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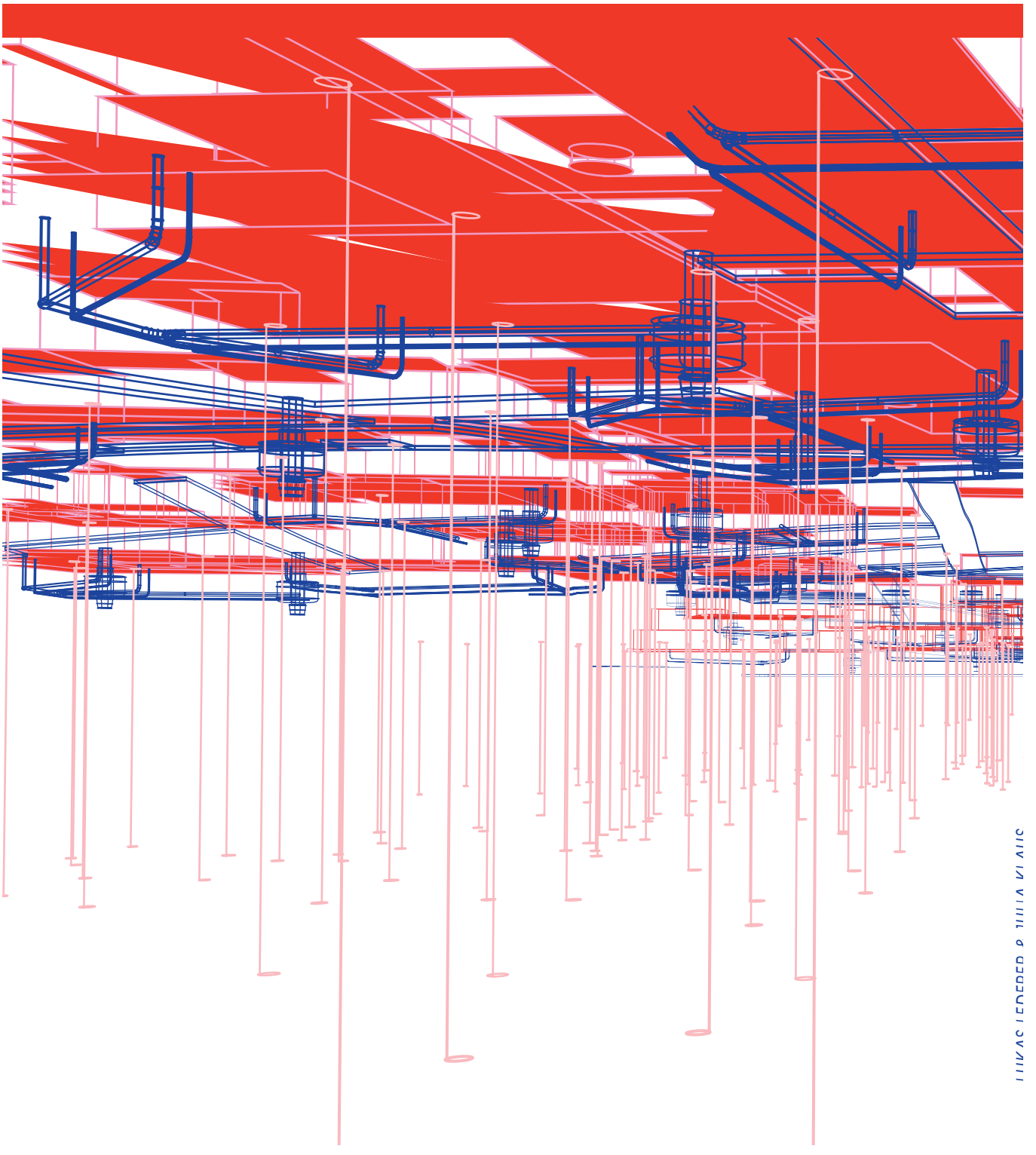

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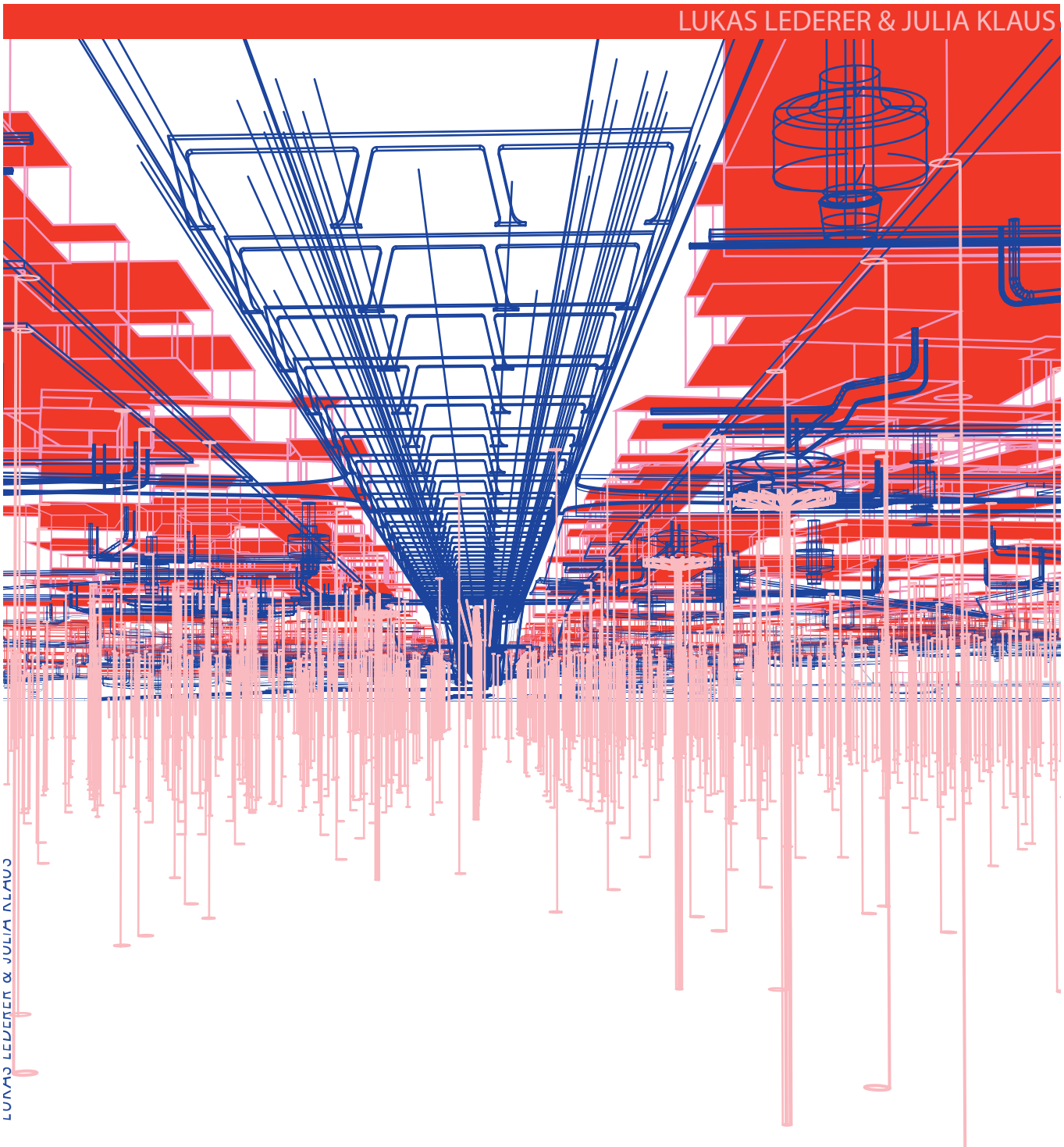
CONG(L)OMERATE

LUKAS LEDERER & JULIA KLAUS



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Diplomarbeit

CONG(L)OMERATE

ausgeführt zum Zwecke der Erlangung des akademischen Grades eines Diplom-Ingenieurs / Diplom-Ingenieurin unter der Leitung von

Harald Trapp
Univ.Ass. Dipl.-Ing. Dr.techn.

e253/1

Abteilung für Gebäudelehre und Entwerfen

eingereicht an der Technischen Universität Wien
Fakultät für Architektur und Raumplanung

Julia Klaus
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&

Lukas Lederer
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Wien , am 31.10.2015

CONG(L)OMERATE

Diplomarbeit

Lukas Lederer & Julia Klaus

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ABSTRACT EN/DE

CONG(L)OMERATE
– DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN BRAZZAVILLE AND KINSHASA

The African continent is considered being the continuously expanding and still remaining future market of the world because of several reasons (natural resources, space, potential, demographic development, scope for design). Moreover, Europe has a close historical relationship with Africa and in the context of development cooperation a considerable ambition to play a part in the upcoming process of social evolution.

Observing the political trends of the last 20 years it seems as if there is a continuous growth of militant conflicts and socio-political unrests worldwide, which seem to become increasingly dynamic and unforeseeable. In particular post-colonial Africa is dealing with constant crisis situations. In many regions war is considered being a normal condition and peace can only be remained through considerable effort. This leads to the suggestion that diplomatic representation is important for conflict settlement, especially in post-colonial situations.
The permanently increasing stream of migrants (refugees, economic migrants, ...) also cause a serious demand of administrative tasks which are usually also coordinated by embassies and consulate departments.

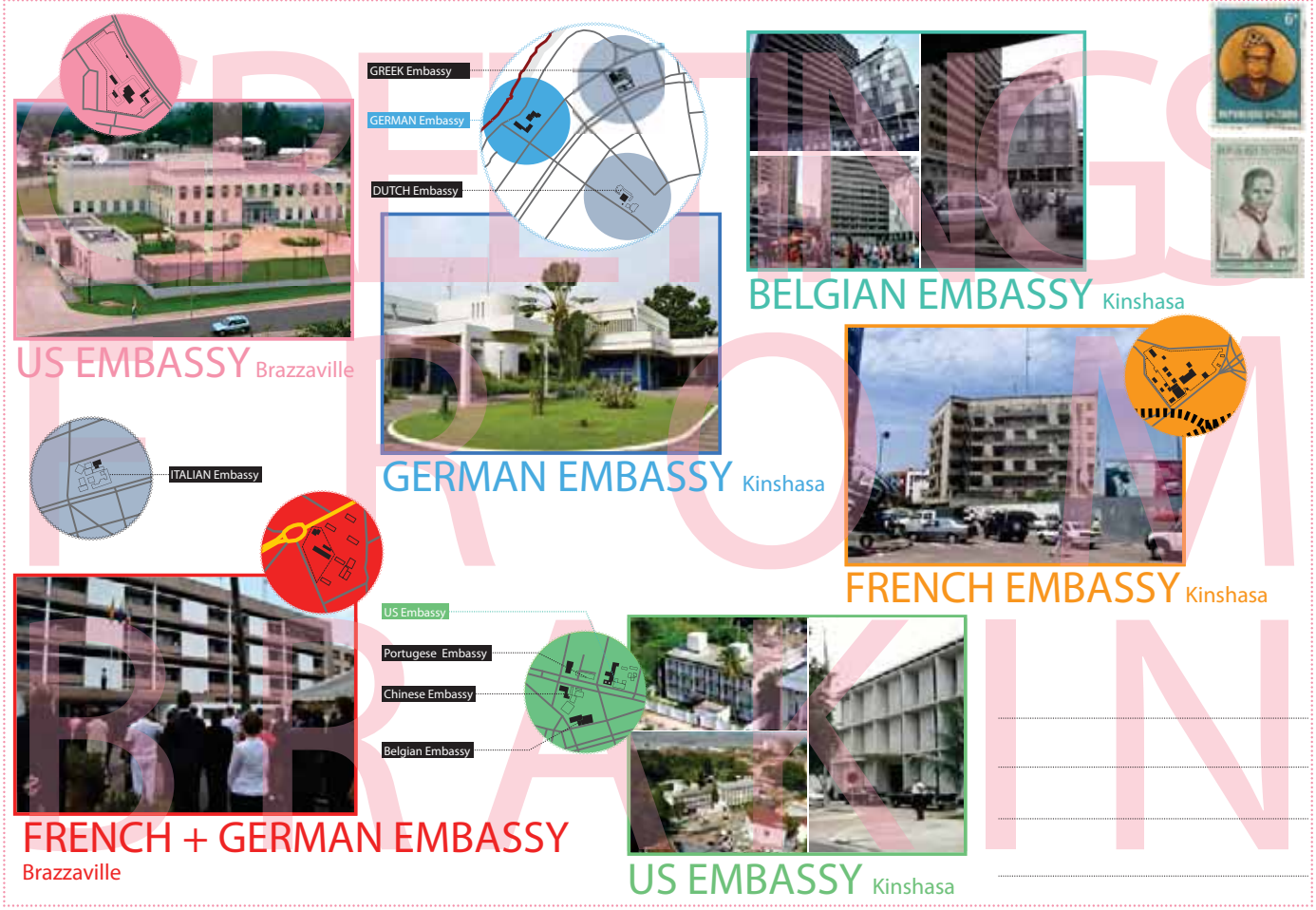
The aim is to develop an architectural typology for an embassy of the European Union in Africa. It should be planned for two diverse host countries, different locations with different conditions of stability.
It is the attempt of understanding an embassy as a neutral place – not simply as an political establishment in a host country but much more as part of its infrastructure.
Is it a conglomerate of bilateral diplomacy between a host country and a supranational organization (EU), or rather multilateral diplomacy between host country and the individual European nations?
By imaging the programming of an embassy more like an airport, its actual functional and programmatic competence would rather be fulfilled.
An embassy is also a "laboratory for civilisation and politeness", a place of negotiation and encounter.
The nouveau dimplomatic theatre asks for a structure which not only offers space for actors but is also adaptable in its structure to different situations.

KONG(L)OMERAT
- DIPLOMATISCHER MISSION IN BRAZZAVILLE &KINSHASA

Der afrikanische Kontinent ist aus diversen Gründen (Bodenschätze, Fläche, Bevölkerungspotential, demographische Entwicklung, Gestaltungsmöglichkeiten) der wachsende und verbleibende Zukunftsmarkt der Erde. Darüberhinaus hat vorallem Europa enge historische Verbindungen und im Rahmen der Entwicklungszusammenarbeit eine erhebliche Motivation sich in die kommenden Gesellschaftsbildungsprozesse einzubringen.
Betrachtet man die politischen Entwicklungen der letzten 20 Jahren, so mehren sich kriegerische Auseinandersetzungen und sozialpolitische Unruhen weltweit. Diese werden zunehmend dynamischer und unkalkulierbarer. Insbesondere das postkoloniale Afrika erzeugt eine hohe Dichte an Krisen. In vielen Regionen ist Krieg Normalzustand, Frieden muss mit einem erheblichen Energieaufwand erhalten werden. Daraus folgt, dass, insbesondere in einer postkolonialen Situation, diplomatische Vertretungen wichtige Elemente einer Infrastruktur der Konfliktregelung werden. Die ständig wachsenden Ströme an Migranten (Flüchtlinge, Wirtschaftsmigranten etc.) bringen zudem einen erheblichen Bedarf an administrativen Aufgaben, die überlicherweise auch durch Botschaften und Konsularabteilungen abzuwickeln sind.

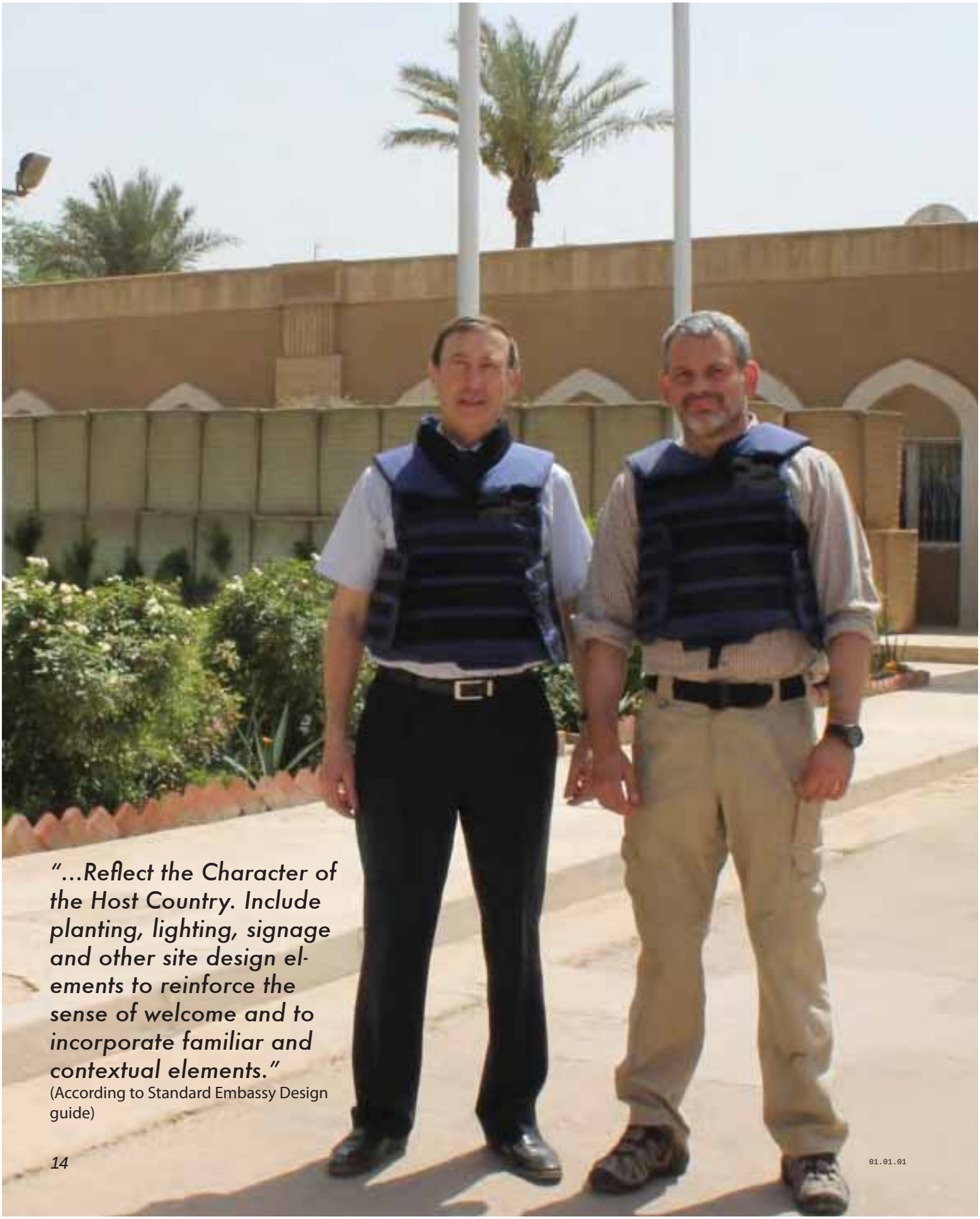
Zu entwickeln wäre ein architektonischer Typus für eine Botschaft der Europäischen Union in Afrika, der an zwei verschiedenen Standorten mit unterschiedlichen Rahmenbedingungen der Stabilität in den Gastländern entwerferisch umgesetzt werden soll.
Es ist der Versuch eine Botschaft als neutralen Ort zu denken- nicht als Niederlassung in einem Gastland, sondern als Teil dessen Infrastruktur.
Ein Konglomerat aus bilateraler Diplomatie zwischen einem Gastland und einem supranationalen Gebilde (EU) als auch multilaterale Diplomatie zwischen dem Gastland und den einzelnen Nationalstaaten ?
Würde man eine Botschaft etwa als Flughafen Typologie denken, wären die funktionalen und programmatischen Aufgaben eher erfüllt.
Eine Botschaft ist auch ein "Laborartorium für Zivilistation und Höflichkeit", ein Ort des Aushandelns und der Begegnung.
Das neue diplomatische "Theater" verlangt nach einer Struktur die nicht nur Raum für Akteure schafft sondern auch in sich stetig neu konstruierbar ist.

I must acknowledge, once and for all, that the purpose of diplomacy is to prolong a crisis.
(Mr. Spock, Star Trek)



01

DIPLOMACY



"...Reflect the Character of the Host Country. Include planting, lighting, signage and other site design elements to reinforce the sense of welcome and to incorporate familiar and contextual elements."
(According to Standard Embassy Design guide)

definition diplomacy

Diplomacy is often defined as the maintenance of cross-national relation. In an informal sense, it is often being accepted as the attempt to gain strategic advantage over someone else in a non-confrontational, polite manner. However, even though this seems to be a proper definition when it comes to nowadays understanding of diplomacy, the term has evolved over time and throughout world history. Although the origin of diplomacy probably lies in the exchange of strategic and impressive gifts, which can be traced back to the Bronze Age and is often referred to as a facet of Homeric hospitality, the roots of the concept of diplomacy is still very unclear. What is safe to say is that not only the field and scope of action but also the prestige of diplomacy has undergone a redefinition repeatedly, often due to political, social and general conditions. Moreover, the basic concept of diplomacy can be found worldwide, even though its concrete sphere of activity might differ.

For instance, Asian countries had a distinct understanding of diplomacy, based on the military strategist Sun Tzu's and his international relation theory which he explicated in "The Art of War", dated to the 6th century BC. It discusses how to find allies, sign peace treaties and expatiates an idealized role of the "persuader/diplomat". However, as European power spread, particularly in the 18th and 19th century, so did its diplomatic models.

We know that the practice of diplomacy is a defining aspect of the self-perception of a state. Already in the ancient world, sovereigns used messengers for the exchange of information and the arrangement of treaties. These legates were highly respected and under the protection of the visited court. Though, the delegations were never intended to stay permanently but only for the time it took to arrange solutions for certain questions and issues. Nowadays, people consider the 15th century, when the dukedom of Milan, positioned permanent representatives to the courts of Florence, Genoa, Naples and Venice, as the hour of birth of modern diplomacy. Moreover, Milan was the first to send an ambassador to France in 1455, even though they denied to host a French delegate in Milan because of the fear of espionage. Ambassadors, in particular the Venetian 'Ambasciatori', caused considerable costs as they were supposed to represent their homelands power and wealth. When foreign powers, like Spain and France, increased their influence the need of accepting emissaries was recognized.

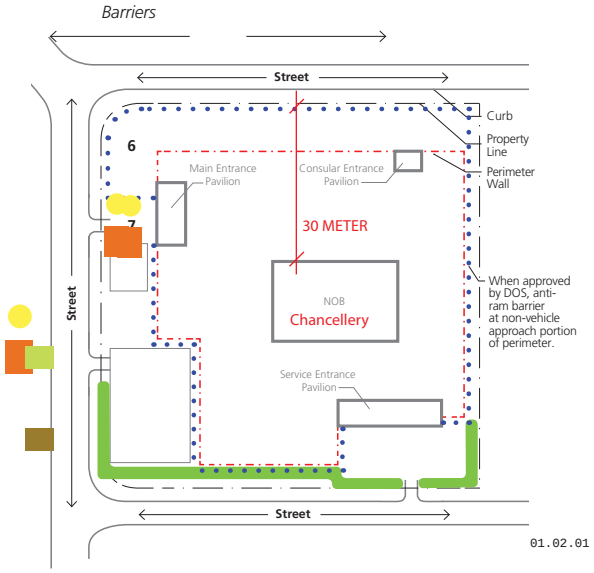
Spain was the first major European power to send a permanent ambassador to the court of England in 1487. The ambassadors were noblemen and they had an important role in the court life of the country they were delegated to. Because of the state building process at the end of the 16th century, permanent missions became customary. 1648 and the end of the of the thirty Years' War is considered to be one of the first remarkable highlights in diplomatic history because of the peace treaties of Muenster and Zurich lead by diplomats. The noblemen had little foreign experience and not always appropriate education and were confronted with sophisticated university graduates. This is why the popularity of university, the studies of international law, modern languages and history increased throughout Europe. Moreover, they gained a large embassy staff, knowledgeable about the host country, which was used to obtain expertise opinions.

The 18th and 19th century is considered being the golden age of diplomacy mainly because it spread to Eastern Europe and Russia. The Viennese Congress 1814/15 needs to be handled as a new caesura of diplomacy. After the fall of Napoleon, an international homogenous rank structure of diplomacy was decided upon, which should simplify multilateral negotiations. In 1919 standards were again redefined as the League of Nations was established for the purpose of peacekeeping. The same thing happened in 1945, after World War II, when the United Nations was found which should bind all nations into a collective security and peace system. The Viennese convention in 1961 lead to juridical and diplomatic norms and rules which were accepted by most nations.

The 21st century has brought us to the cusp of a new paradigm shift of the understanding of the meaning of diplomacy. Nowadays, it should be considered as a megaphone for the public brought up for representation purposes but the original negotiating purpose is almost forgotten. Even though, new media has frequently been brought up as a reason for the decline in importance, the opposite is the case. The field of action has altered and nowadays their main duty is cross-cultural networking and fostering of relationships.

build structure

After a series of attacks on US diplomatic posts between 1975 and 1985, the US government, launched a program which should ensure the security of their diplomatic missions.
Therefore, a Standard Embassy Design guide was developed (SED) by the US State Department Overseas Building Operations (OBO).
This design guide, which mainly lay its focus upon the improvement of security by initiating certain measurement like for instance, installing access control points or blast prevention strategies, the appearance of diplomatic facilities has changed drastically.
The manifested, biased distrust is inconsistent with the essence of diplomacy. This standardised design guide is also used by Great British as a guideline for the building of their embassies.



US EMBASSY BRAZZAVILLE - FORTRESS STYLE
According to Standard Embassy Design Guide

DIPLOMATIC LEFTOVER...

...REASSEMBLED

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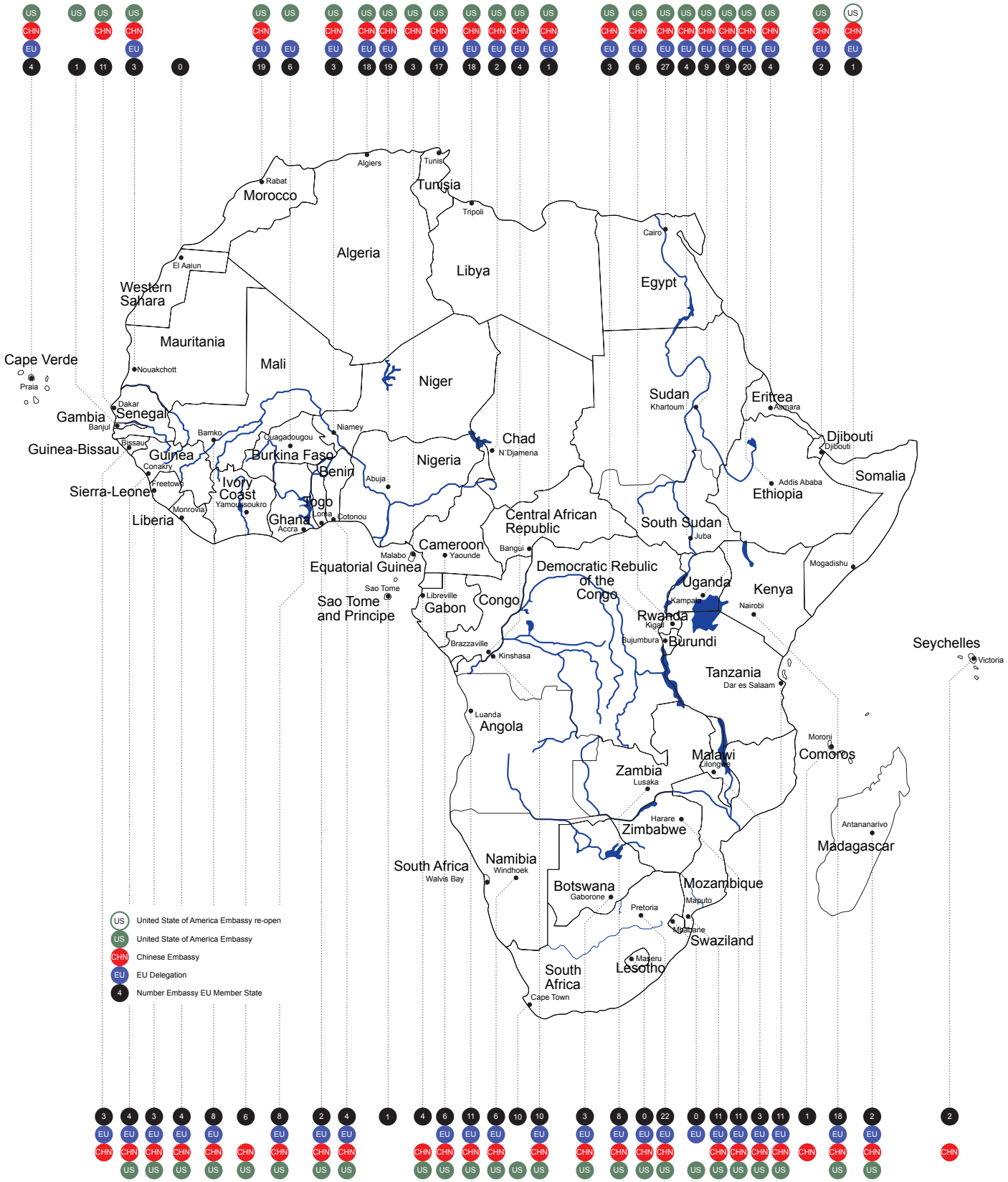
02
EUROPE IN AFRICA

EMBASSIES & EU DELEGATIONS IN AFRICA

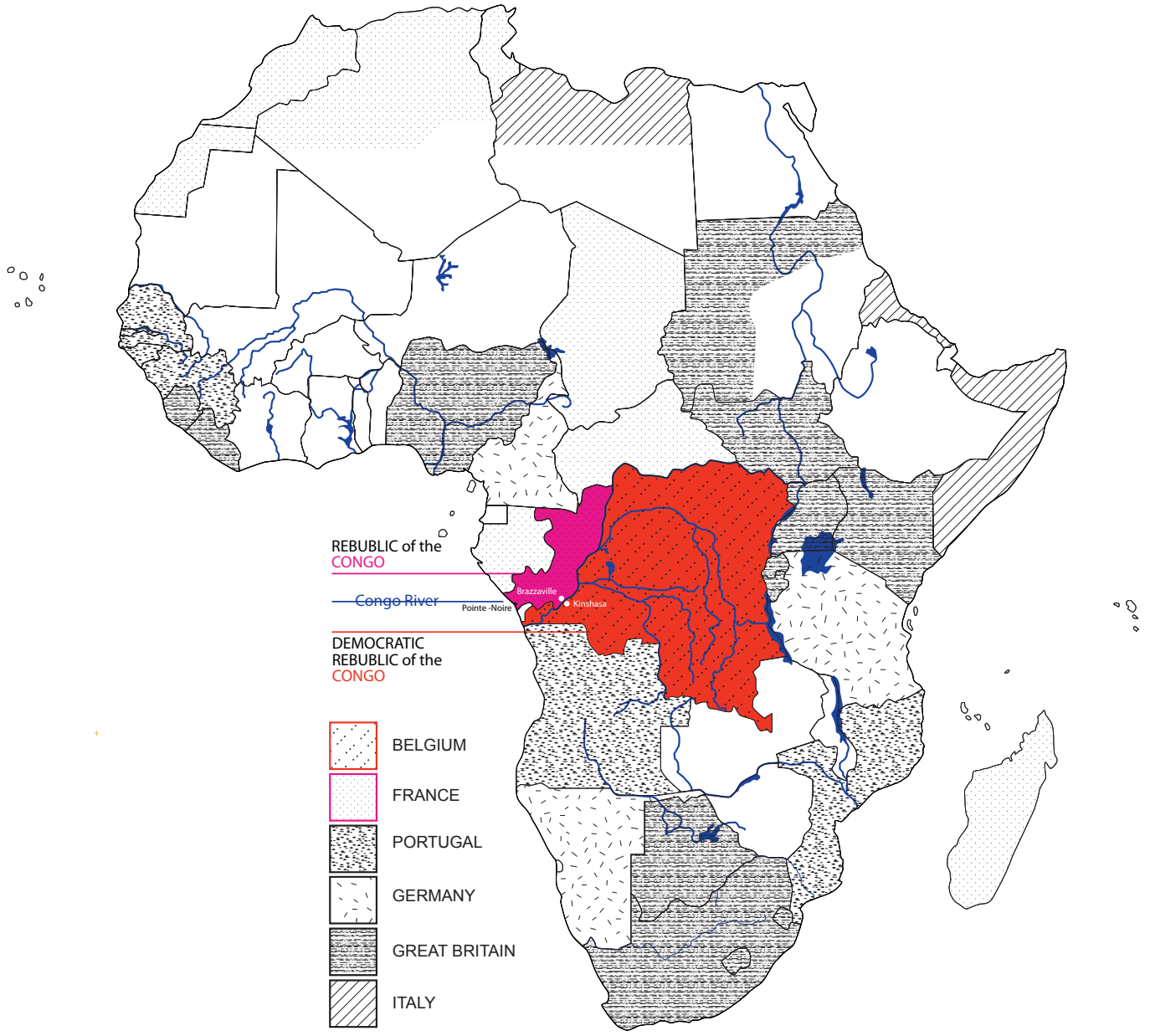


EUROPEAN EMBASSIES

REGIONS OF THE AFRICAN UNION					EU MEMBER STATE																													USA/CHN			
					Austria	Belgium	Bulgari	Croatia	Cyprus	Czech R	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuaan	Luxembo	Malta	Netherl	Poland	Portuga	Romania	Slovakki	Sloveni	Spain	Sweden	United	US	China		
FAILED STATE INDEX 2014					29	32	54	53	68	39	23	45	19	35	31	52	48	26	43	48	43	25	43	29	42	33	57	45	33	43	21	34	35	79		
LEBENSERWARTUNG 2013					80	80	74	76	78	78	79	74	80	82	80	80	75	80	82		76	80	80	81	67	79	74	76	78	81	81	80	79	75		
REGION	**Nr.**	**STATE**	**CAPITAL**	**FAILED STATE INDEX 2014**	**LE 2013**	**AT**	**BE**	**BG**	**HR**	**CY**	**CZ**	**DK**	**EE**	**FI**	**FR**	**DE**	**GR**	**HU**	**IE**	**IT**	**LV**	**LT**	**LU**	**MT**	**NL**	**PL**	**PT**	**RO**	**SK**	**SI**	**ES**	**SE**	**GB**	**US**	**CHN**	**Embassies total**	**EU Member State Embassies**
NORTH	1	Algeria	Algiers	78.8	76,18	1	1	1	1		1			1	1	1	1	1		1					1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	81	18
	2	Egypt	Cairo	91	73,19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*140*	27
	3	Libya	Tripoli	87.8	75,83	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	1	1	1		1				1	1	1	1	1				1		1	1	1	80	18
	4	Mauritania	Nouakchott	93	74,94										1	1															1			1	1	28	3
	5	Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic	El Aaiún																																	0	0
	6	Tunisia	Tunis	77.5	75,46	1	1	1			1			1	1	1	1	1		1				1	1	1	1	1			1		1	1	1	60	17
SOUTHERN	1	Angola	Luanda	87.4	54,95		1								1	1				1					1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	52	11
	2	Botswana	Gaborone	64.5	54,47										1	1																	1	1	1	19	3
	3	Lesotho	Maseru	78.6	52,3																														1	1	**4**	0
	4	Malawi	Lilongwe	89.1	52,78											1			1														1	1	16	3
	5	Mozambique	Maputo	85.9	52,29							1		1	1	1			1	1				1		1					1	1	1	1	1	46	11
	6	Namibia	Windhoek	71.5	52,03									1	1	1										1					1		1	1	1	32	6
	7	South Africa	Pretoria	66.6	49,48	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1					1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	*133*	22
			Cape Town				1								1	1	1		1	C					1		1	1			1		1	1	RoC	28	10
	8	Swaziland	Mbabane	85.8	50,01																														1	RoC	**5**	0
	9	Zambia	Lusaka	86.2	51,51							1		1	1	1			1	1												1	1	1	1	38	8
	10	Zimbabwe	Harare	102.8	53,86						1				1	1	1			1					1		1	1			1	1	1	1	1	50	11
EAST AFRICA	1	Comoros	Moroni	85.1	63,12										1																					**5**	1
	2	Djibouti	Djibouti	87.1	61,99										1	1																		1	1	18	2
	3	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	97.9	60	1	1	1			1	1		1	1	1	1		1	1			1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	*102*	20
	4	Eritrea	Asmara	95.5	63,19	HC	HC								1	1	HC			1						HC								1	1	17	4
	5	Kenya	Nairobi	99	63,29	1	1				1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1					1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	18
	6	Madagascar	Antananarivo	83.1	64,85										1	1																		1	1	22	2
	7	Mauritius	Port Louis	46.1	74,94										1																		1	1	1	11	2
	8	Rwanda	Kigali	90.5	58,85		1								1	1									1							1	1	1	1	28	6
	9	Seychelles	Victoria	63.7	74,01										1																			1	CA	1	**8**	2
	10	Somalia	Mogadishu	112.6	51,19										re-o					re-o														1	re_op	1	11	1
	11	South Sudan	Juba	112.9											1	1									1									1	1	1	22	4
	12	Sudan	Khartoum	110.1	62,95										1	1	1			1					1				1			1	1	1	1	1	55	9
	13	Tanzania	(capital: Dodoma) Dar es Salaam	80.8	60,76		1					1		1	1	1			1	1					1							1	1	1	1	1	54	11
	14	Uganda	Kampala	96	53,98		1					1			1	1			1	1					1								1	1	1	1	41	9
WEST	1	Benin	(Porto-Novo) Cotonou	78.2	60,67							1			1	1									1										1	1	22	4
	2	Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	89	54,43		1					1			1	1							1									1			1	RoC	26	6
	3	Cape Verde	Praia	74.1	71,28										1								1				1				1			1	1	12	4
	4	Côte d'Ivoire	(Yamoussoukro) Abidjan	101.7	57,66		1								1	1				1											1		1	1	1	46	6
	5	Gambia	Banjul	83.1	64,09																												1	1	1	11	1
	6	Ghana	Accra	70.7	65,32						1	1			1	1				1					1							1		1	1	1	54	8
	7	Guinea-Bissau	Bissau	100.6	49,5										1											1					1					15	3
	8	Guinea	Conakry	102.7	59,11										1	1															1		1	1	1	31	4
	9	Liberia	Monrovia	94.3	57,81										1	1																1	1	1	1	18	4
	10	Mali	Bamako	89.8	54,55							1			1	1							1		1						1	1	1	1	1	35	8
	11	Niger	Niamey	97.9	54,34										1	1															1			1	1	20	3
	12	Nigeria	Abuja	99.7	52,46	1	1	1			1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1					1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	95	19
	13	Senegal	Dakar	82.8	60,57	1	1								1	1				1			1		1		1	1			1		1	1	1	69	11
	14	Sierra Leone	Freetown	89.9	56,98											1			1														1	1	1	15	3
	15	Togo	Lomé	87.8	63,62										1	1																		1	1	15	2
CENTRAL	1	Burundi	Bujumbura	97.1	59,69		1								1	1																		1	1	16	3
	2	Cameroon	Yaounde	93.1	55,02		1								1	1				1											1	1		1	1	32	6
	3	Central African Republic	Bangui	110.6	50,9	HC	HC					HC			1					HC								HC					HC	1	1	15	1
	4	Chad	N'Djamena	108.7	49,07		HC								1	1	HC							HC								HC	HC	1	1	22	2
	5	Congo Republic	Brazzaville	89.6	55,6		1								1	1				1														1	1	26	4
	6	DR Congo	Kinshasa	110.2	56,14		1								1	1	1			1					1		1				1	1	1	1	1	52	10
	7	Equatorial Guinea	Malabo	85.3	63,12										1	1															1			1	1	21	3
	8	Gabon	Libreville	72.2	52,15										1	1				1														1	1	33	4
	9	São Tomé and Príncipe	São Tomé	75.8	63,86																					1									RoC	**8**	1
Total Embassies EU						9	20	7	4	3	10	12	1	11	45	41	12	7	12	22	1	1	5	3	22	9	16	13	5	1	26	19	34	47	47	1995	379

EUROPE IN AFRICA

- COLONIZED AREAS



	CONGO	RIVER
	REBUBLIC CONGO	DEMOCRATIC REBUBLIC CONGO
Capital	BRAZZAVILLE	KINSHASA
Colonized by	FRENCH	BELGIAN
Independence	15 AUGUST 1960	1960 30 JUNE
Demonym	CONGOLESE	GONGOLESE
Language	FRENCH	FRENCH
Government	PRESIDENTIAL REBUBLIC	SEMI-PRESIDENTIAL REBUBLIC
President	DENIS SASSOU NGUESSO	JOSEPH KABILA
Currency	CENTRAL AFRICAN FRANC (CFA)	CONGOLESE FRANC (CDF)
Ressources	CRUDE PETROLEUM	CRUDE PETROLEUM
	TIMBER	TIMBER
	PLYWOOD	COPPER
	SUGAR	GOLD
	COCOA	COLTAN
	COFFEE	URANIUM
	DIAMONDS	DIAMONDS
		TIN
		SILVER
		COBALT
		NIOBIUM
		MANGANESE
		HYDRO POWER
Export Destinations	CHINA	CHINA
	EU: FRANCE / SPAIN / UK / ITALY	EU: FRANCE / SPAIN / UK / ITALY / GERMANY
	USA	SAUDI ARABIA
	ANGOLA/ NIGERIA/ CAMEROON	SOUTH KOREA
	AUSTRALIA	ZAMBIA
Export (2013)	$ 12.2 BILLION	$ 7.13 BILLION
Import (2013	$ 9.6 BILLION	$ 6.59 BILLION

ECONOMIC COMPETITION OF GLOBAL POWERS

EUROPEAN HISTORICAL RESPONSIBILITY (DUE TO COLONISATION)

UNIQUE GEO-STRATEGIC POSITION

WORLD'S HUNGRIEST COUNTRIES

INEXHAUSTIBLE NATURAL RESOURCES

POTENTIAL TO LIGHT UP 500 MILLION PEOPLE (WITH GREEN ENERGY)

OVER 90 INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMATIC INSTITUTIONS (IN BOTH COUNTRIES)

LONGEST & MOST EXTENSIVE UN-MISSION

AT THE CROSSROADS OF AFRICAN DEMOCRATIZATION

HIGH POTENTIAL MARKET

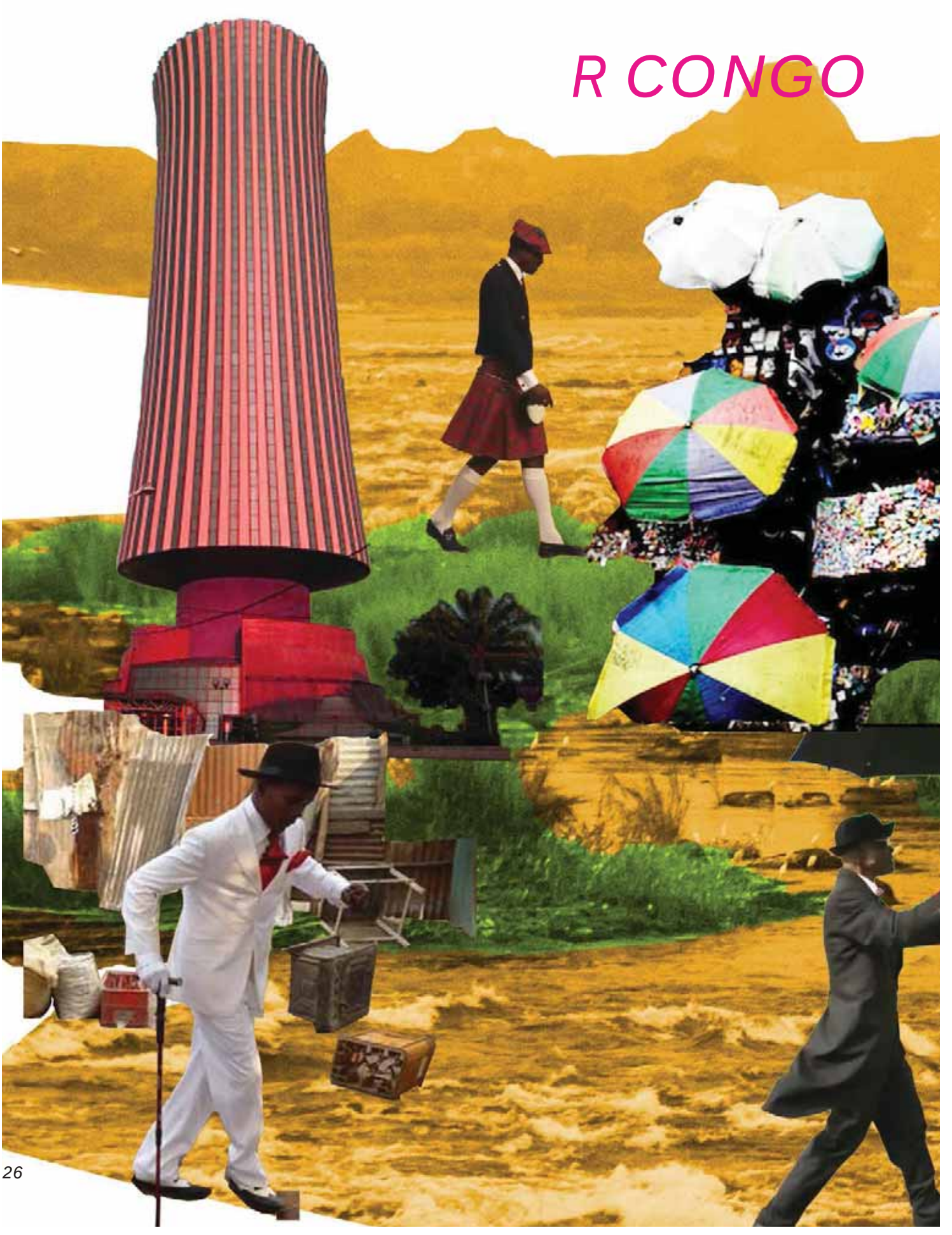
COMPETITION OF EXPLOITATION

WORLD'S GREEN LOUNGE

UNIQUE CLOSENESS OF CAPITALS

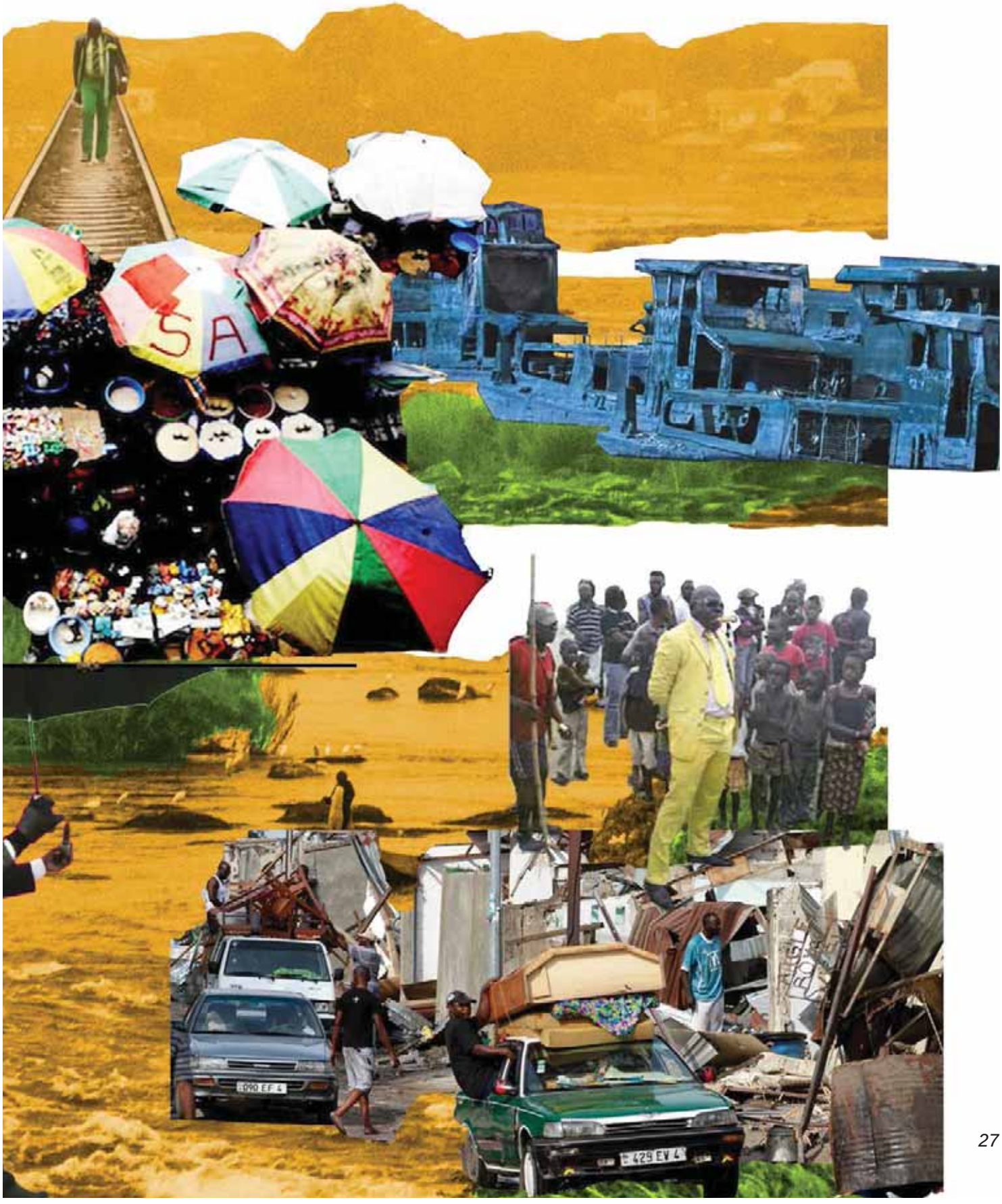
FASTEST GROWING REGION (OF AFRICA)

R CONGO



BRAZZAVILLE

02.01.01



DR CONGO

KINSHASA

02.01.02

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-http://www.andrewmcconnell.com/media/original/IMG_0278-Guardian-copy2.jpg
Josephine Mpongo of the the Kimbanguiste Symphony Orchestra, foto by Andrew McConnell/PANOS, 2011

03
CONGO & CONGO

03.01.01 © Richard Moss

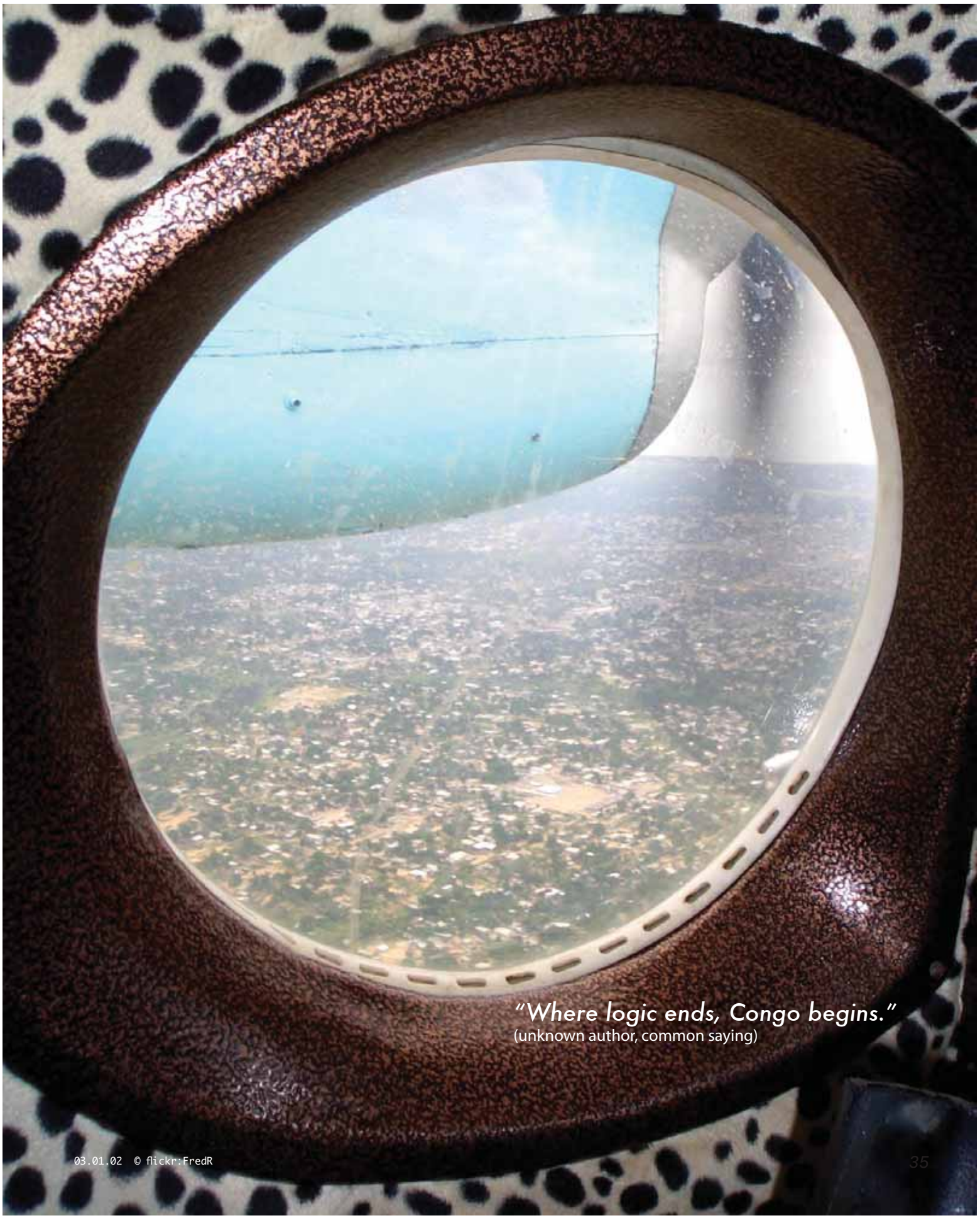
BRAZZAVILLE KINSHASA

Brazzaville is the capital of the Republic of the Congo and Kinshasa the capital of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
Both cities are located at the Pool Malebo (formerly known as Stanley Pool, or Lake Nkunda), a lake-like widening of the Congo river.

The proximity of these two cities, each lying on its opposite bank of a river within sight of each other, is unique worldwide.
Kinshasa is located at the south bank of the Congo River and Brazzaville at the north side.

The river is not only a natural border between the two cities but also represents an almost inexhaustible resource for the whole region.
The Congo River is the second longest river of Africa.

The upstream of the river is used as a transportation route for the two cities, while downstream the river has the potential to generate roughly as much power as needed in order to cover the electricity consumption of half of Africa´s population. Due to the fact that the river descends 300 hundreds meters in a series of rapids known as the Livingstone Falls, the logistics have to revert to the still poorly developed road and train system to the 500km distant Atlantic Ocean.
The proximity of the equator not only causes a tropical wet climate, with relatively constant temperature (18-32 °C), but also a large savannah which surrounds the two cities.



"Where logic ends, Congo begins."
(unknown author, common saying)

03.01.02 © flickr:FredR

BRAZZAVILLE

1400s - Ethnic groups, among others the Bakongo, Bateke and Sanga, settle to an area today known as the Rep. of Congo.

1482 - Diogo Cao, a Portuguese navigator, is the first European to explore the coastal areas of the Congo.

1880 - French discoverer, Pierre Savorgnan de Brazza, negotiates an agreement with the Bateke and establish a French protectorate at the north bank of the Congo river.

1905-1906 -Leaking information about the decimation of the African population in Middle Congo because of forced labour and causes a huge scandal

1910 - Middle Congo becomes a colony of French Equatorial Africa.

1928 - Africans revolt against renewed forced labour and other forms of abuse taking place while building the Congo-Ocean railway. It results in the death of more than 17,000 Africans.

1940-1946 - The Congo is turned into a bastion of struggle by free French forces fighting against Germany and the Vichy regime during World War II. The Congo is given a representative voice in the French parliament.

1958 - Congolese vote for their autonomy.

Timeline: Republic of Congo
BBC News Online, Wednesday 9 May 2001, 11:22 GMT 12:22 UK
http://www.hartford-hwp.com/archives/35/271.html[11.10.2015 17:20:12]

KINSHASA

1200s - Rise of the Congo empire, reaching from nowadays northern Angola to western Congo

1482 - Diogo Cao, a Portuguese navigator, is the first European to explore the Congolese costal area.

16th-17th centuries – Congolese intermediaries support British, Dutch, Portuguese and French merchants' slave trade .

1870s - A private venture is established by the Belgian King Leopold II in order to push on
Belgian colonisation

1877 - Henry Stanley, a British explorer, arrives at the pool Malebo. King Leopold II commissions him to strengthen the king's authority in the Congo basin.

1882 - Station Leopoldville (present-day Kinshasa) is founded. It becomes the Initial point for future expeditions into the Congo basin and an important trading centre.

1885 - The Congo Free State is established and ruled by Leopold himself.

1891-92 - Belgians conquer Katanga.

1908 - Millions of Congolese people work to death under Leopold's regime of terror. Due to protests the Belgian state dismisses Leopold.

Timeline: Democratic Republic of Congo
http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-13286306 [11.10.2015 17:19:35]

03.01.03

KIN- LA GOMBE
"Boulevard du 30 juin"
is a 7 km long major street in Kinshasa and runs parallel to the Congo River through Gombe, connecting the eastern and western communes of the city. La Gombe is the central business district where most of the governmental authorities, diplomatic corps and foreign NGO´s are located.
The high-rise building in the back, the Sozacom Building, was build under the reign of Mobutu in order to provide all companies which intend to position themselves in the Congo the possibility of an office in the capital.

KIN- STREET SCENE

03.01.04

"So that other city, that peripheral city that is the real city, has developed according to its own notion of what capital might mean, or what forms of accumulation might mean."
(Filip de Boeck, African Cities Reader [1])

03.01.05

KIN- PERIPHERY

1960 Jul 12 - Pres. de Gaulle grants independence for all French colonies in Africa.

1960 Aug 15 - Congo (formerly Congo/Brazzaville) declare their Independence from France.

1968 Sep 4 - Pres. Masemba-Debat is deprived of his power after an army coup.

1977 Mar 18 - Marien Ngouabi, the military president of the Rep. of Congo (Congo-Brazzaville), is killed in an assasination.

1979 Feb 8 - Denis Sassou Nguesso comes to power and starts his 13 years lasting Marxist dictatorship.

1981 - Pres. Denis Sassou Nguesso signs a friendship treaty with the USSR, while the Congo strengthens its strong economical ties with France.

1990 - Rep. of Congo goes totally broke and the oil production is dominated by the French oil company Elf Aquitaine (see Nabemba Tower also known as Elf Tower)

1991-1992 - Pres. Denis Sassou Nguesso looses most of his power, and after national elections Pascal Lissouba becomes president of the Rep. of Congo.
Denis Sassou Nguesso leads the Cobras, a private militia in his northern domain.

Timeline: Republic of Congo
BBC News Online, Wednesday 9 May 2001, 11:22 GMT 12:22 UK
http://www.hartford-hwp.com/archives/35/271.html[11.10.2015 17:20:12]
Timelines of History,
http://www.timelines.ws/countries/CONGOREP.HTML[11.10.2015 17:21:51]

1959 - Belgium gradually losses power as a consequence of the increase of riots

1960 Jun 30 - Rep. of Congo declares its independence. Patrice Lumumba is announced Prime Minister and Joseph Kasavubu president.

1960 Jul - Katanga declares its independency; Belgian troops intervene pretending to protect Belgian citizens and their mining interests. The UN Security Council is not allowed to act in internal affairs.

1960 Sep - Kasavubu abdicates Lumumba as prime minister. Five months later, Lumumba is murdered. US and Belgium reportedly cooperate in the undertaking.

1961 - 1963 - UN troops start to disarm Katangese's soldiers. Tshombe agrees to end Katanga's secession.

1965 – Joseph Mobutu displaces Kasavubu and Tshombe in a coup.

1971 - Joseph Mobutu renames the country Zaire and changes his name from Joseph-Désiré Mobutu to Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu wa Zabanga.

1973-74 - Mobutu nationalises many firms owned by foreign companies and forces European investors out of the country.

1989 - Zaire defaults the repayment of loans from Belgium. This results in the cessation of development programs and deteriorates economy.

Timeline: Democratic Republic of Congo
http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-13286306 [11.10.2015 17:19:35]

03.01.06

BRA - POTO-POTO
View over the centre of Poto-Poto, with the Congo River and Kinshasa in the background.
The church St. Anne's Basilica, the National Stadium and the Nabemba Tower are some of Brazzaville's landmarks.

"Our flying time to Brazzaville from Kinshasa will be 4 minutes at an altitude of 8,000 feet."

(Ethiopian Airlines [2])

03.01.07 © Ilya Varlamov

BRA - MOUNGALI
Settlement along the N2 highway. This highway was supposed to connect the northern border with the capital. However, it remained impassable for many decades as essential bridges were unfinished. Until Chinese companies started to resume the extension of the N2 in 2008, the highway was a 'ghost' road although it had already been already marked as a tarmac road on most modern maps.

03.01.08

1993 - Pres. Lissouba signs a $150 million oil deal with Occidental Petroleum. Later, in 2001, he is convicted because of selling oil at a too cheap rate and because of self-enrichment.

1997 - 5,000 men of Denis Sassou-Nguesso´s private militia (the Cobras) fight Pres. Pascal Lissouba troops.
They want to take control over Brazzaville. By the time of September 24th more than three-quarters of the country are under the control of Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

1997 Oct 1 - After a 2 days lasting cross-border shelling, Pres. Kabila sends troops into the Democratic Rep. of Congo.
With the support of Angolan troops, the rebel forces, loyal to Denis Sassou-Nguesso, gain full control over Brazzaville and Pointe Noire (2nd largest city)
1997 Oct 25 - General Dennis Sassou-Nguesso becomes president of the Rep. of Congo.

1997-2007 - During this time period about 12.000 people are killed, 860.000 displaced and 27.000 women raped.

1998 Oct 16 - A court in the Rep. of Congo. accuses 100 members of the former government of assassination, torture, rape, fraud and theft.

1999 Jun 21 - Riots, where about 140 people die, near the main port of Pointe-Noire in the
Rep. of Congo.

2001 - The Ebola virus breaks out. It restricts movement for people living in Gabon.

2002 Mar 10 - Pres. Dennis Sassou-Nguesso wins the elections
2002 Mar 29 - Rebels start a new wave of attacks. January 14th - first attack on Brazzaville.
Since the start of the West-African civil war 100 rebels (Ninja fighters) and 17 government soldiers have lost their lives.

Timelines of History,
http://www.timelines.ws/countries/CONGOREP.HTML[11.10.2015 17:21:51]

1996-97 - Tutsi rebels take control of big parts of eastern Zaire while Mobutu is abroad for medical treatment.

1997 May - Tutsi and other anti-Mobutu rebels, supported by Rwanda, capture the capital, Kinshasa;
Laurent-Desire Kabila becomes president and the country´s name is changed from Zaire to the Democratic Republic of Congo again.

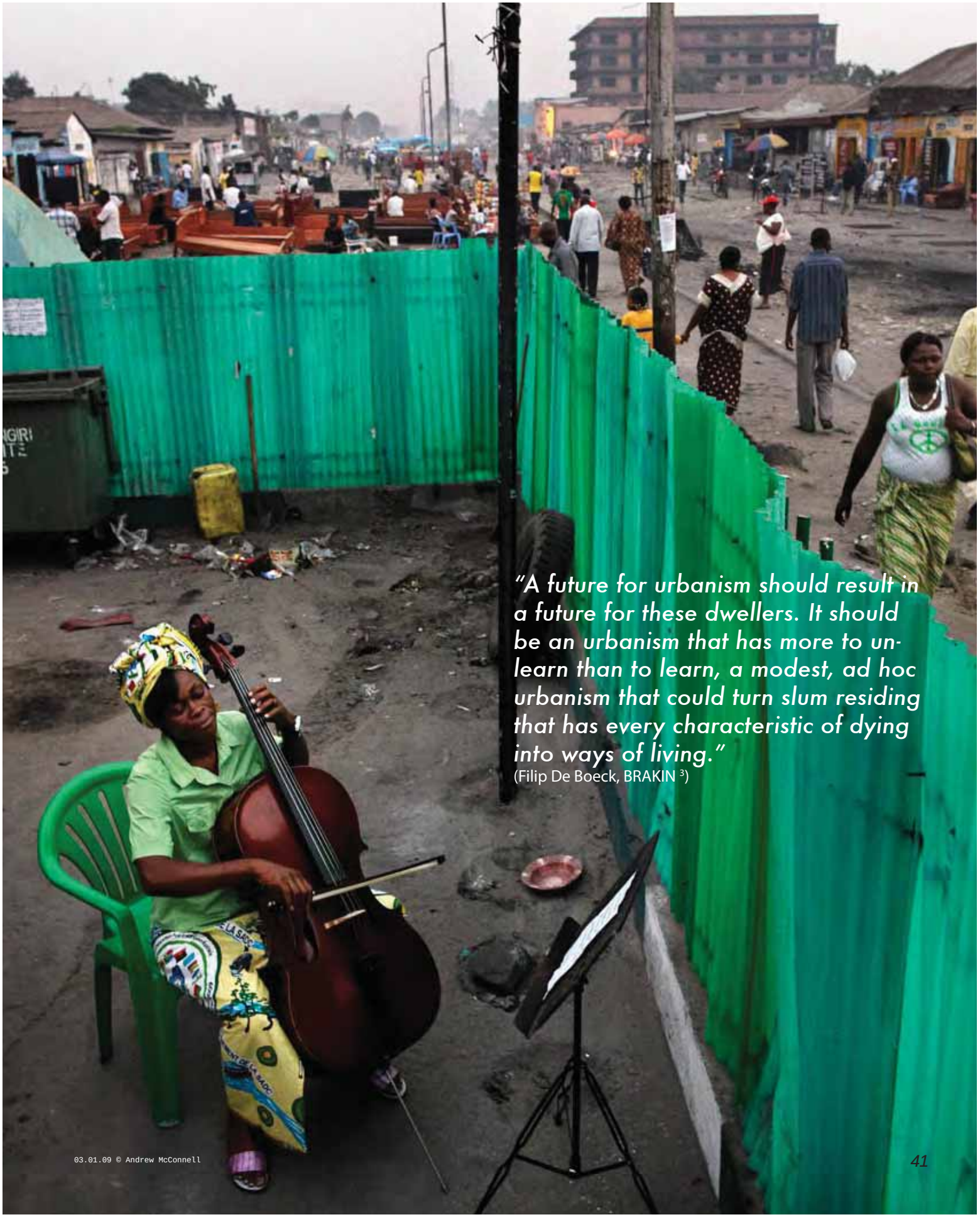
1998 Aug - Rebels supported by Rwanda and Uganda rise up against Kabila and move closer to Kinshasa. Zimbabwe, Namibia sends troops to repel them. Angolan troops supports Kabila. The rebels take control of huge parts of the East of Democratic Rep. of Congo.

1999 Jul – 6 involved nations and rebel groups decide upon a ceasefire agreement and rebel groups.

2000 - UN Security Council authorizes 5,500 UN soldiers to observe the ceasefire. Violent confrontations between rebels and governmental forces and between Rwandan and Ugandan forces continue.

2001 - President Laurent Kabila is killed. Joseph Kabila succeeds his father. Rwanda, Uganda and the rebels agree upon a UN pull-out plan. Since 1998, the war has killed 2.5 million people. Later, a UN panel claims the warring parties were consciously prolonging the conflict in order to plunder gold, diamonds, timber and coltan, used in the making of mobile phones.

Timeline: Democratic Republic of Congo
http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-13286306 [11.10.2015 17:19:35]



"A future for urbanism should result in a future for these dwellers. It should be an urbanism that has more to unlearn than to learn, a modest, ad hoc urbanism that could turn slum residing that has every characteristic of dying into ways of living."
(Filip De Boeck, BRAKIN [3])

03.01.09 © Andrew McConnell

2002 Jun 15 - A new outbreak of Ebola in the Rep. of Congo causes the death of 5 people

2002 - French Pres. Jacques Chirac receives three million euro from Laurent Gbagbo (Ivory Coast) to finance his electoral campaign. This is revealed by Robert Bourgi, a former Chirac supporter and advisor who supported Nicolas Sarkozy in 2011. Bourgi also accuses Congo-Brazzaville's Denis Sassou Nguesso and Gabon's Omar Bongo of being co-perpetrators.

2003 - Another outbreak of the Ebola virus causes the deaths of hundreds and reduces the gorilla population.

2003 - Although, Frederic Ntoumi, head of the rebel group Ninja fighters, agrees on a peace treaty with Brazzaville's government the plan to disarm his men is repeatedly postponed.

2004 Jul 9 - The UN supports the Western world's boycott of the diamond trade with the Rep. of Congo. The Rep. of Congo is being accused of flooding the market with smuggled gems worth millions of dollars.

2006 Jan 29 - Pres. Denis Sassou-Nguesso stresses his role as an African peace mediator and becomes head of the African Union.

2006 Jun 10 - Guidelines on elections and good governance are defined by several African ministers in Brazzaville.

Timelines of History,
http://www.timelines.ws/countries/CONGOREP.HTML[11.10.2015 17:21:51]

2003 Apr - A transitional constitution is signed by Pres. J. Kabila, in which it says that an
interim government is supposed to control the coming-up elections. One month later the last Ugandan troops draw back from eastern Democratic Rep. of Congo

2003 Jun - French soldiers arrive in Bunia, spearheading a UN-mandated rapid-reaction force.

2003 Aug - Interim parliament is declared.

2004 Dec - The Fighting between the Congolese army and renegade soldiers from a former pro-Rwanda rebel group continues. Rwanda still denies having been responsible for it.

2005 Mar - After a deadly attack on nine Bangladeshi soldiers, serving the UN, the UN peacekeepers kill more than 50 militia members in an attack.

2005 Sep - A rebel group of the Ugandan Lord´s Resistance Army enters via the Sudan. In response Uganda threatens to re-enter Democratic Rep. of Congo with troops.

