eux, il ne s'agit pas de concevoir un projet, mais plutôt de produire une pensée, un récit, et de les partager avec ceux qui vivent ici.

233. Au croisement des modèles d'habitat et des pratiques d'habiter, une étude des familles d'origine marocaine à Bruxelles et au Rif

Lisa Raport

Organization(s): ULB - faculté d'architecture, Belgium

Keywords: *migrations, pratiques d'habiter, appropriation, nord-sud, ethnographie*

Le présent article concerne une recherche sur l'espace domestique des familles bruxelloises originaires du Maroc. Au sein du projet de recherches se trouve un enjeu pédagogique: partager et expérimenter sa méthode inhérente lors de différents voyages d'études regroupant étudiants belges et marocains. De ce fait, le projet de recherche s'inscrit dans une collaboration de longue durée entre l'École Nationale de l'Architecture de Tétouan (ENAT) et la faculté d'architecture de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB). Dans cette coopération, ma contribution propose une manière particulière de lecture et de description de l'habitat et de ces espaces limitrophes: une étude alliant les structures mentales, pour signifier les pratiques d'habiter, et, les structures physiques, pour désigner l'architecture, le mobilier, le matériel. Ces deux structures dialoguent au fil du temps et des générations, les pratiques habitantes et les modèles d'architecture se transforment mutuellement. Notamment pour les familles d'origines marocaines installées à Bruxelles, deux modèles exogènes se rencontrent et se négocient à l'intérieur des espaces domestiques. La maison des immigrées a fait l'objet d'études en France par des chercheurs ethnographes et architectes, néanmoins, elles se limitent aux approches théoriques avec quelques rares documents graphiques. Il semble capital de développer une méthode empirique spécifique au sujet, combinant sa portée architecturale et ethnographique. À partir de l'intimité du foyer, l'interrogation de la domesticité s'ouvre aux espaces limitrophes. En questionnant les notions d'intimité, de seuil, d'ouverture-fermeture, il paraît que la dichotomie privé-public – souvent aussi l'amalgame strict du féminin-masculin – ne permet pas d'inclure les appropriations subtiles, diversifiées et fluctuantes de la réalité sociale.

234. Les enseignements du tracé traditionnel. Projets et expérimentations élaborés par l'architecte Jean Hensens et le C.E.R.F. entre 1967 et 1973 dans les vallées présahariennes au Maroc.

Ben Clark

Organization(s): ULB - faculté d'architecture, Belgium

Keywords: *architectural theory ; basic formal logic ; figure ; configuration ; courtyard house*

Le CERF (Centre d'Expérimentation, de Recherche et de Formation), est un organisme pluridisciplinaire, d'action et de recherche, fondé en 1967 à Rabat en vue de penser de manière globale et multi-scalaire les questions liées au territoire sur l'ensemble du Maroc.

L'article explore certaines propositions méthodologiques et projectives établies par le CERF pour répondre aux enjeux du « Projet de développement rural 1968-72 » avec l'assistance du PAM (Programme Alimentaire Mondial). Il se focalise plus spécifiquement sur les travaux effectués par l'architecte Jean Hensens à partir de 1967 dans le cadre de la rénovation de l'habitat dans les vallées présahariennes du Maroc.

Dépasant la seule étude rétrospective et historique, l'article entend exposer le potentiel de ces théories et opérations novatrices passées, expérimentées par Jean Hensens et par le CERF, en vue de participer à repenser les méthodes d'enseignement et de fabrication du projet en architecture. Nous proposons ainsi d'interroger les procédés de restructuration d'un espace social local, de développement communautaire en territoire fragilisé – une esquisse de reterritorialisation - en questionnant la résurgence possible dans ces lieux d'un « faire territoire » local par, entre autres, le biais de l'organisation de l'espace et des tracés qui y sont associées ; par une manière particulière d'écrire et de laisser s'écrire le territoire.

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Part V. Parallel Sessions 3

(Tue. 30 Oct. 11.15 - 13.00)

Session 3.A. Emerging concepts and practices on (rural-urban) planning

Conference room 2

Chairs: ALEM, Genet & WOLDEYEASSUS, Bisrat

311. Metabolism-based Participatory Planning Strategies for Small Towns in Ethiopian Rural-Urban Transformation

SCHMIDT, Philippe / SILESHI, Metadel / BARON, Nicole / CHERENET, Zegeye

312. Undertaking Urban Metabolism Analysis in a Data Poor Context: The Metabolism of Housing Construction Materials in Amdework - A Small Town in Ethiopia

TOLA, Teshome Tefera

313. Sustainability, landscape and bottom-up participation in recent Moroccan rural development tools between dreams and deceptions

TENZON, Michele / FISHER, Axel

314. The metabolic geographical engraving of a small town in Ethiopia

RANZATO, Marco / MORETTO, Luisa

311. Metabolism-based Participatory Planning Strategies for Small Towns in Ethiopian Rural-Urban Transformation

Philippe Schmidt (1), Metadel Sileshi (2), Nicole Baron (1), Zegeye Cherenet (2)
Organization(s): 1: Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, Germany; 2: EiABC, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia

Keywords: *Local strategies, Stakeholder participation, Eco-sensitive planning, Urban metabolism, Resource-based participation, Integrated planning*

The current transformation of Ethiopia from a mainly agricultural society to an industrialised one is changing the country's rural and urban areas substantially. Recognising these shifts, the Ethiopian federal government along with scientists and practitioners are understanding urbanisation and modernisation as a chance to create new and adaptive urban planning strategies that meet the specific needs and conditions of the Ethiopian development context (GTPII and T2D, IN3). We see this as a chance for the creation of new types of towns: towns that offer urban qualities to inhabitants while at the same time integrate local agriculture and sustainable industrial development within the context of limited resources. To better understand rural-urban transformation as a highly resource-dependent and resource-consuming process, the paper refers to urban metabolism as a planning framework. The paper discusses how this can be integrated in the context of rural-urban dichotomy, how this can be addressed in existing local communities that are stressed to organise and guide the growth processes of rural urbanisation in agricultural society and how urban metabolism could be integrated in participation to help develop more sustainable regional planning approaches. Three examples are explaining how the idea of rural-urban metabolism can support plan-making in this paper.

312. Undertaking Urban Metabolism Analysis in a Data Poor Context: The Metabolism of Housing Construction Materials in Amdework - A Small Town in Ethiopia

Teshome Tefera Tola

Organization(s): Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa. Ethiopia; Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Brussels, Belgium.

Keywords: *Urban Metabolism, Housing Construction Materials, Sustainable Development, Small Towns in Ethiopia, Urbanization*

Increased urbanization tends to put additional pressure on nature and the environment. It also induces more materials flow into and out towns and cities. These flows are very much pronounced in developing countries because they are required to build more infrastructures and services providing institutions for citizens. Urban Metabolism is, therefore, tasked with understanding and quantifying the extent of these flows. This understanding helps to conceptualize the impact these flows and activities leave on the environment.

