



[PART TWO]



CHAPTER

03

*This Chapter aims to describe
the theme and the theoretical
discourse which leads to the
production of spaces based on
different identities.*

ANTICIPATED EVENT: DISASTER



Figure 49: An illustration of recent incidents of destruction in the city of Pretoria and other locations in South Africa. (2016)

3.1. THE THEME

3.1.1. THE IMPLICATIONS OF A DISASTER

The definition of a disaster is: “a progressive or sudden, widespread or localised, natural phenomena or human-caused occurrence which causes or threatens to cause death, injury or disease; damage to property, infrastructure or the environment; or disruption of a community; and is of a magnitude that exceeds the ability of those affected by the disaster to cope with its effects using only their own resources” (Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002).

Various recent incidents that relate to human-caused occurrences have taken the country by storm. Although mitigation between the government, universities and activist groups have taken place it is of great concern that underlying issues of political and social systems will cause increased disruptions across the country in future. Even though not all citizens are affected it is argued that the marginalised are in most need of relief and being equipped with coping strategies to survive.

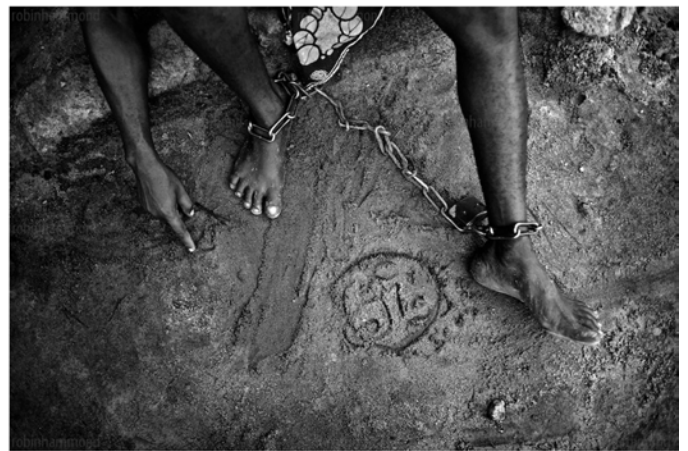
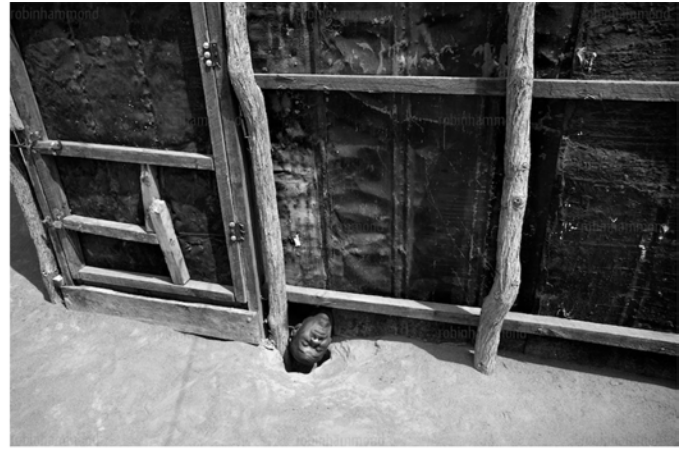


Figure 50: Photographs by Robin Hammond capturing severe conditions of mental health victims, in African countries in crisis. (Hammond 2016)

More than one billion people worldwide, or about 15% of the global population, have disabilities. According to the Women's Refugee Commission, 6.7 million people with disabilities are forcibly displaced as a result of persecution and other human rights violations, conflict and generalised violence (Women's Refugee Commission 2013:3).

3.1.2. POTENTIAL OF MARGINALITY

The exclusion experienced by marginal people (including people with disabilities) is the result of a range of diverse economic and social factors. This causes a disadvantage in the overall scheme of society which may include factors such as poverty, social isolation and unemployment.

According to the CENSUS conducted in 2011 named *Profiles of persons with disabilities in South Africa* (Statistics South Africa 2014), one of the major challenges for persons with disabilities is unemployment. Based on inaccessible and unsupportive work environments, attitudes and practices of a discriminatory nature is developed. As a result only a minority of disabled people in South Africa have access to jobs, with the rest relying on sheltered workshops which are run by the Departments of Social Development and Labour, private organisations or by persons with disabilities themselves (CENSUS 2011).