2006 Feb - A new constitution and a new national flag is introduced.

2006 May - Thousands are displaced to the Northeast when the army and UN peacekeepers intensify their attempt to disarm irregular forces before the elections.

Timeline: Democratic Republic of Congo
http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-13286306 [11.10.2015 17:19:35]

03.01.10

"The city is a jungle where the winners drive around in air-conditioned, four-wheel drives as they travel from castle to castle. In a cultural and social sense, the city can also be described as an urban jungle"

(Filip de Boeck, The contemporarary African city [4])

03.01.11

KIN - SYMPHONY

Central Africa's first symphony orchestra playing Beethoven on their partly self-made instruments all around Kinshasa. Different public spaces are turned into stages.

03.01.12

03.01.13

2006 - Presidential and parliamentary polls are held - the first free elections within the last four decades. With no clear winner in the presidential vote, incumbent leader Joseph Kabila and opposition candidate Jean-Pierre Bemba prepare themselves to contest a run-off poll. Forces loyal to the two candidates start a fight. Joseph Kabila is announced as the winner of October's run-off presidential election.

2007 Mar - Government troops and forces loyal to opposition leader Jean-Pierre Bemba clash together in Kinshasa.

2007 Sep - Major outbreak of the deadly Ebola virus.

2007 Nov 15 - Congo and the London Club of private creditors decide upon a 80% haircut of the Central African Republic's estimated 2.5-billion-dollar debt.

2008 Jan - The government and rebel militia sign a peace pact, ending years of conflict in the East.

2008 Apr - Formerly allied army troops started to fight Rwandan Hutu militias in eastern Congo, leaving thousands of people displaced.

2008 Aug - Army troops clashed with fighters loyal to the rebel leader Laurent Nkunda in the East of the country

2008 Oct - Rebel forces take control over the major army base of Rumangabo; the Congolese government accused Rwanda of supporting General Nkunda, a claim which Rwanda denied.

2008 Dec- Uganda, South Sudan and Democratic Rep. of Congo launched joint assaults on Ugandan Lord's Resistance Army bases in the Northeast of the Democratic Rep. of Congo. Hundreds of civilians die in backlash attacks.

2009 Jan - Launch of joint Democratic Rep. of Congo-Rwandan military operation against Tutsi rebels led by Laurent Nkunda.
2009 Feb - "Médécins Sans Frontiéres" accuses UN peacekeepers of failing to protect civilians from LRA rebels.

2009 Mar 26 - During French Pres. Nicolas Sarkozy's visit to Brazzaville and Kinshasa, Areva (a french multinational group specialized in nuclear and renewable energy) an agreement with the government is signed which allows the company to prospect for uranium.

Timelines of History,
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Timeline: Democratic Republic of Congo
http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-13286306 [11.10.2015 17:19:35]

"Mortality is high here, and people are willing to spend more on coffins than they are on furniture," he explains. "In fact, they are willing to spend more on funerals than on almost anything else."
(Dixon Makela, coffin maker [5])

03.01.14

BRA- MARCHE TOTAL
Brazzaville's biggest market, located in the district Bacongo. At this market you can buy almost everything from technological products, monkeys, caterpillars and aphrodisiac charms.

03.01.15

KIN- PLACE DE LA VICTOIRE

03.01.16

2009 Apr - Hutu militia re-emerges after the end of the joint Democratic Rep. of Congo-Rwanda campaign in the East. Thousands decide to flee.

2009 May -A law approved by Kabila, which ensures the amnesty of armed groups, causes the end of fighting in the East.

2009 Jul - Swiss court decides that frozen possession of ex-president Mobutu Sese Seko should be handed over to his family.

2009 Aug - US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton visits Goma. She promises $17 million aid for victims of sexual violence.

2009 Sep - UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay, suspects that the violence from October to November (2008) in North Kivu, may have caused war crimes committed by both army and CNDP militia.

2009 Nov 28 - South Africa seizes a North Korean shipment of spare parts for tanks which was on its way to the Rep. of Congo.

2009 Nov - Germany arrests two alleged FDLR leaders as they are suspected of war crimes in eastern Democratic Rep. of Congo.

2010 May - Even though the Goverment increases the pressure on UN peacekeepers to withdraw before elections in 2011, the humanitarian official John Holmes warns against premature retreat.

2010 Jul - $8 billion haircut on debt is approved by World Bank and IMF.

2010 Oct - The UN report calles the killing of the Hutus in the Democratic Rep. of Congo between 1993 and 2003, a "(crime) of genocide".

2010 Nov 9 - The WHO claims that a polio outbreak in the Rep. of Congo affects 201 people and causes the death of 104 people within two weeks.

2010 Nov - UN agencies report about widespread rapes during mass expulsion of illegal migrants from Angola to Democratic Rep. of Congo. Paris Club of creditor countries scrap half of Democratic Rep. of Congo's debt.

2010 Nov 19 - 8 countries meet in the Rep. of Congo in order to sign a convention which regulates the spread of weapons in Central Africa. Three countries decide not to sign the treaty.

Timelines of History,
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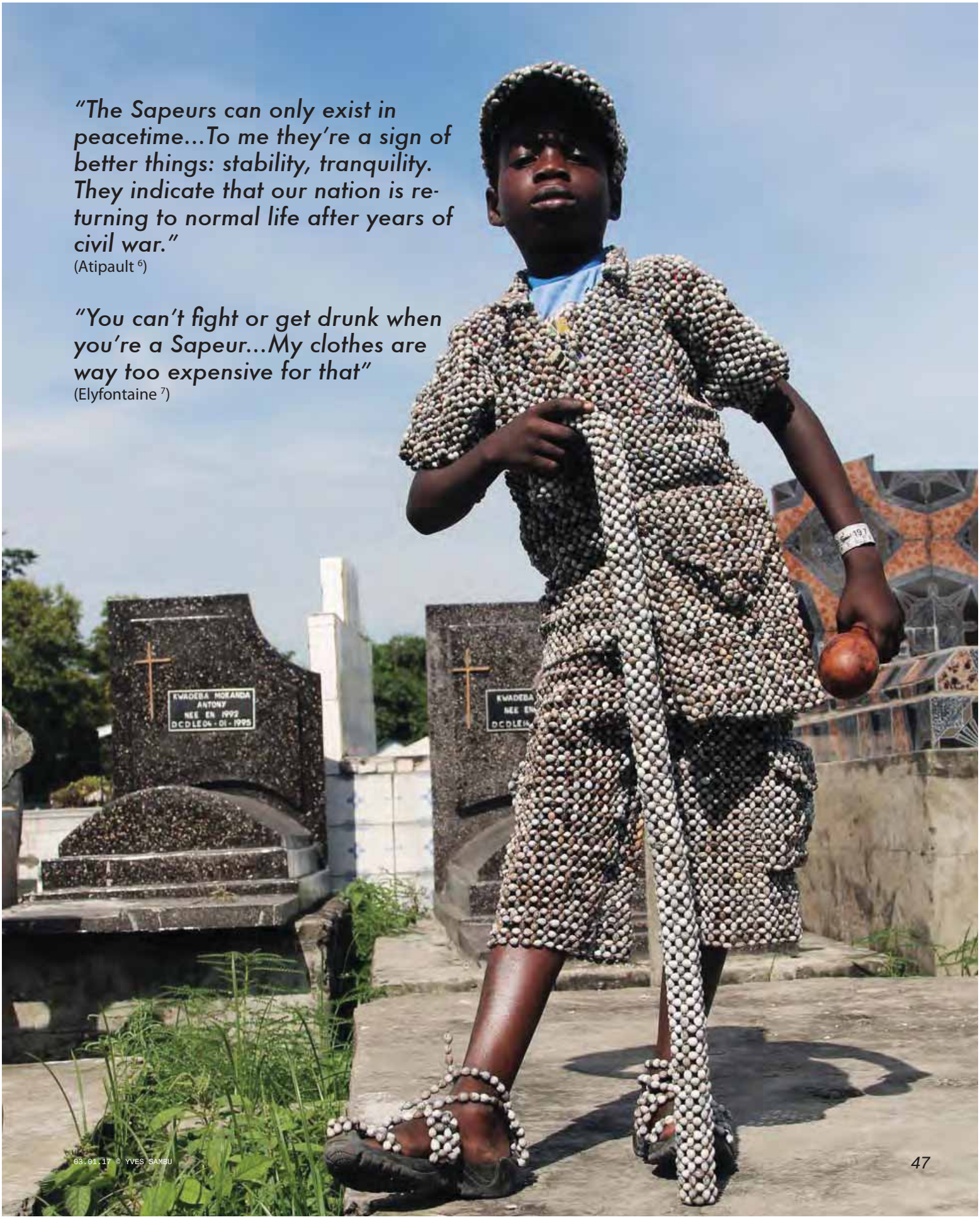
Timeline: Democratic Republic of Congo
http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-13286306 [11.10.2015 17:19:35]



"The Sapeurs can only exist in peacetime...To me they're a sign of better things: stability, tranquility. They indicate that our nation is returning to normal life after years of civil war."
(Atipault [6])

"You can't fight or get drunk when you're a Sapeur...My clothes are way too expensive for that"
(Elyfontaine [7])

03.01.17 © YVES SAMBU

2011 Sep - The Way-C, an African handheld tablet PC to compete with the iPad and other western inventions, is presented to the Congolese public by its inventor Verone Mankou (26). Assembled in China, it goes on sale in Brazzaville on January 30th, 2012.

2011 Dec 30 - The Rep. of Congo bans 69 Chinese fishing boats from its waters because of illegal activities.

2012 Mar 4 - In Brazzaville, a weapons depot catches fire, and results in blasts which kill more than 200 people, wounds over 1300 and forces 2,000 people to flee their homes. Small detonations continue until the next day. Altogether 223 people died.

2012 Sep 4 - Congo and China sign accords worth 975 million euro as part of a project to rebuild those parts of Brazzaville which were devastated by the munitions depot blasts.

2014 Apr 29 - DRC Officials say that nearly 40,000 Congolese citizens have been deported during the last two weeks from neighbouring Rep. of Congo because of lacking immigration papers.

2014 Jul 23 - Representatives of the Muslim and Christian factions battling in Central African Republic sign a ceasefire agreement in the neighbouring Rep. of Congo.

Timelines of History,
http://www.timelines.ws/countries/CONGOREP.HTML[11.10.2015 17:21:51]

2011 Jan - Constitution changes, which some say increases President Kabila's chances of being elected.

2011 May - Rwandan Hutu rebel Ignace Murwanashyaka went on trial in Germany for alleged crimes against humanity in Democratic Rep. of Congo.

2011 Nov - Presidential and parliamentary elections. Mr Kabila is elected for another term. The vote is criticised abroad and the opposition mistrusts the result.

2012 Nov - M23 troops enter Goma, a major city in the resource-rich East. They withdraw as the government promises to release some of their supporters.

2013 Mar - Warlord and alleged M23 founder Bosco Ntaganda surrenders to US embassy in Rwanda and is brought to the International Criminal Court in The Hague to face war-crime charges.

2013 Jul - 3,000-member of the UN Intervention Brigade are prepared to fight and disarm rebels in the East. Supporters of the self-proclaimed prophet Paul Joseph Mukungubila perform revenge attacks on state TV, the international airport and a military base in Kinshasa.

2014 - London-based oil company SOCO International announces the stop of exploratory drilling in Virunga National Park, home to 200 endangered mountain gorillas.

2014 May - Democratic Rep. of Congo says almost 60,000 of its citizens have been deported in the past months in what is seen as an operation to evict illegal immigrants.

2015 Jan- Dozens killed in protests against proposed electoral law changes which the opposition says has been were designed in order to allow President Kabila to remain in power.

Timeline: Democratic Republic of Congo
http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-13286306 [11.10.2015 17:19:35]

03.01.18.

LA SAPE
Sapeurs are called the members of the movement la Sape- Société des Ambianceurs et des Personnes Élégantes (The Society of Ambiance-Makers and Elegant People).
They are a very fashionable group of men, originally inspired by Papa Wemba, a Pop Star in the 1960s. They are driven to look their best at any time, despite the extreme poverty in which they live.
Although rooted in both cities' cultural scene, they have emerged all around Africa and diaspora communities over the past 25 years.
From time to time, the Sapeurs from both cities arrange competitions, rating their clothes and style.

"This megalopolis that does not respond to reason" and in which everything that cannot exist flourishes"
(José Eduardo Agualusa, Angolan author [8])

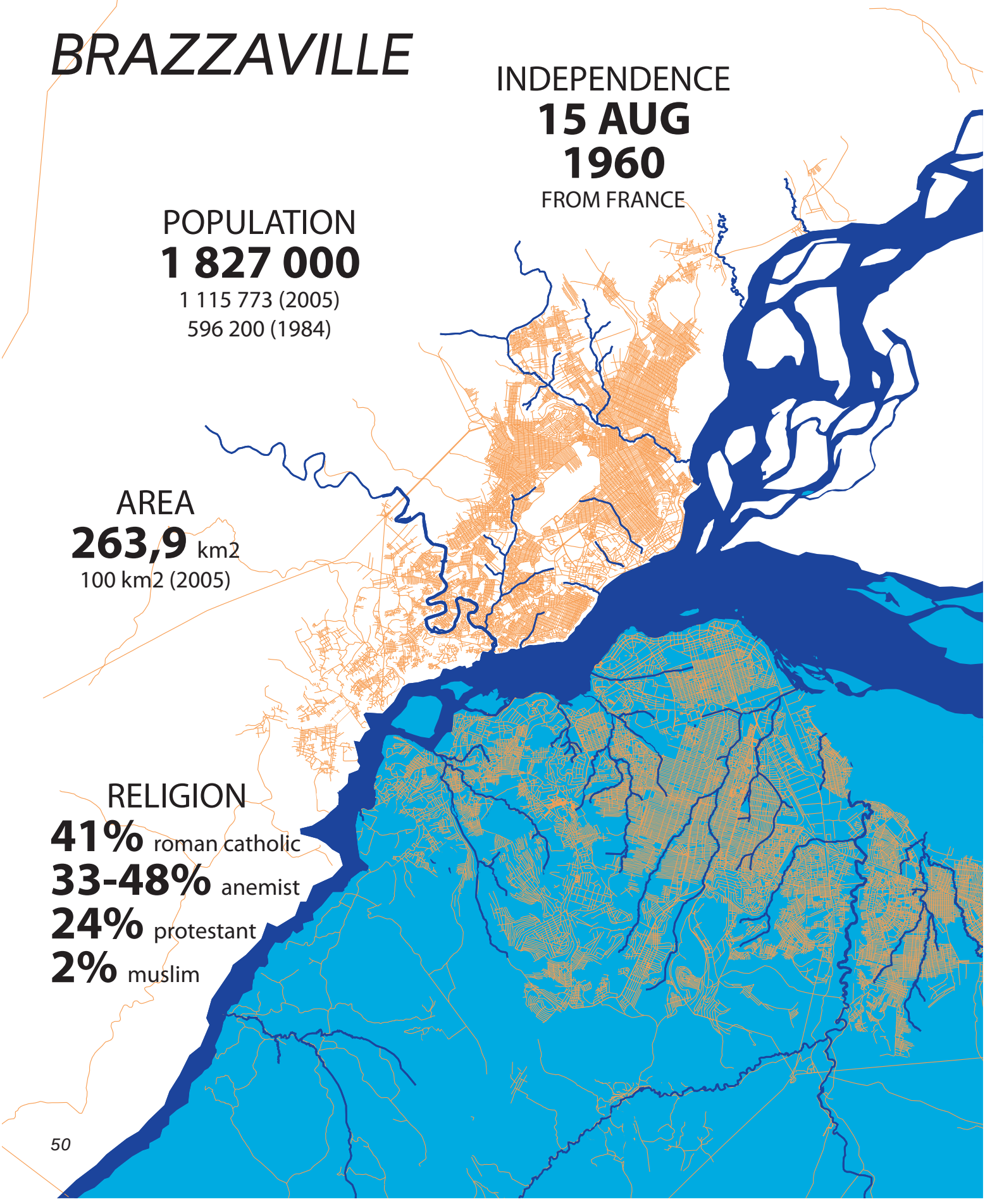
KIN-TRAFFIC ROBOT
Developed by Therese Izay from the engineering company Women's Tech in Kinshasa, the solar-powered 2.5 meter-tall robot controls and monitors the traffic in Kinshasa. Due to the constant growth of population in Kinshasa, the city traffic becomes denser and the trust in the police dwindles.

03.01.19 © brian sokol

BRAZZAVILLE

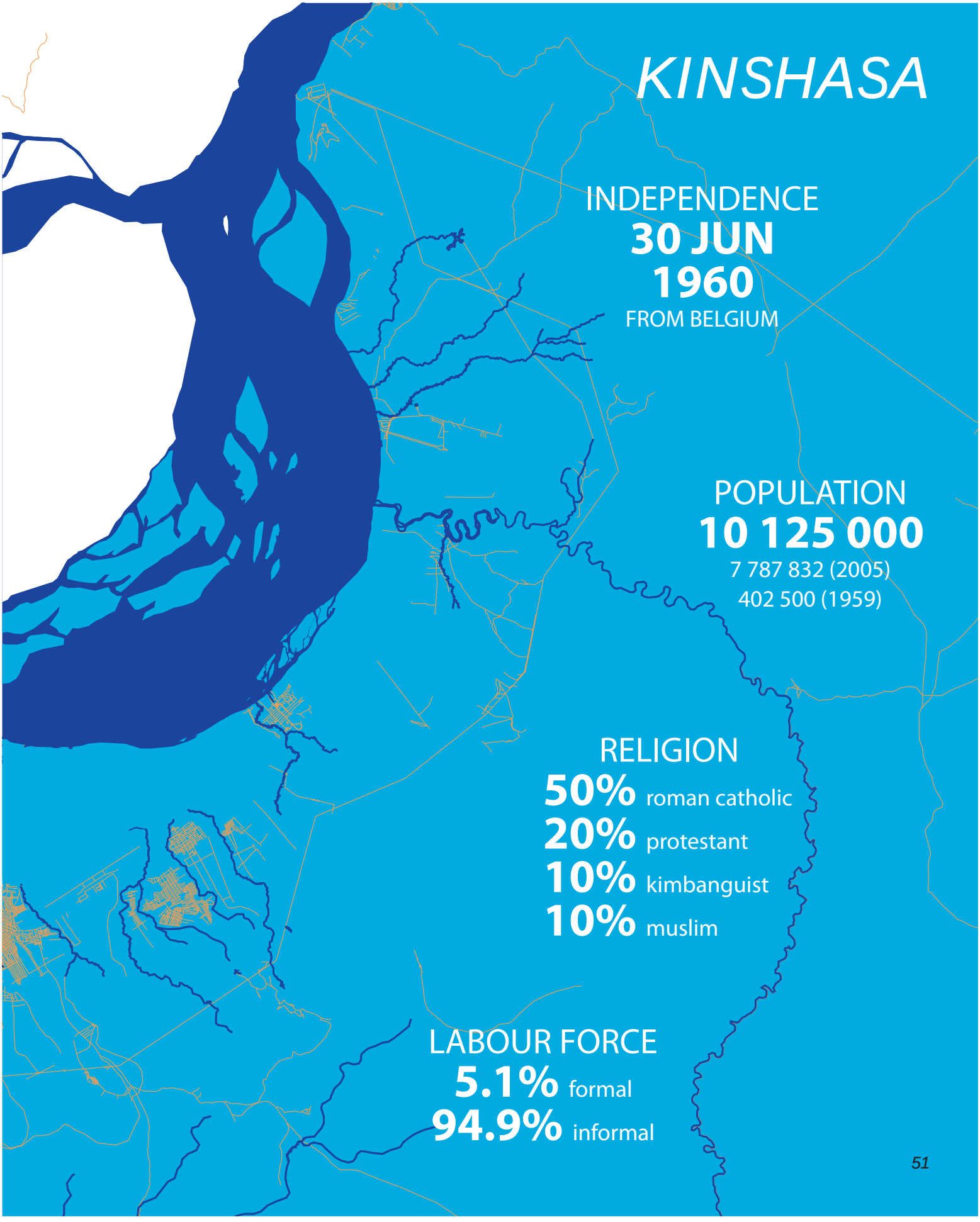
INDEPENDENCE
15 AUG
1960
FROM FRANCE

POPULATION
1 827 000
1 115 773 (2005)
596 200 (1984)



AREA
263,9 km2
100 km2 (2005)

RELIGION
41% roman catholic
33-48% anemist
24% protestant
2% muslim


KINSHASA
INDEPENDENCE
30 JUN
1960
FROM BELGIUM
POPULATION
10 125 000
7 787 832 (2005)
402 500 (1959)
RELIGION
50% roman catholic
20% protestant
10% kimbanguist
10% muslim
LABOUR FORCE
5.1% formal
94.9% informal

data

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

CAPITAL	BRAZZAVILLE
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE	FRENCH
POPULATION	4.274.000 MIO (2014)
LAND AREA	342.000 KM2

GDP/BIP Mrd.USD
13,5 2014
6,1 2005

STATE INDEBTEDNESS % of GDP (BIP)
42,3 2014
108,3 2005

INFLATION RATE % to the previous year
0,9 2014
2,5 2005

CONSUMPTION % of GDP
58,6 2013
50,2 2005

POPULATION
4.274.000 2014
2.904.000 2000

POPULATION DENSITY inhabitants per km2
13,0 2013
9,2 2000

POPULATION UNDER AGE OF 15 % of total population
42,5 2013
41,9 2000

POPULATION AGES 15-64 % of total population
54,1 2013
54,5 2000

POPULATION AGES > 65 % of total population
3,4 2013
3,6 2000

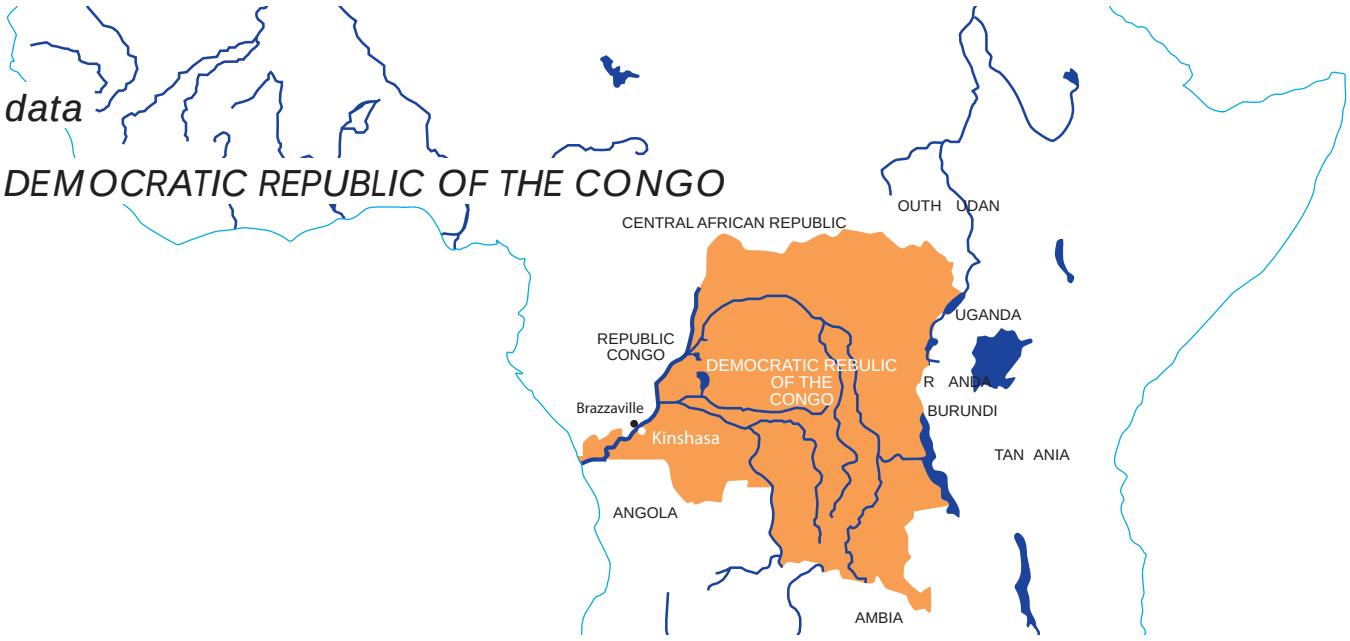
URBAN POPULATION % of total population
65,0 2014
61,0 2005

LIFE EXPECTANCY in years
58,8 2013
52,3 2000

PRIMARY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE RATE % age group
90,2 2012
52,7 2005

data

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



CAPITAL	KINSHASA
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE	FRENCH
POPULATION	79.301.000 MIO (2014)
LAND AREA	2.344.860 KM2

GDP/BIP Mrd.USD

2014
2005

STATE INDEBTEDNESS % of GDP (BIP)

2014
2005

INFLATION RATE % to the previous year

2014
2005

CONSUMPTION % of GDP

2013
2005

POPULATION

2014
2000

POPULATION DENSITY inhabitants per km2

2013
2000

POPULATION UNDER AGE OF 15 % of total population

2013
2000

POPULATION AGES 15-64 % of total population

2013
2000

POPULATION AGES > 65 % of total population

2013
2000

URBAN POPULATION % of total population

2014
2005

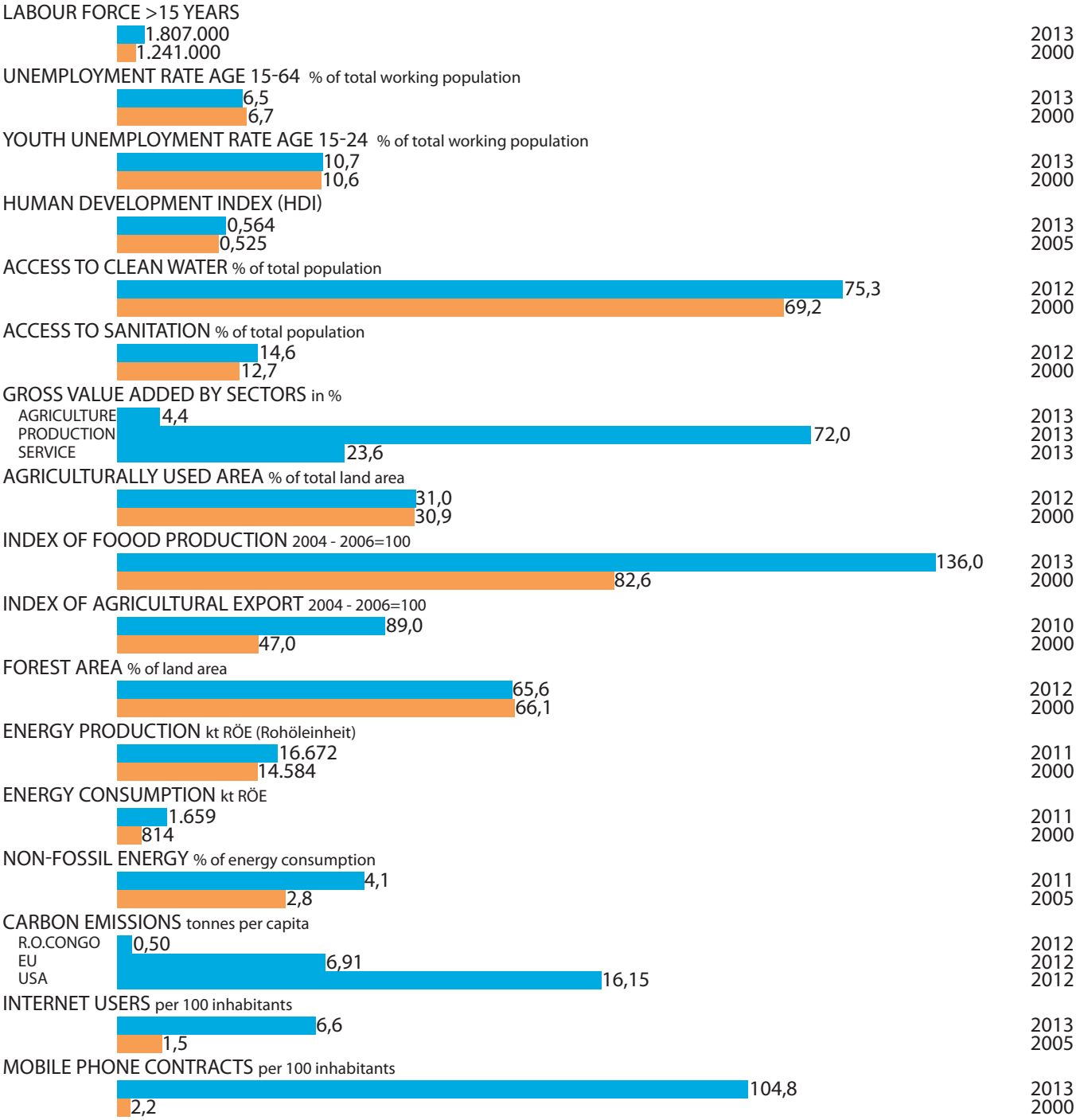
LIFE EXPECTANCY in years

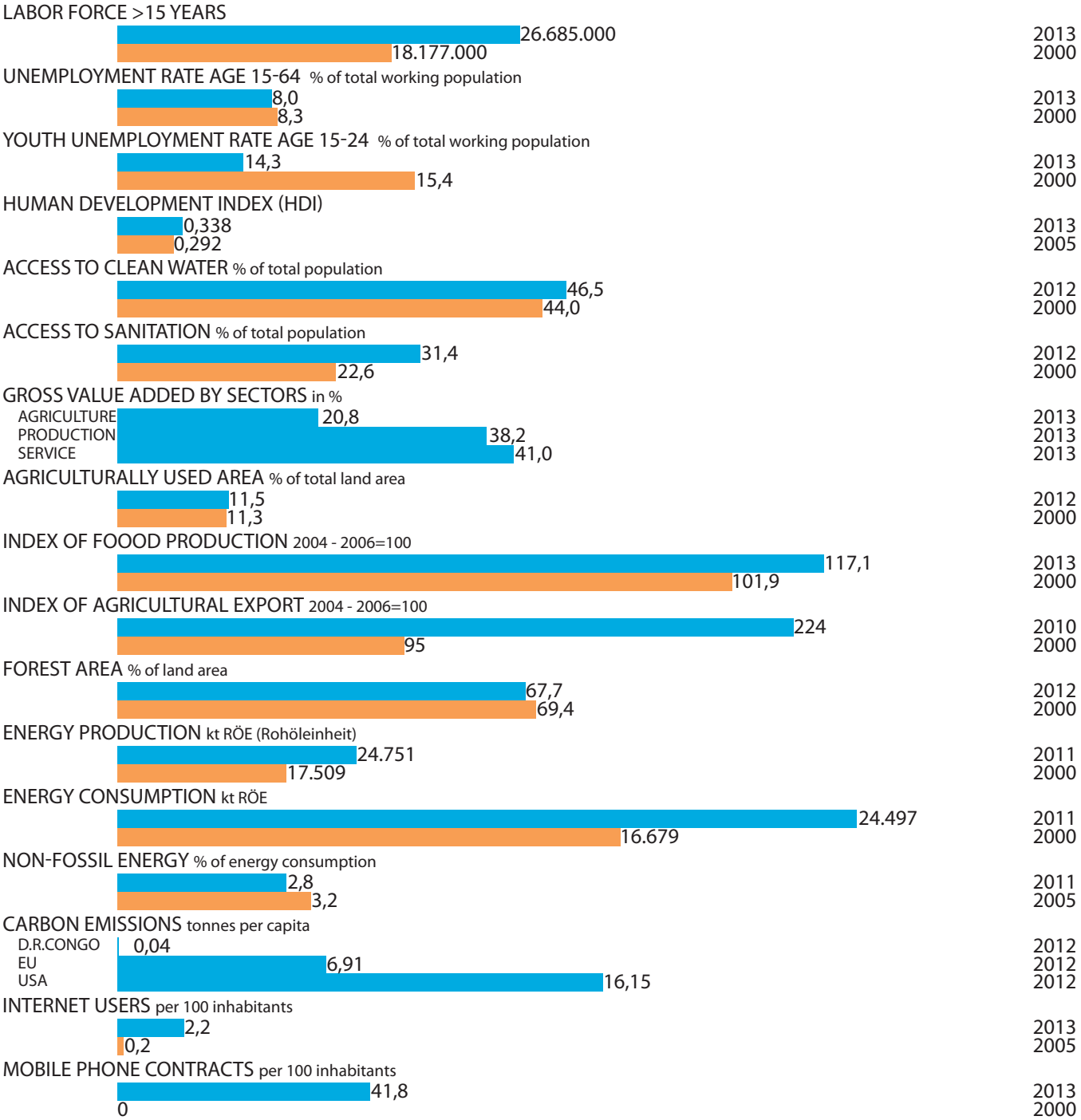
2013
2000

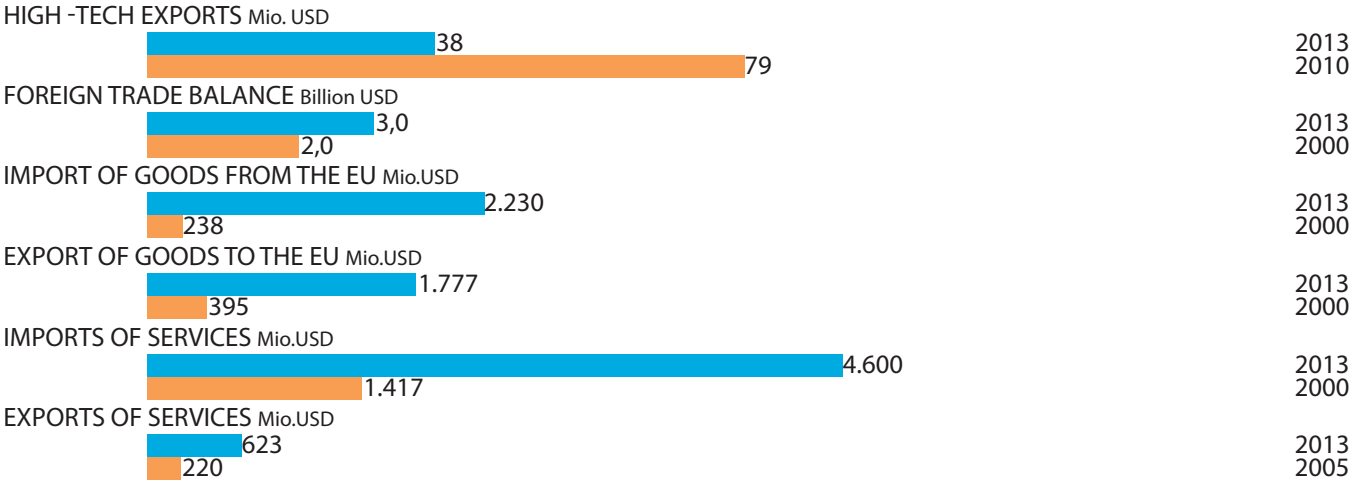
PRIMARY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE RATE % age group

NO VALUE
NO VALUE

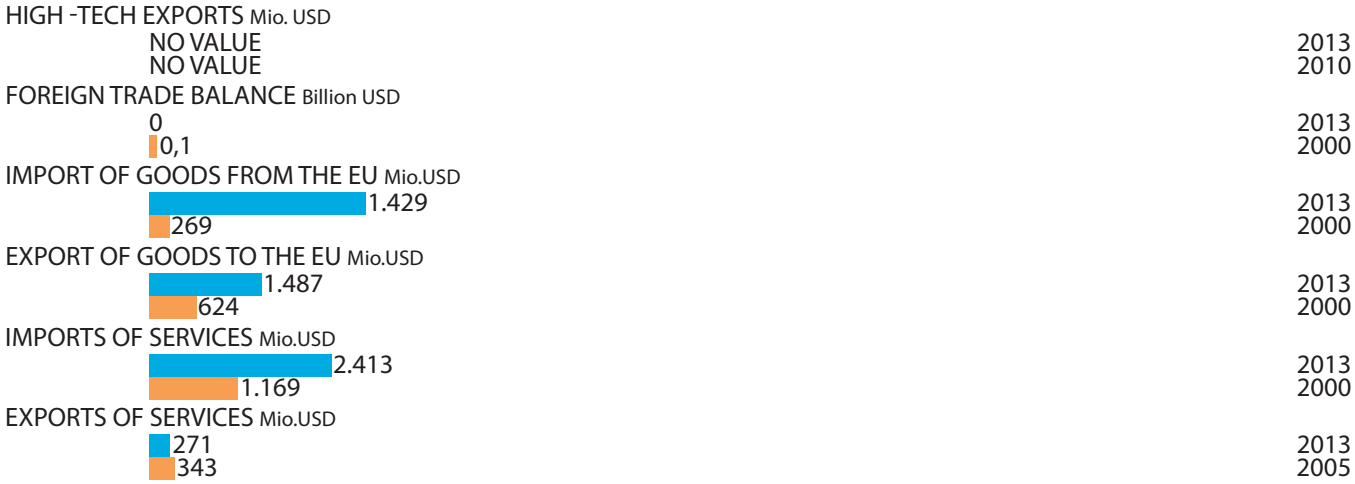
2012
2005


LABOUR FORCE >15 YEARS
1.807.000
2013
1.241.000
2000
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AGE 15-64 % of total working population
6,5
2013
6,7
2000
YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AGE 15-24 % of total working population
10,7
2013
10,6
2000
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI)
0,564
2013
0,525
2005
ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER % of total population
75,3
2012
69,2
2000
ACCESS TO SANITATION % of total population
14,6
2012
12,7
2000
GROSS VALUE ADDED BY SECTORS in %
AGRICULTURE
4,4
2013
PRODUCTION
72,0
2013
SERVICE
23,6
2013
AGRICULTURALLY USED AREA % of total land area
31,0
2012
30,9
2000
INDEX OF FOOOD PRODUCTION 2004 - 2006=100
136,0
2013
82,6
2000
INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORT 2004 - 2006=100
89,0
2010
47,0
2000
FOREST AREA % of land area
65,6
2012
66,1
2000
ENERGY PRODUCTION kt RÖE (Rohöleinheit)
16.672
2011
14.584
2000
ENERGY CONSUMPTION kt RÖE
1.659
2011
814
2000
NON-FOSSIL ENERGY % of energy consumption
4,1
2011
2,8
2005
CARBON EMISSIONS tonnes per capita
R.O.CONGO
0,50
2012
EU
6,91
2012
USA
16,15
2012
INTERNET USERS per 100 inhabitants
6,6
2013
1,5
2005
MOBILE PHONE CONTRACTS per 100 inhabitants
104,8
2013
2,2
2000


LABOR FORCE >15 YEARS
26.685.000
2013
18.177.000
2000
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AGE 15-64 % of total working population
8,0
2013
8,3
2000
YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AGE 15-24 % of total working population
14,3
2013
15,4
2000
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI)
0,338
2013
0,292
2005
ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER % of total population
46,5
2012
44,0
2000
ACCESS TO SANITATION % of total population
31,4
2012
22,6
2000
GROSS VALUE ADDED BY SECTORS in %
AGRICULTURE
20,8
2013
PRODUCTION
38,2
2013
SERVICE
41,0
2013
AGRICULTURALLY USED AREA % of total land area
11,5
2012
11,3
2000
INDEX OF FOOOD PRODUCTION 2004 - 2006=100
117,1
2013
101,9
2000
INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORT 2004 - 2006=100
224
2010
95
2000
FOREST AREA % of land area
67,7
2012
69,4
2000
ENERGY PRODUCTION kt RÖE (Rohöleinheit)
24.751
2011
17.509
2000
ENERGY CONSUMPTION kt RÖE
24.497
2011
16.679
2000
NON-FOSSIL ENERGY % of energy consumption
2,8
2011
3,2
2005
CARBON EMISSIONS tonnes per capita
D.R.CONGO
0,04
2012
EU
6,91
2012
USA
16,15
2012
INTERNET USERS per 100 inhabitants
2,2
2013
0,2
2005
MOBILE PHONE CONTRACTS per 100 inhabitants
41,8
2013
0
2000



Länderprofil Republik Kongo, Datenquelle WKO,Stand Jul.2015



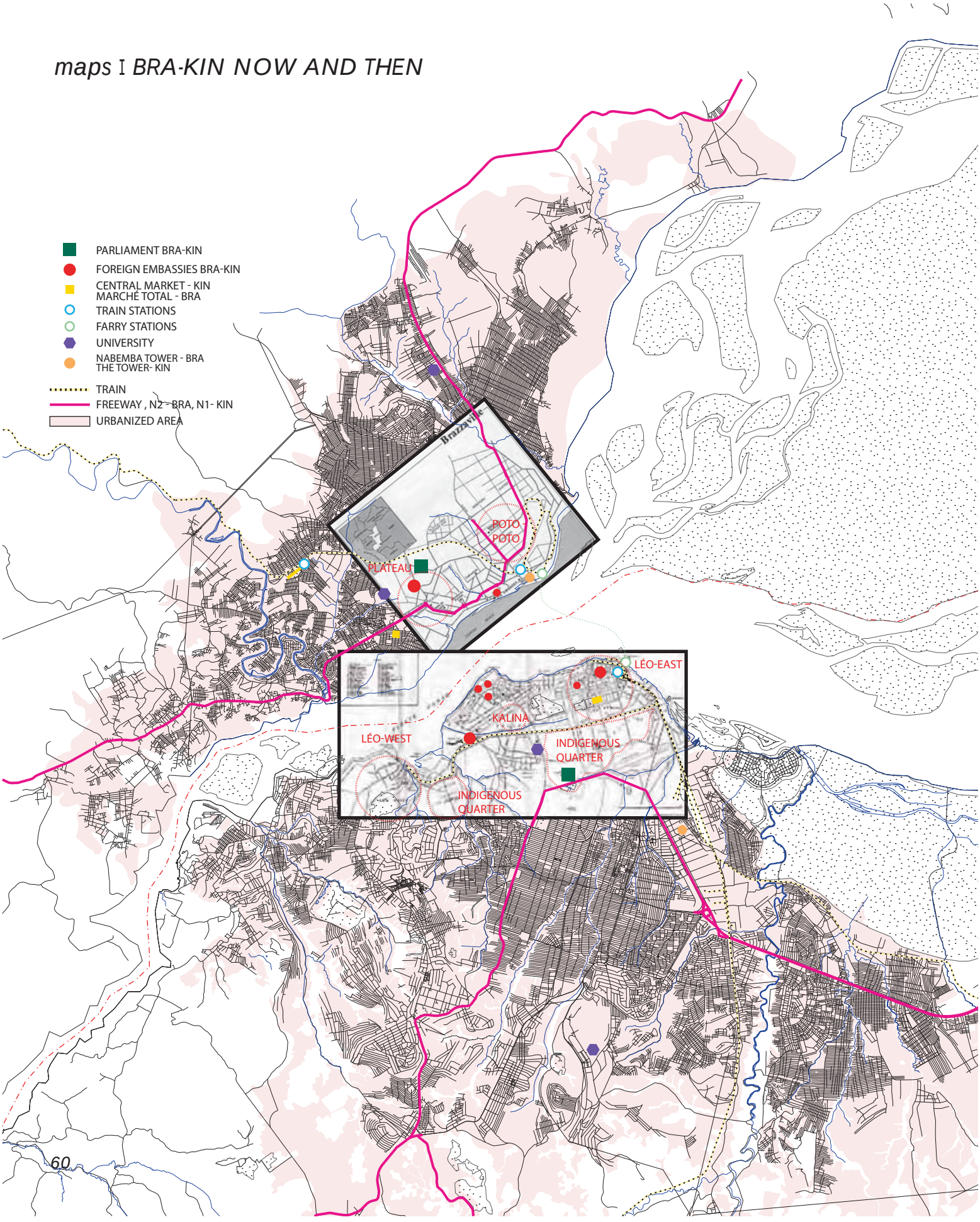
Länderprofil DR Kongo, Datenquelle WKO,Stand Jul.2015

When trying to understand the urban development in Kinshasa and Brazzaville it is impossible to analyse one city without considering the other as there are multiple entanglements which formed both their structure. Their special situation of facing each other has deeply influenced various areas of urban life from a cultural, economic, political, demographic and social point of view.

Many centuries before the first Europeans discovered the region and established a trading station, the Bateke villages of the Pool were already part of a widespread trading network which was reaching from the forest areas of the hinterland to the Atlantic Ocean. Because of their flourishing trading activities these African societies were already in contact with Europeans several centuries before colonisation.

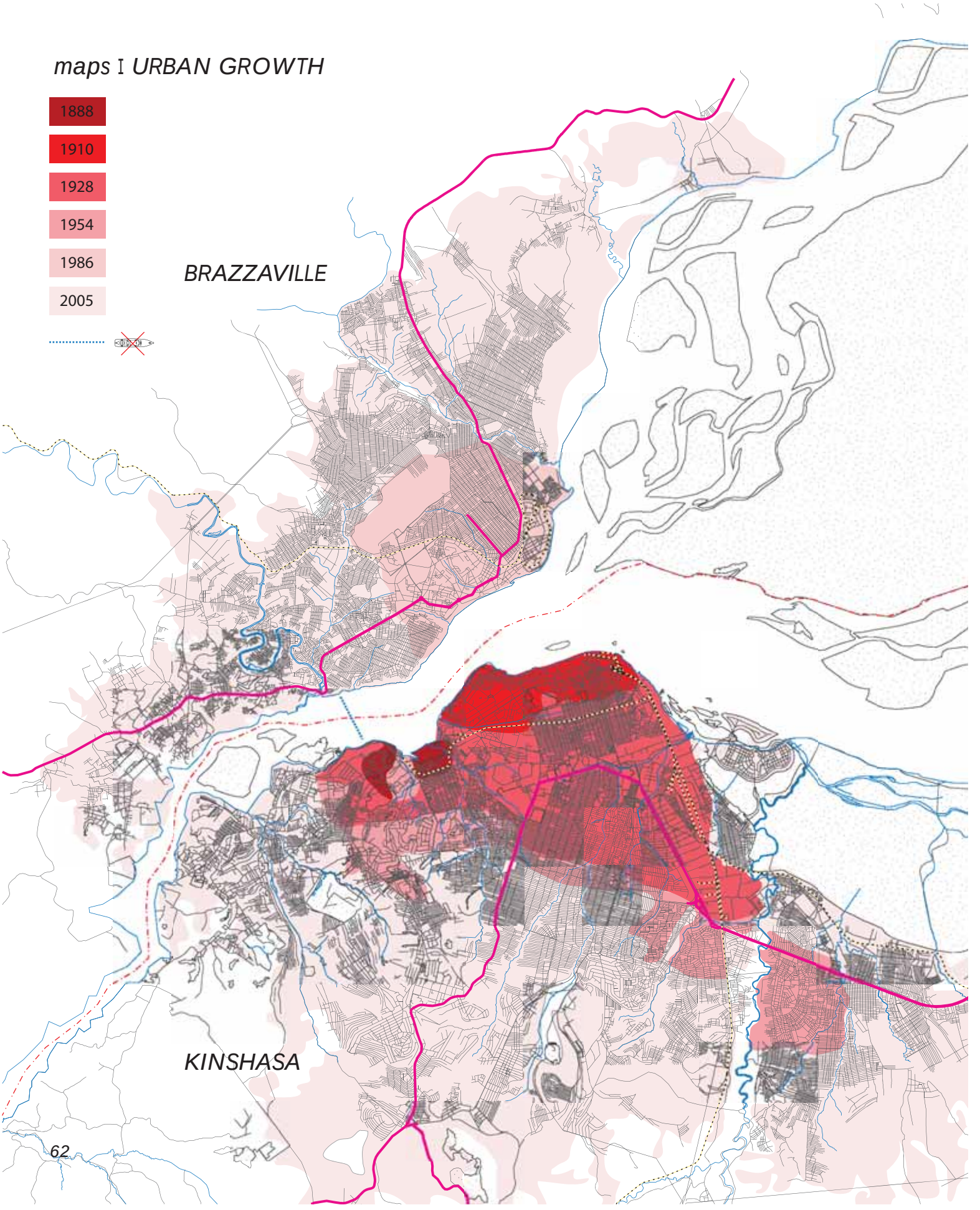
The whole population living around the river split up into many different villages, counting approximately 10000 to 20000 inhabitants at the end of the 19th century. Different kings ruled these villages. The two most important ones are Nagaliema, the Chief of Kitambo, at the south bank, and Makoko, the chief of Mbe ruling at the north bank of the river. On the left side Pierre Savorgnan of Brazza, signed a treaty with king Makoko to lay down the foundation for a settlement on behalf of the International African Association`s French committee in 1879. On the other side of the river, Henry Morton Stanley signed a treaty with Chief Nagliema and founded the first Belgian colonial station in 1881. This European occupation on both riverbanks accelerated the economic decline of the Batèkè villages and pushed the indigenous population into the inland bit by bit. Both stations were used for upstream river explorations and exploitations.
Initially the two stations show similarities in their urban development regarding their polynuclear layout corresponding to the different powers settled.
The European habitations at the Brazzaville side settled to upper parts into the Plateau district, due to the ravins and its small rivers, which divides the area naturally, whereas the first

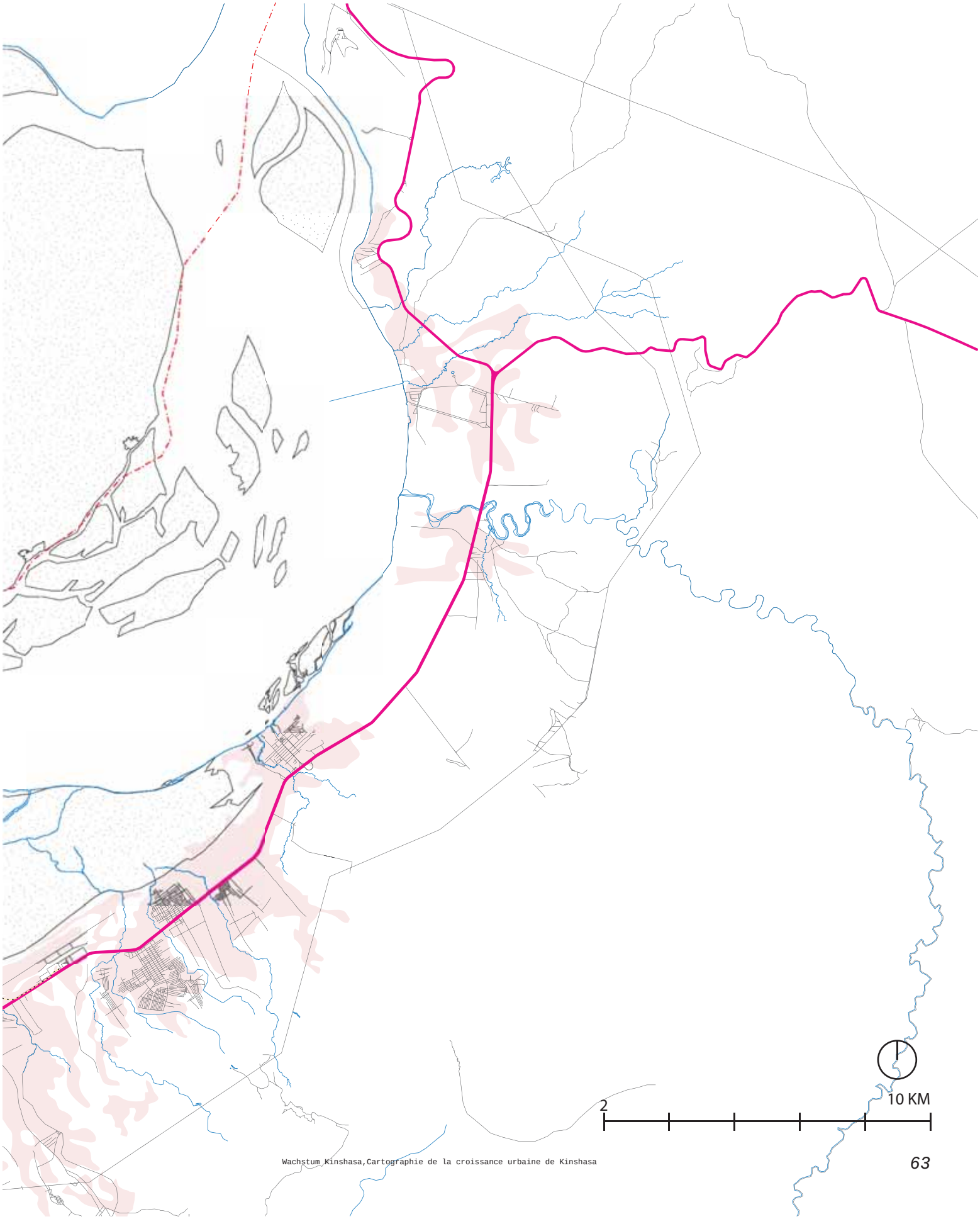
colonial houses on the south side were built in Kintambo District (Leopoldville) at the river bank.
Due to discriminative and segregative measures during the 1900s, African people were housed in villages apart from the European districts following a catalogue of ethnic criteria and urban planning methods. In an orthogonal grid made of small blocks the indigenous residences were brought together according to ethnicity criteria always controlled by a person in charge.
On the Brazzaville side, the urban plan was to keep the European areas `resolutely away` from the indigenous towns Bacongo and Poto-Poto ("African Districts") and the railroad served as a frontier. Around 1912, a similar spatial structure was implemented at the south side, in Leopoldville, dividing the city into West- and East-Leo, moreover, it was cleaved by the military camp of the public force. At that point the city core moved towards the new port and rail station.
During the 1920s the urban core was moved from the port to Leo-East. Due to the relocation of the administrative capital from Boma to Leopoldville, a new administrative area in the Kalina district, located between Leo-East and West, was built. This change of proportions resulted in the development of a real urban composition project, focusing on a radial perspective with the indigenous towns separated by a neutral zone.
In the upcoming years the road network was developed and the urban space enhanced with public space and garden settlements. Furthermore, schools, hospitals and administrative facilities were built. These measures resulted in a significant population growth: Brazzaville increased its number of inhabitants from 17000 in 1930, to 28000 in 1945 and Leopoldville from 34700 in 1930, to 71000 in 1945.
During the independence time, Leopoldville counted 400000 inhabitants, four times more than Brazzaville. From the 1970s to the 2000s the urban planning was under control of different regimes, moulded by large sized projects that often lead to nowhere. It was the time of the unfinished projects and the decline of most of the infrastructure.


PARLIAMENT BRA-KIN
FOREIGN EMBASSIES BRA-KIN
CENTRAL MARKET - KIN
MARCHÉ TOTAL - BRA
TRAIN STATIONS
FARRY STATIONS
UNIVERSITY
NABEMBA TOWER - BRA
THE TOWER- KIN
TRAIN
FREEWAY , N2 - BRA, N1- KIN
URBANIZED AREA
Brazzaville
POTO - POTO
PLATEAU
LÉO-EAST
KALINA
LÉO-WEST
INDIGENOUS QUARTER
INDIGENOUS QUARTER

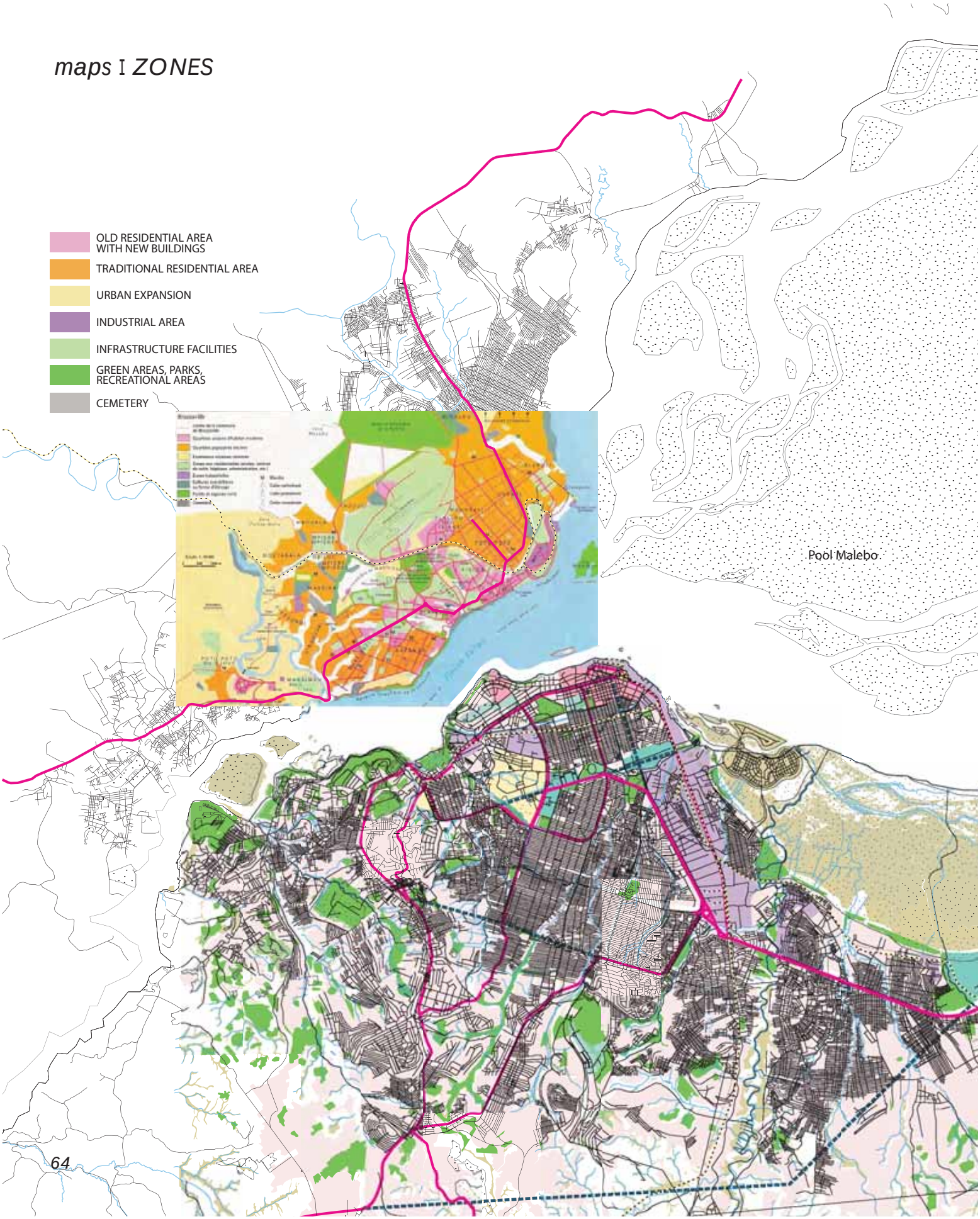
10 KM

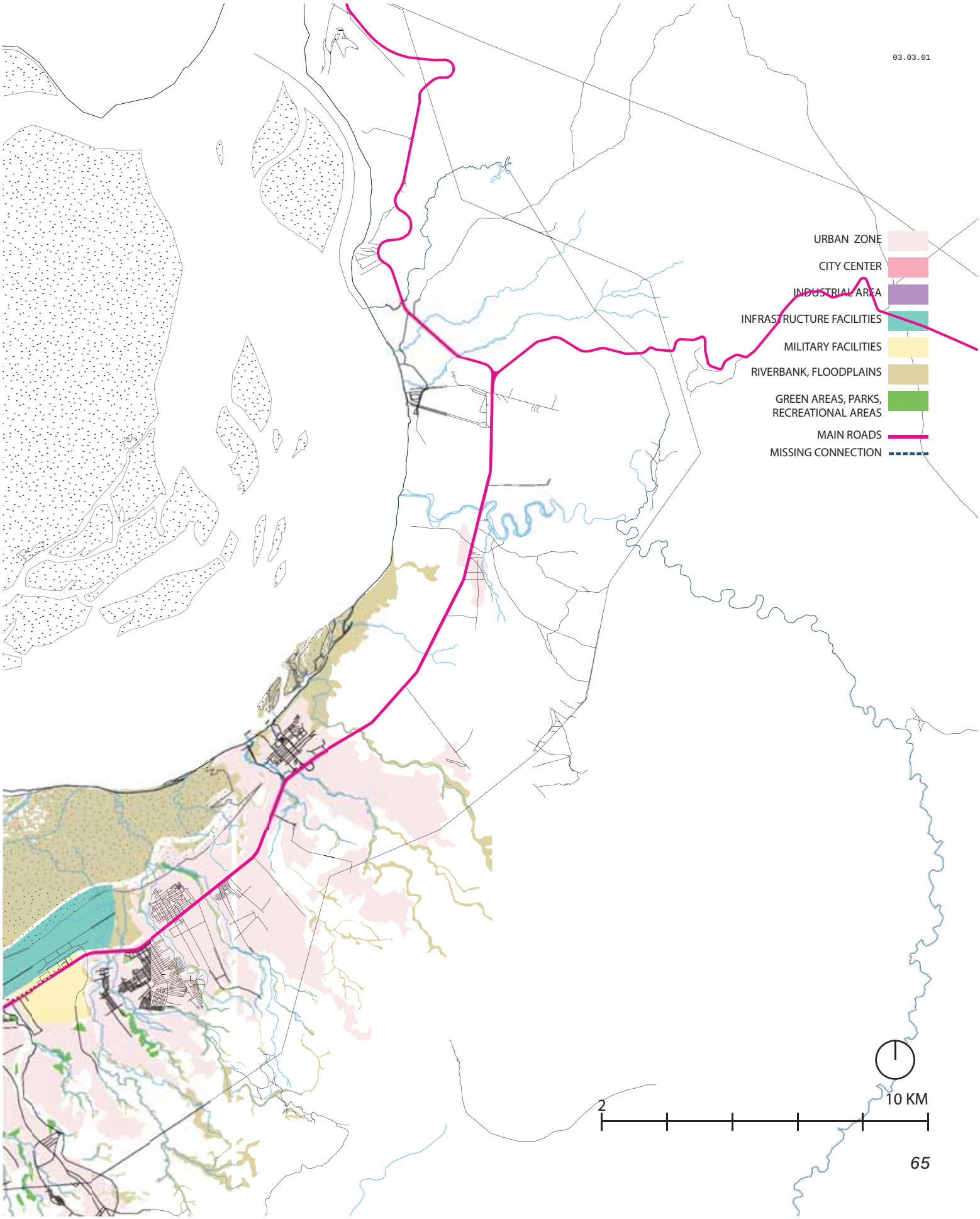
03.03.02 Map Brazzaville, 1986
03.03.03 Map Kinshasa, 1957

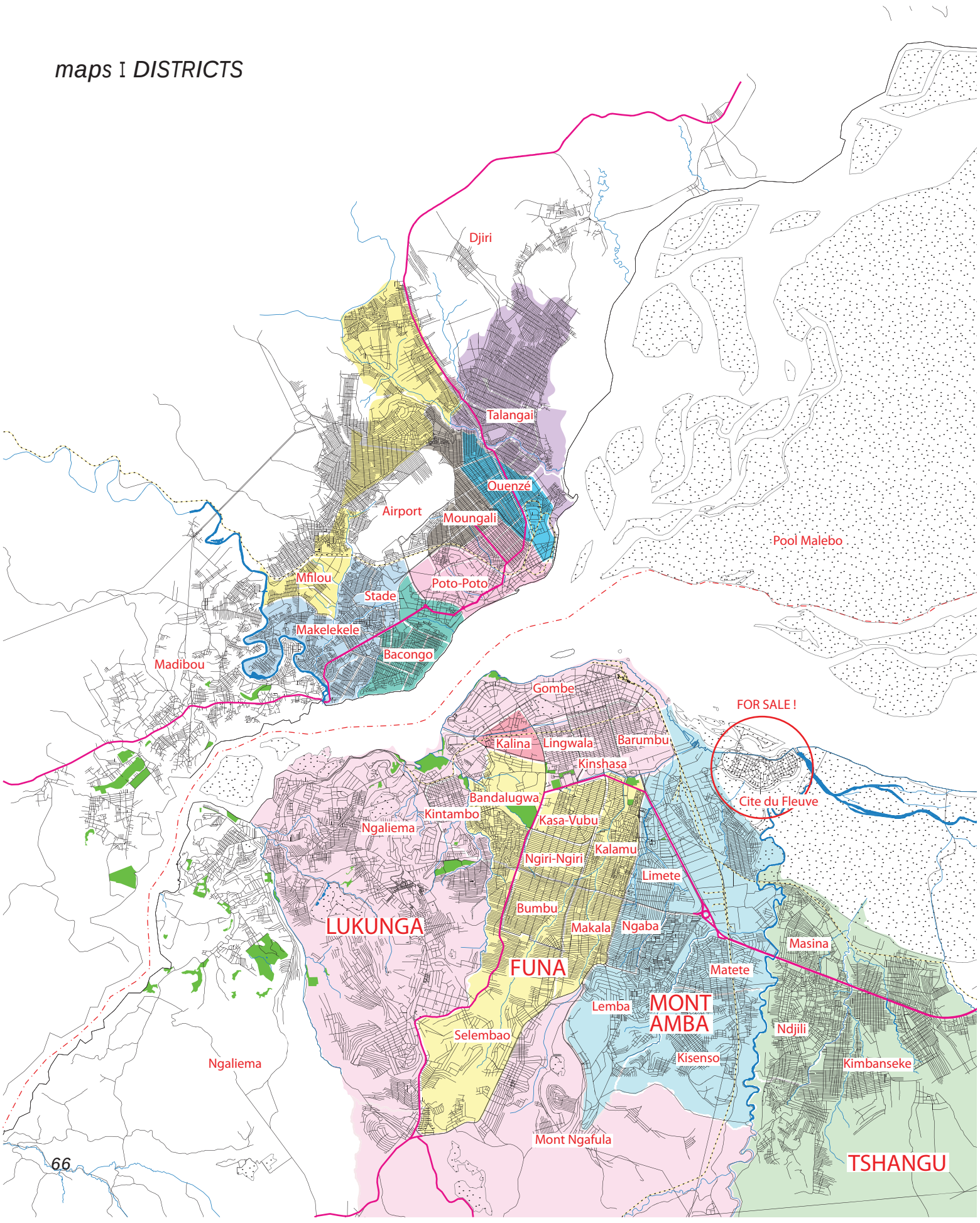

1888
1910
1928
1954
1986
2005
BRAZZAVILLE
KINSHASA

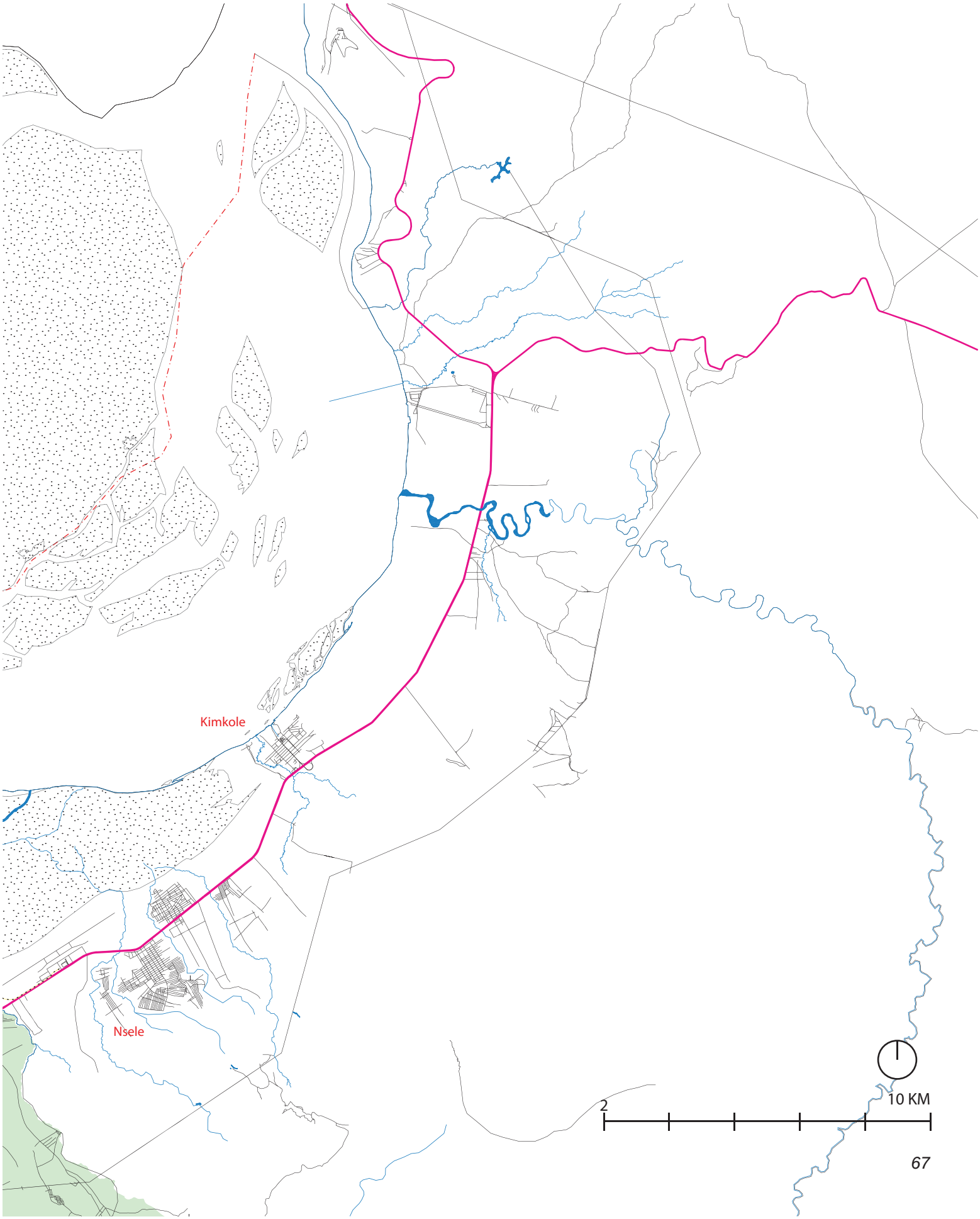


Wachstum Kinshasa,Cartographie de la croissance urbaine de Kinshasa


OLD RESIDENTIAL AREA WITH NEW BUILDINGS
TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL AREA
URBAN EXPANSION
INDUSTRIAL AREA
INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES
GREEN AREAS, PARKS, RECREATIONAL AREAS
CEMETERY
Pool Malebo


03.03.01
URBAN ZONE
CITY CENTER
INDUSTRIAL AREA
INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES
MILITARY FACILITIES
RIVERBANK, FLOODPLAINS
GREEN AREAS, PARKS, RECREATIONAL AREAS
MAIN ROADS
MISSING CONNECTION
2
10 KM


Djiri
Talangai
Ouenzé
Airport
Moungali
Pool Malebo
Mfilou
Poto-Poto
Stade
Makelekele
Bacongo
Madibou
Gombe
FOR SALE !
Kalina
Lingwala
Barumbu
Kinshasa
Bandalugwa
Kintambo
Ngaliema
Kasa-Vubu
Cite du Fleuve
Ngiri-Ngiri
Kalamu
Limete
Bumbu
LUKUNGA
Makala
Ngaba
Masina
FUNA
Matete
Lemba
MONT AMBA
Ndjili
Selembao
Kisenso
Kimbanseke
Ngaliema
Mont Ngafula
TSHANGU


Kimkole
Nsele
2
10 KM

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DATA

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03.01.18 a still from Kevin Kriedemann & Joy Sapieka Publicists: Africa AL JAZEERA MEDIA NETWORK March 2014
03.01.19 © brian sokol http://www.theguardian.com/cities/gallery/2015/mar/13/kinshasa-traffic-robots-robocops-in-pictures#img-1

MAPS

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Wachstum Kinshasa Quelle:
Cartographie de la croissance urbaine de Kinshasa (R.D. Congo) entre 1995 et 2005 par télédétection satellitaire à haute résolution; Matthieu Kayembe Wa Kayembe (Université de Lubumbashi) & Mathieu De Maeyer & Eléonore Wolff (Université Libre de Bruxelles) ; manuscrit déposé en septembre 2009; révisé en juin 2010

The Congolese people I see are utterly pessimistic about their nation's future. They tell a joke about evil men in hell being allowed a phone call by the devil. Saddam Hussein and Hitler pay a lot of money to call Iraq and Germany, but Mobutu is allowed to phone the Congo for hours at little cost. Why? "We're in hell. Congo is a local call."