However, conducting such analysis in developing countries, like Ethiopia, is a daunting task because of the scarcity or sheer absence of documented and usable data. This research, by employing a bottom-up data generating technique that includes lots of conversions and estimations, analyzes the metabolism of materials used in the construction of residential houses in Amdework - a small town in Northern Ethiopia. The study reveals that the construction of residential houses in the town secures its materials mostly from local sources and disposes a minimum amount of waste back to the environment because of the embedded culture of reusing and recycling construction materials in the locality. It also shows the presence of some windows of opportunity to improve the sustainability of the sub-system. By doing so, therefore, this research develops a new methodology that can be employed to generate data in such data poor contexts. The findings are also important to plan for the amount of inputs required to construct houses for similar emerging small towns and for other people in towns and cities across the nation.

313. Moroccan villages: rural dreams of an irrigation perimeter from yesterday to today

Michele Tenzon, Axel Fisher

Organization(s): Faculté d'Architecture La Cambre Horta, Université libre de Bruxelles, Belgium

Keywords: *rural planning, post-colonial urban planning, Morocco*

Since the 1950s, the Gharb valley in Morocco was the subject of the particular attention of the French colonial administration as well as of transnational institutions such as the the World Food Program (e.g. Programme d'habitat rurale: 1969) and the World Bank (e.g. Project Sebou I & II: 1974;1984) that promoted infrastructural projects and housing schemes aimed at sustaining the development of what was regarded as one of the most highly productive rural areas of the country.

In a later stage, these schemes overlapped with the rural reforms that had been promoted at the national level since the early years of Moroccan independence (1956). The post-independence réforme agraire entailed the redistribution of confiscated land from colonists to rural cooperatives and, for many aspects, it became operational only two decades after its initial formulation.

In the Gharb, rural development schemes pursued aims that largely overlapped with the colonial ambition of employing technology – irrigation and agricultural mechanization – to replace traditional forms of land exploitation and social organisation.

The contribution aims at providing a picture of the evolving pattern of settlements in the Gharb valley and their forms in relationship with the infrastructural networks that were in various phases implemented as drivers for the modernisation and development of the rural landscape. Whereas local, traditional human-environment interactions such as semi-nomadism and tribal collectivism gradually disappeared, different spatial arrangements were introduced to incentivize alternative forms of organisation of the social life while others emerged as adaptive or resistance practices.

Despite rural exodus, the Gharb experienced a steady population growth in the past 60 years as the consequence of internal rural migration and natural population growth sustained by agricultural intensification and by the creation of medium-size agro-industrial centres across the region. Village planning and the acknowledgement of adaptive, local practices in the latecolonial and the postcolonial period allows to put in perspective the transformations of the region and its actual transition toward dispersed urbanisation.

314. The metabolic geographical engraving of a small town in Ethiopia

Marco Ranzato (1,2), Luisa Moretto (1)

Organization(s): 1: Faculty of Architecture La Cambre Horta, Belgium; 2: Metrolab Brussels

Keywords: *urban metabolism, small town, mapping*

Counting few thousands inhabitants and located about 300 km North of Addis Ababa, Amdework is a remote Ethiopian village bound to grow fast (CSA, 2013). As many other villages in Ethiopia, Amdework is experiencing an increasing urbanisation also result of national policies that attempt to control urbanisation by allocating the growing population amongst both major cities and the villages spread in the large national rural landscape. The research seeks to a picture of the metabolism of this small town right before that the expected change will substantially upset its production and consumption patterns. Inserted in the present debate on urban metabolism that more and more concern urbanised regions eager to promote circular flows of materials while reducing their externalities (e.g. Kennedy et al., 2010), Amdework is a counter case. Far from the main urbanised centres, Amdework's livelihood is still widely depending on the resources of its surrounding valleys and plateaus. Notwithstanding, the persistent very poor living conditions on the one side, the urbanisation growth together with the coming of urban living standards and practices on the other, risk to undermine the long-lasting balance between the Amdework population and the surrounded Amhara region.

Disclosing the geographical imprint of the metabolic processes of Amdework raises the dilemma if more circular production and consumption patterns supporting better living conditions is really a matter of technological progress or whether, on the contrary, a rhetorical and hence marginal issue (see Fernández, 2014). In other words, if the case of Amdework is seriously considered against the metabolic debate, it raises basic socio-ecological questions that could also help to unmask certain rhetoric concerning the environment and how technology will save the word, or the two terms of the socio-natural binomial. The narrative of the geographical engraving of Amdework's metabolism, although not comprehensive, provides the basis to better focus the dilemma and to develop the matter.

Part V. Parallel Sessions 3

(Tue. 30 Oct. 11.15 - 13.00)

Session 3.B. Redefining Heritage in the Post-colonial Era

Conference room 3

Chairs: FISHER, Axel & ZEBENIGUS, Darik

321. The Ideals of the Ethiopian Historic Urban Landscapes: New Insights from History of Urban Formation and Traditional Conservation Concepts
FANTAYE, Matiyas Bekele / GIRMAY, Tadesse / GIORGHIS, Fasil / GIRUM, Abba Beaman
322. Designing the Diaspora: Expressing African Heritage in Historic Charleston
WALKER, Nathaniel Robert
323. Lost in Translation: Colonial Heritage and Amnesia in an African City
FRANCO DE MENDONÇA, Lisandra

321. The Ideals of the Ethiopian Historic Urban Landscapes: New Insights from History of Urban Formation and Traditional Conservation Concepts

Matiyas Bekele Fantaye (1), Tadesse Girmay (2), Fasil Giorghis (2), Abba Beaman Girum (3)

Organization(s): 1: Addis Ababa Science and Technology University, Ethiopia; 2: Addis Ababa University, EiABC; 3: Debre Markos University

Keywords: *Historic Landscapes, Urban Formation, Traditional Concept, Sustainable Development, Heritage Identification*

Conserving urban heritages has been challenging despite its higher significance to sustainable and equitable urban development. There have been a few established principles and procedures to guide architectural conservation, and yet it was only in 2011 that we found a recommendation for urban conservation on an international basis. This Historic Urban Landscape Approach advises the local adaptation and further interpretation of its concepts and principles. Identifying the peculiar cultural and historic urban landscapes is also significant to answer the questions what exactly to conserve, and how to effectively implement and manage within the favorable urban development framework. Here is briefly explained, generalized and approximated the ideals of the heritage landscapes of Ethiopia with prominent features that are easily identifiable for architects, urban designers and planners. The research has also identified that the traditional Ethiopian concept and practice of heritage conservation had given more emphasis on the aspects of cultural integrity rather than on authenticity. This can encourage prioritizing the integrity of urban heritage in a situation where the dynamism of urban transformations has already created challenges for maintaining the authenticity of local urban culture. A generalization was also made on that the mechanism of urban heritage identification is a mere process of assessing urban cultural integrity, while urban cultural integrity can be determined based on considering the characteristic arrangements and patterns of traditional land uses. The paper argues the application of the same methodology should be considered to new settlement urban design proposals as culture should be at the center of sustainable development.