It is of great concern, that the accessibility and provision of basic services (and psychological needs) of the disadvantaged community is limited. In light of this concern the argument is reaffirmed to shelter and protect the marginalised in a time of crisis.

Statistics are very often unreliable due to insufficient surveys and interviews. The intention of this dissertation, however, is to understand the capabilities of previously disadvantaged people and how opportunities are created through the recognition of these potentials.

With this in mind, not all disabled persons are used in the methodology to create an outcome. Instead, essential concepts of marginalised persons are extracted, to address an intention rather than an issue. The reason for this, is to interpret identity instead of disability. The range of categories of the marginalised (Mavericks) are carefully chosen with the recognition of specific skills to develop a sustainable community.

The proposed intervention aims to create an overall concept of development and preservation. Therefore, when it comes to the making of architecture, activities lead the way to introduce functions of potential and not functions of occupation categories i.e. hospital, school, museum etc.

Keeping these concepts in mind, functions have been chosen to develop a unifying identity instead of defining it. However, the nature of scenario architecture suggests that various elements could co-exist to create an environment of overall potential and development.

3.1.3. CRISIS

In the context of this investigation a person experiencing limitations - physical, intellectual or psychiatric - is in a marginalised position. Based on the definition of disability and concerning the marginalisation of people the elderly, homeless and prisoners are included in this category.

In the theme of disaster other disabling fears relate to loss of homes and livelihoods, social identity and social references, bringing hopelessness and despair. This reduces the chances of earning a decent livelihood, being self-reliant, productive, and contributes to growing poverty and marginalisation.

During a time of crisis marginalised people may be deprived of special assistance to follow routines of evacuation. Therefore as part of the narrative of the dissertation the author and other private organisations act as emergency personnel in the anticipation of a destructive event. Transport is also provided by means of buses travelling along back-routes to access the proposed site from the South.

According to the International Labour Office (ILO InFocus Programme on Crisis response and Reconstruction, 2003:1) during crises, disabled persons (a marginal position) are unable to assist themselves in order to survive and recover from the destruction of a disaster. The requirement of ensuring the safety and protection of these people is extensive planning within communities to determine what type of conditions they live in and what assistance is needed in a time of crisis.

