



PAISAJES DE ENCUENTRO
LANDSCAPES OF ENCOUNTER

*Intervención en el Barranco de la Herradura
Laboratorio de Fuerteventura*

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LIP(a)
R&Sie(n)
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Propuestas de / Proposals by:

Actar Arquitectura

Diabedo Francis Kéré

LIP(arquitectura)

R&Sie(n)



1 BIENAL DE CANARIAS
ARQUITECTURA, ARTE Y PAISAJE

PAISAJES DE ENCUENTRO

José Antonio Sosa

El laboratorio *PAISAJES DE ENCUENTRO*, puede considerarse un proceso de experimentación en el campo de las migraciones. Un experimento arquitectónico desarrollado por cuatro equipos de investigación de distinta procedencia internacional, desarrollado por cada uno en su lugar de origen, aunque a partir de determinados espacios comunes: la definición inicial, deliberadamente somera y abierta, la concreción posterior, que emerge del debate en vivo, del encuentro y la reunión de los componentes de los equipos allá en la Isla Blanca y, por último, el especial marco de actuación sobre el sensible espacio del Barranco de la Herradura en Puerto del Rosario.

El punto inicial de partida es las (e-in)MIGRACIONES, los movimientos en todos los sentidos y direcciones a los que, desde siempre, está sujeto el hombre y su indisociable pareja, la cultura. Se insistió en este Laboratorio en la renuncia a la insistente pervivencia de fronteras en el mundo contemporáneo; la voluntad de no reconocer por más tiempo el "adentro y el afuera" y su sustitución por un nuevo entendimiento del planeta como espacio continuo, como espacio de los flujos o espacio de movimientos sin límite.

Fuerteventura, y por extensión todo el Archipiélago, es hoy un espacio de encuentro entre poblaciones y culturas. Lo es Canarias, y lo es el resto del Planeta. Hace años que venimos sosteniendo que Canarias es un laboratorio donde experimentar lo que en otras partes ha de llegar más bien pronto que tarde. Su densidad máxima, su escaso y frágil territorio, o su arrugada y apretada orografía deben servir de base a la reflexión y la experimentación cuidadosa. El laboratorio de Fuerteventura es una oportunidad para investigar sobre uno de los aspectos de esta compleja realidad donde, sobre un territorio frágil y muy conectado, se encuentran, hibridan y construyen las diferentes culturas.

El paisaje elegido se localiza próximo a la capital de la isla, Puerto del Rosario. Se trata de un barranco de bordes bien definidos. En su recorrido longitudinal, se ordena como secuencia variable de espacios diversos: la árida llanura interior, la autovía de circunvalación que lo corta, tierras de cultivo en hermosísimas *gavias*, y así hasta alcanzar la franja de costa, el mar, y a veces, más allá, sobre el horizonte, en días claros y luminosos la inesperada costa de África.

La potente geografía de este espacio longitudinal ha marcado las intervenciones realizadas para este Laboratorio. Inevitable su consideración como elemento estructurante del territorio, su papel de corte transversal de la isla, de elemento capaz de enlazar y articular diferentes paisajes. Inevitable considerar la falla geográfica como motivo de trabajo. El paisaje entendido como lugar de encuentro y simultaneidad con la arquitectura. Esta podría ser una de las conclusiones más vinculadas a la propia esencia de la Bienal: *El paisaje construyendo la Arquitectura, y no a la inversa...*

En todos los casos la existencia de este paisaje ha dibujado los proyectos; éstos han sido fuertemente determinados por la orografía natural y antrópica tanto como por la reflexión teórica que sustenta el Laboratorio. La generación de un plano virtual y preñado de símbolos que ACTAR desliza sobre el mismo; el cosido cicatrizante y tenso de las laderas opuestas de R&Sie(n); la potente y pedregosa generación de un nuevo suelo de callaos en escala magnífica que formula Francis Kéré; o la utilización del rocoso acantilado norte como dorsal estructurante de toda la propuesta de LIP(a), son claros exponentes de esta sensibilidad extrema hacia el lugar. No hay cabida aquí para una arquitectura



autista, ajena a la realidad de las diferentes escalas paisajísticas capaz de entenderse sin la presencia de la tierra, las ondulaciones del paisaje, sus cortes y desniveles, su color o su textura...

Como tampoco lo hubo para la forma vacía y despistada del pensamiento. En todos los casos, se reflexiona, desde distintos enfoques, sobre el papel de las migraciones, de la hibridación cultural, del encuentro y desencuentro... No desde la reduccionista óptica de quien encuentra la belleza en el objeto abandonado, en la patera y el cayuco, o en la bucólica ensoñación de quien niega la historia y sólo tiene pasado, sino desde la voluntad de construir un nuevo espacio social, capaz de formular auténticos paisajes de encuentro.

El propio proceso de trabajo desarrollado por los diferentes integrantes de este Laboratorio ha sido en sí mismo lugar de encuentro para gentes de procedencia lejana. No conozco otra reflexión sobre estos mismos aspectos hecha desde la arquitectura. Y esto le confirió a ese proceso el carácter investigador y novedoso que en todo momento sostuvo.

Las experimentaciones programáticas o conceptuales se produjeron desde distintas ópticas; no podía ser de otro modo. Las plataformas activas que propone ACTAR en torno a un extenso jardín de sombras generan un lugar para la interacción, un espacio múltiple donde la formación, la cultura, el comercio, y el intercambio, lo lúdico y el esparcimiento... todas ellas actividades capaces de construir un nuevo espacio público para el encuentro, interactúen hacia la construcción de un nuevo lugar. Los variables cilindros de Kéré construyen un paisaje de perfil variado, como una nueva geografía de alojamientos, no sólo habitacionales, también para la cultura, transformando el Barranco de La Herradura en una "estación de naciones", formulándolo como lugar de paso y transición hacia Europa, abierto a todos, sin límites, para que lo que hoy huye de sur a norte, pueda ser mañana de norte a sur. Actitud no concretada en proyecto formal, más *performativa*, la de R&Sie(n) se formula abierta, como un espacio por escribir, puerta entorna-

da al debate espontáneo de la exposición pública de los trabajos en Fuerteventura el 9 de febrero de 2006. La reflexión de LIP(a) se centra en el sistema de gestión de los ingentes recursos de ayuda a los llamados países del tercer mundo, tratando de invertir el proceso por el cual las ayudas llegan, siempre a través de instituciones, a la población. Alterar este camino utilizando como mejor vía justamente la inversa, la que facilitan los propios inmigrantes, conocedores de ambas realidades, y por ello capaces de invertir, y de inyectar conocimientos a sus propios países de origen; actuando directamente sobre la base constituida por sus propios allegados o conocidos. Un proceso de autogestión de recursos económicos y formativos.

La Arquitectura es escenario y representación del mundo. No resuelve por sí misma, ni tiene la capacidad necesaria para cambiar ella sola, una situación de la trascendencia de ésta. Nadie lo discute hoy a diferencia de lo que ocurría hace tan sólo un siglo. Pero la Arquitectura, y esto no debería confundirse con lo anterior, es también ACTORA en este mundo. Capaz de avanzar en la imaginación nuevas formas de vida y de relación social, capaz de construir nuevos paisajes y acontecimientos... El Laboratorio de Fuerteventura ha tratado de ser un lugar para la reflexión y la experimentación de nuevas situaciones reales, de nuevas demandas, donde la Arquitectura es capaz de mostrar nuevos escenarios y construir nuevas realidades. En este Laboratorio de título *Paisajes de Encuentro*, el encuentro se produjo, ciertamente, sobre un paisaje real.



LANDSCAPES OF ENCOUNTER

José Antonio Sosa

The laboratory *LANDSCAPES OF ENCOUNTER* asks to be thought of a process of experimentation in the field of migrations. An architectural experiment developed by four international research teams with different geographical origins, carried out by each team in its place of origin, albeit on the basis of certain common spaces: the initial definition, deliberately summary and open-ended, the subsequent concretion, which emerges from the face-to-face encounter and lively discussion between the members of the team on the Isla Blanca of Fuerteventura and, finally, the special framework of actuation in the sensitive site of the Barranco de la Herradura ravine in Puerto del Rosario.

The initial starting point was the (e/im)MIGRATION, the movements in all senses and directions to which the human species and its inseparable partner, culture, have always been subject. This Laboratory emphasized the rejection of the persistent presence of frontiers in our contemporary world; the commitment no longer to recognize 'inside' and 'outside' and to replace these with a new understanding of the planet as a continuous space, a space of flows or a space of movements without limit.

Fuerteventura, and by extension the entire Archipelago, is today a space of encounter between populations and cultures. This is true of the Canary Islands, and true, too, of the rest of the Planet. We have been saying for years that the Canary Islands is a laboratory in which to experiment with what other places are sure to experience sooner or later — sooner rather than later. The Islands' maximum density, their scarce and fragile territory and their rugged and tightly packed topography should serve as the basis for reflection and carefully planned experiment. The laboratory of Fuerteventura is an opportunity to investigate one of the aspects of this complex reality in which the different cultures come into contact, hybridize and construct on a fragile and very closely connected territory.

The chosen landscape, on the outskirts of the island's capital, Puerto del Rosario, is a ravine with well-defined edges. In its longitudinal course it is ordered as a variable sequence of different spaces: the arid interior plain, the ring road that cuts across it, cultivation lands in beautiful *gavias* (traditional strips of arable land) and on down to the strip of coast, the sea, and sometimes, away over on the horizon, on bright clear days the unexpected coast of Africa.

The potent geography of this longitudinal space has shaped the interventions carried out for this Laboratory. It was inevitable that it should be regarded as an element structuring the territory, its role as a transverse cut through the island, an element capable of linking together and articulating different landscapes. It was inevitable that the geographical fault should be regarded as a motive to work with; the landscape understood as place of encounter and simultaneity with the architecture. This could be one of the conclusions most closely linked to the very essence of the Biennial: *The landscape constructing the Architecture, and not the other way round...*

In every case the existence of this landscape has drawn the projects; these have been strongly determined by the natural and anthropic topography and by the theoretical reflection that underpins the Laboratory. The generation of a virtual plane loaded with symbols that ACTAR has overlaid on the actual plane: the tense, cicatrising stitching of the

opposing slopes by R&Sie(n): the potent, stony generation of a new soil of pebbles on a magnificent scale formulated by Francis Kéré, or the utilization of the steep north face as the backbone structuring the whole of the LIP(a) proposal — these are clear indices of this extreme sensibility toward the place. There is no place here for an autistic architecture divorced from the reality of the different scales of landscape capable of being conceived without the presence of the land, the undulations of the landscape, its cuts and inclines, its colour or its texture...

Nor was there any place for vague or unanchored thinking. In every case there is focused reflection, from different points of view, on the role of human migrations, of cultural hybridization, of encounters and failures to coincide. Not from the reductionist perspective of those who find beauty in the abandoned object, in the open boats and inflatables, or in the bucolic dreams of those who deny history and only have a past, but from the will to construct a new social space, capable of formulating authentic landscapes of encounter.

The actual working process carried out by the various participants in this Laboratory has in itself been a place of encounter for people from distant places. I am aware of no other reflection on these issues from the field of architecture — a reflection that conferred on this process the innovative and investigating character that has characterized it throughout.

The conceptual or programmatic experiments were undertaken from a number of points of view; indeed, they could not have been carried out in any other way. The active platforms proposed by ACTAR around a spacious shade garden generate a place for interaction, a multiple space in which training, culture, commerce and exchange, leisure and recreation... —all of them activities capable of constructing a new public space for encounter— interact to favour the construction of a new environment. Kéré's variable cylinders construct a landscape with a variegated profile, as a new geography of homes, not only residential but also for culture, transforming the Barranco de la Herradura into a 'station of nations', formulating this as a place of passage and transition toward Europe, open to all, without limits, so that what is at present a migration from south to north may in the future flow from north to south. The more *performative* approach, not concretized in a formal project, put forward by R&Sie(n) is formulated as open, as a space still to be written, a door left ajar to the spontaneous debate of the public exhibition of the projects for Fuerteventura on the 9th of February 2006. The reflection put forward by LIP(a) is centred on a system for managing the enormous resources in aid to the countries of the so-called Third World, with a view to inverting the process by which aid is always channelled to the population by way of institutions. This seeks to change things by taking a better route, in precisely the opposite direction: the route facilitated by the immigrants themselves, with the first-hand knowledge of both realities that enables them to invest and inject knowledge into their own countries of origin, acting directly from the base constituted by their own family and friends in a process of self-management of economic and training resources.

Architecture is a scenario and a representation of the world. It does not of itself resolve anything, nor has it the necessary capacity to change by itself a situation that transcends it. Nobody today disputes this, in contrast to what was the case only a hundred years ago. But Architecture —and this should not be confused with what we have just said— is

also an ACTOR in this world, capable of advancing in our imagination new forms of living and of social relations, capable of constructing new landscapes and events... The Fuerteventura Laboratory has sought to be a place for reflection on and experimentation with new real situations, new demands, where the Architecture is capable of outlining new scenarios and constructing new realities. In this Laboratory, entitled *Landscapes of Encounter*, the encounter most evidently took place in and on a real landscape.

El trabajo que aquí se presenta se desarrolló en el seno de la *I BIENAL DE CANARIAS DE ARQUITECTURA, ARTE Y PAISAJE*, y más concretamente dentro de la Sección de Arquitectura de dicho evento. Vaya nuestro primer reconocimiento y agradecimiento a Rosina Gómez Baeza, su directora, y a Virgilio Gutiérrez, responsable de la Sección de Arquitectura por invitarnos a participar en la misma y habernos dado la oportunidad de este fascinante encuentro. Nuestra gratitud asimismo a Miriam Arricivita; su permanente ánimo hizo posible superar con simpatía e ilusión las barreras que la distancia siempre impone. Y ya dentro de lo que ha sido la propia organización de este Laboratorio, obligado agradecer a Berta Prieto su incansable apoyo y su eficaz gestión de los -con frecuencia complejos- pasos administrativos. Por último, nuestra mayor gratitud a todos los participantes en los trabajos, tanto arquitectos, como estudiantes de arquitectura; a todos ellos reconocerles sus nunca bien compensados esfuerzos, y sobre todo, la ILUSIÓN, la máxima ilusión puesta en ello.

The work presented here was developed in the bosom of the *1st CANARY ISLANDS ARCHITECTURE, ART AND LANDSCAPE BIENNIAL*, and more concretely within the Architecture Section of this event. First and foremost, then, we wish to declare our gratitude to Rosina Gómez Baeza, its Director, and to Virgilio Gutiérrez, in charge of the Architecture Section, for inviting us and for giving us the opportunity to take part in this fascinating encounter. Our heartfelt thanks also go to Miriam Arricivita, whose unfailing good spirits, warmth and enthusiasm enabled us to overcome the difficulties that distance always imposes, and, within the organization of the Laboratory itself, to Berta Prieto for her tireless support and her admirably efficient handling of the frequently complex administrative procedures. In conclusion, we extend our warmest gratitude to all of the participants in the projects, both architects and architecture students; to all of them, in recognition of their never well-recompensed efforts and, above all, their ENTHUSIASM, the tremendous enthusiasm they have put into this endeavour.

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ACTAR ARQUITECTURA



El barranco de la herradura: un jardín



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de sombras, un lugar para la interacción

▸ **Construir un lugar**

Global-Local. Canarias – Fuerteventura – Puerto del Rosario – El Barranco de la Herradura: Salto(s) de escala.

Proponer un referente.

En una posible secuencia de saltos de escala a interconectar – reales y deseables – si el archipiélago canario juega un destacado papel en el mapa internacional de flujos turísticos y migratorios y si Fuerteventura se manifiesta como un destino principal en dicho proceso de reclamo y acogida, Puerto del Rosario debe asumir un nuevo rol focal no sólo como etapa más o menos episódica sino como auténtico referente urbano, atractor y atractivo, susceptible de afrontar su futuro desarrollo desde nuevos parámetros cualitativos: el Plan General, la construcción del nuevo frente litoral, su propia reestructuración interna se perfilan como factores clave en dicha dinámica. En este sentido el Barranco de la Herradura puede convertirse en un destacado espacio referencial al conjugar su vocación de espacio público urbano con su concreción como un nuevo y gran espacio social, relacional y simbólico a escala global.

Un análisis selectivo de los principales datos recientes sobre poblaciones, migraciones y flujos registrados en el archipiélago canario en general y en Fuerteventura en particular permiten observar un creciente proceso de mixicidad, más o menos espontáneo, producido a todos los niveles (demográficos, culturales económicos, ...) no rechazado sino, por el contrario, aceptado y decisivamente abordado en los últimos tiempos. Canarias y Fuerteventura se han convertido hoy en virtuales laboratorios de encuentro entre comunidades, locales y foráneas, indígenas y visitantes, cada una vinculada a situaciones, niveles y orígenes diversos y entre las que cabe señalar una triple combinación entre parámetros asociados a ámbitos locales, colectividades inmigrantes y poblaciones turísticas, destinados a plantear nuevas ecuaciones complejas, a todos los niveles. Propiciar nuevas estructuras capaces de favorecer marcos estimulantes de intercambio susceptibles de impulsar, a su vez, un desarrollo múltiple basado en la relación y la interacción resulta, entonces, un objetivo prioritario.

● desplazamientos por inmigración ● desplazamientos por turismo

POBLACIÓN LOCAL:

86.642 habitantes.
8,3% incremento de población
24% de población extranjera reside en Fuerteventura.
Población ocupada a partir de 16a. según sectores:
-servicios: 77,5%
-construcción: 13,8%

INMIGRACIÓN:

1.418 inmigrantes llegados a Fuerteventura en 2006.
383% aumento respecto al año pasado.
13,39% del total de residentes extranjeros se encuentra en Canarias.
Demandas de empleo por sector
-40% servicios.
-25% construcción.
-12% agricultura/pesca.

