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HOW PLACE MAKING CREATES RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

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Introduction

Land management in time of crisis, Khartoum, Sudan

Place-making is a bottom-up approach that **empowers, mobilizes and engages** people in ways that traditional planning processes do not. It identifies local **leadership**, draws on the **assets and skills** of a community, rather than relying solely on professionals and experts.

The project analyzed in this paper aims to involve the community in developing their neighborhood through place-making, which is a bottom-up approach that concede with a local phenomena known locally as *Nafeer* – a common *tradition* in Sudan.

The project focuses on exploring the potentials of making human settlements in Sudan *safe, resilient and sustainable* so as to meet the Sustainable Development Goals.

Data collection will use:

- Narrative method to assess the current situation in the area especially that most of the data collected will rely on **people's story-telling**
- face-to-face interviews with residents and official staff.
- Observation.

Aim of the study : this study aims at:

- Help improve the quality of life and safety through the place-making and community participation.
- Link urban development with social development.
- Disaster recovery, business continuity, resilient places.

Case Study

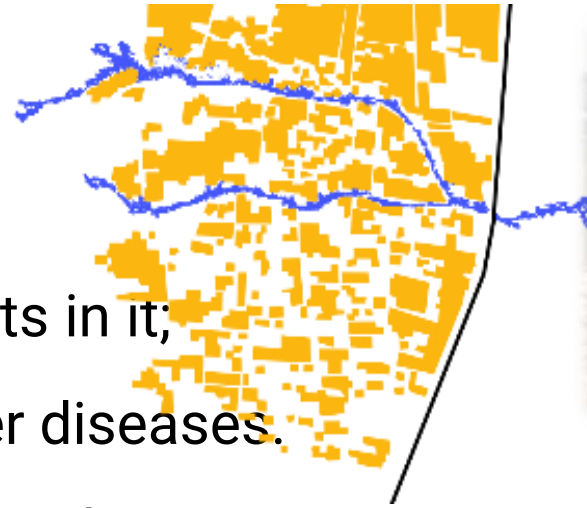
Land management in time of crisis, Khartoum, Sudan



Where It Is: Al-Widay Creek, Africa, Sudan, Omdurman.

Al-Widay si an Informal village with:

- undefined open spaces, irregular streets
- A creek that floods annually causing
 - havoc due to waste disposed by residents in it;
 - stagnant water causes malaria and other diseases.
 - collapse of houses, lack of safety and miscommunication between neighbors.



Original residents of the area, were mostly from Al-Gomoeia tribe, with the existence of some other tribal groups



Seasonal water from the west, floods from the Nile.

Case Study

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Neighborhood Urban Pattern

- **Buildings:** Most of the buildings are single story, built with mud, red bricks, cement blocks with corrugated iron sheet roofs.
- **Streets:** Have no hierarchy, unpaved with no sidewalks and do not allow for public transportation to pass through.
- **The Creek :** Flood each which creating an un resilient unlivable place.
 - **Activities around the creek:** Women who socialize around the creek and enjoy telling stories, chatting and studying by youth, playing and for swimming during rainy season by children



Case Study

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Vison

Through place-making the creek could be a festival place during rainy seasons and an active place throughout the year this will include:

- Cultural activities, such as dancing, story telling and the creation of a cultural street, ∴
- Swimming and fishing during rainy season, playing and walking during dry season, etc



Who are the Partners in Place-making?

Place-making is a complex process that requires multidisciplinary efforts and cooperative work to achieve the best result when all work together towards a common goal that is centered on the place and its people and that is understood by:

- Community members, their vision for the place so that they become connected to it, which will be at the very heart of resilience.
- Officials and relevant government agencies.
- Professionals: planners, urban designers, engineers, etc.
- NGOs: local, national and international.
- Private sector and developers.

Residents, officials, professionals, NGOs, developers

Case Study

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Expected outcomes:

- Development: New Investments, **employment opportunities**
- Improved environmental conditions and safety.
- Responsibility and **respect for space** standards.
- Community Integration.
- Aesthetics: Strong visual Impact.
- Character: A place with its own **identity** and symbolism.
- Technical solutions to unique problems
- And more or less it will create a place that is resilient and satisfy its residents.

employment opportunities, Improved environmental, A place with its own identity

Discussion and Concluding Remarks:

- Site opportunities, cultural background, social interaction, resources available in the area should be part of the proposed development framework that will lead to a resilient community.
- Residents should participate and **place-making should be used as a tool** in the development process of their neighborhood, so they can decide on their priorities, designing implementing all development projects of their neighborhood that will help them to create an attractive resilient place in which community is the expert.
- Developing the creek can increase residents' earnings by generating more jobs and improve the living environment, thus creating a livable resilient place.

Executive Summary

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HOW PLACE MAKING CREATES RESILIENT COMMUNITIES



Partners :Residents, officials, professionals, NGOs, And developers.



Residents: Elderly people, Youth, Children and workers.



Place-making is a bottom-up approach empowers engage, mobilize



Method: Interviews, observation and secondary data



THANK YOU FOR THE ATTENTION!