

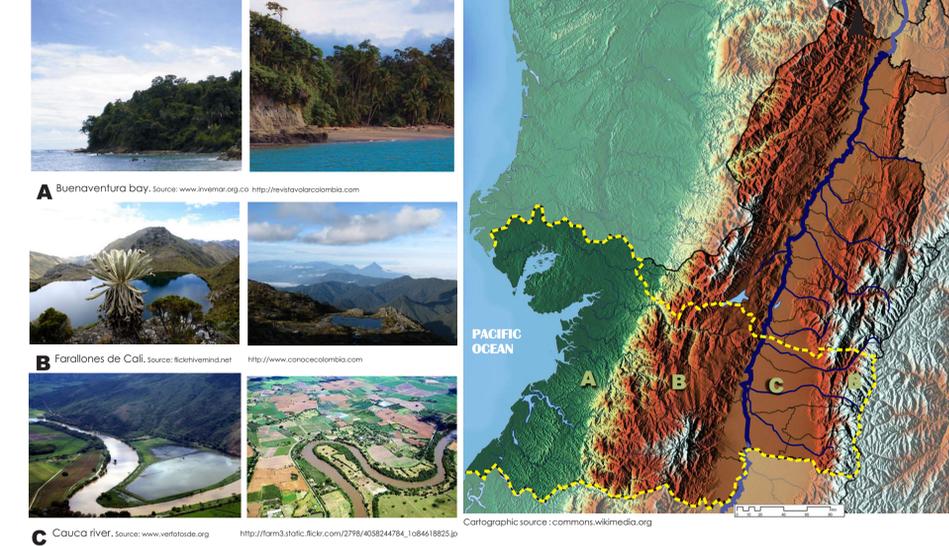
LOCATION: The continental territory of the republic of Colombia is located in the northwestern of south America (figure 1), on the equator line, in the tropical zone, with two coastal areas, the Caribbean sea and the pacific ocean. Colombia is located by the following coordinates: 12° 26' 46" north latitude on the site of Punta Gallinas in the Guajira peninsula and 4° 12' 30" south latitude, on the site where the San Antonio creek joins the amazon river.

COLOMBIA'S POPULATION reported for the year 2013 was about 48'321.000 inhabitants, there are several Colombian ethnic groups comprised by: white, mulattos, blacks, mestizos, zambos, amerindian, indigenous and afro-colombians.

WEATHER: The weather in Colombia occupies a privileged place because, due to its location in a tropical zone, it receives one of the highest proportions of solar energy of the earth , however, the whole country doesn't keep dry weather characteristics, in some regions like Chocó, the precipitation reaches the 12.000 mm per year placing it as one of the places in the world with the highest rainfall index. This phenomenon is described on the figure 2, kopek climate map where you can find the republic of Colombia, and it makes reference to the grouping of different variables such as temperature changes, precipitation level and natural vegetation of each region, which allows you to classify its climatic situation.

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

REGIONAL'S ECOSYSTEMS



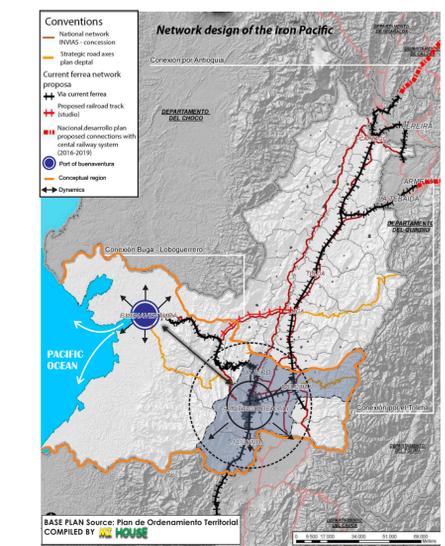
A Buenaventura bay. Source: www.ivemmar.org.co http://revistavivacolombia.com
B Farallones de Cali. Source: flickr/vivind.net http://www.conocecolombia.com
C Cauca river. Source: www.verfotos.org http://farm3.static.flickr.com/2798/4038244784_1c84618825.jp



The regional natural ecosystem and its dynamics are governed by three main systems with particular characteristics.