TURISMO:

1.414.108 turistas.
8% in remento.
18,5% del total de las llegadas internacionales a España.
Por qué han llegado:
58,7% visitas anteriores.
19,64% recomendaciones conocidos.
4,53% catálogo tour operator

destino ✈️ deseo

In-migraciones – E-migraciones – Inter-graciones: Economías / espacios / culturas de (y para) el intercambio.

favorecer el **intercambio** = **multiplicar** el desarrollo.



in tur loc acción

INTERCAMBIO POBLACIÓN:

La inmigración es la causa principal del aumento demográfico.
Del total de matrimonios, el 12,21%, uno de los cónyuges es extranjero.

DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO:

El sector turístico generó más de 307,000 directos (36,8% de la tasa total de empleo del archipiélago), con el 6,25% de demandantes extranjeros.
El empleo total en Canarias según actividad es:
75% servicios.
16% construcción.
6% industria.
3% agricultura y pesca

EDUCACIÓN Y CULTURA

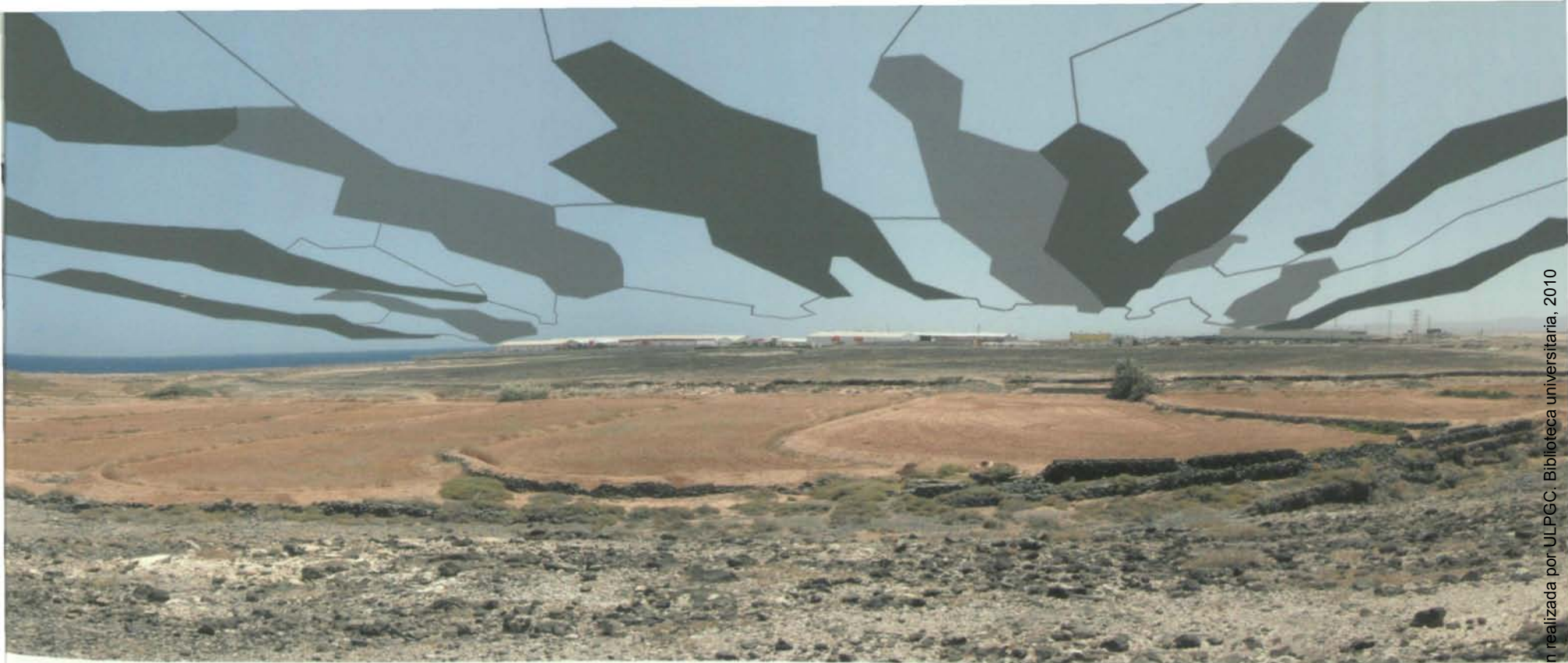
Alumno extranjero por continente:
31,49% Europa.
51,40% América.
9,27% África.
7,83% Asia.
Principales idiomas hablados por importancia:
Español, Francés, Inglés, Alemán, Sueco, Italiano, otros...



Sombras y Sombrillas: el Barranco de la Herradura, un nuevo espacio de relación.

7 Cultivar sombras, generar usos.





En este sentido, el Barranco de la Herradura puede convertirse no sólo en un gran espacio público a escala urbana o en un nuevo "lugar" – icónico, atractor– a escala territorial, sino en un espacio relacional, a escala cultural y social.

- Cultivar sombras, para favorecer espacios de relación.
- Alojar usos, para propiciar escenarios de encuentro.

La gran escala, dimensión y superficie topográfica del barranco, un espacio frente al mar bañado por el sol y azotado por el viento, invitan a un tratamiento global basado en la creación de grandes sombras construidas, directamente "cultivadas" sobre los antiguos bancales agrarios e integrados en la topografía.

- Sombras como refugios, protecciones o recintos abiertos.
- Sombras como micro-ambientes.
- Sombras como manchas de paisaje.
- Sombras como enclaves de actividad,

La propia idea de una secuencia variable de elementos bañados por la luz y generadores de sombra y actividad remite a conjuntos como los de los parasoles o las sombrillas, dispuestos de modo más o menos determinado o espontáneo en la playa y definidos como elementos genéricos y específicos a la vez, individuales y plurales.



Figuras y sombras.

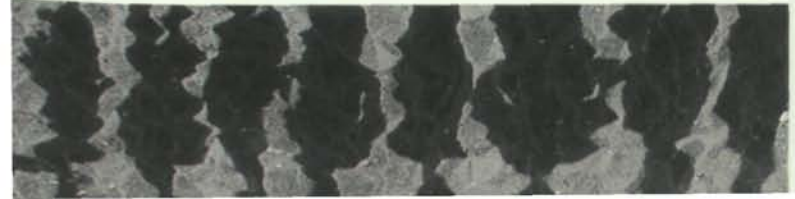
Proyectar sombras, dibujar tramas.



sombras ↗ carácter universal siluetas ↗ geometría abstracta sombras ↗ carácter universal siluetas ↗ geometría abstracta
 sombras ↗ carácter universal siluetas ↗ geometría abstracta sombras ↗ carácter universal siluetas ↗ geometría abstracta
 sombras ↗ carácter universal siluetas ↗ geometría abstracta sombras ↗ carácter universal siluetas ↗ geometría abstracta
 sombras ↗ carácter universal siluetas ↗ geometría abstracta sombras ↗ carácter universal siluetas ↗ geometría abstracta
 siluetas ↗ multitud siluetas de filas ↗ multitud de siluetas sombras de filas ↗ sombras de multitud siluetas ↗ multitud

La propia idea de un gran "jardín de sombras" remite al concepto de "sombra" como "identidad" proyectada y como "mancha" abstracta a la vez. La sombra como silueta abstracta, individual y genérica: una "propiedad universal", general y específica, sintética (cuasi diagramática) y variable a la vez. Una figura singular y plural, local y global, pues. "De cada uno y de todos". Más allá de condiciones, clases y circunstancias. Más allá de orígenes y vicisitudes. Más allá de aspectos y diferencias.

En el tratamiento del nuevo espacio paisajístico, la disposición secuencial, en filas direccionales, de dichas "manchas proyectadas" remite, asimismo, a un concepto universal, el de las "colas de espera" como experiencia común: colas de espera en los aeropuertos o colas en el mercado, colas frente a las comisarías o colas frente a las oficinas, colas en las matrículas y colas en los comercios, etc. Sombras, figuras y siluetas, colas y filas, secuencias y series, se combinan así en posibles matrices geométricas, paisajísticas y estructurales a la vez, planteando una sistemática, sencilla y eficaz, que trama el lugar y genera patrones figurativos y abstractos, paisajísticos y arquitectónicos a un tiempo, a modo de figuras y/o grupos de individuos entrelazados, símbolo de esa multiplicidad interactiva perseguida en el lugar.



Siluetas y tramas.

▮ Diseñar un paisaje de tramas como una trama de paisajes.

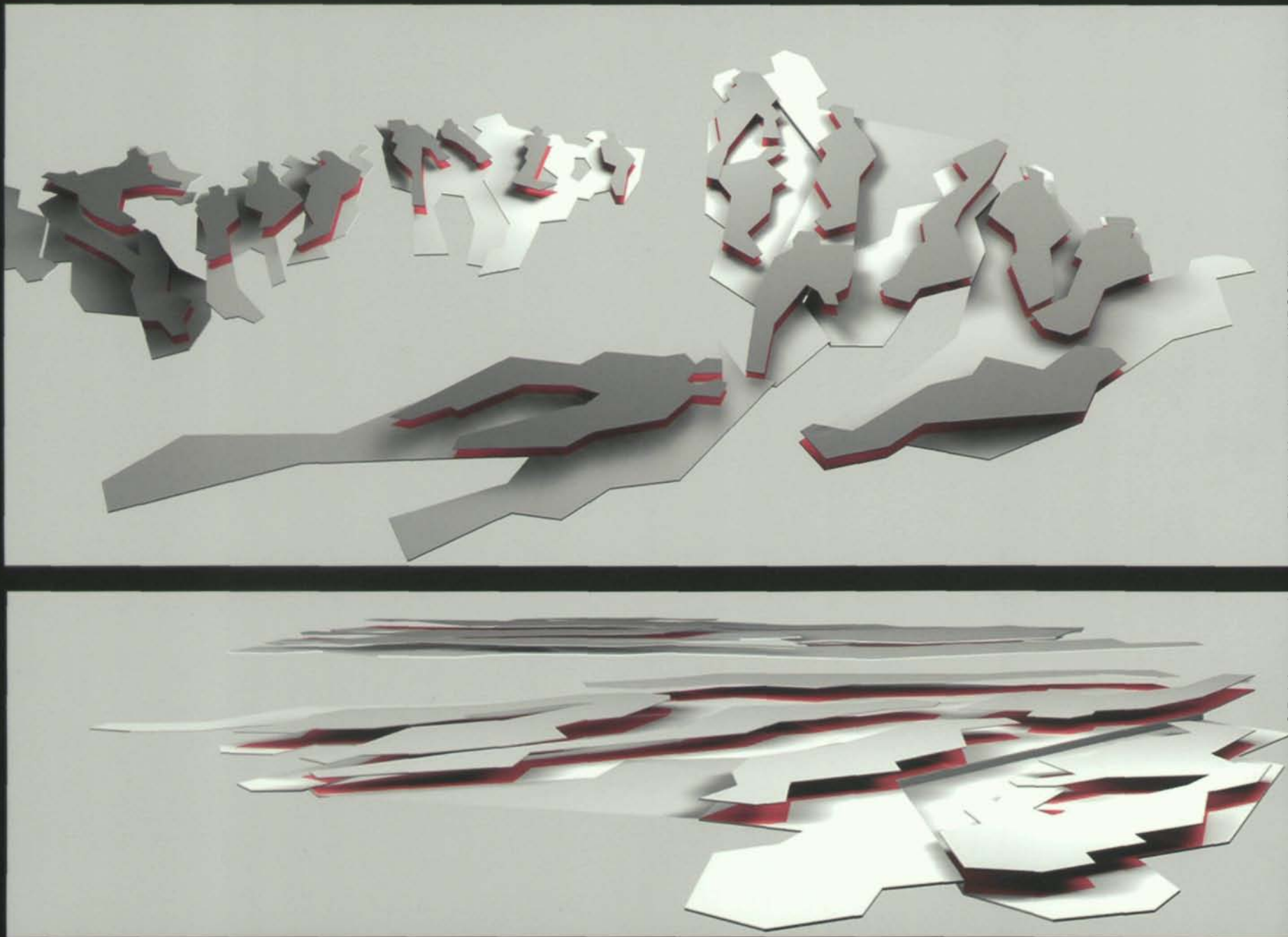


En esta nueva construcción paisajística hecha de siluetas y sombras concebidas como tramas y entramados abstractos, proyectados y entrelazados, reconocemos un nuevo paisaje de dedos y entre-dedos trenzados, insertados e integrados en la topografía existente. Siluetas individuales y engranajes globales se funden así en diversas piezas (pérgolas, pavimentos, edificios de servicio y equipamientos públicos, parterres y senderos) que estructuran y orientan a la vez el lugar, recogiendo sus principales vicisitudes territoriales (el mar, el cauce del barranco, sus riveras y taludes de margen, los bancales existentes, etc.) y favoreciendo, asimismo, situaciones – y escenarios – particulares, referidos a usos y ámbitos específicos.



Siluetas y tramas.

7 Diseñar un paisaje de tramas como una trama de paisajes.





Las huellas: bandejas de uso.

 Crear plataformas activas.

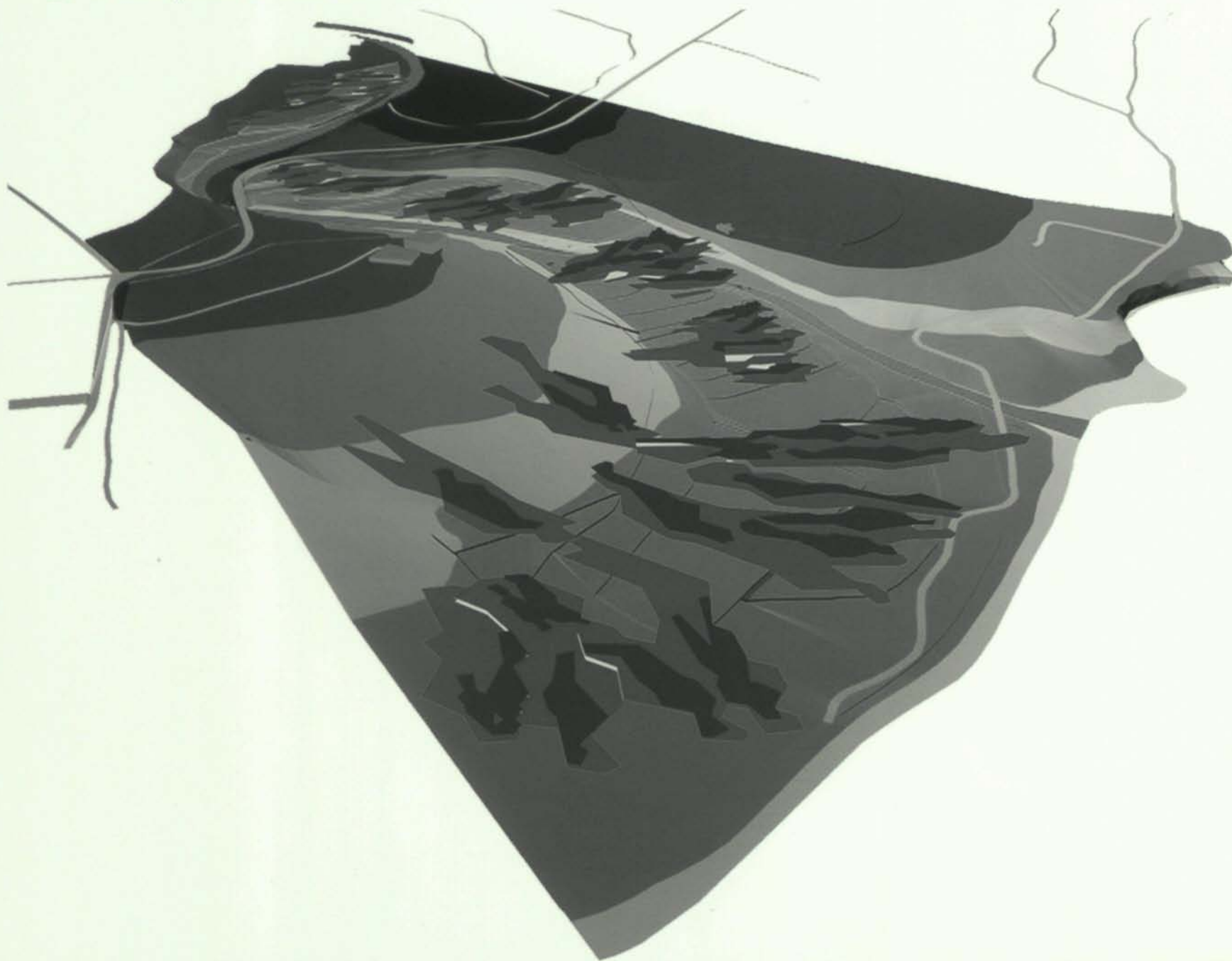
Siluetas y tramas, dedos y entre(de)dos, espacios construidos y espacios in-between, conforman, en efecto, grandes ámbitos estructurales que "resiguen" el lugar, lo reconocen y lo configuran, definiendo zonas diferenciales de uso —a modo de cinco grandes huellas sobre el suelo— donde se combinan elementos, superficies y programas, siguiendo criterios de conexión, mixicidad y ubicación a un tiempo.

Dichas plataformas activas permiten articular de modo eficaz, a escala del propio barranco, circulaciones, zonificaciones y recorridos, manipulando levemente su topografía y valorando, al mismo tiempo, su propia condición geográfica.



Las huellas: bandejas de uso.

 Crear plataformas activas.





Las huellas: bandejas de uso

Crear plataformas activas.