(Dan Snow, The Independent [1])

04
URBAN SOUVENIRS

04.01.01

"Before me comes chaos, after comes the flood"

... A sentence the former dictator Mobutu Sese Seko never ceased to say. (as well as king Leopold)

After 35 years of governing a kleptocratic regime in Zaire (present Democratic Republic of the Congo) he was finally overthrown because of a rebellion supported by Rwanda, in 1997.
This whole conflict lead to the "first African world war" involving seven African nations.

Furthermore, Mobutu initiated a policy of "Africanizing" which legitimated the renaming of people, including his own name, and places in the country.
While introducing the new country name Zaire, he also changed his name from Joseph Dsir Mobutu to Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu wa Zabanga.
This stands for "The all-powerful warrior who, because of his endurance and inflexible will to win, will go from conquest to conquest, leaving fire in his wake." [2]
In 1966, Léopoldville was renamed Kinshasa.

Mobutu´s outrageous exploitation of wealth, corruption and tribal structures was not only tolerated but also supported by western countries and companies.
The Democratic Republic of the Congo turned from a colonized state into a failed state.
"Mobutu, who presented himself as the "chief" of the new independent Congo, thus skillfully drew on Congo's pre-colonial history to inscribe himself in a local lineage of power, while also making a critical statement vis-à-vis the former colonial powers." [3]

Hence Kinshasa was not only shaped during the colonial period, where urbanisation only sought to meet the needs of an economy that was based on exploitation and designed around the export of raw materials, but also by Mobutu´s building projects.

2 Michael Zumstein, https://www.agencevu.com/stories/index.php?id=912&p=251
3 Johan Lagae, Kinshasa. Tales of the tangible city p.39, https://abe.revues.org/378

ON THE ROAD...

In the Democratic Republic of Congo wars and years of economic mismanagement led to great damage of the transport infrastructure from which the country has not yet recovered. Most of the present road infrastructure is either damaged, unfinished or does simply not exist even though it officially should. The Democratic Republic of the Congo has one of the worst road networks in Africa. According to data presented in 2005 by the UNJLC, the road network consists of a total of 2250 km paved roads of which only half of it are in a good condition, the rest is unpaved, tracks, country roads, local roads or footpaths.
(vgl. wikipedia, Transport in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 12.10.2015)

In Comparison to the Democratic Republic of Congo , the road network of the Republic of Congo is due to their size and higher stability in better condition.

04.01.03

unfinished pedestrian bridge on Lumumba Boulevard

... TO CHINATOWN

In both Congo's, China is involved in huge infrastructural projects. Although trying to sell it as development aid it is a fact that China tries to guarantee their resource supply, since the Congo is one of their major copper and coltan provider. Due to China's economic interests in the Congo, they have built up an enormous mining infrastructure and have therefore, become an important employer for Congolese people. Because of their mining activities and their support in the development of the road network, the Chinese form the largest immigration group in both countries. China literally import everything, beginning with their own workers and ranging to all the needed building components including furniture, for their mining factories. China's relationship with the Congo is a modern reinterpretation of colonisation. (Not only China, but also European companies are part of that exploitation process)
For instance, a Chinese company signed a deal with the government of the D.R.C. that includes the construction of a 3.500 kilometre long highway and 3.500 kilometres of railway system, schools, polyclinics, universities worth $9 billion in return for 20 million tons of copper and 20.000 tons of cobalt with a market value of about $15 billions in total. (vgl. Wiltrud Kremer, China im Kongo, documentation 2008)

STREETS

Most of the streets in both cities, that followed an urban planning program are paved, but due to the lack of maintenance they are currently not in a good condition.
Since Brazzaville and Kinshasa´s rapid urban growth, the urban administration cannot service, much less develop the road network at all. Therefore, most of the streets remain unpaved and during the raining season almost unpassable. Streets in both cities not only serve as means of transport, moreover they are in the focus of social activities. They are constantly redefined and transformed. For example into markets, workshops, stages, classrooms, clinics…

04.01.04

ROUNDABOUTS

04.01.05

Roundabouts pop up in both cities in an noticeable frequency, thus they are a strong element of the infrastructural layout. Due to their size and commercial appearance one simply cannot miss them.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Fact is, there is no public transport system, except the railway, but there are several privat companies that offer transport by bus. Usually the transport system works on an informell level.
In Kinshasa only three railway lines have survived the downfall of the infrastructure, the rest are artefacts that distinctively characterizes the cityscape.

04.01.06

THE PORT

The ports at Pool Malebo have always played an important role not only during the time of colonization, but also decades before.
Kinshasa's port is at the Gombe district at Beach Ngobila, close to the railway station.
Nowadays, the beach is rather an industrial wasteland with rusty cranes, a graveyard of moored decaying boat carcasses, than a flourishing industrial port.

04.01.07

THE FERRY

The ferry between KIN and BRA is the only visible infrastructure that connects the two cities. Officially, crossing the river with the ferry is not that easy, since one not only needs a visa. Moreover, the irregular to rare departure times is hindering.
Except for disabled people, the ferry trip costs about $40, which is almost half of a monthly average income. Therefore, many people with disabilities work as traders between Brazzaville and Kinshasa.

from “KIN, LA BELLE” to “KIN, LA POUBELLE”

In large parts of the city there exists no canalisation. There is no organised national waste deposit and sooner or later all garbage ends up in the Congo River. Garbage plugs the discharging flumes and canals beside the streets. The basins of the Congo and the small rivers that run through the cities are narrowed due to deposits of garbage and flushed out sand. As a result both cities suffers from floodings throughout the rainy season which erodes the soil and flushes away entire blocks of houses. This means that toxic substances and faeces, poison the groundwater and finally enters the drinking water. In the affected areas of the city there is a high risk of the outbreak of serious endemic diseases like typhus, cholera, hepatitis and malaria etc...

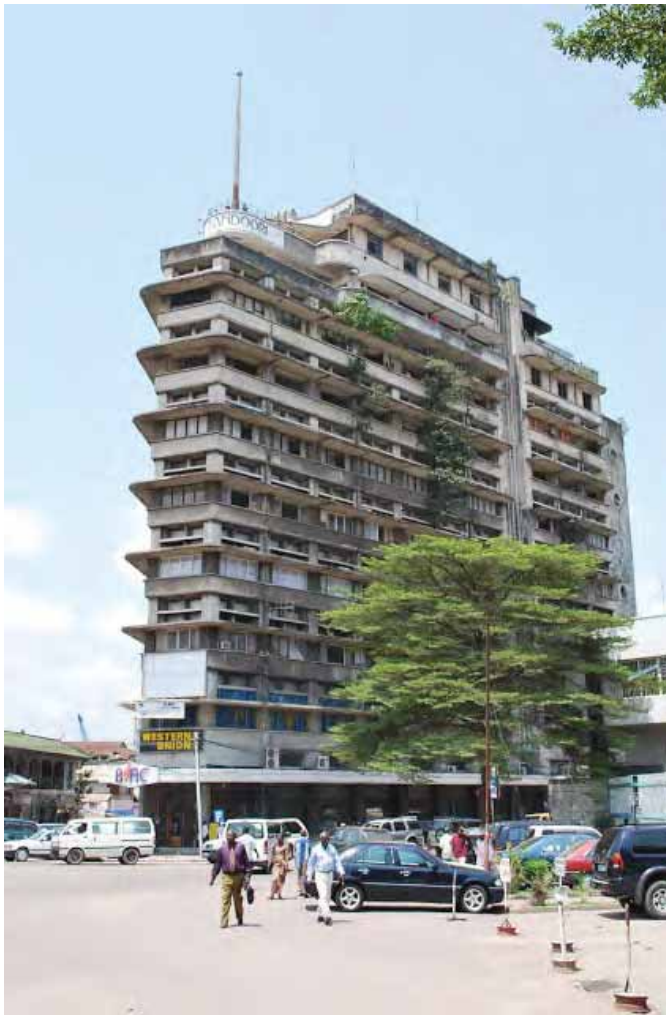
Although the Congo is the water-richest country in Africa, the water supply system is very bad, due to the lack of infrastructural maintenance. Around the city are many water supply wells, which are part of every commune. Furthermore, the electric power supply is insufficient and blackouts are more common than actual working periods.

04.01.08

04.01.09

THE FORESCOM BUILDING (Gombe/KIN)

The Forescom building was Central Africa's first skyscraper, built in 1946, commissioned by one of the four major holding companies, the Société Forestrière et Commercial du Congo,
established by King Leopold II to distract attention from his own personal role in the exploitation of the Congo. Besides, the mélange of "flatiron"-motives and different nautical themes and its modern and revolutionary air condition aroused interest among visitors and locals. It quickly became the most popular postcard subject and was a source of pride for both- the colonial power and it's subject. The skyscraper, of course arranged by a Belgian architect, corresponded with the colonial and European understanding of a representative landmark within the city centre of post-war Leopoldville and ensured a place in the discourse of global modernity. As such, it immediately was occupied by commercial firms, facilities of foreign institutions and diplomatic missions. In the course of time "the Canadian Trade Commission", the Danish and South African consulate, the Israeli and Taiwan embassy, the British Council Library as well as different insurance companies and banks were counted among its renters.
Soon even more impressive high rise buildings followed to pave Leopoldville's way to become the first "Poto moindo" ("Black Europe") and as such the vertical ambitions are not only pointing forward to the fulfillment of the colonial utopia of prosperity but must also be read as "watchtowers", the build extension of the panoptical colonial Big Brother.



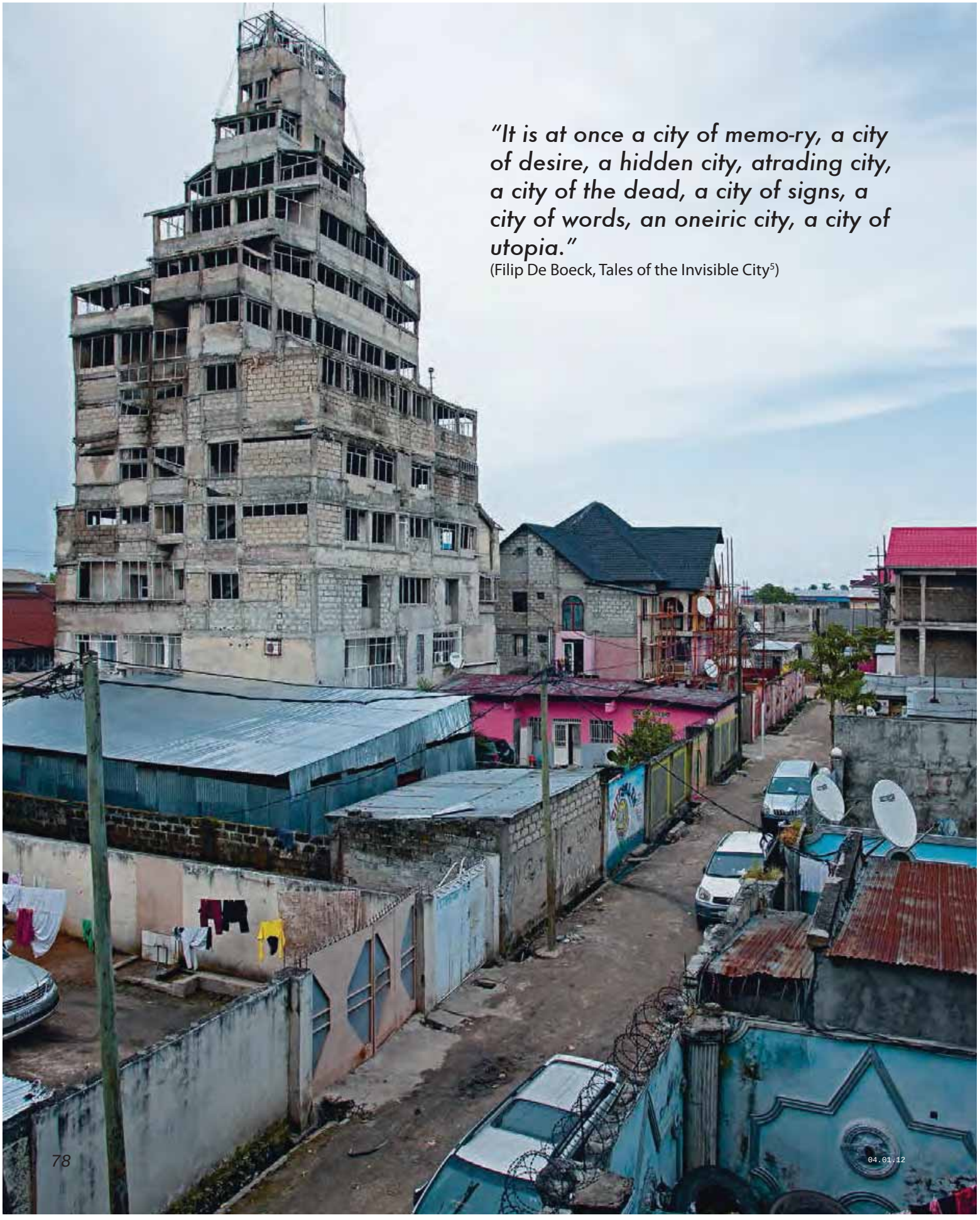
04.01.10

04.01.11

NABEMBA TOUR (Poto-Poto/BRA)

What undisputedly can be called as the landmark of Brazzaville is the "Tour Nabemba", a 106 meters high office skyscraper named after the country's highest mountain. It can be seen as the counterpart of Kinshasa's high rise buildings in all its meaning. Locals are used to call it "the Elf Tower" due to the fact that it was financed with borrowed funds from the French oil company Elf Aquitaine- the biggest profiteer of the country's oil production. It soon became the symbol for the economic insanity that ruled the country for so many decades. After being severely damaged in the course of the civil war in the 1990ties, it was rebuilt at the exorbitant cost of 6 million pounds, more than the initial construction cost, caused by assigning the work to a company, lead by two totally unqualified -of course- French brothers. Each year the maintenance of the tower alone engulfs 3 million pounds, a huge amount for a very poor country that has to fill numberless "holes", gaps of higher priority. The local Architect Norbert Mbila describes it as "a symbolic building, build purely for prestige. It is neither necessary nor useful,..." [4] It is ironic to notice that, beside some ministries also many charities`offices like the "African Self-help Development Initiative", the "New Partnership for African Development" or the UNESCO are beneficiaries of the assumingly cheap rents.

4 Norbert Mbila, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nabemba_Tower (16.10.2015)



"It is at once a city of memo-ry, a city of desire, a hidden city, atrading city, a city of the dead, a city of signs, a city of words, an oneiric city, a city of utopia."
(Filip De Boeck, Tales of the Invisible City[5])

04.01.12

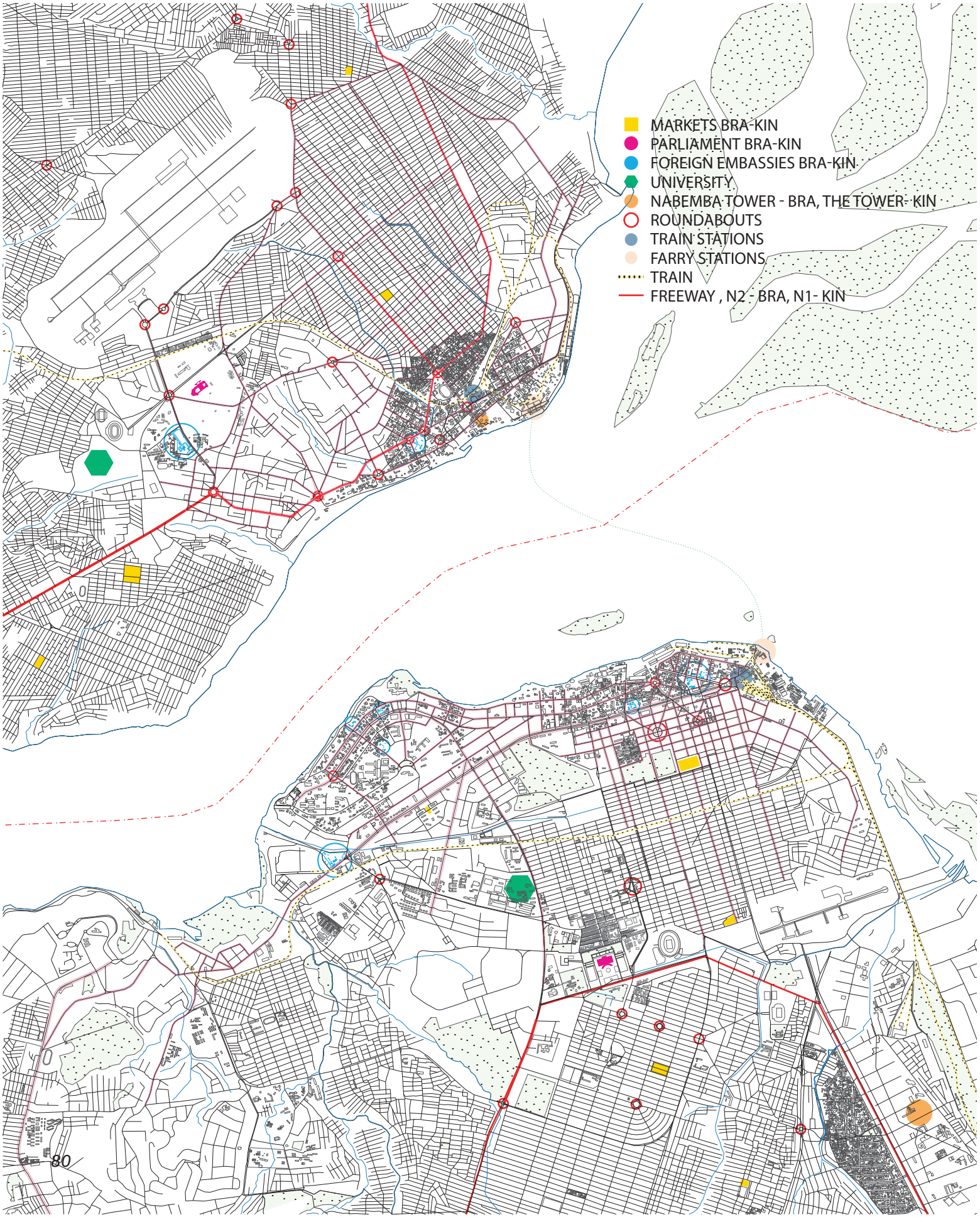
THE TOWER (Limete/KIN)

The Tower is located in the industrial zone of Limete/Kinshasa and before loosing control over its sheer hight and purpose/function, its owner first set out to build only a four story residential building. The proud owner, a doctor, became his own architect and from this point on he was overstrained by his own visions and soon the tower "evolved into an increasingly megalomanic vertical proposition." As he knew he would never be able to finish this project in his lifetime, he turned into a hostage of the unstoppable logic of his own tower.
Although, in the owner's mind the tower embodies so many different visions and functions the only things already installed are medical cabinets on the first and second level, besides the fact that there is no running water, no electricity and no plumbing for the sanitation.
Other floors are designed to become lawyers' offices, restaurants, schools, rooms for visiting philosophers, poets, investors and scientists ….. The way he describes his visions and therefore, the various different functions the building includes or, better to say, should include in the future, one would assume that at least some of these things are already installed. But in fact, despite of the structural work and height it has only been realized at a fraction.
The tower among many other things represents the hope for a better future, but moreover it is described being, "an attempt to "illuminate the hole", to transcend the bare life and the mere level of survival that the city imposes upon its inhabitants"[6] by the doctor himself. By describing the tower not only as a watchtower, to control the traffic and to warn of terrorist attacks, but also as a "Noah's ark for Kinshasa´s inhabitants" in case of a flood, the tower becomes the materialized "overall protective device against all forces of nature."

THE HOLE

The concept of the hole often refers to the "city´s shadow economy", and the lack of infrastructure. The hole " libulu in Lingala refers to " physical holes and gaps that have come to scar the urban surface" that among other things colonialism has left behind. But in contradiction the hole is also used to make "ironic comments upon the state", for example bars are called ´The Big Hole´, or `Wenze ya libulu `means the `market of the hole` and it is the name of a market place in Barumbu, but more generally the word refers to an ´informal´market where things are sold under the official price.
To sum it up "The Hole" allows "urbanites to be local producers and controllers of infrastructure and technology, rather than local consumers of technology…..it transforms city dwellers from passive victims intro active participants with their own social, economic, political and religious agendas, which are often situated far beyond the level of mere survival." [7]

In other words like Kinois would respond: " if we have to live in a hole, we can as well dance in it! "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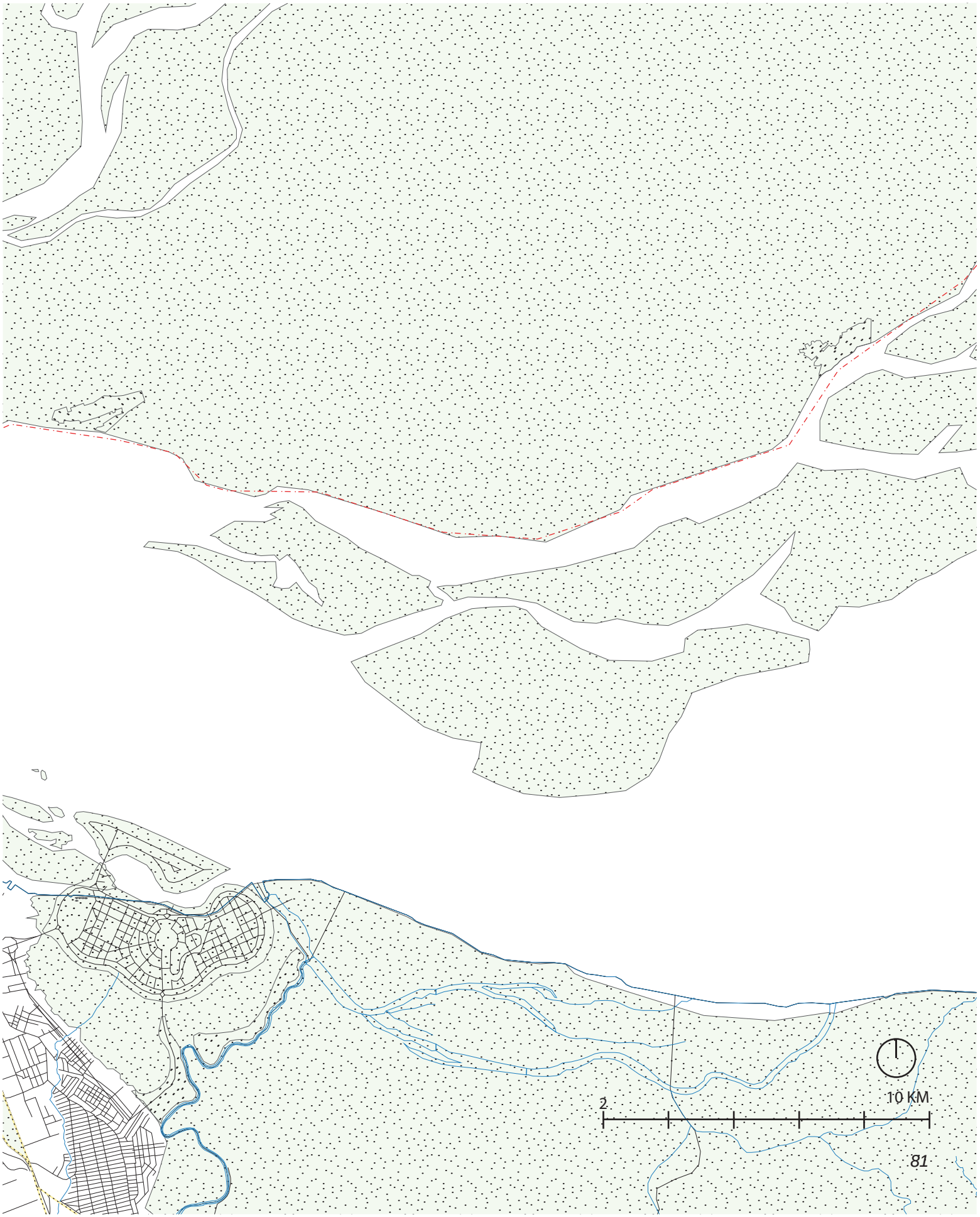
PARLIAMENT BRA-KIN
FOREIGN EMBASSIES BRA-KIN
UNIVERSITY
NABEMBA TOWER - BRA, THE TOWER- KIN
ROUNDABOUTS
TRAIN STATIONS
FARRY STATIONS
TRAIN
FREEWAY , N2 - BRA, N1- KIN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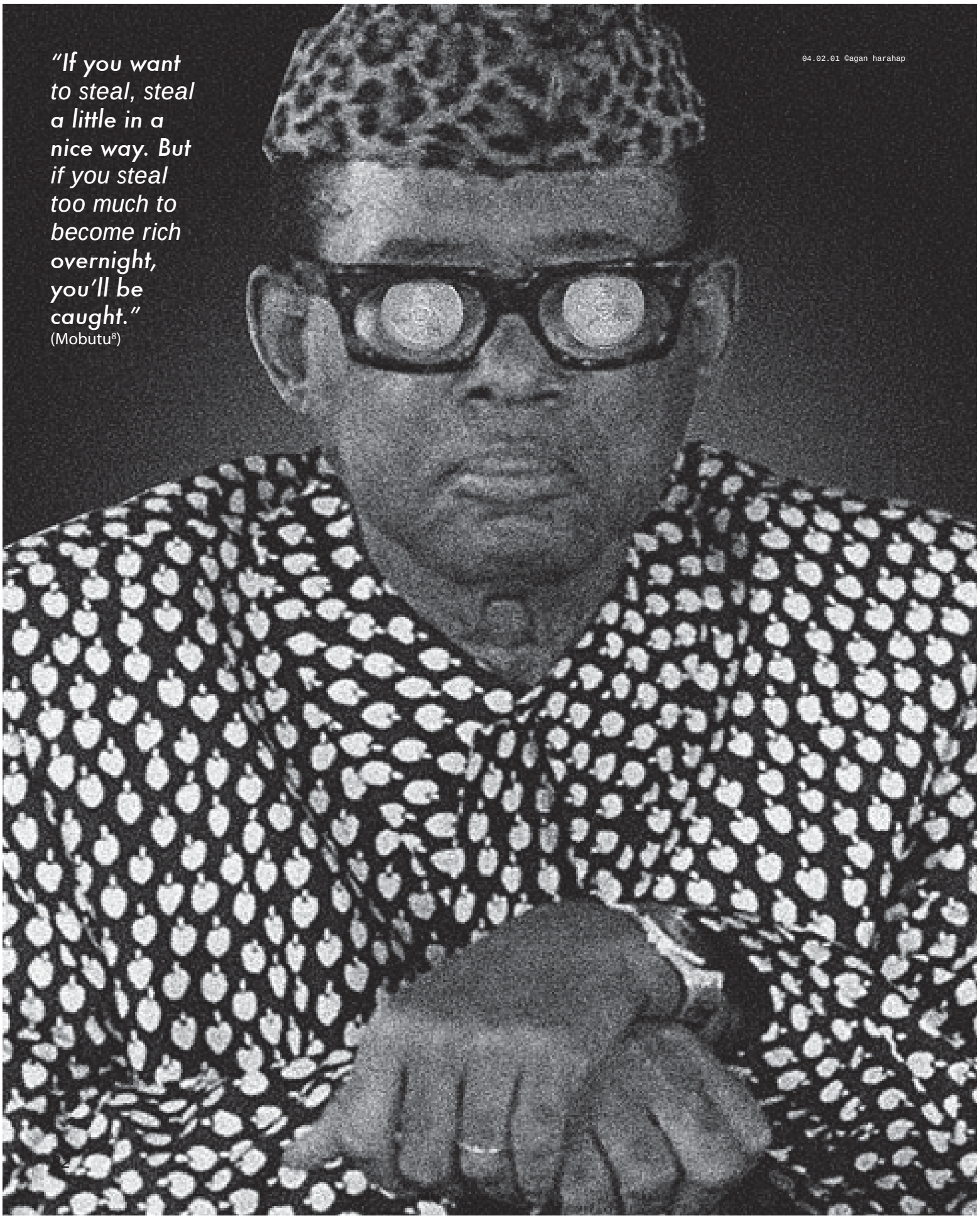
"If you want to steal, steal a little in a nice way. But if you steal too much to become rich overnight, you'll be caught."
(Mobutu[8])
04.02.01 ©agan harahap

"if you want to steal, steal a little in a nice way."

PROPERTY

Due to the fact that both cities grow enormously fast, more and more rural land resources are converted into urban areas. This randomly adapted living space, thus aside any legal regime, surface most frequently at the periphery of both cities.
Basically, the mechanisms to obtain land for urban use can be distinguished between formal, legal and informal "extra-legal" methods. In most African countries dual systems of land ownership are legally accepted.
The Civil Code Law , which was introduced from colonial legal systems grants land ownership by the state through freehold or leasehold titles.

The Customary Law follows an indigenous tenure system, where a chief or a king confers land ownership and in order to keep it in the community's hands, it is not alienable.
The Informal tenure, or also called "living law", is most common. It is a hybrid of land transactions, exchanges and transfers, that are not legalized by the state, though are socially accepted.

Within the urban context this various and often unclear ways of purchasing land ownership, often lead to disputes among the different parties. Therefore, in Kinshasa and Brazzaville it is very common that property is marked with signs that indicate that the parcel in question is not for sale.

"The material infrastructure and everything that comes from above and from outside is there to be ripped off, to be captured and taken advantage of, whether legally or illegally. The term now is kisanola, or " combing your hair" "Combing" in the sense people now give to it means stealing, looting, ripping off."
(Filip De Bloeck, interview, African Cities Reader[9])

THIS PARCEL IS NOT FOR SALE !!!

THIS PARCEL IS NOT FOR SALE- JURIDICAL CASE

PROPERTY

The land at Fouekele Street 450 in the district of Bacongo is owned by the Republic of Congo and is occupied by Serge Mahoutou. He does not
have a title of ownership of the land.

USE

The parcel of land at Fouekele 450 is used by Serge Mahoutou. Serge is one of the children of his father's third marriage. When his father died, he was still a child. In accordance with customs the entire heritage of his father went to his uncle on his father's side. His uncle divided the 12 different parcels and other goods that were part of the heritage between the family members and the children of the first and second wives. When Serge came of age, he claimed the two parcels situated in the commune of Mfilou in Brazzaville that his father had wanted to supply him and his brother with as stated in the
testament. But the uncle had already sold these parcels. So finally, in 1987 the uncle gave Serge and his younger brother one of his parcels at Foukele 450 in Bacongo, Brazzaville. This triggered feelings of jealousy in his cousins. When the uncle died the cousins turned to witchcraft and used fetishes against Serge in order to make him disappear. His brother became afraid and considered Serge dead. He gave up on living on that parcel. Serge stayed and took the case to court in Bacongo. Then the war intervened and a final decision was never reached. Since the law changed to private ownership, Serge
thought at some point of selling the parcel in order to move to France. But since he couldn'J: obtain a visa, he decided to stay in the Republic of Congo.
He then moved to the village his mother was from and he grew up in and he rented out the parcel to various tenants. Later he let the son of one of his cousins use part of the land. But during his absence, this young man tried
to sell the parcel. As soon as Serge found out through the other tenants, he moved back to Brazzaville and painted "cette parcelle n'est pas a vendre affaire justice" (this pacel is not for sale - juridical case) on the wall of the
house, informing potential buyers that there is a legal conflict going on concerning this parcel of land.

REGULATIONS

The judicial organization in the Kinshasa city region is based on a combination of local customs and written laws of the Democratic Republic of Congo. There is proverb that goes: "The bananas belong to me, whereas the land does not belong to me:' Meaning that the fruits of labour can be reaped, but the rest cannot be claimed. There is riddle that goes like this: "What do you need to die? What do you need to live?" The answer to the riddle is: land. The riddle hints at the fact that land is where the communion is realised between the living and the dead. Another proverb claims: "You don't provoke a crocodile in its river:' There's just no challenging a chef de terre. A chef de terre or mwawi is a clan appointee who assigns land for its members to use. "If you know how to make traps, you also have to know how to visit them." This proverb refers to the fact that all things had better receive good care of the head of family. When somebody dies, the land returns to the larger family and often the oldest brother (uncle) of the family becomes in charge of the heritage. The law of 2o•h July 1973 states that all land and subsoil is unalienable property of the state. The use of land is established by a certificate of registration. Once the land is "put into value" or cultivated, the certificate of registration is upgraded to a "concession". The use of land is considered a concession, part of the right "to pursue happiness". Ownership of land is considered separate from immobile goods. According to the law the offspring of official marriages inherit the immobile goods of the father, except when the will or testament specifies differently.

04.02.02

CITÉ DU FLEUVE

The "Citè du Fleuve" is an exclusive, gated community project that is being built on artificially generated land in the basin of the Congo river, in Kinshasa. It can be understood as a renaissance of the segregationist colonial city model. This is unmasked by the government's proclaiming of a "revolution of modernity" to brand its urban development efforts.
"The possibility of a tabula rasa, of starting a new and building a better, cleaner and more orderly city, simply appears to be irresistible in an urban world where holes have become the main infrastructural units."[10]
What looks like shiny little Dubai is advertised on the developer's website with the slogan: "One of the many factors that make La Cite du Fleuve unique in Kinshasa is that no land titles have existed on this property before (as it will be build on artificial land, where until now was only water on the Congo River. When you buy land at La Cite du Fleuve, you can rest assured that there are no possible claims on your property." [11]

04.02.03

04.02.04

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04.01.12 The Tower', local skyscraper under construction.
Photo: Municipality of Limete, March 2015
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ISBN-10: 3-03778-076-2
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04.02.04 https://www.google.at/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&ved=0CAQQjBxqFQoTCLWWguynyMgCFUFDGgodArMK3g&url=http%3A%2F%2Fi1126.photobucket.com%2Falbums%2Fl606%2FMwanamayi%2FPanoramaCiteacutedufleuve_zps3f59ec00.jpg&bvm=bv.105454873,d.d2s&psig=AFQjCNE37AzG2TACMTcxj4qOucam-KNRhQ&ust=1445130146010095&cad=rja

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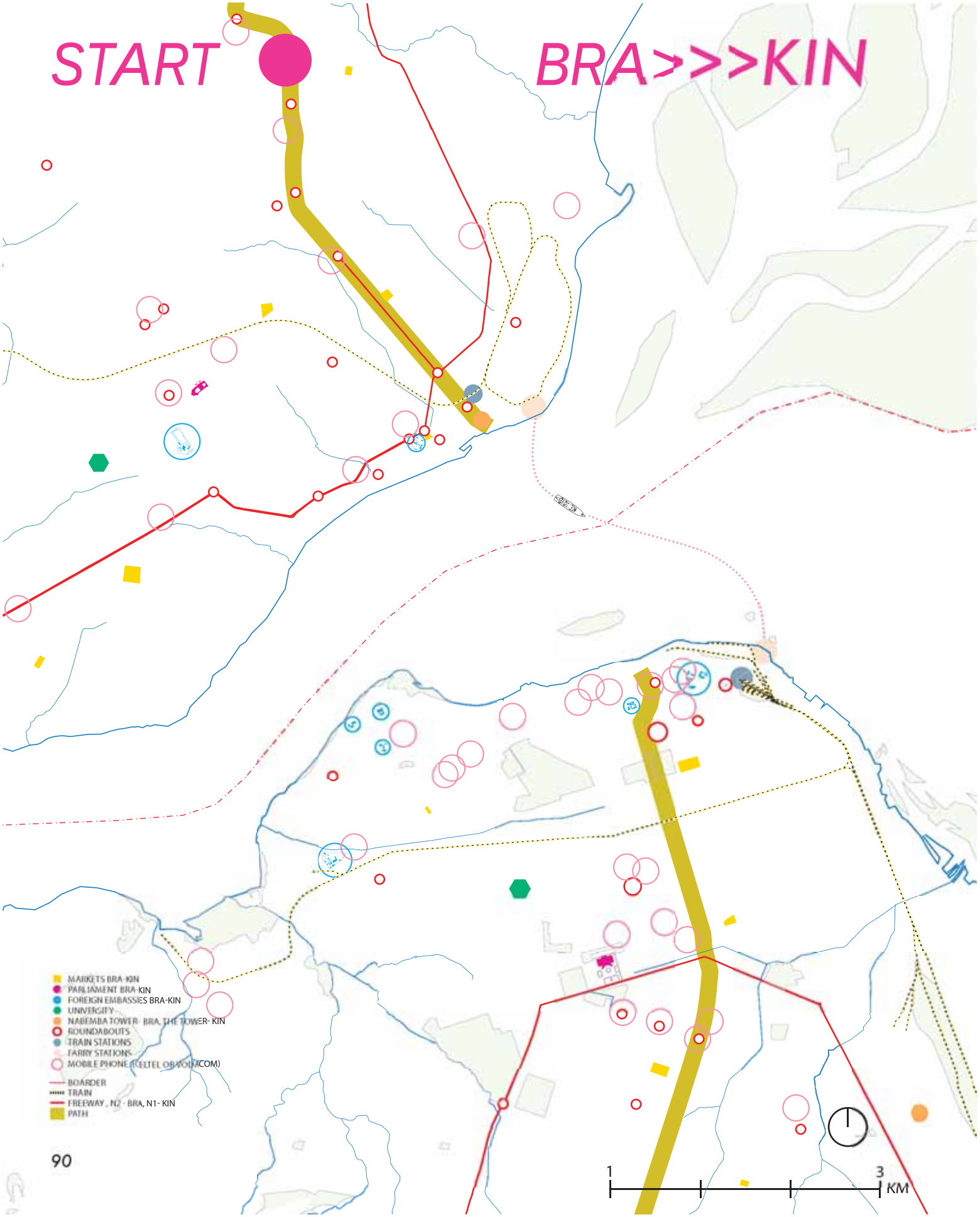
http://urban-africa-china.angonet.org/sites/default/files/website_files/caroline_kohato_-_urban_land_and_property_markets.pdf
Caroline Wanjiku Kihato, urban Landmark, ""Affordable Urban Land and property markets in Africa:..."

05

CONG(L)OMERATE


START
BRA>>>KIN
MARKETS BRA-KIN
PARLIAMENT BRA-KIN
FOREIGN EMBASSIES BRA-KIN
UNIVERSITY
NABEMBA TOWER- BRA, THE TOWER- KIN
ROUNDABOUTS
TRAIN STATIONS
FARRY STATIONS
MOBILE PHONE (CELTEL OR VOD/COM)
BOARDER
TRAIN
FREEWAY , N2 - BRA, N1- KIN
PATH
1
3
KM

walk-through

MOBILE PHONES /
MAISONS DE COMMUNICATION

It is evident that telecommunication business plays a major role in African societies, due to the fact that most of the business, such as ordering, paying or other transactions, is done via mobile phones. Therefore, it is also omnipresent in Kinshasa's and Brazzaville's city layout. Due to fact, that it is the only trustful and by comparison an easy infrastructure to set up, which works most of the time, one could not imagine daily life without it.
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If the shop owner complies the service criteria of the telecommunication companies, they are supplied with free colours to brand their facades with the company's corporate identity.
Even if they are not licensed to use the company's corporate identity, they spread the brand by imitating its look. Therefore, the both city´s fabric is dominated by an "endless repetition of similar survival strategies based on appropriation and assemblage"[1]

05.01.01

A
WALK
FROM
THE
NORTH
TO
SOUTH

ROUTE
TO
KINSHASA

AVENUE DE LA PAIX

MARCHE MIKALOU

RUE DE LA PALMERAIE

PLAY

05.01.02

05.01.03

MARCHE U PLAREAU

Vegetable oil,
from industrial portion strip, 50ml

AVENUE DE LA PAIX

Tea leaves, 5 grams

AEROPORT DE MAYA MAYA

Frozen yoghurt,
quarter bottle in plastic bag

AVENUE DES TROIS MARTYRS

05.01.04

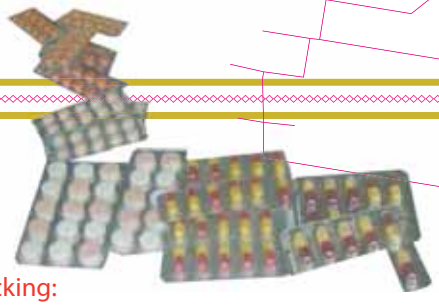
05.01.07

US EMBASSY- BRA

05.01.06

Pasta, 25 grams

AVENUE DE LA PAIX



Unpacking:
detailed resale of industrial portions

MARCHE MIADEKA

05.01.05

05.01.08

05.01.09

05.01.10

05.01.11

MARCHE TOTAL

AVENUE DE FRANCE (N2)

Palm oil, 50 ml

05.01.12

AVENUE DE LA PAIX

Pasta, 25 grams

AVENUE PE. LUMUMBA

05.01.14

05.01.15

Downsizing:
appropriating imported
fabrication devices

05.01.13

05.01.16

AVENUE PAUL DOUMER

05.01.17

Unpacking:
detailed resale of industrial portions

AVENUE AMILCAR CABRAL

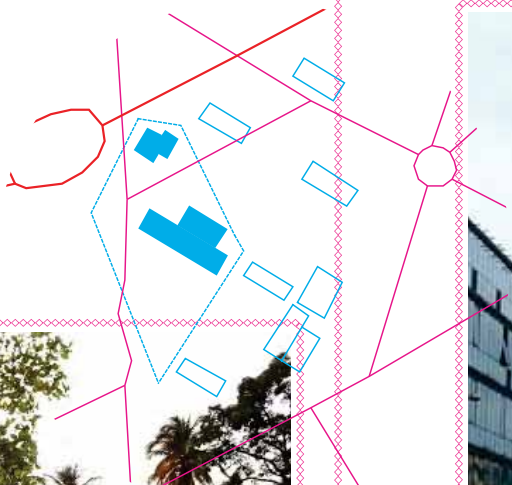
05.01.18

Milk powder,
mini portion, 25 grams

AVENUE DE LA PAIX

AVENUE ADRIEN CONUS

05.01.19



05.01.20

AVENUE AMILCAR CABRAL

05.01.21

BRAZZAVILLE

3500 METER

The ferry between KIN and BRA is the only visibile infrastructure that connects the two cities.

NORTH

North of the river, plenty of leisure activities are taking place along the shoreline. Here, the river is equally used and photographable and freely accessible for Brakin people, here the city is opening toward the river.[2]

BOARDER

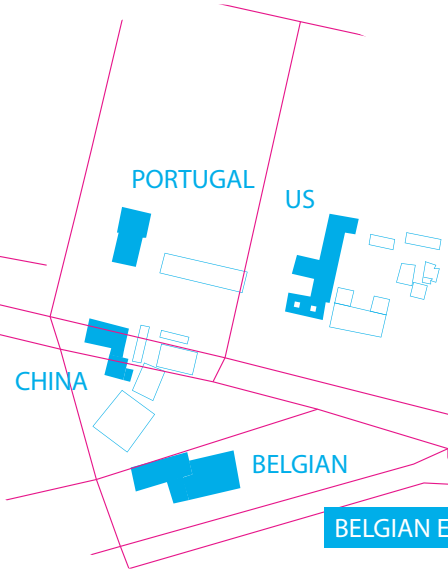
Officially crossing the river with the ferry is not that easy, since one has not just to provide a visa but also due to the irregular to rare depature times. Except for handicapped people, the ferry trip coasts about $40, which is almost half of their monthly income. Therefore many handicapped work as traders between Brazzaville and Kinshasa.

SOUTH

South of the river, the riverside truly is a well-protected borderline that is `constructed` and also perceived as such. It is frequently hidden behind walls or part of prohibited zones. In Gombe it is almost impossible to catch a glimpse of it. Here there are no leisure activities: The city turned `with i´s back`towards the river, never looking at it. The river becomes only photographable at the Nautic Club and at Kinkole (leisure activities).[2]

05.01.22

US EMBASSY



05.01.23

BELGIAN EMBASSY

05.01.24

AVENUE DES AVIATEURS

FORESCOM ROUND - POINT

AVENUE DE LA PAIX

Salt in plastic wrap, 5 grams

AVENUE DOUANE

AVENUE DU PORT

05.01.25 ©John Bompengo/Radio Okapi

05.01.25

AVENUE LT COLONEL LUKUSA

05.01.27

BOULEVARD DU 30 JUIN

FRENCH EMBASSY

05.01.26

05.01.28

AIRPORT DE NDOLO

05.01.29 ©Ruddy Roye

05.01.31

MARCHE CENTRAL

05.01.30

AVENUE RUAKADINGI

TRAIN CROSSING

MARCHE SOMBA ZIGIDA

Multiple slicing of industrial portions

AVENUE KASA VUBU

White pepper

AVENUE DU SANKURU

05.01.34

STADE DES MARTYRS (BOX FIGHT MUHAMMAD ALI)

MARCHE DES BEAUX-ARTS

05.01.32

ACADEMIE DES BEAUX-ARTS

05.01.33

05.01.35

05.01.36

PLACE DES VICTOIRE

05.01.37

05.01.38

AVENUE KASA VUBU

Tomato puree, half a tin

ROUND - POINT VICTOIRE

UNIVERSITÉ KIMBANGUISTE

AVENUE KASA VUBU

BOULEVARD SENDWE

AVENUE DE LA VICTOIRE

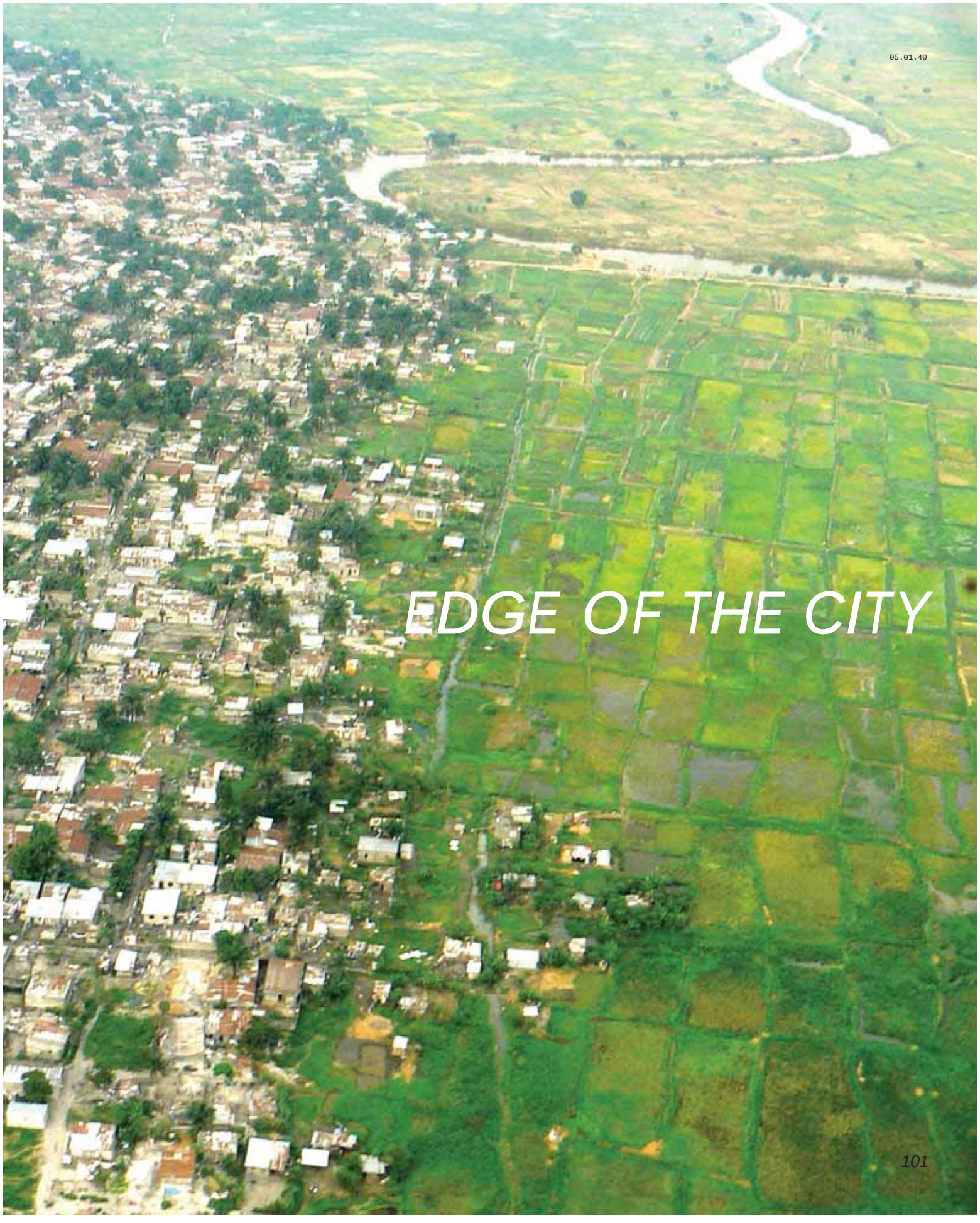
RUE DE SPORTS

Facial powder SEXY, packaged in plastic bags or plastic knot

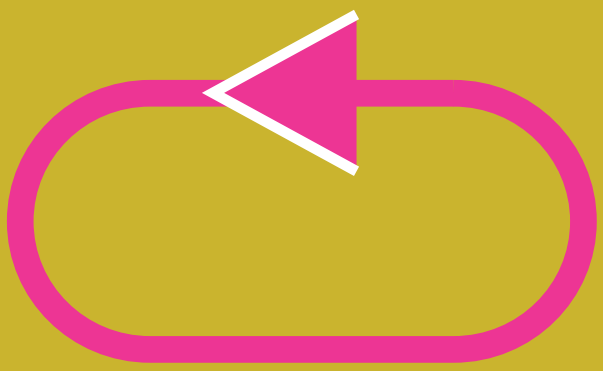
AVENUE DE LA FORCE PUBLIQUE

MARCHE GAMBELA

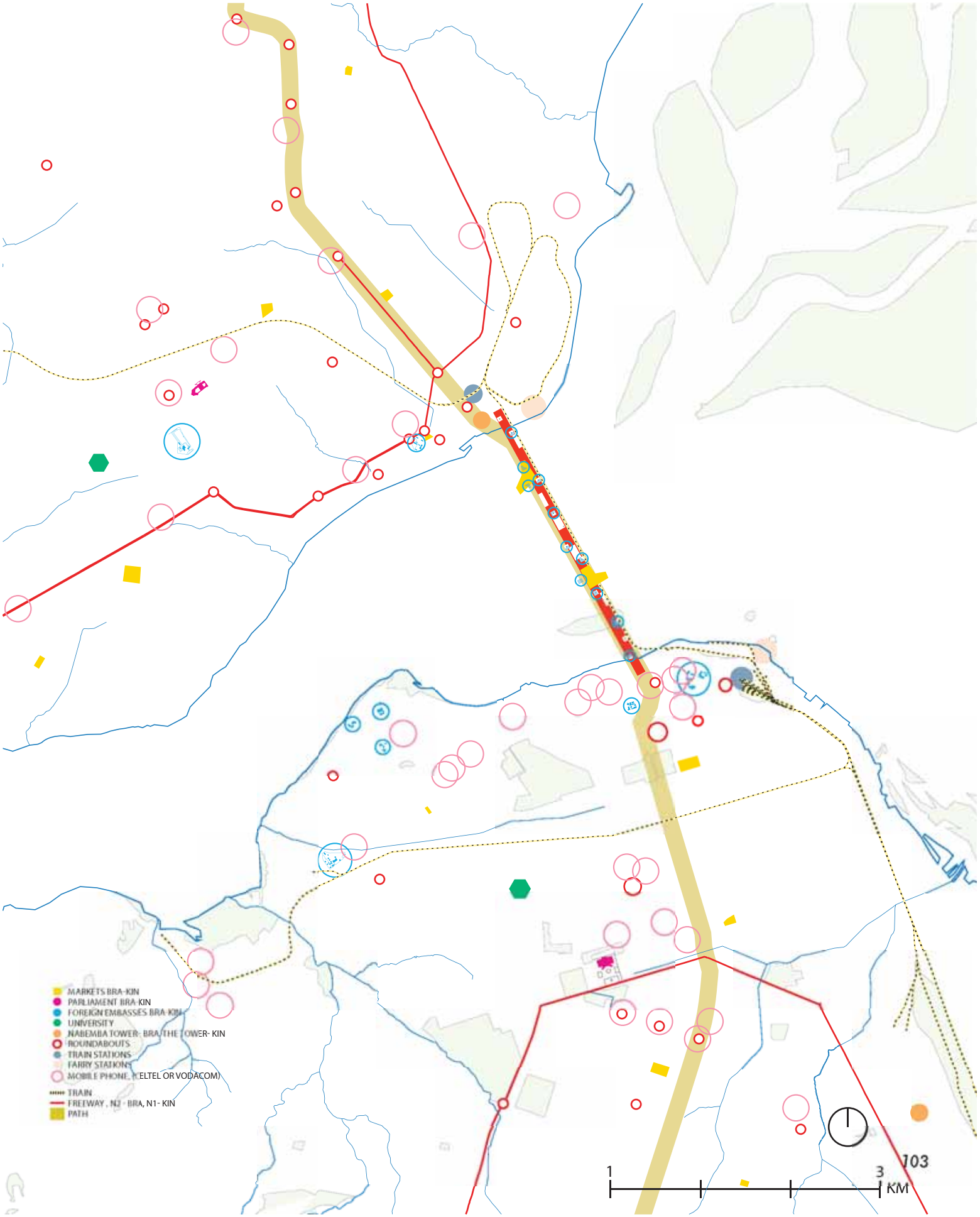
05.01.39



EDGE OF THE CITY



REPEAT


MARKETS BRA-KIN
PARLIAMENT BRA-KIN
FOREIGN EMBASSES BRA-KIN
UNIVERSITY
NABEMBA TOWER- BRA, THE TOWER- KIN
ROUNDABOUTS
TRAIN STATIONS
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MOBILE PHONE, (ELTEL OR VODACOM)
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FREEWAY , N2 - BRA, N1- KIN
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MOBILE PHONES /
MAISONS DE COMMUNICATION

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A WALK FROM THE NORTH TO SOUTH

ROUTE TO KINSHASA

AVENUE DE LA PAIX

AVENUE DE LA PAIX

AVENUE DE LA PAIX

RUE DE LA PALMERAIE

AEROPORT DE MAYA MAYA

ES TROIS MARTYRS

MARCHE MIKALOU

MARCHE M'LEAU

MARCHE MADEKA

US EMBASSY- BRA

Tea leaves, 5 grams

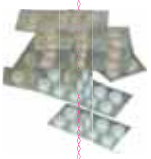
Vegetable oil,
from industrial portion strip, 50ml

Frozen yoghurt,
quarter bottle in plastic bag

Pasta, 25 grams

Unpacking:
detailed resale of industrial portions

FORWARD



Unpacking:
detailed resale of industrial portions

MARCHE TOTAL

AVENUE DE FRANCE (N2)

Palm oil, 50 ml

AVENUE PAUL DOUMER

Milk powder,
mini portion, 25 grams

AVENUE AMILCAR CABRAL

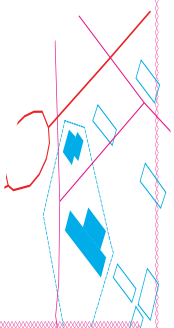
AVENUE DE LA PAIX

AVENUE DE LA PAIX

Pasta, 25 grams

AVENUE P.E. LUMUMBA

AVENUE ADRIEN CONUS



Downsizing:
appropriating imported
fabrication devices

PLAY

AVENUE AMILCAR CABRAL

BRA

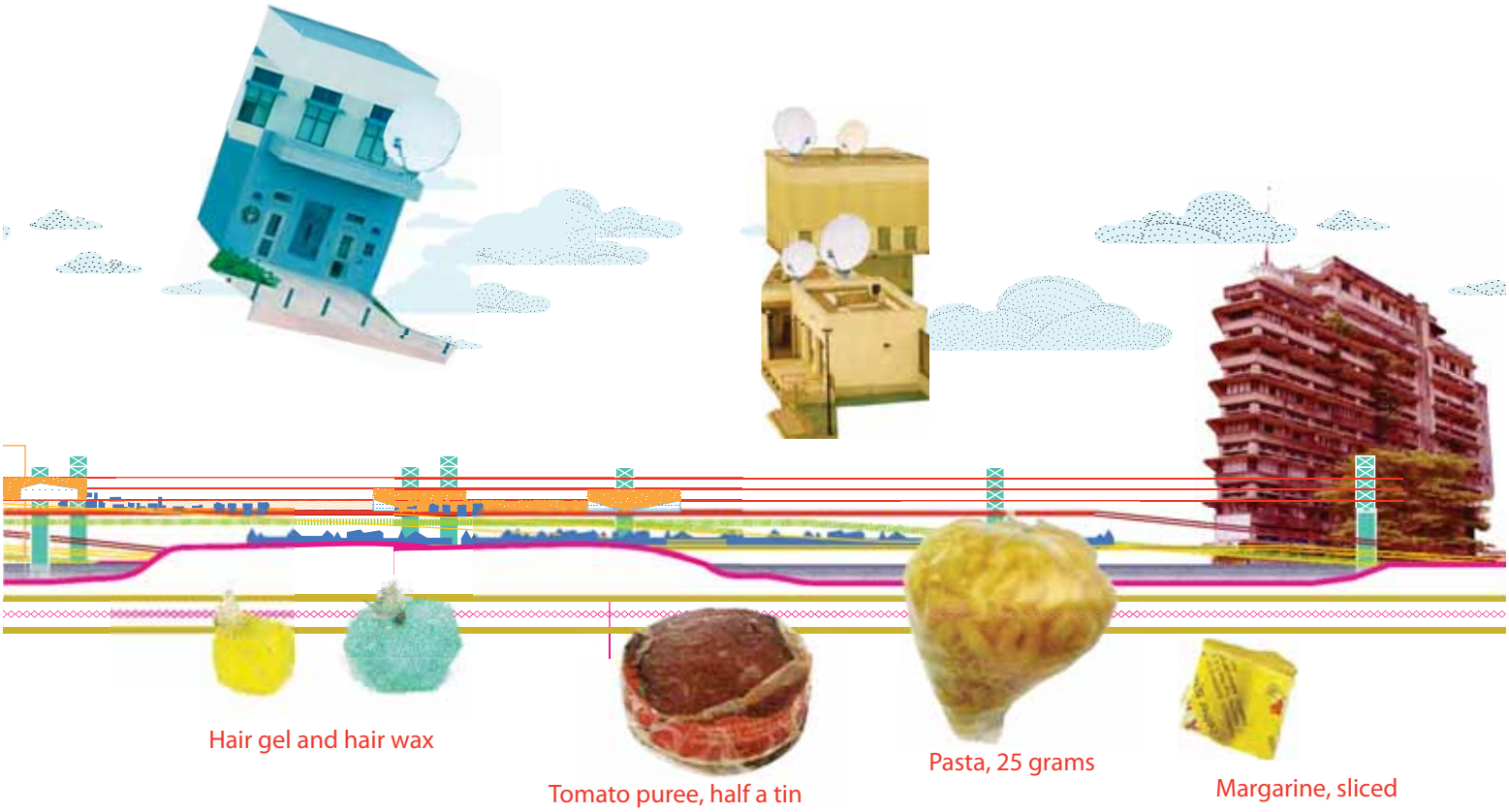
Tomato puree,
content of quarter tin wrapped up in plastic

Palm oil, 50 ml

Purified water, 0,6 l

MISSING

KIN


Hair gel and hair wax
Tomato puree, half a tin
Pasta, 25 grams
Margarine, sliced

LINK

US EMBASSY

Salt in plastic wrap 5 grams

05.01.25

05.01.26

05.01.23

PORTUGAL

US

CHINA

BELGIAN

BELGIAN EMBASSY

05.01.24

AVENUE DES AVIATEURS

FORESCOM ROND-POINT

AVENUE DE LA PAIX

AVENUE DOUANE

AVENUE LT. COLONEL LUKUSA

05.01.29

AIRPORT DE NDOLO

05.01.30

MARCHE CENTRAL

AVENUE RUAKADINGI

TRAIN CROSSING

05.01.31

MARCHE SOMBA ZIGIDA

Multiple slicing of industrial portions

AVENUE DU PORT

AVENUE KASA VUBU

AVENUE DU SANKURU

White pepper

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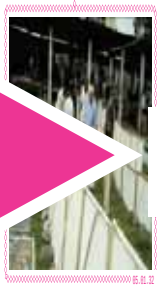
05.01.34

STADE DES MARTYRS (BOX FIGHT MUHAMMAD ALI)

BOULEVARD DU 30 JUIN

FRENCH EMBASSY

05.01.28



05.01.32

05.01.33

05.01.35

FORWARD

05.01.36

05.01.37

PLACE DES VICTOIRE

05.01.38

Tomato puree, half a tin

ROUND-POINT VICTOIRE

UNIVERSITÉ KIMBANGUISTE

AVENUE KASA VUBU

AVENUE KASA VUBU

BOULEVARD SENDWE

AVENUE DE LA VICTOIRE

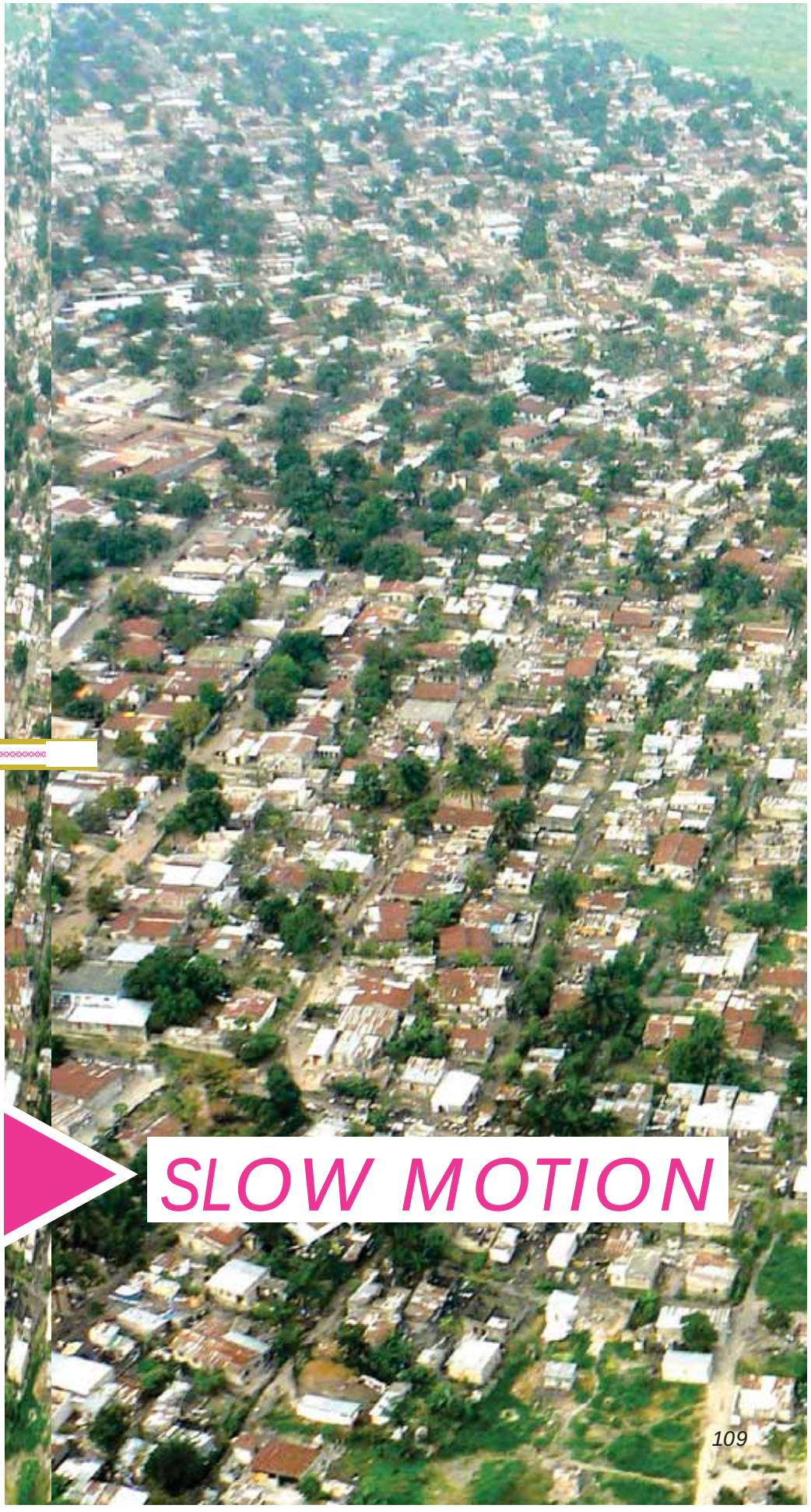
RUE DE SPORTS

AVENUE DE LA FORCE PUBLIQUE

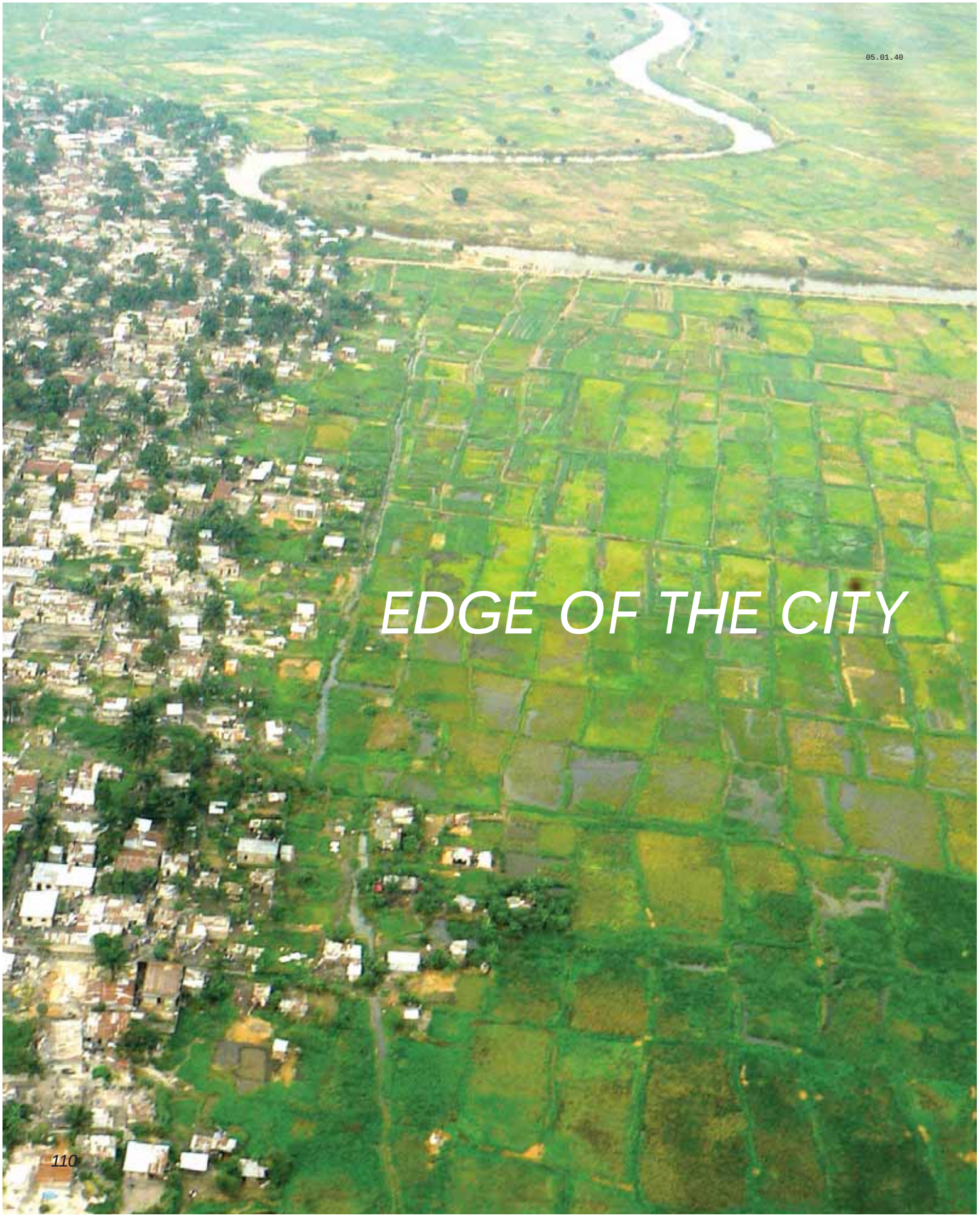
Facial powder SEXY, packaged in plastic bags or plastic knot

MARCHE GAMBELA

05.01.39



SLOW MOTION


05.01.40
EDGE OF THE CITY

PORTIONS

"The genius of the cellular system is the division of a city into small cells. This allows extensive frequency reuse across a city, so that millions of people can use cell phones simultaneously." [3]
The company's marketing strategy could therefore be borrowed from this technical fact or is just the only logical conclusion when trying to understand how these cities function:

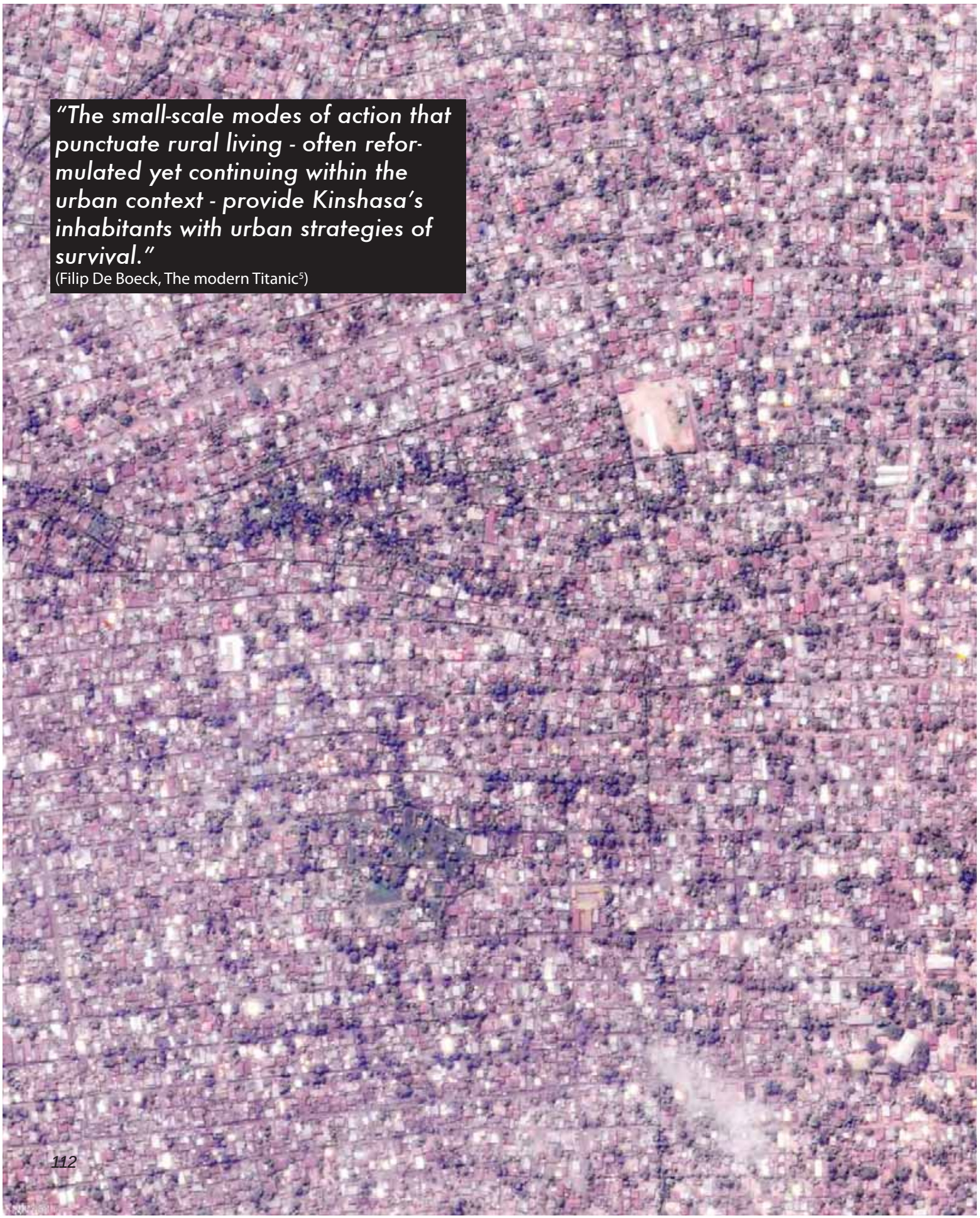
Kinshasa and Brazzaville are conglomerates of smallest organisational units or aggregations of interest that are constantly negotiating their intersections/interfaces. As a result every top-down rethinking of the city, or any attempt of urban master planning was doomed to fail, due to the fact that nothing can compete with such highly flexible social infrastructure. The cities' structure is collapsing and rebuilding itself constantly. So we are talking about an order of complexity that cannot be described, at least not within the borders of one discipline. Every unit, of value, fortune and time is portioned in sizes that are considered to be useful and appropriate:

"The practices of seizure and immediate expenditure make for the fact that there is no buildup of any surplus; the notion of accumulation is absent. Everything you have or everything that is sold in the market is everything that can be contained by one's belly, everything that can be eaten and digested immediately in the moment. There is no use in buying ten cans of something because you don't know whether on the tenth day you will still be there to drink it. So you buy what you need in the moment. You don't buy a whole bar of soap, but you buy just a third of it, enough to wash yourself with this one time. You don't buy a whole pack of cigarettes; you buy just one or even half of one cigarette. And so all the heaps of foodstuffs that you see at the market are measured by the quantity of the belly, the quantity of the stomach. Capital in that sense starts to mean something else; it becomes something else, away from standard notions of accumulation."[4]

A similarity in its complexity can be seen in the - now over nearly two decades running- debate on how the European Union and its huge conglomeration of intransparent and colliding interests want to present itself on the global stage. Where logic ends- global politics begins.
At peak time, while already building up this structure called the "European External Action Service" the European Union and its bureaucracy emitted up to three totally different and partly contradictorily organigrammes each month.
This is no lack of competence- it's perplexity/helplessness and it's inevitable that Kinshasa's doctor and his constantly extended Tower-project comes to one's mind. And the question arises: Why not looking for answers in the city's already working (Infra)-structure.