322. Designing the Diaspora: Expressing African Heritage in Historic Charleston

Nathaniel Robert Walker

Organization(s): The College of Charleston, United States of America

Keywords: *Heritage, traditional design, African Diaspora, slavery, social justice*

Charleston, South Carolina was one of the first large European colonies in North America. The city's magnificent urban fabric was built with the money made by African skills and labor, as countless slaves were kidnapped from Africa to grow the rice, indigo, and cotton, and lay the bricks and hammer the iron that brought the city into existence. Today, the legacy of slavery continues in the imbalances of wealth that still fall along racial lines. Meanwhile, Charleston has become a major tourist destination, with billions of dollars pouring into the local economy as people pour in to immerse themselves in the ancient streets and buildings. A number of local and international artists and architects have recently attempted to leverage Charleston's language of historic architecture and urban heritage to agitate for political change. This has meant changing the ways in which old buildings are understood and the ways in which new buildings are designed. Rejecting modernism as unpopular with the people and bad for tourism, they have called for a new traditional architecture that will finally confess what every building here knows: Africans built Charleston. Their work has important precedents and parallels in the Critical Regionalist movement, and can also be compared to a number of culturally pluralistic architectural and urban developments in other societies touched by slavery and ethnic conflict, namely Zanzibar, Rio de Janeiro, and Guatemala City. In those places, as in Charleston, architecture offers a tool for improving public conversations about the past and the future.

323. Lost in Translation: Colonial Heritage and Amnesia in an African City

Lisandra Franco de Mendonça

Organization(s): Independent Scholar, Portugal

Keywords: *Mozambique, Maputo, Planning regime, Cidade de cimento, Colonialism*

This paper addresses the urbanization, urbanism, and urbanity in contemporary Maputo, with an emphasis on built heritage issues. The research aimed to provide background for understanding the urban development of the so-called “cidade de cimento” (“formal city”) and the role of the colonial administration relative to informal processes of urban expansion in the suburban area (the location for lower-income, indigenous and assimilated groups), which led to the consolidation of a dual planning regime during the second half of the 20th century. Formal and informal city, formal and informal strategies of survival, constitutes entangled and dependent realities. We suggest that only rigorous transdisciplinary analysis embedded in and arising from critical empirical approach to African cities can enhance the understanding of endogenous socioeconomic and cultural factors that shape institutions and the physicality of the “urban” (and hence the “urbanity” and aspirations of city dwellers). Urban plans, regulations, state and formal private sector investments, continue to address (Western) idealized notions of what urban planning, urban living, heritage conservation, and cities, “should be”, eluding the conditions for implementation of such visions, and unable to provide for adequate infrastructures and services in fast-growing “slumified” areas where the majorities of city dwellers live. The maintenance of this coloniality of space and power, we argue, stems not only from structural difficulties, but also from the understandings of “development” conveyed by the national elites. This raises the questions that underlie the research: How do these cities manage their strong colonial/modern heritage today? How do they bridge conflicts between the protection of urban ensembles/monuments, urban development and contemporary urban aspirations?

Part V. Parallel Sessions 3

(Tue. 30 Oct. 11.15 - 13.00)

Session 3.C. Infrastructures et prestation de services en Afrique urbaine; santé environnementale et durabilité(FR)

Infrastructures and service delivery in urban Africa; environmental health and sustainability

Conference room 5

Chairs: BOGAERT, Jan & KABAMBA, Kabata

331. Le contrôle de l'érosion au niveau des parcelles bâties à Kindele par les populations locales : essaie d'une description et analyse

KALEKA-N'KOLE, Emeritte

332. Pratiques locales de gestion des déchets solides dans la ville de Zinder au Niger

KAILOU DJIBO, Abdou / ZAKARI, Mounir

333. Les espaces urbains vulnérables à Douala et les stratégies de lutte contre les inondations

SADOS TOUONSI, Christophe

334. Un regard local de la gouvernance des services d'Eau, Hygiène et Assainissement dans le périurbain de Kinshasa à travers la co-production institutionnalisée des services publics. Cas du programme « Village et Ecole Assainis » (VEA) dans la zone de santé « Biyela » commune de Kimbanseke

BOOZI ILITO, Jean-Pierre

331. Le contrôle de l'érosion au niveau des parcelles bâties à Kindele par les populations locales : essai d'une description et analyse

Emeritte Kaleka-N'Kole

Organization(s): Institut Supérieur d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme, Kinshasa, RDC

Keywords: *érosion, pratiques locales, génie antiérosif, description et analyse, KINDELE*

L'auto construction dans les quartiers spontanés de la vallée de KINDELE a provoqué, comme dans bien des quartiers collinaires de la ville province de Kinshasa, des érosions qui ont bouleversé le fonctionnement normal de ce quartier. Malgré toutes ces conséquences, cette population n'est pas prête à quitter ce site réputé sensible aux érosions, car aucune réponse en termes de logements n'a été apportée par le pouvoir public pour répondre à cette demande en logement en lieu et place de cette auto construction. Pour éviter que cet habitat spontané ne continue de provoquer des érosions et des glissements de terrain, les populations locales, quelque fois aidées par les ONGs locales, mettent en place des techniques pour tenter de réduire les risques liés aux érosions.

La réflexion émane d'un travail d'accompagnement des populations locales mené dans le cadre de travaux de lutte antiérosive que l'auteur a développé en collaboration avec une ONG locale (AGF), ensuite à travers un travail d'observation de terrain axé sur le relevé, l'étude minutieuse des espaces et des éléments divers qui les composent, ainsi que des usages permettant de comprendre et appréhender les structures et les valeurs de ces espaces de vie. En évoquant la notion du « génie du lieu » théorisée par Christian Norberg-Schulz, l'ambition est de révéler, à travers les modes de la description et analyse, les potentiels présents dans ces techniques locales de lutte antiérosive, que nous considérons comme génie antiérosive et, d'examiner les conditions de leur prise en compte dans la chaîne d'aménagement.

332. Pratiques locales de gestion des déchets solides dans la ville de Zinder au Niger

Abdou Kailou Djibo (1), Mounir Zakari (2)

Organization(s): 1: ULB, Faculté d'architecture, Belgique; 2: Université de Zinder (Niger)

Keywords: *Déchets solides, stratégies, durable, Zinder, Niger.*

Le Niger enregistre une forte démographique et une urbanisation rapide rendant difficile la fourniture de services sociaux et d'assainissement de qualité. Les défis sont plus grands dans les villes où le taux de croissance est de l'ordre de 4,7%. A Zinder, cadre de cette étude, la mairie rencontre des difficultés dans la gestion des déchets solides. Face à la situation, les ménages et certains privés appuyés par des organisations non gouvernementales développent des options alternatives. Notre réflexion vise à répondre à la problématique des stratégies de gestion des déchets solides par les acteurs non institutionnels et leur capacité à rendre salubre la ville de Zinder d'une part, et d'autre voir si les paramètres permettent aux acteurs de travailler en synergie pour une gestion durable desdits déchets. L'étude propose d'analyser les différents maillons de la chaîne de gestion des déchets en se basant sur une méthode quantitative d'enquête sur une centaine de ménages et qualitative par des interviews de personnes ressources impliquées. Les résultats obtenus démontrent que les stratégies actuelles de gestion des déchets développées à Zinder, quoi qu'elles contribuent à réduire les quantités des déchets, ne sont pas durables.