- (A) Natural oceanic system:** comprises 218 km of the coastal pacific area plus surrounding zones. Includes bays, marshes, mangroves and rainforest.
- (B) Mountainous system:** comprises two mountain chains that cross and divide the region. The "Farallones de Cali" are notorious with a height of 4.080 meters over the sea level. The climate conditions, the condensation phenomena, precipitations and winds are conditioned by these mountainous chain.
- (C) The "Cauca River" valley system:** comprises the regional valley crossed by the "Cauca River", in a south-to-north direction and with an extension of 3000 km2. The dynamics of this system mostly depends in the river overflows that provide minerals to nearby lands and floodplains. It is composed by the following ecosystems: river basins, lakes, ponds and the old courses of the "Cauca River".

REGIONAL ANTROPHIC SYSTEM



PACIFIC AND SOUTHEAST REGION.

The region is composed by Cali's urban territory, and the main municipalities of "Palmira", "Jamundí", "Yumbo" and "Buenaventura" harbor.

- The city of "Yumbo", which is an industrial capital city.
- The "Buenaventura" harbor as a logistics and development centrality.
- The city of "Jamundí", with housing development.
- The city of "Palmira", with an agricultural economic development.
- The city of "Cali", is the capital city in the region and a city of third order.

Between these, specific dynamics are developed: connective, economic and population flows.

Freight train. Source: www.cnmf.gov.do

Yumbo industrial production. Source: www.cnmf.gov.do

Sugar cane production. Source: www.cnmf.gov.do

Buenaventura harbor. Source: www.sprbn.com

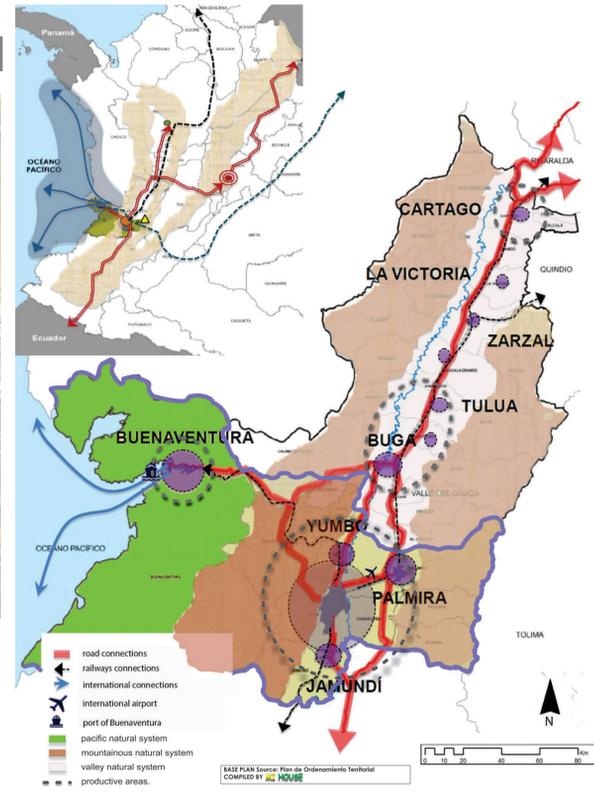
LOCATION AND SEGREGATION

The selected urban context to implement the MIHOUSE project is located in the geographical heart of the city of Cali – Colombia. This is within the peripheral area, composed by low socioeconomic households, connected to the "Troncal de Aguablanca" highway and to proper access to the public local integrated bus system called "Sistema Integrado de Transporte Masivo –MI". The area is also surrounded by important places such as the "Coja de Compensación Comandante El Prado", "La Floresta" market and the "Villa Nueva" jail. These are determinants to the creation of diverse usage activities in the surrounding area.

This is an area with scarce employment opportunities, contrasted with an abundant labor, especially significant to the construction sector. This implies that workers have to daily travel long distances to their jobs. In most of the sector the constructions have a low height and their usage varies, responding to the economic needs of the inhabitants. This urban sector has minimal arborous coverage, green areas and public spaces, which are usually occupied by informal sellers, abandoned or polluted. Mobility in the sector is its greatest attribute because it allows the connection with the city through various roads of urban and zonal hierarchy.

To counter the deficiencies of this urban context and to enhance its attributes, the MIHOUSE proposal pretends to:

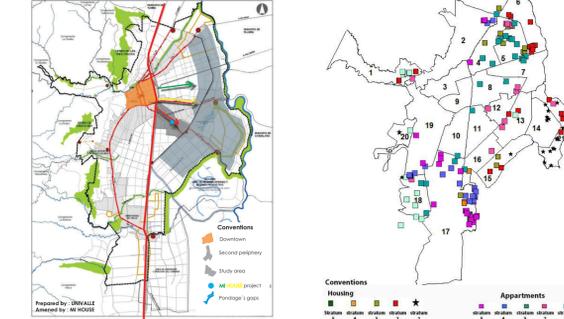
- Contribute to the reduction of the poor quality conditions of the dwellings, through residential building blocks with public spaces with architectural, environmental and urban qualities.
- Consolidate the existing densification process, through 5-storey residential buildings with high density (170 dwellings/hectare).
- Promote productive homes that contribute to improve the household income by providing products and services to supply the demands of the neighborhood.