Siluetas y tramas, dedos y entre(de)dos, espacios construidos y espacios *in-between*, conforman, en efecto, grandes ámbitos estructurales que "resiguen" el lugar, lo reconocen y lo configuran, definiendo zonas diferenciales de uso – a modo de cinco grandes huellas sobre el suelo – donde se combinan elementos, superficies y programas siguiendo criterios de conexión, mixicidad y ubicación a un tiempo.

Dichas plataformas activas permiten articular de modo eficaz, a escala del propio barranco, circulaciones, zonificaciones y recorridos, manipulando levemente su topografía y valorando, al mismo tiempo, su propia condición geográfica.

estancia

temporada

equipaje

aspiración

d s m a p v o i

e

a

alemán
inglés
italiano



DINERO
CULTURA
IDIOMA
MEDIOS
DIFUSIÓN

SERVICIOS
SOL-PLAYA
MOVILIDAD
AVENTURA
DEPORTE

subsahariano
marroquí



CULTURA
COSTUMBRES
MANO DE OBRA

INTEGRACIÓN
SOCIAL
TRABAJO
DINERO

majorero
insular



ARTE
POPULAR
SERVICIOS
MANO DE OBRA

DESARROLLO
ECONÓMICO
CONSERVACIÓN
DEL PAISAJE

Esparcimiento → ocio

Educación
→ cultura

servicios
→ comercio

deportes

juventud

juegos

ciencia

medioambiente

arte y artesanía

mercados

servicios/salud

shopping

restauración

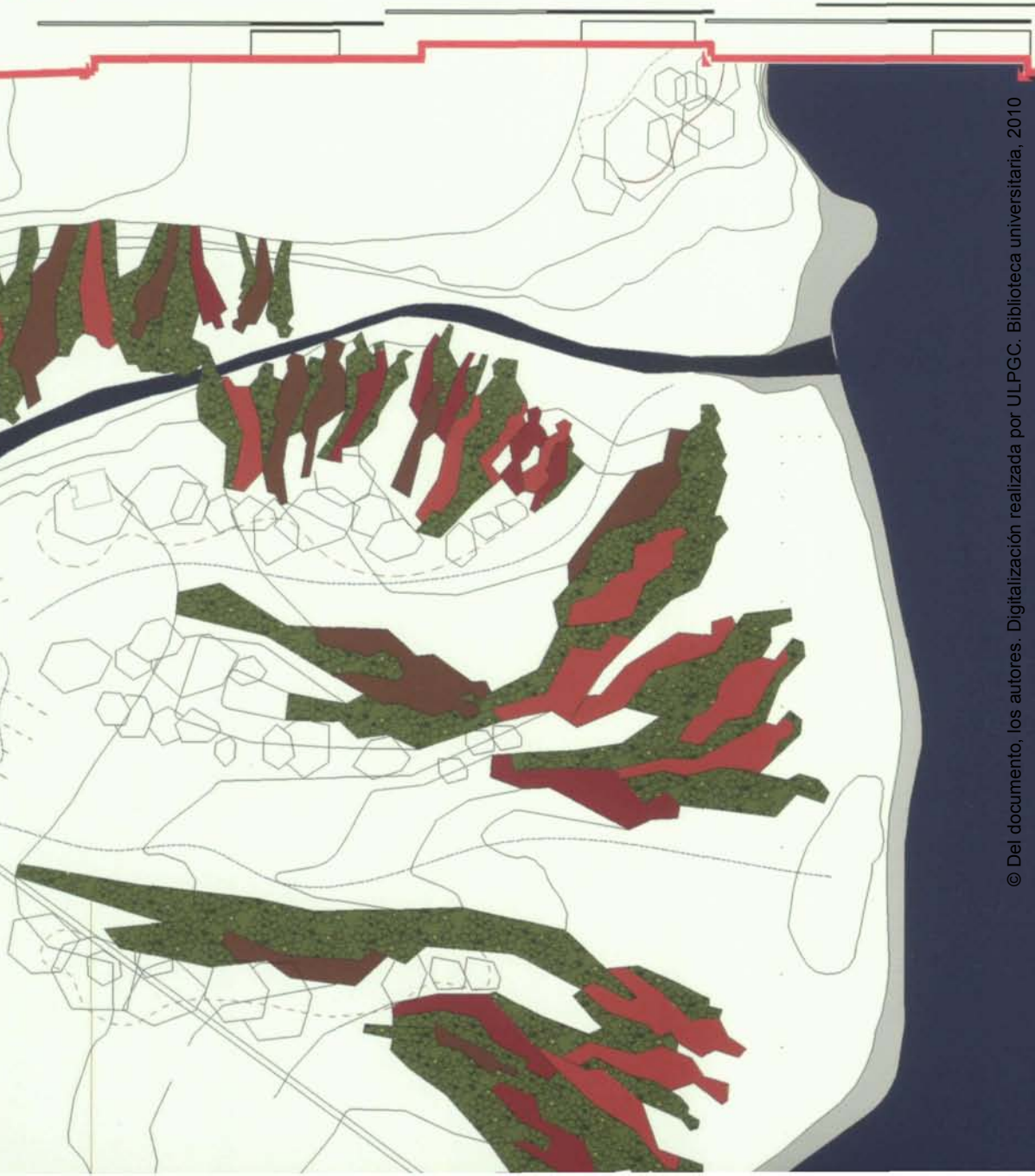


Dedos y entre(de)dos: sistemas "in-between".

Articular zonas, entrelazar espacios.

Elementos construidos y elementos de enlace, dedos densos y entre-dedos de conexión, piezas edificadas y piezas articuladas conforman un repertorio imbricado de tramas y entre-tramas destinadas a multiplicar los propios espacios intermedios a partir de la manifestación recursiva de aquellas posibles conjunciones. "vacio-leno", "figura-fondo", "luz-sombra".

Manchas paisajísticas y plataformas activas, elementos vegetales y elementos estructurales cubiertas o pérgolas y plantaciones o parterres se funden así – como en los conocidos juegos de las muñecas rusas – en un gran baile de figuras y contrafiguras: de siluetas generadas y siluetas derivadas, fusionadas y entrelazadas entre sí. Recintos abiertos y recintos cubiertos permiten alojar, sistemática y estructuralmente, programas lúdicos, espacios comerciales o usos educativos y ser, a su vez, colonizados mediante construcciones ligeras, más o menos temporales o efímeras, según demandas y necesidades: concesiones privadas y equipamientos públicos se combinan así, afín de hacer del lugar un auténtico paisaje operativo, articulado y flexible a la vez.

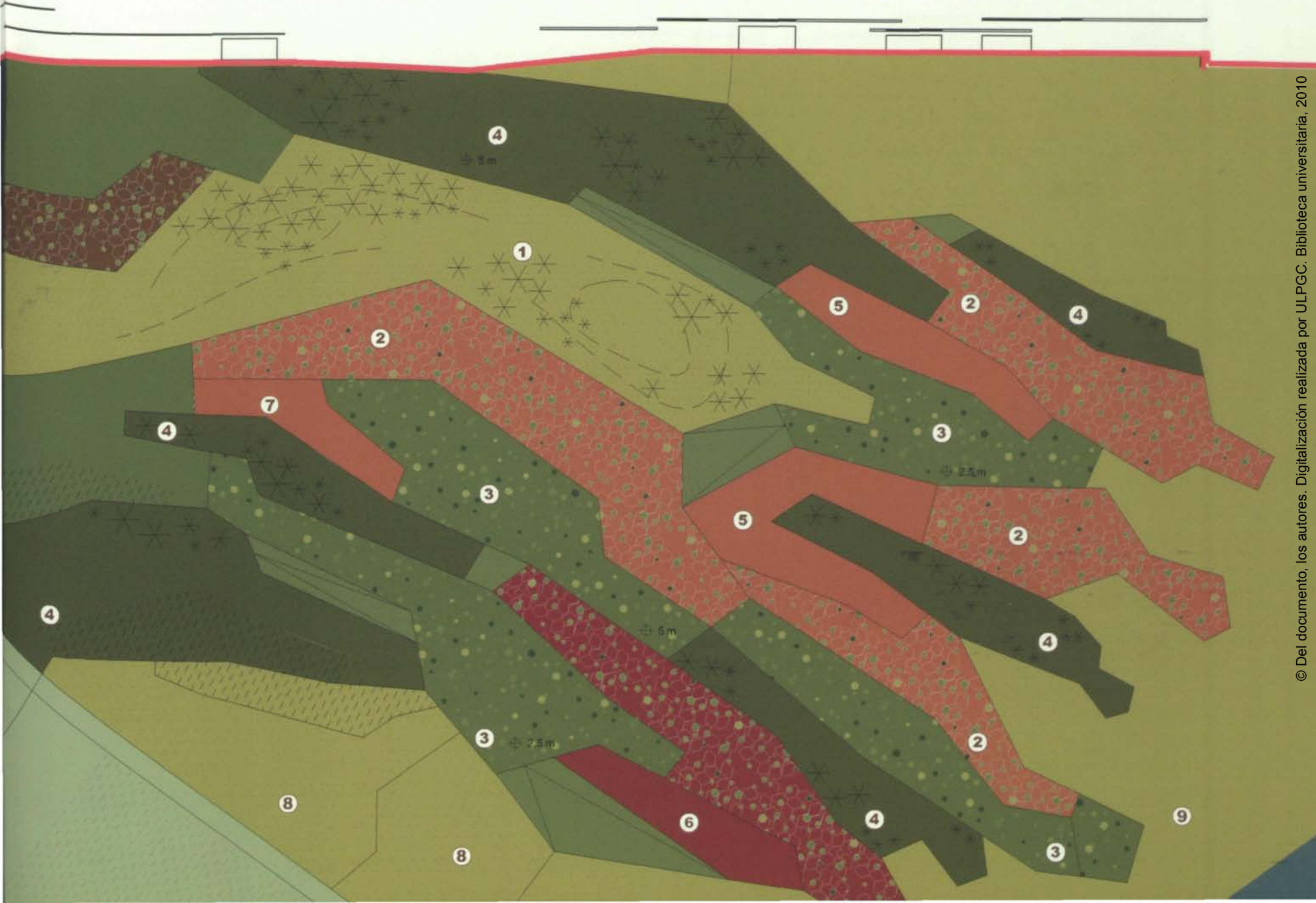


- siluetas in-between / áreas de relación
- sombras / áreas de esparcimiento y ocio
- sombras / áreas de educación y cultura
- sombras / áreas de servicios y comercio

- ① área paisajística natural
- in-between**
- ② sombras / área de relación entre cubierta
- ③ figuras / área de relación entre cubierta
- ④ zonas verdes (jardines, plantaciones, parterres)

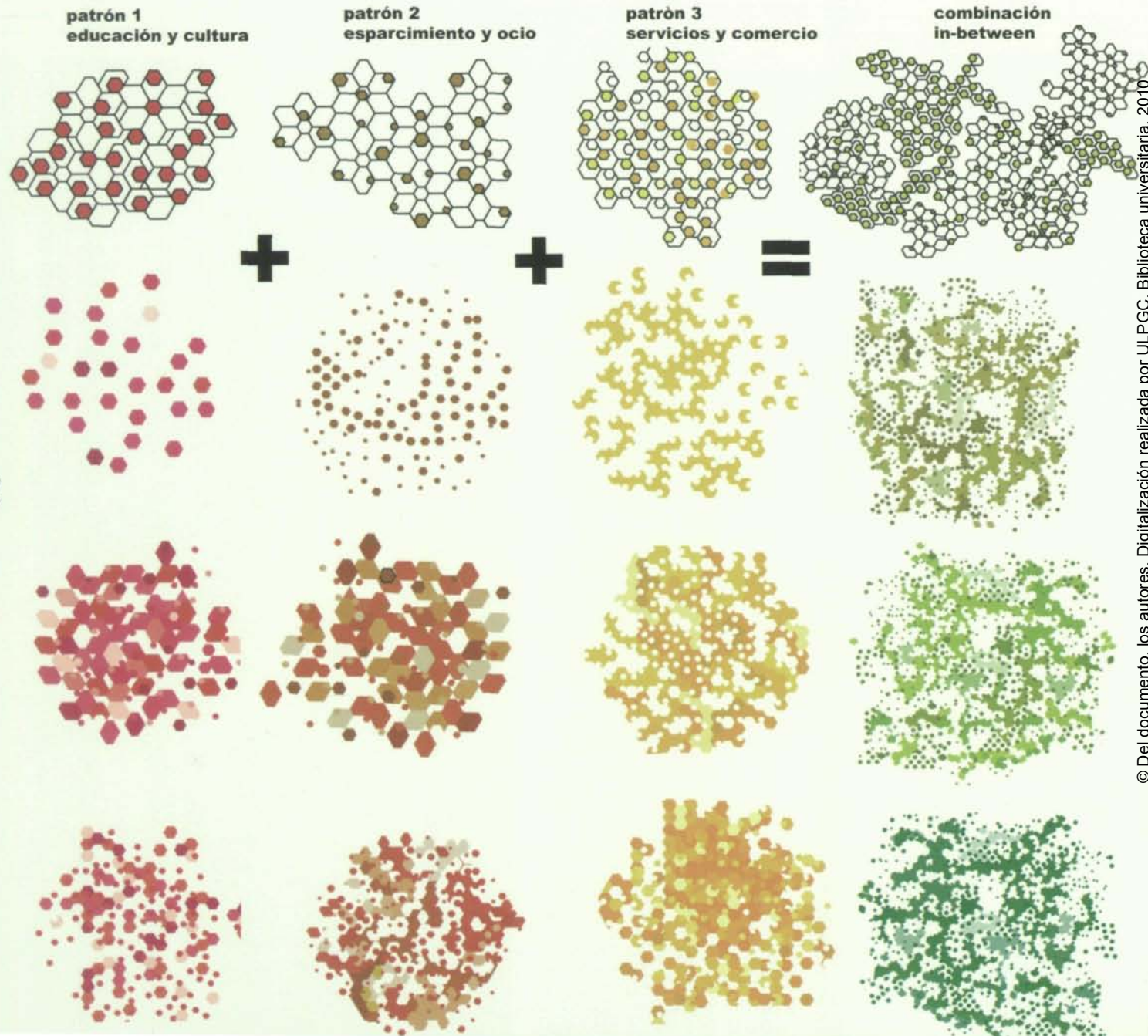
- piezas de construcción ligera**
- ⑤ restaurantes multiculturales
 - ⑥ escuela del mar
 - ⑦ comercio justo
 - ⑧ pistas y espacios públicos deportivos

- ⑨ ámbito de playa

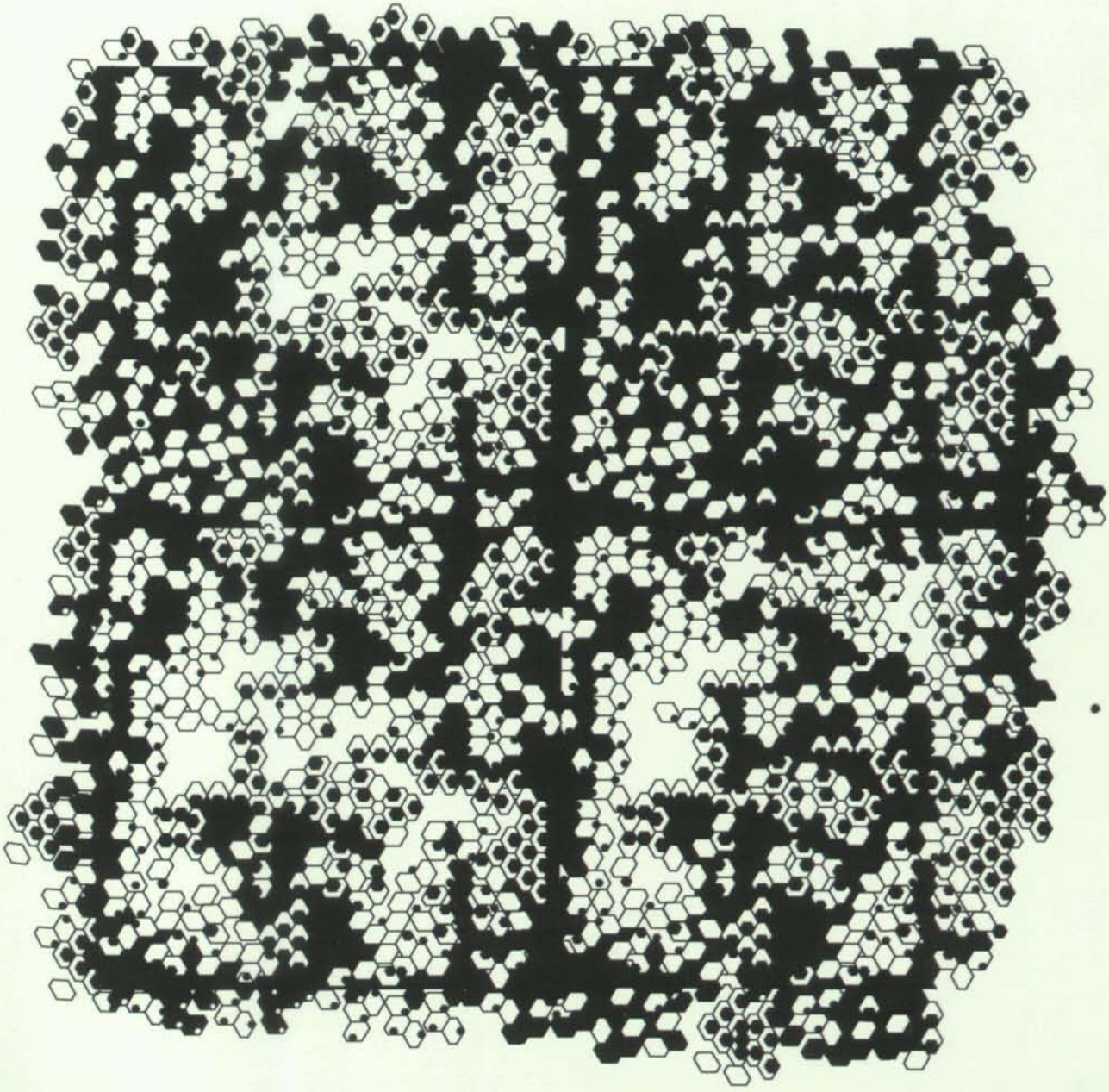


Motivos complejos, patrones múltiples.

