INTRODUCTION

Part of the modernization process currently happening in the Global South is the rapid urbanization and population growth, causing cities to expand and densify at an enormous pace. The formal approach is not able to close the gap of supply and demand, whilst the informal approach of squatters is not able to provide the needed and wished environment as well. For this graduation studio Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia, is chosen as example to investigate new and existing housing models. People living in the cities are expected to follow a forced way of living by the governments, which is not affordable for the majority of people like the rural-urban migrants. The rural-urban migrant has no place to go when they arrive in the city, and there is no opportunity to use their personal skills from the rural areas. The current housing programs are too expensive and rigid to answer the changing needs of the rural-urban migrants. The design answers these questions in a way that it can function as a spine for people. It provides the rural-urban migrants in Addis Ababa a basis which facilitates adaptability, flexibility, and income generation with their present skills based on the underlying processes of urbanization.

Key components in the design are the hierarchical system of access, the gradient of a more public to a more private sphere; a collective way of living build on sharing knowledge and production, which gives the migrants a better chance of survival in the city; teaching the migrants new skills in self-building, providing them with a new and promising building technology based on local materials and skills.

This project can be read as an urban strategy for the fringe areas where the migrants normally settle, on harsh geographical places, near the natural sewage system of the city.

CURRENT SITUATION

SYSTEM OF HIERARCHY

URBAN Plan

INTRODUCTION

LOCATION

PART OF THE MODERNIZATION PROCESS CURRENTLY HAPPENING IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH IS THE RAPID URBANIZATION AND POPULATION GROWTH, CAUSING CITIES TO EXPAND AND DENSIFY AT AN ENORMOUS PACE. THE FORMAL APPROACH IS NOT ABLE TO CLOSE THE GAP OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND, WHILST THE INFORMAL APPROACH OF SQUATTERS IS NOT ABLE TO PROVIDE THE NEEDED AND WISHED ENVIRONMENT AS WELL. FOR THIS GRADUATION STUDIO ADDIS ABABA, THE CAPITAL CITY OF ETHIOPIA, IS CHOSEN AS EXAMPLE TO INVESTIGATE NEW AND EXISTING HOUSING MODELS. PEOPLE LIVING IN THE CITIES ARE EXPECTED TO FOLLOW A FORCED WAY OF LIVING BY THE GOVERNMENTS, WHICH IS NOT AFFORDABLE FOR THE MAJORITY OF PEOPLE LIKE THE RURAL-URBAN MIGRANTS. THE RURAL-URBAN MIGRANT HAS NO PLACE TO GO WHEN THEY ARRIVE IN THE CITY, AND THERE IS NO OPPORTUNITY TO USE THEIR PERSONAL SKILLS FROM THE RURAL AREAS. THE CURRENT HOUSING PROGRAMS ARE TOO EXPENSIVE AND RIGID TO ANSWER THE CHANGING NEEDS OF THE RURAL-URBAN MIGRANTS. THE DESIGN ANSWERS THESE QUESTIONS IN A WAY THAT IT CAN FUNCTION AS A SPINE FOR PEOPLE. IT PROVIDES THE RURAL-URBAN MIGRANTS IN ADDIS ABABA A BASIS WHICH FACILITATES ADAPTABILITY, FLEXIBILITY, AND INCOME GENERATION WITH THEIR PRESENT SKILLS BASED ON THE UNDERLYING PROCESSES OF URBANIZATION.

KEY COMPONENTS IN THE DESIGN ARE THE HIERARCHICAL SYSTEM OF ACCESS, THE GRADIENT OF A MORE PUBLIC TO A MORE PRIVATE SPHERE; A COLLECTIVE WAY OF LIVING BUILD ON SHARING KNOWLEDGE AND PRODUCTION, WHICH GIVES THE MIGRANTS A BETTER CHANCE OF SURVIVAL IN THE CITY; TEACHING THE MIGRANTS NEW SKILLS IN SELF-BUILDING, PROVIDING THEM WITH A NEW AND PROMISING BUILDING TECHNOLOGY BASED ON LOCAL MATERIALS AND SKILLS.

THIS PROJECT CAN BE READ AS AN URBAN STRATEGY FOR THE FRINGE AREAS WHERE THE MIGRANTS NORMALLY SETTLE, ON HARSH GEOGRAPHICAL PLACES, NEAR THE NATURAL SEWAGE SYSTEM OF THE CITY.
TYPOLOGIES

single room

shared room

family house type I

family house type II

family house type III

shop

ADAPTABILITY

double room

family house

hyperhouse

hyperhouse

multifamily house

CIRCULATION

BUILDING WITH SOIL BLOCKS

MASONRY BOND
soil-stabilized tiles 2 x 50 mm (tiles laid in herringbone structure)
fill of pumice and lime
concrete ring beam
stabilized soil blocks 290 x 140 x 115 mm
bamboo mat 30 mm
bamboo support 3 x 100 mm
steel pins
steel L-profile 10 mm
steel L-profile 10 mm
16 MM / M