Call For Freedom - NEW
(Haitian Art)
Acrylic on Canvas 36X48
By Patrice Piard
(For The Glory of Haitian Art)
Understanding Aid Coordination in Haiti: a new perspective for a new response

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TUTORS

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| P5_ Graduation presentation | 06112013 |
PRESENTATION STRUCTURE
1. Introduction on the choice of the subject and the location
   • Challenges of the project

2. Contextualizing the project: research & theoretical background
   • Disasters and post disaster phases
   • Humanitarian aid
   • Current aid coordination system in Haiti: cluster system

3. Research findings: introducing a new concept of development
   • Permanent clusters

4. Design principles: the philosophy behind the practice
   • The choice of a sustainable design: defining sustainability
   • From design by research to research by design

5. Design: from shape to concept
   • Intuitive design exploration
   • The project
   • Why it became what it became
   • Concept generation
   • Choice of the site
   • Construction phases through the time
   • Urban strategy

6. From design to research: open conclusions
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6. **From design to research: open conclusions**
Before we start talking...

We need to understand the context...

...video
WARNING!
THE CONTENT OF THIS VIDEO MIGHT BE DISTURBING
VIEWER DISCRETION IS ADVISED

ATTEZIONE!
IL CONTENUTO DI QUESTO VIDEO PUO’ ESSERE SCIOLCANTE: LA VISIONE è A DISCREZIONE DEL PUBBLICO
I HAVE MY REASONS TO BE HERE...
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   • Current aid coordination system in Haiti: cluster system

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   • The choice of a sustainable solution: defining sustainability
   • From design by research to research by design

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   • Intuitive design exploration
     The project
     Why it became what it became
   • Concept generation
   • Choice of the site
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6. From design to research: open conclusions
1. **Big disaster = big challenges in research & design**

2. **Connect abstract and complex philosophical concepts to actual architectural design**

3. **Connect complex real problems and findings to formal choices**

4. **Combine design intuition with a new architectural approach, truly sustainable and respectful for the people and the environment**
1. **Big disaster = big challenges in research & design**
   - A project of big impact
   - Understand a complex reality with massive contrasts

2. **Connect abstract and complex philosophical concepts to actual architectural design**

3. **Connect complex real problems and findings to formal choices**

4. **Combine design intuition with a new architectural approach, truly sustainable and respectful for the people and the environment**
1. **Big disaster = big challenges in research & design**

2. **Connect abstract and complex philosophical concepts to actual architectural design**
   - **form finding process: from abstract concept towards a coherent space**

3. **Connect complex real problems and findings to formal choices**

4. **Combine design intuition with a new architectural approach, truly sustainable and respectful for the people and the environment**
1. **Big disaster = big challenges in research & design**

2. **Connect abstract and complex philosophical concepts to actual architectural design**

3. **Connect complex real problems and findings to formal choices**
   - Traducing problems into concepts of forms without opting for pure formal choices, choosing for what is really the best condition for the goal set

4. **Combine design intuition with a new architectural approach, truly sustainable and respectful for the people and the environment**
1. Big disaster = big challenges in research & design

2. Connect abstract and complex philosophical concepts to actual architectural design

3. Connect complex real problems and findings to formal choices

4. Combine design intuition with a new architectural approach
   - Reconnect personal motivations to the research towards a coherent design
   - Use a valid concept of sustainability: local design integration and material choices
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3. Research findings: introducing a new concept of development
   • Permanent clusters

4. Design principles: the philosophy behind the practice
   • The choice of a sustainable method: from design by research to research by design

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6. From design to research: open conclusions
2 Fundamental Questions to Start With
1. WHY AID COORDINATION?
2. WHY IN HAITI?
January 12, 2010 | Earthquake in Haiti

250,000 people killed, more than 300,000 harmed.
1.7 million people left homeless

In 2012 still over a million people living in tents.

Picture taken on January 14, 2010 by Juar48
http://www.flickr.com/photos/juar/4275677590/
HAITI IS A CHALLENGING CONTEXT
COMPLEX EMERGENCY
COMPLEX EMERGENCY

MAN MADE HAZARDS EXACERBATED BY NATURAL DISASTERS
COMPLEX EMERGENCY

Man made hazards exacerbated by natural disasters

Fragile state

Fragile economy

Fragile social institutions
COMPLEX EMERGENCY

man made hazards exacerbated by natural disasters

LARGE SCALE DISPLACEMENT OF PEOPLE

Famine

FRAGILE STATE

FRAGILE ECONOMY

FRAGILE SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS
Disasters are disasters

but they have different effects according to where they hit
Earthquake in L'Aquila, Italy, 2009

- Magnitudo 6.3
- 308 deaths, 80,000 homeless

After the earthquake the country did not experience other major disasters.