333. Les espaces urbains vulnérables à Douala et les stratégies de lutte contre les inondations

Christophe Sados Touonsi

*Organization(s): Pan African Institute for Development, Central Africa Region,
Cameroun*

Keywords: *Douala, Inondations, Facteurs naturels et humains, Réponses des populations, Mesures des pouvoirs publics.*

La ville de Douala connaît une contrainte permanente dans son aménagement et son développement du fait des inondations régulières (en saison de pluie majoritairement). Les quartiers précaires et situés en basse altitude (entre 0 et 15 m) sont régulièrement touchés par ces phénomènes. Ces inondations surviennent à cause de plusieurs facteurs naturels et humains. Cette étude met en évidence les dysfonctionnements liés à ces facteurs et qui font de Douala une ville propice aux inondations. Les populations des quartiers précaires vivent un cauchemar presque chaque année pendant la saison de pluies. Pour lutter contre les inondations qui persistent, ces populations et les pouvoirs publics ont mis en place des dispositifs pour remédier à ce problème. Parmi ces réponses sociospatiales des populations, on peut mentionner le remblaiement, l'élévation des fondations de la maison pour échapper à la montée des eaux, la construction sur pilotis, le creusement des rigoles, la fuite face au danger. Ces mesures, plus ou moins efficaces permettent de réduire les inondations de faible ampleur et de minimiser les conséquences. Les réponses des pouvoirs publics, notamment de l'État et de la Communauté urbaine de Douala sont centrées sur des Plans et réglementations et surtout des travaux d'aménagement et d'assainissement urbains, notamment le reprofilage des parties aval des drains jusqu'à l'exutoire ; la réhabilitation et la construction des caniveaux ; le recalibrage des drains. Dans les quartiers Nkolmintag, Makèpe Missokè, Kondi, les travaux de drainage pluvial déjà réalisés réduisent l'ampleur des inondations dans ces quartiers.

334. Un regard local de la gouvernance des services d'Eau, Hygiène et Assainissement dans le périurbain de Kinshasa à travers la co-production institutionnalisée des services publics.

Jean-Pierre Ilito Boozi

Organization(s): 1: ULB, Faculté d'architecture, Belgique

Keywords: *Co-production institutionnalisée, Gouvernance locale, Services d'Eau, Hygiène et Assainissement (EHA), Programme « Village et Ecole Assainis » (VEA)*

Face à la situation de pénurie et de déficit d'accès aux services d'Eau potable, Hygiène et Assainissement (EHA) dans le périurbain de la ville de Kinshasa avec comme corollaire le taux élevé de mortalité et de morbidité infantile, divers acteurs et arrangements collectifs formels et informels se multiplient sur terrain pour faciliter aux ménages à revenu modeste, l'accessibilité à ces services urbains de base au niveau local. Notamment, le programme gouvernemental de la R.D.Congo « Village et Ecole Assainis » (VEA) qui vise à améliorer les services d'approvisionnement d'EHA via l'inclusion des pouvoirs publics et des citoyens par le biais de la « participation communautaire », mais dont la durabilité des interventions semble artificiellement accessible. A cet effet, cette étude tente de se servir du concept de « Co-production institutionnalisée des services publics » selon JOSHI A. et MOORE M. (2004) pour analyser la gouvernance locale et la décentralisation des services d'EHA au travers du programme VEA par son approche « Zone de Santé ». Ainsi, l'objectif de ce papier est d'étudier les interactions des acteurs et la durabilité de leurs interventions par le mode de fonctionnement du concept susmentionné dans le contexte du périurbain, afin de dégager une prospective de pérennité des prestations des services d'EHA différent du système traditionnel de fourniture pour une amélioration d'accès aux ménages à revenus modeste.





Part VII. Parallel Sessions 4

(Tue. 30 Oct. 16.15 -18.00)

Session 4.A. Solutions and practices for public spaces: challenging the plan (EN)

Conference room 2

Chairs: FISHER, Axel & GMARIAM, Lia

411. Streetscape Territories: On Site Research & Real-Life Strategies for Merkato, Addis Abeba

SCHEERLINCK, Kris / DE SCHRYVER, Arnout / PARACCHINI, Matteo / CHUKWUEMEKA, Vincent / FELEKE, Addis / TEKLEGIORGIS, Yishak / AHMED, Omar / VANDENBERGH, Maelle

412. Strategies for Improving Public Space Qualities to Enhance Livability in Small Towns of Ethiopia: The Case of Amdework

WUHIB, Darik Zebenigus

413. Bottom-up place-making in São Paulo, Brazil: re-appropriation of the public space or gentrification?

GEGNER, Martin

414. Nature-based solutions in urban planning and design in developing countries: a South-African case study of a public open space

CILLIERS, Elizelle Juanee/ CILLIERS, Sarel / LATEGAN, Louis

411. Streetscape Territories: On Site Research & Real-Life Strategies for Merkato, Addis Abeba

Kris Scheerlinck (1), Arnout De Schryver (1), Matteo Paracchini (1), Vincent Chukwuemeka (1), Addis Feleke (2), yishak Teklegiorgis (2), Omar Ahmed (1), Maelle Vandenberg (3)

Organization(s): 1: KU Leuven, Belgium; 2: EiABC, Ethiopia; 3: Bahir Dar University

Keywords: *Streetscape Territories, Development Projects, Collective Space, Formal/ Informal Processes*

For the past years, the Merkato area in Addis Abeba (Ethiopia) has been the subject of analysis and discussion about how to re-develop the area, as the working and living conditions in the area do not always match minimum standards (safety and health problems, accessibility and circulation problems...) and the requirements for local trade and production processes change.

The working hypothesis of the Streetscape Territories approach is to embrace a profound re-development of the area (leaving behind strictly descriptive approaches), while maintaining the informal conditions for productivity, which is the guarantee to keep its status of "arrival city".

This paper describes the on-site research findings and presents some suggestions for re-development of its collective spaces through co-creation with local stakeholders during previous research seminar and summer schools.

412. Strategies for Improving Public Space Qualities to Enhance Livability in Small Towns of Ethiopia: The Case of Amdework

Darik Zebeñigus Wuhib
Organization(s): ULB/EiABC, Ethiopia

Keywords: *Public spaces, Improving strategies, Integrating tools, Urban life*

The topic of urbanization is the most important agenda of the 21st century and public spaces are at the core of it. Certainly how Public spaces are planned and designed have major implications for the quality of life for all residents. Early writes like Jacobs (1961), latter once like Montgomery (1998) and Gehl (2011) all stress on the economic, social and ecological benefits of integrating good quality public spaces. However, it is important to understand that there is no one strategy as each space is unique due to its context. The global perspective gives a general guide towards the incorporation of public spaces. But finding adapted strategies for the local urban areas in the Ethiopian context is a side not well address.