THE EDGE OF THE CITY

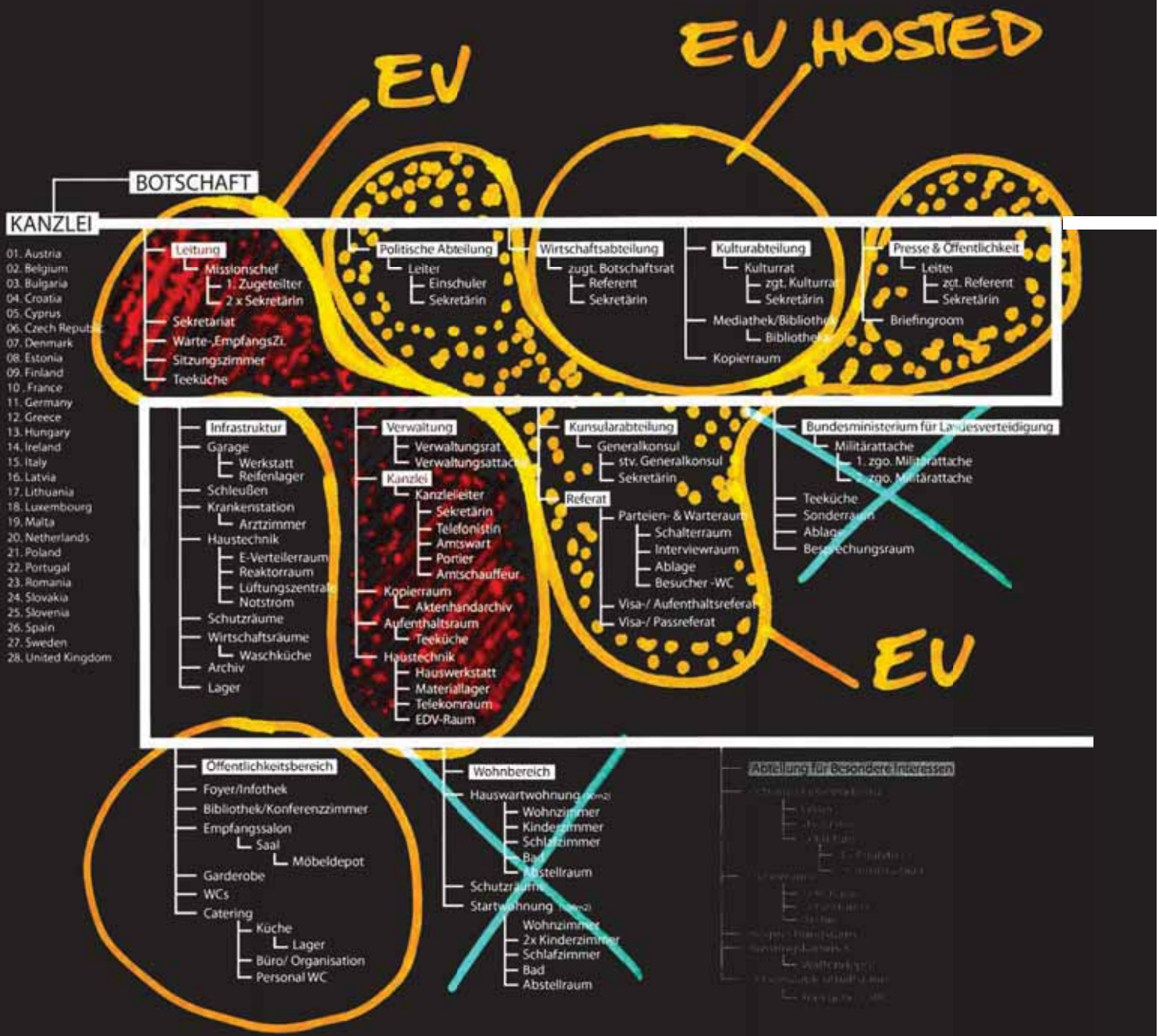
The Malebo Pool is under constant transformation. Since the 1980s the inhabitants of the periphery have transformed large parts of the pool into arable land by expanding the rice paddies as far as to the river.
The sizing and portioning method is also evident /significant at the edge of the city, where the green belt that surrounds the city is informally organized and subdivided into similar sized garden, farming plots. The land is divided into sectors which are subdivided into blocks which again are subdivided into hundreds of garden plots. The average plot size is between 2 to 6 acres informally administered by the so called 'chefs de bloc' who organize the trade and the distribution of the cities' markets as well.
It seems that if the city expands and the green belt moves outwards, the small sized farming plots, become parcels and shape the young city.

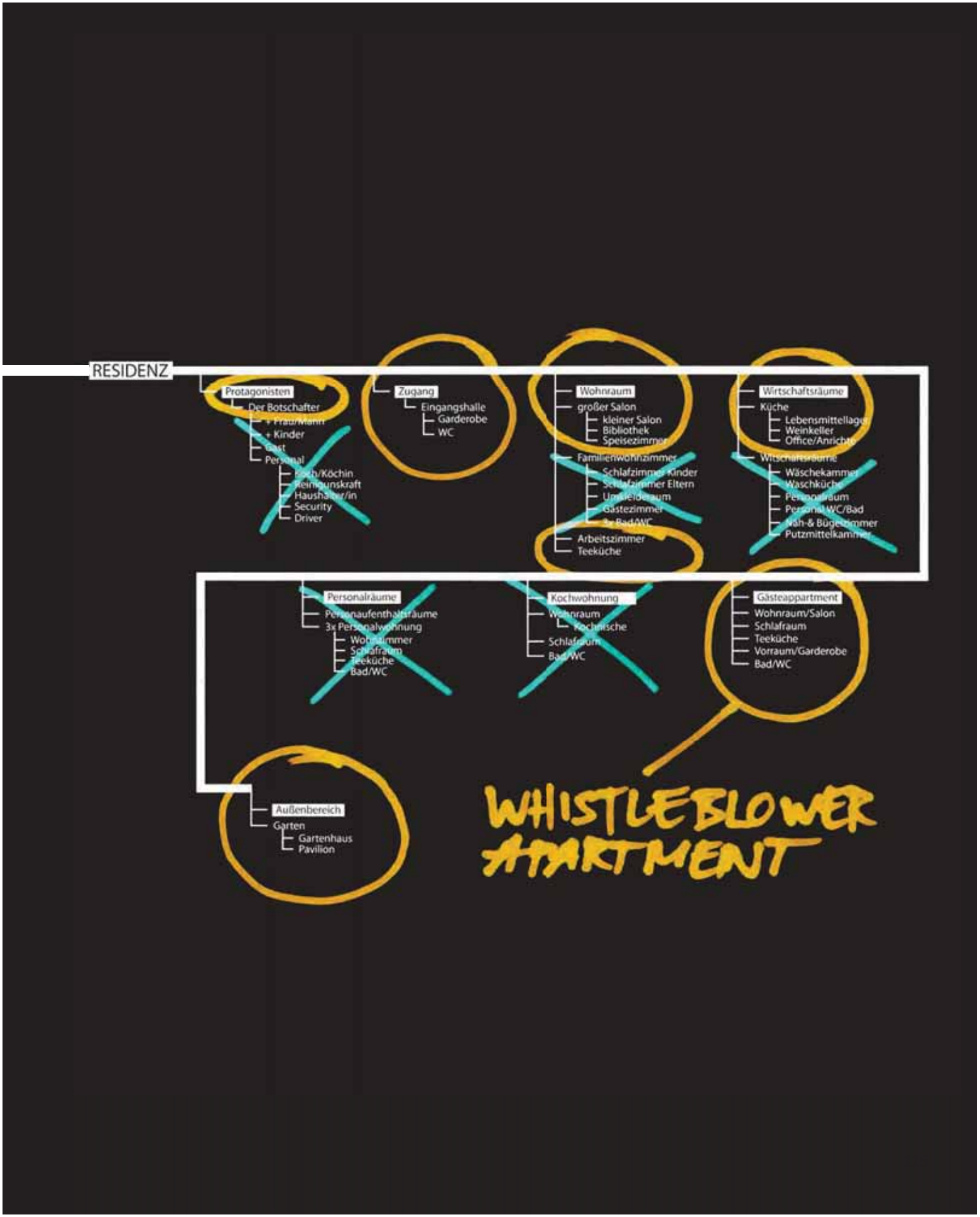


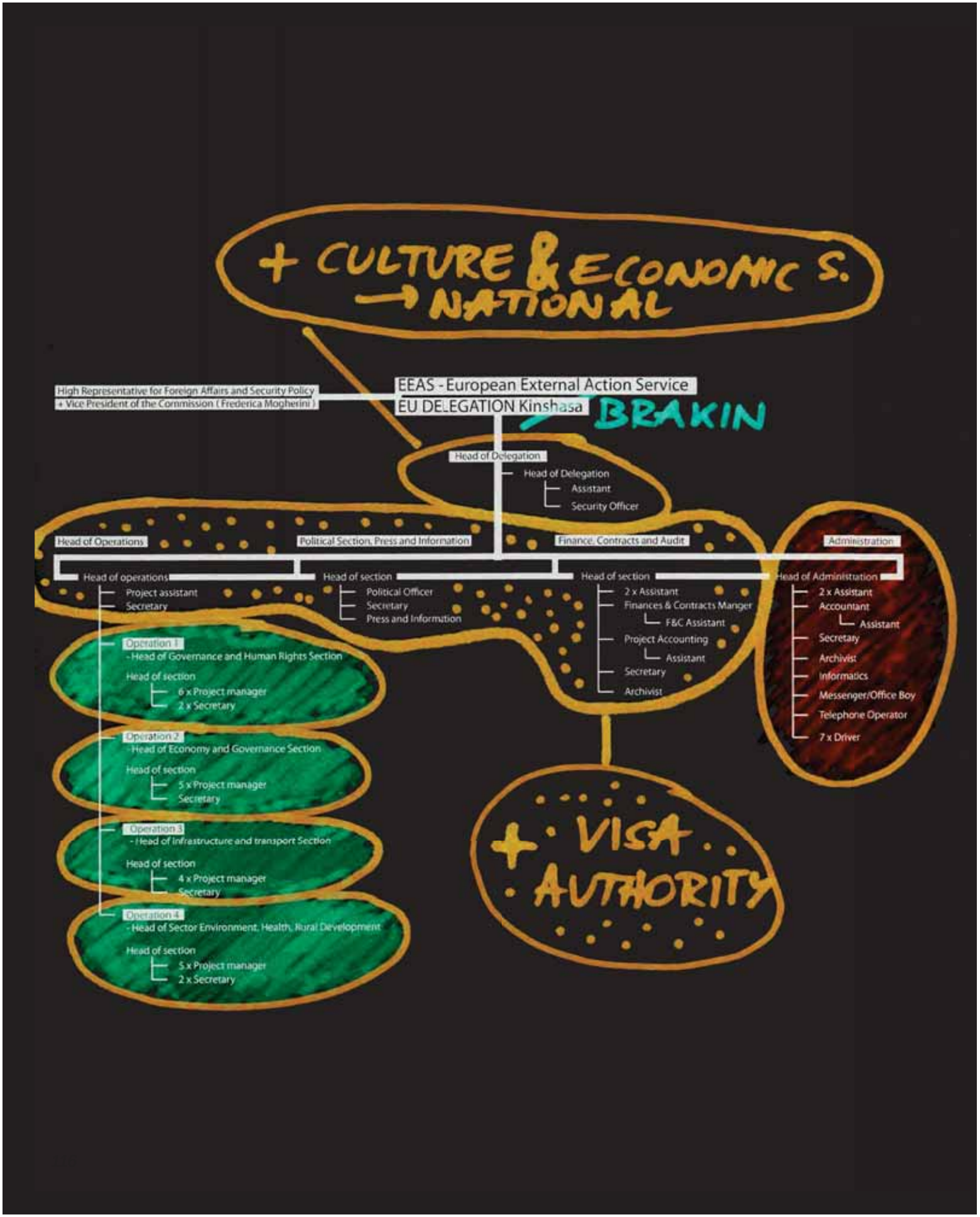
"The small-scale modes of action that punctuate rural living - often reformulated yet continuing within the urban context - provide Kinshasa's inhabitants with urban strategies of survival."
(Filip De Boeck, The modern Titanic[5])

©google earth 05.01.41

operation chaos
EU vs NATIONAL program




RESIDENZ
Protagonisten
Der Botschafter
+ Frau/Mann
+ Kinder
Gast
Personal
Koch/Köchin
Reinigungskraft
Haushälter/in
Security
Driver
Zugang
Eingangshalle
Garderobe
WC
Wohnraum
großer Salon
kleiner Salon
Bibliothek
Speisezimmer
Familienwohnzimmer
Schlafzimmer Kinder
Schlafzimmer Eltern
Umkleideraum
Gästezimmer
3x Bad/WC
Arbeitszimmer
Teeküche
Wirtschaftsräume
Küche
Lebensmittellager
Weinkeller
Office/Anrichte
Wirtschaftsräume
Wäschekammer
Waschküche
Personalraum
Personal WC/Bad
Näh- & Bügelzimmer
Putzmittelkammer
Personalräume
Personaufenthaltsräume
3x Personalwohnung
Wohnzimmer
Schlafraum
Teeküche
Bad/WC
Kochwohnung
Wohnraum
Kochnische
Schlafraum
Bad/WC
Gästeappartment
Wohnraum/Salon
Schlafraum
Teeküche
Vorraum/Garderobe
Bad/WC
Außenbereich
Garten
Gartenhaus
Pavilion
WHISTLEBLOWER APARTMENT


+ CULTURE & ECONOMIC S.
→ NATIONAL
High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy
+ Vice President of the Commission (Frederica Mogherini)
EEAS - European External Action Service
EU DELEGATION Kinshasa
BRAKIN
Head of Delegation
Head of Delegation
Assistant
Security Officer
Head of Operations
Political Section, Press and Information
Finance, Contracts and Audit
Administration
Head of operations
Project assistant
Secretary
Head of section
Political Officer
Secretary
Press and Information
Head of section
2 x Assistant
Finances & Contracts Manger
F&C Assistant
Project Accounting
Assistant
Secretary
Archivist
Head of Administration
2 x Assistant
Accountant
Assistant
Secretary
Archivist
Informatics
Messenger/Office Boy
Telephone Operator
7 x Driver
Operation 1
- Head of Governance and Human Rights Section
Head of section
6 x Project manager
2 x Secretary
Operation 2
- Head of Economy and Governance Section
Head of section
5 x Project manager
Secretary
Operation 3
- Head of Infrastructure and transport Section
Head of section
4 x Project manager
Secretary
Operation 4
- Head of Sector Environment, Health, Rural Development
Head of section
5 x Project manager
2 x Secretary
+ VISA AUTHORITY

Embassies situated in Kinshasa and Brazzaville
Who wants a slice of the cake ?

RESIDENCE | ADMINISTRATION | ECONOMIC SECT. | CULTURE SECTION | CHANCELLERY | POLITICAL PRESS INFORMATION

FRANCE BRA | BELGIUM BRA | GERMANY BRA | ITALY BRA | UK BRA

FRANCE KIN | BELGIUM KIN | GERMANY KIN | ITALY KIN | UK KIN | GREECE KIN

NETHERLANDS KIN | PORTUGAL KIN | SPAIN KIN | SWEDEN KIN | AUSTRIA KIN (HONORARY CONSULATE)

EMBASSY = MARKET

EMBASSY = WAITIN GROOM

EMBASSY = PORT

EMBASSY = THEATRE

EMBASSY = GESTURE

EMBASSY = HOLE

Portioning the Embassy into little compatible Canapés

EU

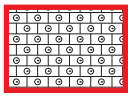
PUBLIC AUTHORITY

VISA-PASSPORT +
APPLICATIONS +
SUPPORT PROGRAM/FUND-
ING +
CONSULTING

PUBLIC

EU
FOREIGN REPRESENTATION
OFFICE EU AMBASSADOR +
(STATE) RECEPTION +
EVENTS +
CONFERENCE

INVITED PUBLIC



EU

OFFICE

ADMINISTRATION +
POLITIC - PRESS - INFO. +
FINANCE-CONTRACTS -
AUDITS + ECONOMY

EU

OFFICE - OPERATION 1

Governance and Human Rights Section

EU

OFFICE - OPERATION 2

Economy and Governmence Section

EU

OFFICE - OPERATION 3

Infrastructure and Transport Section

EU

OFFICE - OPERATION 4

Sector Environment, Health, Rual Development

EU NATIONAL

OFFICE / REPRESENTATION

CULTURAL SECTION +
ECONOMIC SECTION +
ADMINISTRATION

EU NATIONAL

OFFICE / REPRESENTATION

CULTURAL SECTION +
ECONOMIC SECTION +
ADMINISTRATION

EU NATIONAL

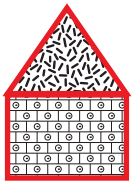
OFFICE / REPRESENTATION

CULTURAL SECTION +
ECONOMIC SECTION +
ADMINISTRATION

EU NATIONAL

OFFICE / REPRESENTATION

CULTURAL SECTION +
ECONOMIC SECTION +
ADMINISTRATION



EU NATIONAL

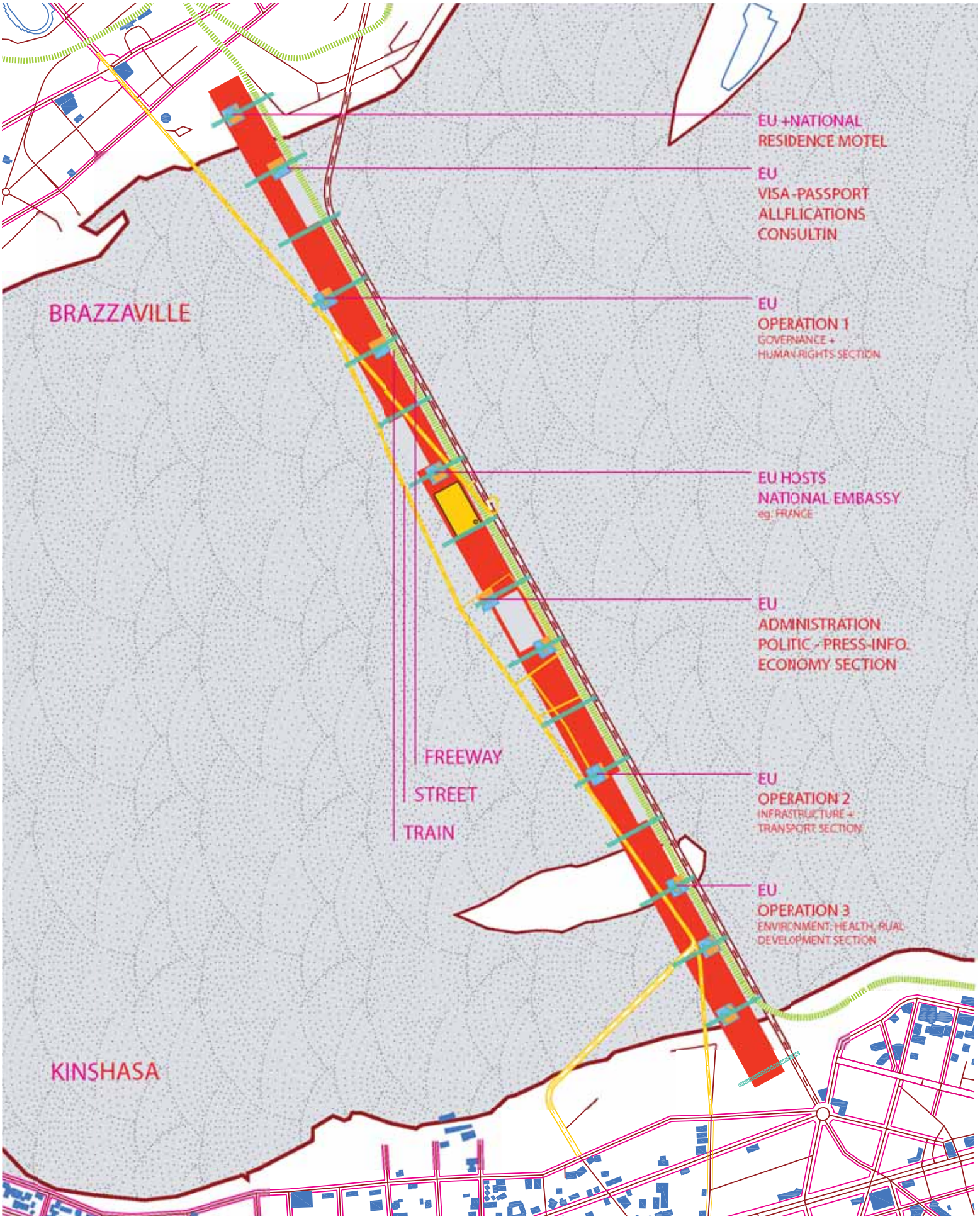
RESIDENCE / HOTEL

EU NATIONAL

RESIDENZ / PAVILLON

KINSHASA

BRAZZAVILLE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EU
VISA -PASSPORT
ALLFLICATIONS
CONSULTIN
BRAZZAVILLE
EU
OPERATION 1
GOVERNANCE +
HUMAN RIGHTS SECTION
EU HOSTS
NATIONAL EMBASSY
eg: FRANCE
EU
ADMINISTRATION
POLITIC - PRESS-INFO.
ECONOMY SECTION
FREEWAY
STREET
TRAIN
EU
OPERATION 2
INFRASTRUCTURE +
TRANSPORT SECTION
EU
OPERATION 3
ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH, RUAL
DEVELOPMENT SECTION
KINSHASA

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WALK-THROUGH

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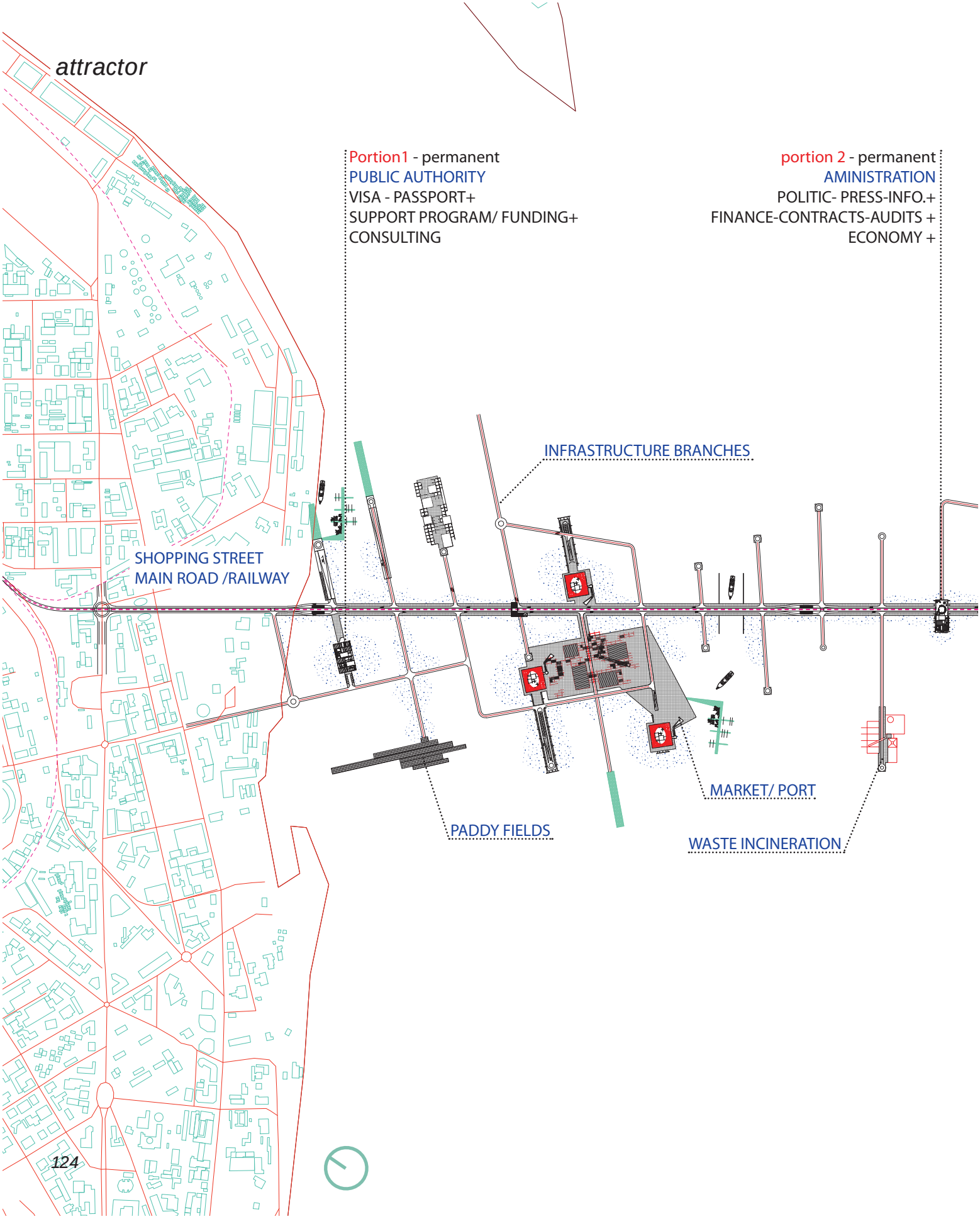
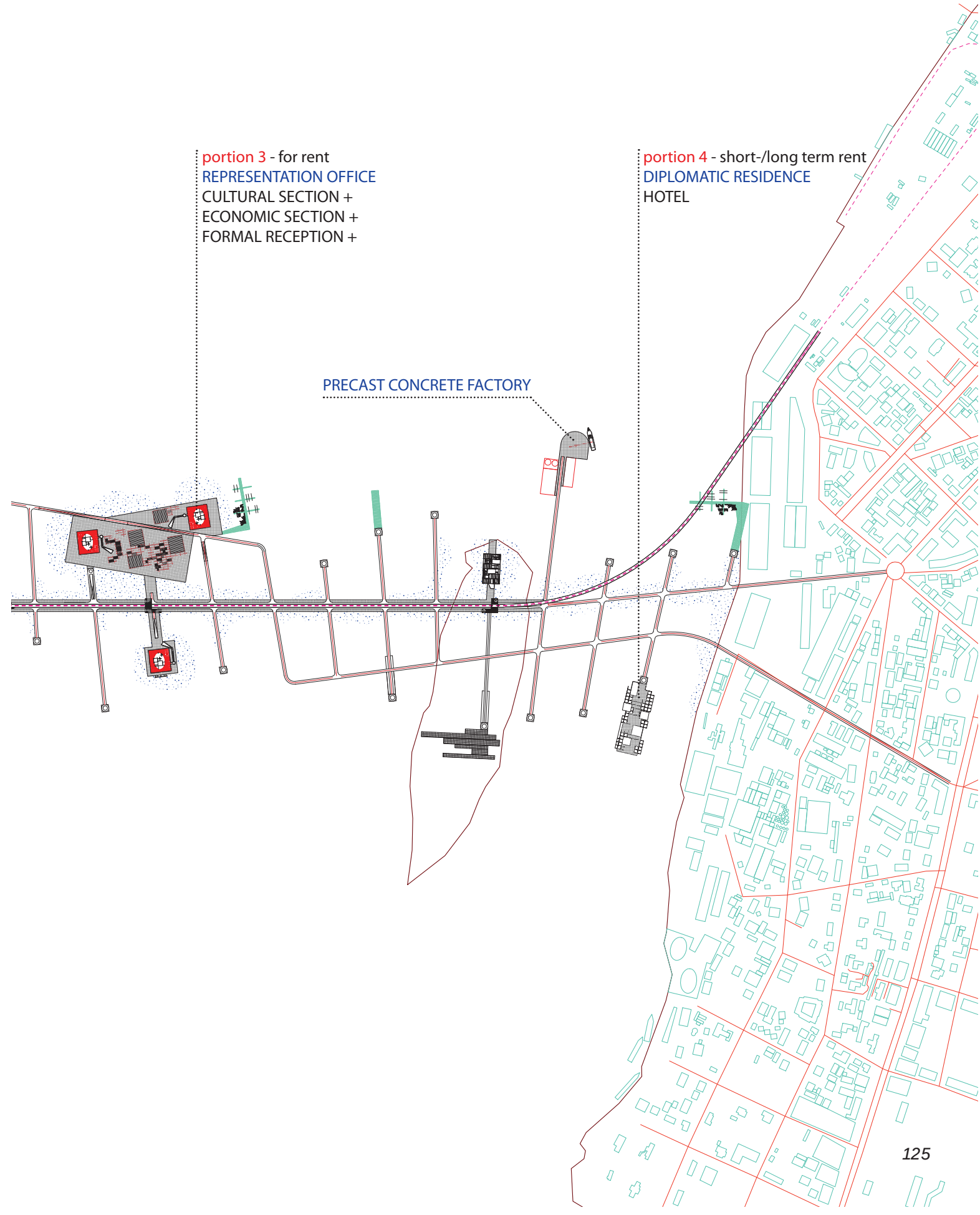
06
3,5 KM SUPRA-STRUCTURE


attractor
Portion1 - permanent
PUBLIC AUTHORITY
VISA - PASSPORT+
SUPPORT PROGRAM/ FUNDING+
CONSULTING
portion 2 - permanent
AMINISTRATION
POLITIC- PRESS-INFO.+
FINANCE-CONTRACTS-AUDITS +
ECONOMY +
INFRASTRUCTURE BRANCHES
SHOPPING STREET
MAIN ROAD /RAILWAY
MARKET/ PORT
PADDY FIELDS
WASTE INCINERATION


portion 3 - for rent
REPRESENTATION OFFICE
CULTURAL SECTION +
ECONOMIC SECTION +
FORMAL RECEPTION +
PRECAST CONCRETE FACTORY
portion 4 - short-/long term rent
DIPLOMATIC RESIDENCE
HOTEL

ATTRACTOR: VISA

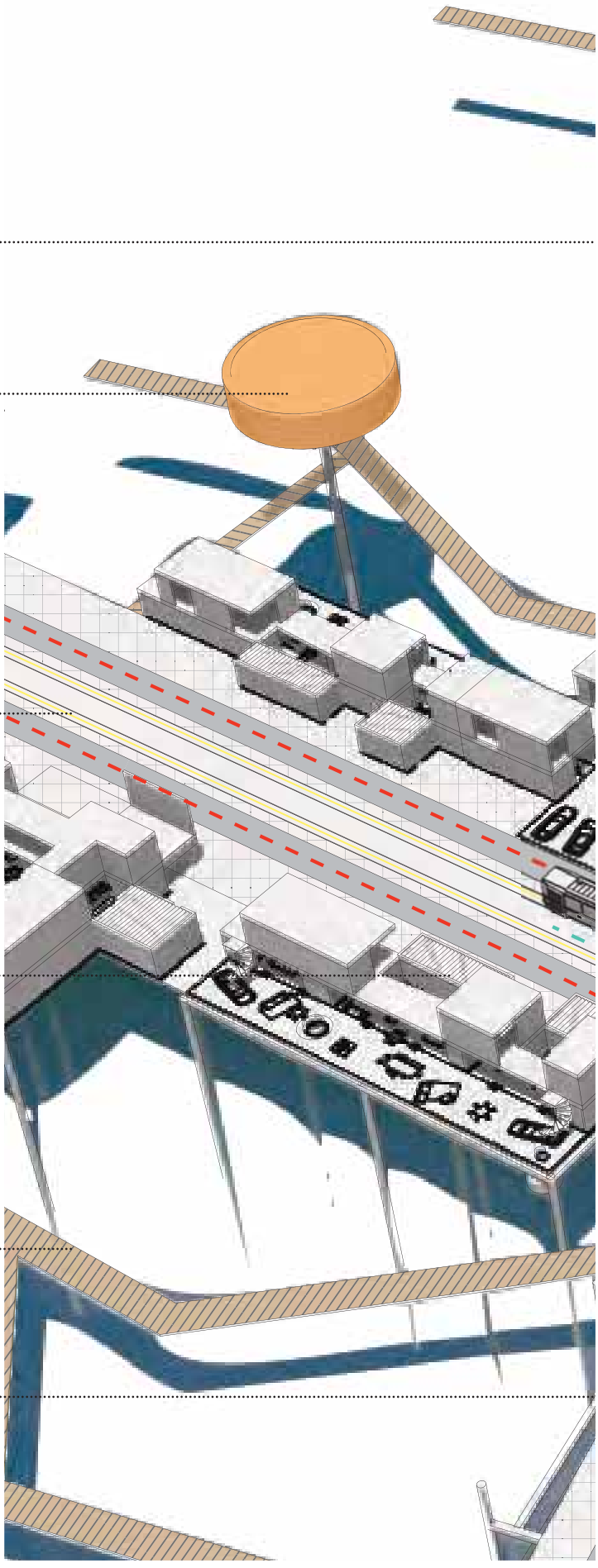
WATER TOWER

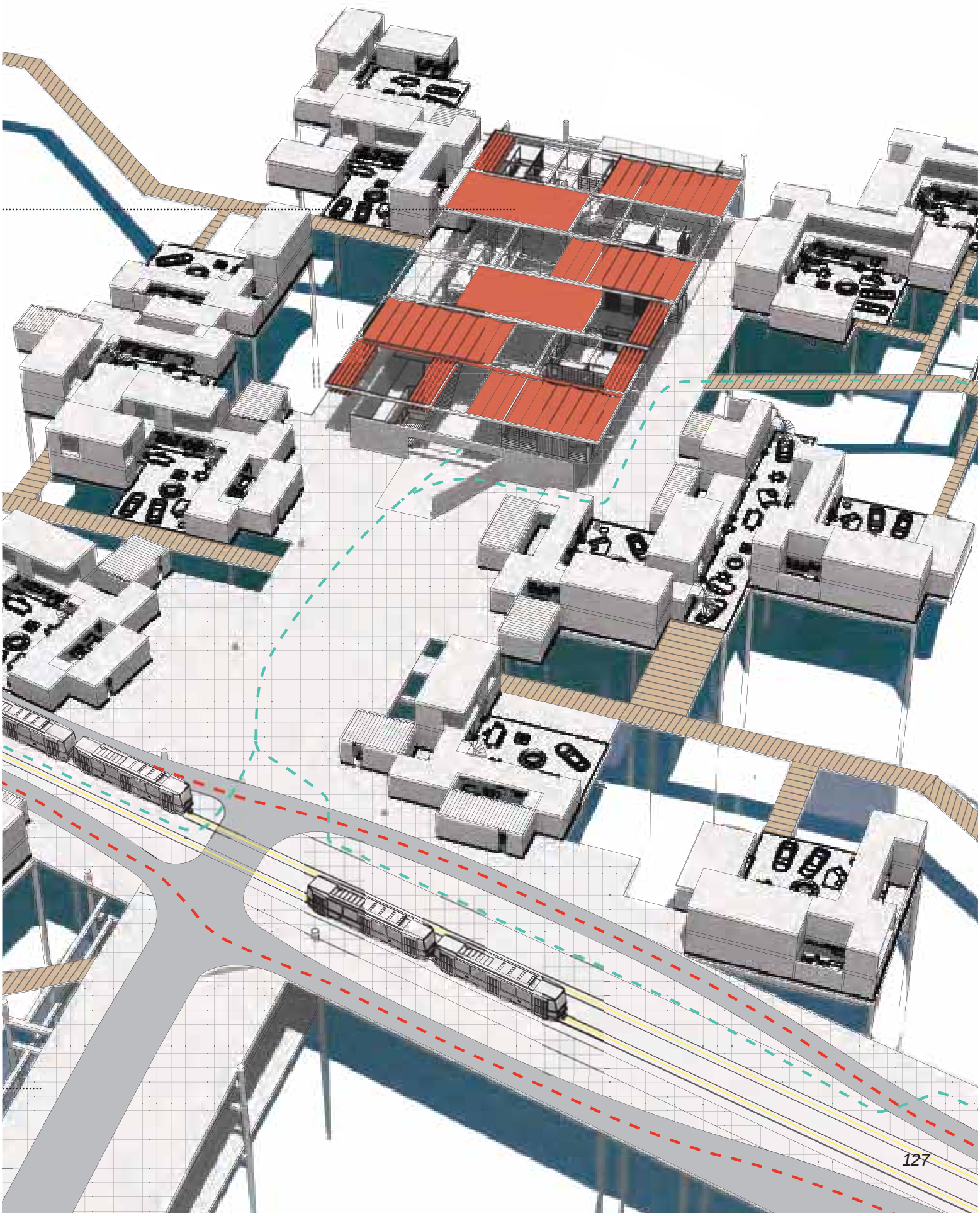
RAILWAY / SHOPPING STREET

HOUSING TYPOLOGY WITH EXTENDED SHOP

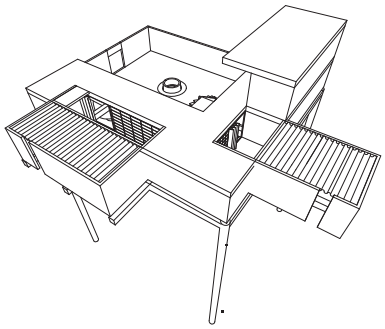
POSSIBLE INFORMAL BRIDGING

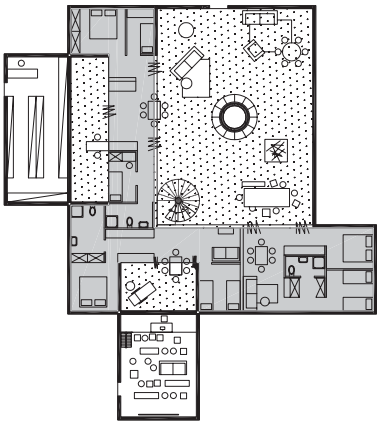
INFRASTRUCTURE BRANCH

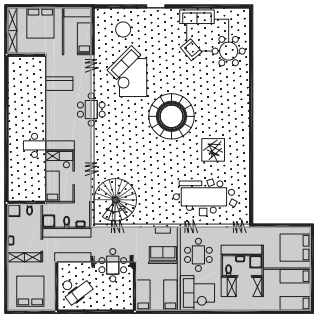




housing typology







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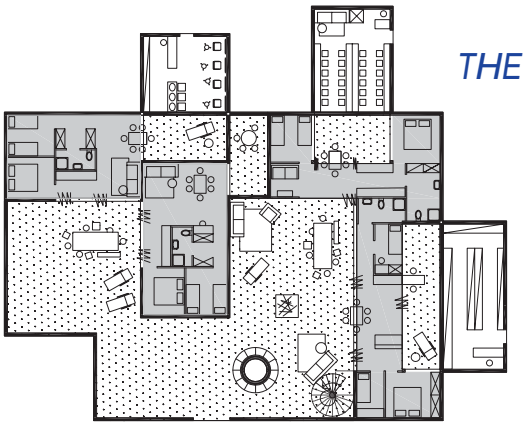

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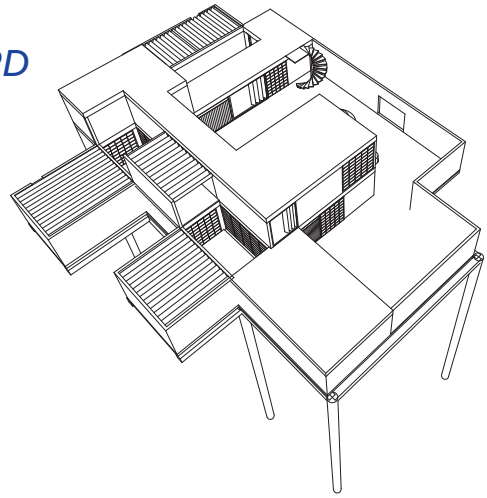

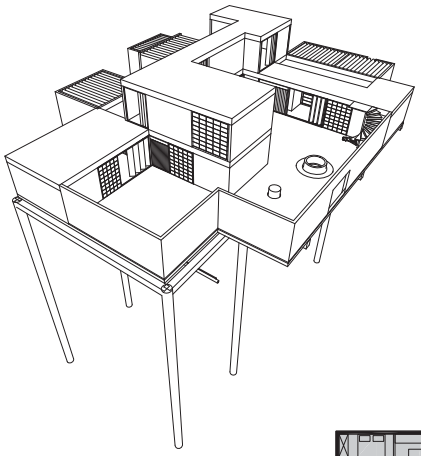

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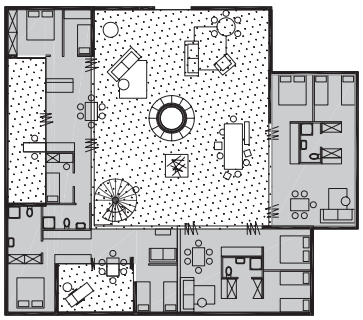
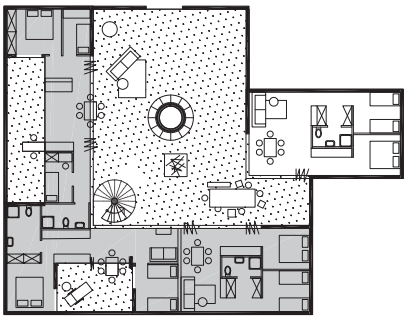
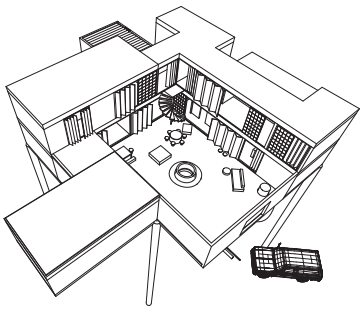
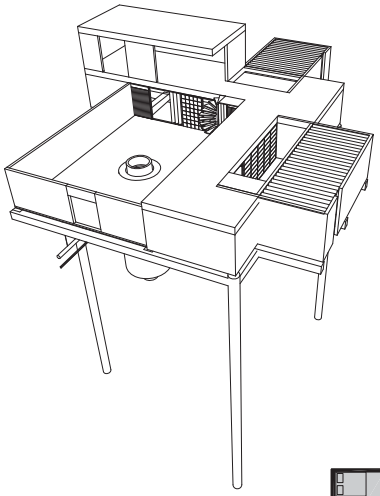
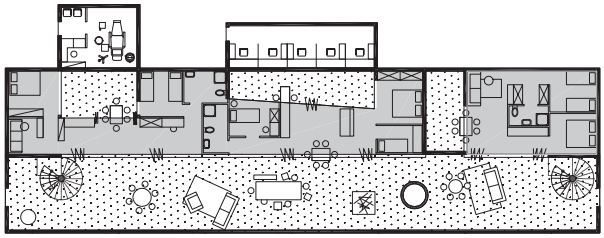


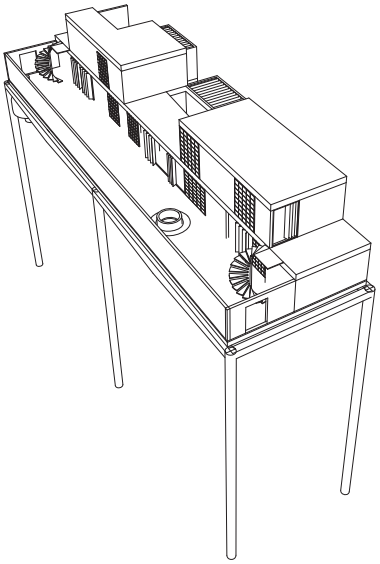


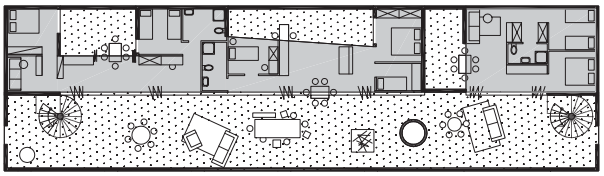


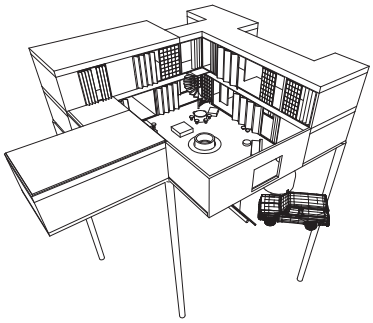




THE WALL







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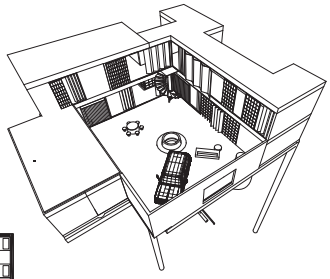
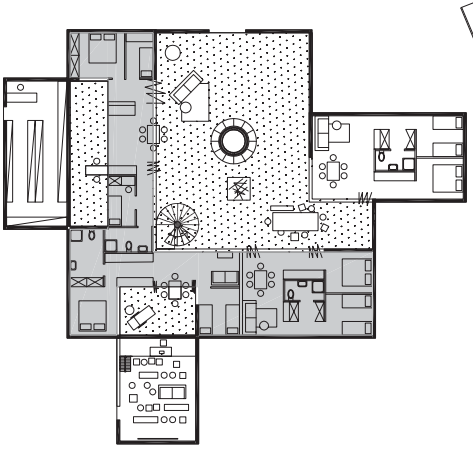
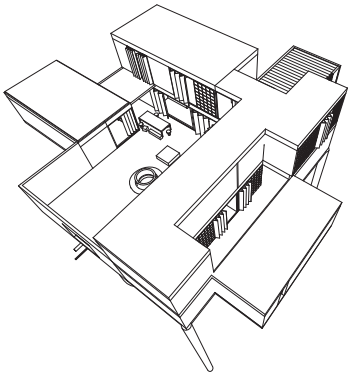
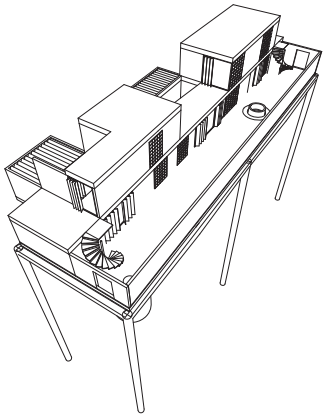




THE EXTENSION





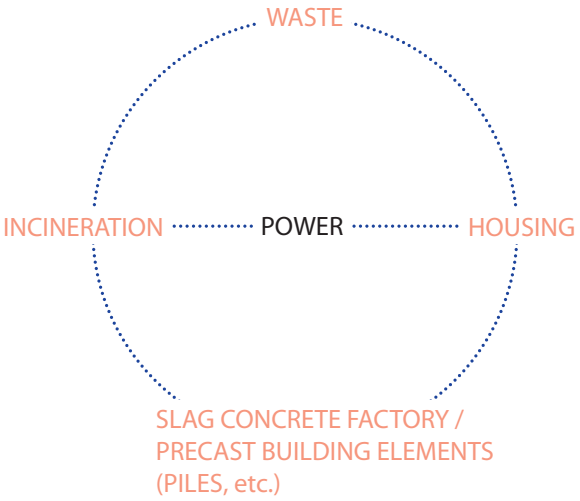
BEYOND
THE
BRIDGE

infrastructure

All the infrastructural elements lie beneath the bridge. Every housing parcel has an integrated well (HOLE) and a waste tank. The infrastructure and therefore the parts beneath the bridge, should be administered by both cities, whereas the housing structure is organized informally.

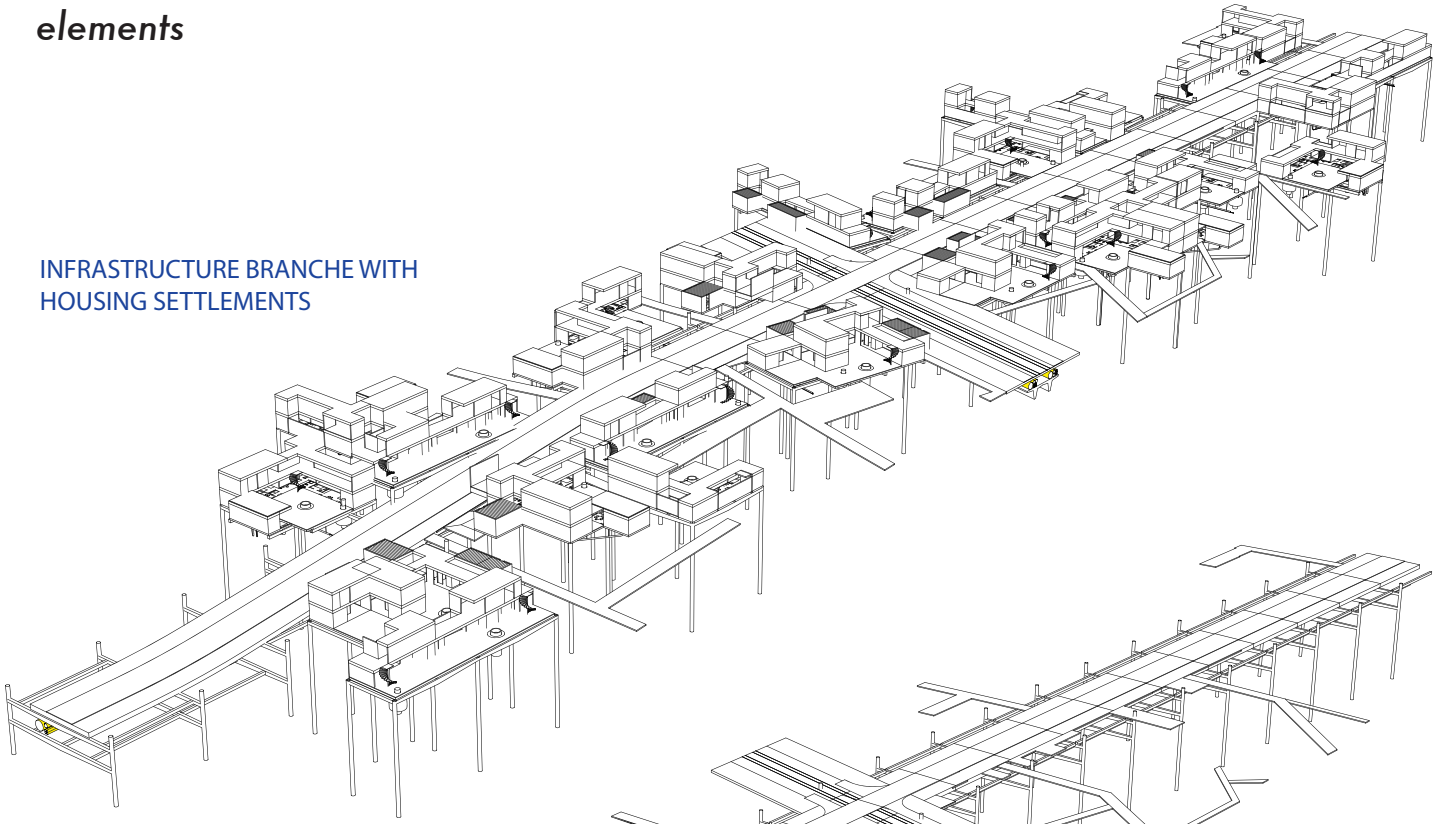
Besides the infrastructure, the secure zones of the embassy portions are located underneath as well. Thus these portions are following the logic of an industrialised society.

Logic begins , where BRA-KIN ends.

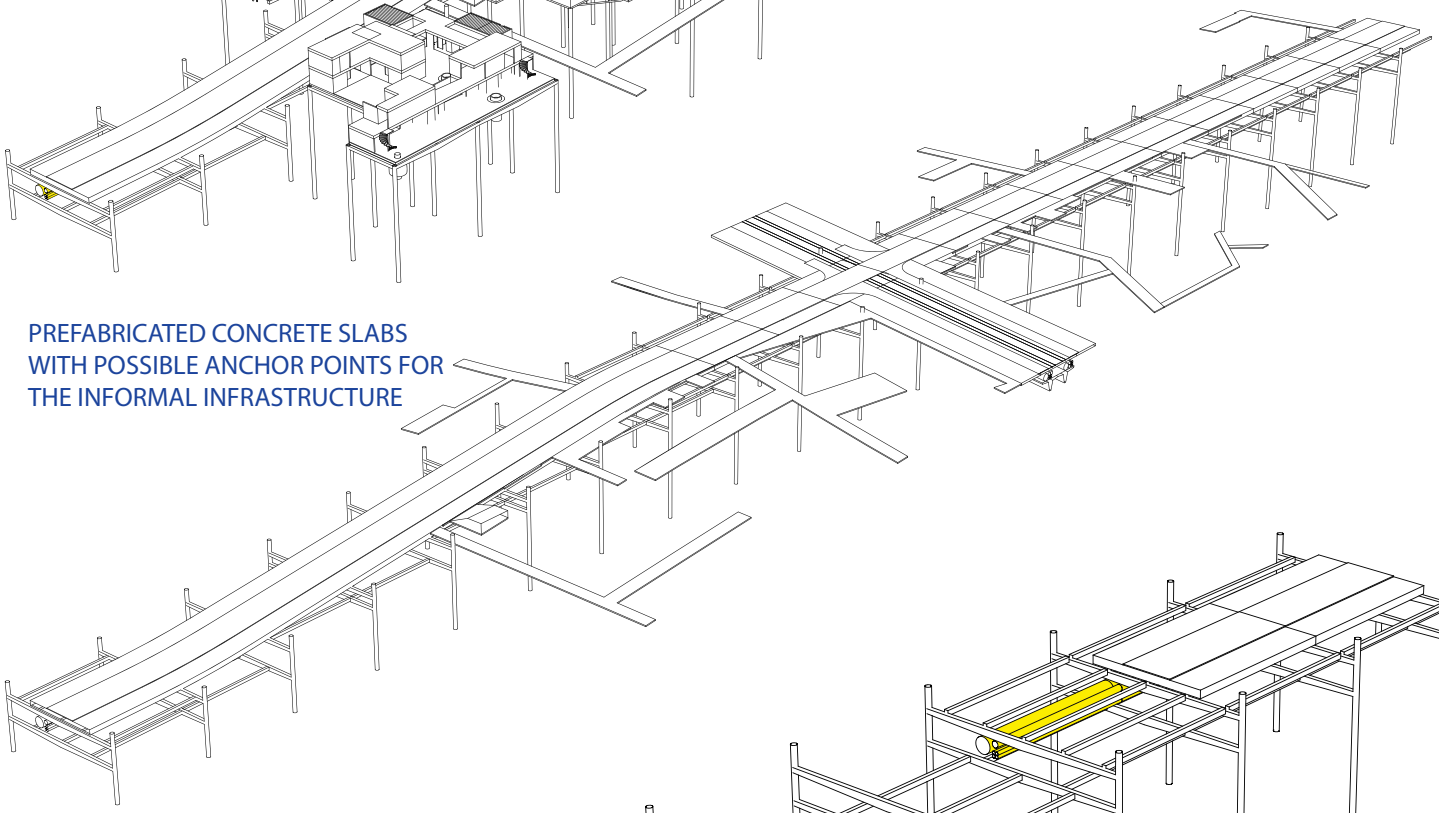


elements

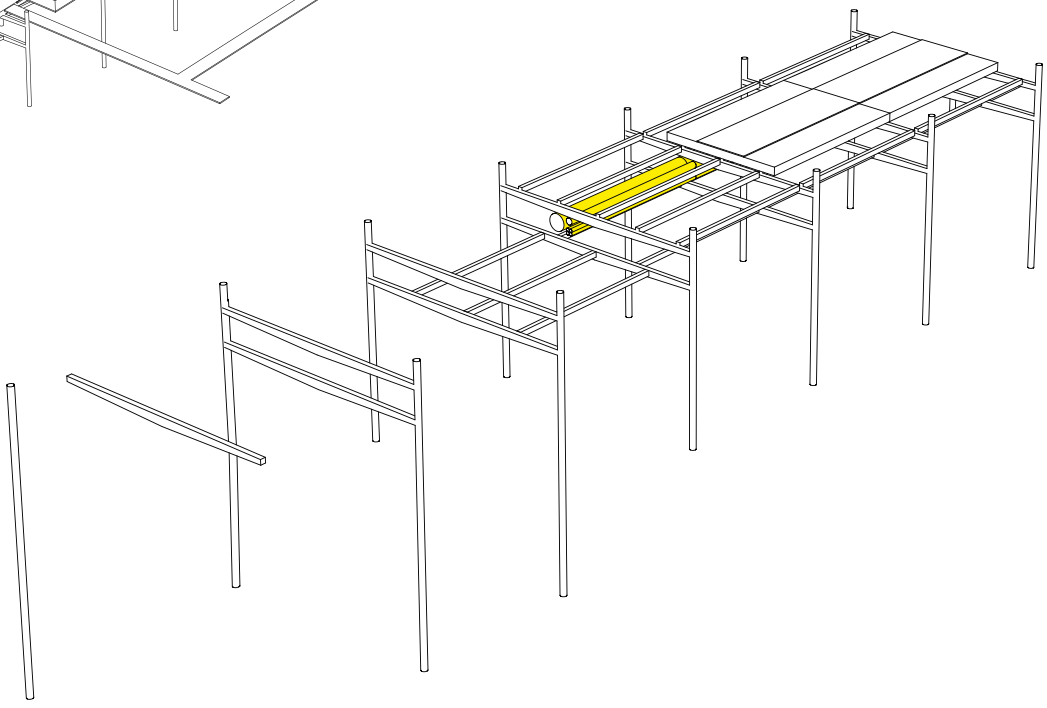
INFRASTRUCTURE BRANCHE WITH
HOUSING SETTLEMENTS



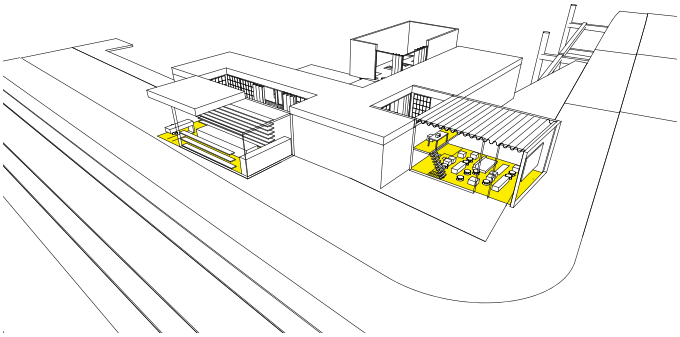
PREFABRICATED CONCRETE SLABS
WITH POSSIBLE ANCHOR POINTS FOR
THE INFORMAL INFRASTRUCTURE