Homeless people were relocated into hotels or decent prefabricated homes.

Despite all the polemics around reconstruction, new homes and services were quickly replaced.

Earthquake in Haiti, 2010

- Magnitudo 7.0
- 250,000 deaths, 1.7 million homeless

After the earthquake of 2010, in 2011 Haiti counted 16 storms and 9 hurricanes plus a cholera outbreak

Homeless people were located in tents and to date, 350,000 displaced Haitians still live in tent camps.
Earthquake in L’Aquila, Italy, 2009

Earthquake in Haiti, 2010

Image source
http://www.celva.it/primopianoc.asp?id=17&t=1&n=187

Image source
©Alison Wright
Disaster after disaster, Haiti has begun a process of no-recovery and therefore no development.
A child wades through a sea of styrofoam and plastic containers looking for plastic bottles that the family will sell for money in the slum area of Citi Soliel in Port-au-Prince, on September 13, 2011. (Reuters/Swoan Parker)
GOING BACK TO THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

DESIGN BY RESEARCH
WHAT HAPPENS AFTER A DISASTER?
THREE MAIN PHASES:

1. Emergency
   first 6 months

2. Recovery
   short term development
   2-5 years

3. Long Term Development
   from 5 years on
Haiti experiences **recurring disasters**

It has become a **vicious cycle**

Where there is less and less room for development

1. emergency
2. short term
3. long term
Vicious circle of reconstruction leads to short term development.

Build - destruction - rebuild - destruction - rebuild - destruction.
OBSTINATING RECONSTRUCTION WITH SAME METHODS AND MATERIALS

WITHOUT CHANGING OR ADAPTING TO THE ENVIRONMENT
How do we break this vicious cycle?
The 2010 Haiti earthquake, as one of the most catastrophic events, can be a starting point towards a radical change.
FROM DISASTERS TO COORDINATION
The future reconstruction of Haiti by Ricardo, for El Mundo.
The writing on the man's knapsack says, International Aid
Helping people in Haiti. (Chinese official media’s reporting of earthquake aid for Haiti carries a nationalistic, self-promotional tune.)
2010.1.18 @Haiti
Total Donations for Haiti Earthquake Relief:

$4 billion: NGO's and charities. That includes $66 million raised by record-breaking Hope for Haiti Now telethon.

$1.019 billion: U.S. tax dollars through USAID (as of April 9)

$1.15 billion: U.S. tax dollars (for future redevelopment)

$8.75 billion (for redevelopment from non-U.S. countries and world bodies)

**TOTAL: $14.9+ BILLION**

Not included is debt forgiveness which the US and other countries are offering Haiti

CBSnews, Haiti earthquake aid, 20-04-2010
Current aid structure: clusters

UN clusters by UN OCHA
Current aid structure: CLUSTERS

Global Protection Cluster
GBV Prevention and Response

Global NUTRITION CLUSTER

Education Cluster

WASH Cluster
Water Sanitation Hygiene

Logistics Cluster

ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

UN clusters by UN OCHA
Temporary system: after doing their tasks, they withdraw, leaving gaps in the local system.

Current aid structure: clusters

Foreign aid

Haitian agencies are left aside, little involvement of the locals.

UN clusters by UN OCHA
VERTICALITY OF
THE TEMPORARY CLUSTER
APPROACH

MAIN ORGANIZATION

SUB A

SUB B

NATIONAL COORDINATORS
NGOs in the clusters

CLUSTER coordinators

PRODUCTS

NGO cartoon by © Chris Riddell 2010
Where do this clusters do Coordination?
Where do they meet?
IN TENTS OR CONTAINERS: TEMPORARY STRUCTURES
example of shelter cluster meeting...
TEMPORARY CLUSTERS + TEMPORARY STRUCTURES
Leads To...
Leads To...