➤ Producir geometrías, diseñar matrices.



La exploración de motivos complejos derivados de geometrías prolijas de base sensiblemente hexagonal permite establecer todo un amplio repertorio de elementos de construcción/definición aplicables a planos, volúmenes y superficies y que remite no sólo a la abstracción de aquellos posibles patrones asociados a la construcción de parasoles sino, sobre todo, a la propia cartografía de aquellas estructuras irregulares surgidas de la combinación entre tramas profusas, asociadas a multitudes y muchedumbres. Dichos motivos refuerzan, entonces, a otro nivel y desde otra lógica iconográfica el propio leitmotiv planteado en el lugar y que no sería sino el de la manifestación expresiva – y ¿por qué no, simbólica? – de aquellas nuevas y posibles matrices de interacción, entre identidades y colectividades, entre individuos y comunidades, entre elementos singulares y conjuntos plurales, en suma.



Nuevos escenarios.

7 Espacios para compartir juegos ...



Nuevos escenarios.

7 Espacios para descubrir sabores...



Nuevos escenarios.

Espacios para producir intercambios ...



Nuevos escenarios.

Espacios para conectar individuos y relacionar mundos ...



Manuel Gausa
Florence Raveau
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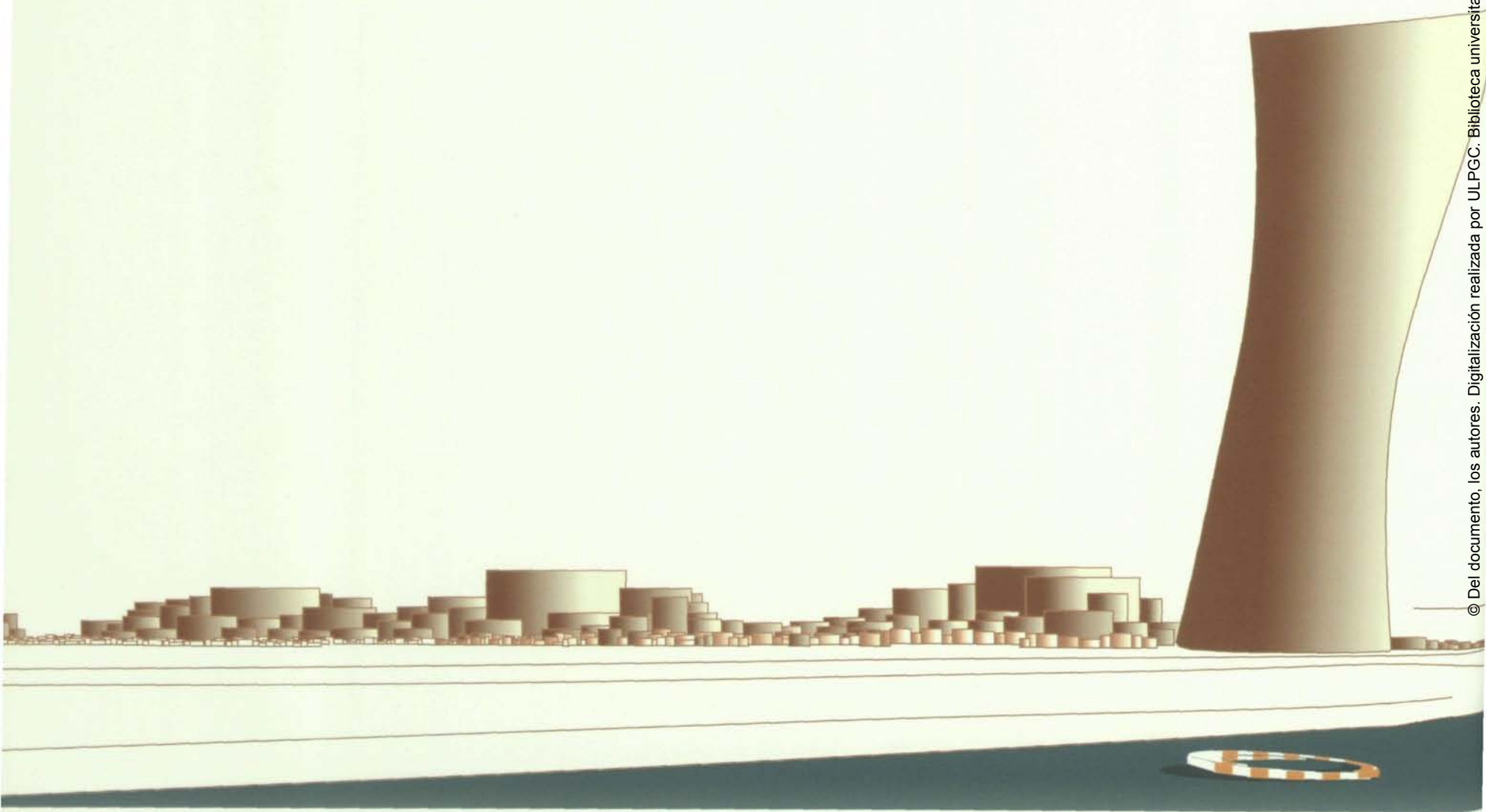
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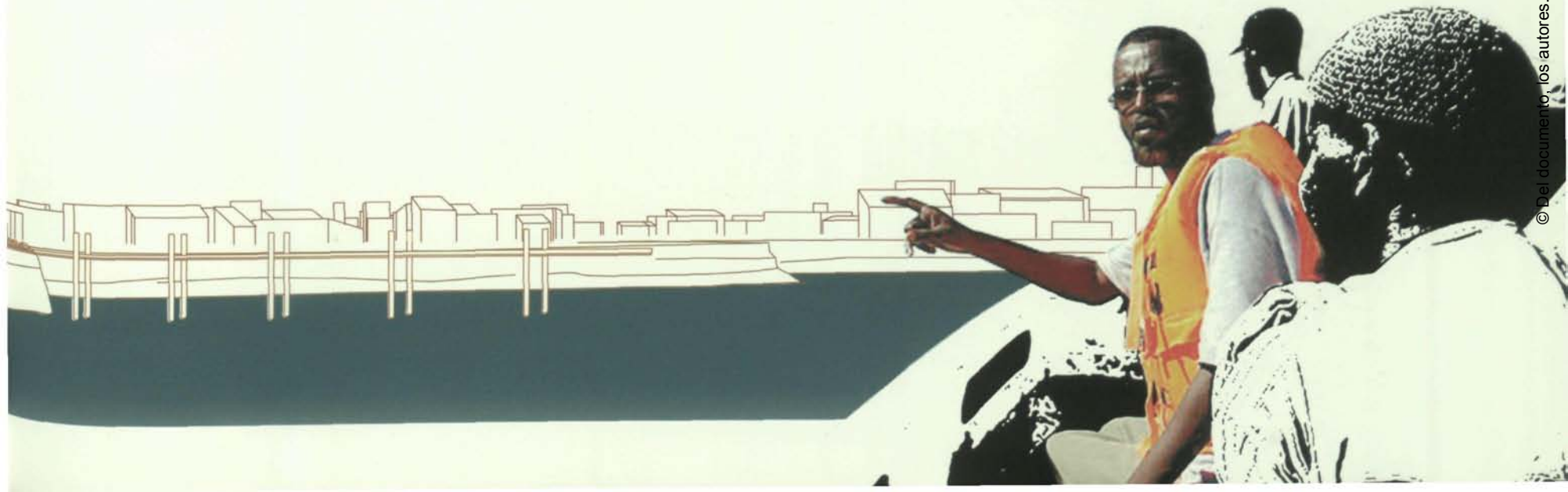
Nation_Station

It is not important where we come from.
It is important who we will be tomorrow.

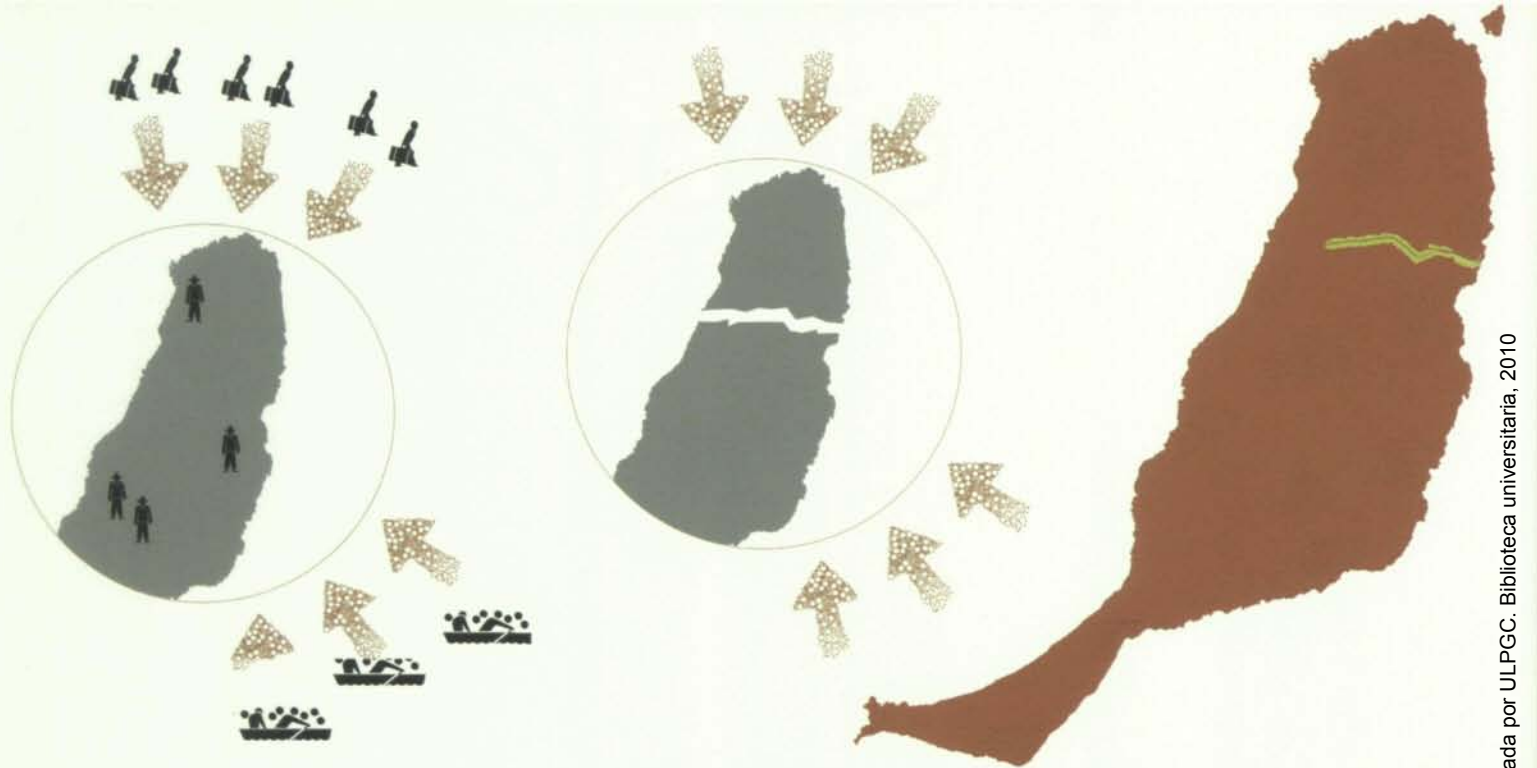


Migration is a part of human life. People are always searching for places where they hope for a better life. However, the resources of a new home should not be sacrificed. This particularly applies to land and landscape. The people will continue to migrate. Places, however, remain and carry the traces, which people leave from the endless history of migration.

With regard to the destination we regard the migration as a big challenge not only for the newly arrived inhabitants but also for the existing infrastructure. Plenty of social, economic and political strength is required to take up people from other cultural regions with different backgrounds.



The special problems of the island of Fuerteventura are its spatial limitation and its economic situation, which is exclusively based on tourism. The majority of tourists – predominantly coming from the European mainland – heads for the island due to its beauty, the sea, the sparse population and the permanently friendly climate. Quite a few make Fuerteventura their adopted place of residence and are constantly living there.



garden way of the nations



immigration way

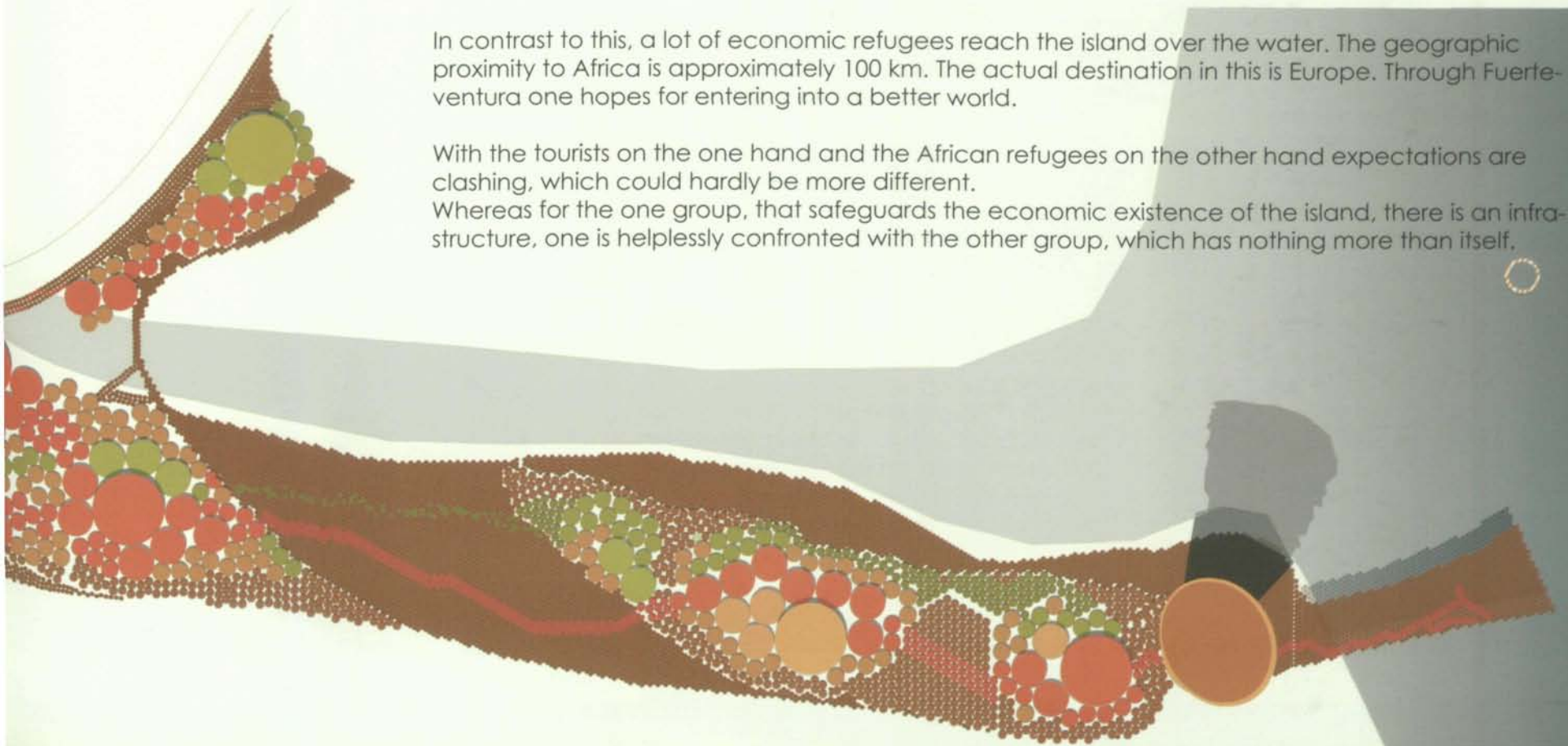
We are planning an area landscape around the existing plot of land.

The quickly growing town Puerto del Rosario will develop around this garden. We not only integrate the Barranco de la Herradura as part of the found landscape, we create a lung for the town.



In contrast to this, a lot of economic refugees reach the island over the water. The geographic proximity to Africa is approximately 100 km. The actual destination in this is Europe. Through Fuerteventura one hopes for entering into a better world.

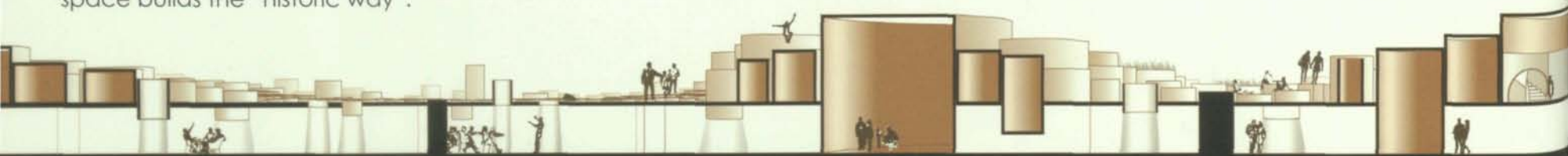
With the tourists on the one hand and the African refugees on the other hand expectations are clashing, which could hardly be more different. Whereas for the one group, that safeguards the economic existence of the island, there is an infrastructure, one is helplessly confronted with the other group, which has nothing more than itself.



You cannot solve this situation only by means of architecture.
This project does not want to exclusively deal with a certain group. It is important to make people aware of the existing problems. For this reason, a place is to be developed which is a meeting point for all people.