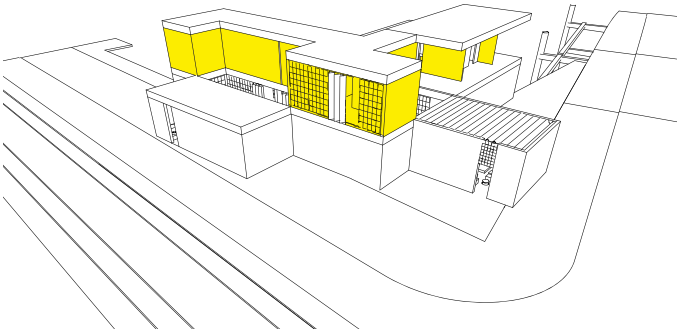
CONCRETE PILES / BEAMES
MADE OUT OF SLAG CONCRETE



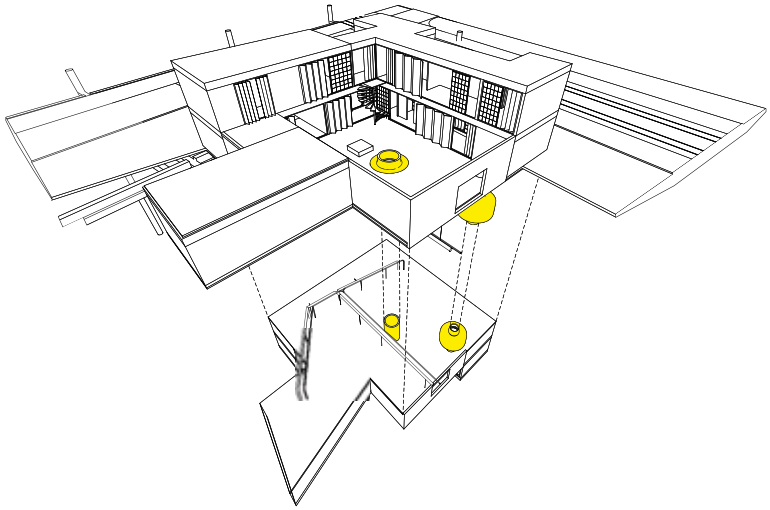
HOUSING EXTENSION / ADAPTING PUBLIC SPACE

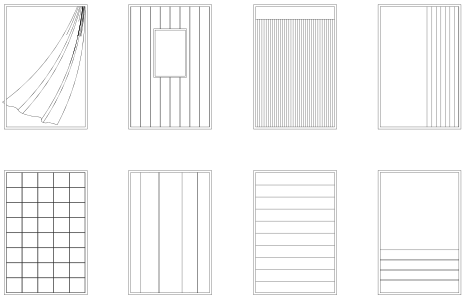


VERTICAL EXTENSION



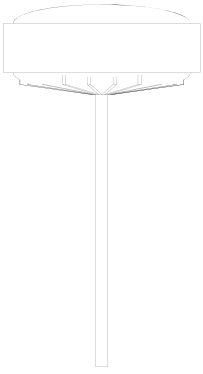
WALLING OF THE PARCEL

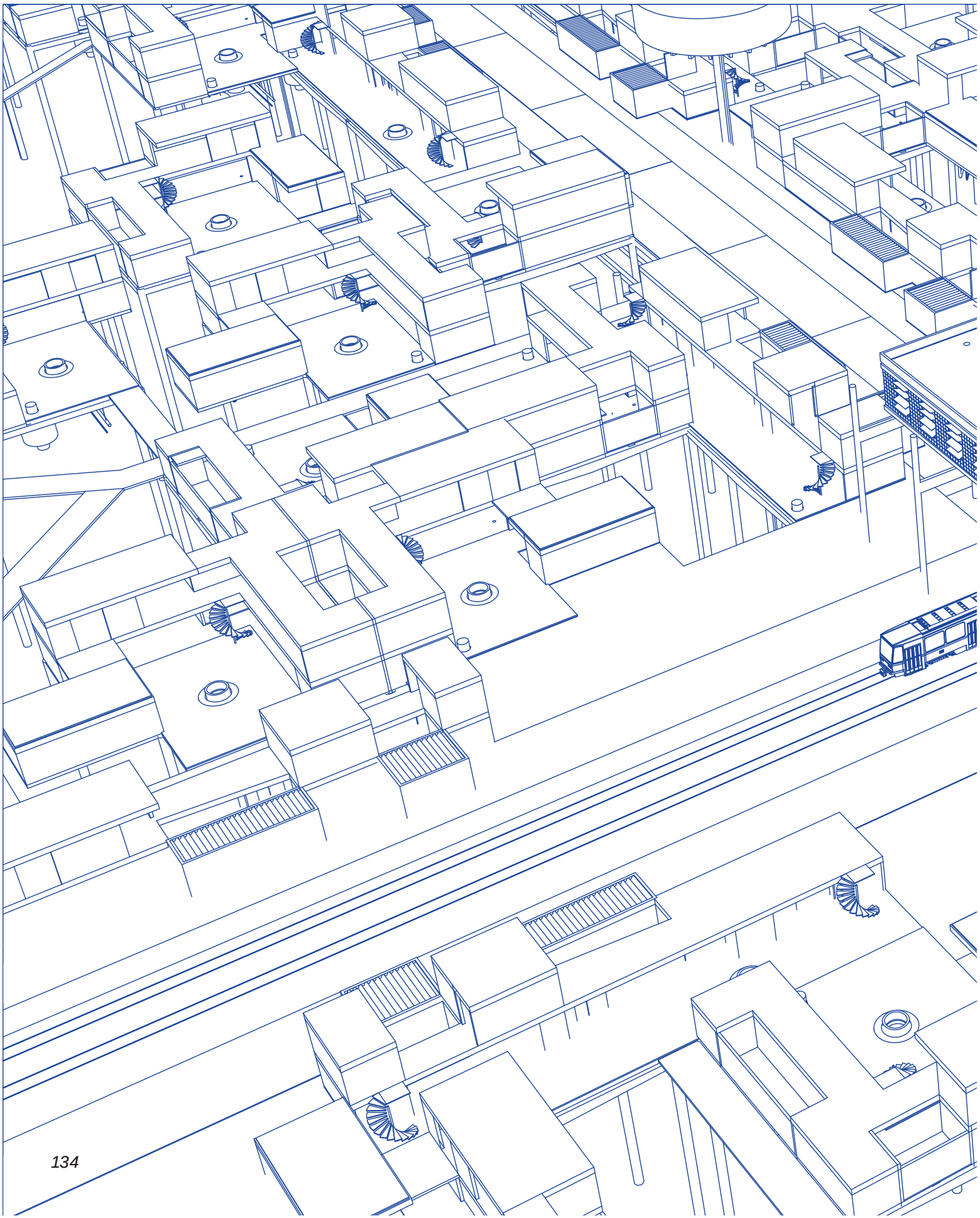


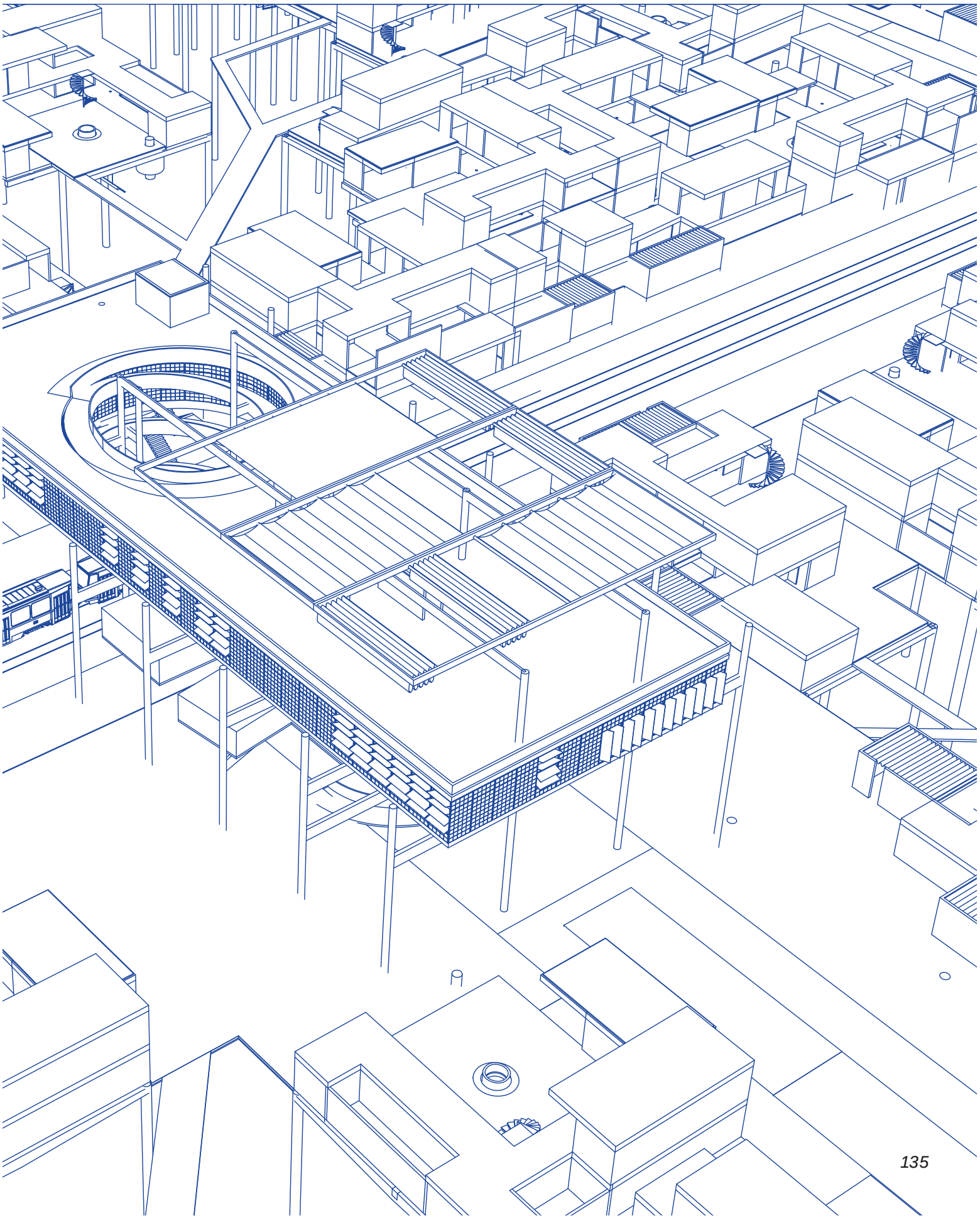


FACADE PANELS
FRAMES FILLED WITH:
Glas
Textile
Corrugated Metal
Wood
Glass bricks

Photo Credits: BRAKIN, p.254

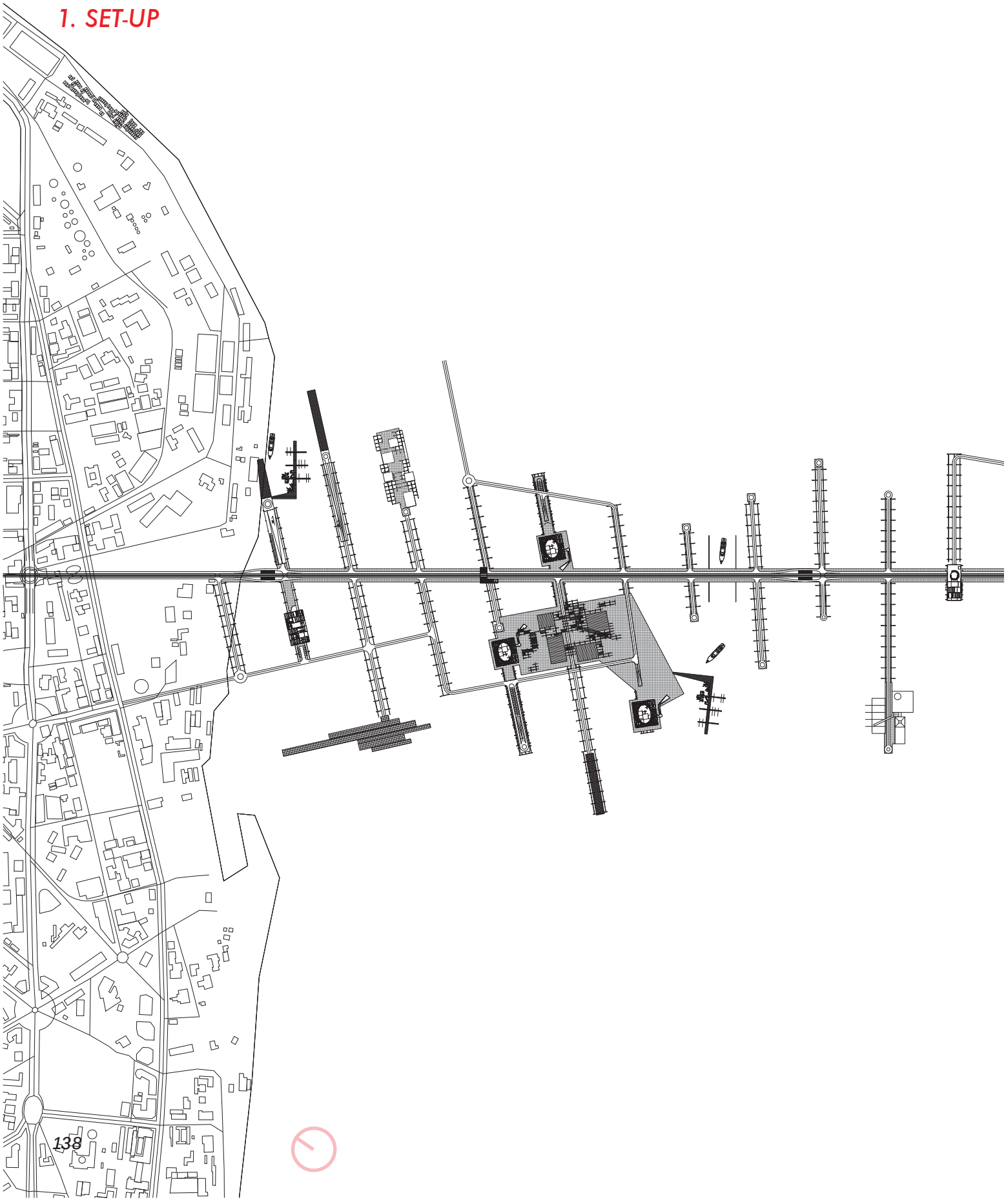


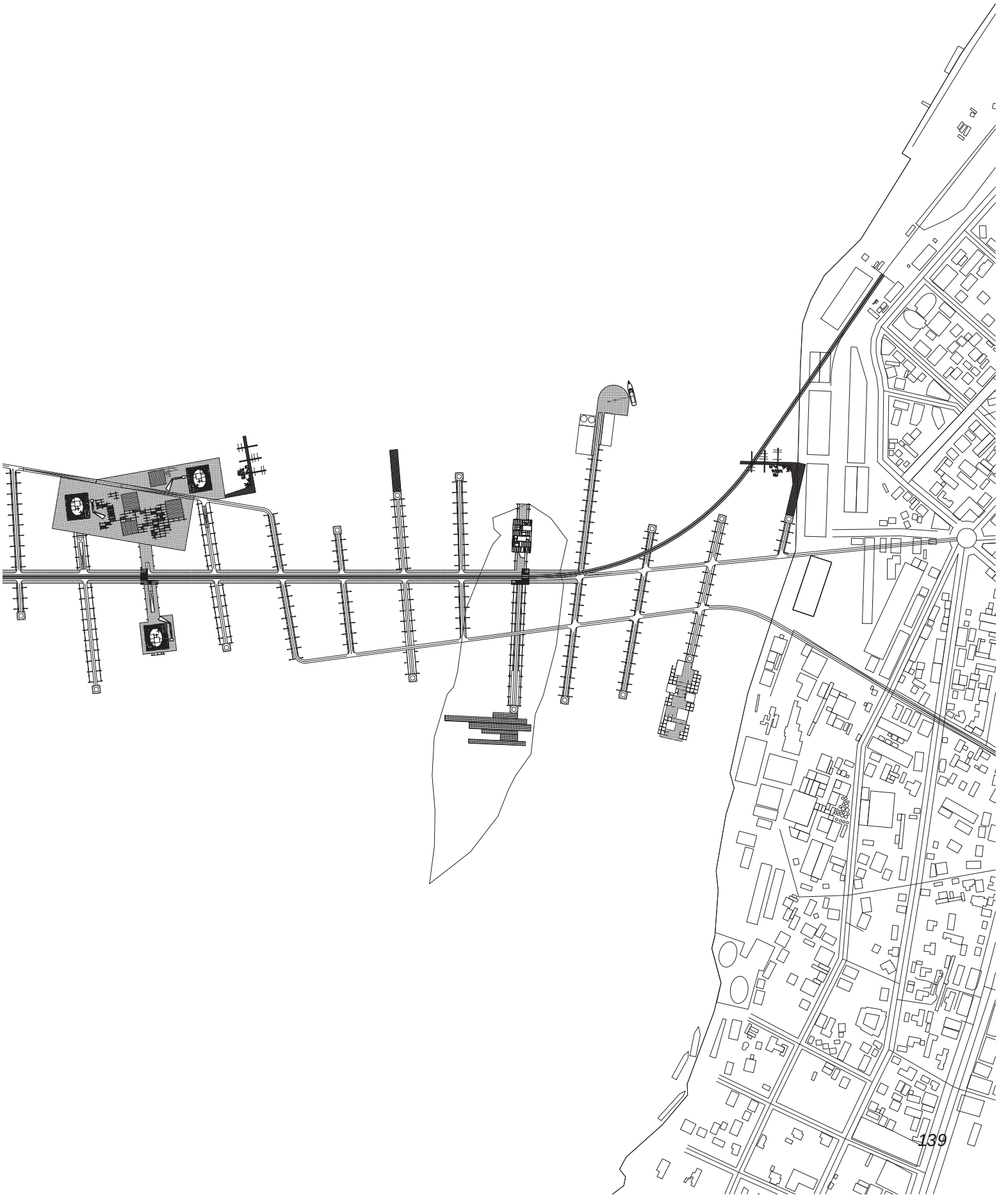




07
GROWING PROCESS

1. SET-UP





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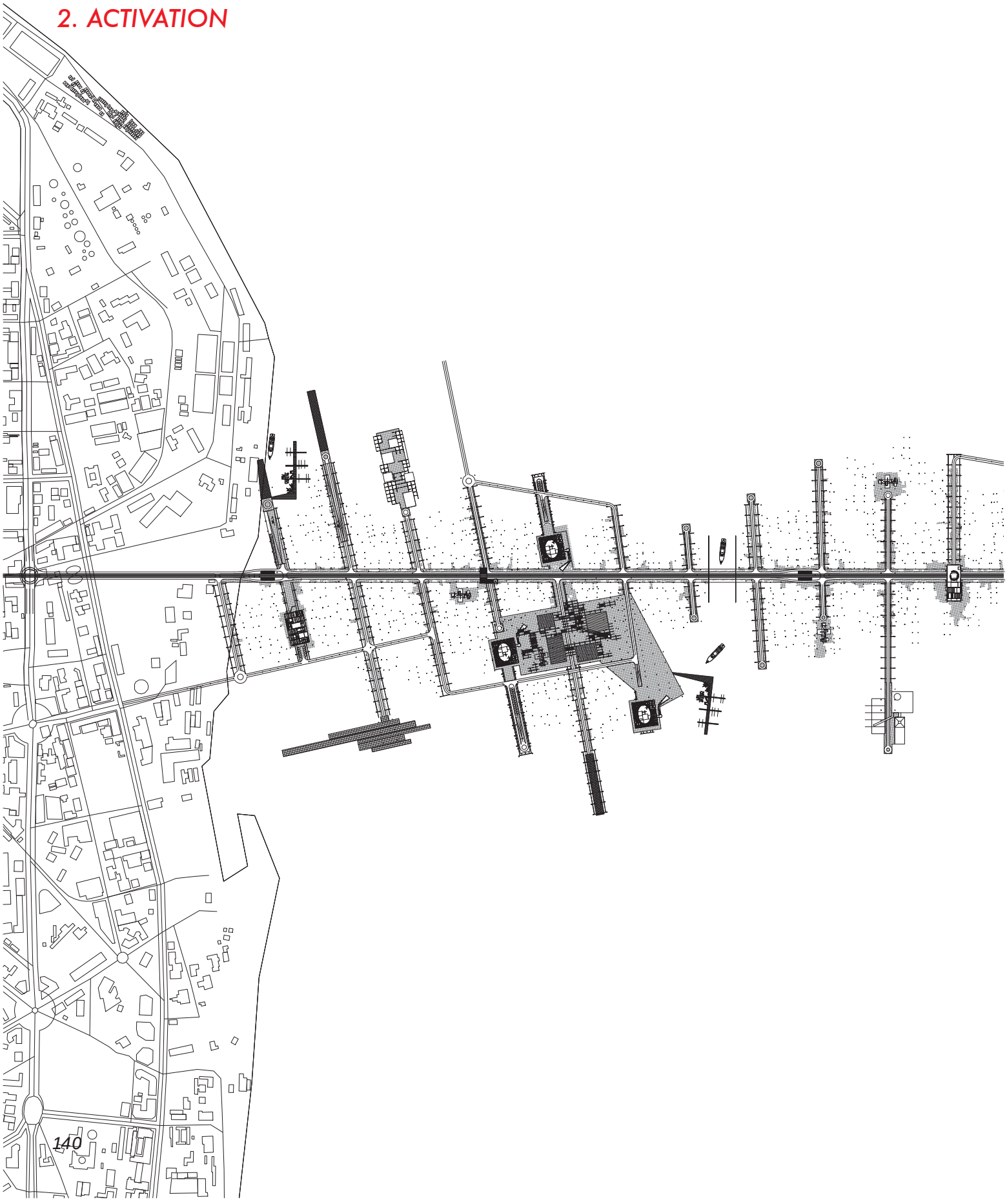

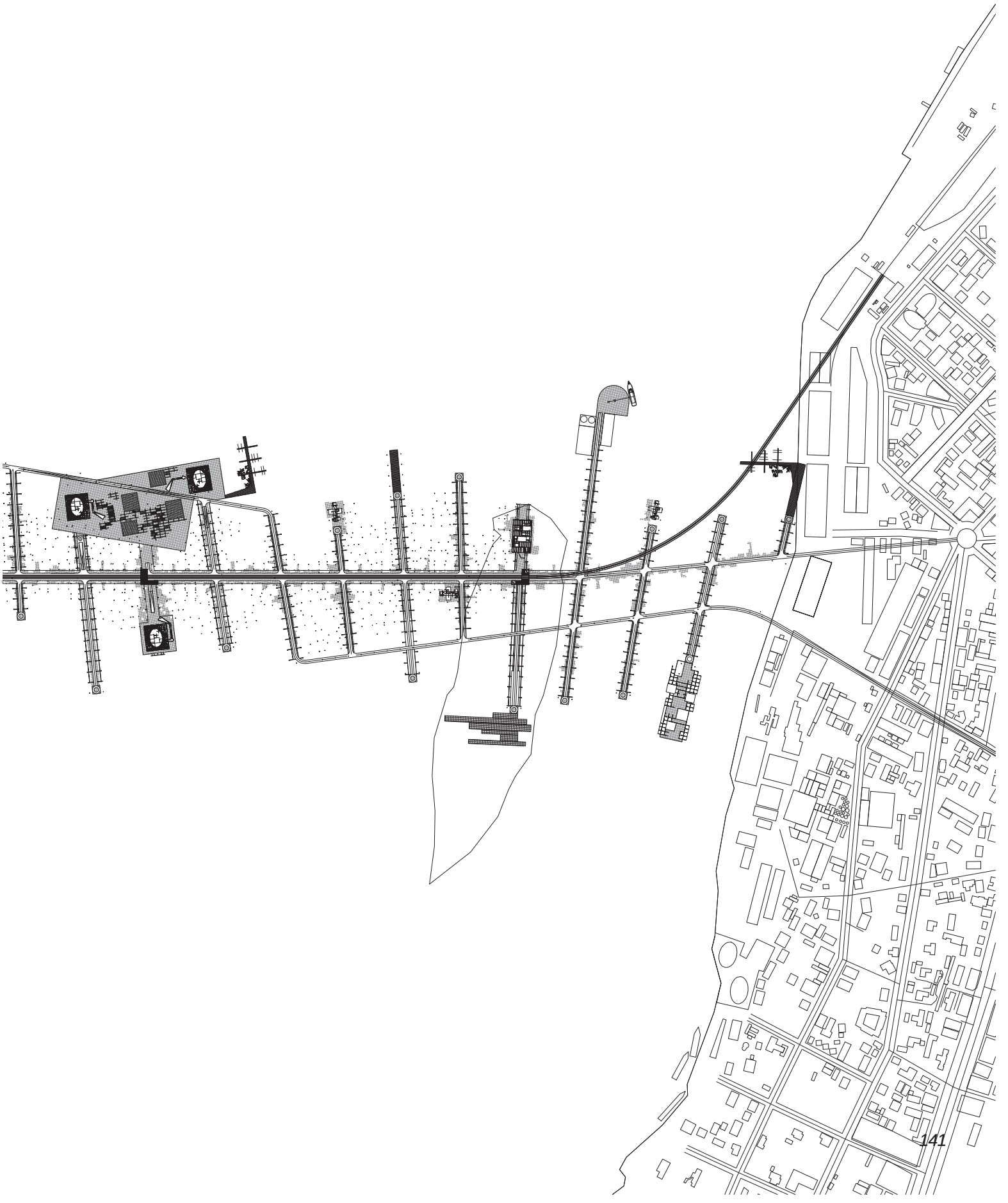

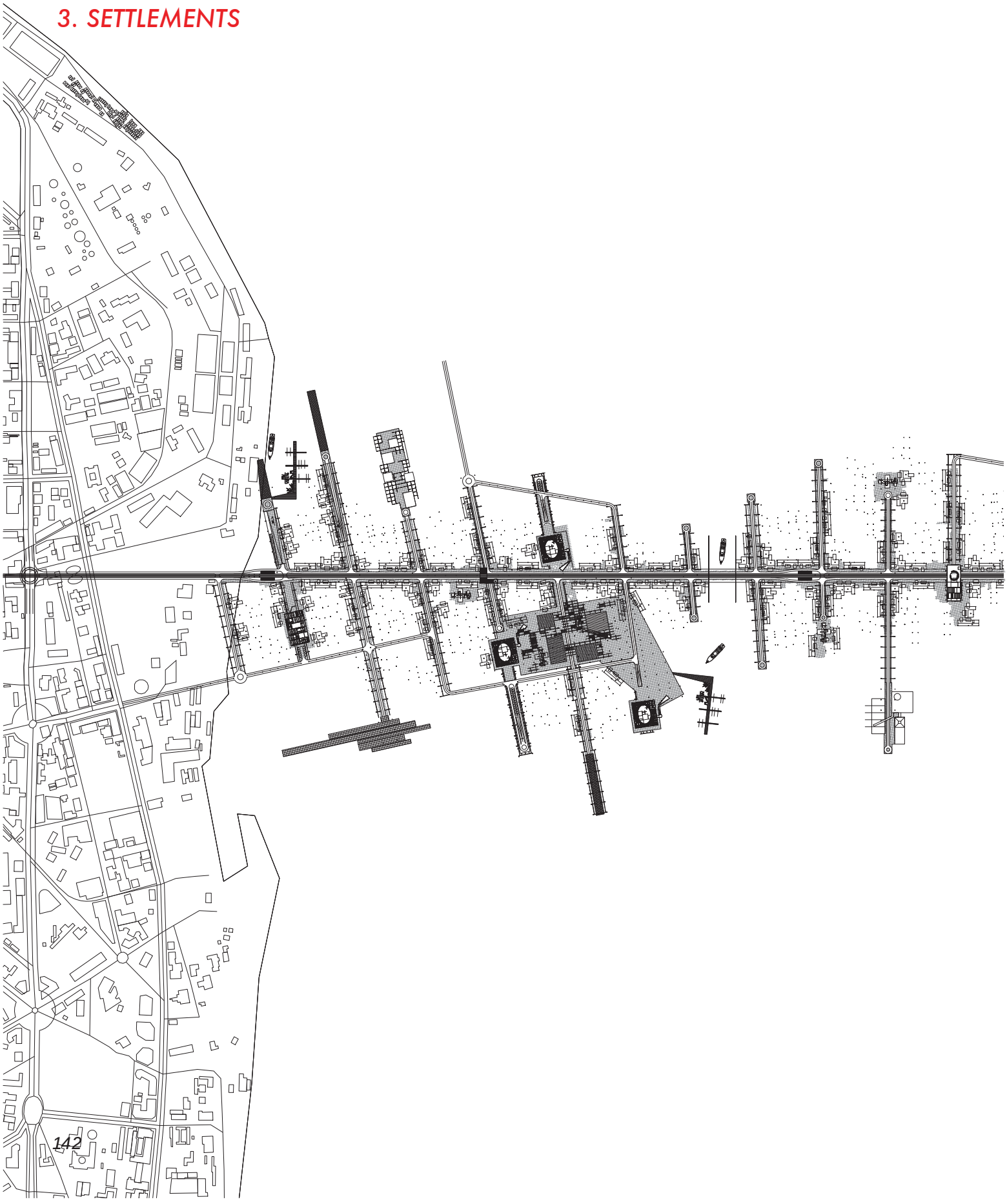

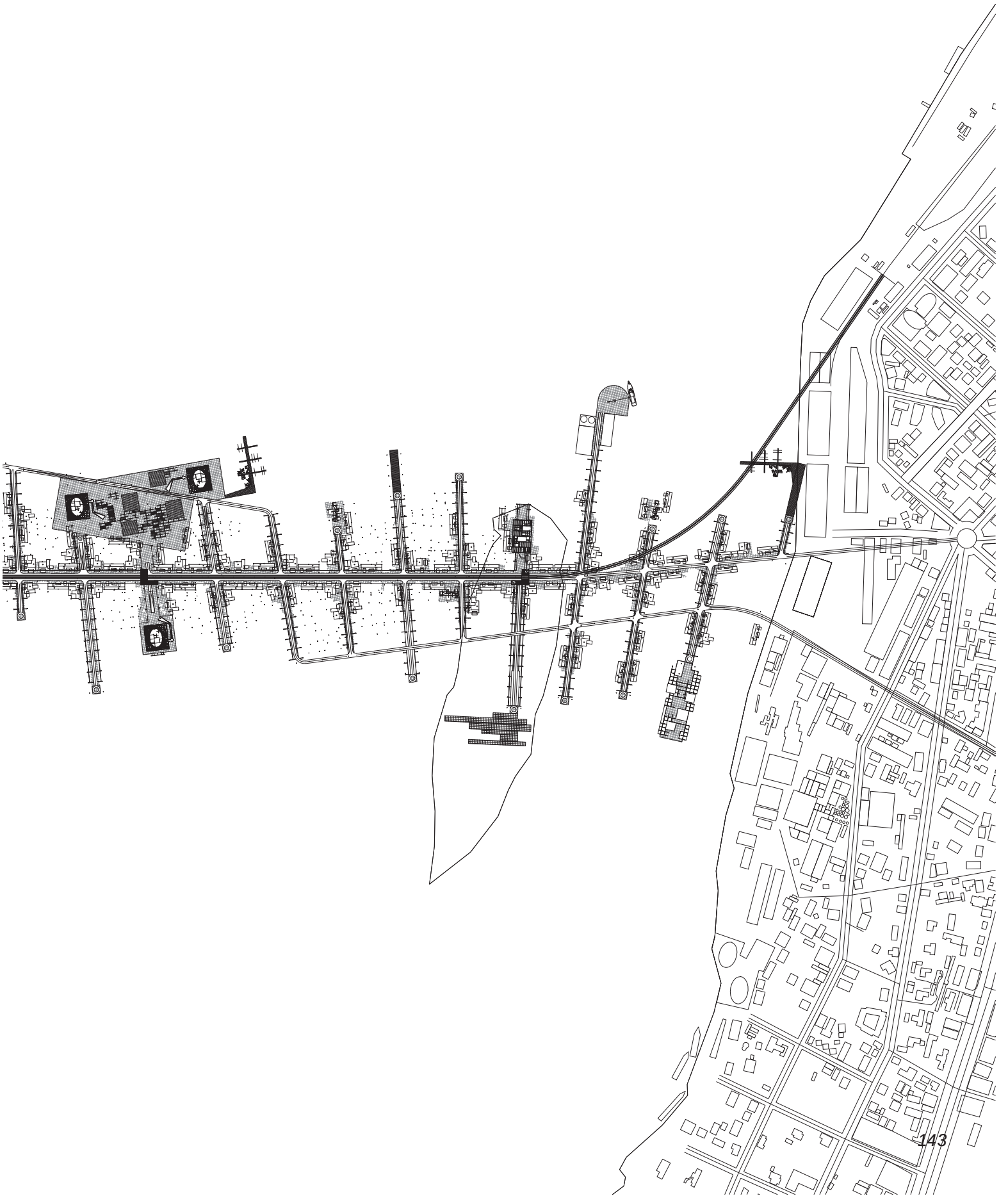

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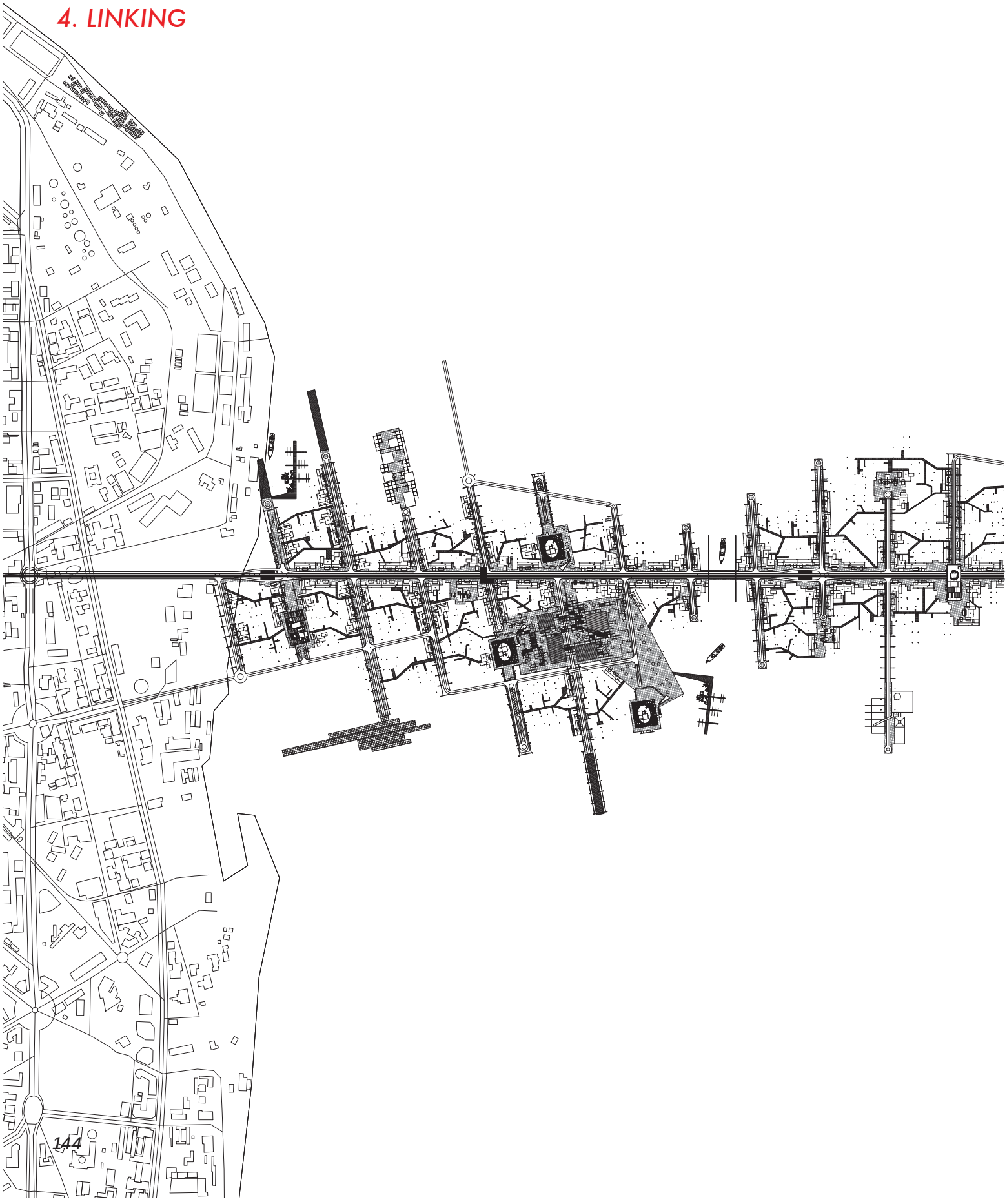
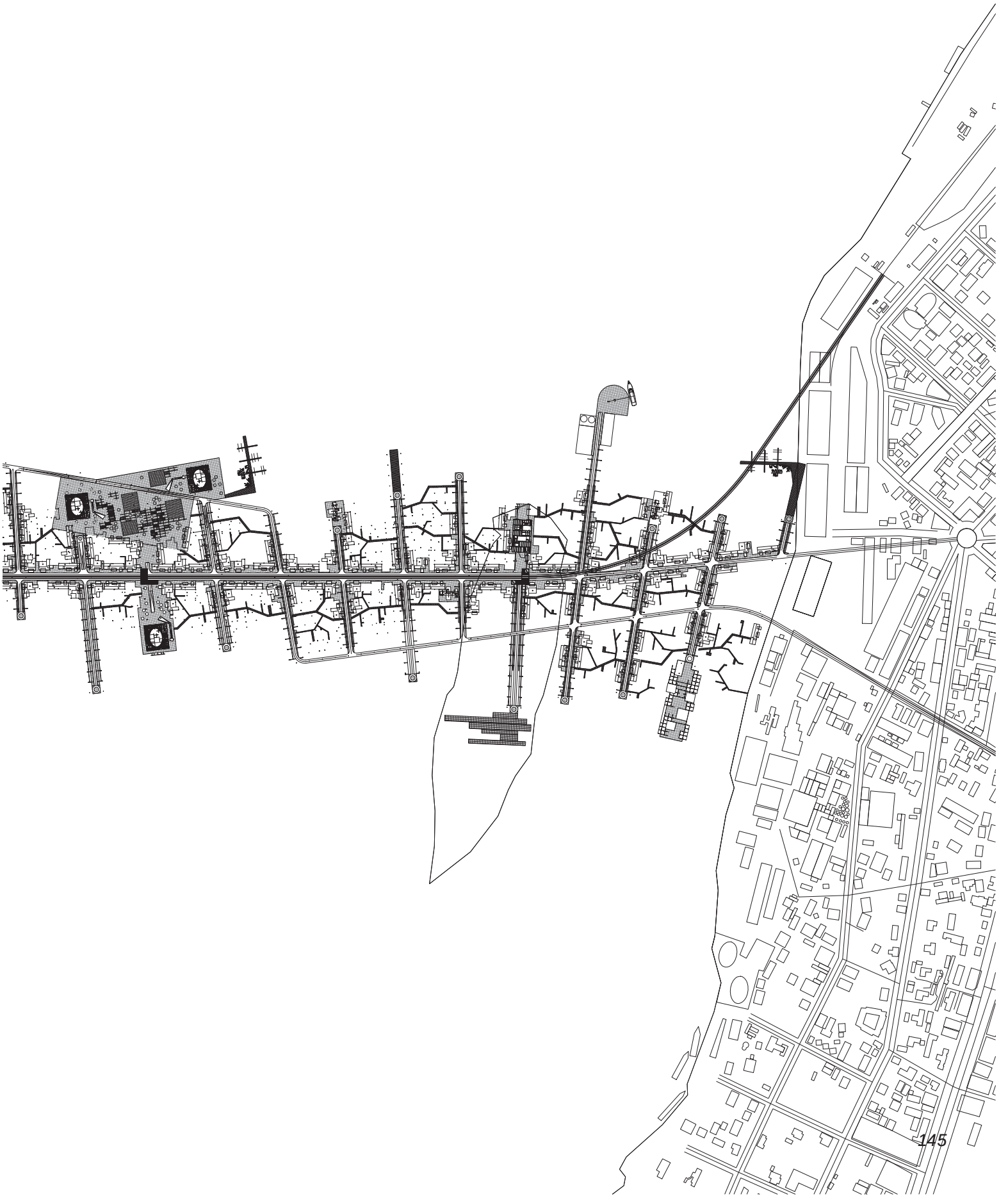
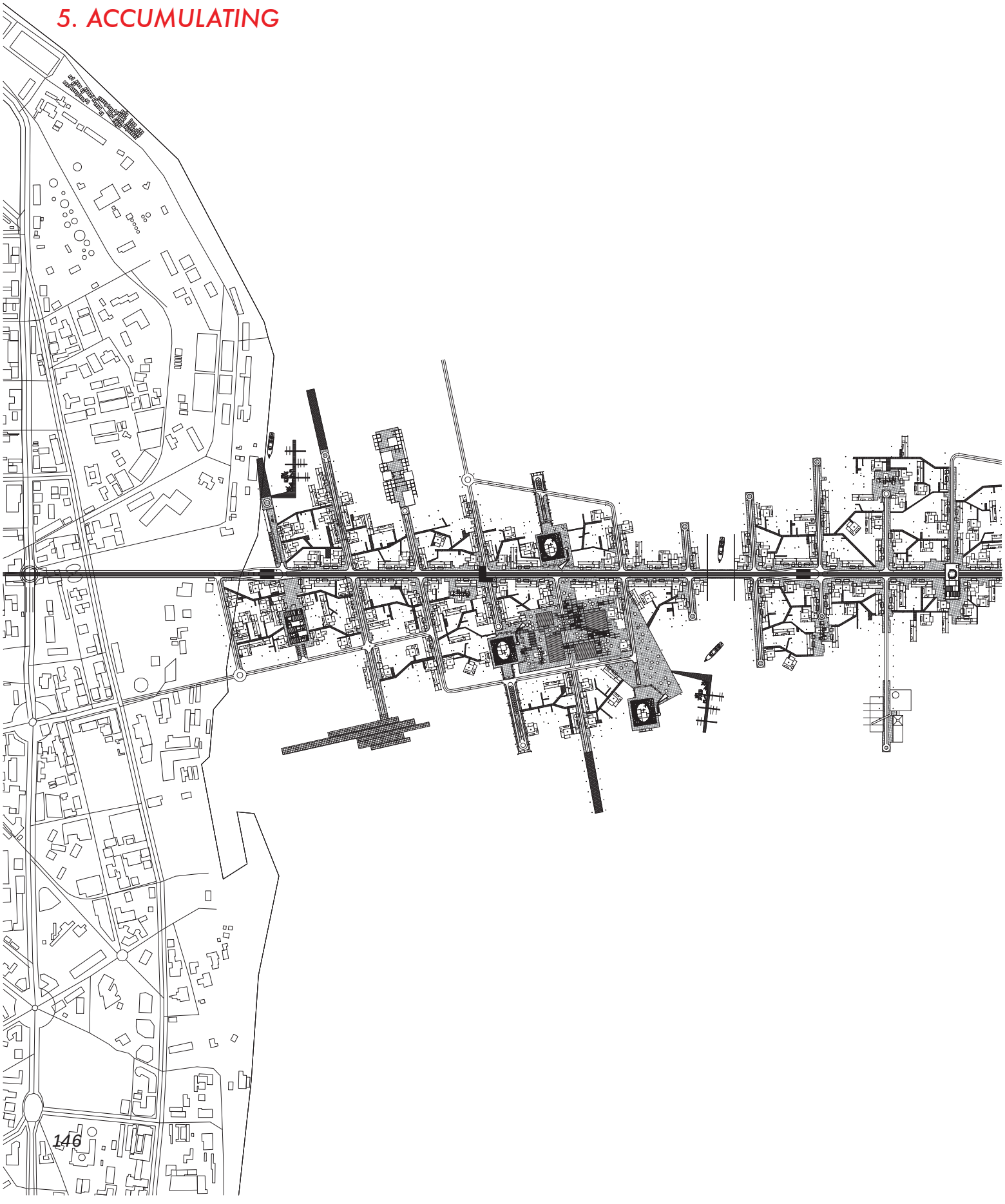
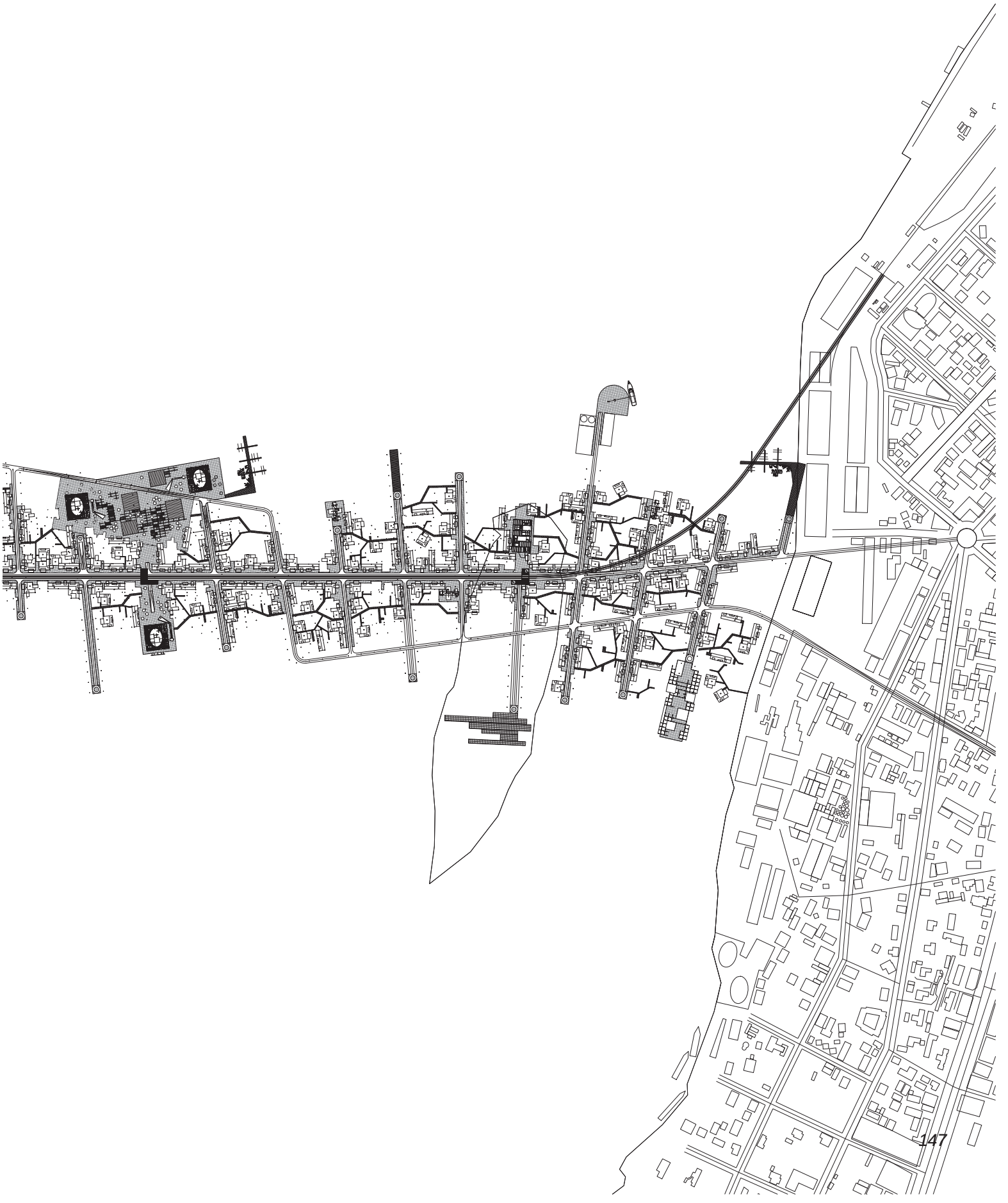


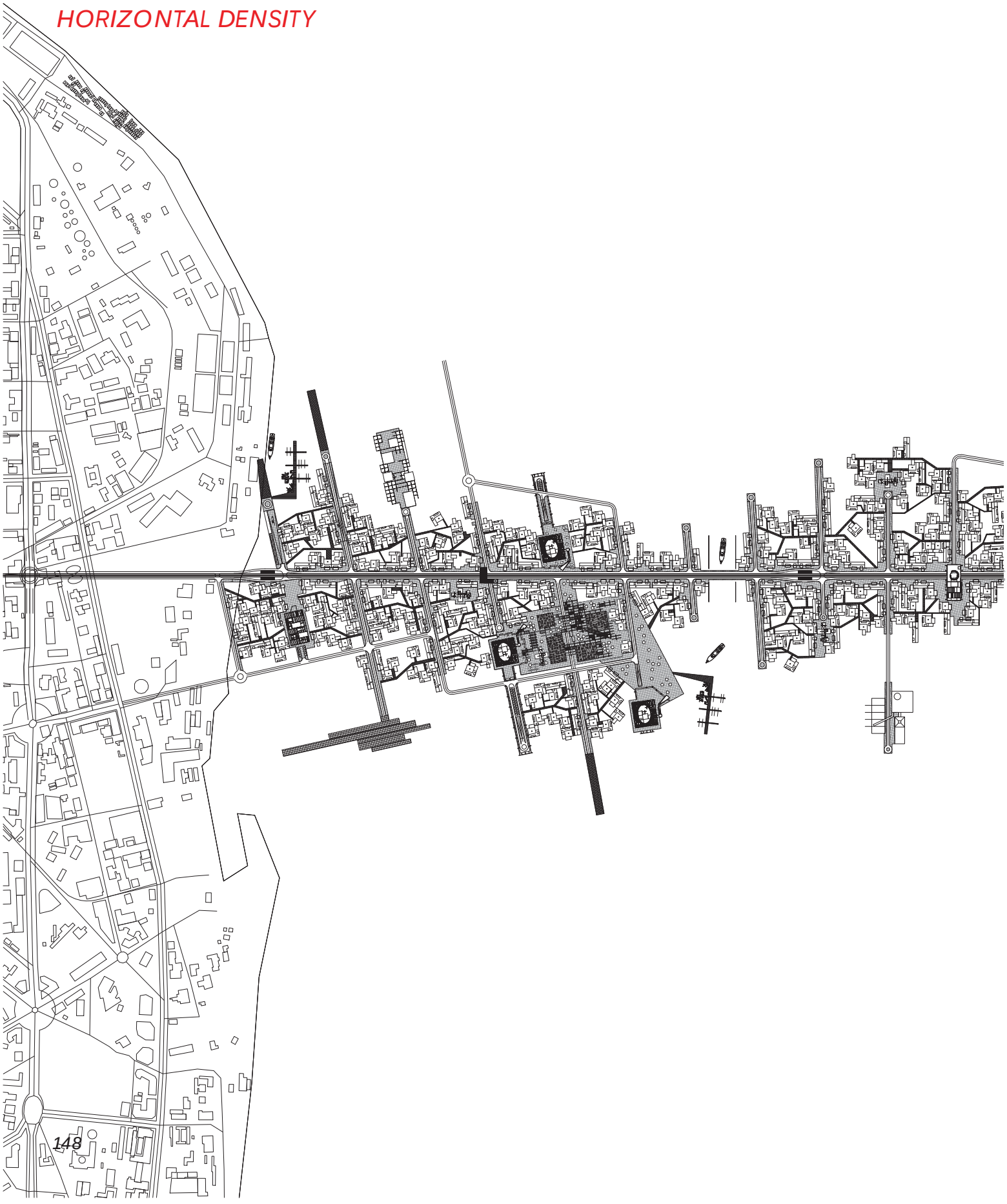


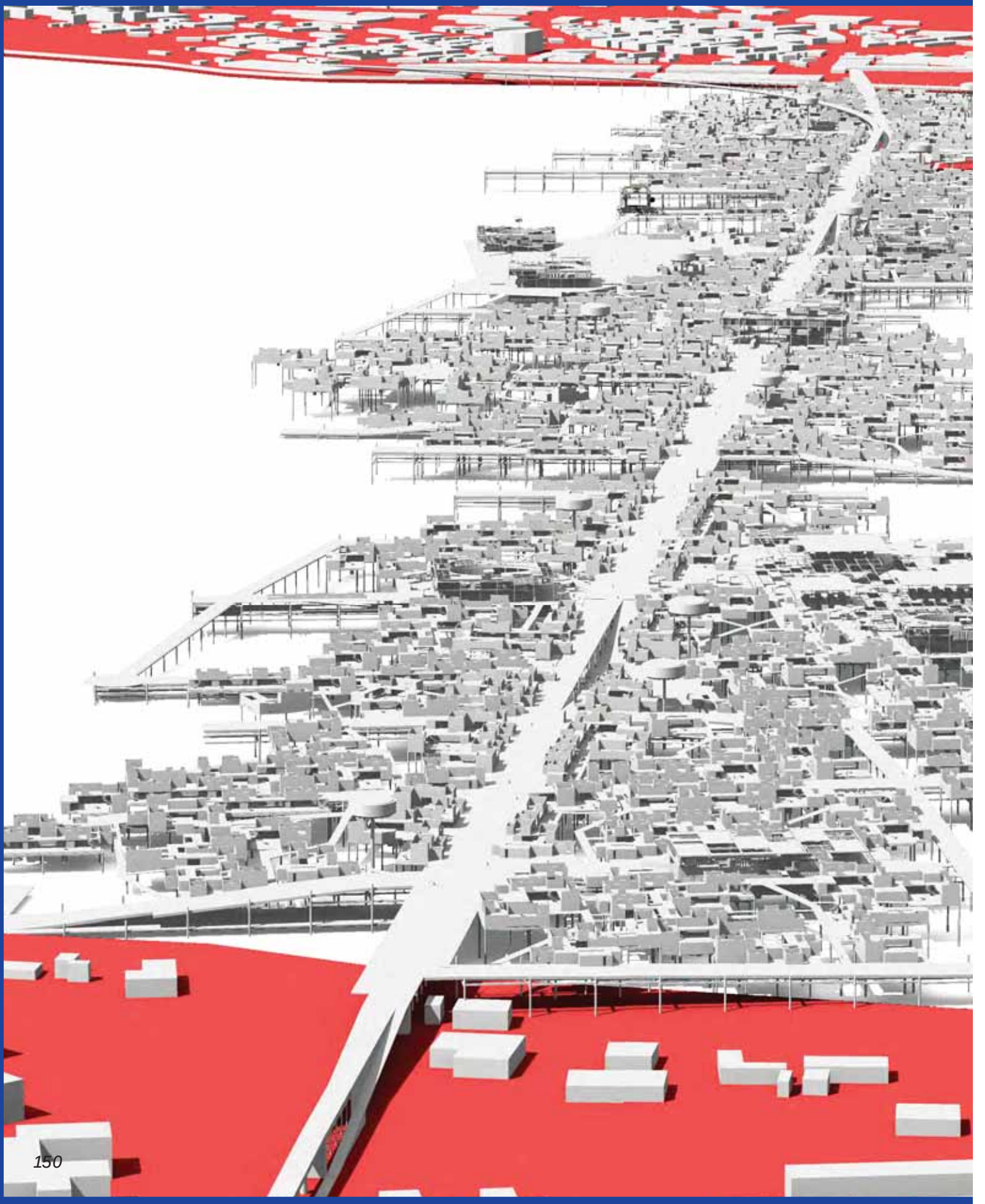
5. ACCUMULATING

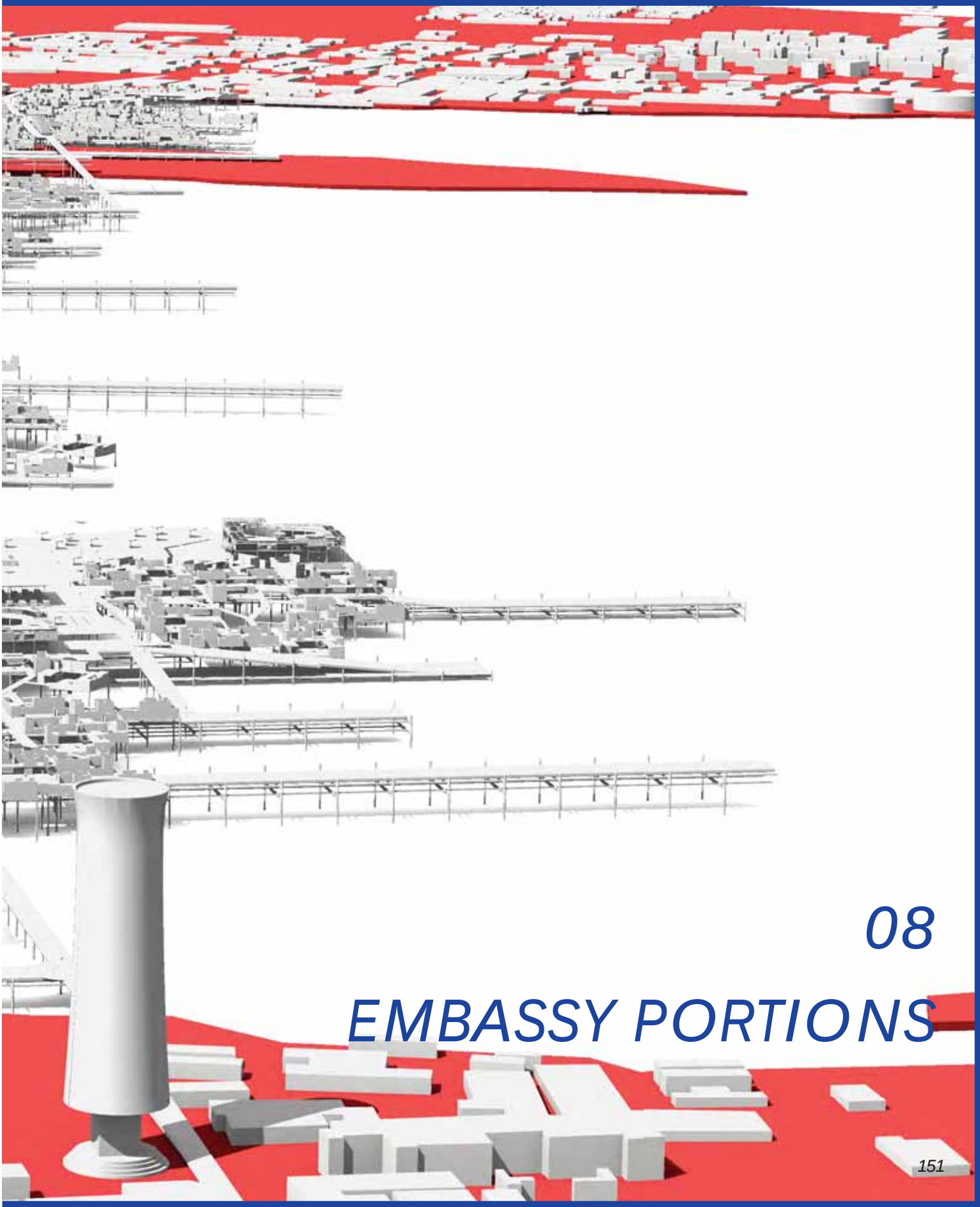




HORIZONTAL DENSITY





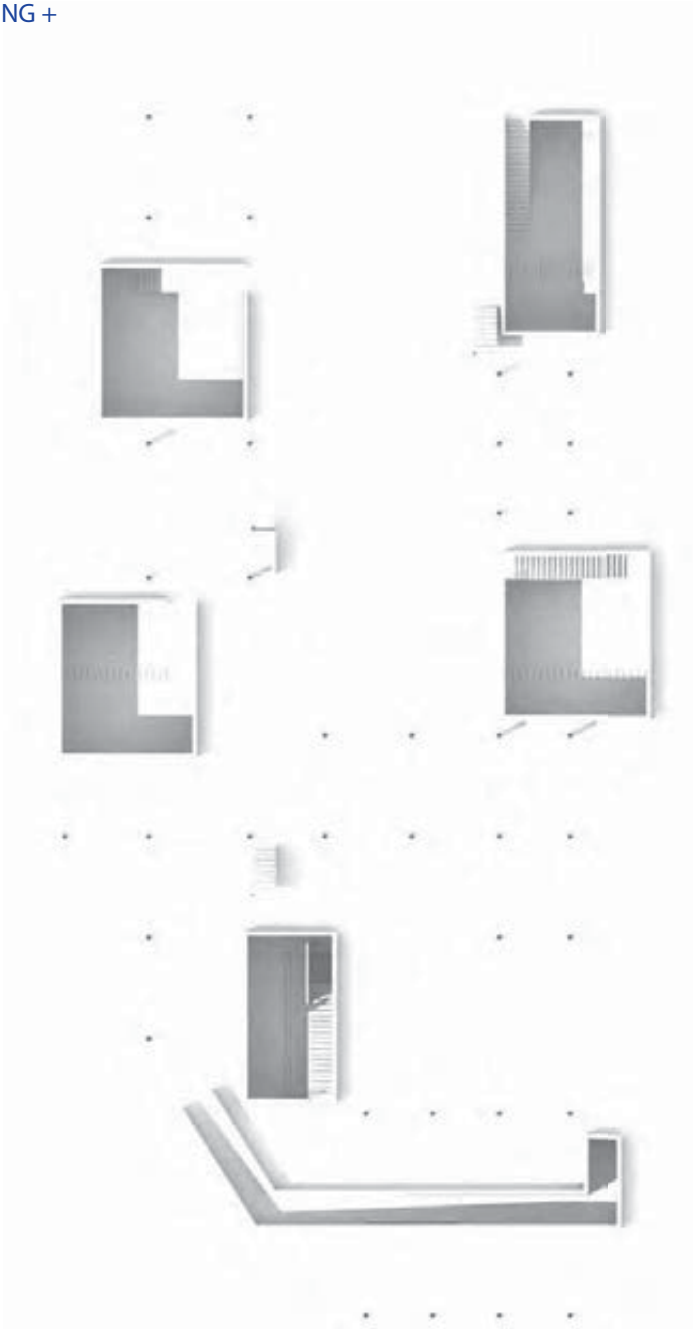


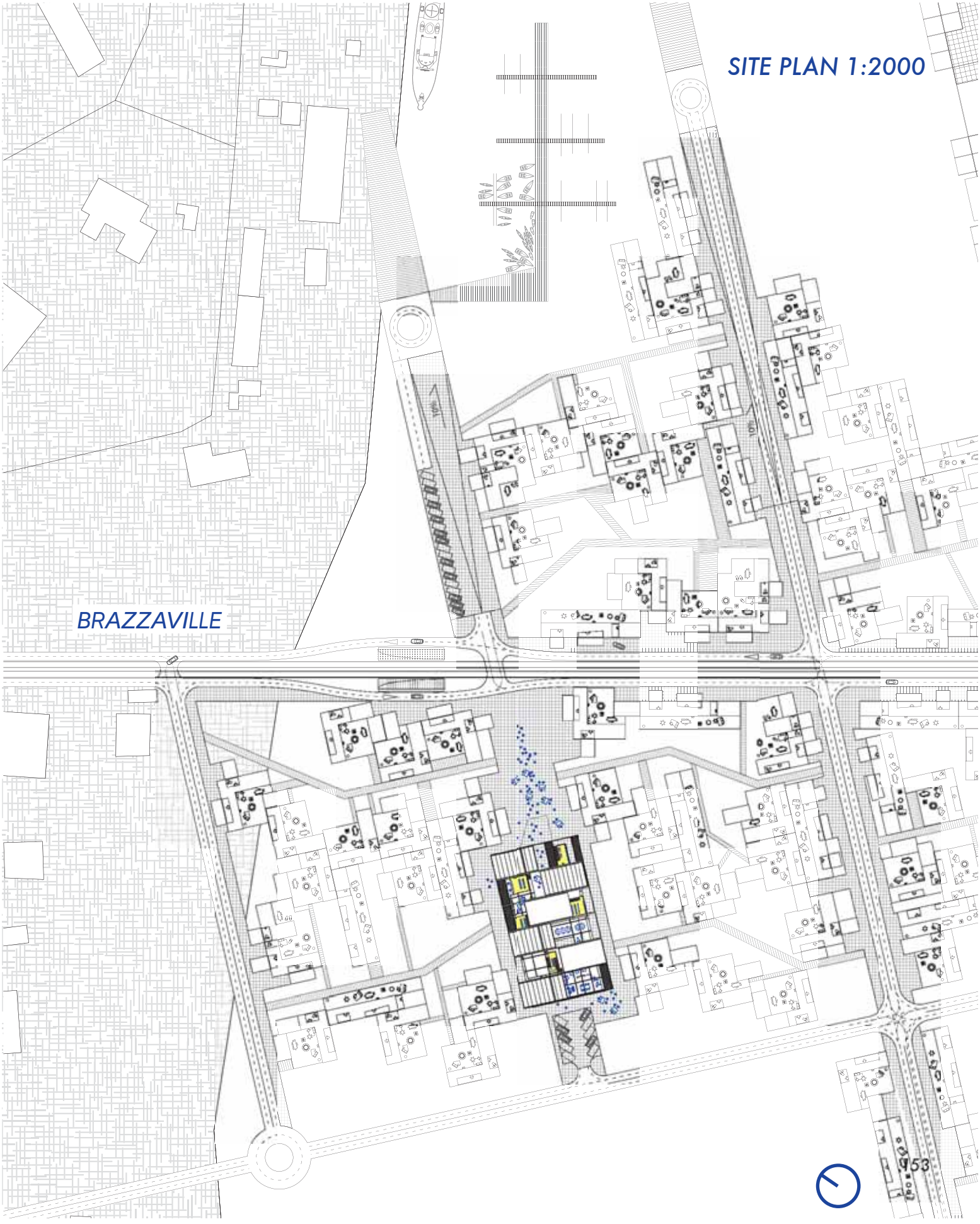
08

EMBASSY PORTIONS

PUBLIC AUTHORITY - THE HOLE

VISA - PASSPORT +
SUPPORT PROGRAM/ FUNDING +
CONSULTING




SITE PLAN 1:2000
BRAZZAVILLE
153

UNDERNEATH 1:500

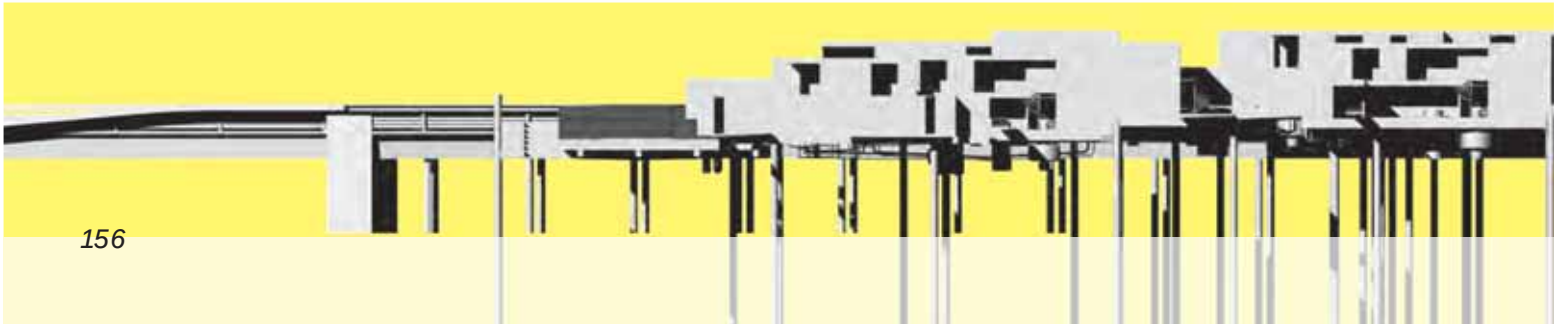
SECURE ZONE

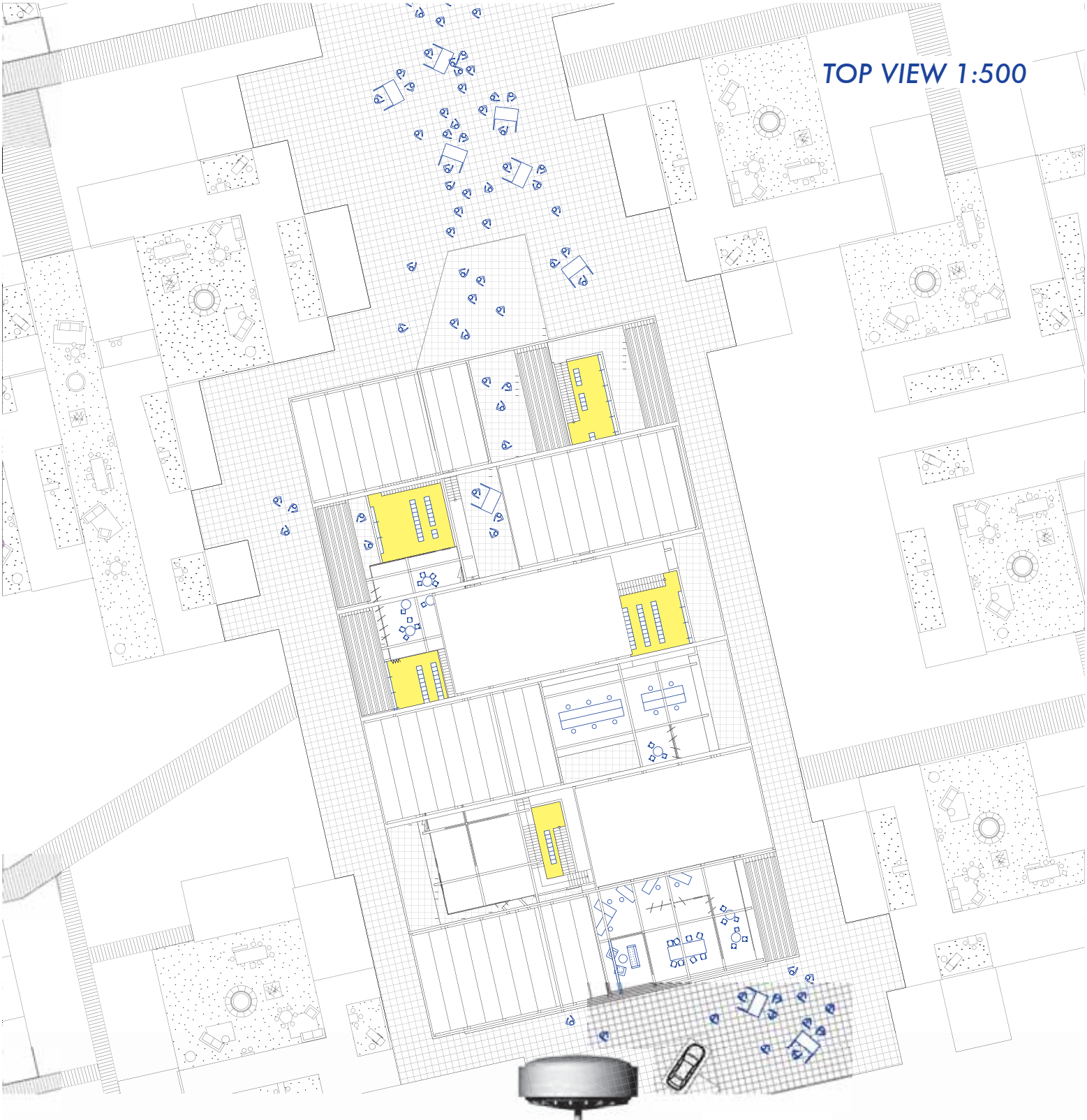
GROUND LEVEL 1:500

PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

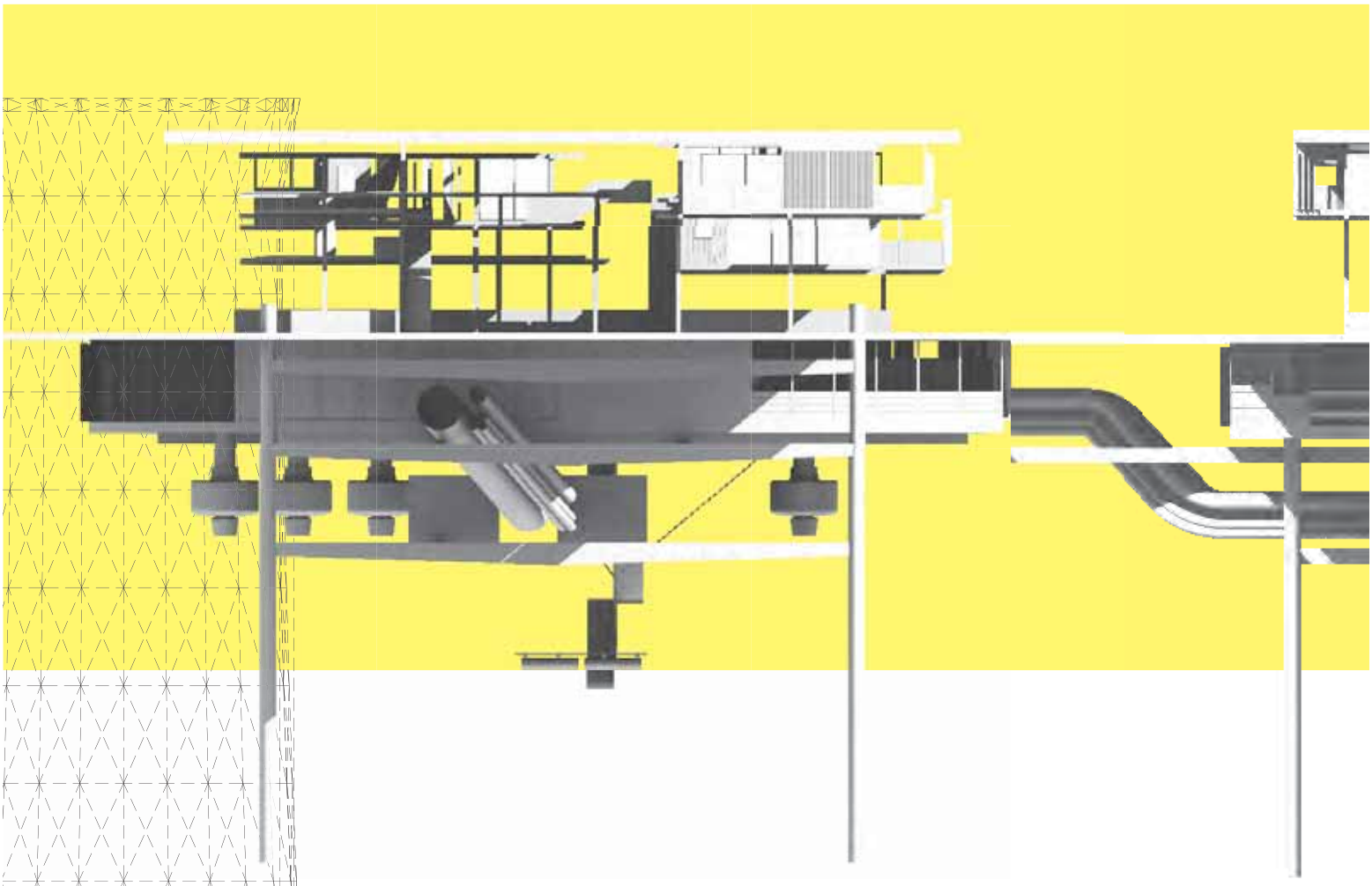
1ST FLOOR 1:500

SHARED SPACE / OFFICE





TOP VIEW 1:500



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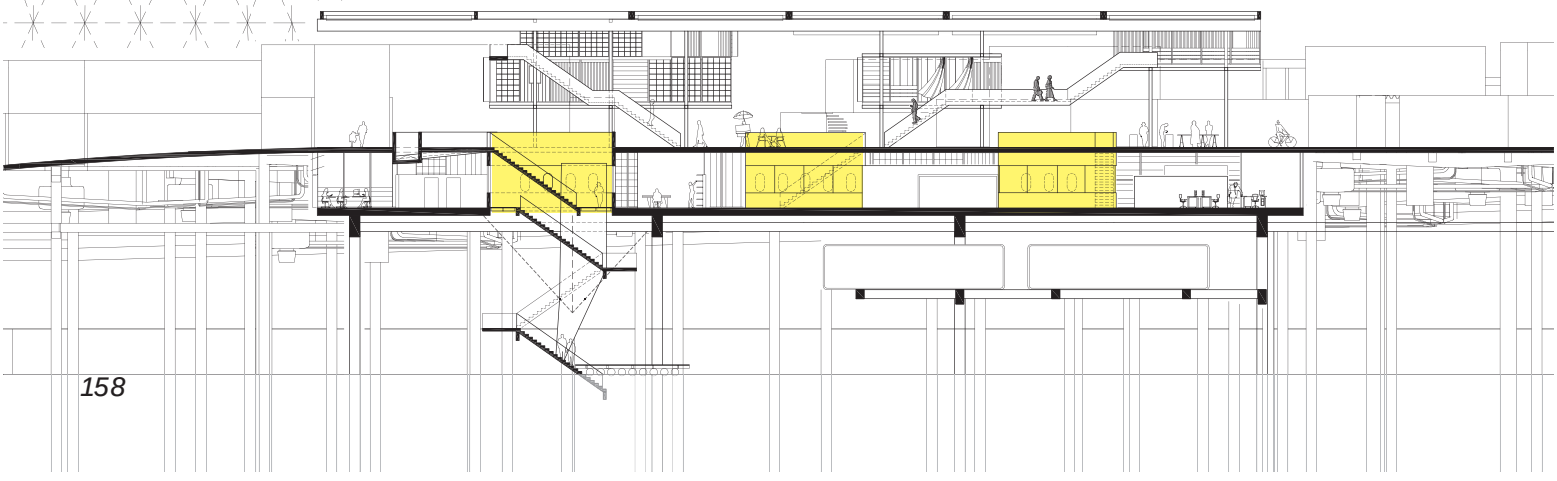
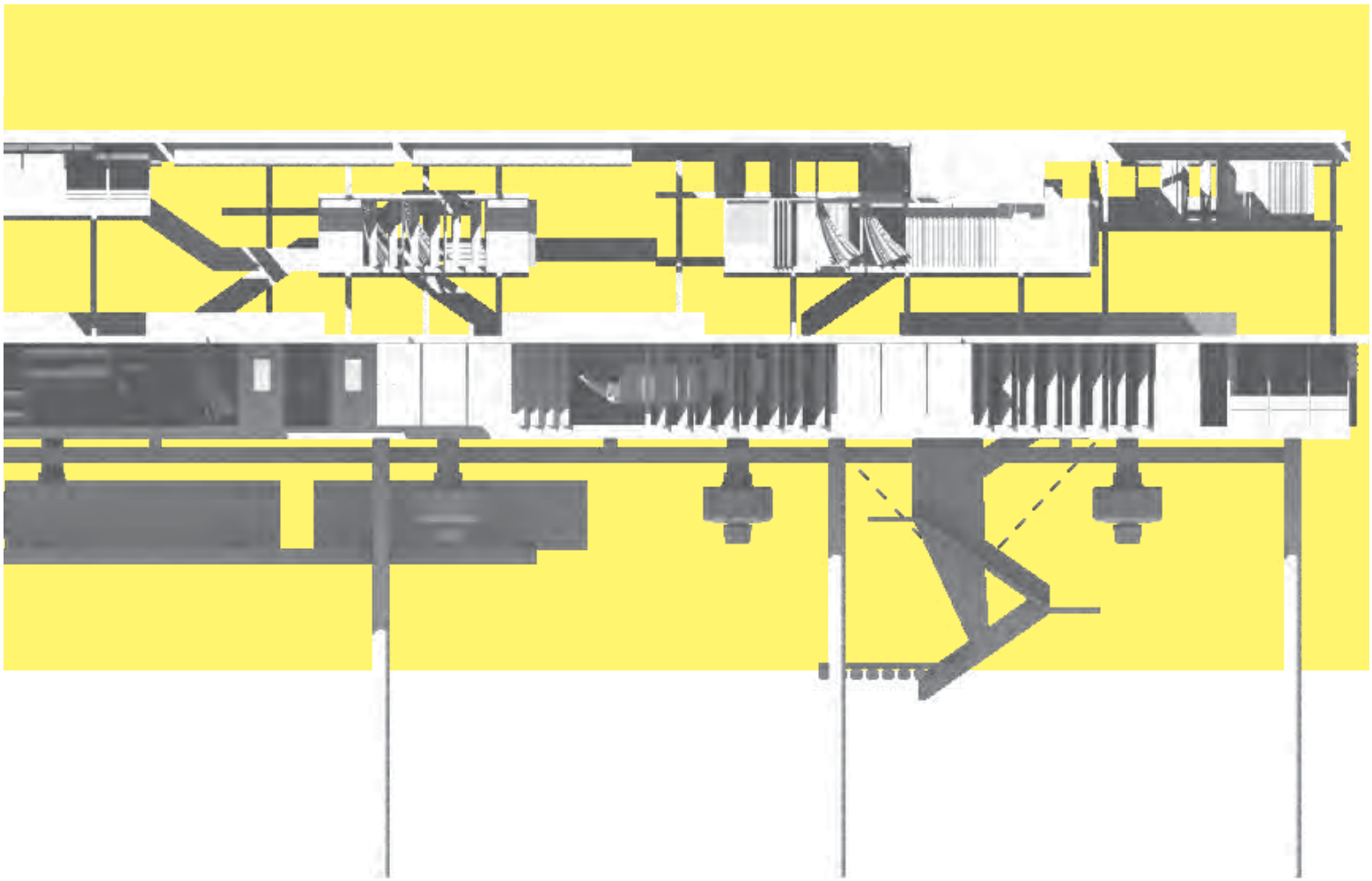
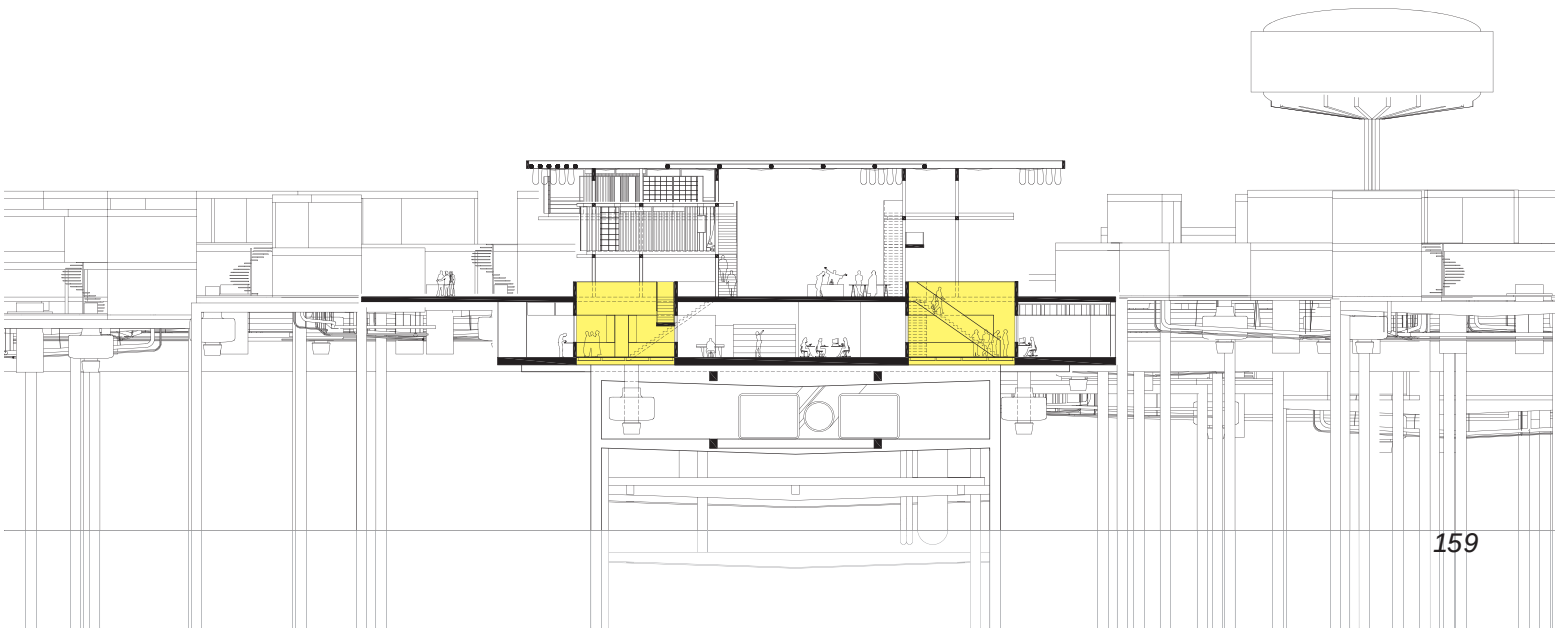