LINK TO THE LAND USE PLAN

Cali's land use plan considers the regional articulation in two levels: The first one, with nearby municipalities ("Yumbo", "Palmira" and "Jamundí"), and their productive areas), through road infrastructure, the public transport net, the rail freight net and the municipalities' specialized uses, that complement each other at the regional scale. All these create a sustainable dynamic, where "Yumbo" is the industrial capital. The second one, with peripheral municipalities ("Buenaventura", "Buga", "Tuluá" and "Cartago"), through road infrastructure and the rail freight net, connecting different production centralities.

SOCIAL SEGREGATION.



PROPOSAL NEGATIVE POSITIVE

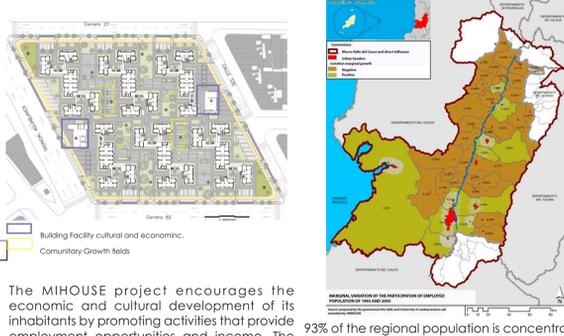
ENVIROMENTAL FLOOD RISK ENVIROMENTAL DIVERSITY



MIHOUSE's urban project improves the sector's environmental quality due to the fact that it proposes green areas that create favorable micro climatic conditions. This helps to foster the endemic avifauna and reduces the existing deficit of green areas in the sector.

Flood risks are presented in all the region because it is a natural condition in plain zones located after rivers' downhill flows. However, in urban centers the risk affects the population located in flood plain zones product of spontaneous urban growth.

ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL POPULATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT CULTURAL DIVERSITY



The MIHOUSE project encourages the economic and cultural development of its inhabitants by promoting activities that provide employment opportunities and income. The activities proposed to be held within the project are the following: training on various subjects, implementation of small business, facility maintenance, among others. These initiatives will contribute to have a sustainable economy articulated to the surrounding urban life.

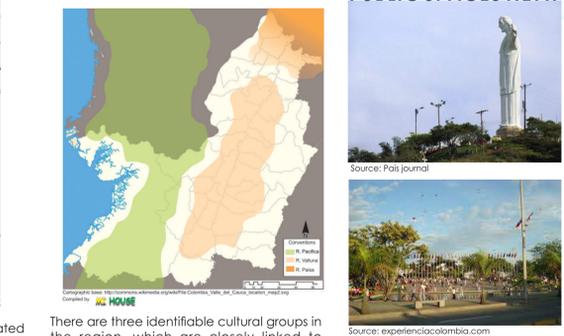
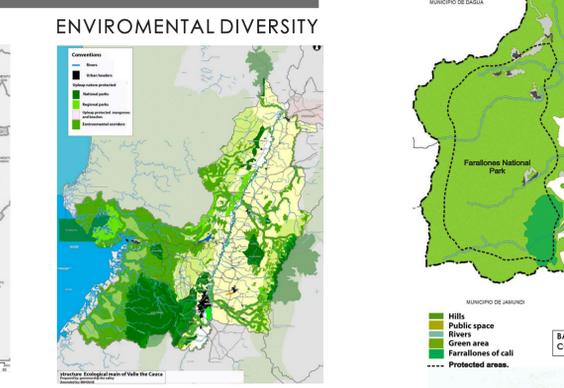
93% of the regional population is concentrated in urban areas while the 7% left, lives in rural areas. Due to the migration process, there are abnormal settlements with insecurity problems and informal employment conditions. Cali is positioned as the central node for the region's development.

ENVIROMENTAL CONNECTIONS

Cali owns an exuberant natural system. It is composed by two natural chains: the mountainous chain and the hydric system. The mountainous chain corresponds to the branch of the occidental mountain range that crosses the region from south to north. It demarks the western limits of the city. From this system, the "Parque Nacional Farallones" is highlighted because it is one of the protected areas in the country. It has an extension of 206.773 hectares, it comprises 4 ecosystems and the river basins that flow downhill into the city. Two main hills in the city known as "Cristo Rey" and "Las Tres Cruces" are important to the social identity of the "Caleña" culture.