Some cylinders serve as exhibition rooms.
In these you can find diverse information,
which present the history of the island until
the history of migration. Such a sequence of
space builds the "historic way".



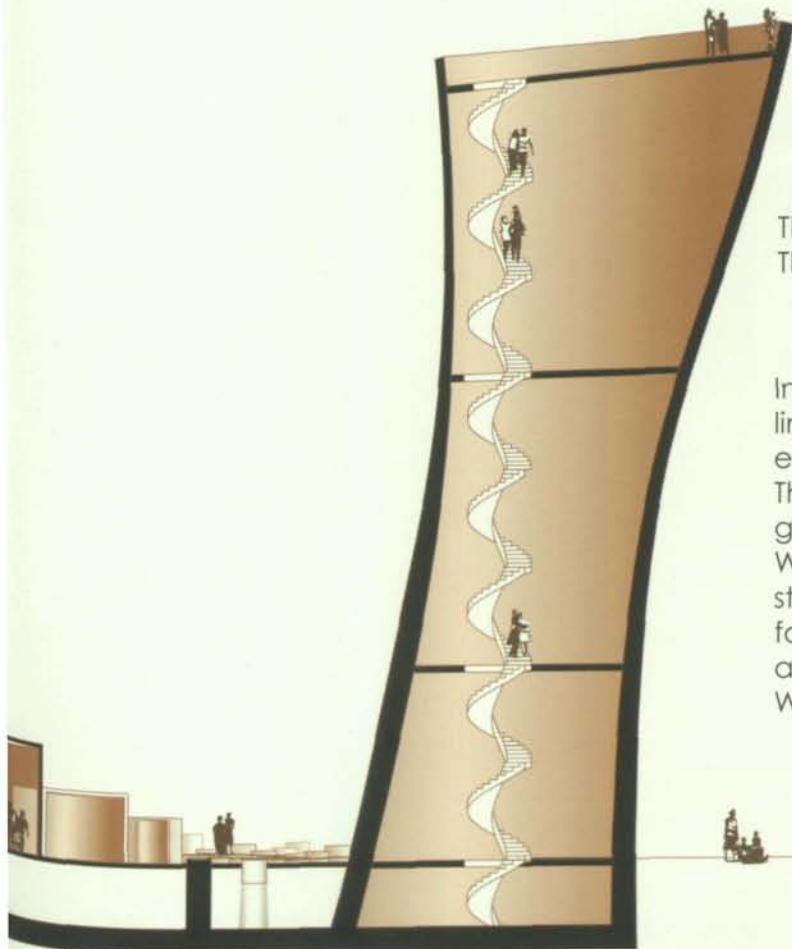
In some of them the space which can be accessed has an own effect, others are developed as huge flowerpots and reservoirs. The flowerpots are combined to groups. Gardens of different nationalities settle down on the island. The tour round these gardens is called "garden way of the nations"



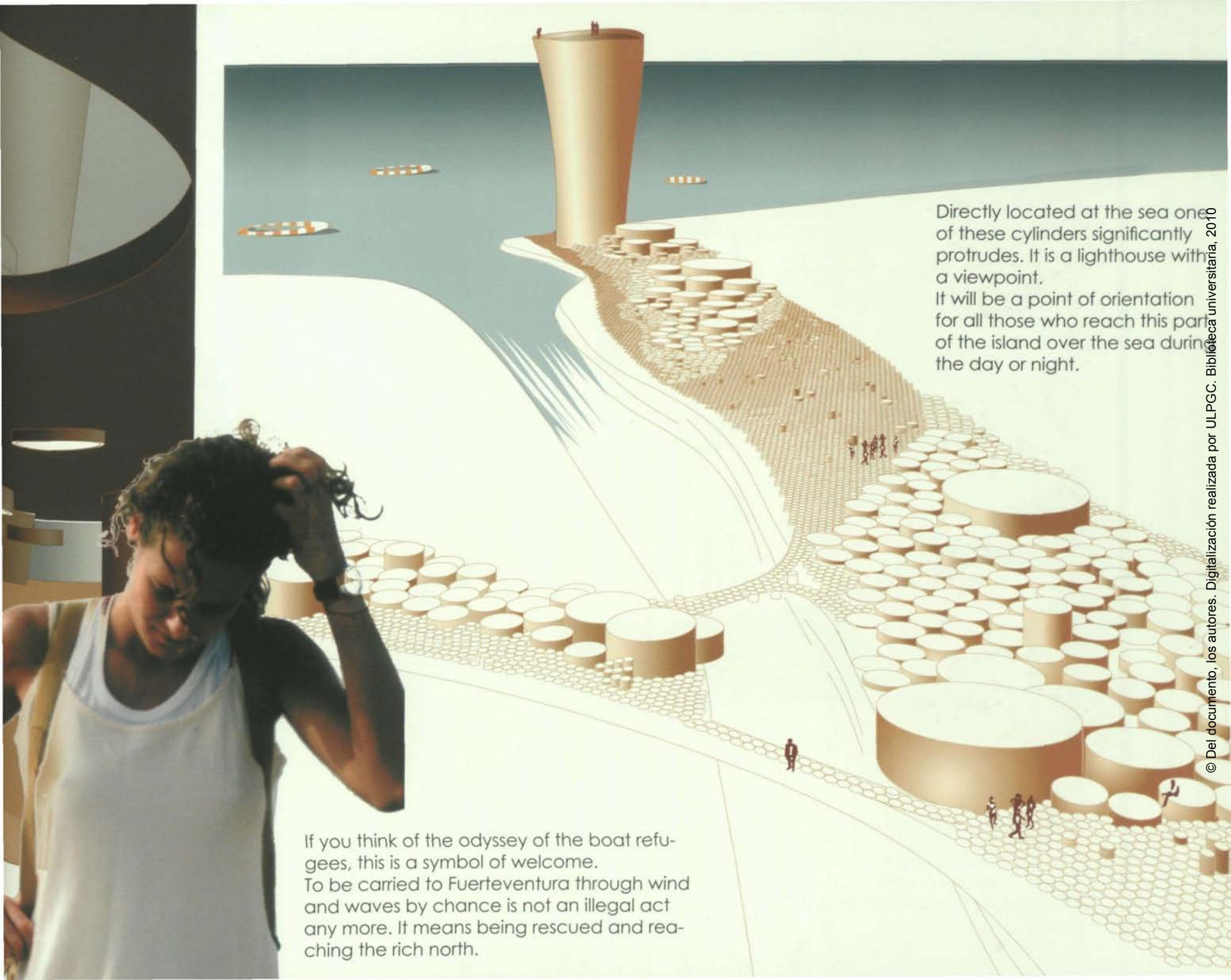
This garden is to consist of the composition of cylindrical objects of various sizes. The cylinders have different functions depending on the size.

In the transitional area, where there are two levels due to the depth, some cylinders are left hollow. During the day they bring light into the lower level. In the evening they give off light.

The new areas are structured in such a way that the various functions are programmatically taken up in them. In this, we think of all groups on the island. With respect to the refugees who reach the island with their last ounce of strength, a spatial course is being developed which is stocked with equipment for the adequate supply of refugees. It includes the reception, a first aid station and the preparation for the distribution on the European mainland. We call such a course "immigration way".







Directly located at the sea one of these cylinders significantly protrudes. It is a lighthouse with a viewpoint. It will be a point of orientation for all those who reach this part of the island over the sea during the day or night.

If you think of the odyssey of the boat refugees, this is a symbol of welcome. To be carried to Fuerteventura through wind and waves by chance is not an illegal act any more. It means being rescued and reaching the rich north.





Our concept is an attraction. The landscape offers the space to lead people from contrary situations in life together and is simultaneously defined by them.

If the African stream of refugees reduces after some years, other functions can be assigned to the spaces. Assuming that the West-African country Burkina Faso gets into the centre of interest due to a phenomenon that the people there stay young and healthy for 160 years and are happily having babies at an advanced age. This leads to the fact that more and more Europeans migrate to Africa through Fuerteventura.



LIP(a)

LABORATORIO DE INVESTIGACIÓN DE PROYECTOS ARQUITECTÓNICOS





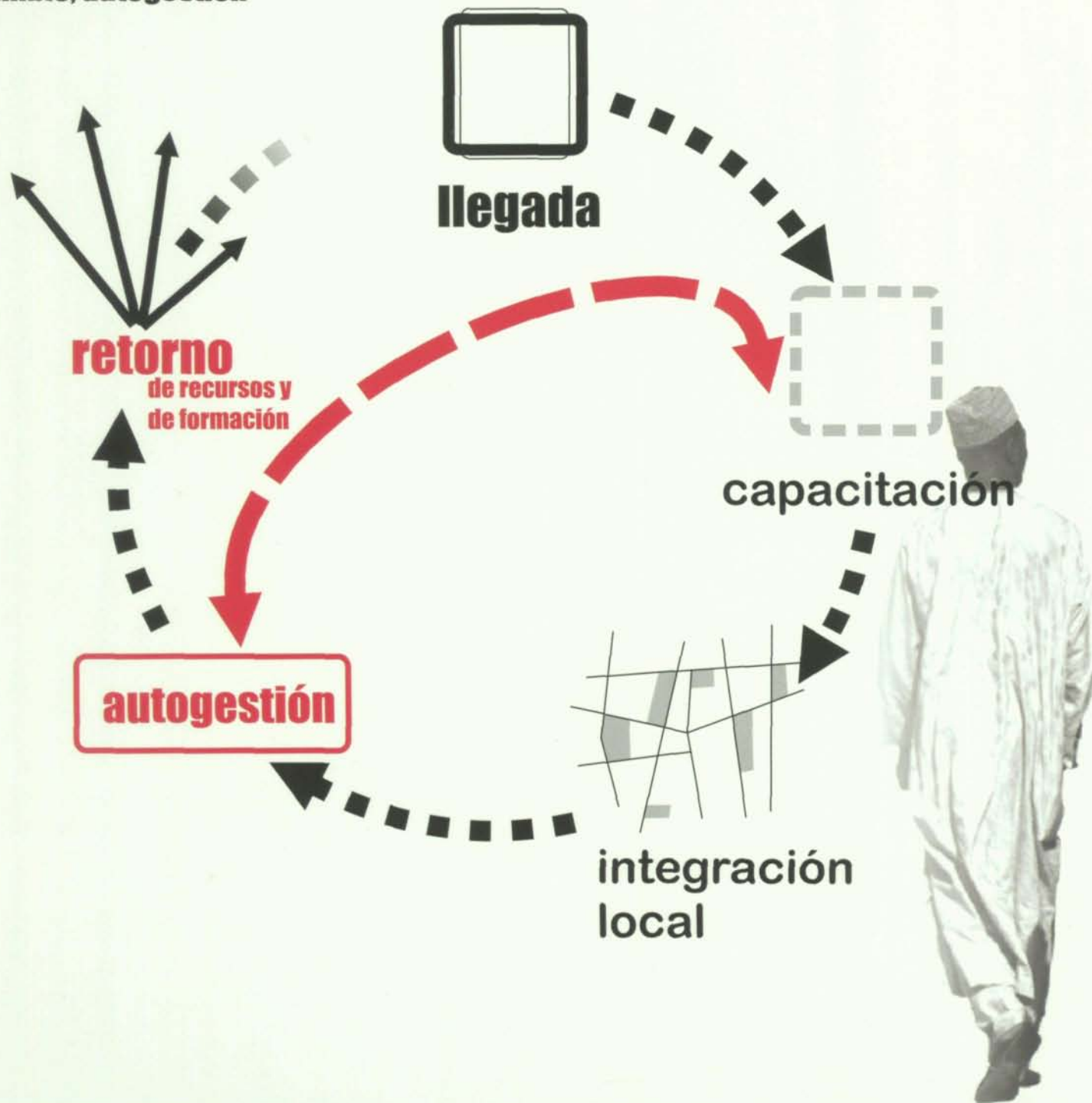
Jardín de Encuentros

Autogestión de recursos vinculados a la inmigración.

Capacitación, intercambio, autogestión

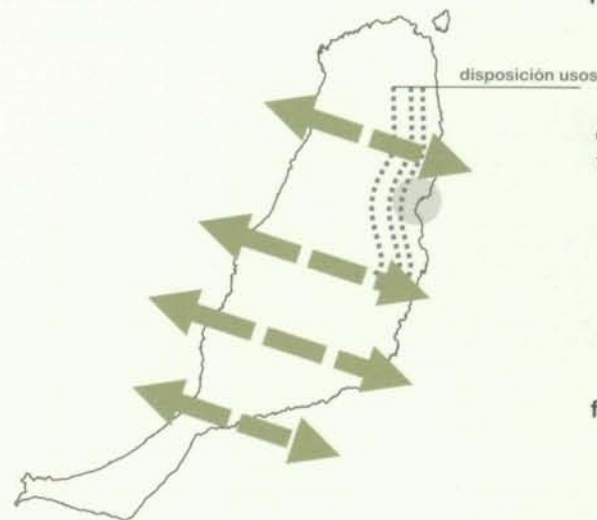
Cuando pensamos en la inmigración solemos prestar atención a tres fases diferenciadas: la primera de ellas es el drama del tránsito, ya sea esta por vía marítima, aérea o terrestre. La segunda fase es la del posible internamiento o el retorno, ambos resueltos en condiciones en general de precariedad y urgencia. La tercera, por último es la posible integración social de los que se quedan; su definitiva incorporación al trabajo y al espacio físico urbano.

Parcialmente dissociada de esta realidad se encuentra la otra cara, mucho más aséptica y "estética", de las ayudas económicas a los países "emisores" de emigración. Estas se canalizan en gran medida a través de instituciones públicas (ayudas de Estado a Estado, canalización de inversiones, bancos internacionales...) o, en menor medida, a través de las ONG. ¿Cuál es el porcentaje de estas ayudas que efectivamente llega a generar beneficio en la población? Difícil saberlo con precisión: Se habla de cifras muy dispares, que van desde el 20% hasta el 50%. En todo caso, muy poco y dependiente de factores muy variados: Eficacia de la gestión, localización de canales adecuados, corrupción política...





barranco:
elemento estructurante del paisaje



barranco:
elemento articulador
eje vertebrador transversal

La cuestión que formula LIP(a) como base de arranque de la investigación es: ¿cabe encontrar una cuarta fase en el proceso de integración citado antes mediante el cual la capacitación y experiencia profesional del inmigrante ya integrado actúe como impulsor de acciones directas en sus propios países? Cabe inyectar recursos directamente a través suya, obviando de ese modo los torpes mecanismos intermedios? Posiblemente el porcentaje de rendimiento de los recursos aplicados directamente sobre la base poblacional mediante formas imaginativas (del tipo de los recientemente galardonados microcréditos de Muhammad Yunus y el Banco Grameen) obtenga un nivel y eficacia doble que el de las "grandes" ayudas estatales.

El inmigrante que lleva tiempo trabajando mantiene los contactos con su país de origen, con sus allegados, conoce perfectamente aquella realidad, tiene mas interés en ella que nadie... ¿porqué entonces no canalizar la transmisión de recursos a través de él, facilitando que se convierta en micro inversor en su propio país apoyado en esas personas con las cuales mantiene intensos contactos de forma natural? Fomentar la generación de pequeños comercios, talleres, negocios... basados en sus conocimientos y capacitación, llevar adelante en definitiva, un proceso de autogestión directa de los recursos.

El programa del proyecto trata de materializar esta cuarta fase: la formación y capacitación tanto como la potenciación y desarrollo de un sistema que fomente la autogestión de recursos. Espacios para el desarrollo y el intercambio de experiencias tanto como para la coordinación de los recursos internacionales. Un paisaje de encuentros personales, pero también de encuentros de nuevas realidades.

Paisajes armados

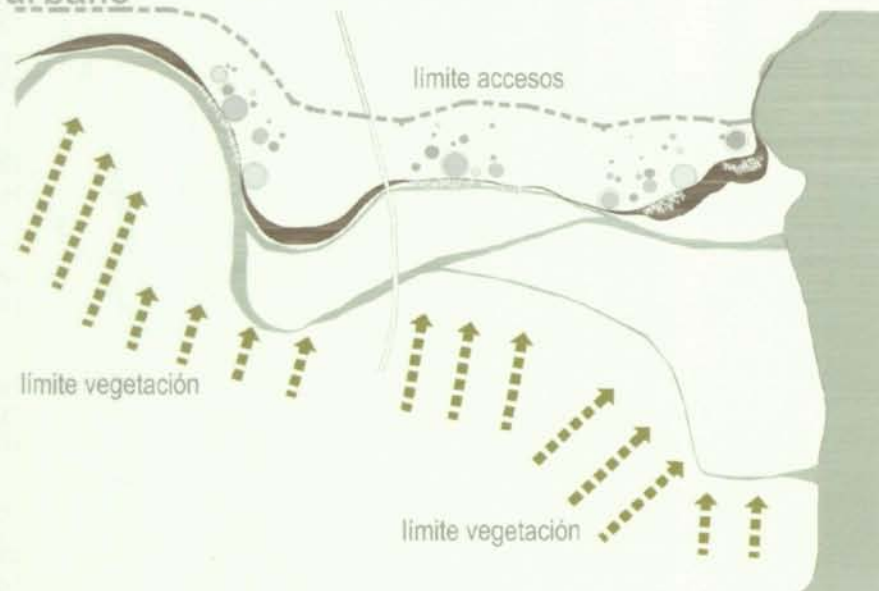
El barranco de la Herradura pronto será parte de la ciudad. Estará protegido, pero rodeado de vida urbana. Puerto del Rosario mantiene un crecimiento muy musculoso y energético del 1% mensual, como capital de una isla que se ha transformado en muy pocos años de la más pobre a la más rica de las Canarias; por cierto, ilustrando de ese modo, las potencialidades de cambio de las regiones y de las economías.