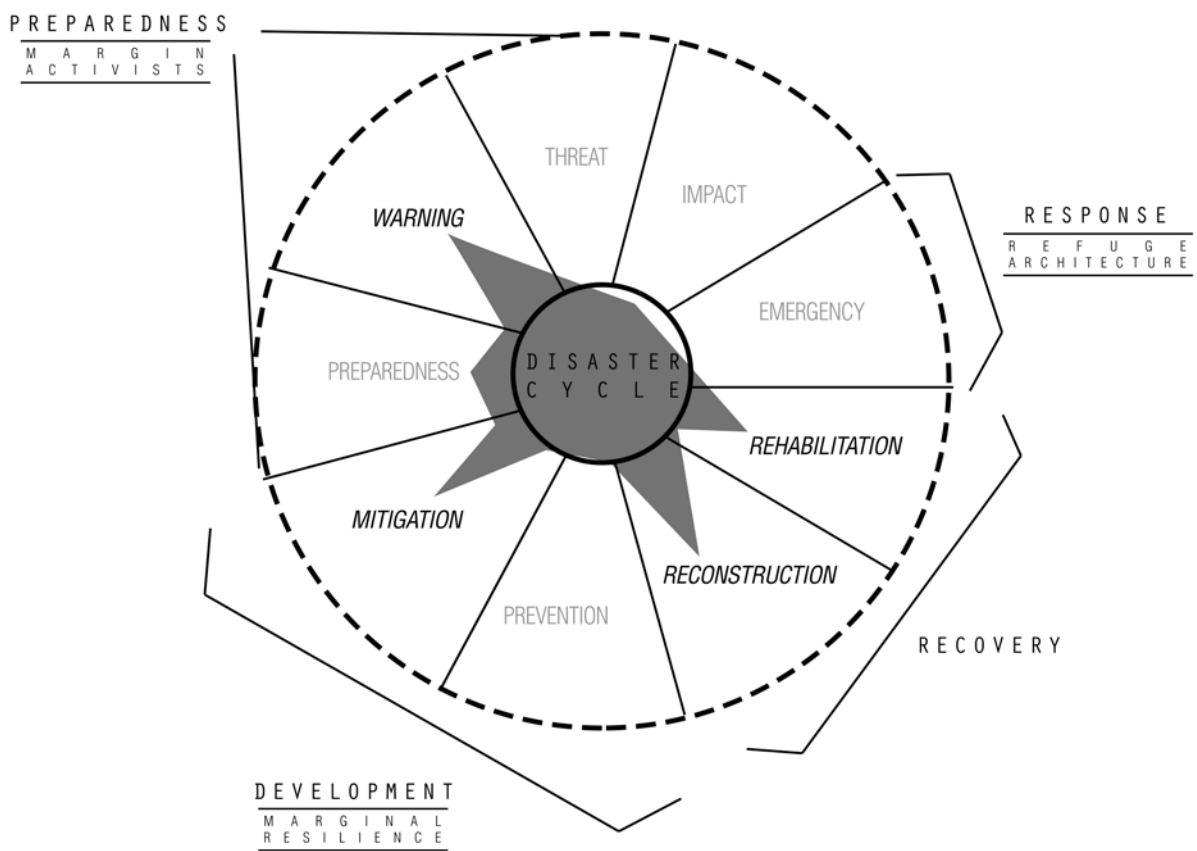


Figure 51: Suggested disaster cycle and how the Mavericks project evolves according to the different stages of the cycle. (2016).

3.2. DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PLANNING FRAMEWORK (DRMF) FOR THE CITY OF TSHWANE

“The City of Tshwane, as one of the urban growth centres in South Africa, faces increased levels of urban risk” (DRMF 2011:77). Some of the risks identified in the framework relevant to the context of this study include: community impact of mission critical systems failure, civil strife and xenophobia, special events incidents and terrorism/weapons of mass destruction. Special events incidents here are described as risky social behaviour, cultural clashes, unusual emotional states and lack of crowd control.

“Contingency planning is therefore a matter of creating scenarios and making assumptions, asking the question ‘What if?’, and then planning to deal with the possible consequences. Disaster risk-based planning means that although plans must address the specific hazards which have been identified as a priority for a given area they must also be flexible enough to cater for all eventualities (hazards). All of these factors will have a direct influence on how contingency plans are structured” (DRMF 2011:62).

The identification of risks in the framework presents a rationale that disaster risk can largely be addressed through developmental initiatives and projects (IDP’s). Although it is acknowledged that disaster risk management will not be incorporated into all developmental projects in the short-term, the imperative remains that current projects aim at adhering to the disaster risk management framework.

The intervention of this investigation proposes to represent one of the developmental initiatives specific to the vulnerability of marginalised people during a disaster. Through partnerships of the IDP’s, including the Mavericks project, risks are reduced and the implementation of such projects aim to mitigate disaster planning in the overall DRMF of the City of Tshwane.

3.2.1. CONCLUSION

The creation of contingency plans to deal with disaster and the proposal that the Mavericks project could be included in the framework relates to the negotiation of power in the city. The Mavericks project mitigates power relations by adding value to disaster risk management.