The hydric system corresponds to seven rivers that flow downhill into the city ("Aguacatal River", "Cali River", "Cañaveralejo River", "Meléndez River", "Lili River", "Pance River" and "Cauca River"), plus a set of disseminated wetlands that create microsystems.

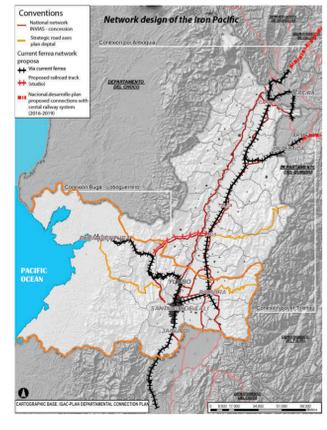
According to the "Plan Especial de Espacio Público y Equipamiento – PEEPE" (Infrastructure and Public Space Special Plan), there is no clear articulation between the natural system and the city's development. This means that all the environmental and landscape potential has not been used. The PEEPE proposes ways in which this potential can benefit public spaces.



There are three identifiable cultural groups in the region, which are closely linked to geographic conditions and nearby regions. The "Pacific" culture is based on its relation with the ocean, the "Valle" culture is based on its relation with the "Cauca River" valley, and the "Paiza" culture is related to the states limiting to the north ("Caldas" and "Quindío").

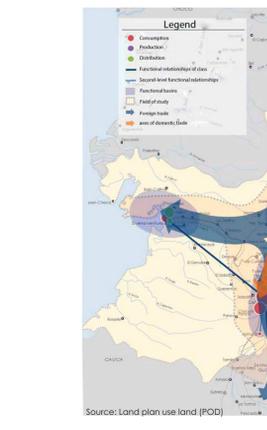
The current public spaces is insufficient for all population. However highlights emblematic character spaces that are entrenched in memory of the population such as: The founding Caicedo Square Park, Plaza de San Francisco, the viewpoint of Christ the King, the Pan Park, the Museum of Modern Art La Terfúlia. The natural system of the city has great potential for public space that so far has not been considered, such as wetlands, rivers seven rounds, reserve area Farallones National Park.

REGIONAL CONNECTIVITY



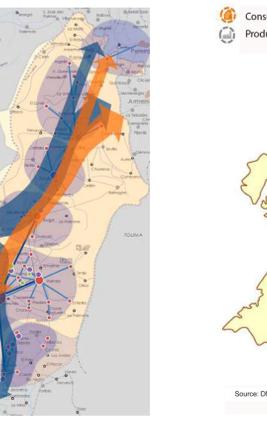
Regional connectivity: It is produced by the road net and the rail freight net, connecting the different production and consumption centers in the region. The connection with the "Buenaventura" harbor, (the main in the Pacific Ocean), permits the national and international integration.

ECONOMIC DYNAMICS



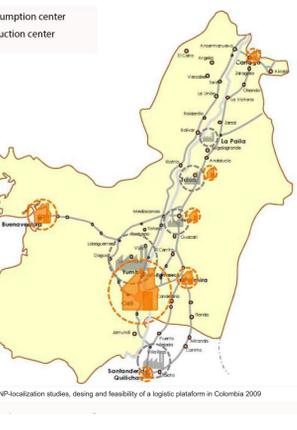
Economic dynamics: there are two commercial lines. The first one is composed by the local market and commerce found principally extended through the "Cauca River" valley, which provides the setting to different populations and urban municipalities ("Cali", "Buga", "Tuluá" y "Cartago"). The second, is the external market and commerce, where goods are transported to the rest of the national territory, mostly in a south-north relation. Goods destined for the international market are transported to "Buenaventura s" harbor.

PRODUCTION CENTER



Consumption center Production center

TRANSPORT AND BUILDINGS NETWORK



In the city of Santiago de Cali find a comprehensive mass transit system (MIO BRT) that covers the entire urban area of the city with a coverage of 98% through a network of 300 kilometers of roads, but it integrates a cycle route network covering a large part of the city but in the city there are facilities with regional coverage including: Health metropolitan with 100% coverage in the Hospital Universitario del Valle stands. Parks and cultural scenarios with 70% of metropolitan and regional coverage. Sports venues with 100% of metropolitan and regional coverage. These scenarios cover the entire demand of the city and satisfaction