This research will understand and identify working strategies in relation to enhancing the qualities of public spaces that will contribute towards social, economic and environmental sustainability of public spaces and in the larger context town as well.

In particular, the research will take existing public spaces from Amdework (the case town) and learn how they have integrated specific contextual qualities. It will identify these strategies from the four quality indicators, Activity, Form, Image and Management. This will lead to a more comprehensive knowledge on contextualized strategies. The argument is that finding the right strategy for integrating qualities of public spaces is unique and context based process that will guarantee sustainable development.

In conclusion, this research will strive to find contextualized strategies for integrating public space qualities in the urban realm for a successful urban life.

413. Bottom-up place-making in São Paulo, Brazil: re-appropriation of the public space or gentrification?

Martin Gegner

Organization(s): Turkish-German University Istanbul, Turkey

Keywords: *Place-making, public sphere, gentrification, metropolis, Brazil*

This paper discusses the place-making activities of young middle-class activists in the city of São Paulo in the context of the revitalization of the public sphere on the one hand and gentrification processes on the other hand. By the beginning of the 2000 decade, São Paulo city authorities started with the re-urbanization of some prominent “no-go-areas” in the city, one of them the Largo da Batata square (Bonduki 2012). The square has had undergone a complete refurbishing and has been finished only in 2013. Largo da Batata was co-designed as square and transfer clearing point with its new subway station and many main roads passing through (Feriancic et al. 2013). After the official re-design, informal groups, dissatisfied with the outcome, worked on bottom-up concepts for the square and realized its alternative upgrading. This example of bottom-up place making is taken to discuss the question, whether the re-invention of public places is possible without the expulsion of marginalized groups.

414. Nature-based solutions in urban planning and design in developing countries: a South-African case study of a public open space

Elizelle Juanee Cilliers, Sarel Cilliers, Louis Lategan

Organization(s): Unit for Environmental Sciences and Management, North-West University, South Africa

Keywords: *Nature-based solutions, green infrastructure, open spaces*

Transforming open spaces into successful public places is challenging, especially in the Global South where open spaces often compete with urgent needs like basic services and housing. Due to budget constraints and restricted capacity existing public open spaces are often ill-maintained and functionless, being underutilised or avoided as crime hot spots by surrounding communities. Accordingly, potential social, environmental and economic values are lost. An international shift towards more sustainable approaches to realise such potentials that emphasise nature-based strategies for more socio-economically and environmentally sustainable urban communities has gained momentum. In keeping with this shift, this paper investigates the possibilities of an integrative nature-based approach drawing on the well-established development concepts, Place-making and Green Infrastructure. Following a review of both concepts, and in recognition of the unique contexts that inform public open space development in the Global South, the paper considers such a space, Trim Park, in the South African town of Potchefstroom. Centrally located Trim Park is currently underutilised for various reasons, including safety concerns. Potchefstroom presents a diverse community with a steep socio-economic gradient and any attempt to enhance Trim Park would need to consider a diversity of needs and preferences. Accordingly, empirical research takes the form of a community survey distributed amongst two segments of the Potchefstroom community regarding preferences for Trim Park. Community preferences are reconciled with Place-making and Green Infrastructure principles, from where “safety” and “diversity” are identified as main focus areas for Trim Park and nature-based recommendations provided. Recommendations hold equal promise for other open spaces in the Global South.

Part VII. Parallel Sessions 4

(Tue. 30 Oct. 16.15 -18.00)

Session 4.B. Tools and methods for co-design and co-planning 1 (EN)

Conference room 3

Chairs: FALDI, Giuseppe & TEFERA, Teshome

421. Frameworks of Civic Robustness for East African Urbanism

FRIGERIO, Alessandro

422. Bridging local knowledge and planning expertise through digital tools - Utilising explorable explanations for participation in rural and urban transformation of Ethiopia

DENNEMARK, Martin / SCHNEIDER, Sven / SCHMIDT, Philippe / TESFU, Israel

423. Crowd-sourcing public space programming: The case of Braamfontein, Johannesburg

GANTNER, Garret / LA MANTIA, Costanza

424. Spatio-temporal Patterns and Driving Forces of Urban Land Expansion in Ethiopia

TEFFERI, Amha Ermias

421. Frameworks of Civic Robustness for East African Urbanism

Alessandro Frigerio
Organization(s): Politecnico di Milano, Italy

Keywords: *east-african urbanism, sustainable development, appropriate mapping, adaptive scenarios, civic robustness*

East Africa has a key-role in the framework of the extreme urbanization of Global South as it will be the fastest urbanizing region in the coming decades. Most of East African urban growth happens out of traditional planning terms, combining inadequate infrastructure, informal sprawling, polarized development, unsafety, and inequality. Historical attempts in the last decades mostly failed and even current planning models are not successful in dealing with present challenges. For the few megacities and for a great number of rapidly growing secondary cities the task of remediating to past missteps and setting the basis for a sustainable development is crucial. The paper presents a research carried on at the Measure and Scale of the Contemporary City Research Lab (MSLab) at Politecnico di Milano stressing the relevance of appropriate mapping of local contexts in their emerging inter-scalar relations. Mapping tools are proposed with the aim of visualizing, acknowledging, designing, implementing, and monitoring sustainable urban development by focusing on the robust spatial socio-ecological and cultural structure of the metropolitan systems, matching local values and global Sustainable Development Goals. The concept of framework of civic robustness will be presented as inter-scalar platform of negotiation for the protection and co-production of the robust structure sustaining urban growth, blending top-down and bottom-up approaches and the interaction of multiple stakeholders. This will be discussed by presenting key-issues and results of research-by-design case studies in East Africa.

422. Bridging local knowledge and planning expertise through digital tools - Utilising explorable explanations for participation in rural and urban transformation of Ethiopia

Martin Dennemark (1), Sven Schneider (1), Israel Tesfu (2)

Organization(s): 1: Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, Germany; 2: Addis Abeba University, Ethiopia

Keywords: *Digital Participation, Integrated Planning, Rapid Urbanisation, Planning Communication, Explorable Explanation*

Rapid urbanisation pressures many Ethiopian villages to transit to towns in the coming years. To grow sustainably, infrastructural requirements and allocation of land for new uses such as industry or more housing is required. Normally, local authorities of villages do not have enough expertise for this development and rely on planners. It leads to a shift of responsibilities to external parties who do not have the same local knowledge as villagers. Therefore, this paper explores how local and planning authorities can communicate on a common base and make decisions together. It describes requirements for understanding and sharing of responsibilities in decision-making and planning and continues with a prototypical development and discussion of a digital participation and planning tool. The tool was presented to local leaders of an Ethiopian village to get their feedback on its functions and the acceptance of it as a communication tool for planning scenarios. It is developed as an explorable explanation, meaning the audience can explore its insights slowly while being assisted with the explanations of us as moderators. Participants gained awareness for planning issues and understood the presented scenarios. However, both planners as well as local authorities demand faster planning and implementation. Therefore, besides developing assistive participation tools, further research should be conducted in good workflows for planners, to translate negotiation results in engineered plans.