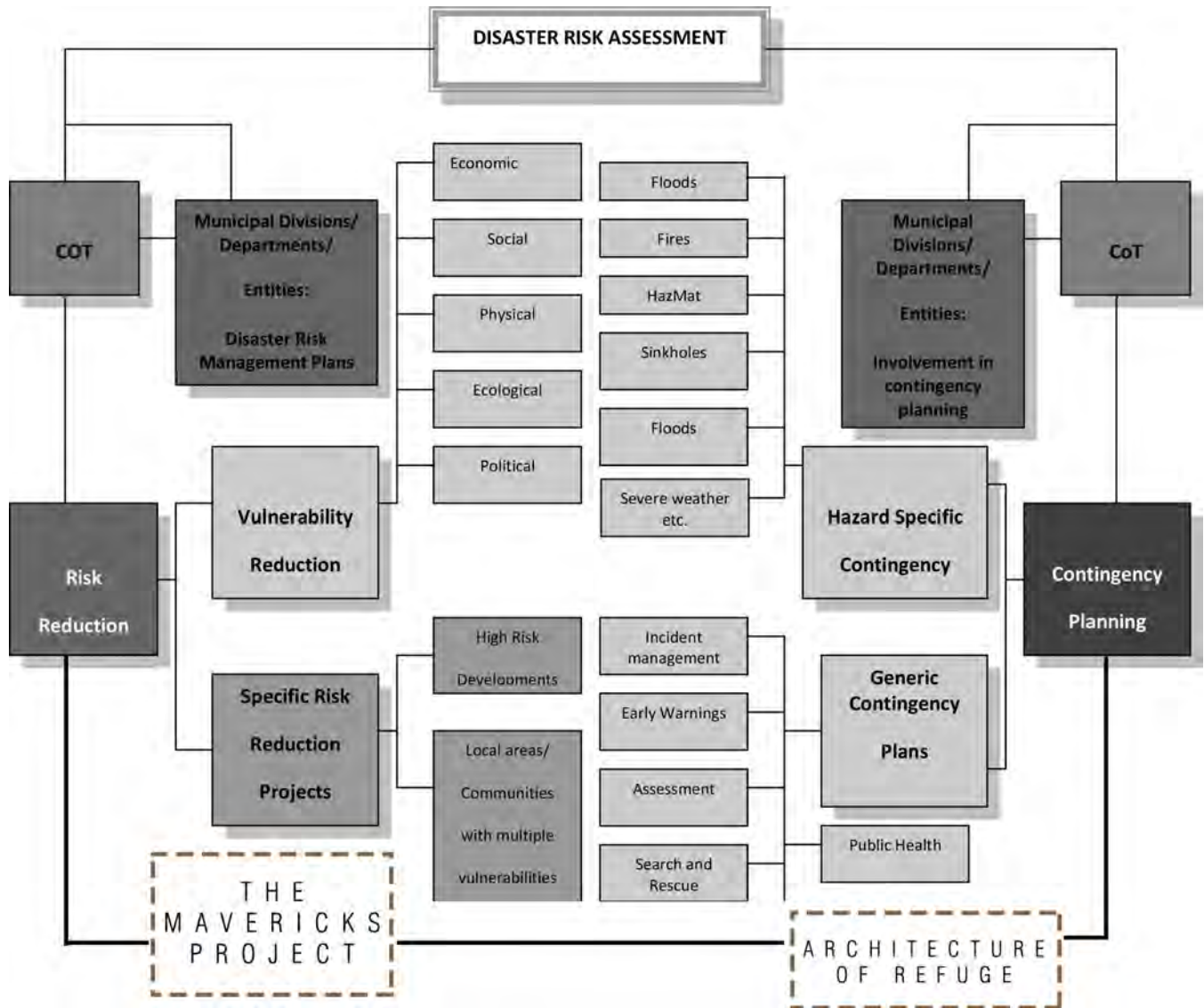


Figure 52: Disaster Risk Management Planning Framework for the Cot with alterations by the author to include the Mavericks project. (2016)



3.3. WAR AND CRISIS

3.3. WAR AND ARCHITECTURE

Architecture may be described as an embodiment of knowledge gained through social, political and cultural relationships of a society (Van Rensburg, et.al. 2008). This knowledge changes over time and can inflict moments of emotion, trauma and destruction in the fight for an existence and identity. These contested territories of existence can be represented through architecture which will be discussed in the theoretical discourse. As a result, architecture can create symbols of conflict between identities that fail to co-exist in society.

Lebbeus Woods, in his manifesto of Architecture and War (Papadakis 1993), proposes a philosophical approach to the concept of war and how it fits into a body of architectural knowledge.

LEBBEUS WOODS MANIFESTO:

Architecture and war are not incompatible. Architecture is war. War is architecture.

I am at war with my time, with history, with all authority that resides in fixed and frightened forms.

I am one of millions who do not fit in, who have no home, no family, no doctrine, no firm place to call my own, no known beginning or end, no 'sacred and primordial site'.