Cartoon by Peter Brookes from The Times, January 16 2010
1. INTRODUCTION ON THE CHOICE OF THE SUBJECT AND THE LOCATION
   • Challenges of the project

2. CONTEXTUALIZING THE PROJECT: RESEARCH & THEORETICAL BACKGROUND
   • Disasters and post-disaster relief
   • Humanitarian aid
   • Current aid coordination system

3. RESEARCH FINDINGS: INTRODUCING A NEW CONCEPT OF DEVELOPMENT
   • Permanent clusters

4. DESIGN PRINCIPLES: THE PHILOSOPHY BEHIND THE PRACTICE
   • The choice of a sustainable nation
   • From design by research to research by design

5. DESIGN FROM SHAPE TO CONCEPT
   • Intuitive design exploration
   • The project
   • Why it became what it became
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   • Choice of the site
   • Construction phases through the time
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6. FROM DESIGN TO RESEARCH: OPEN CONCLUSIONS

3. RESEARCH FINDINGS
So... what?

... from temporary to permanent clusters and the key role of clusters coordinators
KNOWING THAT
KNOWING THAT

Haiti is a complex emergency with recurring disasters
KNOWING THAT

Haiti is a complex emergency with recurring disasters

The disasters are handled in a ‘temporary’ system and in temporary structures, mostly by foreigners
KNOWING THAT

Haiti is a complex emergency with recurring disasters

The disasters are handled in a ‘temporary’ system and in temporary structures, mostly by foreigners

Haiti experiences no (re)development after each disaster
2 MAIN FINDINGS: 

1 - need of a continuous coordination machine...

FINDINGS OF THE RESEARCH
Case study: Permanent clusters in Kyrgyzstan

Disaster response in Kyrgyzstan by UN OCHA
Implement permanent clusters in Haiti!
WHY DO THEY NEED PERMANENT CLUSTERS?
permanent clusters = continuous coordination to mediate foreigner and local agencies

cooperation

progress

progressive development

coordination
2 MAIN FINDINGS: RESEARCH AND DESIGN

1 - need of a continuous coordination machine...

2 - need of a place to make coordination happen
UN Base camp in Port au Princ

Camp charlie haiti by UNICEF Canada
RECONNECTING FASCINATION, RESEARCH AND DESIGN

RESEARCH QUESTIONS
Will the implementation of a permanent aid system in Haiti, reflected in the design of a coordination headquarters in Port-au-Prince, trigger a local response to natural disasters leading the country to approach a long development phase?
1. Will this new permanent system **trigger a synergy between international and local aid system**, aiming to build up a strong local self-reliant coordination mechanism?
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2. How the design of **aid coordination headquarters** will respond to the implemented aid coordination system needs in the short and long term?
1. Will this new permanent system trigger a synergy between international and local aid system, aiming to build up a strong local self-reliant coordination mechanism?

2. How the design of aid coordination headquarters will respond to the implemented aid coordination system needs in the short and long term?

3. Will an architectural design based on sustainable principles respond and adapt to natural changes of the environment?
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   • The choice of a sustainable design: defining sustainability
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6. From design to research: open conclusions
THE CHOICE OF A SUSTAINABLE DESIGN APPROACH
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WHAT IS SUSTAINABILITY?
THE CHOICE OF A SUSTAINABLE DESIGN APPROACH

WHAT IS SUSTAINABILITY?

“Taking less from the Earth and giving more to people.”

the Rocky Mountain Institute, “Primer on Sustainable Building”
The choice of a sustainable design approach

What is sustainability?

Sustainable architecture:

- makes substantial use of locally available materials and local means of transport;
- uses resources that are available in sufficient quantity to satisfy a general demand and not damage the environment;
- uses skills that can be realistically developed in the community;
- can be afforded within the local socio-economic context;
- produces a durable result;
- responds to and resists the effects of the local climate;
- provides flexibility to adapt to local habits and needs;
- can be replicated by the local community.
THE CHOICE OF A SUSTAINABLE DESIGN APPROACH

WHAT IS SUSTAINABILITY?

Sustainable architecture:

• makes substantial use of **locally available materials** and local means of transport (easily available equipment);
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• uses skills that can be realistically developed in the community;
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Construction worker in Bali, by Ibuku
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The choice of a sustainable design approach

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- provides **flexibility to adapt** to local habits and needs;
- can be replicated by the local community.