Allí las cosas cambian muy rápidamente. Si no se avanzan propuestas con urgencia, los laterales del barranco se verán ocupados por edificios y el barranco abandonado y quizás convertido en improvisada escombrera a la espera de algún proyecto de recuperación. Intervenir en este espacio es por lo tanto una oportunidad. Una oportunidad para fijar plazos de acción desde la inmediatez, ahora que esta aún en perfecto estado, tanto como para el largo plazo en que deberá ser un gran parque urbano dotado de equipamientos de rango general.

Los barrancos, en esta arrugada geografía insular, constituyen elementos de gran capacidad para estructurar el territorio. Su existencia vértebra la isla en fragmentos y cortes identificables. El de la Herradura no es muy grande, ni tiene aparentemente extraordinarios valores ambientales. Sin embargo posee características de un atractivo e importancia visual y medioambiental indiscutible.

evolución

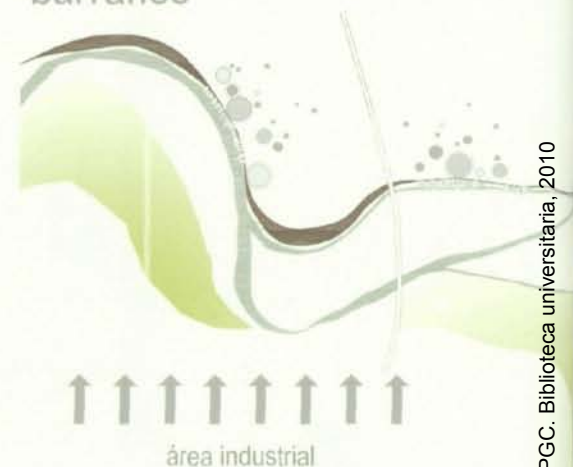
0. protocolos de protección frente al desarrollo urbano



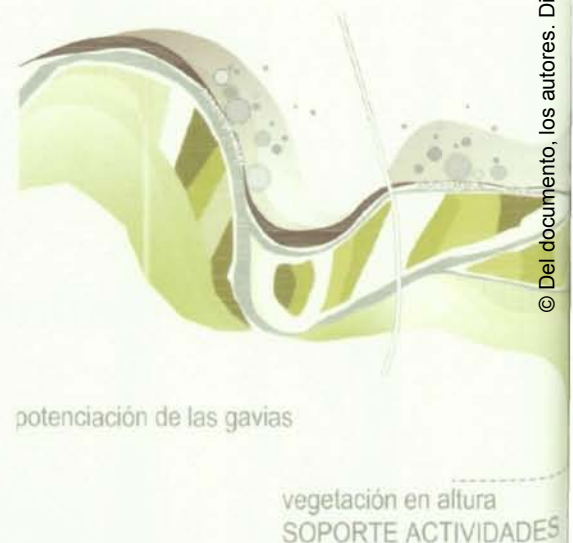
2. capacitación, intercambio, autogestión



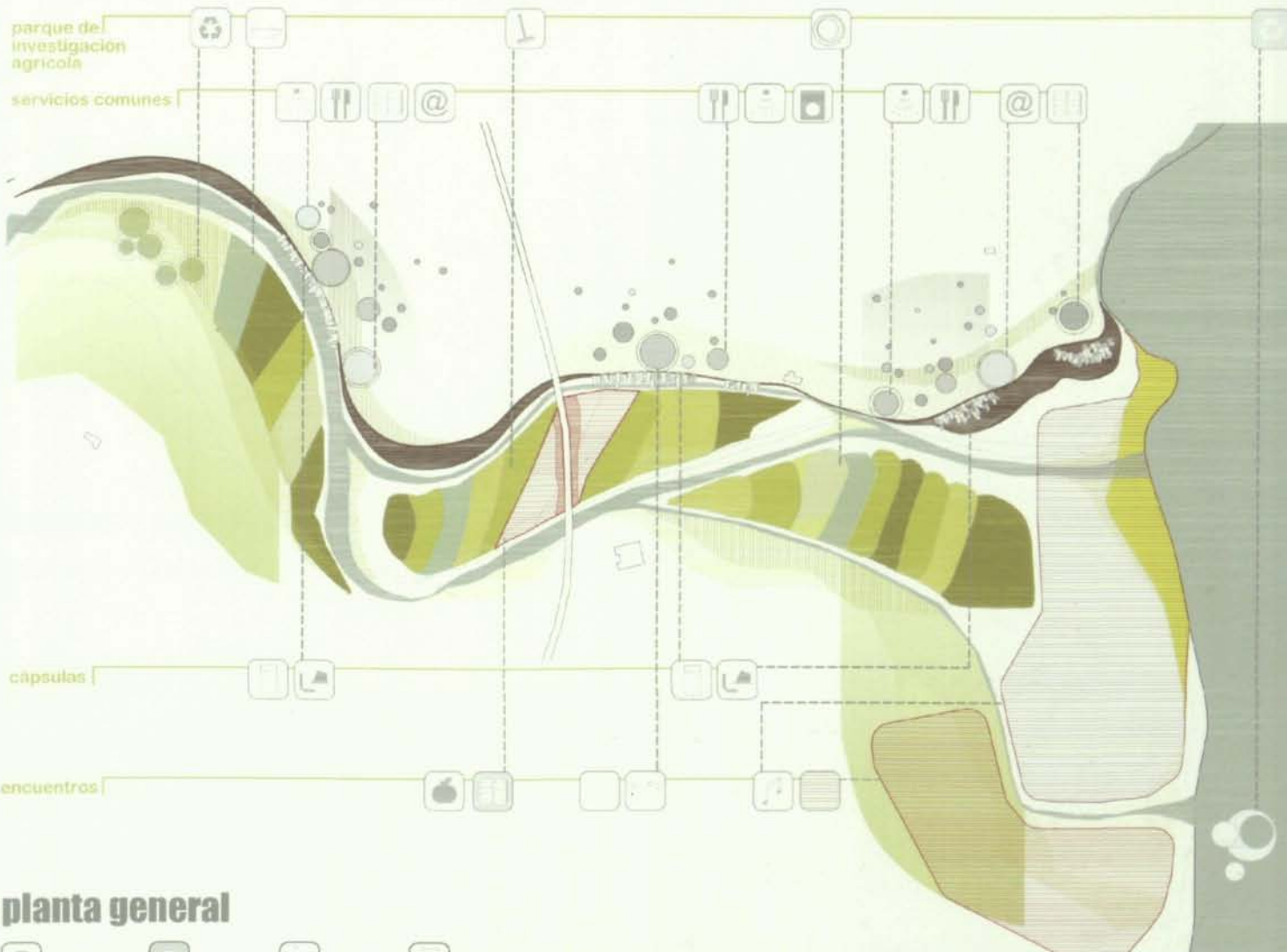
1. recuperación paisajística del barranco



3. parque urbano



De entre ellos, LIP(a) destaca el acantilado rocoso, salpicado de cuevas y oquedades de la vertiente norte, y, también, las gavias, esas plataformas de tierra en forma de cajas de agua donde tradicionalmente se producían los cultivos. Las gavias se convierten en la base para la vegetación del futuro parque. Se conservan así en su forma y en su uso. El parque tiene dimensión suficiente como para admitir y conservar una estructura tan característica de Fuerteventura.

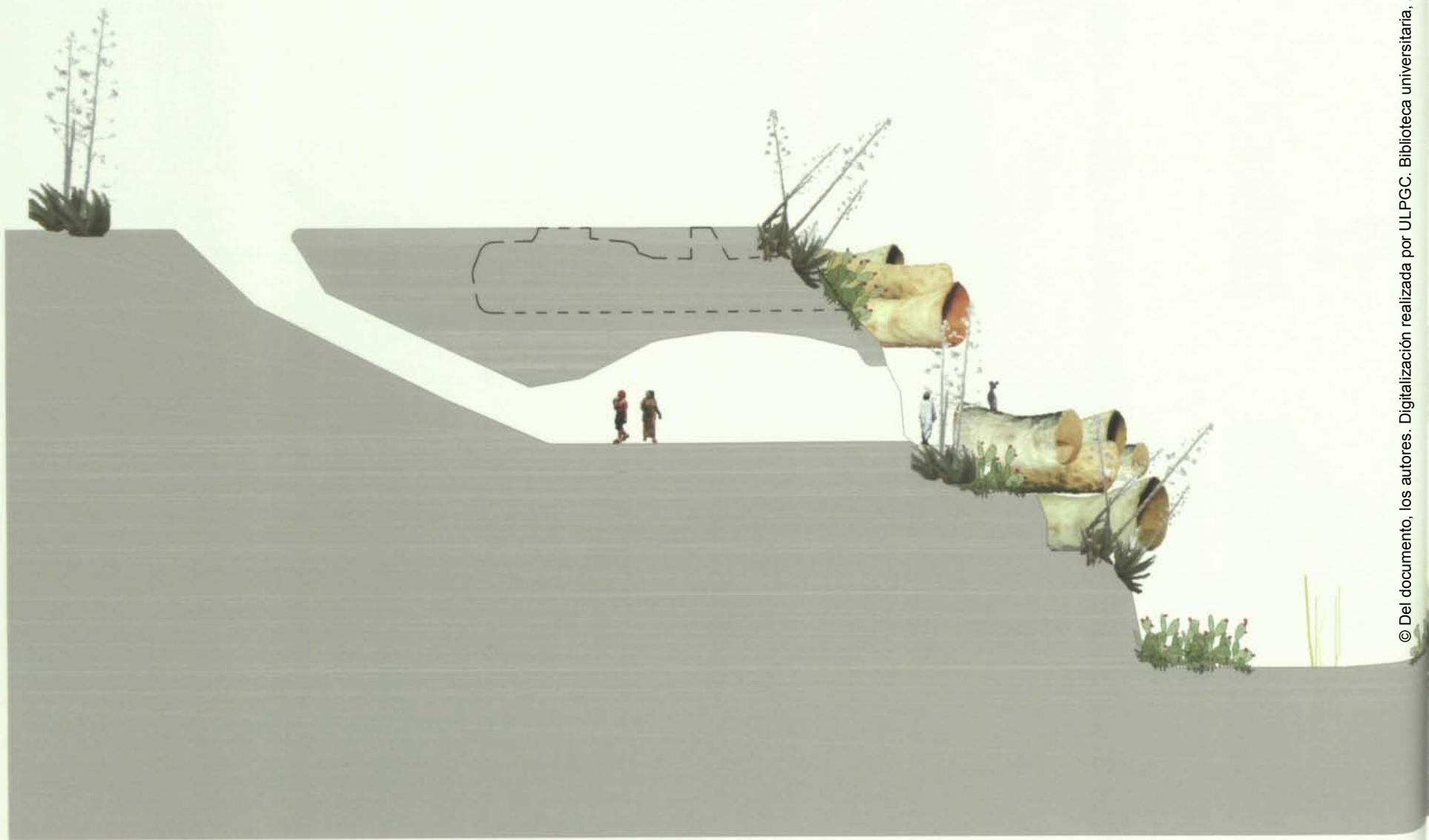


planta general

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| recogida pluviales depuración | desalación | alojamiento | alojamiento temporal |
| lagunas | formación | sc comedores | salas de trabajo |
| experimentación agraria | comunicación | sc asno | productos ecológicos |
| acumuladores de energía | gestión y asociación | sc lavandería | formación al aire libre |
| plataformas de eventos | plataforma de intercambio | plays | |

El acantilado posee también una fuerte presencia en el lugar. Si bien por el lado sur, su ladera es de suave pendiente, por el norte lo acompaña en todo su recorrido este importante corte basáltico. Tradicionalmente, el acantilado ha sido albergue de animales y fue en su día alojamiento de aborígenes; ahora, mediante la propuesta de LIP(a) se transforma en el elemento vertebrador del nuevo paisaje. Toda la edificación propuesta se sitúa a lo largo de este acantilado natural y siempre en directa interacción con el mismo. Ya sea tensada o colgada, empotrada, o directamente enterrada, la edificación destinada a equipamientos se convierte de este modo en recurso y argumento para construir un nuevo lugar, utilizando el acantilado como vertebrador y secuencia lineal.

Sección general





cápsulas

unidades alojativas temporales
oficinas
comercios
almacenes

servicios

servicios comunes
centros de capacitación
centros administrativos

calle

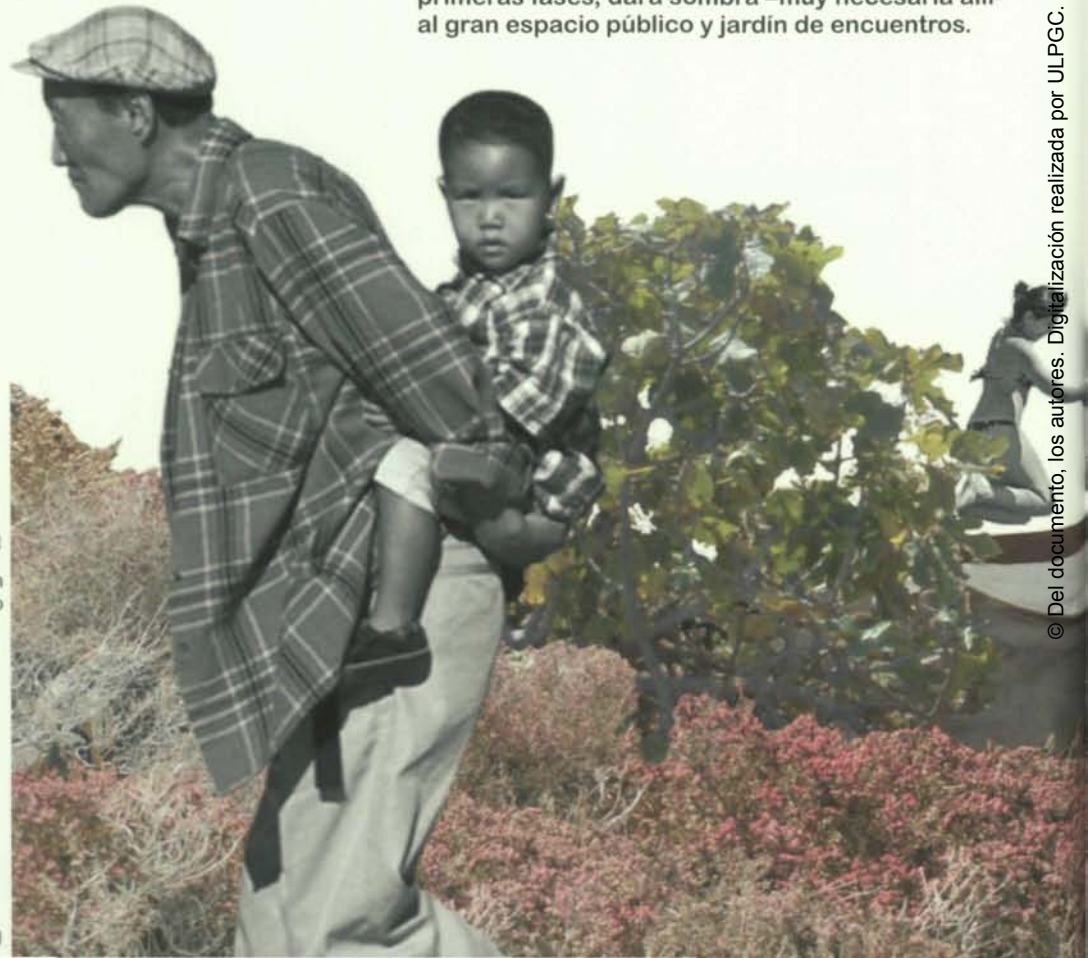
línea de conexión
interior - exterior del acantilado

acantilado

El acantilado vertebrador

A lo largo de esta dorsal de equipamientos cabe el pequeño alojamiento temporal de las primeras fases del proyecto, los espacios para el almacenamiento de mercancías, los espacios para el comercio justo, los aperos agrícolas (y posteriormente del parque), las oficinas de gestión de recursos, y sobre todo, los espacios construidos para el encuentro. Sólo allí, a lo largo de este eje natural, y sólo de esta forma integrada en el basalto, bien por contraste, bien por soterramiento, se construye el barranco.

El resto del proyecto es parque y espacio libre; paisaje de encuentro. La vegetación, cuya plantación se propone desde el inicio, con las primeras fases, dará sombra –muy necesaria allí– al gran espacio público y jardín de encuentros.



El acantilado recorre y articula toda la propuesta. A su pie y a todo lo largo, se extiende el paisaje variable de las gavias. Actúa como telón de fondo lineal, como escenario donde localizar las actividades.

La edificación se inyecta, penetra, se suspende... a lo largo del mismo. Unas veces, la edificación se cuelga de la misma superficie basáltica, agrupada en racimos, como grandes percebes en tierra. Otras veces se construye mediante el proceso inverso, vaciando oquedades en la roca, abriéndose al cielo como patios cilíndricos y a la pared rocosa como ventanas al paisaje... desde siempre estas dos operaciones relacionadas con los acantilados basálticos -vaciar y construir- han estado muy presentes en aquel territorio. El acantilado, es la dorsal arquitectónica de la propuesta; el armazón o fuselaje donde se inyectan los nuevos equipamientos.







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*(E-In) Migrations ?
NO SAFE ticket for EU*

An aerial photograph of a landscape, likely a river valley, with a winding river and a small settlement. The text is overlaid on the image in a white, serif font.