I declare war on all icons and finalities, on all histories that would chain me with my own falseness, my own pitiful fears.

I know only moments, and lifetimes that are as moments, and forms that appear with infinite strength, then 'melt into air'.

I am an architect, a constructor of worlds, a sensualist who worships the flesh, the melody, a silhouette against the darkening sky. I cannot know your name. Nor can you know mine. Tomorrow, we begin together the construction of the city.

(Papadakis 1993)

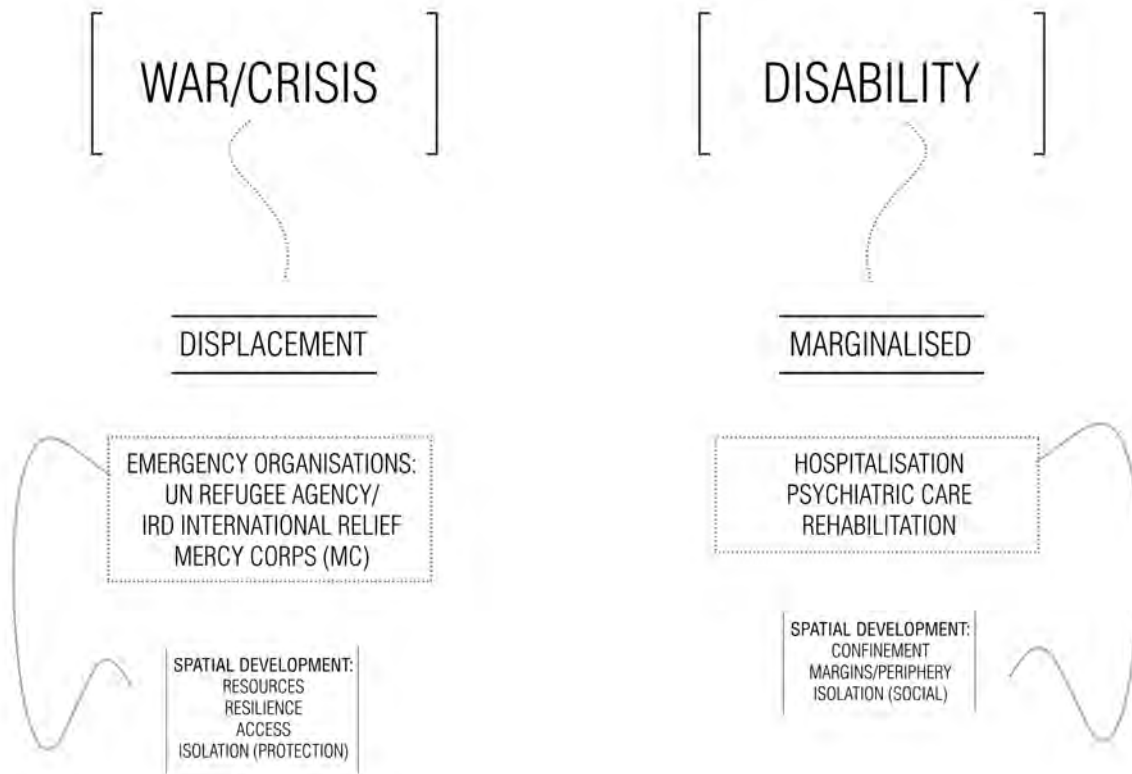


Figure 53: Relationships between crisis and marginality. (2016)

3.4. REFUGEE CAMPS: SPACE AND RESOURCES

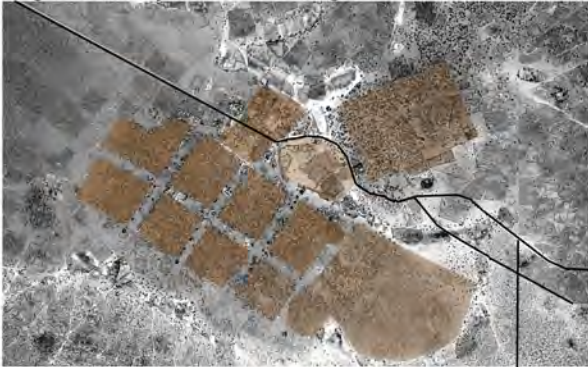
During natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, storms and terrorist attacks, many injured and traumatised civilians are left to seek refuge elsewhere. Various emergency agencies, such as the Red Cross and UN, deploy trained personnel to provide temporary relief in encampments with services and special assistance in place. Thousands of people are displaced and disabled and in need of urgent access to medical care and rehabilitation services (ILO 2003:2).