423. Crowd-sourcing public space programming: The case of Braamfontein, Johannesburg

Garret Gantner (1,2), Costanza La Mantia (1,2,3)

Organization(s): 1: University of the Witwatersrand; 2: Bantu Design and Research; 3: UN-Habitat

Keywords: *Socio-spatial Inequality, Public Space, Participatory Design, Crowdsourcing*

As a push towards participatory urban planning and design gains momentum on the African continent, more effective tools of engagement are needed to generate meaningful co-design methods and develop appropriate urban responses.

Currently, much that passes as community engagement is little more than informational meetings and insignificant platitudes towards meeting needs not dictated by contracting authorities. Generating interest and fighting perceived powerlessness – particularly amongst marginalized, unorganized or non-institutional citizenry – demands careful consideration of engagement methods. Building the Public City is a project focusing on co-design, co-implementation and co-management of public spaces in various neighborhoods of Johannesburg, with the first of three pilot projects launched in the inner-city neighbourhood of Braamfontein in September 2017.

A partnership between UN-Habitat, the City of Johannesburg, Wits University and private practitioners, this project has sought to address the challenges of, inter-alia, rapidly transforming population demographics and altered programmatic uses in Braamfontein. Among the methods presented is an experimental, real-time mixed reality tool developed by Ericsson and piloted for the first time in the world on this project.

In parallel, a series of temporary, tactical urbanist 'pop-ups' were implemented, with the intention of calling attention to and enhancing the existing public spaces and acting as imaginative fodder for the digital design mock-ups being created in the workshop. The paper discusses the successes and limitations of these digital methods, tactical installations, and more typical analogue methods in understanding a representative coterie of needs for public space design. The case-study focus lies on programme generation through what may be described as bottom-up crowd-sourcing.

424. Spatio-temporal Patterns and Driving Forces of Urban Land Expansion in Ethiopia

Amha Ermias Tefferi

Organization(s): Ethiopian Institute of Architecture Building Construction and City Development, Ethiopia

Keywords: *Spatio temporal, urban expansion, GIS*

Ethiopia, Africa's oldest independent state and the second most populous nation in the continent, has a total population of 90.07 million with a population growth rate of 2.4 percent in 2015 (CSA, 2015). Urbanization in the country could be traced back to the Axumite Empire (100 B.C. to 650 A.D.) but had modern beginnings in the eighteen and nineteenth centuries while it grew faster during the twentieth century (Crummey 1986; Pankhurst, 1985). While urbanization is rapidly increasing in Ethiopia; the country's urban population has more than quadrupled in the past 30 years, from 4.5 million in 1984 to an estimated 16.7 million in 2014 (CSA, 1984; CSA, 2013). With an average annual growth rate higher than 4.54 per cent for nearly three decades, Ethiopian urban growth is faster than Sub-Saharan Africa (4.03 percent) which by itself is among the fastest urbanized region in the world (The World Bank, 2014). According to CSA projections, the country's urban population is expected to nearly triple from 2012 and estimated to reach more than 42 million in 2037 (CSA, 2013). Hence, Analysis of the urban expansion and its driving forces is critically important for sustainable urban development. The majority of studies on Ethiopian urbanization have been focused on analysing a single city, while with less attention given to a broader comparative analysis of purposively selected sample cities. Gondar, Mekele, Adama and Bishoftu are, however, cities undergoing significant urban growth due to rapid economic development, demographic growth and political decisions which represent main cities in Ethiopia. This research examines urban expansion in these selected cities based on remotely sensed data, urban expansion model, buffer analysis of geographic information system (GIS) and quadrant orientation analysis. Driving forces of urban expansion will also be examined based on principle component analysis (PCA). The study will investigate the rationale behind variation in different urban growth patterns providing key policy recommendations.





Part VIII. Parallel Sessions 5

(Wed 30 Oct. 09.00 -10.45)

Session 5.A. Tools and methods for co-design and co-planning 2 (EN)

Conference room 2

Chairs: GEBREMARIAM, Ephrem & RANZATO, Marco

511. The strategic, the anthropological, and the politics: Tools and failures of actor-based (urban) design in low-income communities in Lagos, Nigeria

HOELZEL, Fabienne / paper presented by SILESHI, Metadel

512. Coproduction of Services in Condominium Housing of Addis Ababa. The Case of Goterra and Yeka-Michael Post-Occupancy Housing Cooperatives

WOLDEYESSUS, Bisrat Kifle

513. Strategizing for Impact: Architecture as a multidimensional development tool in rural Lesotho

GANTNER, Garret / LA MANTIA, Costanza

511. The strategic, the anthropological, and the politics: Tools and failures of actor-based (urban) design in low-income communities in Lagos, Nigeria

Fabienne Hoelzel (1)

paper presented by Metadel Sileshi (2)

Organization(s): 1: Stuttgart State Academy of Art and Design, Germany;

2: EiABC, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia

Keywords: *actor-based, urban design, low-income communities, urbanization, sub-Saharan Africa*

“Demonstrating” or “prototyping” initiatives in the fields of architecture, urban design and urban development with the aim to bring affordable, precise and easily to implement infrastructure in poor, underserved communities in fast urbanizing context in sub-Saharan Africa have become a hopeful approach, especially as they are not necessarily linked to big, institutional donors and are claiming to respond to the needs of the local population. Makoko, Lagos, Nigeria, a well-known poor slum neighborhood located at the lagoon and in the heart of the city became in the last few years a “testing ground” for such initiatives. They were initiated by the community itself, and supported as well as coordinated by local and international NGOs, private architectural firms, local academics and individuals, and aimed at providing the community with the badly needed infrastructure such as sanitation facilities, education, and health care. In this context, this paper explores the failures of actor-based (urban) design, showing the difficulties of bringing together the needs of poor communities—often threatened by forced evictions—, the ambitions of urban designer and architects as well as the requirements of the government in order to initiate a productive path for the urban development of the entire city.