DATAS
for
REFUGEES
LANDSCAPING CAMP
in
PARADISE ISLAND





1) 13 April 2006, desperate African immigrants risk crossing to Canary Islands

As the borders of Fortress Europe are increasingly reinforced Africans immigrants desperate to escape poverty and civil strife are resorting to ever more hazardous measures in an attempt to reach the continent. As these routes become increasingly difficult, more and more immigrants are attempting the hazardous sea journey to the Canary Islands. The Canaries are Spanish territory off the coast of Morocco in the Atlantic. Whilst they have been one option for would be immigrants for quite a number of years, there has been a recent surge in the numbers attempting the journey. Morocco and the Moroccan-controlled Western Sahara are adjacent to the Canaries and the logical starting point for a sea journey to the islands. Since 2005, following demands from the Spanish government, the Moroccan authorities have tightened up border and coastal patrols. Previously traffickers would smuggle potential immigrants into Western Sahara from the town of Zouerat in Mauritania by bribing Moroccan guards and police. In response to the actions of the Moroccan authorities the traffickers are now operating out of Mauritania. The most popular point of departure is from around the port area of Nouadhibou, which lies in the very north of Mauritania nearest to the Western Sahara border. From here they face an over 500-mile trip to the Canary Islands. Whereas the safest method would be to hug the coast on the journey north, the presence of patrol boats off the Moroccan coast means that the boats, loaded with immigrants, are pushing further out in the Atlantic making the journey even more dangerous. Pressure is now being exerted on Mauritania to reduce the numbers trying to reach the Canaries from their territory. A report on the news web site EUobserver.com stated that on March 16 officials from the Spanish foreign and interior ministries had participated in discussions with Mauritanian government officials. EUobserver.com described it as an "emergency trip." Speaking to Spanish media, Bernardino Leon stated, "This is an international problem, and it is also necessary that the European Union and Africa commit themselves to confronting it." Spain is offering patrol boats and help in setting up detention centres in Mauritania to hold immigrants expelled from the EU prior to trying to repatriate them. Sidi Mohamed Ould Boubacar the Mauritanian prime minister was quoted in the Spanish media, "We cannot resist this growing pressure. We need help... A country cannot confront a phenomenon like this alone. We need help of all types: planes, boats, vehicles." Authorities in Mauritania estimate around half a million sub-Saharan are currently in the country waiting to attempt the journey north, the majority of them from the West African countries of Senegal and Mali.

Putting the squeeze on boats leaving Mauritania would mean immigrants beginning their journeys further down the West African coast from countries such as Senegal. A British Guardian newspaper report on March 27 explained, "one vessel that sailed into the Tenerife resort of Los Cristianos last week, with about 70 people on board, was 20 metres long and decorated in Senegalese style."

The article went on to quote a report that had appeared in Spain's La Vanguardia. Citing claims by the Spanish police that they believed the boat had come from the Senegal port of Saint-Louis, it continued, "A police source said he was surprised, not by the fact that this had happened, but that a new route to rival that from Nouadhibou had opened up so quickly."

Many of the vessels making the perilous journey from Mauritania are known as "pirogues." These are dug-out canoes around 10 metres long with an outboard motor fixed on the back. The boats are open to the elements and have insufficient lifejackets or protective clothing. The traffickers send to sea the immigrants—60 to 70 crammed in a boat—with only a hand-held compass for guidance. They have no phone or radios to summon help in an emergency.

A British Broadcasting Corporation news report from the Canary Islands on April 4 gave a picture of the journeys endured. It spoke to one man from Mali who had arrived on a boat that day after being at sea four days. Another man, Siad, had also made the journey. In a harrowing account, he described a voyage without food and water, surrounded by people that were constantly being sick. Explaining why he was prepared to put up with such conditions he added, "You can only understand it if you come from where I come from."

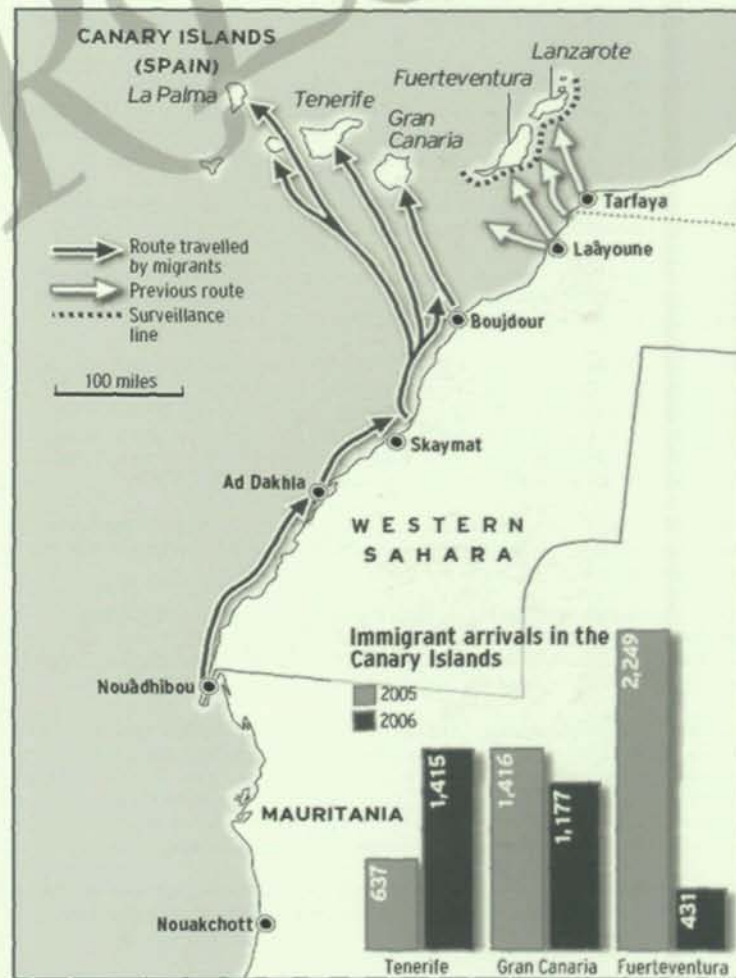
It is the extreme poverty in their own countries that drives many thousands of African immigrants to risk their lives. On March 27, Reuters news agency carried a report under the subheading "Migrate or Die." This explained, "Many of the estimated 10,000-15,000 sub-Saharan Africans in Nouadhibou (Mauritania) trying to scrape together the 150,000 OUGUYA (£326) needed to buy a place on a boat are ready to risk their lives... simply to work. More than two-thirds of the population of West Africa are under 30... unemployment in some countries tops 50 percent, leaving many with no hope of finding a job."

It is this that accounts for the fact that, despite the dangers, the numbers attempting to make the journey are increasing. An Associated Press report of April 5 reported that over 4,000 people have made the crossing to the Canary Islands since the beginning of the year, compared to 4,751 for the whole of last year.

For all those who succeed in making it to the islands there are many others who perish on the way. The Red Cross estimates around a 1,000 have died in the attempt this year. Others put the figure higher. Manuel Pombo, a Spanish ambassador-at-large, estimates that 40 percent of those attempting the journey die in the attempt. It has now become a regular event that bodies of African immigrants wash up on various tourist beaches on the Canary Islands.

The majority of those who succeed in making it to the islands are repatriated to their African country of origin; a few are sent on to Spain where they are dumped and left to fend for themselves.

By Barry Mason



2) 14 June 2006, Canary Islands boat people: European Union creates new border patrol

The European Union has used the Canary Islands boat people tragedy to create a new border patrol. The deputy prime minister of Spain, María Teresa Fernández de la Vega, had asked for EU help in curbing the number of boats landing on the Spanish territory, which is situated off the western coast of Africa, 50 miles from Morocco. She praised the decision of the EU to create the new patrol as "a common policy on frontier control for the first time on the part of the European Union."

On June 10, Spain joined nine other member states—Austria, Finland, France, Italy, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany, Portugal and Greece—under the auspices of the European Borders Agency, Frontex, in patrols along the coast of western Africa. The operation involves five patrol boats, five helicopters and a reconnaissance airplane that will attempt to turn back boats sailing from Mauritania, Senegal and Cape Verde toward the Canary Islands.

Officials say the Canary Islands have been the destination this year of about 9,000 undocumented workers, who originate from the sub-Saharan countries of Cameroon, Congo, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea Conakry, Cote D'Ivoire, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo. Although politicians and the media have focused on the fact that the number is almost double the 4,751 for the whole of last year, it is well below the tens of thousands from Africa who entered Spanish territory in recent years along alternate routes that have gradually been sealed off.

The government of the Mediterranean island of Malta has asked for a similar Frontex surveillance patrol to be launched later this summer in the seas between Malta and North Africa. In the past four years, some 5,000 African workers have landed on the island after making the 200-mile crossing from Libya. Others have ended up on the Italian island of Lampedusa.

Human rights groups estimate that more than a million sub-Saharan Africans displaced by war and poverty have gathered in Libya, hoping to make the journey to Europe.

The majority of the boats now attempting the crossing to the Canary Islands are small wooden craft from Senegal powered by a single outboard motor. The Red Cross believes as many as a thousand people have perished attempting to make the 800-mile crossing this year.

In March, a boat with the mummified bodies of 11 men was found 3,000 miles across the Atlantic Ocean, drifting off the Caribbean island of Barbados. It is thought that 52 workers originally boarded the vessel in Senegal last December after paying up to €1,500 each for the journey. A note from one of them, believed to be *Diao Sounkar Dieme* from Bassada in western Senegal, read, "I would like to send to my family in Bassada a sum of money. Please excuse me and goodbye. This is the end of my life in this big Moroccan sea."

The terrible fate facing workers like Dieme is the result of the EU's "Fortress Europe" policy, which has forced Africans to resort to ever-more hazardous measures to reach the continent in an attempt to escape poverty and civil strife back home.

Previously, undocumented workers tried to reach Europe by crossing from North Africa to southern Spain. The gap at the Straits of Gibraltar is only eight miles wide. Even so, 10,000 people drowned on this route between 1989 and 2003. Few now attempt the crossing, as the EU has funded a high-tech surveillance system at strategic spots along the Spanish coast.

Another route—into the Spanish cities of Ceuta and Melilla on the Moroccan mainland—has been effectively sealed off with higher and more deadly fences. As a result, the number of undocumented workers trying to enter the enclaves has dropped from about 47,000 in 2000 to fewer than 10,000 in 2004. At the end of 2005, European television news reports were full of images showing bloody and battered migrants attempting to scale the fences. The French-based Doctors Without Borders estimates that 6,300 refugees have perished in such efforts.

Since 2005, the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) government has pressured the Moroccan authorities to tighten border and coastal patrols. On the initiative of the EU, a border force of almost 11,000 soldiers and police has been created.

More recently, Spain began applying the same pressure to Morocco's southern neighbour, Mauritania. Joint naval patrols are being carried out to seal off the port of Nouahibou, and help has been offered to set up detention centres in the country to hold refugees expelled from the EU.

The arrival of 1,500 undocumented workers in the Canary Islands from Senegal in the first two weeks of May provoked a hysterical response in the right-wing Spanish media and opposition Popular Party (PP), which was then echoed by the liberal press and the PSOE government.

PP General Secretary Ángel Acebes complained that Spain's borders had become "sieves," letting through thousands of illegal immigrants, and that "the crimes being committed in people's homes are related to the criminals who traffic in human beings." He blamed the PSOE government for allowing another 1 million "illegal immigrants" to enter the country a year after it had granted an amnesty to 700,000 undocumented workers. The PSOE has used the amnesty to regularise the supply of cheap labour and increase its tax revenues.

The Canary Islands' regional president, Adán Martín, said that he would appeal directly to Spain's King Juan Carlos for help in dealing with "the rising tide of illegal immigrants," and called for a substantial extension to the 40-day detention period that is granted police to carry out investigations into the origins of the detainees.

The government answered these criticisms with reassurances that it had set aside €120 million to deal with the problem. It mounted "Operation Noble Sentry," directing three navy ships, surveillance aircraft and spy satellites towards the Canary Islands. Spain's interior minister, José Antonio Alonso, announced that the government had expanded the use of electronic surveillance systems to cover the islands.

Foreign Minister Miguel Ángel Moratinos met with ministers from 10 African countries and offered Spanish aid to train and employ people, if the governments agreed to guard their coasts and take back undocumented workers. Spain will open three new embassies, in Mali, Sudan and Cape Verde, and diplomats have begun missions in Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, Senegal and Cape Verde.

These moves have also enabled Spain to extend its neo-colonial ambitions in the North African region and secure further energy sources. Big business is eager for access to African markets, especially the special economic zones, and for greater involvement in the rapid privatisation programmes in countries such as Morocco. A 1,430-kilometre-long gas pipeline from Algeria via Morocco to Spain has already been built, and exploration for oil has started in southern Algeria.

At the end of May, Prime Minister José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero announced that Spain had struck a deal with Senegal, under which some 600 Senegalese would be repatriated in exchange for aid. Recent reports suggest talks have started on a quota system, and Senegal has begun its own surveillance operations, detaining hundreds of boat people. Sierra Leone has indicated it will soon start talks on a similar agreement, and the Gambian Navy arrested 66 Senegalese nationals last week who were trying to get to the Canary Islands.

The measures introduced as a result of the Canary Islands crisis are a realisation of many of the proposals in the Hague Programme agreed at the September 2004 EU summit. These include increased border guards and surveillance and the signing of deportation and repatriation agreements with African states and other countries through which refugees transit.

The EU is also seeking to agree to a list of "safe" countries, in which a claim for asylum would be automatically dismissed, and to establish a worldwide network of refugee camps outside the borders of the EU to prevent undocumented workers from entering Europe. This would, according to the EU, enable their "return to homeland, local integration or resettlement in a third country."

The idea that ringing Europe with armed border guards and sea patrols will stop the wave of refugees from starving and war-torn African countries is both barbaric and illusory. The sharp increase in "illegal immigration" is bound up with the systematic curtailment of opportunities for legal immigration. Apart from specialists, sought for their value to the economy, it is now virtually impossible for non-European workers to enter Europe legally. An Amnesty International report issued in 2005 and entitled "Spain: The Southern Border" notes that the percentage of asylum requests granted by Spain is among the lowest in the world.

More fundamentally, the misery driving people to flee their home countries is a result of the plundering of the poor countries by European and American capital. The roots of this misery are to be found in the colonial policies of previous centuries, but they are continued today by major transnational corporations and institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, whose shock readjustment programmes have destroyed what little social provision existed in the African states.

According to the United Nations World Food Programme, nearly 20 million people are undernourished in West Africa. Many of the countries have suffered the effects of drought and locust infestation, and some have been affected by military conflict. A World Food Programme appeal for \$237 million to feed 10 million people in West Africa in 2006 had only elicited \$18.4 million by the beginning of the year.

The brutal measures against West African workers go hand in hand with an offensive against the jobs, wages and living standards of European workers and an ever-greater concentration of wealth at the apex of society. The crisis of the social system in Europe is not the result of a burdensome surplus of immigrants, but pro-big-business policies aimed at further enriching the ruling elite at the expense of the mass of working people.

By Paul Mitchell



Comments /

DATAS

3) 9 November 2005, European Union agrees to set up holding camps for refugees

Nowhere is the essentially inhumane character of the European Union (EU) more apparent than in its migration and refugee policies. While attempting to gain refuge in the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla in recent weeks, at least 14 African refugees have been shot by Spanish and Moroccan security forces or died trying to scale the three- to six-metre-high NATO barbed wire fences. Hundreds more have been wounded or arrested by the Moroccan police.

In recent months, large groups of refugees have tried to breach these border fences in order to enter EU territory. The Spanish government has responded by sending in the military to buttress the border barriers. The EU has also asked the Moroccan government to toughen their measures against the refugees.

Consequently, the Moroccan security service has conducted raids into the refugee camps that have sprung up in woods around the enclaves. Thousands of refugees have been arrested, tied up, shoved into buses and driven into the desert to be left to their fate without food or water. How many lives this barbaric treatment has cost remains unknown.

Photographs of strips of clothing and flesh caught on the fences at Ceuta and Melilla, together with reports about the fate of the desperate refugees—some of whom had been on the move for over a year—have deeply shocked the European population. Nevertheless, the EU has issued only a few cynical words of regret.

Franco Frattini, deputy chairman of the European Commission and commissioner for Justice and Internal Affairs, declared on September 30: "Loss of human life is always a tragedy. But frontier guards are also risking their lives, rescuing people who want to cross the Mediterranean into the EU illegally. The European Commission will always make a resolute stand for the maintenance of human rights and strive to prevent further loss of life."

However, such a statement is totally fraudulent. Instead, the constant upgrading of EU perimeter borders and the military patrolling of sea and land routes into the EU have led to the deaths of thousands of refugees in recent years. The relief organization Doctors without Borders estimates that 6,300 migrants seeking refuge have died at the gates of Ceuta and Melilla and in the Mediterranean between Morocco and Spain.

Although the Civil Guard, patrolling the Spanish enclaves' border fences on the Moroccan coast, are said to have received no order to shoot, eyewitnesses report that they opened fire directly on refugees at the end of September. Turi, a refugee from the Ivory Coast, told the German Internet publication *Spiegel Online*: "One of the people shot dead was my friend. I saw it all. Just as he reached the top of the ladder, a Spanish policeman drew his pistol and shot him in the chest."

Moreover, the EU is exploiting the current attempts of masses of migrants to reach European territory in order to make "fortress Europe" even more impenetrable and to dismantle EU provisions for the protection of refugees. Camps are to be established in Africa and former Soviet countries where refugees will be interned to prevent them from having the chance to enter Europe.

Such an outsourcing of the obligation of refugee protection in these extraterritorial camps, together with a rigorous deportation policy without an initial scrutiny of asylum claims, represent a dramatic break from the Geneva Conventions for Refugees and European human rights conventions in general.

At the EU Justice and Internal Affairs council meeting on October 12, the EU interior ministers unconditionally agreed to the plans of the commission for the erection of extraterritorial refugee camps. Furthermore, an allocation of €40 million to the Moroccan government was approved as an immediate measure to promote its fight against refugees. This will enable Morocco to purchase speedboats and jeeps, as well as nocturnal surveillance and radar equipment from the EU to ensure thorough safeguarding of the borders.