In the illustration above, similarities are identified in the approach of refuge between war and a marginal person in crisis. In conclusion the framework for the establishment of refugee camps in which thousands of marginal and disabled persons have to rebuild a community, provides a theoretical precedent for this study.

3.4.1. SPATIAL FORMATIONS OF REFUGEE CAMPS

In most cases, refugee encampments develop with a combination of sporadic and grid-like spatial formations. Often these communities settle close to a source of water, along a route or between ridges for the purpose of isolation and protection.

Hagadera, Kenya: 138 102 refugees



Total Refugee Population: 138,102.
The residents of Hagadera are primarily from Somalia.
Online: <http://storymaps.esri.com/stories/2013/refugee-camps/#sthash.8p9uaBv4.dpuf>

Dagahaley, Kenya: 120 017 refugees



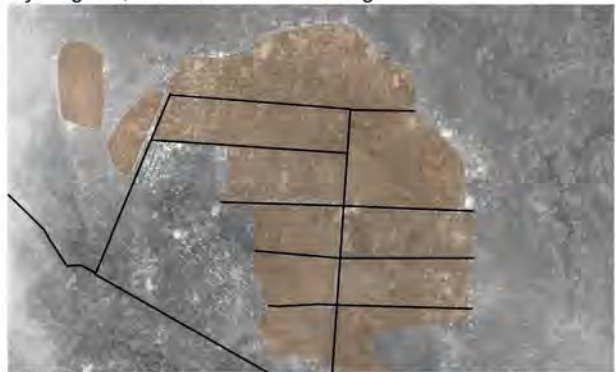
Total Refugee Population: 120,017.
The residents of Dagahaley are primarily from Somalia.
Online: <http://storymaps.esri.com/stories/2013/refugee-camps/#sthash.8p9uaBv4.dpuf>

IFO, Kenya: 96 372 refugees



Total Refugee Population: 96,372.
The residents of Ifo are primarily from Somalia.
Online: <http://storymaps.esri.com/stories/2013/refugee-camps/#sthash.8p9uaBv4.dpuf>

Nyarugusu, Tanzania: 67 817 refugees



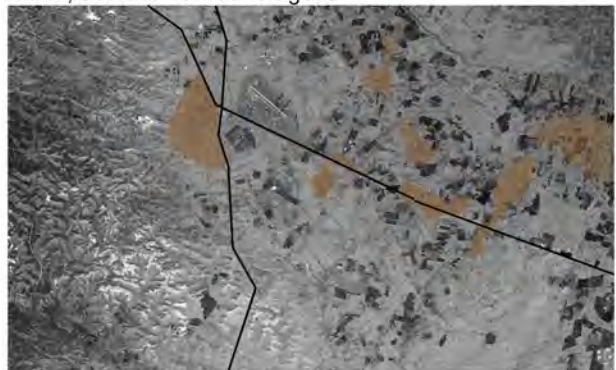
Total Refugee Population: 67,817.
The residents of Nyarugusu are primarily from Democratic Republic of the Congo.
Online: <http://storymaps.esri.com/stories/2013/refugee-camps/#sthash.8p9uaBv4.dpuf>

Panian, Pakistan: 56 820 refugees



Total Refugee Population: 56,820.
The residents of Panian are primarily from Afghanistan.
Online: <http://storymaps.esri.com/stories/2013/refugee-camps/#sthash.8p9uaBv4.dpuf>