512. Coproduction of Services in Condominium Housing of Addis Ababa. The Case of Goterra and Yeka-Michael Post-Occupancy Housing Cooperatives

Bisrat Kifle Woldeyessus (1, 2)

Organization(s): 1: EiABC, Ethiopia; 2: ULB, Belgium

Keywords: *Coproduction, Housing Cooperatives, Condominiums, Ethiopia*

Delivery of services to urban areas has usually been a challenge for emerging cities, mainly in the global south. Even more, developing countries like Ethiopia, are faced with rapid urbanization under limited and constrained resources. Coproduction of services is believed to improve efficiency and quality of service delivery. Early in the 1980s, Warren et al. (1982, as cited in Pestoff 2006 and Pestoff et al, 2012) claimed that co-production can lead to cost reductions, higher service quality and expanded opportunities for citizens to participate. This article discusses the co-delivery of public services through post-occupancy housing cooperatives, whereby residents of condominiums have mobilized their human capital and resource to work with the government. Following the Mass Housing Program of Ethiopia launched in 2004, Gottera and Yeka Michael sites are built to accommodate more than 3000 and 200 families respectively. Nevertheless, the houses were transferred to randomly selected owners, with partly incomplete infrastructure and no formal or informal organization to manage the common resources and deliver services. Taking these two cases from the government sponsored Addis Ababa Condominium Housing Project, and employing observation, expert interview, FGD and review of documents, the research tries to understand the extent to which coproduction has improved efficiency and quality of service delivery. As an empirical research, it contributes to ongoing scientific debates on the coproduction of public services and more specifically, how coproduction works in the rapidly urbanizing and developing part of the world.

513. Strategizing for Impact: Architecture as a multidimensional development tool in rural Lesotho

Garret Gantner (1,2), Costanza La Mantia (1,2)

Organization(s): 1: University of the Witwatersrand; 2: Bantu Design and Research

Keywords: *impact strategy, socio-ecological infrastructure, inverse planning, participatory design, hospital design, design for development*

This paper outlines a framework for an interconnected, multi-tiered strategy linking architecture and development planning in the rural Lesotho town of Semonkong, using a hospital project as a case study. The concept of inverse planning is introduced, focused on small-scale strategies which challenge the scalar movement of influence, seeking to work from micro-scale systems and logistics towards macro-scale tiers of influence. The concept of socio-ecological infrastructure is also introduced as a core theoretical framework for the process development and design strategies. The paper outlines a rigorous community engagement and structure for tying it to the development of an underlying impact strategy using a process entitled POISE (possibilities, opportunities, indicators, support, and exit strategy). The paper outlines the findings of research done to develop the impact strategy, and translates them in to practicable actions and strategies. The project is reaching the construction phase, and further study will be needed post-construction to fully analyse the success or failure of the impact strategy. The paper discusses the results thus far, and reflects on ways they may influence the future work of architects in similar settings.

Part VIII. Parallel Sessions 5

(Wed 30 Oct. 09.00 -10.45)

Session 5.B. Développement rural et urbanisation, passé et présent
/ Rural development and planning, past and present (FR)

Conference room 3

Chairs: KABAMBA, Kabata & DOBRE, Catalina

521. Qualifier les territoires issus des mutations des territoires ruraux, ou la diversité des formes urbaines de la métropole Kinshasa, RDC

LELO, Nzuzi Francis / WASHE, Tshilumba Raphael

522. Dynamique des marches spontanés : ressource, facteur et stratégie d'aménagement de la périphérie sud-ouest de Kinshasa

TAMBANI MUZITA, Paul

523. Néolibéralisation de la ville de Casablanca : les grands projets comme vecteur d'exclusion socio-spatiale

ALJEM, Sanae

524. Faire « parler » le bâti : évolution de la ruralité du Dendi (nord Bénin) à travers l'étude de l'environnement bâti

PINET, Jean-François

525. Organisations et structure de la ville précoloniale de Banikoara (Nord- Benin)

BARPOUGOUNI, Mardjoua / N'DAH Didier / BRUNFAUT, Victor

521. Qualifier les territoires issus des mutations des territoires ruraux, ou la diversité des formes urbaines de la métropole Kinshasa, RDC

Nzuzi Francis Lelo (1), Tshilumba Raphael Washe (1,2)

Organization(s): 1: Université de Kinshasa, RDC,, Institut Supérieur d'Architecture et d'urbanisme, RDC ; 2: Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgique

Keywords: *Périurbanisation, pauvreté, aide au développement, croissance démographique et expansion urbaine, agriculture et développement rural*

Il est globalement admis qu'à partir de l'année 2008, la population de notre planète est à majorité urbaine, suivant une tendance à l'urbanisation qui s'avère irréversible. C'est l'Afrique et l'Asie, dont les taux d'urbanisation sont actuellement en déca de 40% [Nations-Unies 2014], qui constituent désormais les territoires de la transition urbaine et s'invitent dans le débat sur l'urbain. Avec un processus d'urbanisation caractérisé par une croissance démographique « explosive » et une récession économique prolongée, la pauvreté devient un facteur d'urbanisation des villes des « Suds », celles de l'Afrique intertropicale en particulier. Ce nouveau facteur induit à des formes d'expansion urbaines dominées par des processus de périphérisation continu pilotés par les populations les plus pauvres. La transition urbaine des villes des pays des Suds devient ainsi une transition de ses périphéries [Halleux 2014 ; 2015].

Kinshasa, se développe depuis 1960 hors plans et codes d'urbanisme hérités de la colonisation, produisant une typologie à partir de praxis, valeurs morales et dynamiques temporelles spécifiques (De Boeck, 2011). Son organisation spatiale entre les années 1980 et 2015, aura été marquée par la pauvreté, produisant un territoire dont la forme et l'architecture s'écartent de ce que les concepts du Nord considèrent comme urbain dont il importe de comprendre la nature et le processus de fabrication. C'est sur 170 Km environ, le long de la route Nationale N°1, que s'étire et se transforme la ville suivant plusieurs stratégies.

En effet, face à la démission des pouvoirs publics, devant l'incapacité de la « ville-centre » à jouer son rôle de moteur économique et politique, les citoyens les plus pauvres se sont tournés vers les partenaires multilatéraux, bilatéraux et ONGs qui se sont substitués à ces derniers. Avec leur assistance, ils transforment des territoires de plus en plus éloignés de la ville-centre, à la recherche des ressources « urbaines » et des conditions de vie plus acceptables. C'est le cas d'une suite des projets initiés par l'Union Européenne et la Fondation Hanns Seidel dans le secteur du développement rural, de l'environnement et de la réduction de la pauvreté. Projets mis en œuvre au Plateau de

521. Qualifier les territoires issus des mutations des territoires ruraux, ou la diversité des formes urbaines de la métropole Kinshasa, RDC

Batékés à 150 Km de la ville-centre, avec des moyens financiers importants et plusieurs sous projets couvrant différents secteurs de la vie sociale. Ces projets ont abouti à un résultat non prévu, la transformation d'un territoire jadis rural en une interface périurbaine, contribuant au phénomène de métropolisation polycentrique de Kinshasa. Nous voulons à travers notre article, discuter sur cette expérience de transformation des périphéries rurales de l'est de Kinshasa, en mobilisant les concepts de périurbanisation et de réduction de la pauvreté. Le recours à un pluralisme méthodologique mettant en tension initiatives des institutions internationales, pratiques locales et variables de la périurbanisation nous permet de reconstituer une image complète de la vie sociale de deux villages du Plateau de Batékés, Mampu et Mbankana. Une comparaison du territoire au temps T0= 1980 ; T1= 2015 et T3 en prospective, nous permet de dégager les dynamiques qui transforment le territoire de manière spécifique.