On the initiative of the EU, almost 11,000 soldiers and police in Morocco alone are in force to combat so-called "illegal" immigrants, whose only "crime" consists of trying to find haven in Europe from social misery and political persecution. The government in the Moroccan capital of Rabat hopes to obtain even more assistance through its readiness to cooperate with the EU. Having inspected the enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla at the beginning of October, an EU commission of experts has already promised logistical and financial support for the construction of internment camps in Morocco.

Construction of a worldwide system of camps

The EU also intends to proceed apace with the realization of the commission's plans for the implementation of "Regional Shelter Programmes," whereby refugees will be given accommodation "near home." The first of these "Regional Shelter Programmes" will operate in Tanzania and the Ukraine, but later they will be extended to Moldova, Belarus, Afghanistan, Somalia and North Africa.

In line with this, an announcement from the commission declared: "Regional shelter programmes will be promoted to strengthen the capacity of the regions in question to provide shelter, to improve the protection of the refugee population there and achieve lasting solutions to refugee problems." By "lasting solutions" the EU means "return to homeland, local integration or resettlement in a third country if the first two lasting solutions are not possible."

This simply means that only a tiny number of refugees will be accepted into the EU. The "Regional Shelter Programmes" will serve above all to contain refugees in the affected regions. Close cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has been scheduled to achieve precisely this goal. The UNHCR is to select hardship cases for whom the doors to Europe might be opened.

Flattered by the importance conceded to it by the EU, the UNHCR promptly declared itself ready to cooperate in the battle against refugees. The UNHCR's William Spindler stated, "we welcome the involvement of the EU and its readiness to improve asylum in Europe."

This is sheer hypocrisy. The UNHCR will have to drastically reduce food rations for over 400,000 refugees in Tanzania, where one of the planned pilot projects is to take place. The EU only wants to provide a modest €4 million for the "Regional Shelter Programme" envisaged for that country.

The "Regional Shelter Programmes" have nothing at all to do with a progressive upgrading of the system of asylum. Rather, they will result in an expansion of the list of the so-called "secure countries of origin and transit countries" so that it will also be possible for the latest refugees to make it into Europe to face immediate deportation.

Reporting for the magazine *L'Espresso* about the reception camp on the Italian island of Lampedusa, the Italian journalist Fabrizio Gatti made clear what refugees in camps in Africa and the former Soviet countries will have to expect. Gatti arranged for himself to be rescued from sea and taken for an Iraqi Kurd refugee by border authorities. His report detailed the scandalous level of hygiene in the camp that was designed for 190 refugees, but was massively overcrowded in the summer months. Showers and toilets were not separate, there was no toilet paper and in some cases no flush toilets. During interrogation, refugees had to line up naked. They were beaten by the police and Muslims were forced to look at pornographic pictures. After eight days, Gatti was finally requested to leave Italy—without any consideration of his possible reasons for asylum.

As exposed in a recent report by the human rights organisation Amnesty International, the situation in refugee camps in Greece is not very different. The report states: "Some of them (refugees from Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, etc.) were shot dead at the border. Others, accused of 'illegal' entry, were immediately locked up without receiving any chance at all to apply for asylum. Conditions in detention centres in some parts of the country fail to meet international standards and legal requirements." According to *Amnesty International*, maltreatment and raping of refugees are also occurring quite commonly in Greece.

If camps in the EU are already reminiscent of the conditions in Guantánamo or Abu Ghraib, one hardly dares to imagine what conditions migrants will have to face in Libya, Tunisia, Morocco or Russia. Tunisia already has 13 deportation detention centres, 11 of which operate in strictest secrecy. Moreover, it is customary for refugees deported from Europe to Libya and Tunisia to be abandoned in the desert.

The envisioned camps will provide only the most elemental provisions and refugees will be left to eke out a miserable existence. EU Commissioner Frattini has openly raised the issue of the bothersome cost factor posed by refugees for the EU. In a press conference on October 12, he declared: "Why should we continue with a system that is so time consuming and expensive? We are spending billions of euros on provision for asylum seekers."

Having been involved for years in the planning of a worldwide system of camps, the EU is now implementing its "Regional Shelter Programmes" so that refugees can be kept away from European territory.

The call to set up worldwide refugee holding camps was initiated by British Prime Minister Tony Blair, who in 2003 advanced a "new vision for refugees." Blair proposed the adoption of a "regional protection program" in the refugees' countries of origin, plans which have now been adopted by the European Union (EU). The program envisages the construction of holding camps on the perimeter of the EU, in the transit states in northern Africa and on the EU's eastern borders.

In the summer of 2004, German Foreign Minister Otto Schily (Social Democratic Party, SPD) advocated support for Blair's proposal after hundreds of refugees were drowned in the Mediterranean Sea. Schily called for the establishment of refugee stations in North Africa, in which refugees and migrants could be "pre-sorted." Travel to the EU would then be permitted for a few, while the overwhelming majority would be transported back to their country of origin.

The EU has since fleshed out these original plans. In September 2004, an EU summit agreed to the Hague Program, which proposed closer cooperation with the refugees' countries, the transit states and the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). This represented a significant step toward the realisation of both refugee camps and deportation agreements with the African states.

These plans received additional impetus from the EU Commission, which invited individual states to set up the first camps as part of a pilot project. In particular, Italy and Germany moved quickly and conducted intensive work with Libya and Tunisia.

In his last days in office, during the informal meeting of the EU foreign ministers in Newcastle, England, German Foreign Minister Schily concretised plans for refugee camps.

His paper, cynically entitled "Effective Protection for Refugees: Fighting Effectively against Illegal Migration," makes clear that such refugee camps would effectively bury the right of asylum. The camps would assess each refugee's need for protection during a "screening process." Such "screening" is not meant to be a regular assessment for asylum, but rather "to copy the process that the UNHCR implements in transit countries." Every form of legal right of refugees would fall by the wayside, including those specified in the Geneva Refugee Convention.

For refugees whose applications are being assessed, safe third countries are to be found—outside the EU. The EU member countries would only "as an exception, within the realms of the humanitarian acceptance programs" accept refugees. Exceptions would not be permitted.

Schily wants to thereby wash his hands and those of the EU of the refugees. Deportations of those refugees who fail the assessment test would be delegated to so-called "holding states" where the camps are located. Schily also explained that it would not be a prerequisite for the "holding states" to have signed the Geneva Refugee Convention—it would suffice that they generally adhered to its standards.

Schily's paper is aimed particularly at Libya, which has not yet signed any international legally binding treaty for the protection of refugees. For Schily and the EU, this is very convenient. They want to keep refugees in a regulation-free zone in which they are not covered by existing agreements and subject to international scrutiny, and from which they can be deported back to their home countries.

Libya is currently receiving the greatest amount of attention for the proposed holding camps from Rome and Berlin. Up until only a short time ago, the EU still considered the regime of Muammar al Gaddafi as a state supporting terrorism and had enforced a trade embargo against the country. However, due to Libya's large oil and natural gas deposits—it is, after Nigeria, the second biggest producer of oil in Africa—the country's economic and strategic significance has risen, a development that has been accelerated by the occupation of Iraq.

Libya, which was in desperate need of foreign investment in order to modernise its ageing oil industry, could only resist economic pressures for so long. Through the public offer of compensation for the victims of the Pan Am plane bombing over Lockerbie, Libya was able to buy the lifting of the EU embargo in October 2004.

Since then, the EU has cooperated closely with the North African state in its plans against refugees. In autumn of last year, Italy began mass deportations of refugees to Libya, often without even bothering to assess their right to refugee status. In June 2005, the German government established a task force that provided Libya with high-tech equipment for border protection and that has already begun to build the first refugee holding camps.

The revival of colonialism

There is more to the holding camps than just the camps themselves. Since first taking office, the EU minister responsible for immigration and asylum, Franco Frattini, has said that the "regional protection program" will play an important role in controlling legal immigration to Europe. A green book presented to the EU Commission covering an "EU concept for the administration of economic migration" suggested that criteria for the selection of working immigrants be introduced.

The main aim of this selection process is to obtain from non-EU countries applicants who are required for the European labour market. The first step in this selection process is to be carried out by the education and training centres in the immigrants' countries. A qualification profile would be created for potential immigrants, which would then be saved in a central EU database.

The EU is planning to use the refugee holding camps in Africa and Eastern Europe to select immigrant workers for employment. In autumn of 2004, Rocco Buttiglione, then a candidate for the EU post of minister for justice and home affairs, announced similar plans after discussions with the Italian industry association, Confindustria.

The residence visas for these selected migrants would be strictly bound to their employment permits. Their visas would terminate automatically at the conclusion of their fixed-term employment. This method of allocating jobs to refugees finds its historical precedent in the excesses of colonialism and the Nazi regime.

The refugee holding camps in Africa signify a revival of colonialism. It was not an accident that Otto Schily suggested, in an interview with the *Frankfurter Allgemeinen* newspaper, "that individual EU member states establish partner programs with African nations in order to overcome their economic and social crisis." In another interview with the *Süddeutsche Zeitung* in August of 2004, Schily made clear what he meant by this: the reestablishment of "certain traditional links to Africa."

The European Commission's recent announcement of an increase in financial help to Africa through 2010 must be understood in this context. In total, around €20 billion in extra aid is to flow to Africa in the coming years. However, this aid is not intended to help fight poverty or strengthen the completely under-financed health and education systems. As the announcement of this package tersely explained: "In the context of the Partnership for Infrastructure, the EU will support programmes that facilitate interconnectivity at continental level to promote regional trade, integration, stability and development."

Above all this means the construction of roads and rail networks as well as the development of electricity and water supplies. These measures are aimed at assuring that raw materials are produced more efficiently in Africa and that the continent serves as a market for the products of European businesses.

In addition, the EU, through the demand for a so-called "Governance Initiative," plans to get directly involved in government decision-making. As the EU Commission President Manuel Barroso commented, the EU has its sights set on "the emergence of strong regional and continental organisations and African leaders who have committed themselves to good governance and regional integration." It will be these layers who will secure leading positions in the economically backward states of Africa, by maintaining good relationships with the great powers and the transnational corporations.

The EU is not concerned about fighting poverty and dealing with needs of the population. The "Governance Initiative" aims above all to enforce the dictates of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank against the working class and peasant masses. The African countries south of the Sahara alone have total foreign debts amounting to \$230 billion. For every dollar received in development aid, these states have to pay back three in interest and repayments to the banks, institutions and governments of Western Europe and North America.

The increase in aid to Africa will therefore not alleviate the desperate circumstances that cause thousands to flee from their homes. Barroso announced the aid under the proviso that the European Union agree on its budget plans for the period to 2014. This, however, is by no means certain after the last EU summit talks collapsed on this very issue. Should the EU heads not come to an agreement on the budget, Barroso made it clear that this would mean an end to future and current aid to Africa.

By Martin Kreickenbaum

Comments /



CURRICULUM

ACTAR ARQUITECTURA · DIABEDO FRANCIS KÉRÉ · LIP(a) · R&Sie(n)



Barcelona, 1959. Arquitecto, 1983 (ETSAB), Doctor Arquitecto 2005 (ETSAB).

Manuel Gausa Navarro

ACTAR ARQUITECTURA

Desde 1987 ejerce profesionalmente en Barcelona. Desde 1991 a 2001 fue Director de la revista "Quaderns d'Arquitectura i Urbanisme" —publicación oficial del C.O.A.C.— y de 1998 a 2006 Presidente de la Asociación Civil Metápolis. Actualmente es Co-director del Master "Costa Inteligente. Nuevas Estrategias Turísticas, Nuevas Estructuras Territoriales" de la Fundación Politécnica de Cataluña. Además desde 1994 dirige la firma Actar Architecture S.L. taller de Arquitectura y Urbanismo. Ha realizado en equipo diversos proyectos de edificación y propuestas de ordenación territorial, habiendo sido sus trabajos galardonados en consultas de ámbito nacional e internacional.

En 2000 fue distinguido con la Medalla de la Académie de Architecture de Francia.

Es co-autor junto a Marta Cervelló de la publicación *Barcelona. Guía de Arquitectura: 1860-2002*, ed. Actar, Barcelona 2001.

Responsable de las monografías *Jean Nouvel. obra reciente: 1987-1990*, ed. CO.A.C., Barcelona 1990 y *Rem Koolhaas, projectes urbans: 1985-1990*, ed. CO.A.C., Barcelona 1991.

Es autor del libro *Vivienda: nuevas alternativas, nuevos sistemas*, ed. ACTAR, Barcelona 1994 y de *Singular Housing* junto a Jaime Salazar, ed. Actar, Barcelona 2000.

Es co-autor junto a Vicente Guallart y Willy Muller de *MET-01-Barcelona Metapolis y Hiper Catalunya* ed. Metapolis & Actar, Barcelona 1998 y junto a Guallart, Muller, Soriano, Morales y Porras del *Diccionario Metapolis de la Arquitectura Avanzada*, ed. Metapolis & Actar, Barcelona, 2001.

Ha publicado asimismo diversos artículos en revistas nacionales e internacionales y ha participado en diferentes coloquios y seminarios sobre temas de arquitectura contemporánea y estrategia urbana y territorial.

Integrantes del Equipo:

Manuel Gausa Navarro	Arquitecto
Florence Raveau	Arquitecto

Colaboradores:

Iván Álvarez León	Arquitecto
Alessandra Siriani	Arquitecto
Elvira Muntoni	Arquitecto
Lavinia Modesti	Arquitecto
Dimitros Theocaris	Estudiante de Arquitectura
Onofre Bachiller	Diseñador Gráfico
Ángeles Espinosa	Administración

Diabedo Francis Kéré

Nació en Gando, una población de 3.000 habitantes que se asienta en la planicie sureña de Burkina Faso, uno de los países más pobres del mundo. Tras obtener una beca del gobierno alemán, fue la primera persona de aquella población que pudo acceder a una educación superior en el exterior convencido de que la educación era la piedra fundamental para el desarrollo de su comunidad.

Mientras realizaba estudios de arquitectura en la Universidad Técnica de Berlín, Francis Kéré se entera de que la escuela construida hacía años en su aldea estaba a punto de derrumbarse y decide compartir con su comunidad lo que había aprendido.

Pone en marcha junto a un grupo de amigos de Alemania *Ladrillos para la escuela de Gando*, una asociación para ayudar en el desarrollo de los habitantes de Burkina Faso, y recauda el dinero necesario para construir una nueva escuela. Con un diseño arquitectónico avanzado y construida con materiales locales, la escuela se levanta con la participación de toda la comunidad. Por este proyecto Diabedo Francis Kéré recibe en el año 2001 el *Aga Khan Awards for Architectures*, el premio más importante del continente africano.

Asiduo conferenciante en múltiples universidades europeas reivindica el uso de los materiales del lugar del sitio donde se edifique, aplicando estrategias climáticas avanzadas e integrándolos en el espacio.

Los esfuerzos de este arquitecto no sólo se limitan a la arquitectura, con la ayuda de la asociación creada lucha por la mejora de los habitantes de su país.

Integrantes del Equipo:

Diabedo Francis Kéré	Arquitecto
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Colaboradores:

Christina Enke	Ingeniero
Jeanette Kunsmann	Estudiante de Arquitectura
Isabell Weiland	Estudiante de Arquitectura

Es *Laboratorio de Investigación de Proyectos Arquitectónicos* un grupo dedicado a la práctica medioambiental (ligada especialmente al paisaje macaronésico) y su relación con el hábitat. Fue creado en 2005. Se trata de un equipo formado por profesores de proyectos arquitectónicos vinculados a la investigación en la ULPGC.

Ha publicado, como grupo de proyectos, los siguientes libros: *Cultivos*, *Hibridaciones* y *Redes* relacionados con investigaciones en el área de proyecto. Cada uno de sus miembros dispone, a nivel individual, de un extenso currículum profesional e investigador entre los que destacan multitud de premios profesionales y publicaciones.

LIP participó por primera vez como equipo de proyectos con una propuesta para *Territorios en Transformación* en Güímar en 2006.

Integrantes del Equipo

José A. Sosa Díaz-Saavedra	Arquitecto
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Héctor García Sánchez	Arquitecto
Luis Correa Suárez	Arquitecto
Eva Llorca Afonso	Arquitecto

Colaboradores:

Berta Prieto	Estudiante de Arquitectura
Micle Moon	Estudiante de Arquitectura
Eduardo Rega	Estudiante de Arquitectura

Roche se graduó como arquitecto en la Universidad de Versalles en 1987, mientras que Lavaux terminó sus estudios en la Escuela Nacional de Bellas Artes de Francia en 1990 y Navarro se licencia también en la Universidad de Versalles en 1999. Hasta ahora, estos artistas han exhibido sus obras escultóricas en lugares como el Centro Georges Pompidou o el Museo de Arte Moderno de París; el Museo de Arte Contemporáneo de Barcelona; la Galería Stern, en Los Ángeles; o el Instituto Holandés de Arquitectura, de Rotterdam.

Han participado en varias Bienales de Venecia, y sus instalaciones pueden contemplarse en las sedes de la NASA de Houston y Malmö (Suecia) o el Museo de Arte Contemporáneo de Nueva York, entre otros. En sus proyectos, estos arquitectos procuran abstenerse de la transformación radical del territorio respetando el entorno y experimentan con nuevas tecnologías para crear escenarios arquitectónicos de distorsión cartográfica, sustituciones y mutaciones en el territorio.

LIP(a)

Laboratorio de Investigación de
Proyectos Arquitectónicos

R&Sie(n)

François Roche, Stephanie Lavaux y
Jean Navarro



1 BIENAL DE CANARIAS ARQUITECTURA, ARTE Y PAISAJE



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