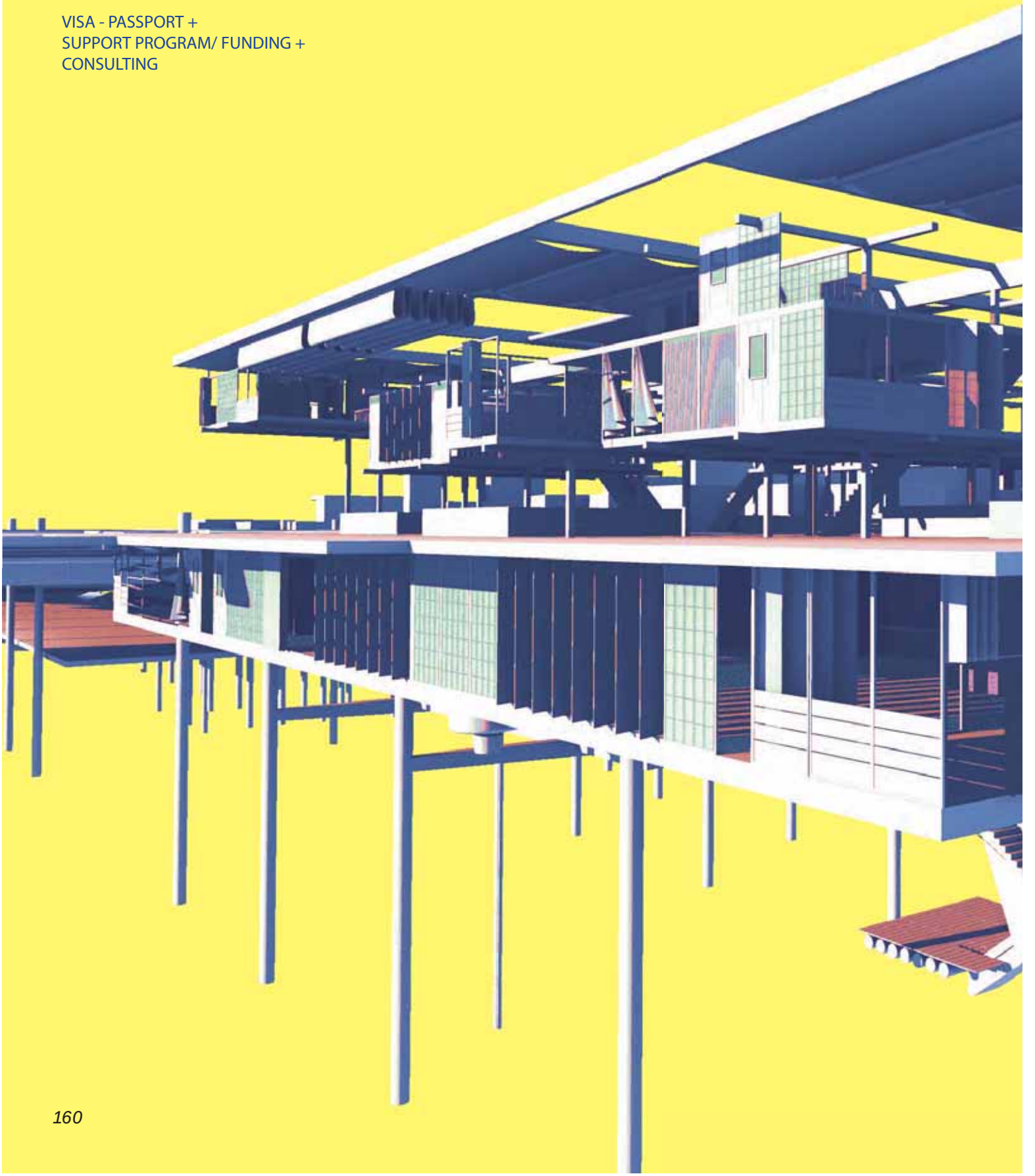


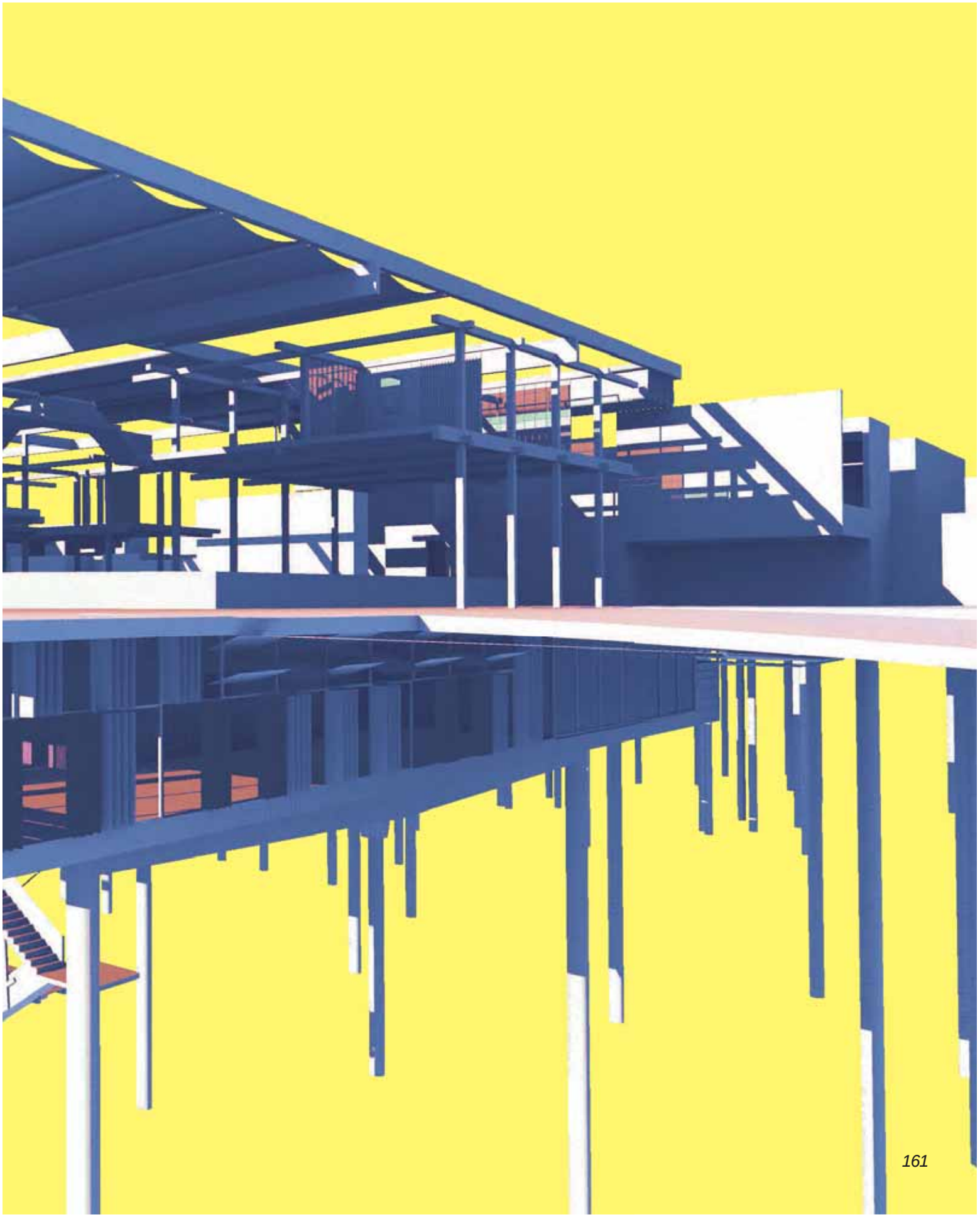
SECTIONS 1:500



PUBLIC AUTHORITY AXO

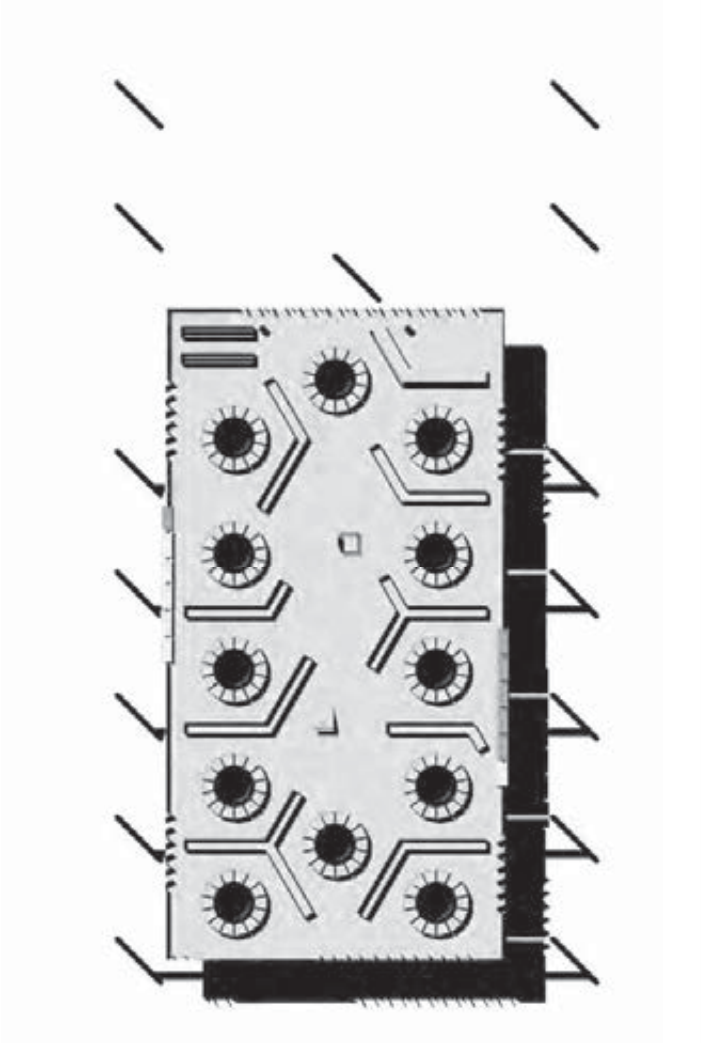
VISA - PASSPORT +
SUPPORT PROGRAM/ FUNDING +
CONSULTING

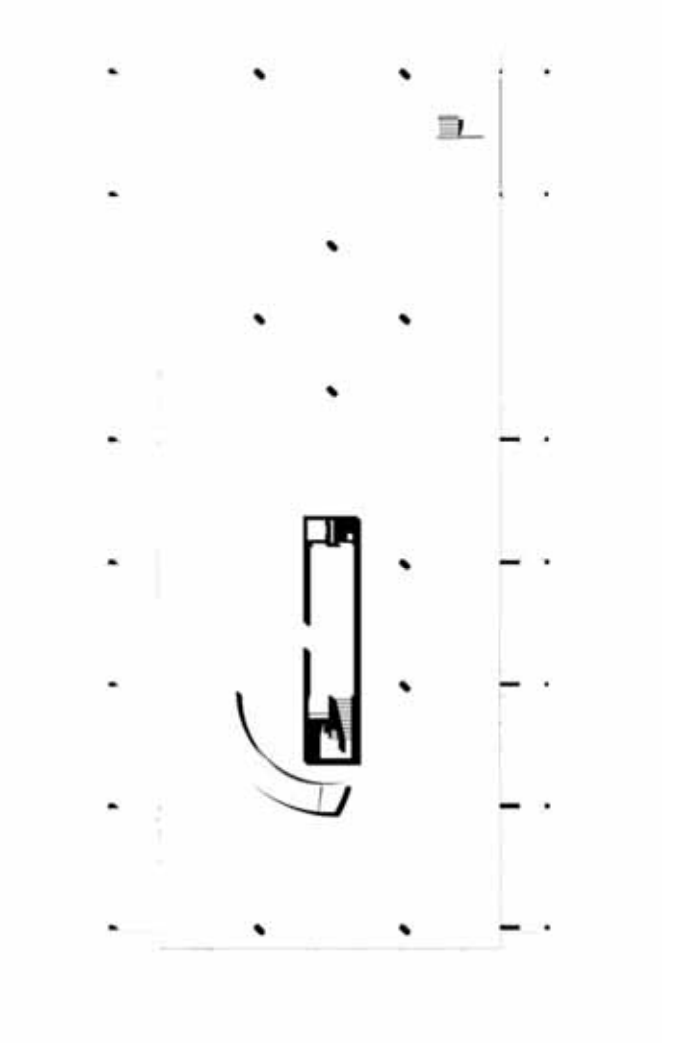


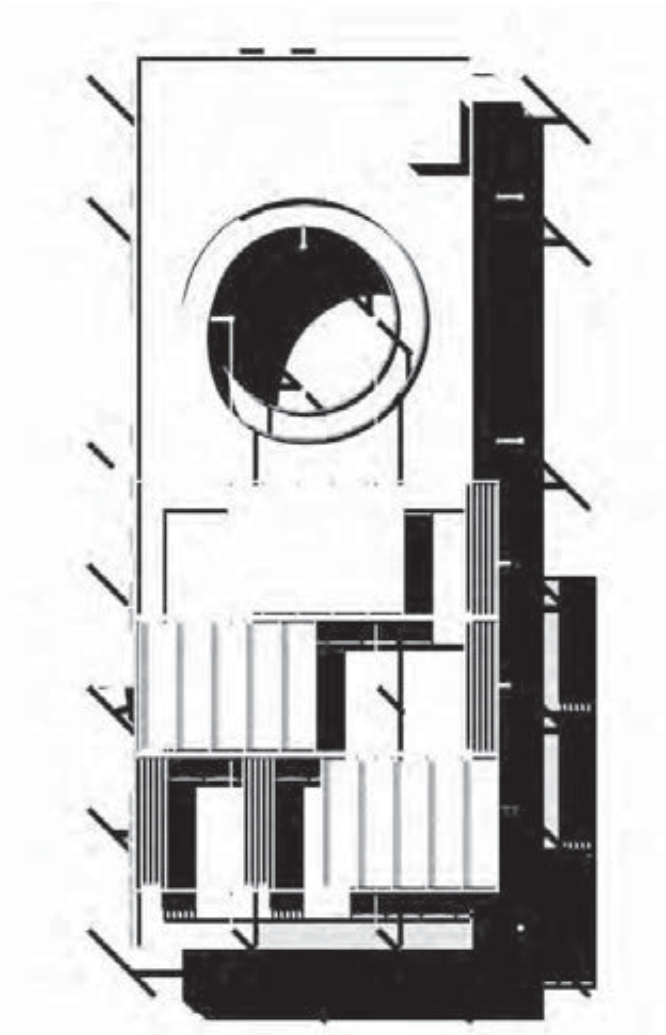


ADMINISTRATION - THE LOOP

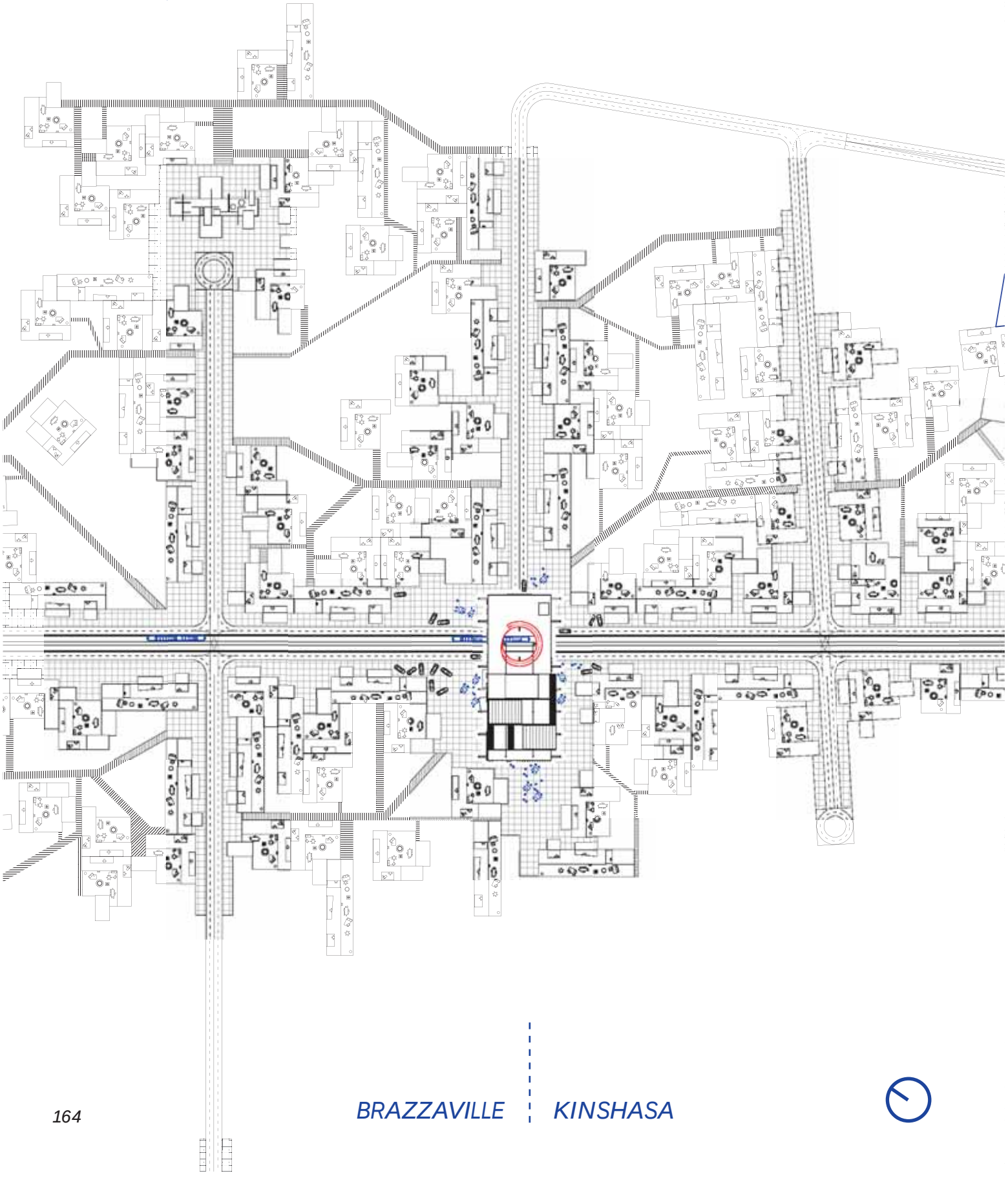
POLITIC- PRESS-INFO.+
FINANCE-CONTRACTS-AUDITS +
ECONOMY +

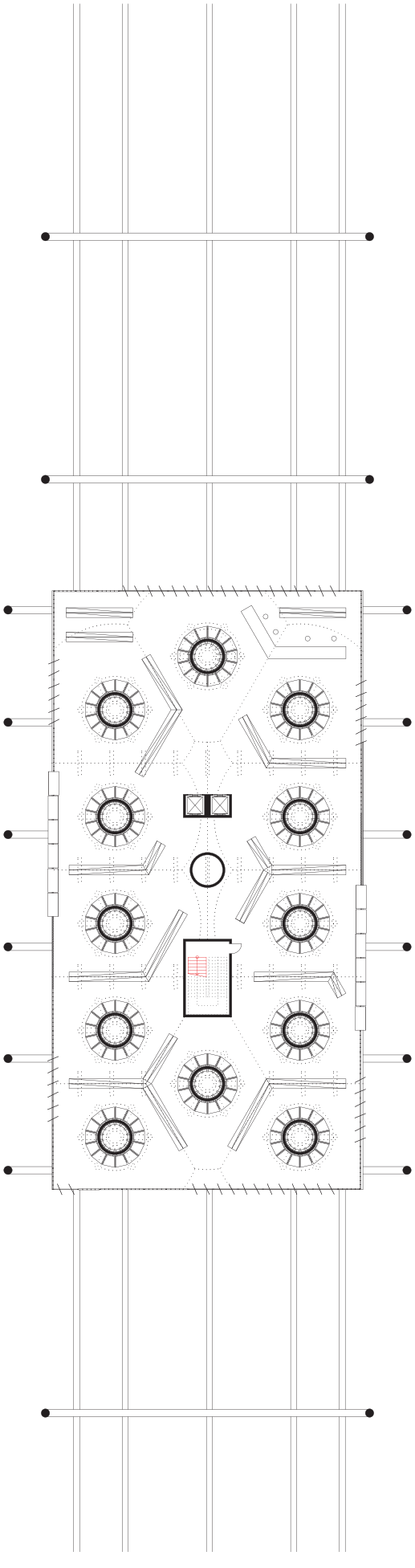






SITE PLAN 1:2000





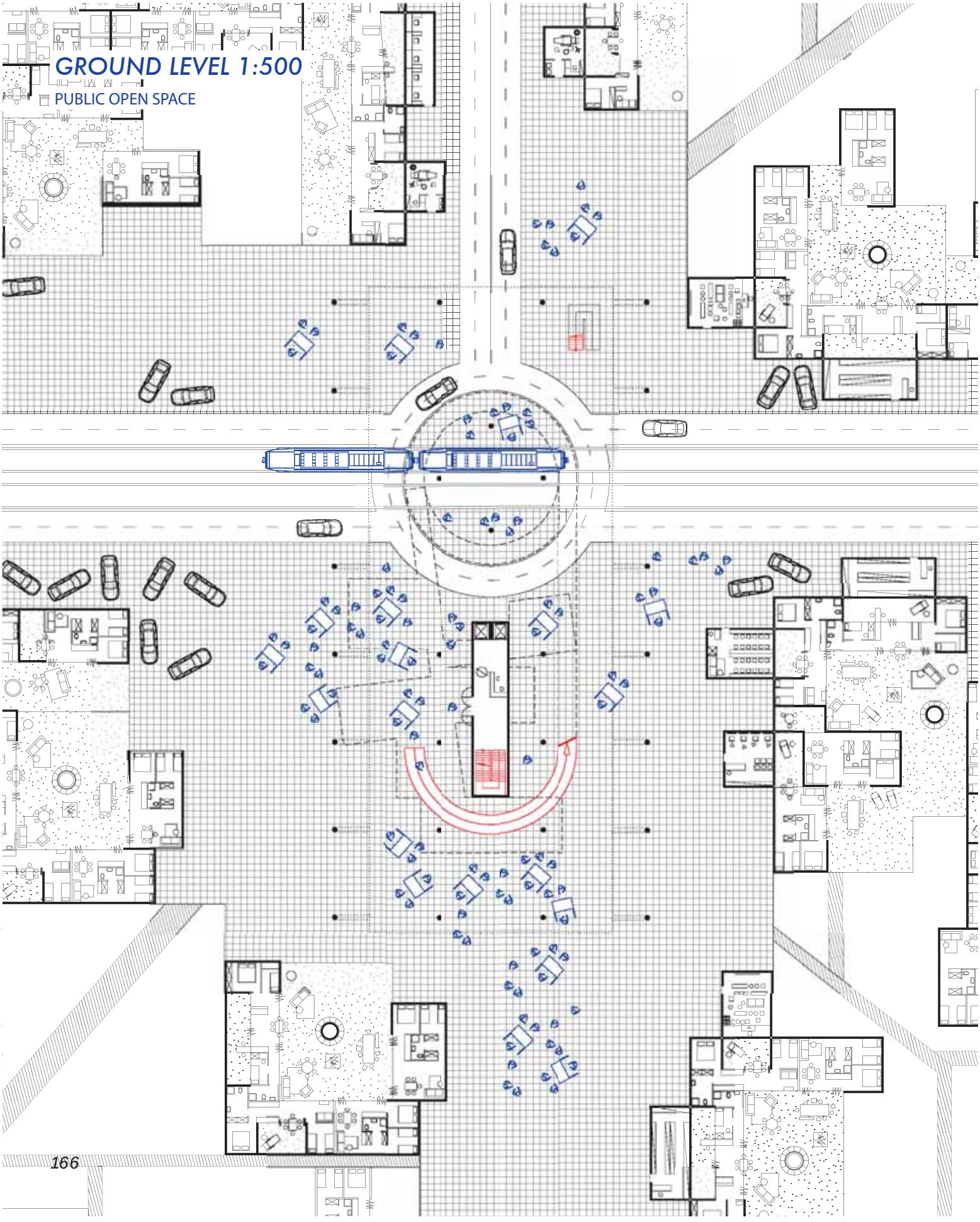
UNDERNEATH 1:500

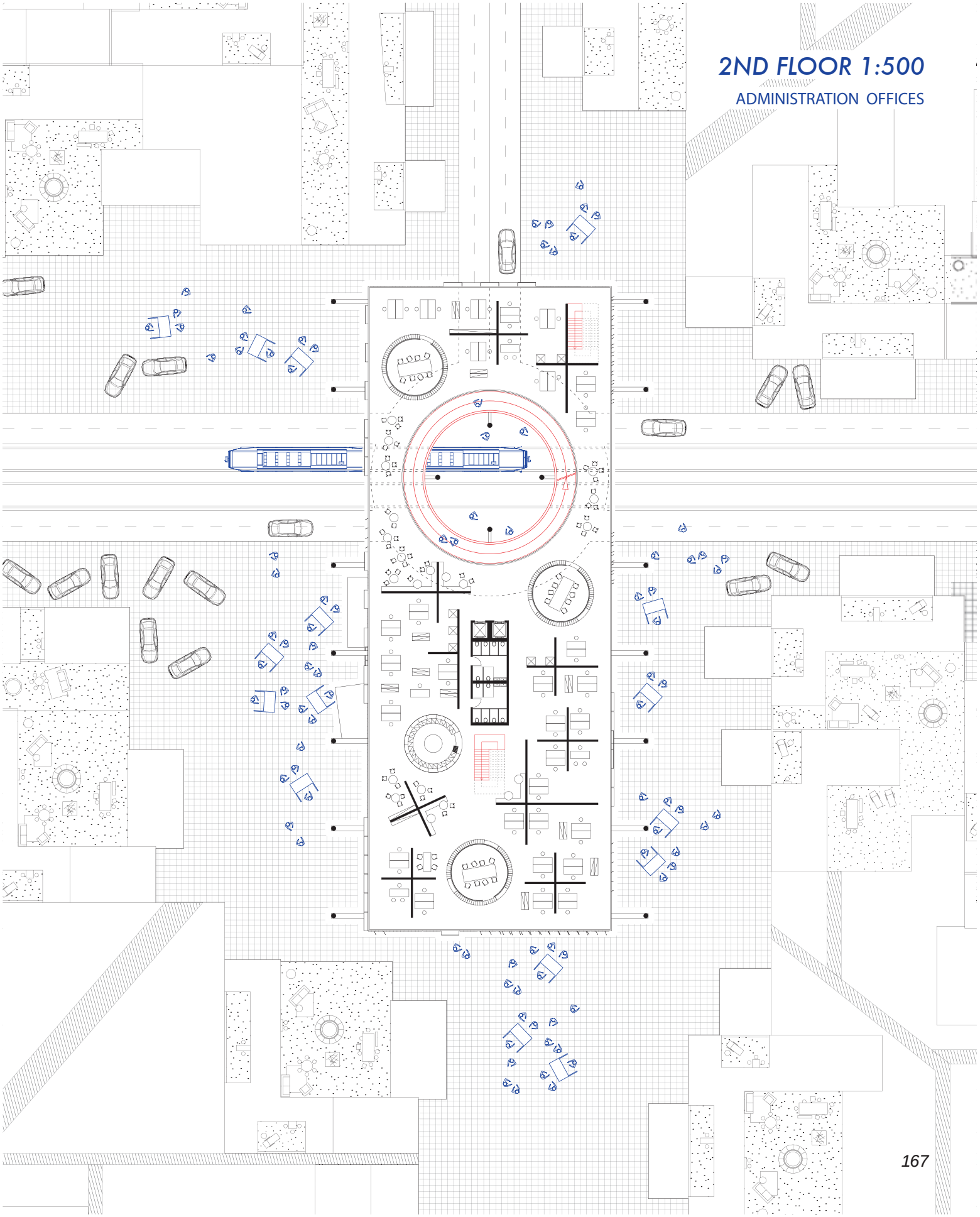
SECURE ZONE

ARCHIVE
SERVER ROOM

GROUND LEVEL 1:500

PUBLIC OPEN SPACE



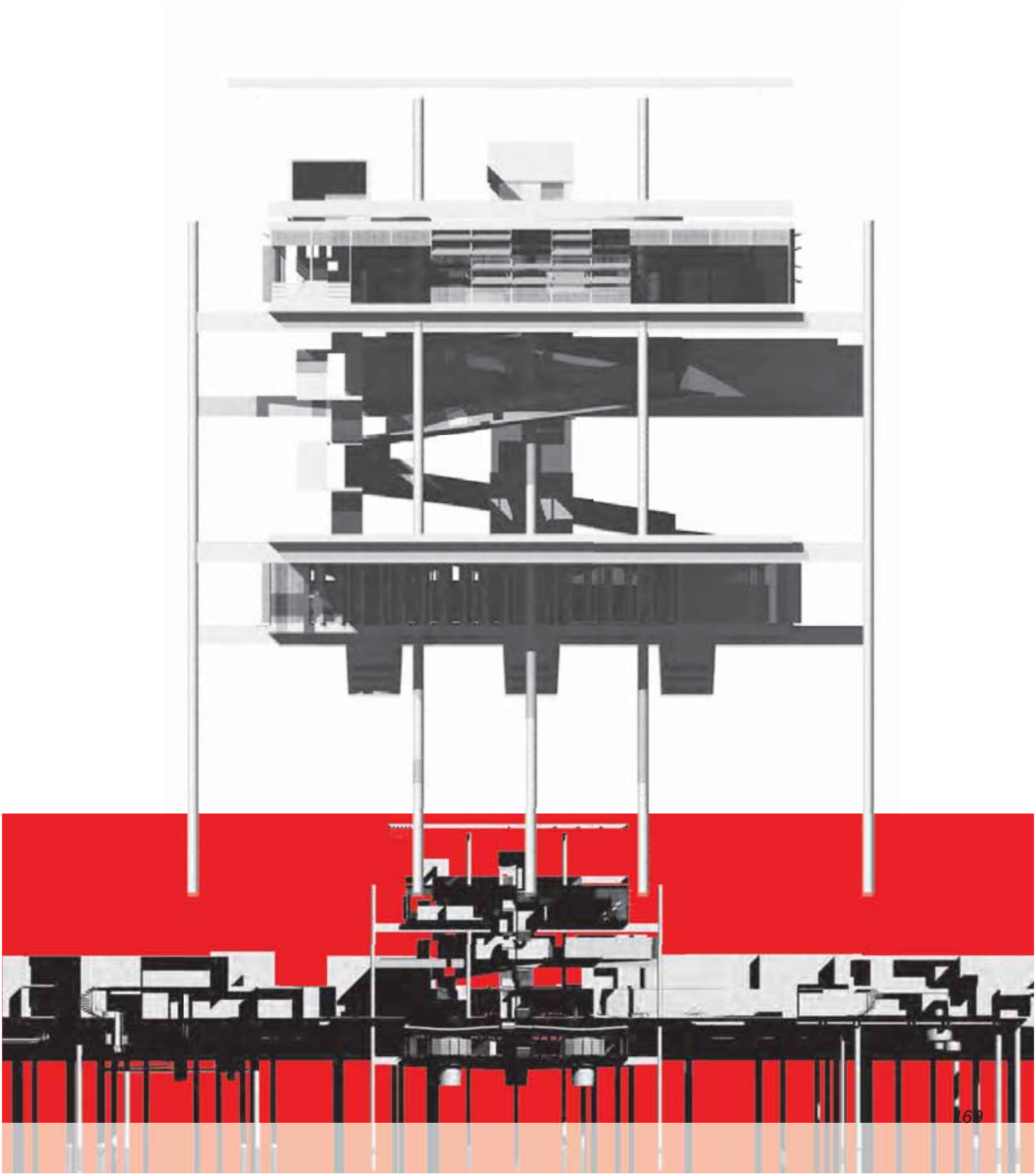


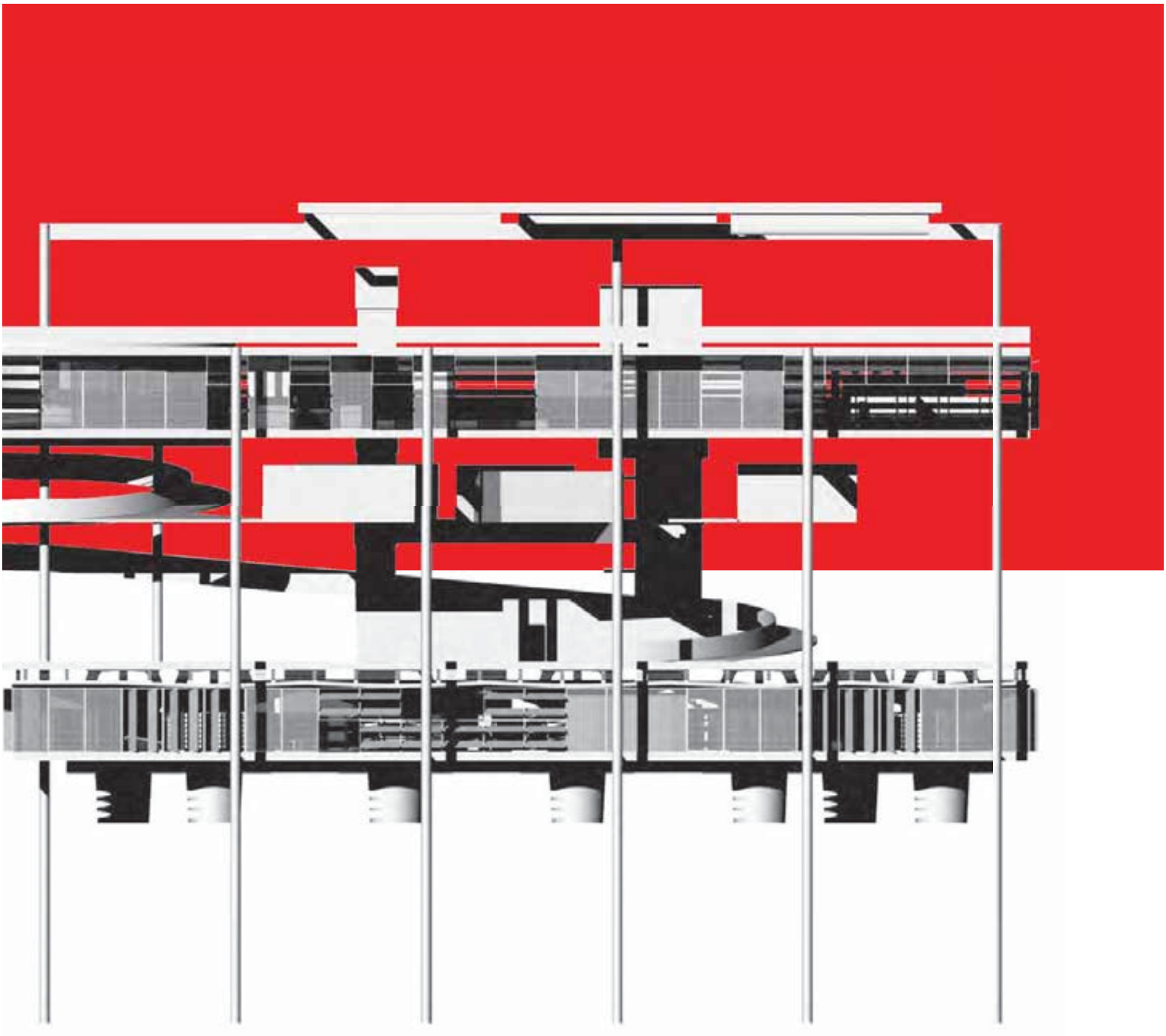
2ND FLOOR 1:500

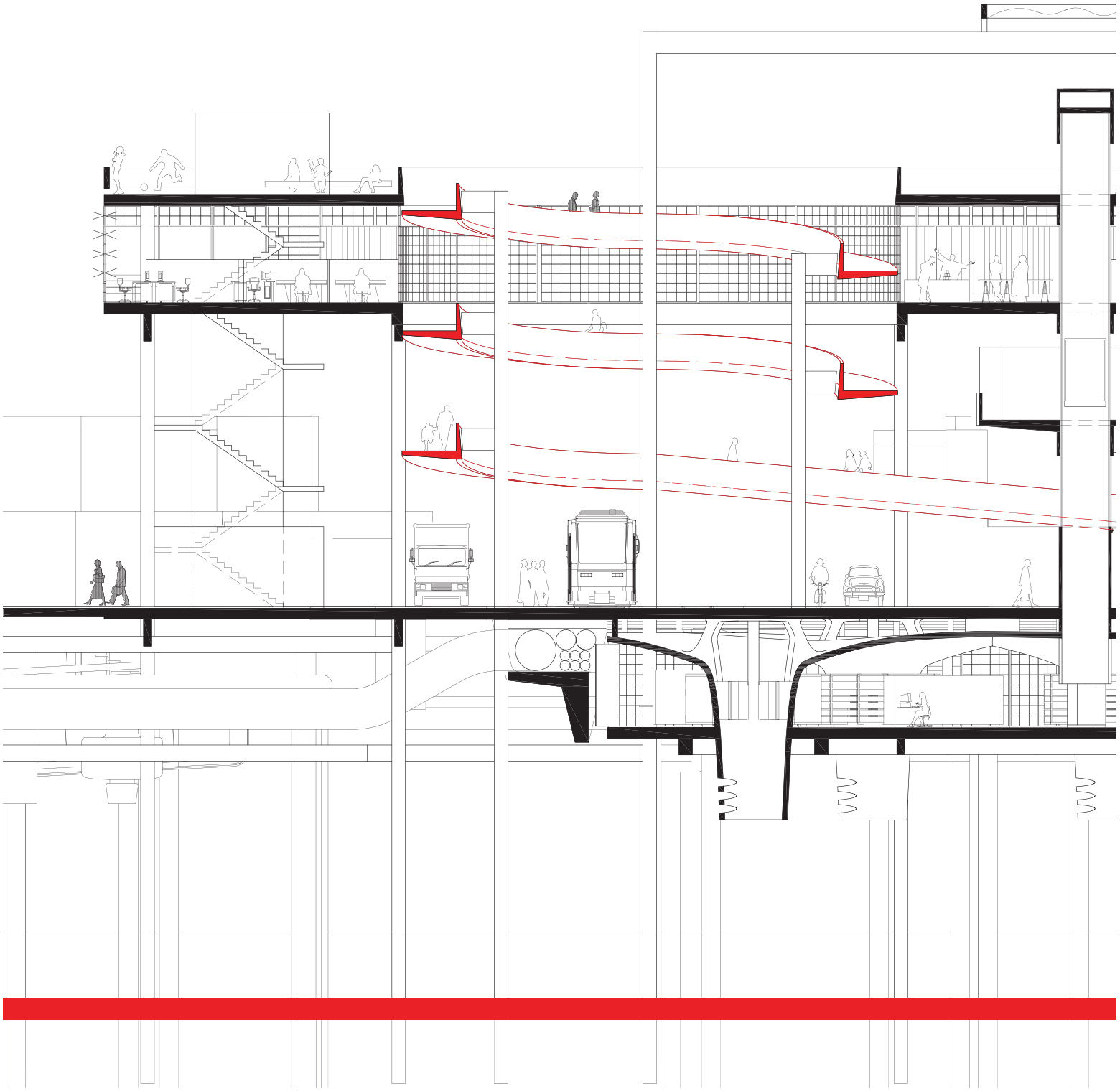
ADMINISTRATION OFFICES

ROOF TOP 1:500

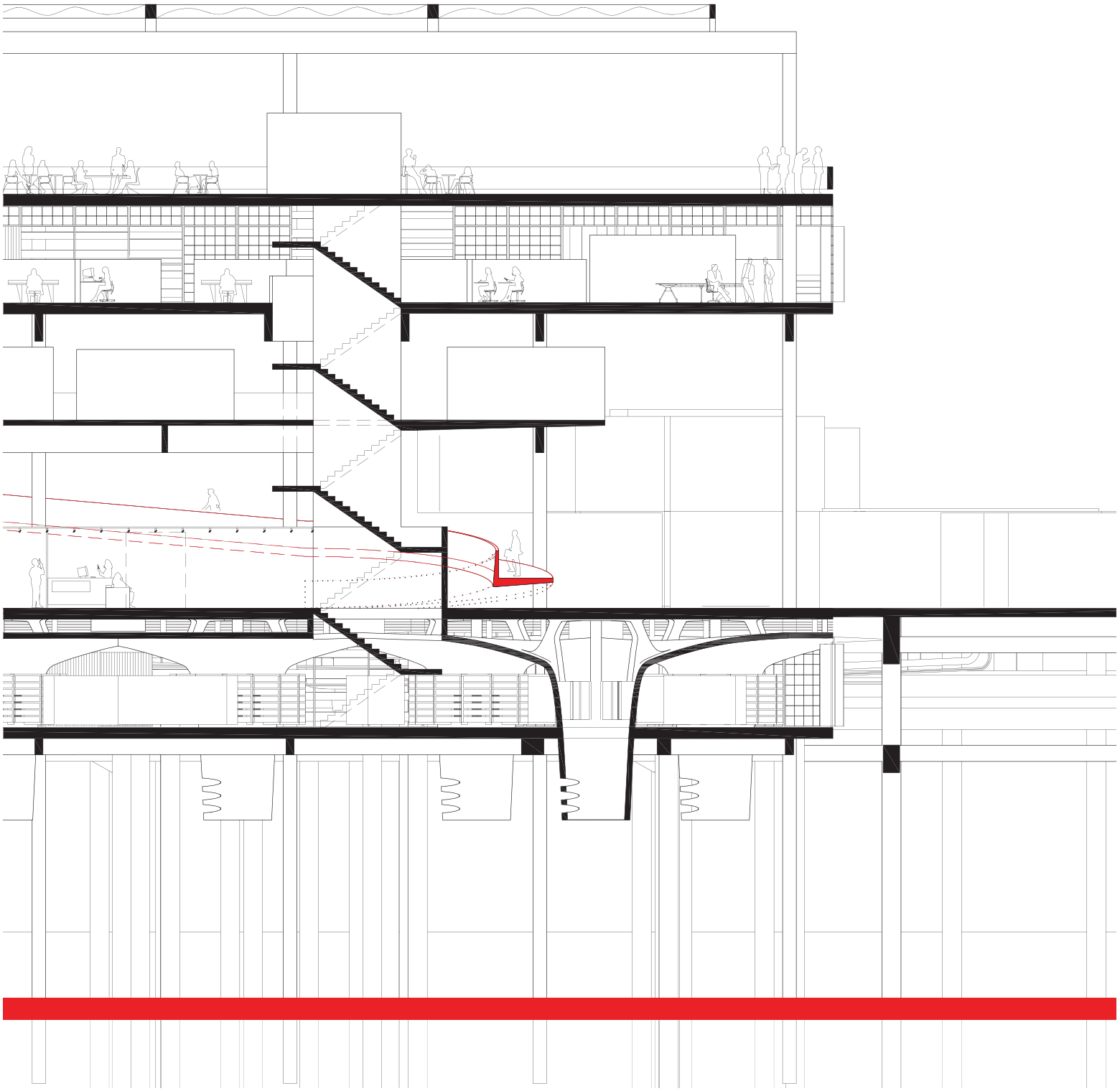
PUBLIC ECCESS / SHARED SPACE







SECTION 1:200



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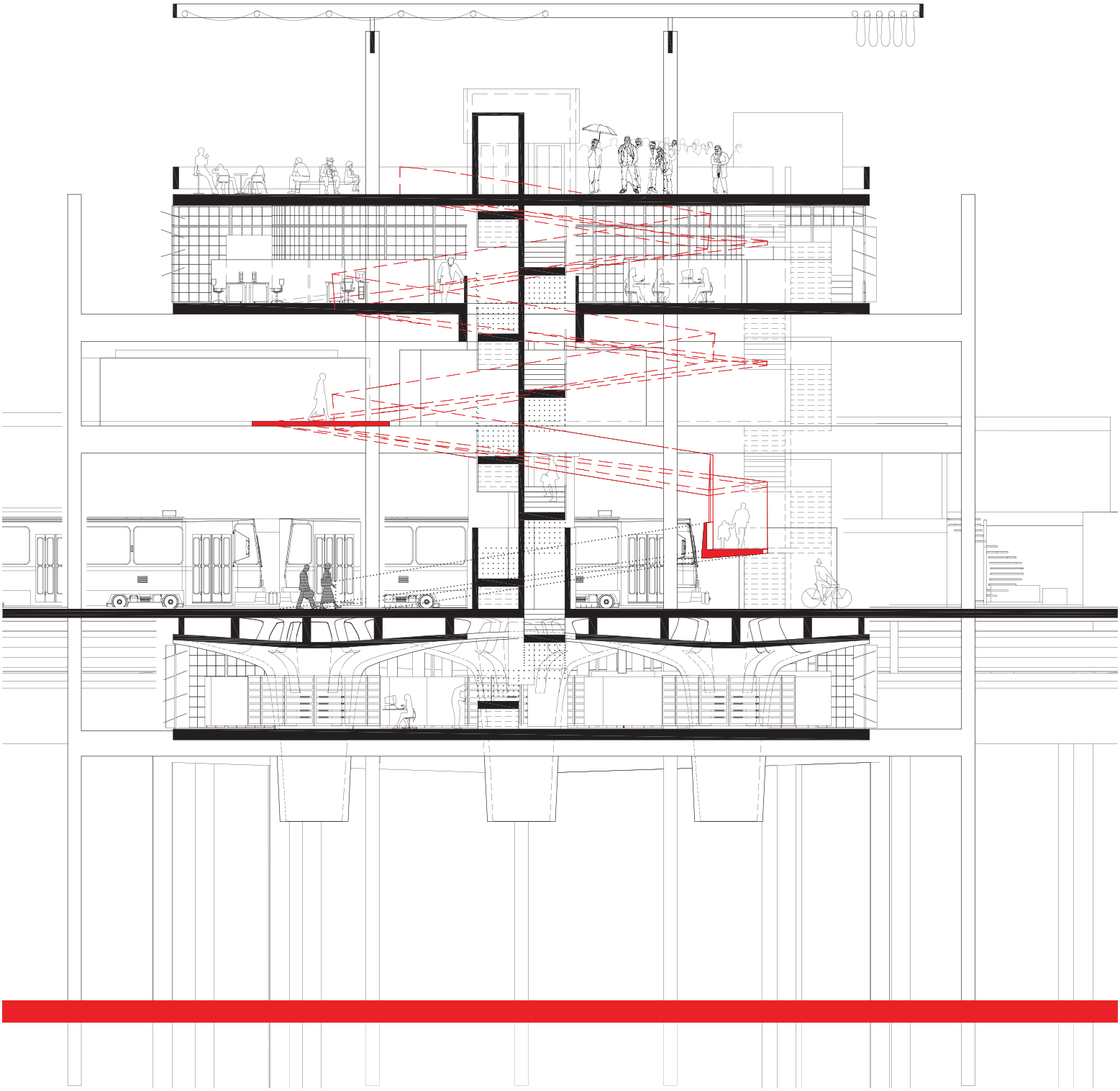
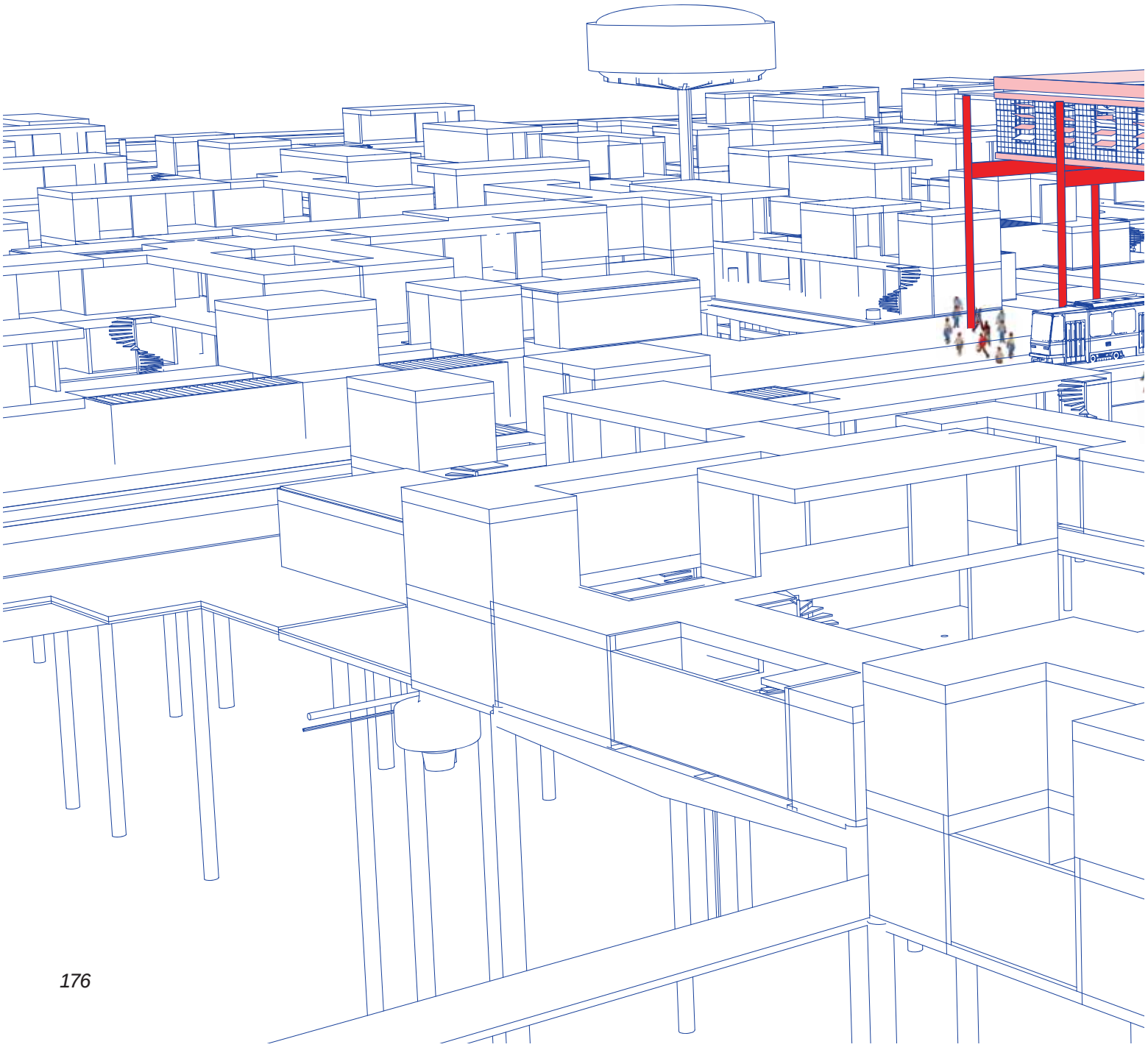
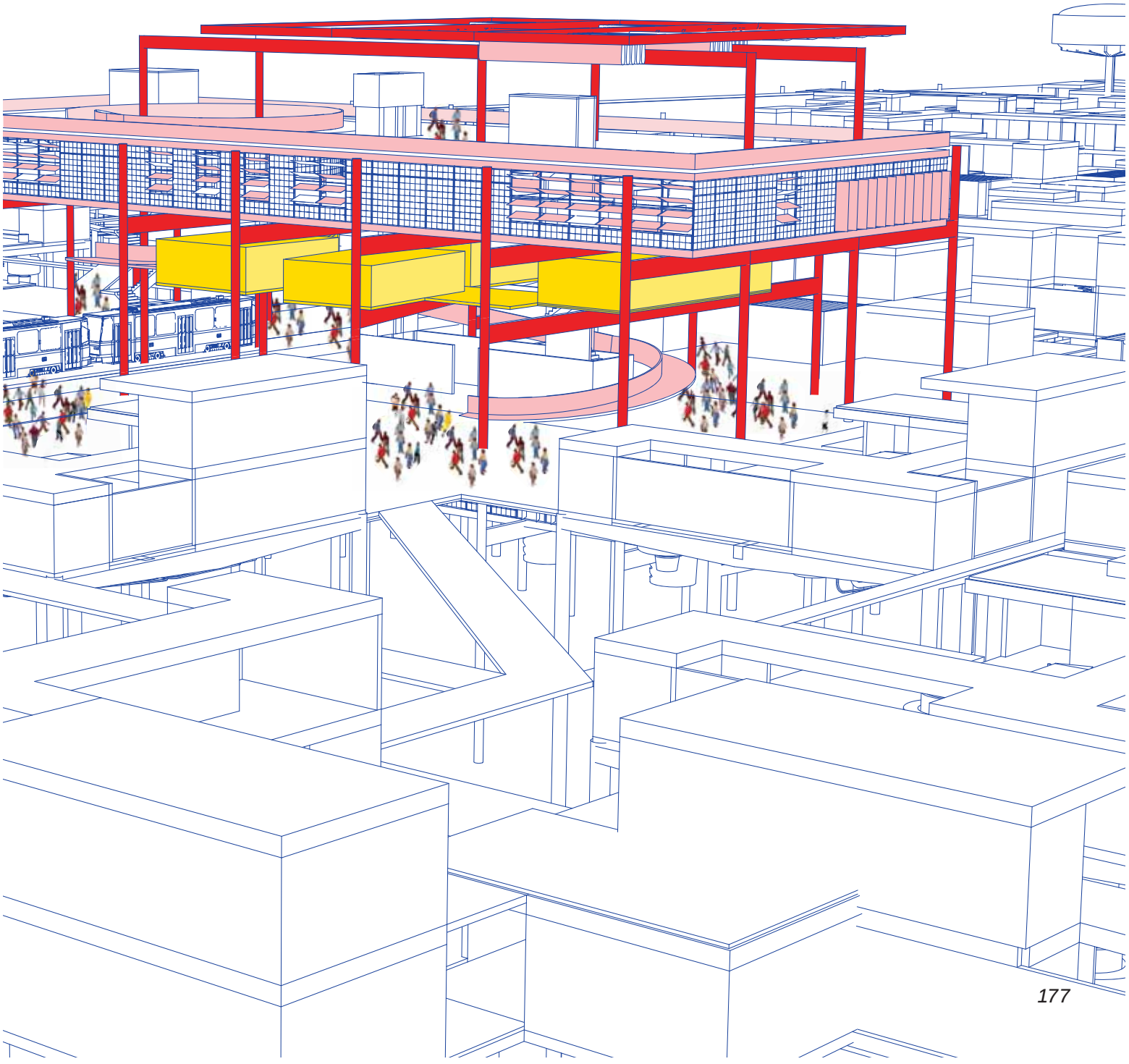
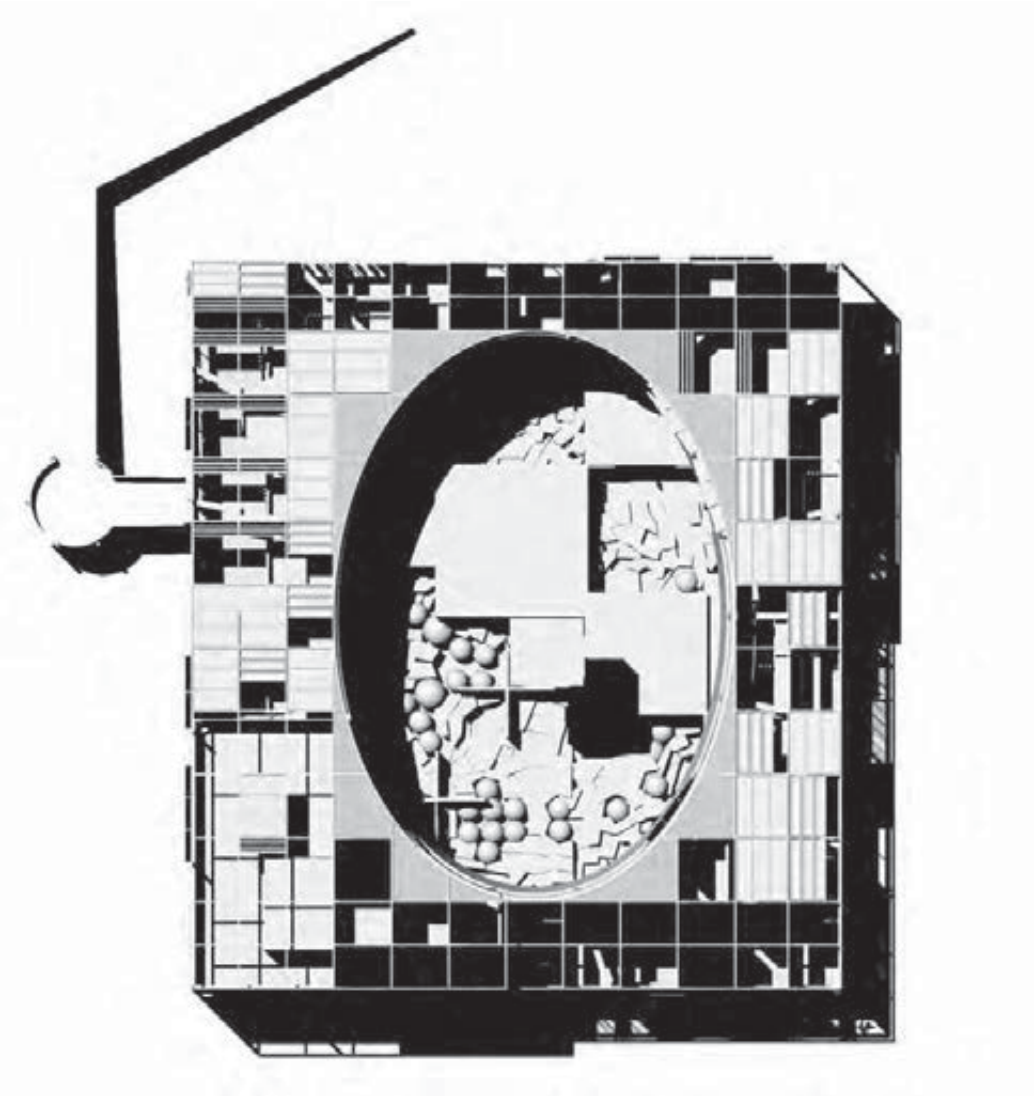