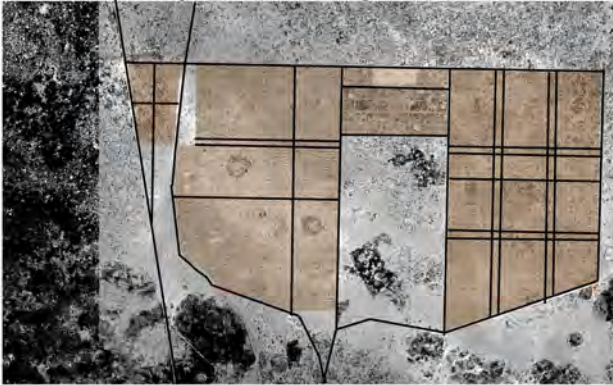
Zaatri, Jordan: 46 103 refugees



Total Refugee Population: 46,103.
The residents of Zaatri are primarily from Syrian Arab Republic.
Online: <http://storymaps.esri.com/stories/2013/refugee-camps/#sthash.8p9uaBv4.dpuf>

Figure 54: Illustrations of the spatial formations of refugee camps around the world. (2016)

Ifo 2 West, Kenya: 116 440 refugees



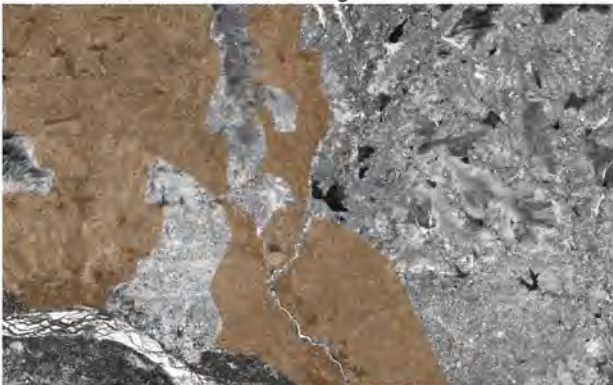
Total Refugee Population: 116,440.
The residents of Ifo 2 West are primarily from Somalia.
Online: <http://storymaps.esri.com/stories/2013/refugee-camps/#sthash.8p9uaBv4.dpuf>

Urfa, Turkey: 66 388 refugees



Total Refugee Population: 66,388.
The residents of Urfa are primarily from Syrian Arab Republic.
Online: <http://storymaps.esri.com/stories/2013/refugee-camps/#sthash.8p9uaBv4.dpuf>

Tamil Nadu, India: 67 165 refugees



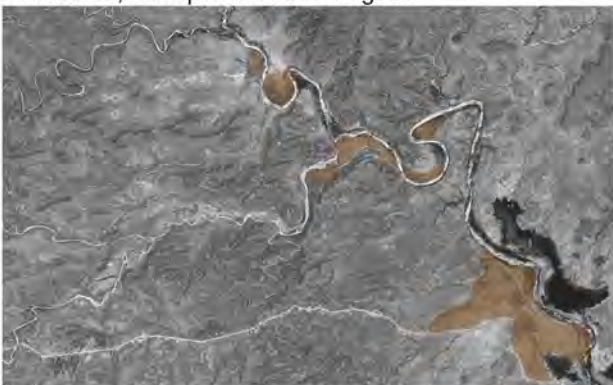
Total Refugee Population: 67,165.
The residents of Tamil Nadu are primarily from Sri Lanka.
Online: <http://storymaps.esri.com/stories/2013/refugee-camps/#sthash.8p9uaBv4.dpuf>

Nakivale, Uganda: 61 385 refugees



Total Refugee Population: 61,385.
The residents of Nakivale are primarily from Democratic Republic of the Congo.
Online: <http://storymaps.esri.com/stories/2013/refugee-camps/#sthash.8p9uaBv4.dpuf>

Melkadida, Ethiopia: 42 365 refugees



Total Refugee Population: 42,365.
The residents of Melkadida are primarily from Somalia.
Online: <http://storymaps.esri.com/stories/2013/refugee-camps/#sthash.8p9uaBv4.dpuf>

Bredjing, Chad: 37 494 refugees



Total Refugee Population: 37,494.
The residents of Bredjing are primarily from Sudan.
Online: <http://storymaps.esri.com/stories/2013/refugee-camps/#sthash.8p9uaBv4.dpuf>

Figure 55: Illustrations of the spatial formations of refugee camps around the world. (2016)

3.4.2. SPATIAL PRINCIPLES

Based on the examples of the sites of refugee camps, spatial formation principles are delineated here to understand spatial relationships between resources (roads, water, ridges) and inhabited space.