Image by Haiti Grass Roots
KNOWING ALL OF THIS...
HOW DO YOU CONNECT AID COORDINATION TO ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN?
FROM DESIGN BY RESEARCH
RESEARCHING PRINCIPLES IN THE THEORY
TO APPLY TO THE DESIGN PROCESS

TO RESEARCH BY DESIGN
INTUITIONS OF FORMS AND SPACE NEEDS
DERIVING FROM RESEARCH PRINCIPLES
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6. From design to research: open conclusions

5. Project
Looking for sensations of spaces and space shapes coherent with research principles and needs of the clusters

Research by design intuitions of functions and forms coherent with research principles
Goals of the design:

Inspiration: Peter Rich, Mapungubwe Interpretation Centre, South Africa

1. Comfortable feeling given by natural materials
2. Feeling of being connected and aware of the space
3. Spaces for work_private-but open and tall where people can always have an overview on the space.
4. A place to connect aid coordination activities to public events, involve people not in coordination to participate to the new space experience
Goals of the design:

Inspiration: Anna Heringer, METI school in Bangladesh

1. **Comfortable feeling given by natural, local materials**
2. Feeling of being connected and aware of the space
3. Spaces for work_private_but open and tall where people can always have an overview on the space.
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Goals of the design:

Inspiration: Ibuku, Green school, Bali

1. Comfortable feeling given by natural materials
2. Feeling of being connected and aware of the space
3. Spaces for work, private but open and tall where people can always have an overview on the space.
4. A place to connect aid coordination activities to public events, involve people not in coordination to participate to the new space experience
QUALITIES OF THE ARCHITECTURAL SPACE
DESIGN OUTCOME
Clusters, offices, and public space

Materials: Bamboo, earth
WHY IT BECAME WHAT IT BECAME
FORMAL AND MATERIAL CHOICES
REMEMBER THE RESEARCH?
REMEMBER THE RESEARCH?

WE WANT TO IMPLEMENT PERMANENT CLUSTERS AND GIVE THEM SPACE TO CONNECT.
CURRENT SITUATION

- Food Security
- WFP & UNICEF
- Emergency
- Telecommunications
- WFP
- Health
- UNICEF
- Logistics
- Nutrition
- UNICEF
- Education
- UNICEF
- Protection
- UNICEF
- Shelter
- UNICEF
- Early Recovery
- UNICEF
- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
- UNICEF
- Camp Coordination and Camp Management
- UNIC
- Preparedness
- Disaster
- Response
- Recovery
- Mitigation
- Prevention
- Reconstruction

DESIGN CONCEPT

- Food Security
- WFP & UNICEF
- Emergency
- Telecommunications
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- Health
- UNICEF
- Logistics
- Nutrition
- UNICEF
- Education
- UNICEF
- Protection
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- Early Recovery
- UNICEF
- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
- UNICEF
- Camp Coordination and Camp Management
- UNIC
- Preparedness
- Disaster
- Response
- Recovery
- Mitigation
- Prevention
- Reconstruction
BUILDING AS A MEDIUM TO CONNECT
connect people - to - people through spaces
Connect people - to - place
connect
PLACE - TO - PLACE
HOW YOU BRING MANY PEOPLE TOGETHER BUT ALSO LET THEM GO APART?
COMBINING DIFFERENT SPACES
ZOOMING INTO THE PLAN... PROGRAM
3 KIND OF SPACES....
LET’S GET IN!
1- PUBLIC SPACE
A PLACE FOR PEOPLE TO MEET:
POINT OF ATTRACTION, GATHERING
EVERYBODY ACCESS FROM HERE!

ACCESS TO THE PUBLIC SPACE
EVERYBODY CAN LOOK DOWN!
2- PRIVATE OFFICES

A PLACE FOR PEOPLE TO WORK

SPACE FOR COORDINATION
AID COORDINATION OFFICES: HOW MANY PEOPLE?
A very flexible number...

A single cluster can have from 3 to 20 workers depending on the emergency.
need for ADAPTABLE SPACES OFFICES FOR CLUSTER COORDINATORS
SPACES THAT GROW
and ADAPT
accordin according to space needs in time
3- SEMI-PUBLIC PATIO
A PLACE FOR WORKING PEOPLE TO INTERACT: SPACE OF OPPORTUNITY
ACCESS TO THE PATIO

PRIVATE! WORKERS HAVING BREAK HERE!
WANNA GO OUT?
YOU HAVE TO PASS FROM THE PATIO!
YOU HAVE TO PASS FROM THE PATIO!
AND FROM THE MAIN PUBLIC SPACE!
DESIGNING PATHS FOR PEOPLE TO MEET
TENSION BETWEEN BIG AND SMALL SPACE
TENSION BETWEEN BIG AND SMALL SPACE TRIGGERS movement of people
Facade - entering the public space from outside
The main building is an open public place, tall and simple space.

Facade - entering the public space from the amphitheatre.
The structure determines the rhythm of the place.
THE INTERIORS SPACES CAN EXPAND OR SHRINK

WITH THE USE OF PANELS EASY TO ADAPT TO A DIFFERENT NUMBER OF PEOPLE WORKING
The bamboo arches define a constant pace in the place.
The earth walls define the boundaries of the space.
MORE CHANCES TO MEET.