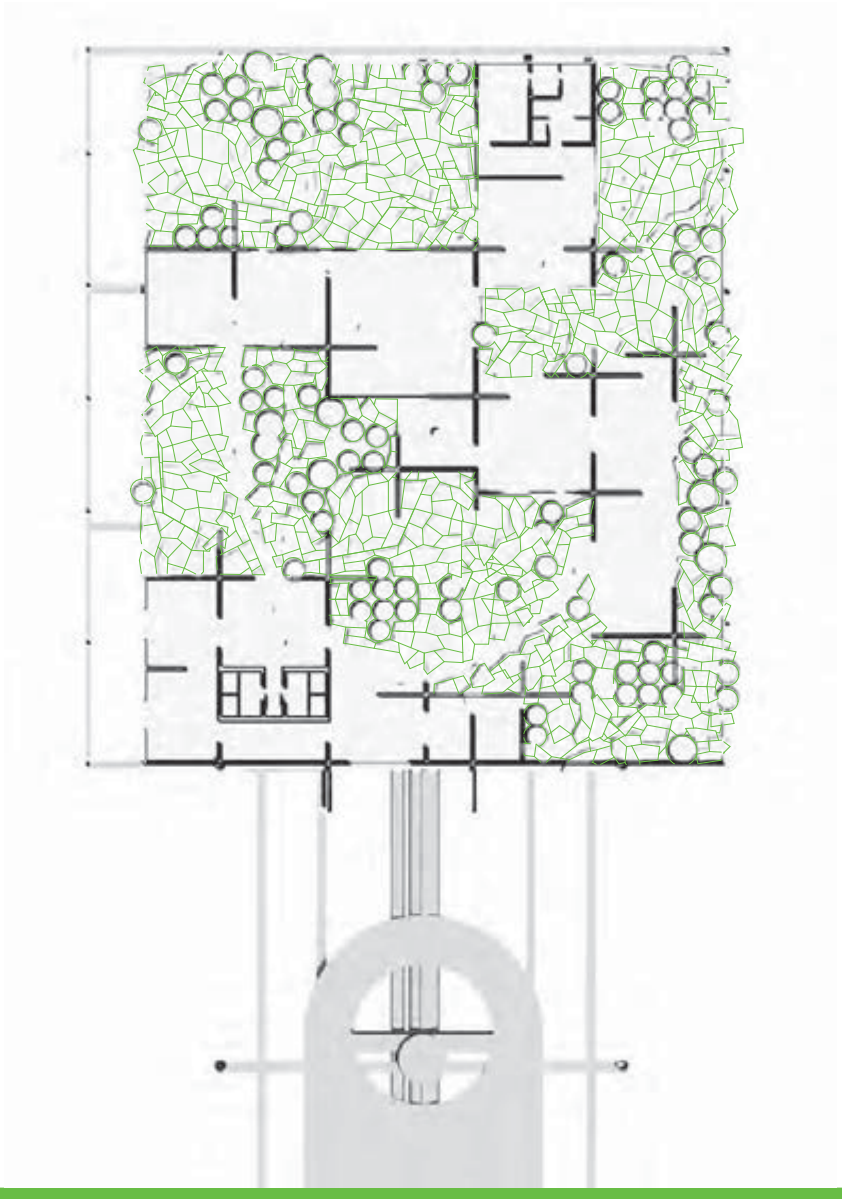




REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE - THE GARDEN PAVILION

CULTURE SECTION +
ECONOMIC SECTION +
ADMINISTRATION +
FORMAL RECEPTION +
OFFICE AMBASSADOR





SITE PLAN 1:2000

UNDERNEATH 1:500

SECURE ZONE

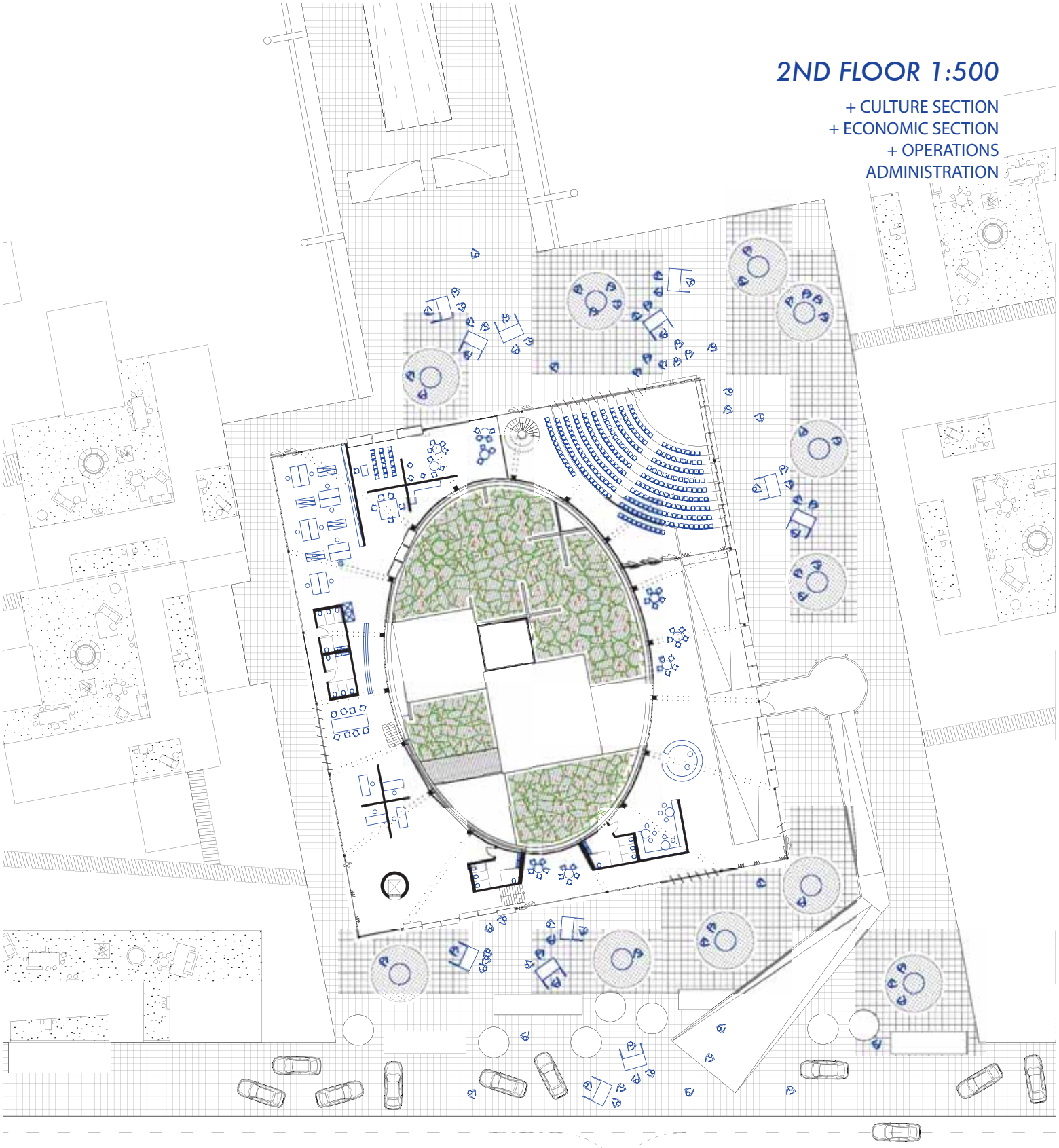
+ REPRESENTATION SPACE
+ FORMAL RECEPTION
OFFICE AMBASSADOR

GROUND FLOOR 1:500

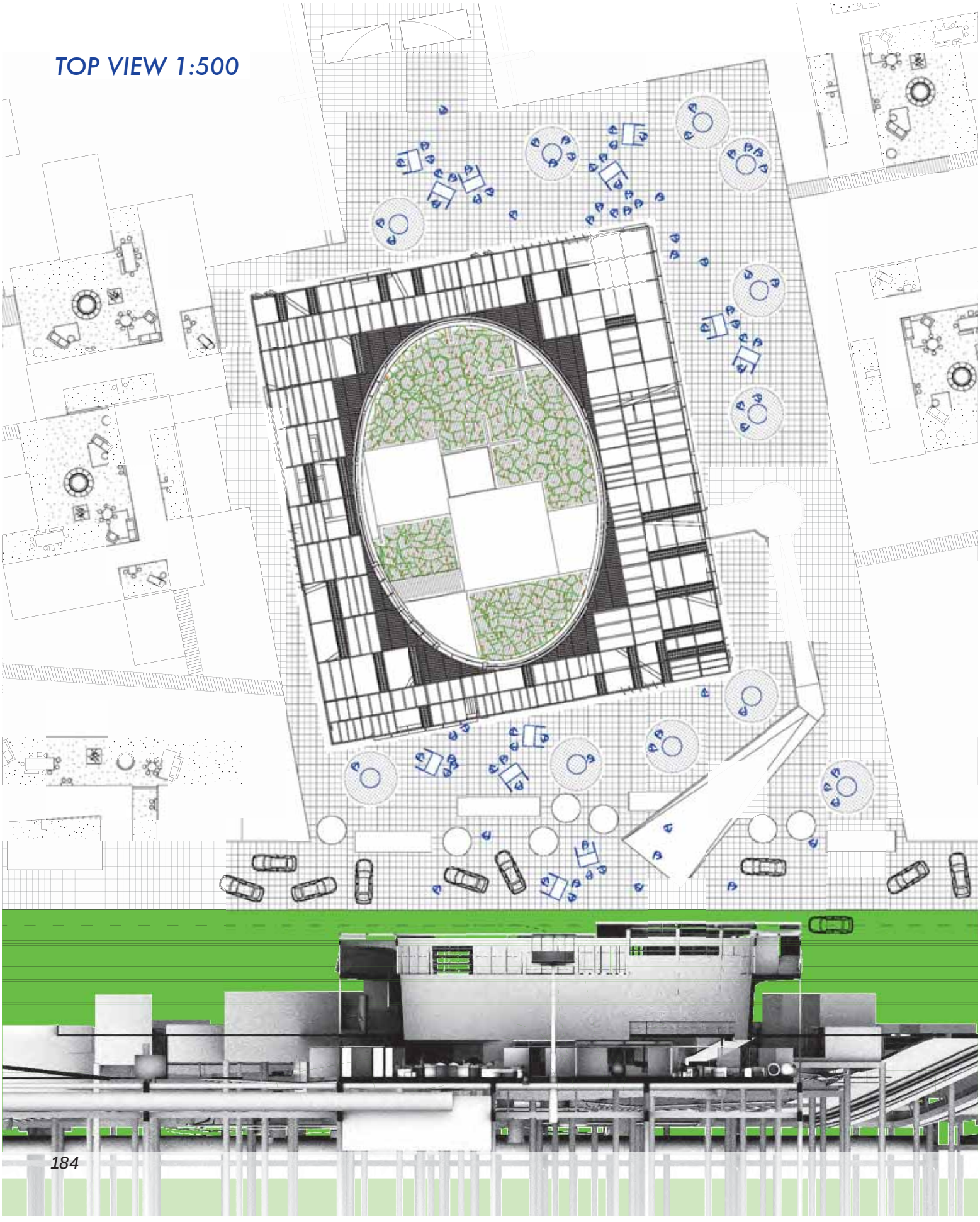
PUBLIC OPEN SPACE
OPEN THEATRE

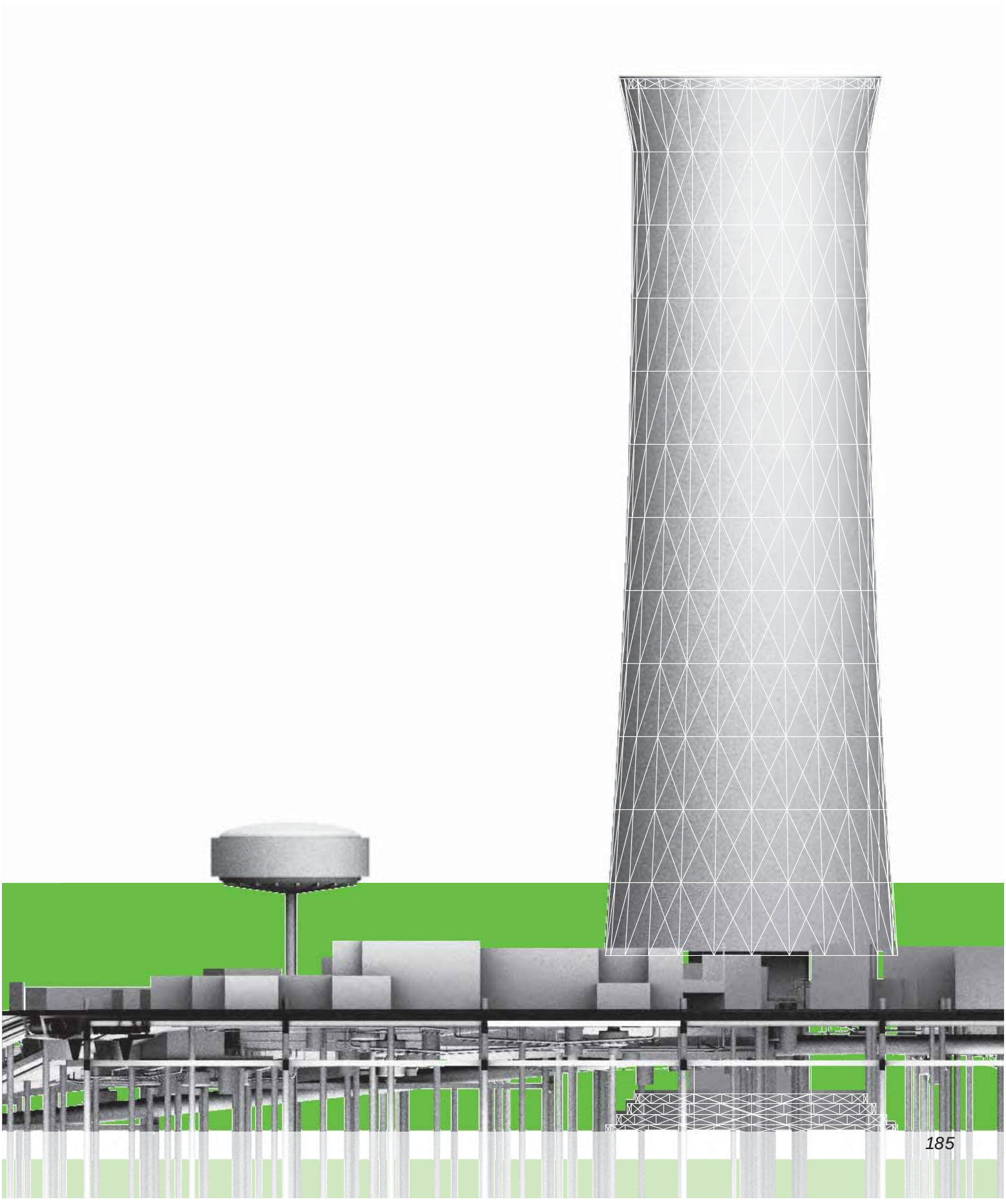
2ND FLOOR 1:500

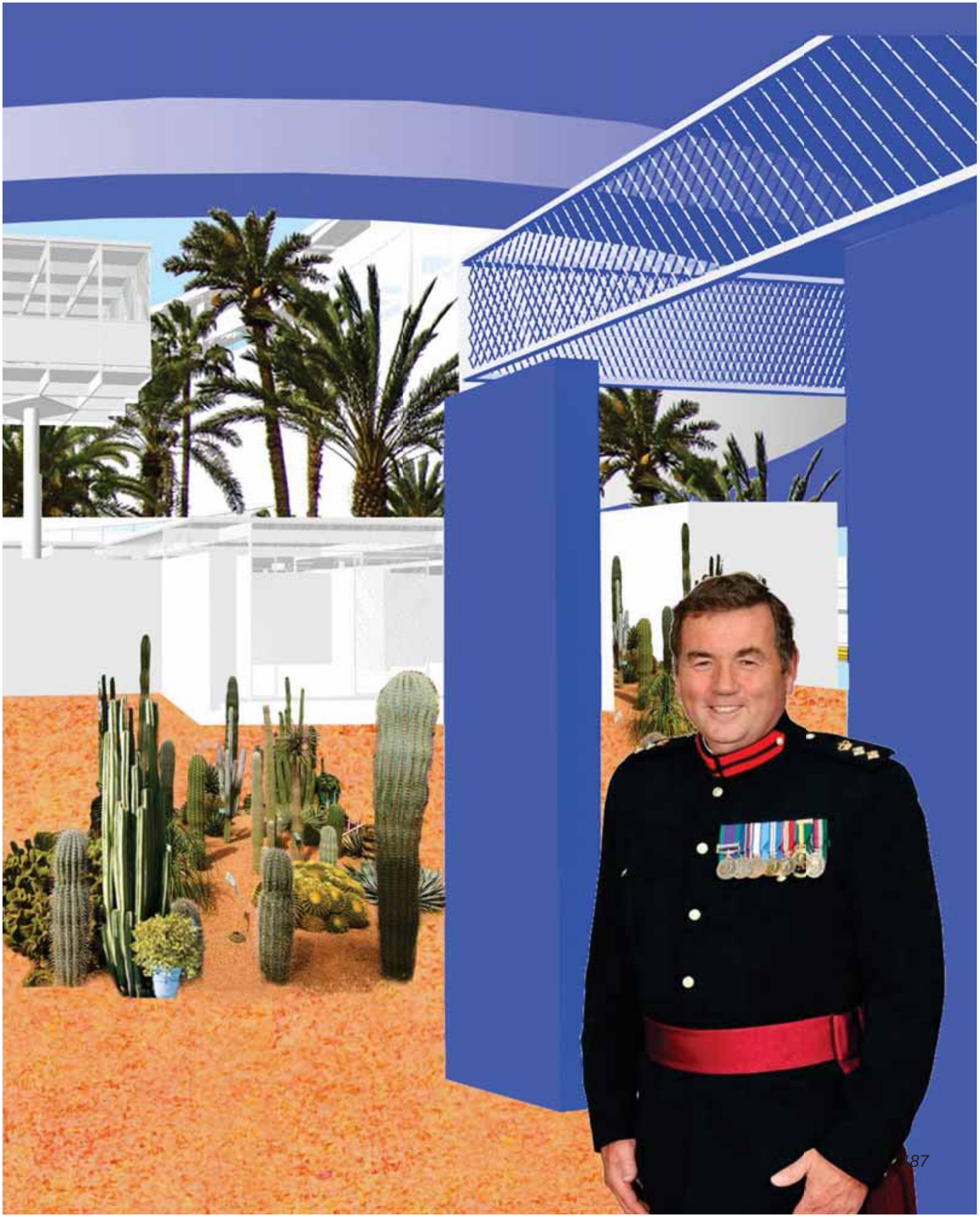
+ CULTURE SECTION
+ ECONOMIC SECTION
+ OPERATIONS
ADMINISTRATION

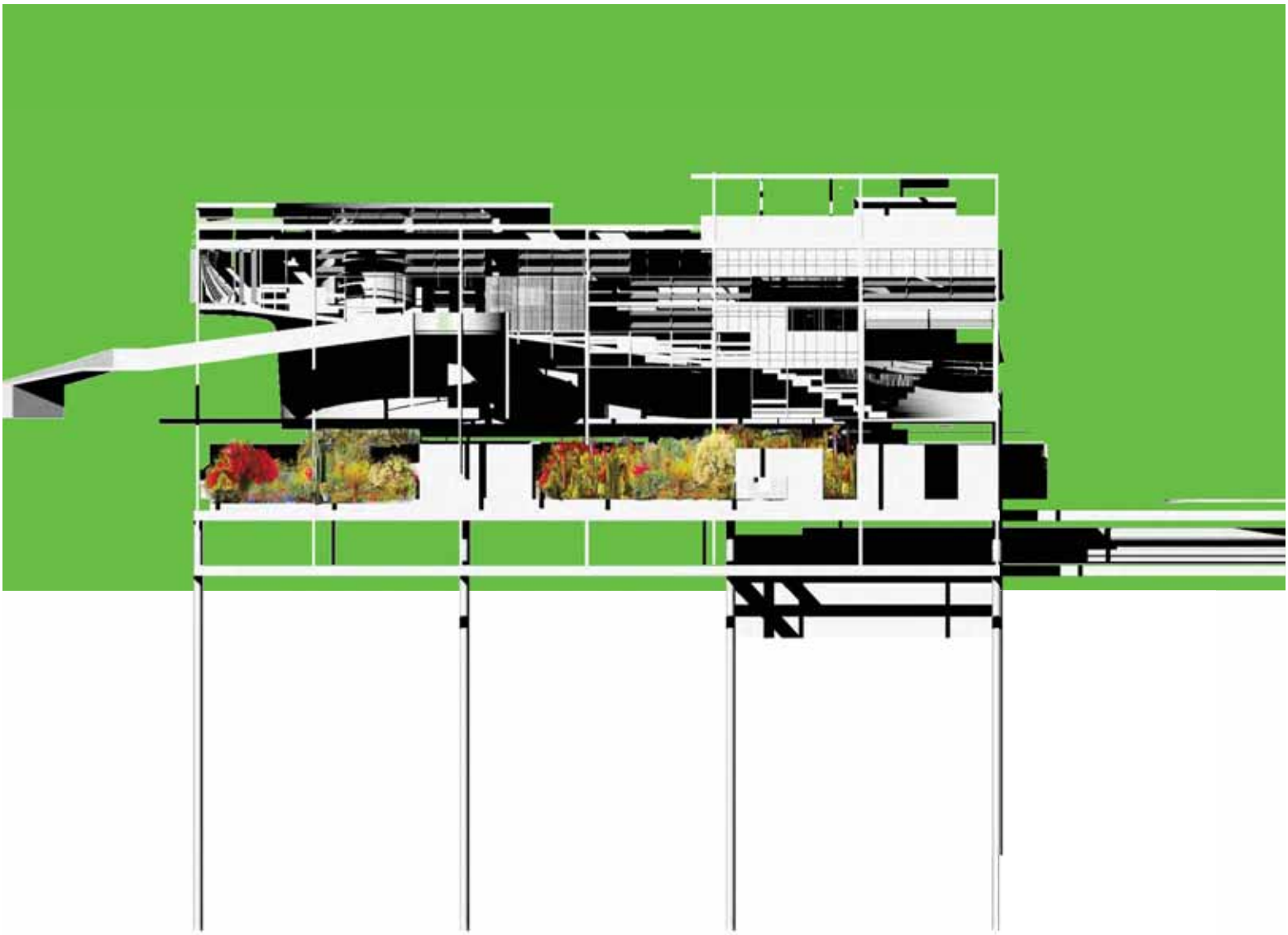


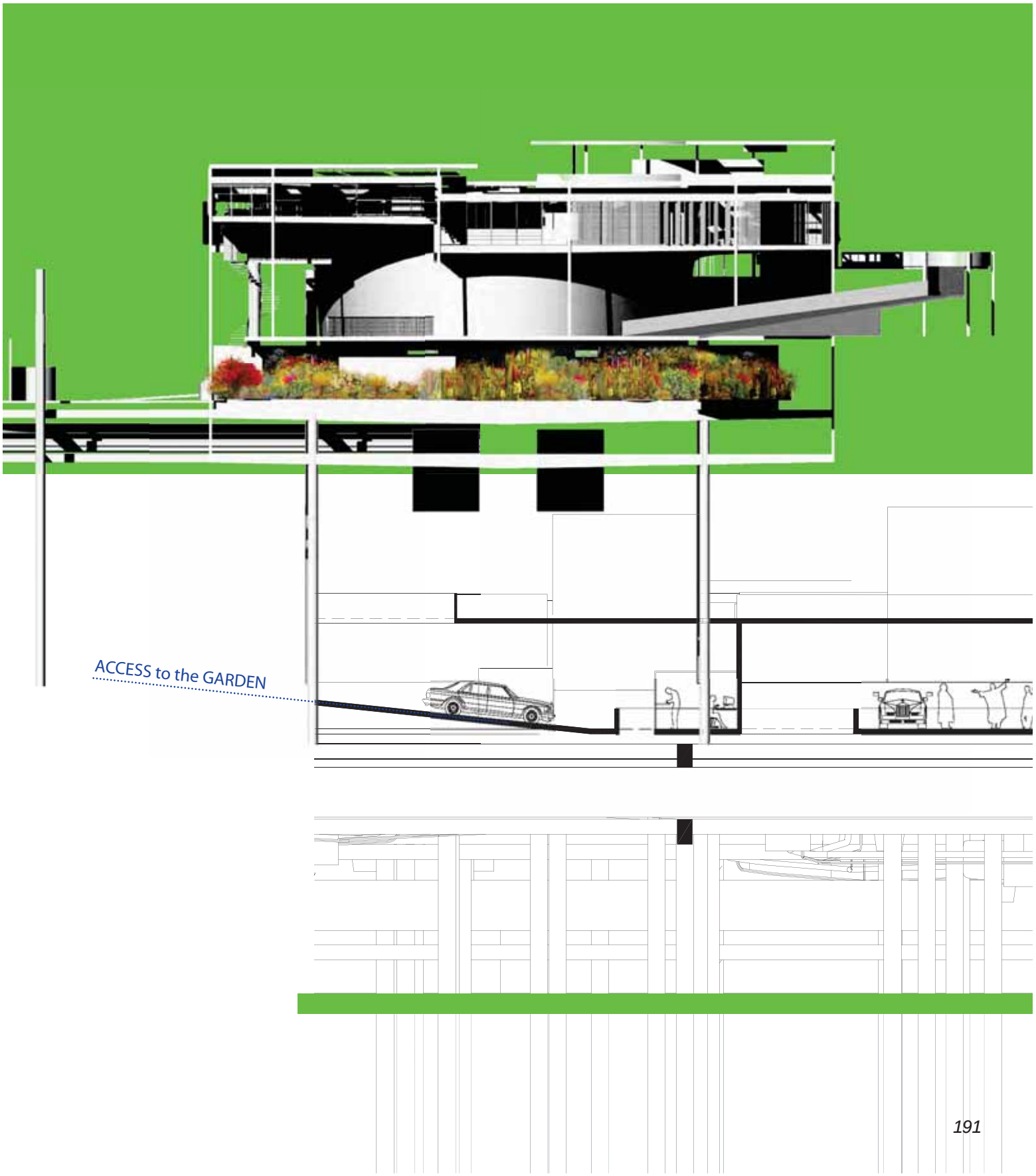
TOP VIEW 1:500

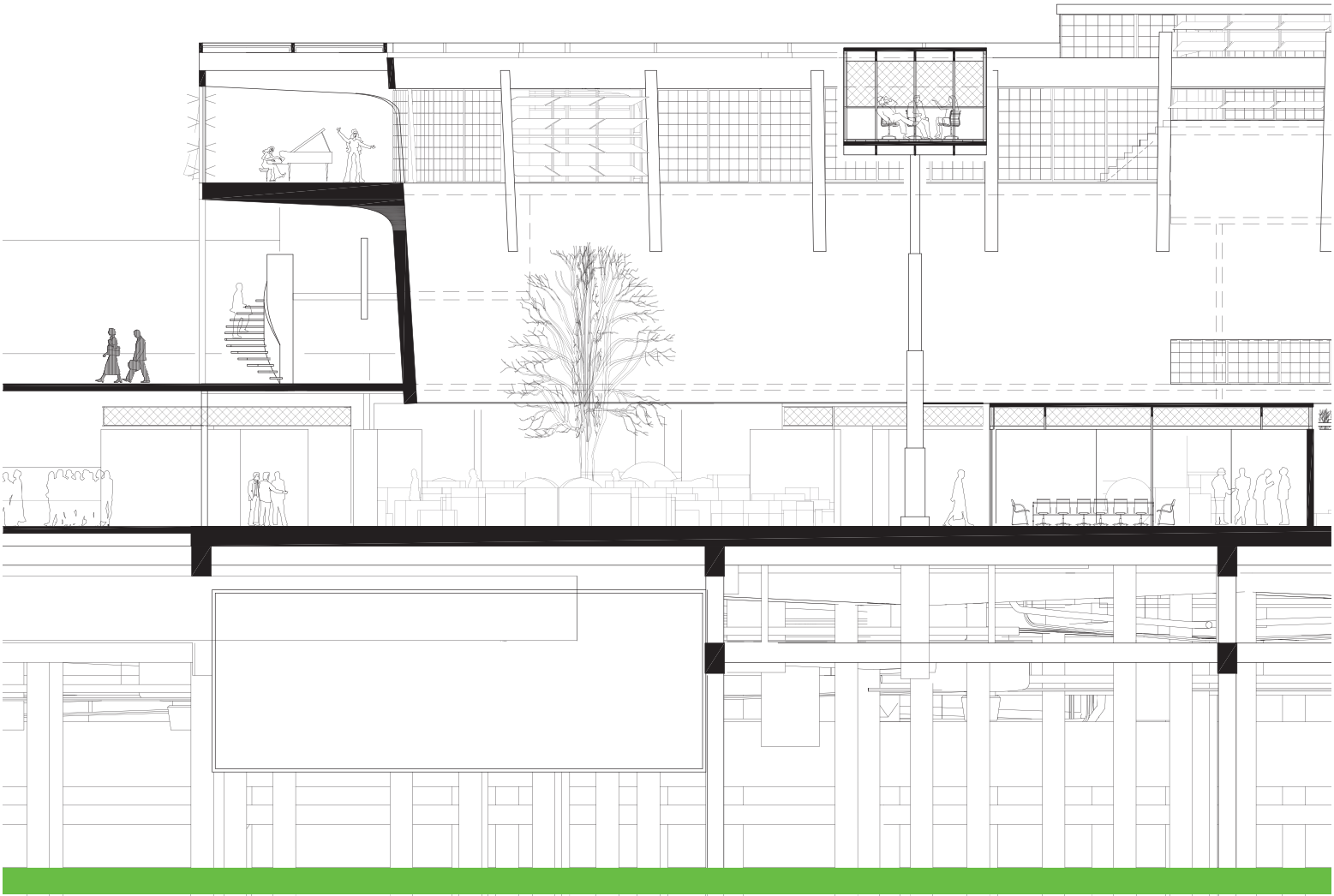




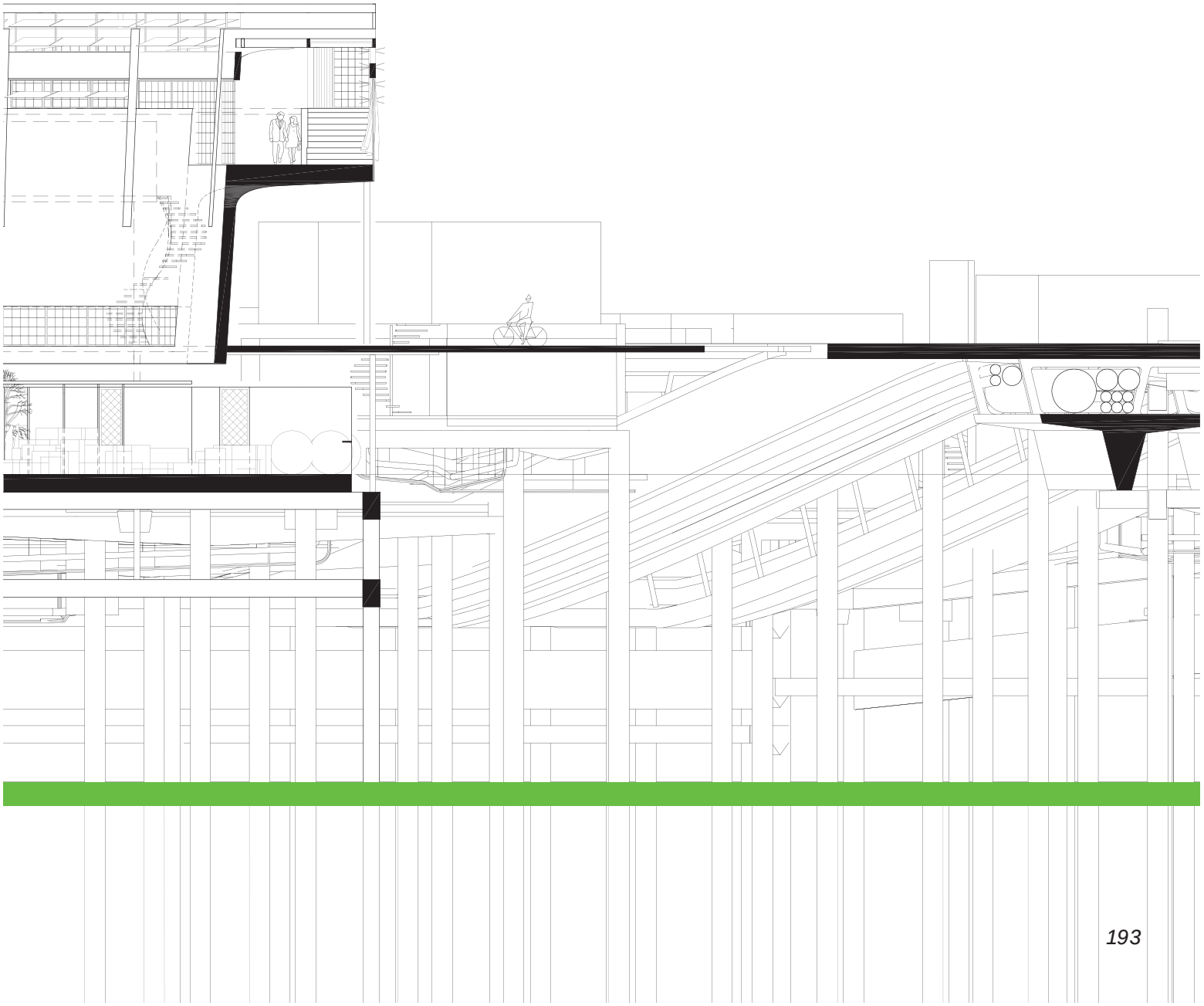


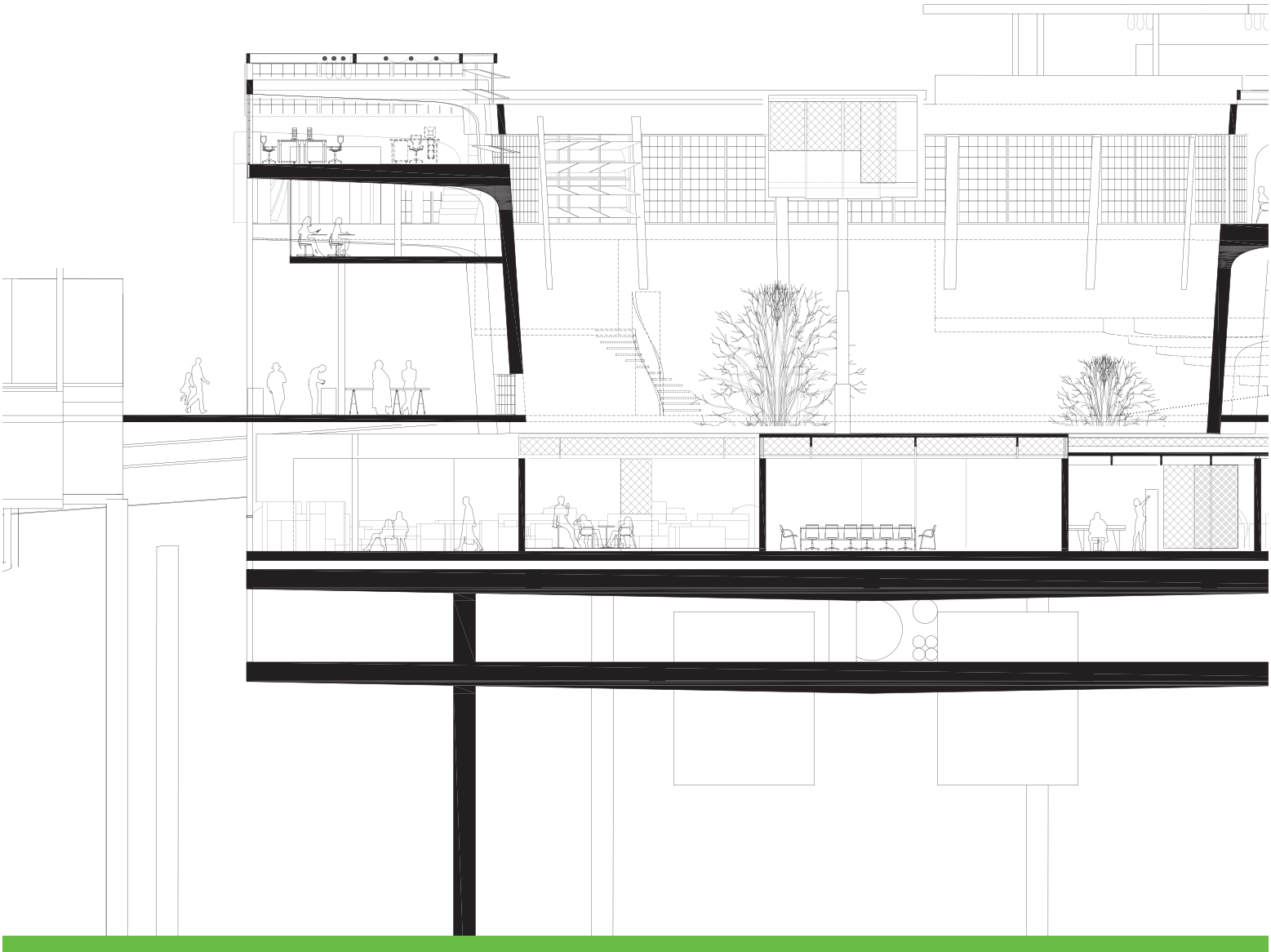



ACCESS to the GARDEN



SECTION 1:200





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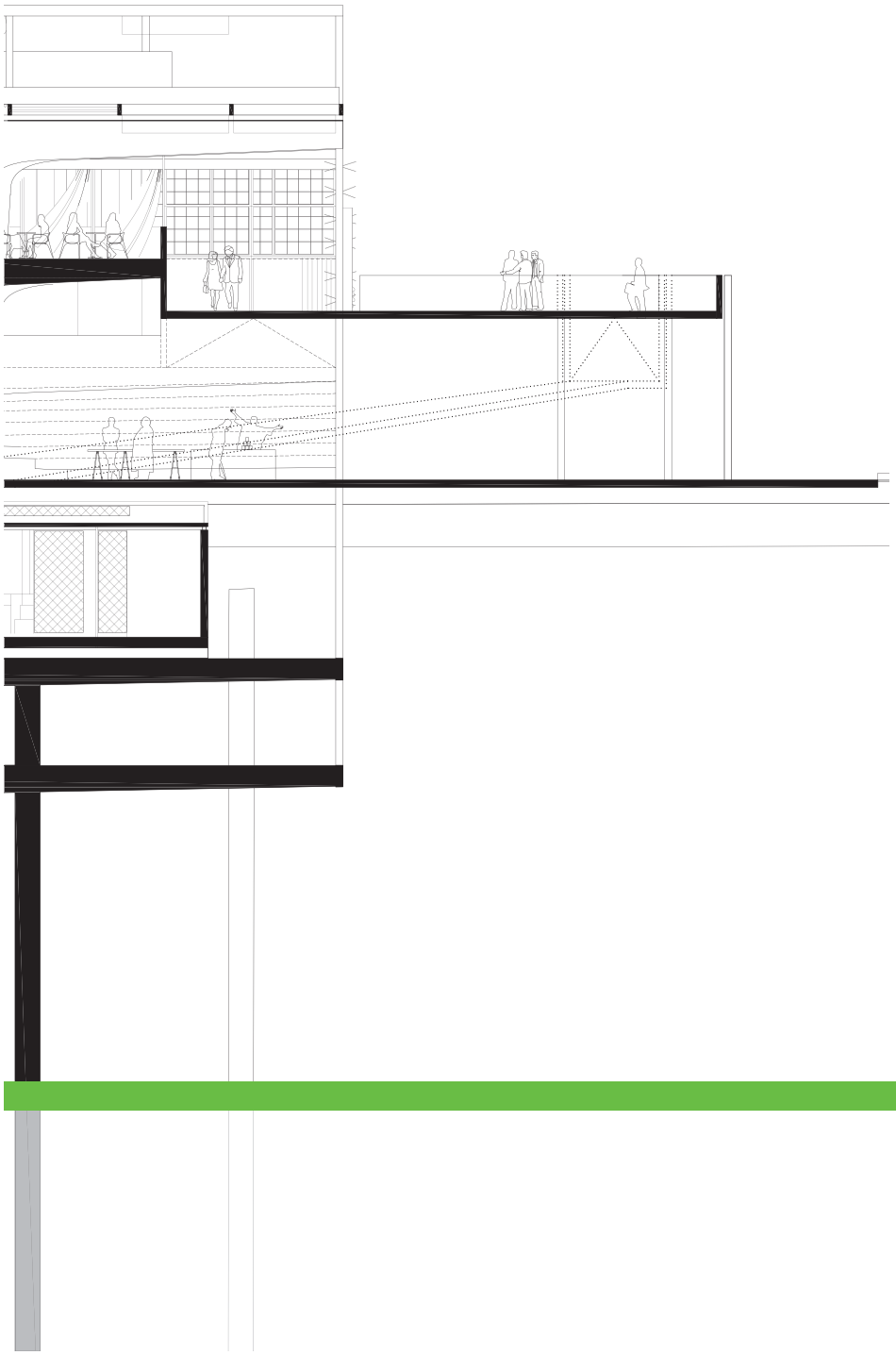
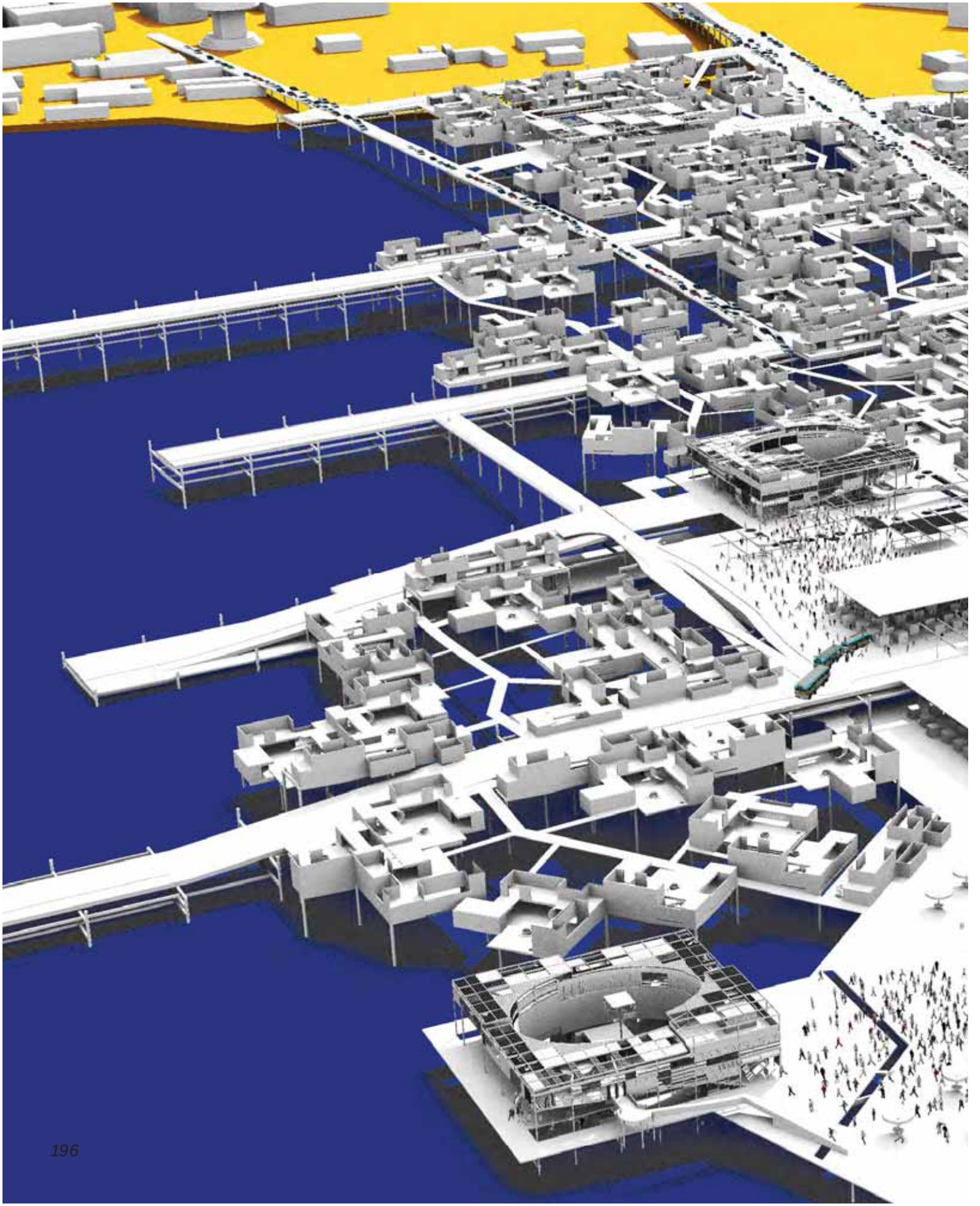
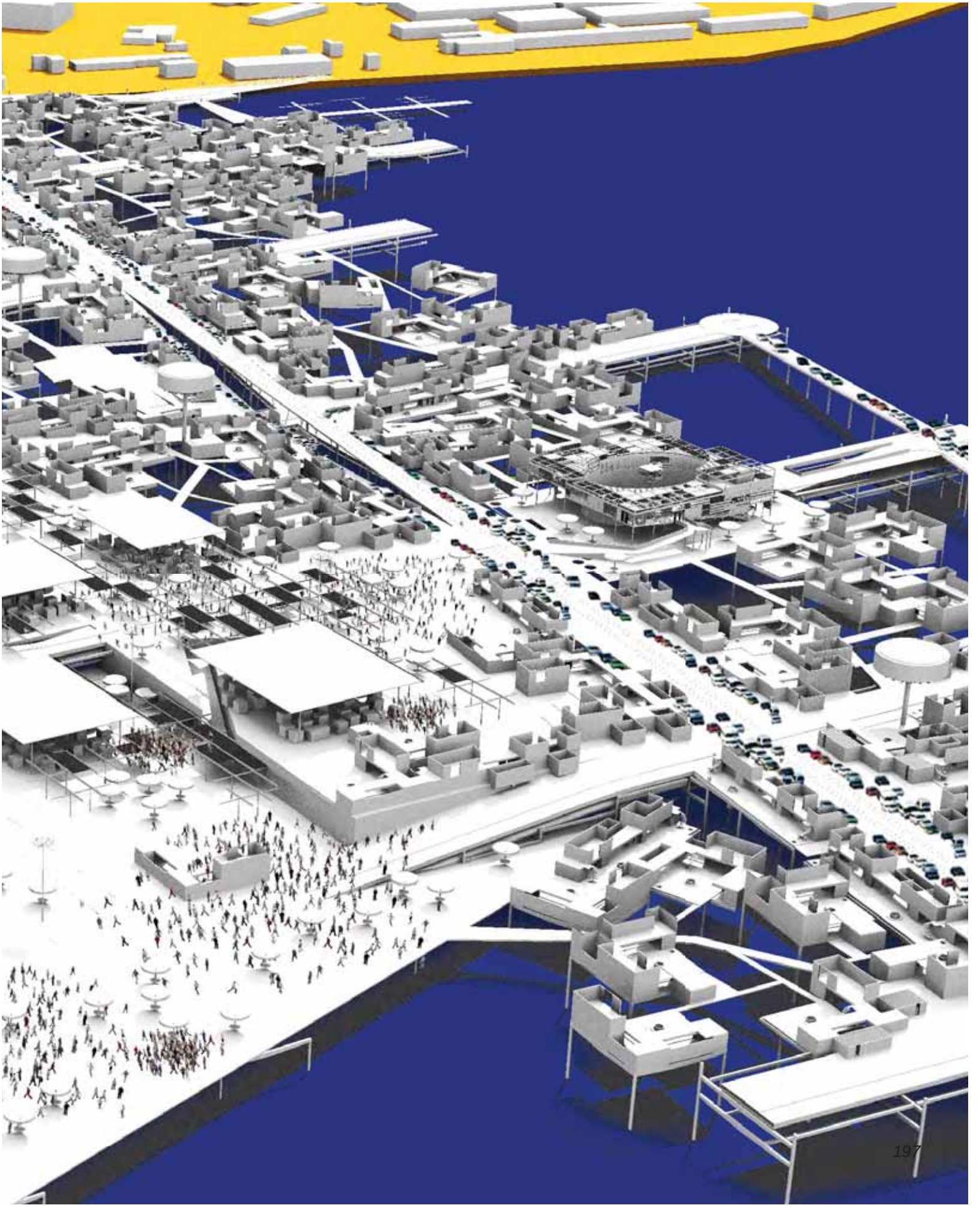
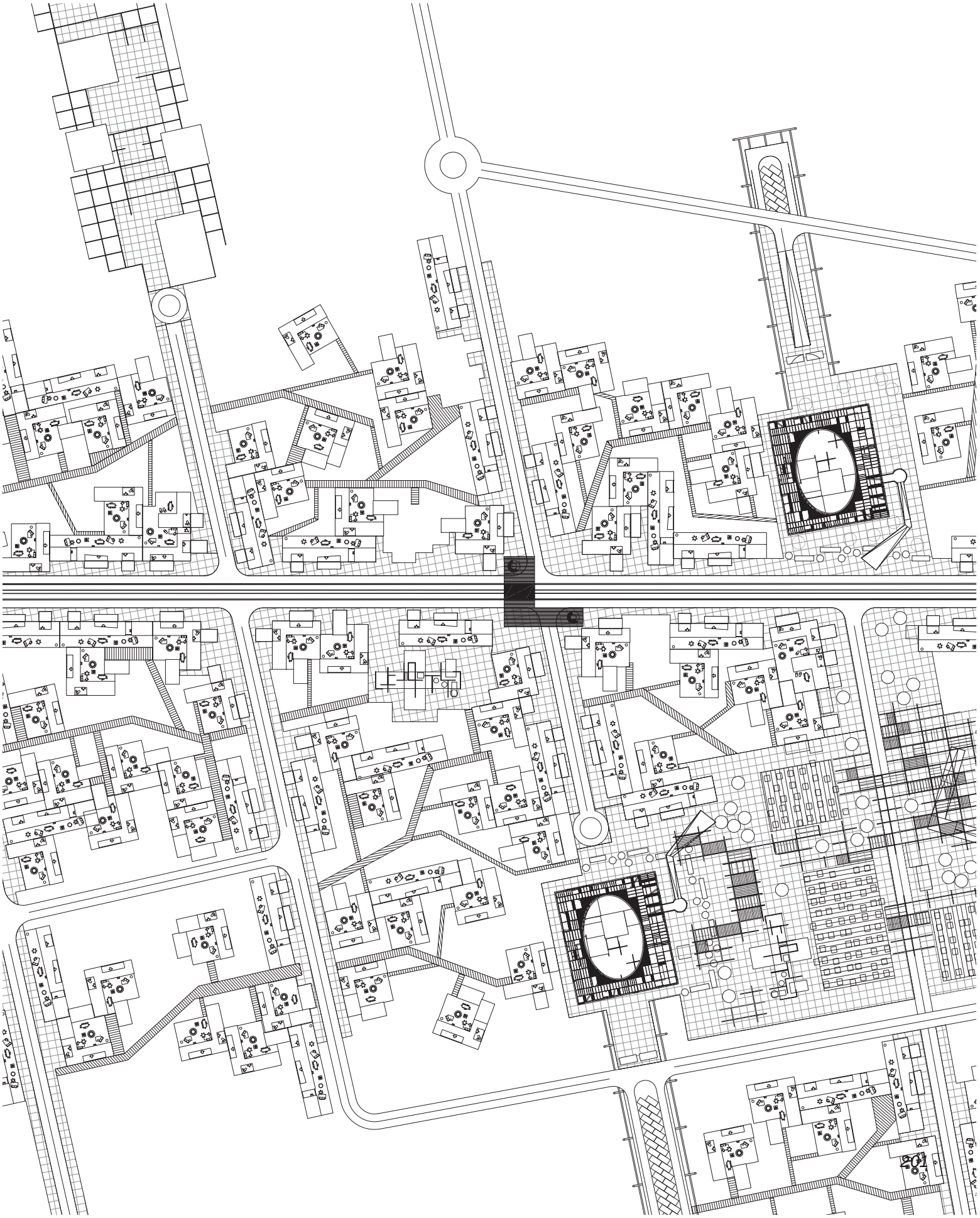
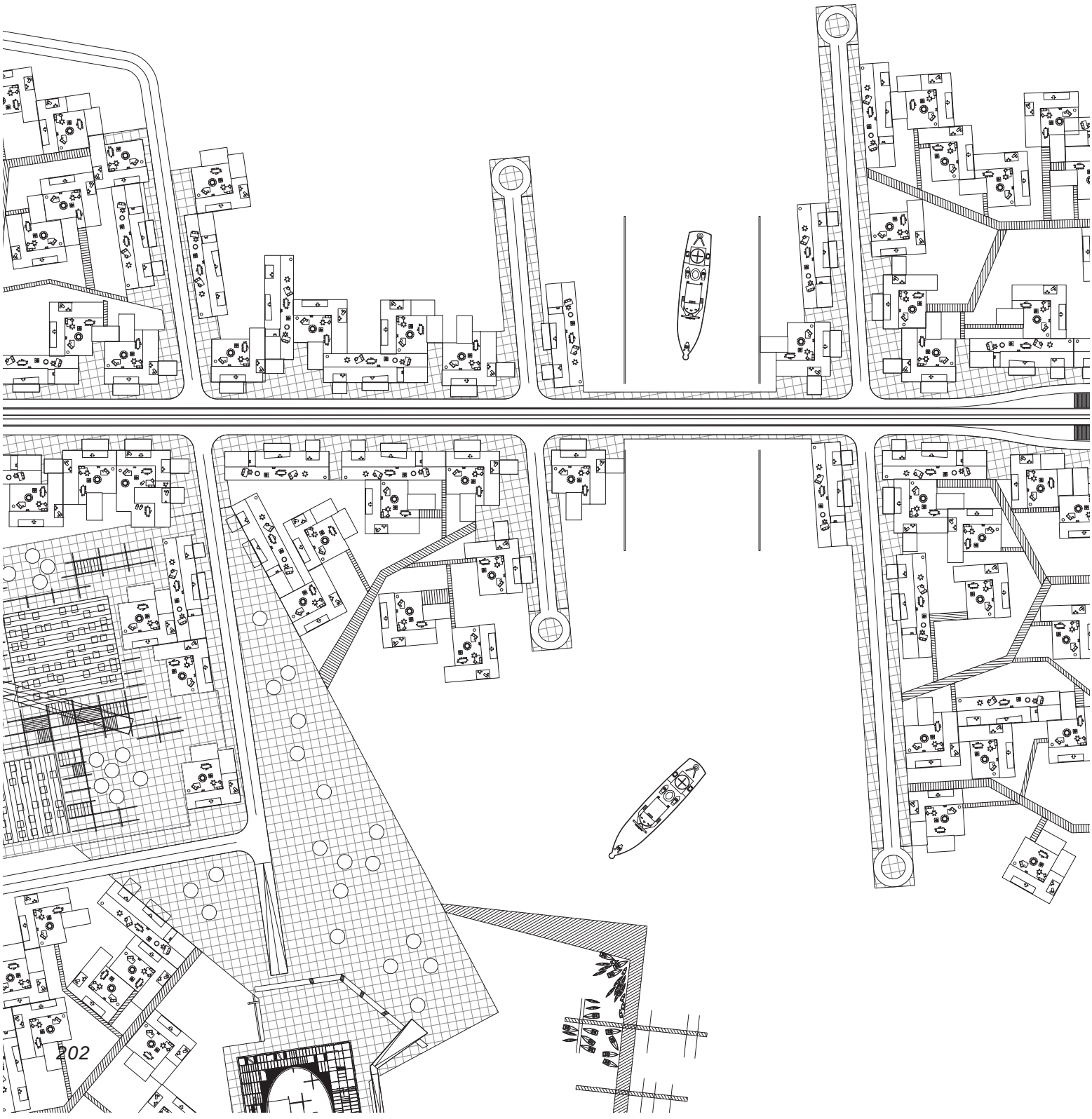


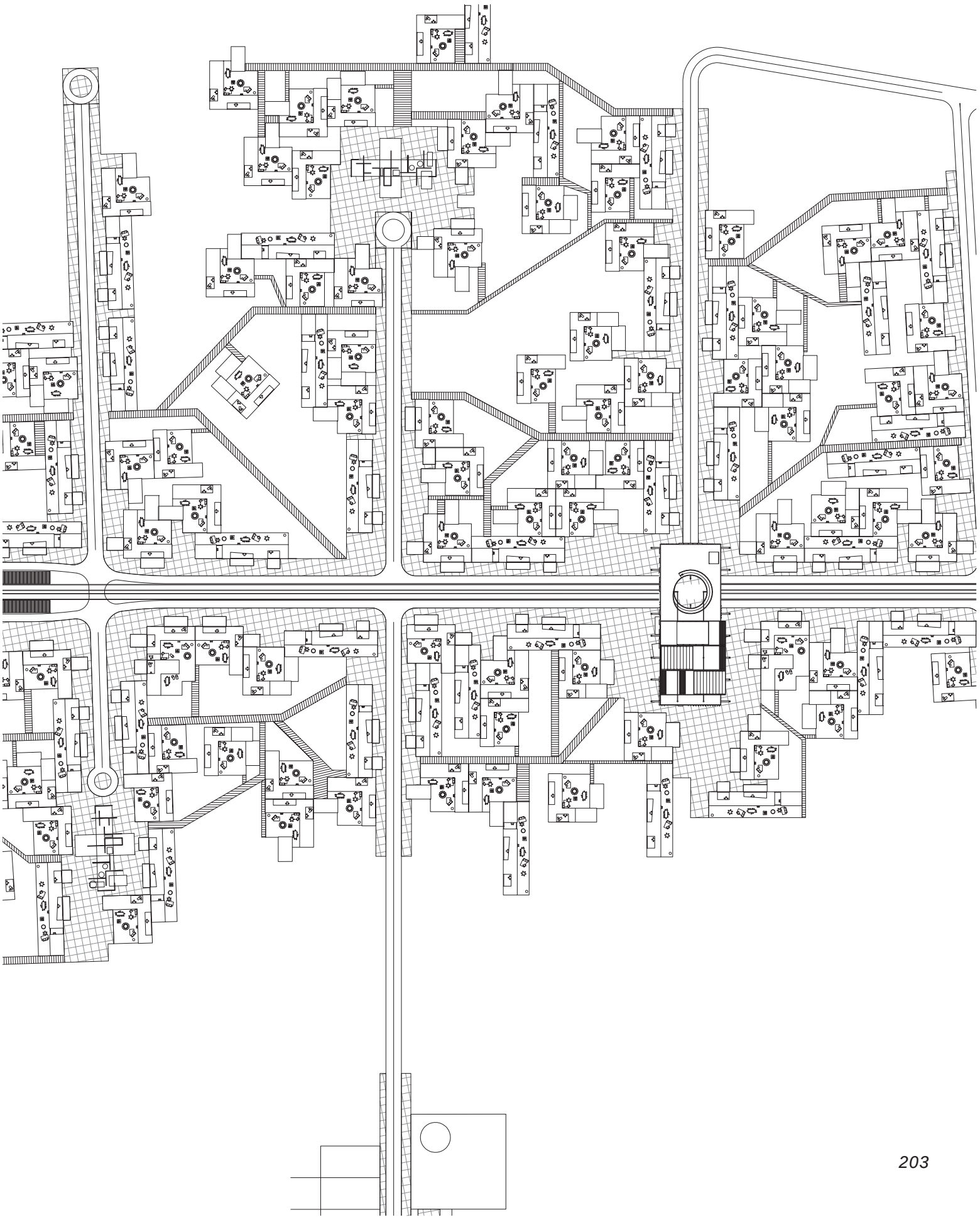


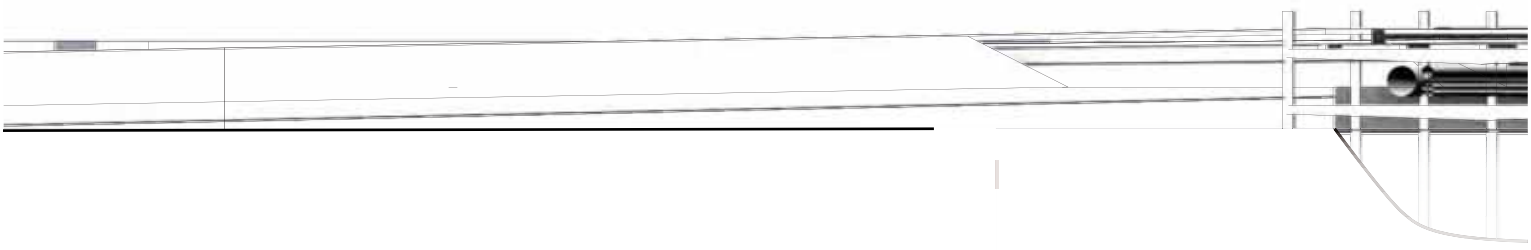


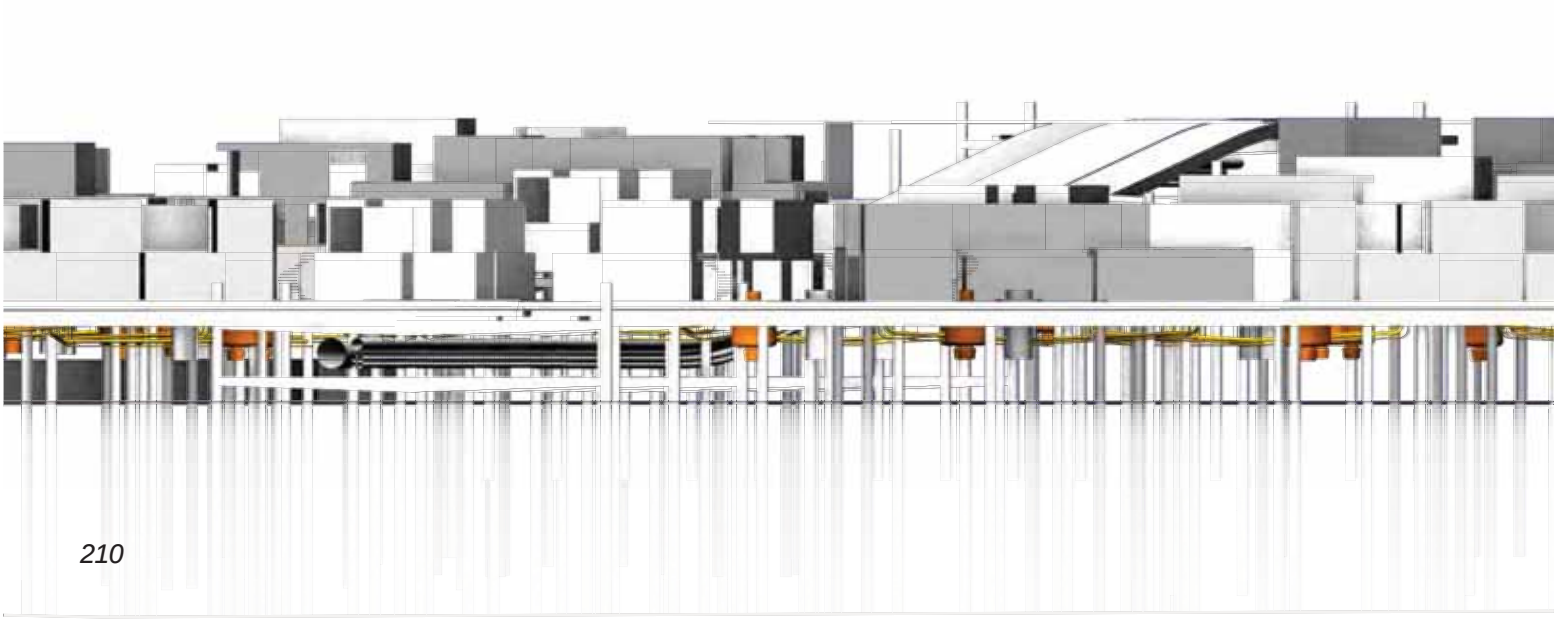
09
CITY SEQUENCES

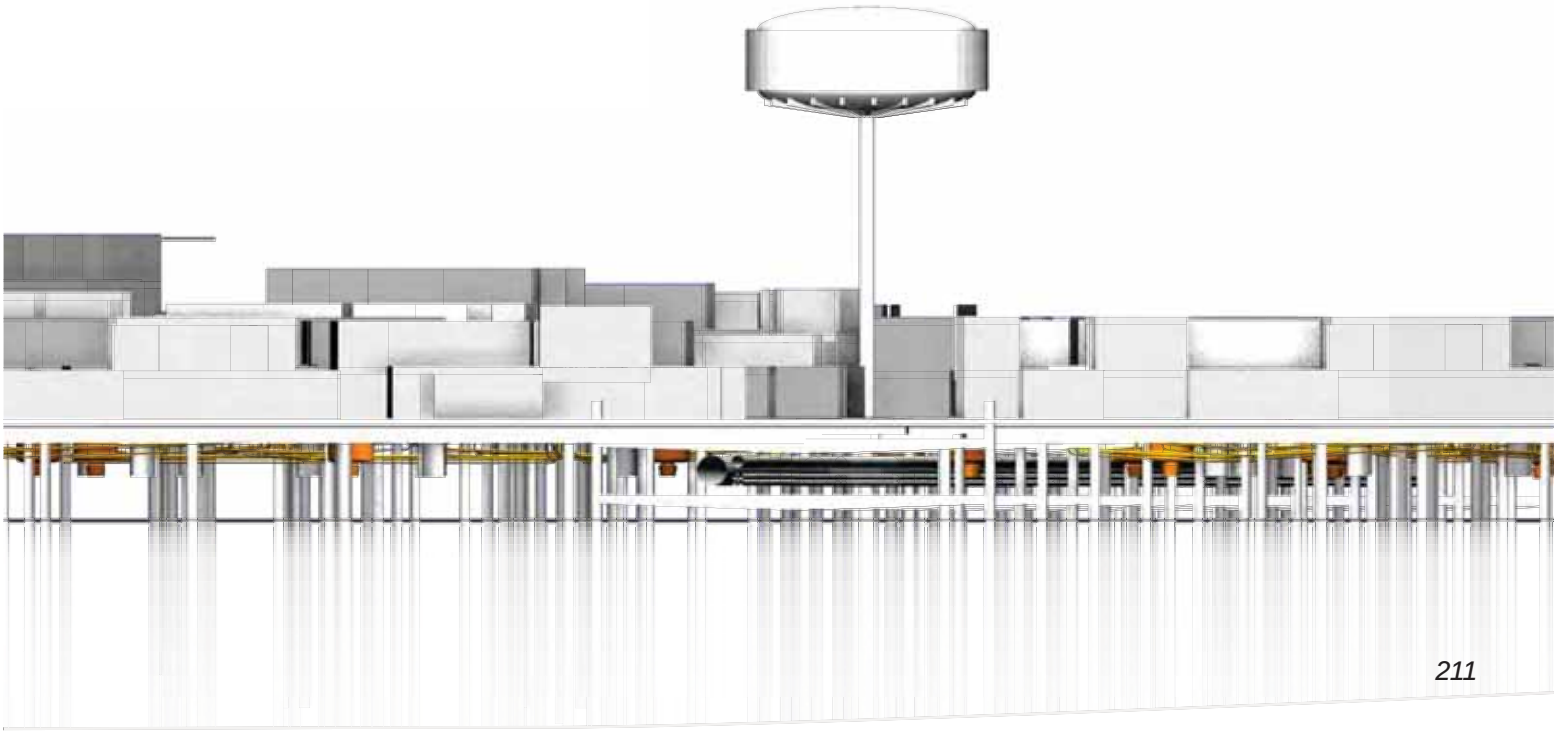












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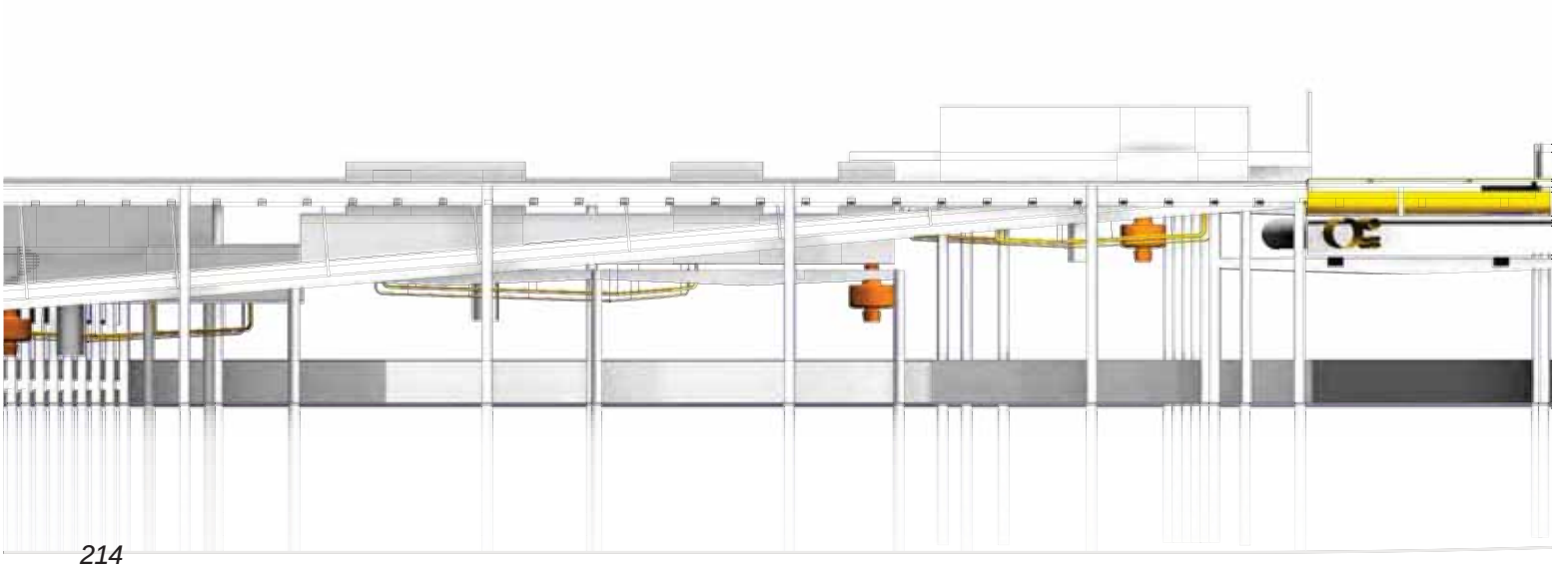