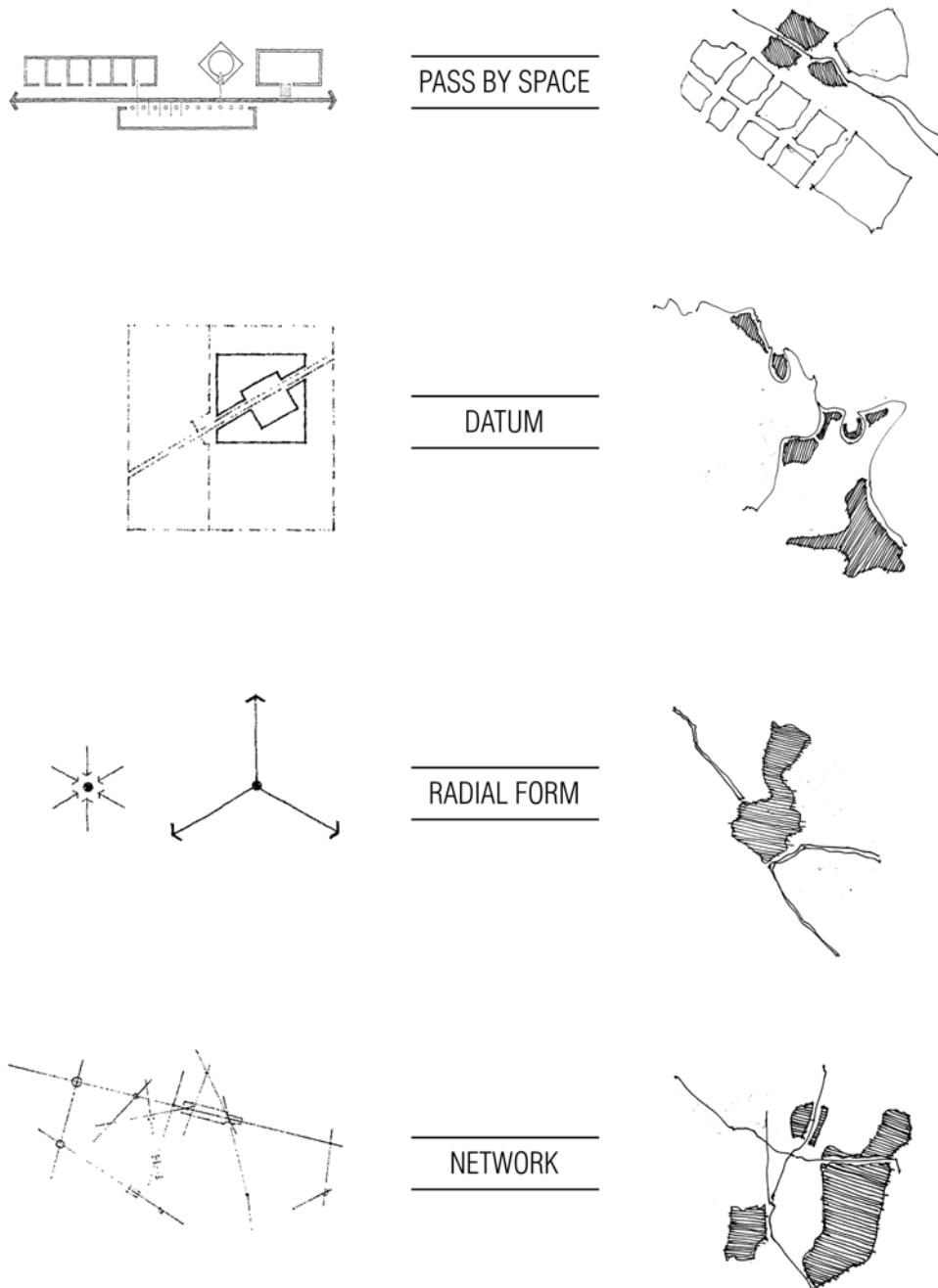


Figure 56: Drawings of spatial principles derived from the layouts of refugee camps around the world. (2016)