MORE CHANCES FOR INTERACTION!
RECONNECTING WITH SUSTAINABILITY...
EXPLAINING MATERIALS AND DETAILS
WHY DON’T THEY USE BAMBOO AND EARTH NOW?

THE CURRENT MOST USED MATERIAL IN PORT AU PRINCE IS CONCRETE, WHICH THEY DON’T PRODUCE LOCALLY

THIS IS WHAT HAPPENED TO HAITI CONCRETE BUILDINGS..
SO...
WHY
BAMBOO AND EARTH?
NATURAL AND RESISTANT
NATURAL AND RESISTANT
LOCAL -- EMPOWER LOCAL ECONOMY!
USE OF LOCAL SKILLS-- GIVE WORK TO LOCALS!
NATURAL AND RESISTANT
LOCAL -- EMPOWER LOCAL ECONOMY!
USE OF LOCAL SKILLS-- GIVE WORK TO LOCALS!

SUSTAINABLE!
BREAKING THE VICIOUS CIRCLE OF RECONSTRUCTION

THE BUILDING CAN BE A SHOWCASE FOR PEOPLE TO UNDERSTAND EFFICIENT USE OF NEW MATERIALS!
CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIAL DETAILS
connection to the ground

Construction workers in Bali by Ibuku
connection

earthwall- bamboo

Earth wall - Bamboo construction
ROOF STRUCTURE

Corrugated bamboo sheet:

• waterproof
• light
• easy to substitute

Bamboo connection as in the Green school in Bali, by Ibuku
EXPLORE MORE DETAILS ON THE POSTERS!
STRUCTURAL GRID
The space can grow inside and outside following a STRUCTURAL GRID, accommodating the need of more or less space.
BASIC STRUCTURAL GRID
Earth walls
Bamboo facades

Earth walls
Bamboo facades

Earth walls

Bamboo load bearing structure
LET’S BUILD IT!
CLIMATE PERFORMANCE
Exhaustion of hot air from rooftop window

Big overhanging roof - uniform shade around the building

Earth walls - thermal mass preventing overheating
Breathable bamboo facades permit abundant cross ventilation.
DISASTER RESISTANT?
Disaster resistant? Yes!
The whole complex is lying in a “stage”, 50 cm above the ground to prevent flooding.
Breathable and strong bamboo load bearing structure.
Light corrugated bamboo sheets for the roof.
Easy and fast reparation in case of damage.

Rounded shape accommodate the wind forces.
Double - disconnected structure:
load bearing bamboo: light, flexible, strong
thermal mass: low earth walls

Disconnection prevent complete falling of the building in case of shock
J U S T  F E W  M O R E  T H I N G S  A B O U T  T H E  D E S I G N... 
H O L D  O N! 
I  A M  A L M O S T  D O N E!
1. **Introduction to the choice of the subject and the location**
   - Challenges of the project

2. **Contextualizing the project: research & theoretical background**
   - Disasters and post-disaster phases
   - Humanitarian aid
   - Current aid coordination: cluster system

3. **Research findings: introducing a new concept of development**
   - Permanent clusters

4. **Design principles: the philosophy behind the practice**
   - The choice of a sustainable pattern
   - From design by research to research by design

5. **Design: from shape to concept**
   - Intuitive design exploration
   - The project
   - Why it became what it became
   - Concept generation
   - Choice of the site
   - Construction phases through the time
   - Urban strategy

6. **From design to research: open conclusions**
remember the structural grid?
NOW I TELL YOU
HOW
THE GRID AND THE MASTERPLAN GENERATED!
FROM LOCAL SCALE TO URBAN SCALE
LOCAL SCALE
Finding site rules...
Urban shapes
Amphitheatre

existing urban element promoting the action of gathering
1 | AMPHITHEATRE | public space
GRID connects big and small scale
MASTERPLAN
Areal view of IDP camp, Prt au Prince by Panoramio
First step: first coordination hub
WHY THIS LOCATION?
• HIGHWAY
• PRIMARY ROADS
• AIRPORT AND PORT
• **accessible:** located along highway and primary road, between airport and harbour
• **accessible**: located along highway and primary road, between airport and harbour

• **decentralized**: close to the city centre but not in the centre, safer in disaster situations
• **accessible**: located along highway and primary road, between airport and harbour