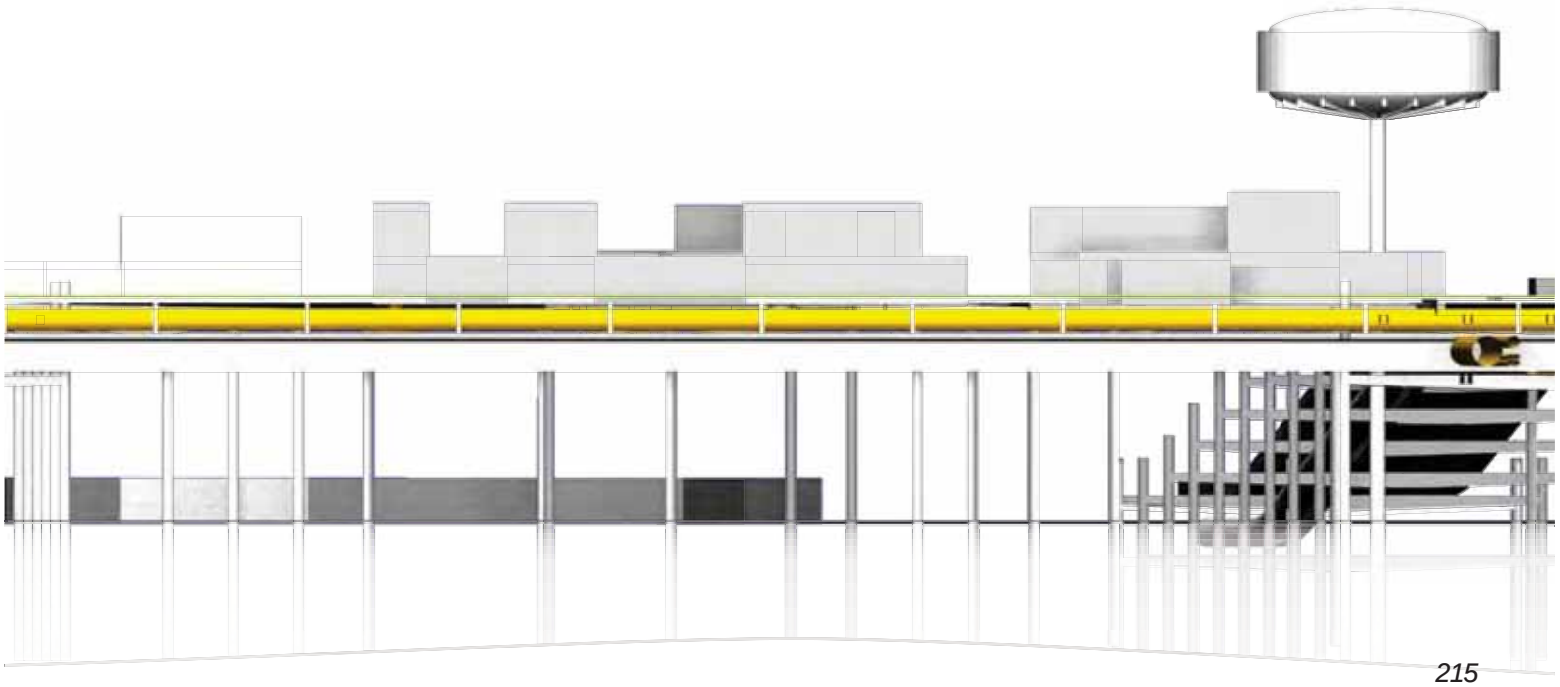

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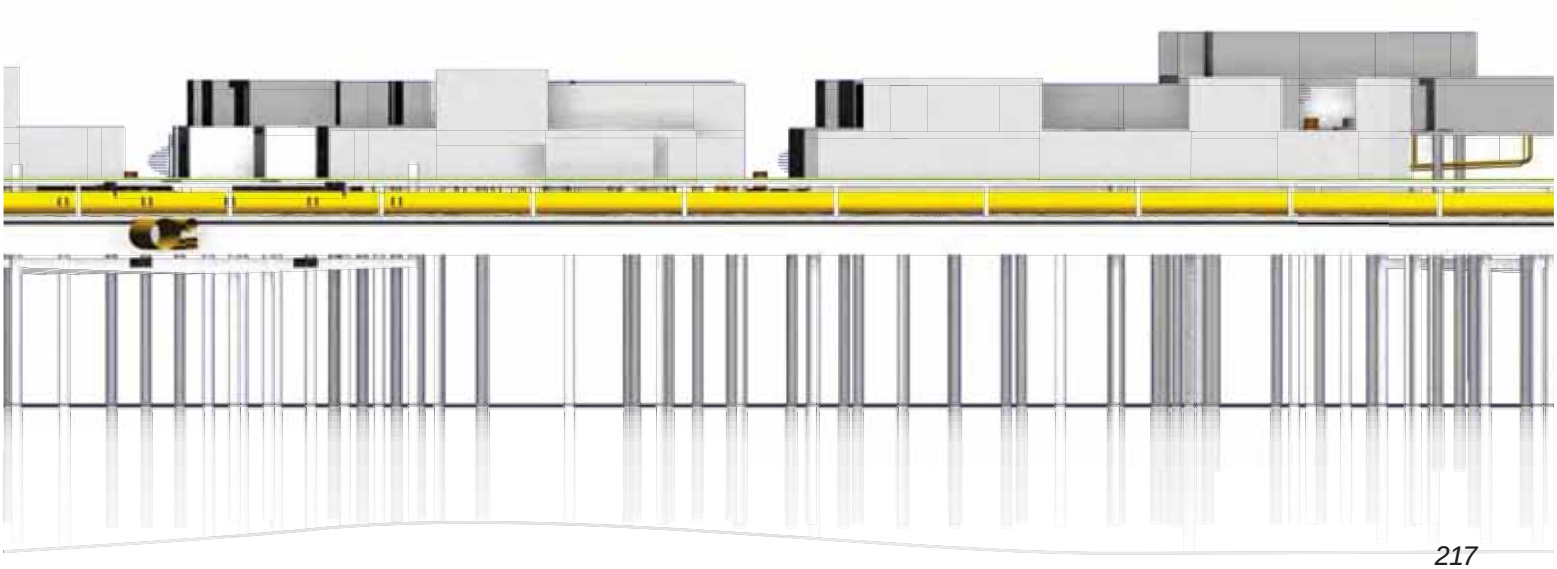

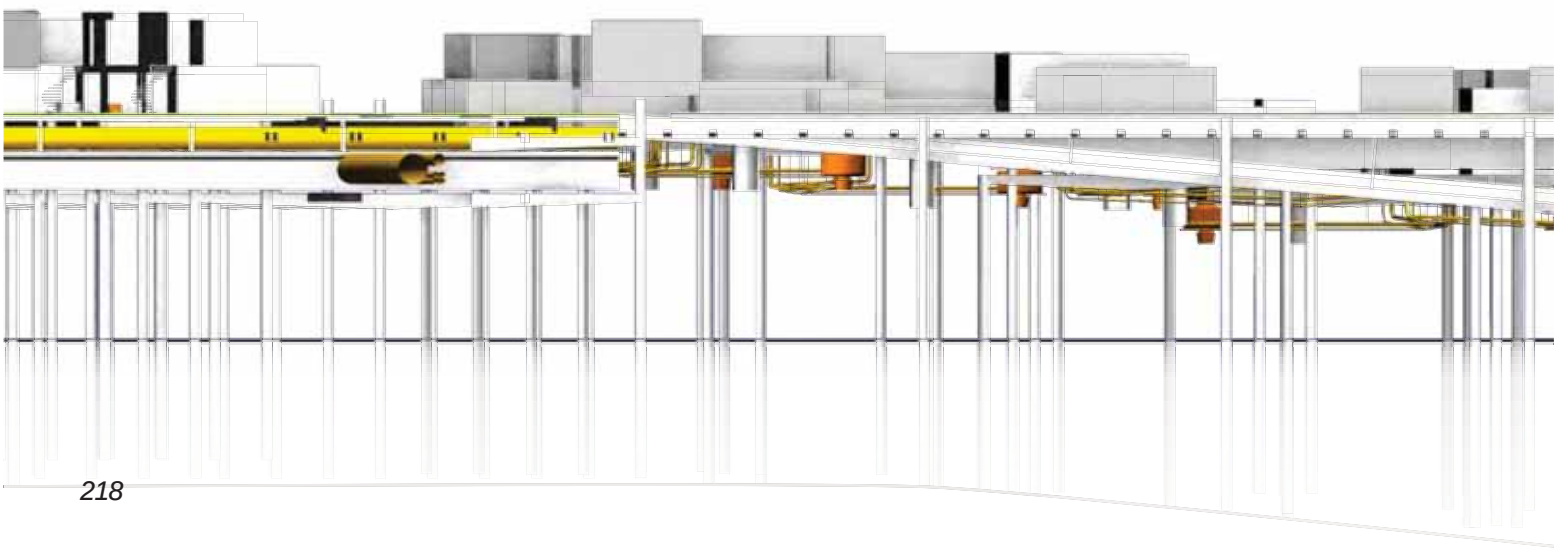

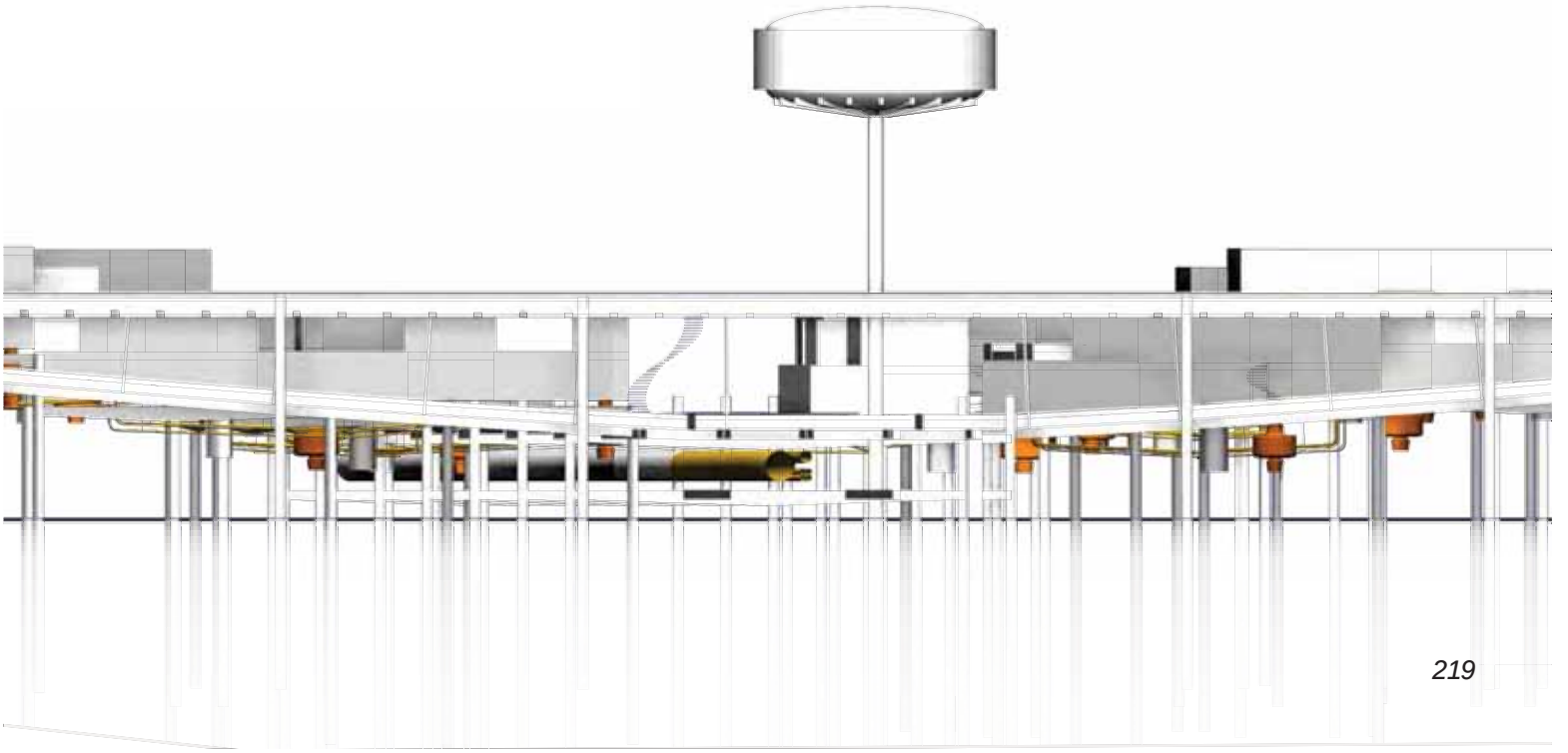

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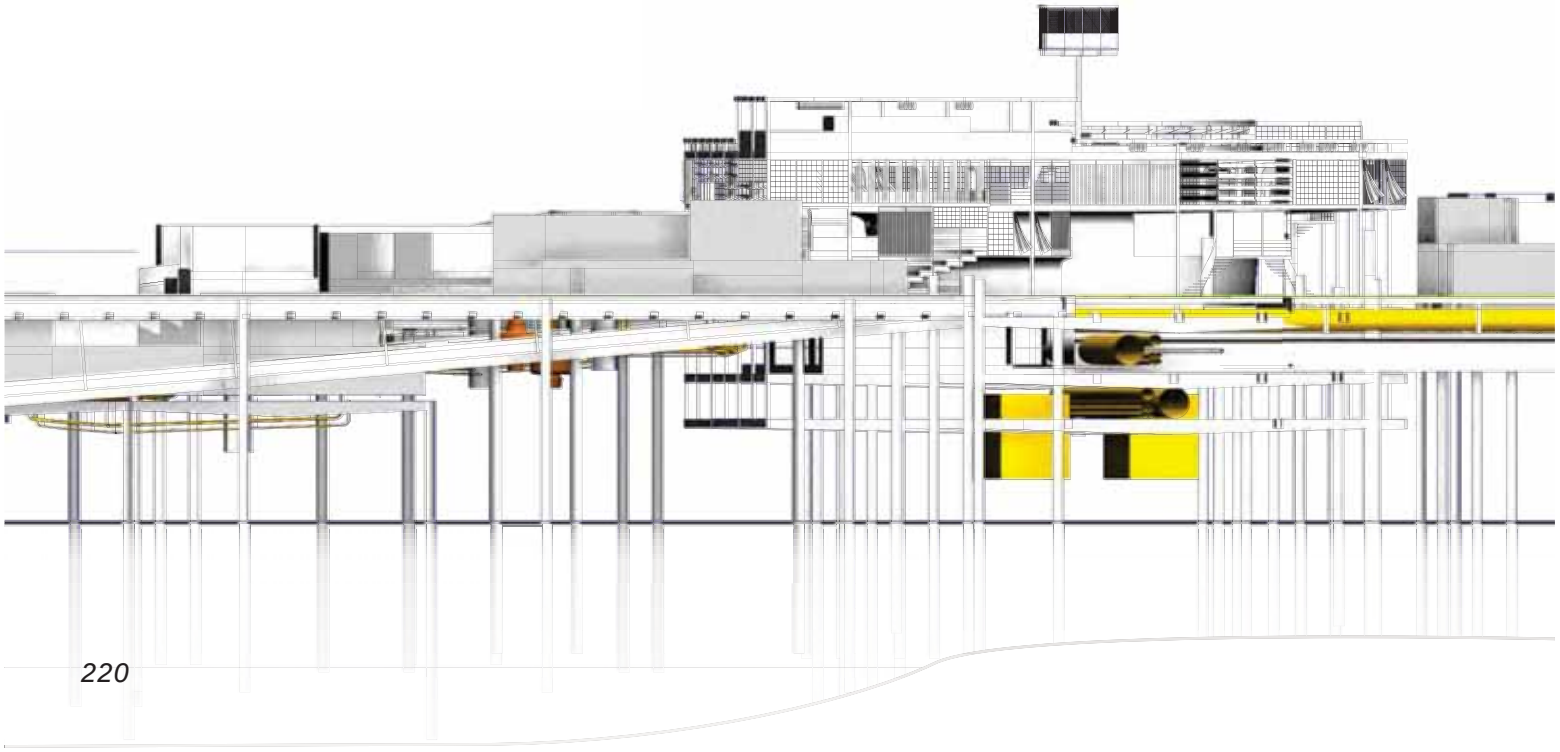

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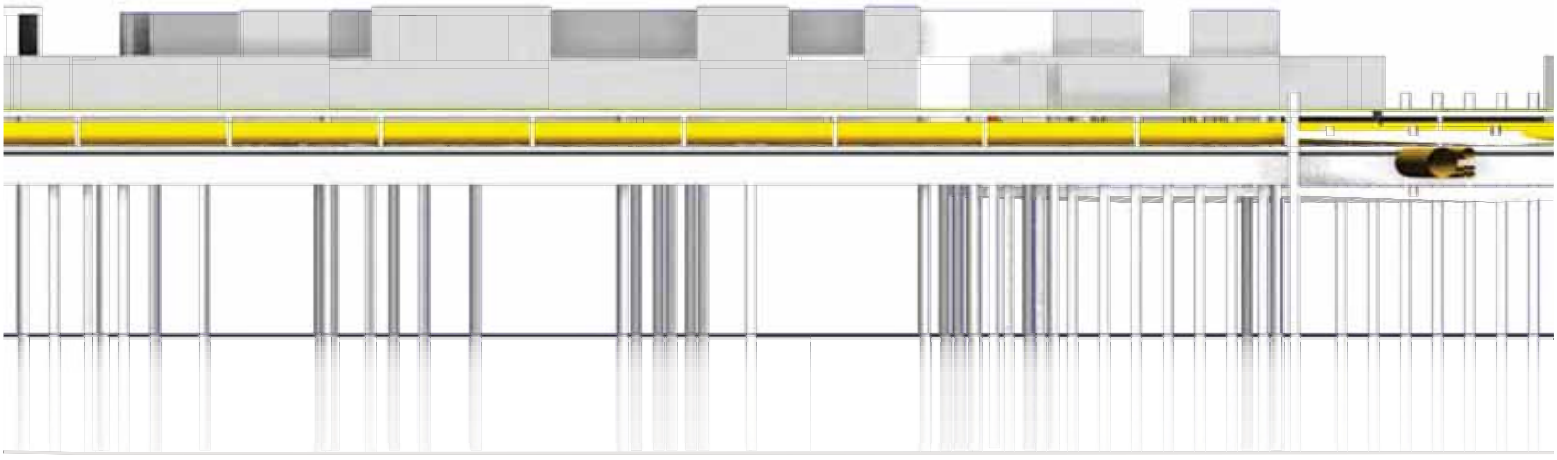

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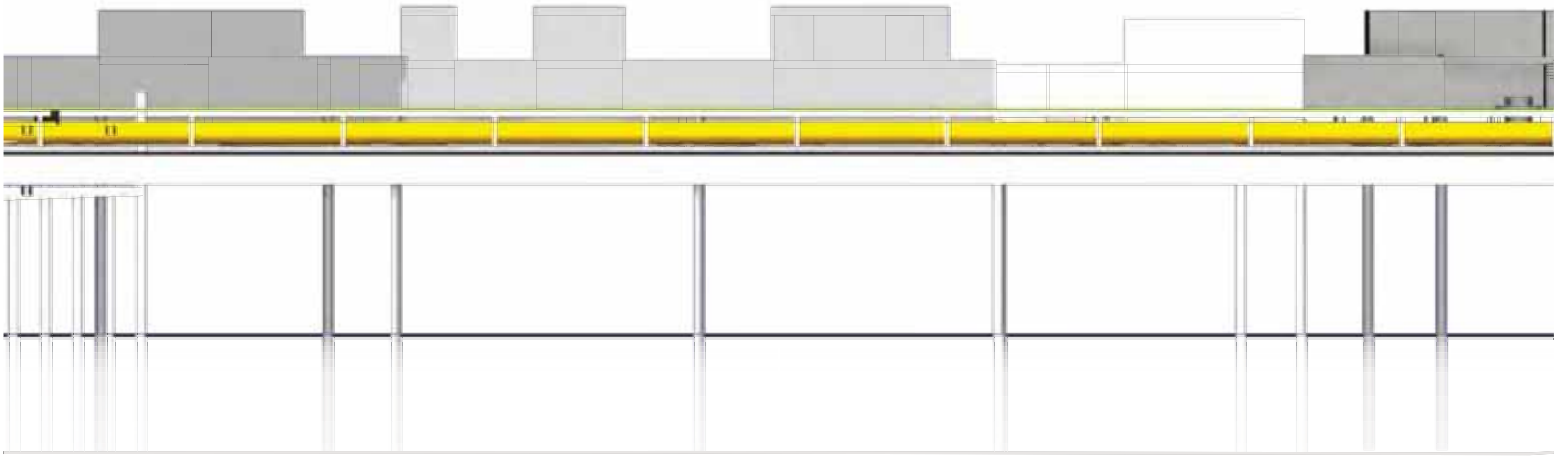

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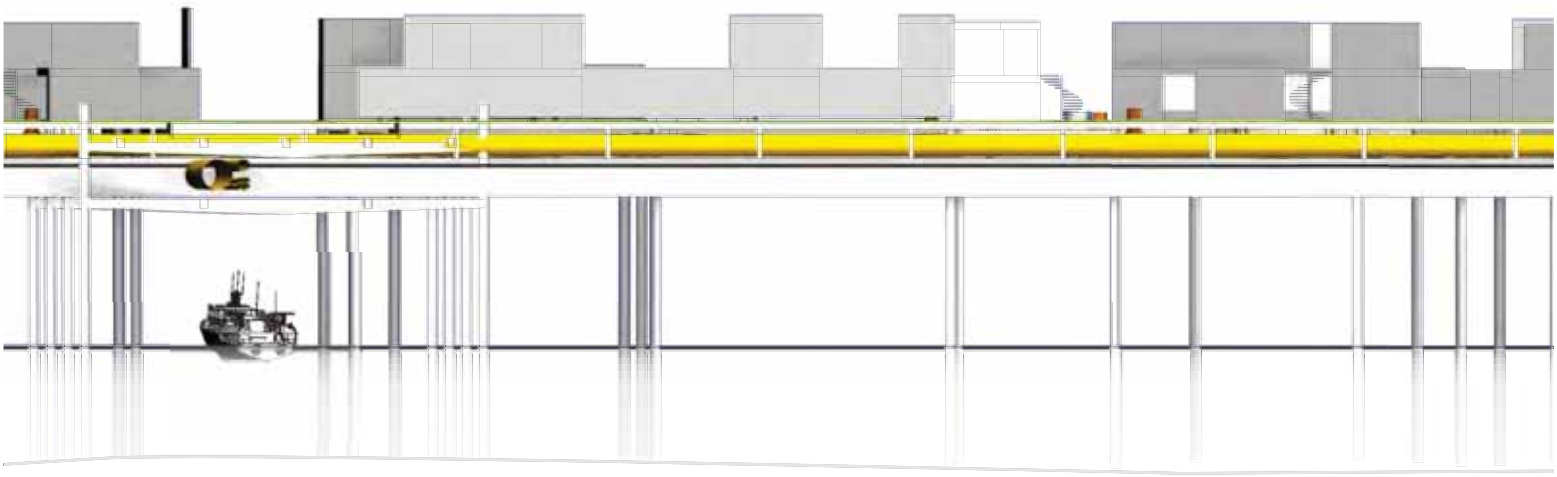

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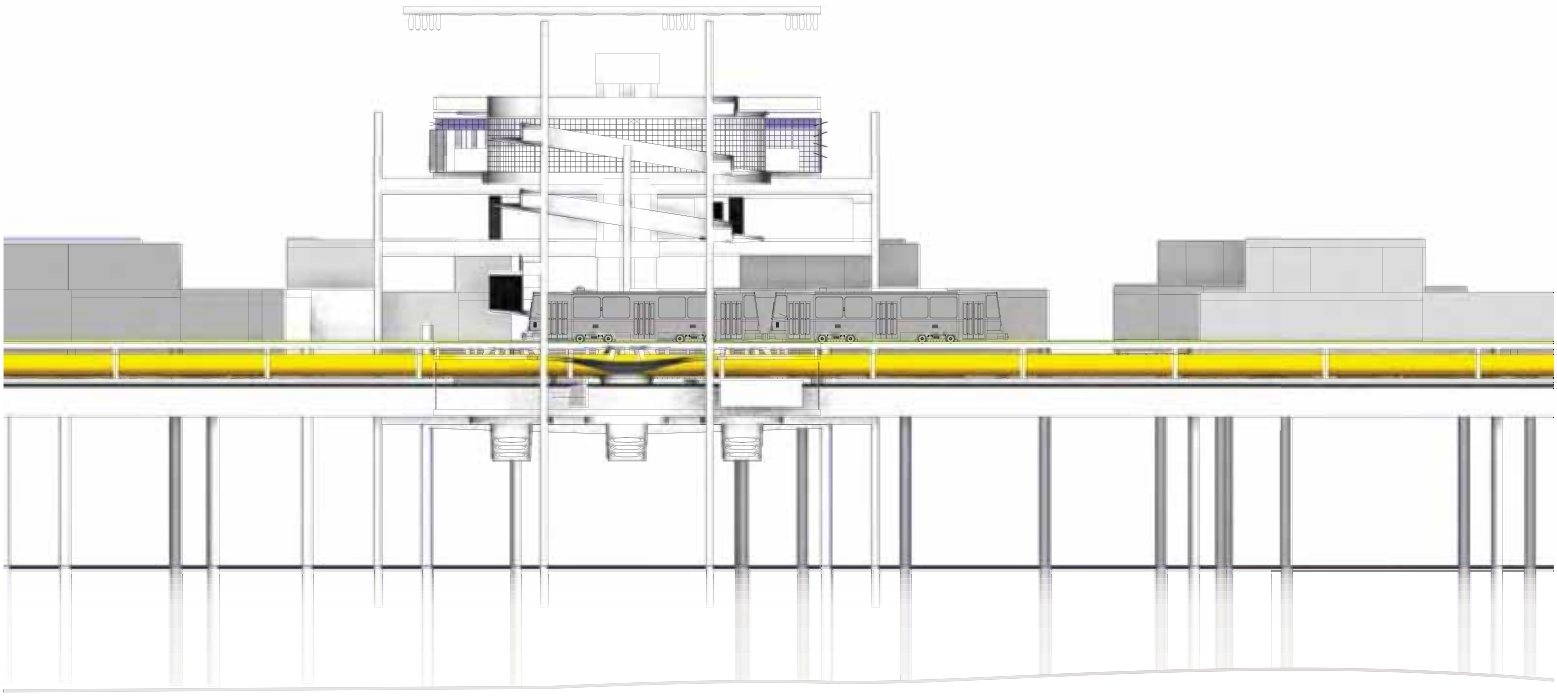
UOMO DONNA
LE ROCHER



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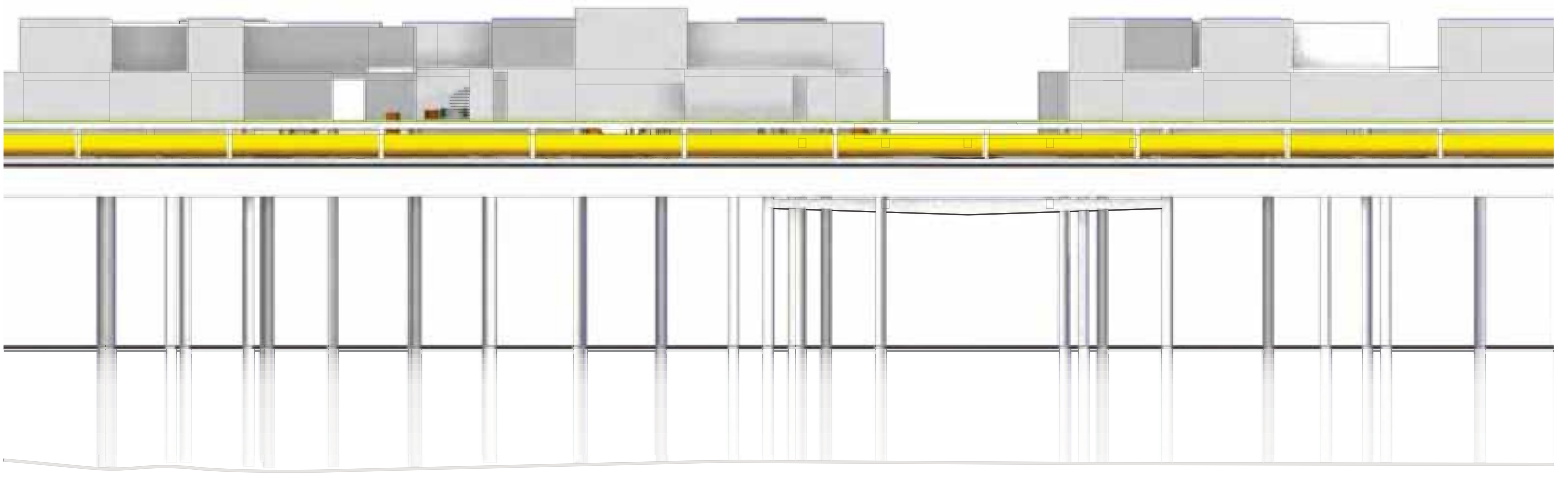

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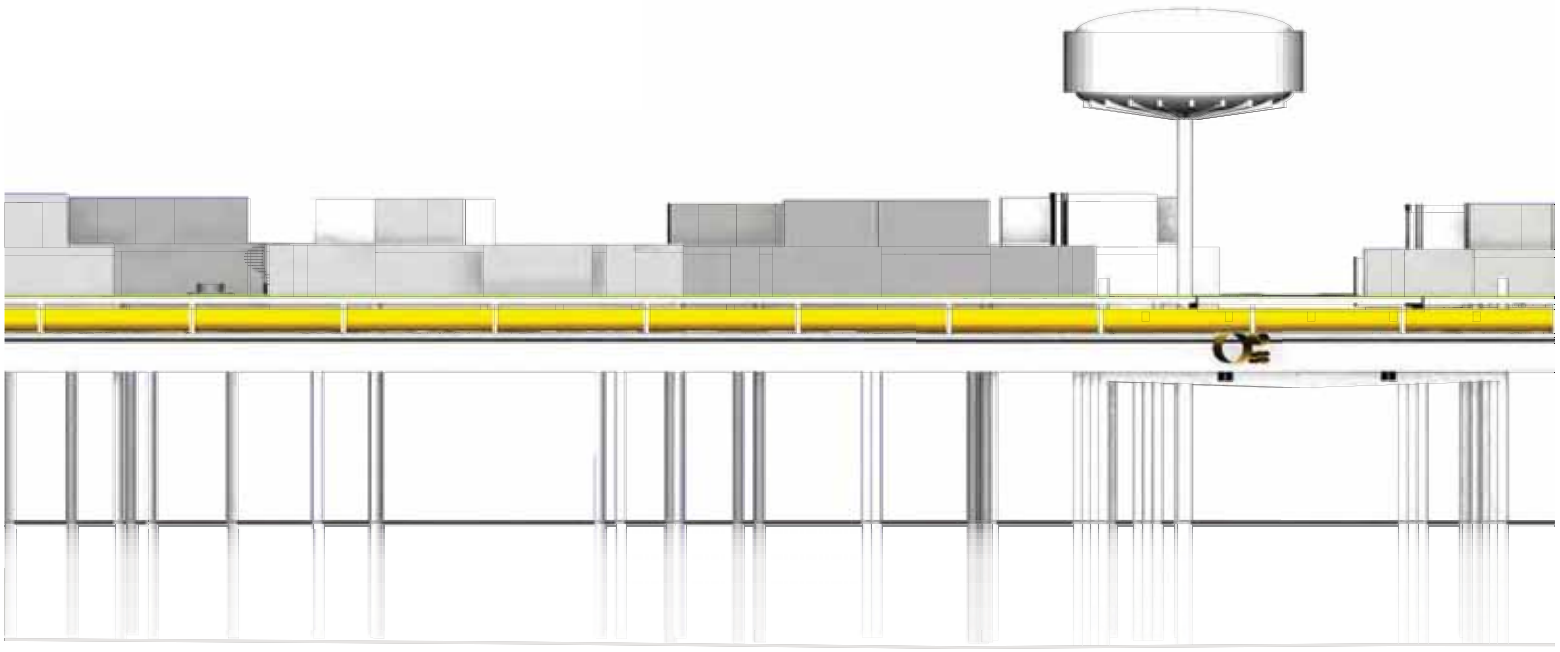

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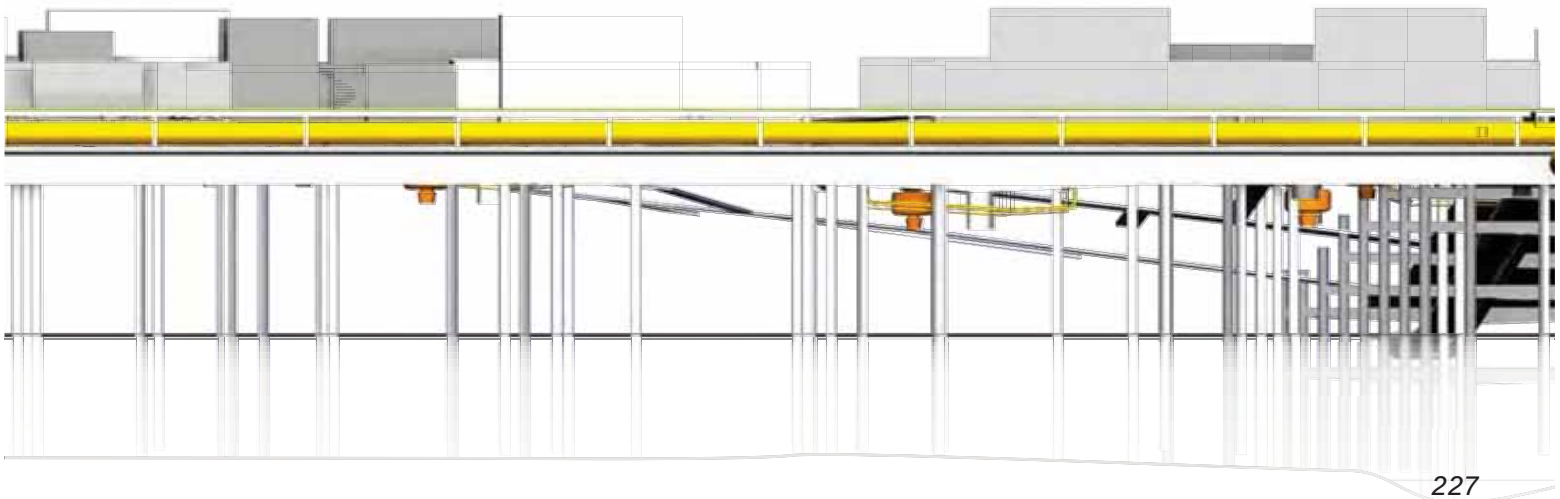

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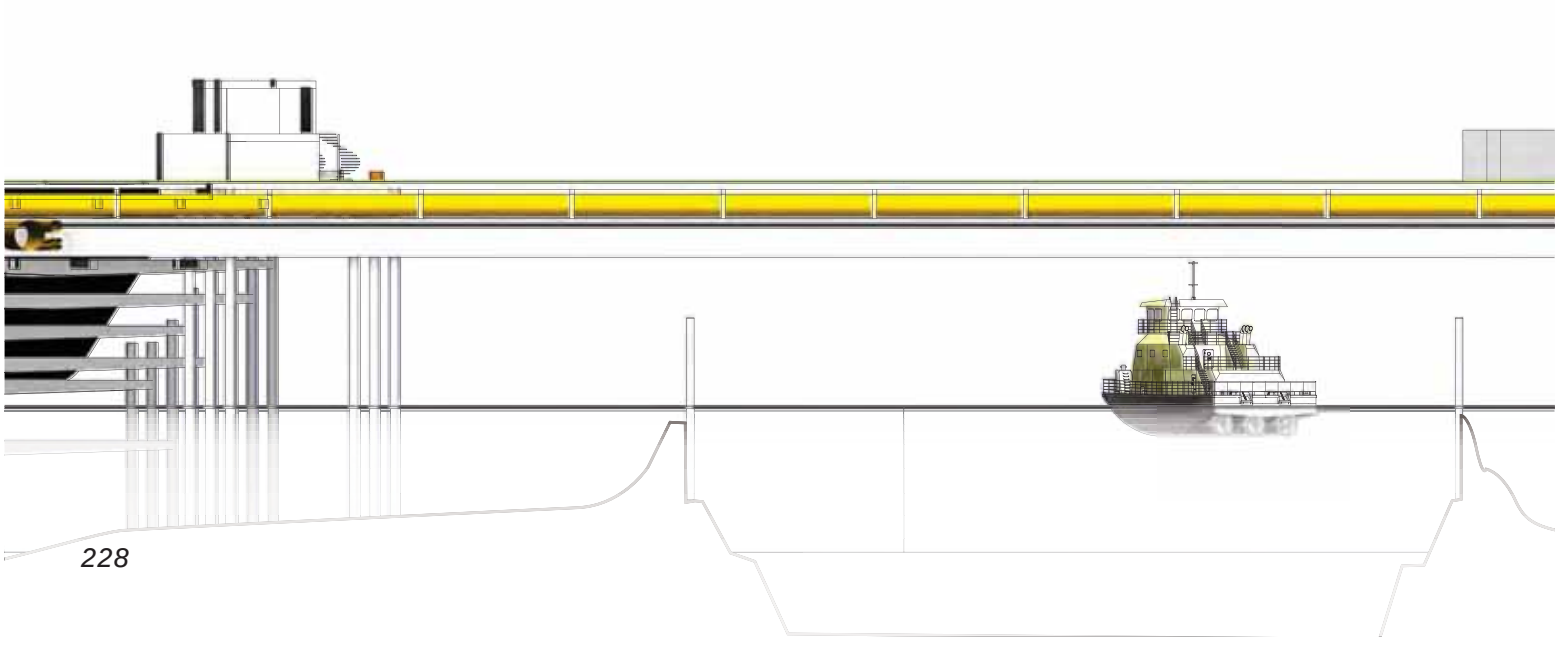

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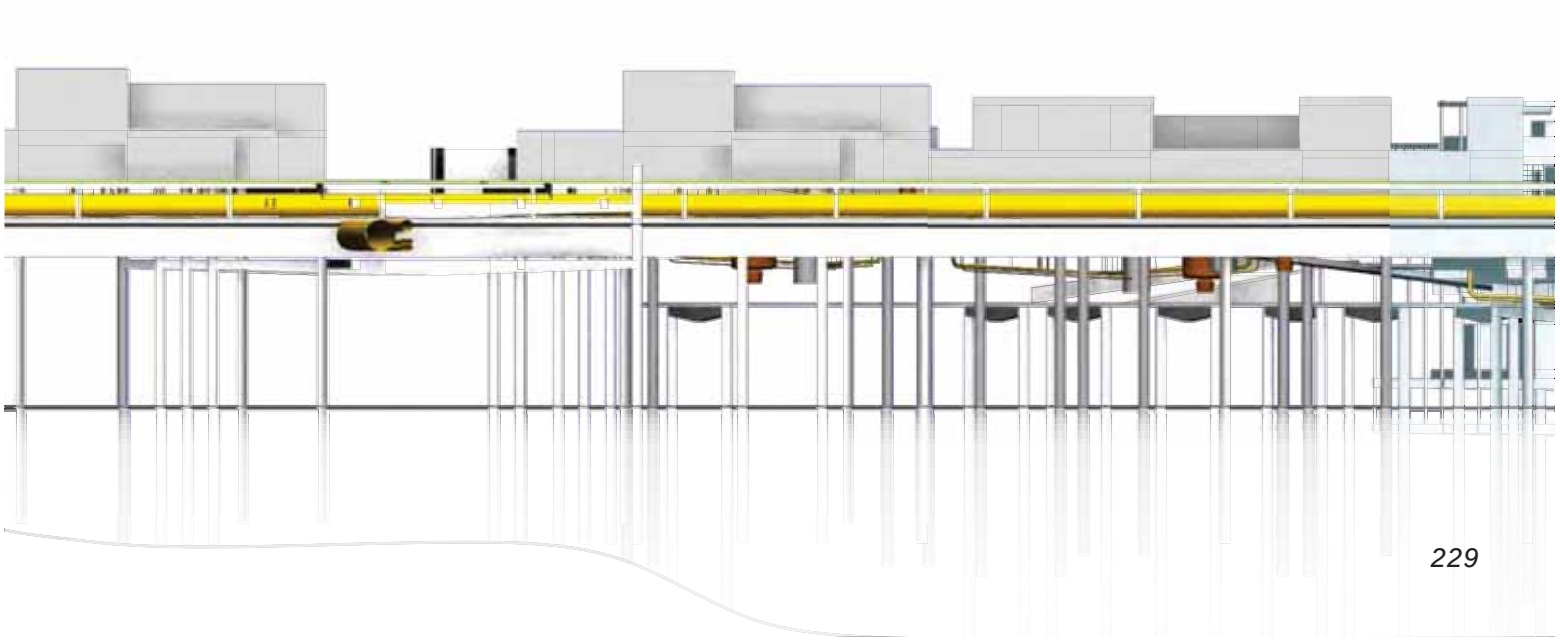

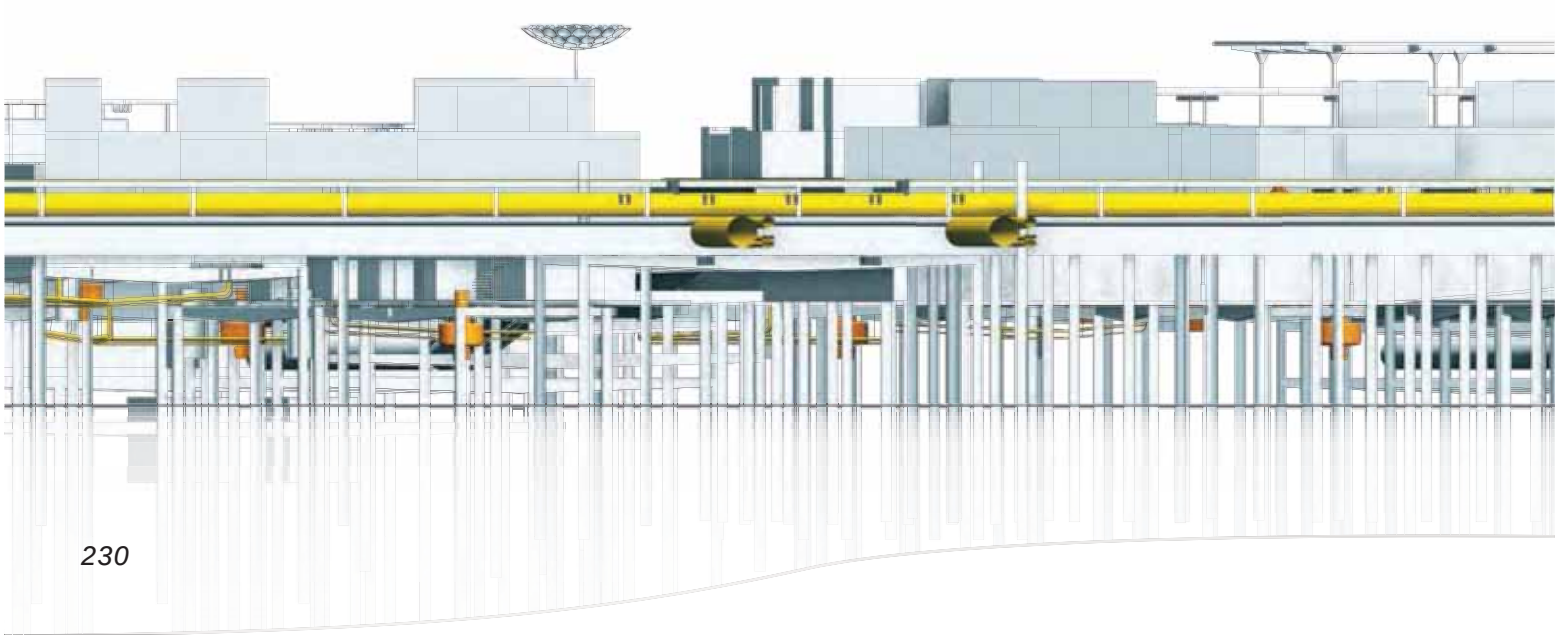

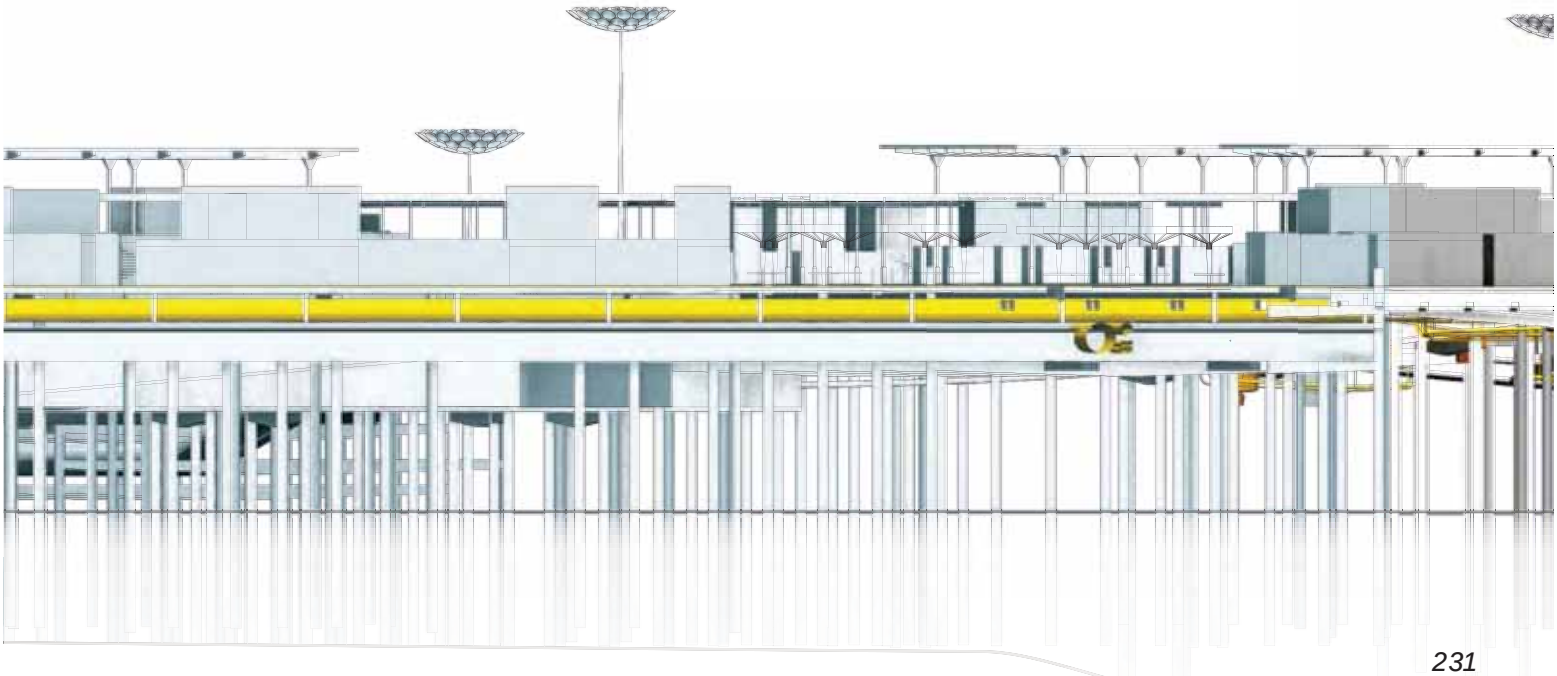

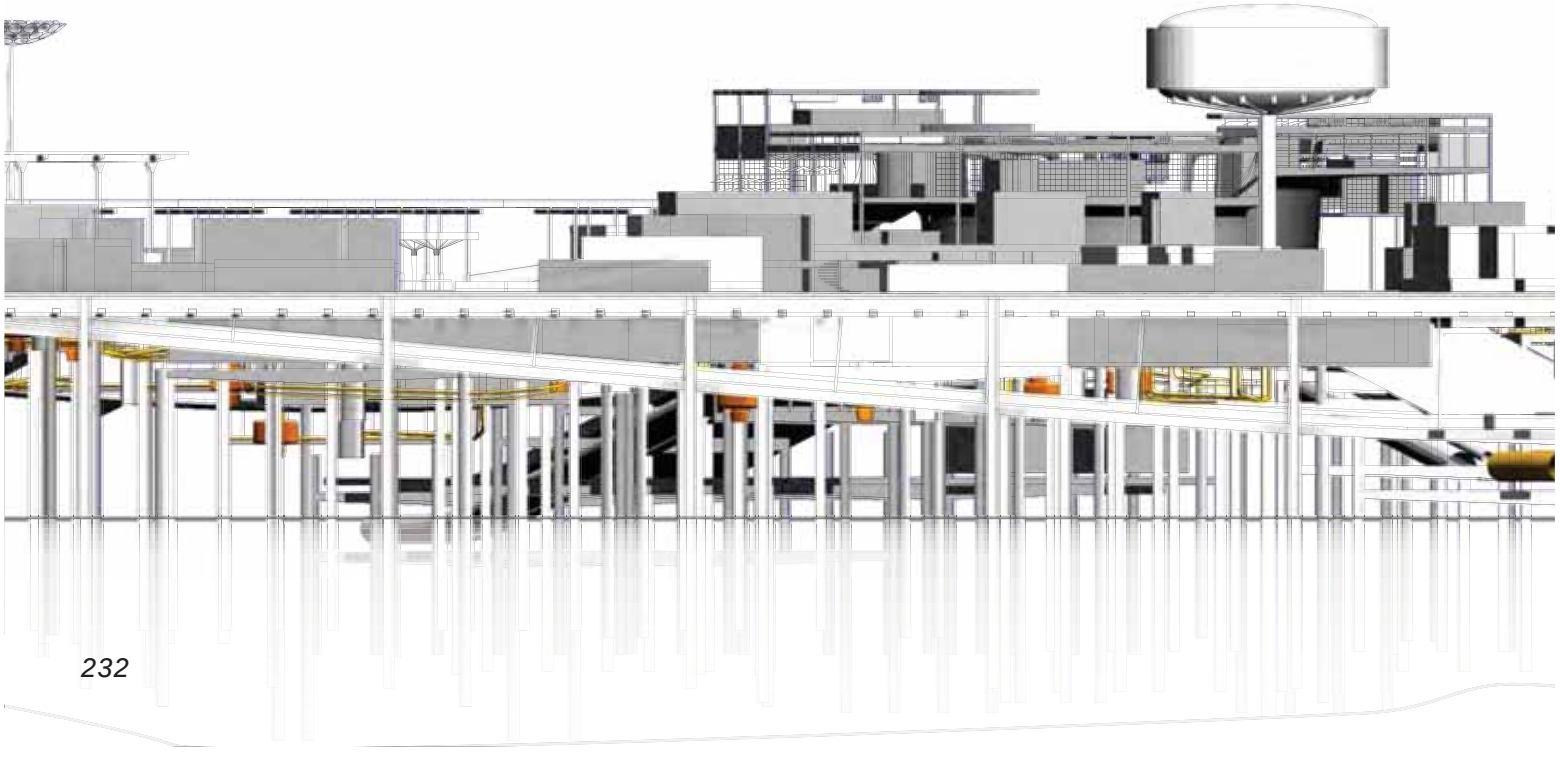

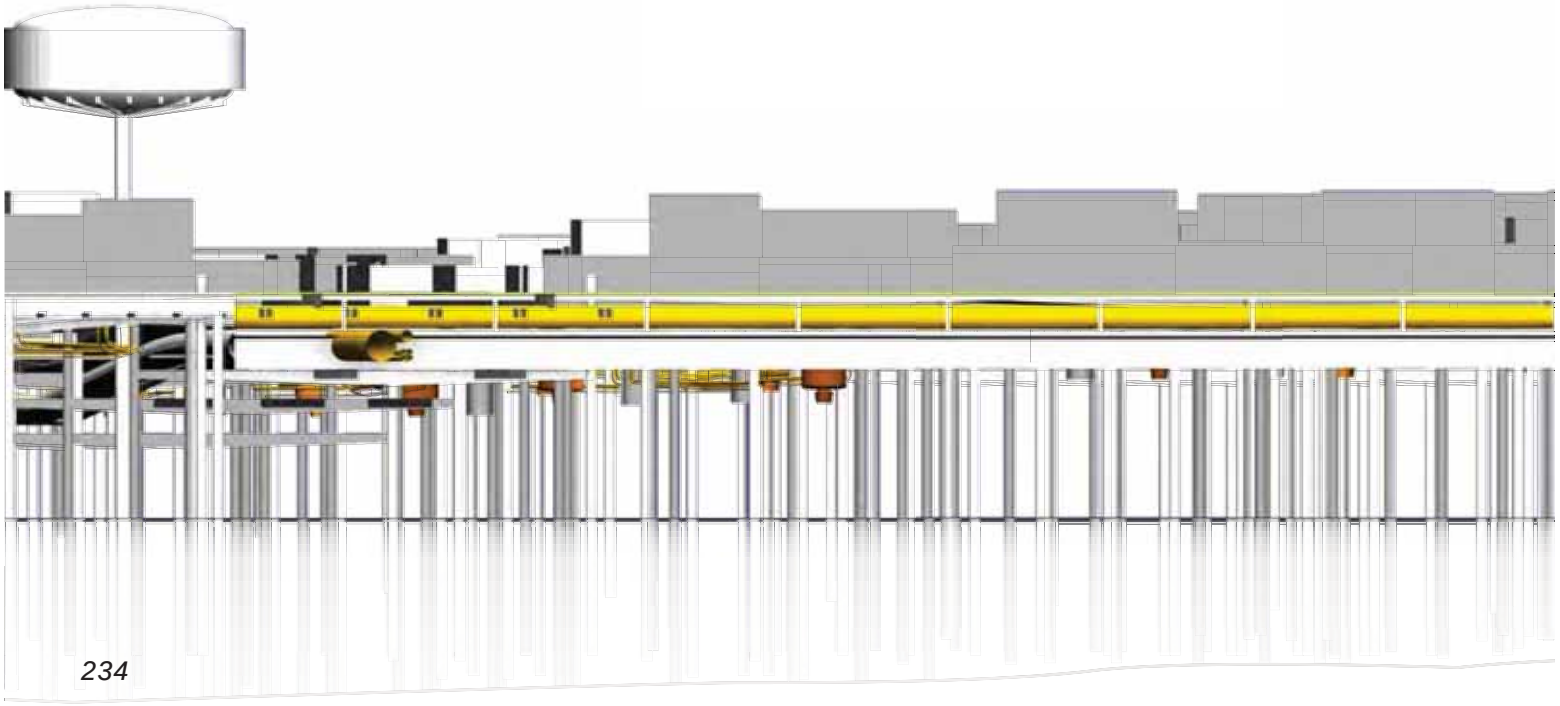

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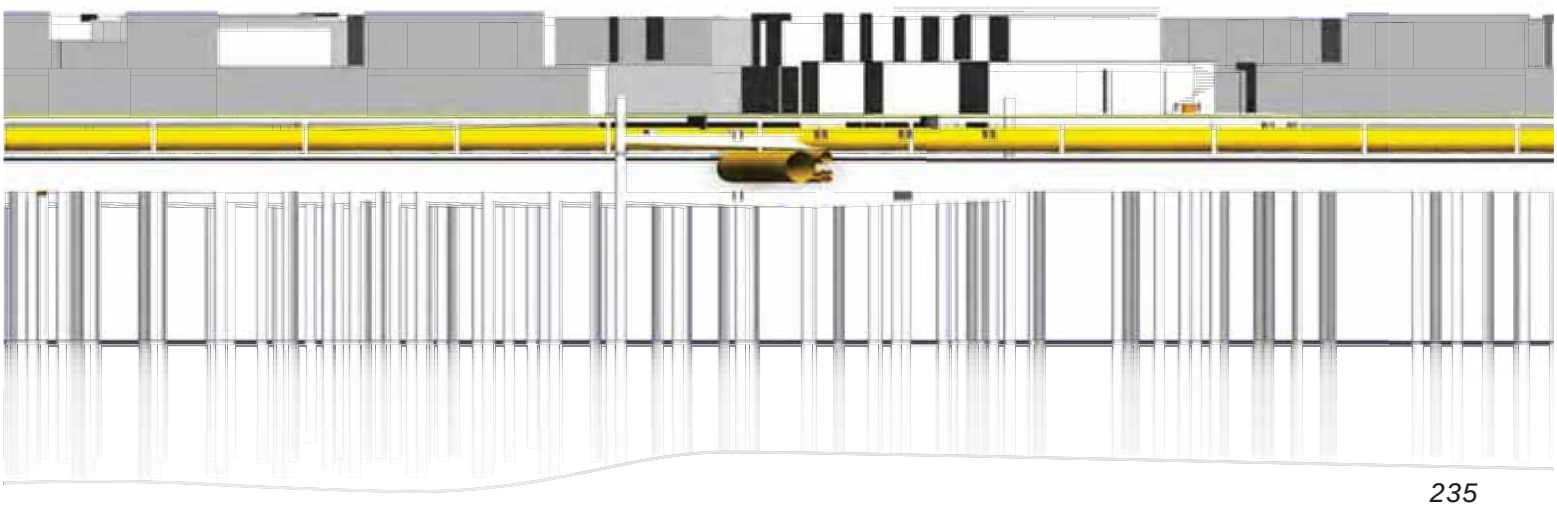

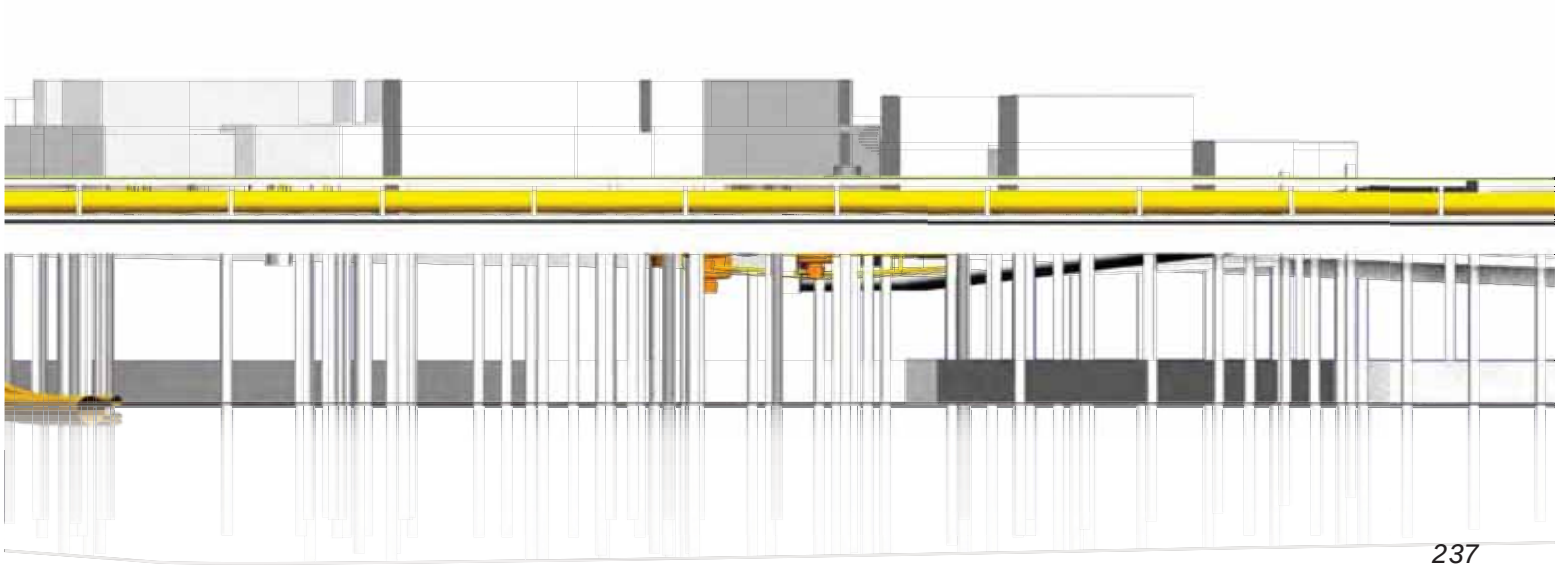

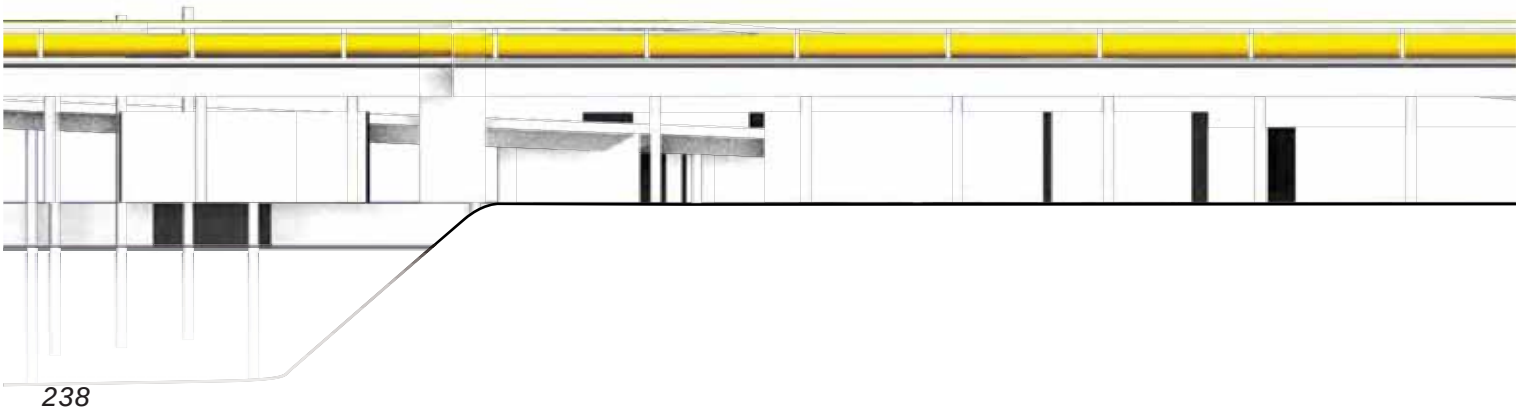

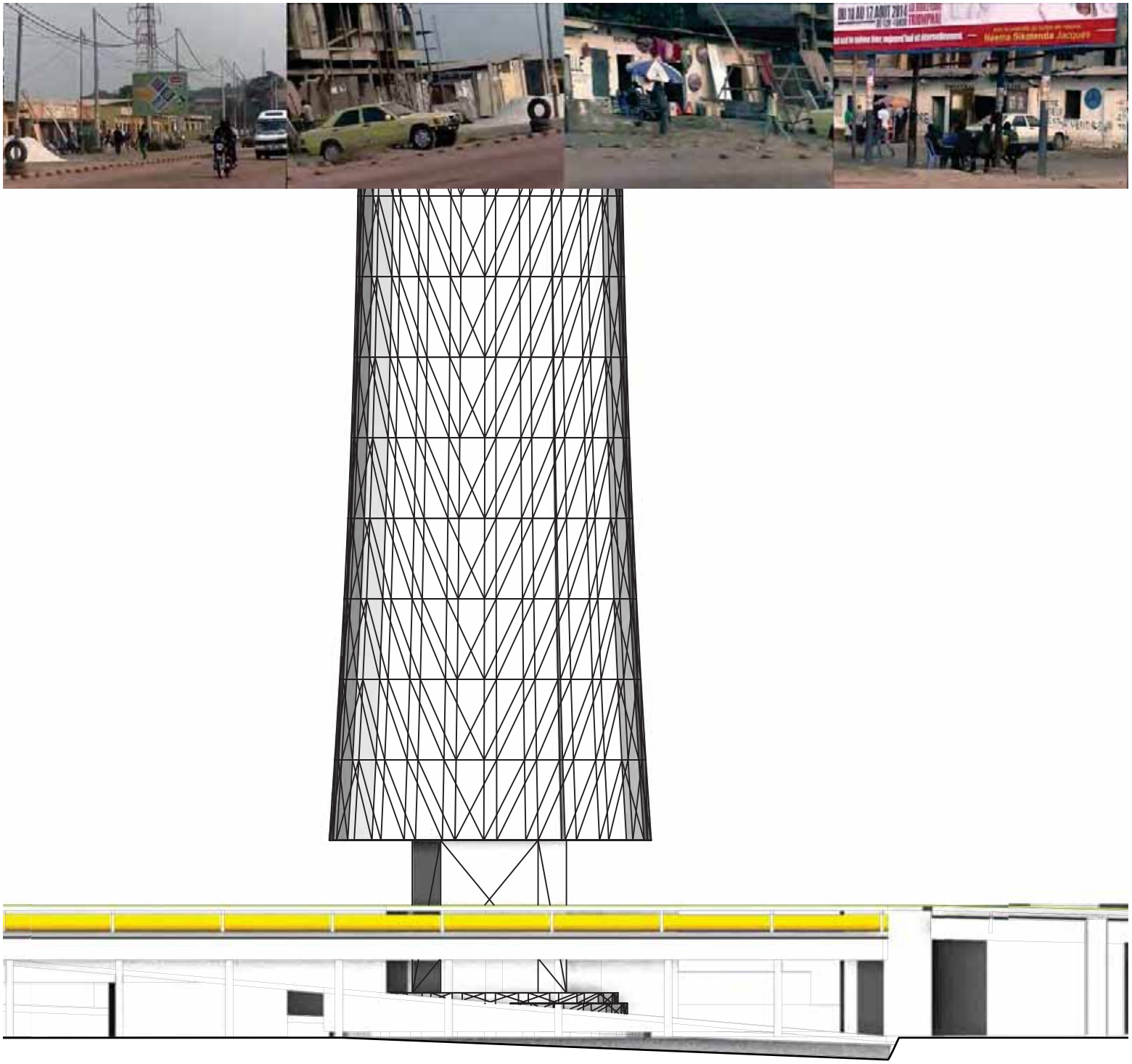

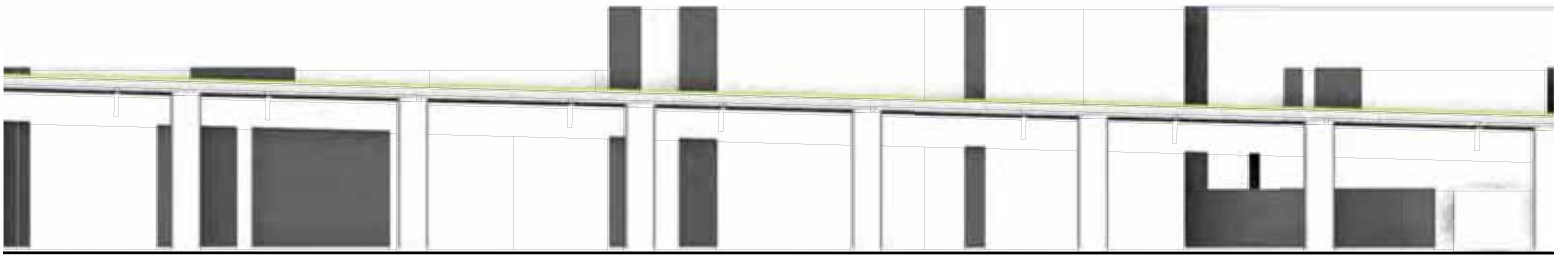

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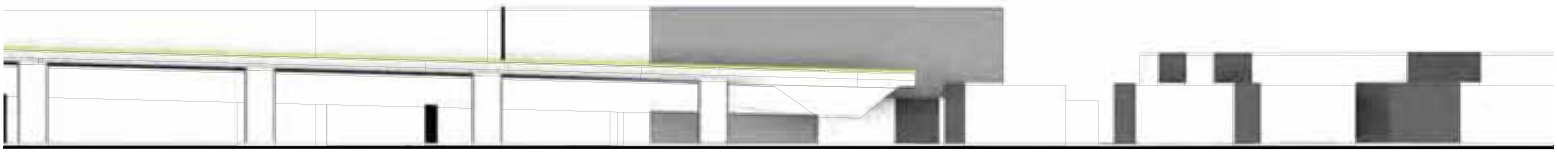

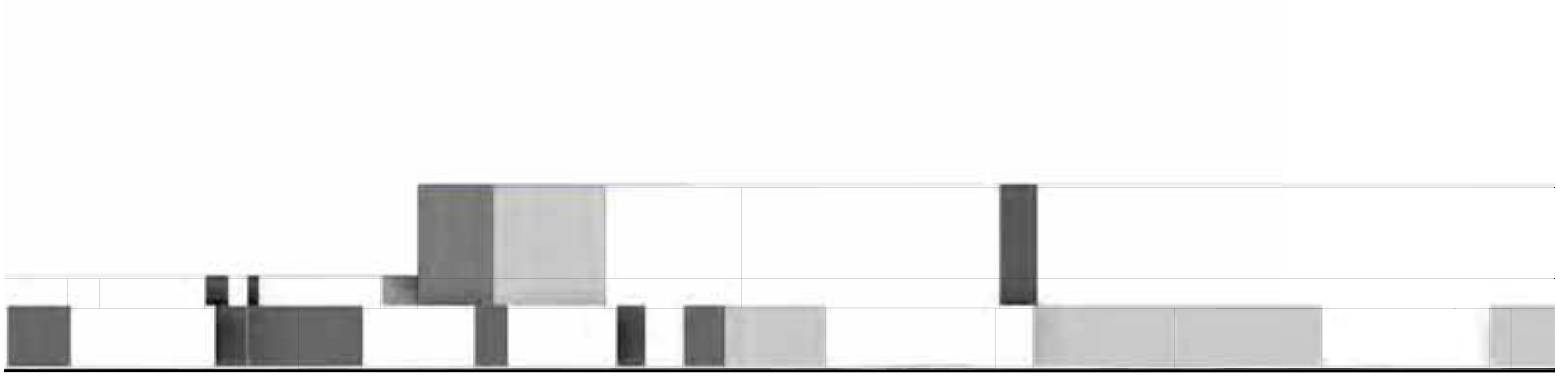

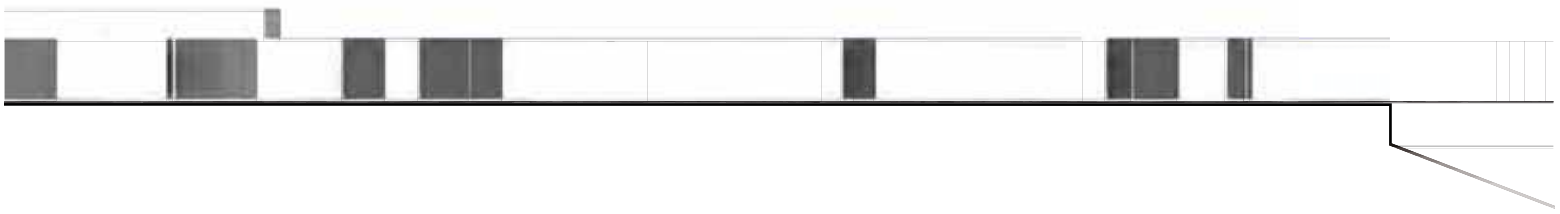

APPENDIX

Danksagung

Besonderer Dank gilt unseren Familien für ihr Verständnis und ihre Unterstützung während der gesamten Studienzeit:

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Ilse Lederer - Velik & Susanne Lederer

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