522. Dynamique des marchés spontanés : ressource, facteur et stratégie d'aménagement de la périphérie sud-ouest de Kinshasa

Paul Tambani Muzita (1,2)

*Organization(s): 1 : Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgique,
2 : Université de Kinshasa, RDC*

Keywords: *Espace public, Pauvreté urbaine, Pratiques populaires, Intégration, Résilience inclusive*

Les marchés spontanés engendrés par l'activité mercantile, ultime opportunité économique offerte par la ville de Kinshasa, consolident sur l'espace urbain des pratiques populaires de survie et des modes de vie apparemment peu satisfaisants. Face à la montée rapide de la pauvreté urbaine, ces alternatives socio-économiques factuelles — non sans fondement — manifestent de l'appropriation et leur dynamisme est fondamentalement une réponse « inclusive » à une problématique sociale plus que complexe. A tous égards, ce paradoxe conjoncturel plutôt structurel au Global South requiert, de la part des gestionnaires de l'urbain, une façon renouvelée d'analyser et d'agir sur les faits dans ces conditions.

Une requalification des catégories urgerait ainsi qu'une capitalisation de la dynamique dont certaines avancées de contre la pauvreté individuelle sont significatives. Ce procédé alimenterait les théories urbaines d'une organisation spatiale efficiente, non seulement ; il apporterait également une bonne part d'outils de sociologie pour un nouveau lexique des politiques de villes, plus élaboré, intégratif et démocratique pour ces territoires en résilience.

523. Néolibéralisation de la ville de Casablanca: les grands projets comme vecteur d'exclusion socio-spatiale

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Keywords: *Exclusion sociale-ethnique-modale-participative, politique urbaine, projet urbain, planification urbaine.*

La ville de Casablanca fait face à des mutations d'une grande ampleur qui relèvent aussi bien des réformes et changements structurels que de flux globaux ou transnationaux, qui sont sous-tendus par les enjeux de productivité et de rentabilité économique devenus de plus en plus exacerbés. Cependant, la promotion de la politique de l'offre au sein des villes a conduit à une standardisation du contenu des politiques urbaines légitimées par les besoins de compétitivité qui sont, aussi souvent, en décalage avec les besoins locaux. Les investisseurs et opérateurs nationaux et internationaux, à la recherche de gains, jouent dans ce processus un rôle central. Les effets du processus de néolibéralisation de la ville de Casablanca, peuvent être observés sur trois plans. Le plan politique, le pouvoir urbain mais aussi sur la société urbaine. En effet, les nouveaux grands projets de Casablanca ont été la cause de plusieurs mouvements de déguerpissement des populations vers la périphérie de la ville. Ce processus pourrait entraîner à long terme la naissance d'un nouvel ordre urbain caractérisé par la juxtaposition au niveau de la ville de quartiers étanches et homogènes parmi lesquels : les quartiers réservés aux élites, les quartiers de la nouvelle classe moyenne, les quartiers périurbains des couches inférieures, les quartiers résidentiels et les quartiers en voie de ghettoïsation. Ces projets aussi sont très peu intégrés dans leurs environnements immédiats et offrent peu d'espaces d'échange et d'urbanité entre les nouvelles populations. Ils sont au contraire partiellement clôturés. La sécurisation et l'emmurement des composantes résidentielles des grands projets à Casablanca nous fait penser au modèle des « Gated Communities » répandu dans plusieurs pays tout porte ainsi à croire que dans le paysage de la ville de Casablanca seront inscrits à long terme les rapports de domination et les relations hiérarchiques des classes.

524. Faire « parler » le bâti : évolution de la ruralité du Dendi (nord Bénin) à travers l'étude de l'environnement bâti

Jean-François Pinet

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Keywords: *Ruralité, Afrique subsaharienne, Modernité, Environnement bâti, Hybridation*

Les milieux ruraux d'Afrique subsaharienne sont-ils condamnés à ne connaître « que l'éternel recommencement du temps rythmé par la répétition sans fin des mêmes gestes », comme le proclamait un ancien président français? À cette vision stéréotypée et réductrice, encore trop souvent véhiculée auprès du grand public, il est possible d'opposer une vision plurielle des espaces ruraux en Afrique subsaharienne. En effet, s'ils ont en commun l'importance du secteur agricole dans leur économie, ces espaces encore trop peu étudiés recouvrent cependant des réalités très différentes, que ce soit en termes administratifs, politiques, économiques, géographiques, sociaux ou culturels.

La présente contribution vise à combler le manque de connaissances sur les milieux ruraux africains à travers une étude de cas menée dans le Dendi, une région située au nord du Bénin. La question de la ruralité y est abordée à travers l'évolution de l'environnement bâti, vu comme une manifestation d'une culture matérielle. La contribution s'articule autour de plusieurs « biographies d'espaces », développées lors d'enquêtes combinant méthodes d'analyse typo-morphologiques (identification des types bâtis, de leur apparition et de leur évolution sur la base de relevés habités, étude des structures des villages) et entretiens axés sur les pratiques et les usages de l'espace. Ces enquêtes ont été menées entre 2014 et 2017 dans une vingtaine de villages du Dendi et sont une illustration des transformations récentes que la région a connues.

525. Organisations et structure de la ville précoloniale de Banikoara (Nord Bénin)

Barpougouni Mardjoua (1,2), N'Dah Didier (1), Brunfaut Victor (2)

Organization(s): 1: Université d'Abomey-Calavi (UAC); 2: Université libre de Bruxelles (ULB)

Keywords: *Organisations, Structure, Architecture Traditionnelle, Banikoara Précolonial*

Banikoara est une ville précoloniale située au Nord de l'actuelle République du Bénin. Elle fut le chef-lieu de la chefferie traditionnelle de même nom, Banni-n'kparu (francisé Banikoara). Les traditions orales et certains documents écrits rattachent sa fondation et son essor au commerce caravanier, ce qui fait de cette ville l'une des « villes caravanières » du Nord-Bénin. Banikoara précolonial constitue aujourd'hui le « noyau ancien » de ladite ville connu, autrefois, sous le toponyme de Banni-n'kparu Mààru. Cette « ancienne ville » était entourée par une muraille défensive. Cependant, l'organisation spatiale et politique ainsi que la typologie et la structure des bâtis voire les interrelations entre les occupants de ce « paysage urbain historique » ne sont pas encore bien étudiées. L'objectif de cet article est de reconstituer l'organisation spatiale et politique d'une part, et de dresser la typologie et la structure des habitations du « noyau ancien » de Banikoara, d'autre part. La démarche méthodologique adoptée s'appuie sur les enquêtes orales, les sources écrites et la recherche archéologique. Nous passons en revue, dans un premier temps, l'état des connaissances sur la ville de Banikoara notamment le « noyau ancien » et, dans un second temps, nous présentons l'organisation spatiale de la « ville historique ». Enfin, nous énumérons la typologie et la structure des bâtis anciens et ouvrons quelques perspectives de recherche pour une meilleure connaissance de l'architecture traditionnelle locale.

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