• **decentralized**: close to the city centre but not in the centre, safer in disaster situations

• **interesting urban tissue**: tent camp around an amphitheatre
FROM ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN TO URBAN VISION
THIS IS NOT GOING TO HAPPEN ALL IN ONE TIME
The headquarters will grow in time according to the implementation of the permanent cluster system and the relocation of the tents.
GROWTH OF THE BUILDING as a manifestation of the STRENGTH OF THE SYSTEM
CONSTRUCTION PHASES
PHASE 1 | 1-2 years
PHASE 3 | 5-7 years
Creation of a coordination network through the years

1-2 years

3-4 years

5-10 years

According to the implementation of the permanent clusters in the system
Vision for a Coordination network
A journey of thousand miles begins with a single step...
EVERY BIG PROJECT STARTS WITH A SINGLE STONE...
PHASE 1
BUT.....
WHEN IS THIS BUILDING SUPPOSED TO BE BUILT AND HOW IT CAN BE FINANCED?
When is this building supposed to be built and how it can be financed?

Remember the amount of money going to Haiti for post disaster reconstruction?
14+ billion dollars

2 billions -- early recovery

10-12 billions -- long term reconstruction

Research and design proposal to get some of that funds from UN millennium development goals 2015
1. **Introduction on the choice of the subject and the location**
   - Challenges of the project

2. **Contextualizing the project: research & theoretical background**
   - Disasters and post-disaster phases
   - Humanitarian aid
   - Current aid coordination system in Haiti: cluster system

3. **Research findings: introducing a new concept of development**
   - Permanent clusters

4. **Design principles: the philosophy behind the practice**
   - The choice of a sustainable design: defining sustainability
   - From design by research to research by design

5. **Design from shape to concept**
   - Intuitive design exploration
   - The project
   - Why it became what it became
   - Concept generation
   - Choice of the site
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6. **From design to research: open conclusions**

6. **Open conclusions**
FROM DESIGN TO RESEARCH...
The urban and architectural intervention is only a *small part* of the change but it *means* a lot.

By designing a place uniquely meant for coordination, we emphasize how important the matter is and how it can trigger an overall positive impact by offering the country a symbol of *inner strength*. 
In regard to the research itself...
1. Will this new permanent system **trigger a vital and proactive synergy between international and local aid system**, aiming to build up a strong local self-reliant coordination mechanism?
The whole system is hard to change...
More horizontality

Improved horizontality of the permanent cluster approach

Verticality of the temporary cluster approach

More interaction | effectiveness
In regard to the design project...
1. Will this permeation trigger a vital and proactive synergy between the different actors, aiming in building up a strong local self-reliant coordination mechanism?

2. How the introduction of aid coordination headquarters will respond to the implemented aid coordination system needs in the short and long term?

3. Will an architectural design based on sustainable principles like use of local and natural resources respond and adapt to natural changes of the environment?
FLEXIBLE PLAN... DESIGNED TO CONCILIATE INTERACTION..
FLEXIBLE PLAN... DESIGNED TO
CONCILATE INTERACTION...
...PHASED CONSTRUCTION
1. Will this permeation trigger a vital and proactive synergy between the different actors, aiming in building up a strong local self-reliant coordination mechanism?

2. How the introduction of aid coordination headquarters will respond to the implemented aid coordination system needs in the short and long term?

3. Will an architectural design based on sustainable principles like use of local and natural resources, respond and adapt to natural changes of the environment?
Disaster resistant with the use of natural, local material.
REMEMBER THE VICIOUS CYCLE?
WE CAN BREAK IT

BY CHANGING RECONSTRUCTION APPROACH!
The 2010 Haiti earthquake, as one of the most catastrophic events, can be a starting point towards a radical change.
AND AGAIN...
Will the implementation a permanent aid system in Haiti, reflected in the design of a coordination headquarters in Port-au-Prince, trigger a local response to natural disasters leading the country to approach a long development phase?
LOOKING FORWARD TO FIND OUT ON THE FIELD!
SPACE FOR IMPROVEMENT...
NEXT?
1. Continue the research of the implementation of the permanent clusters system Haiti
2. Deepen design detailing of the space to study the real impact of the design
3. Apply for research funding
4. Go to Haiti!
ENDING...
WHAT?

Coordination office complex and public space

to make local aid coordination happen

WHERE?

Port-au-Prince, Haiti
HOW?
this is what i did..
Now is your turn! Questions and comments, please!
HAITI
RICH IN HISTORY AND PRIDE
by Haitian artist Levoy Exil

...MERCI