MISSION

The DAAP Cares Initiative is a collective of faculty, students, alumni and organizations committed to improving the quality of life for individuals and communities in need through the pursuit of theoretical and applied research. This group recognizes the academic design institution as a resource for innovation and development at all scales. The mission is to foster improved quality of life by identifying humanitarian causes and working as interdisciplinary teams that connect design, architecture, art, planning, and other disciplines to conduct research, create new theoretical frameworks, and generate solutions.
Kenya
Tanzania
DAAP
Planning

The Intimate Realities of Water
Roche Medical Center
Staff Housing

Philippines
Designing for Post-Typhoon Haiyan Recovery
Providing Choices + Raising Voices
From Sheltered to Empowered
Managing the Urban Environment

Cincinnati, Ohio
DAAP Sustainability: DAAPlives
Vacant Lots: Occupied
The Sand(s) Lot
Paper Shelter
MetrolAB: Seven Hills Neighborhood House
MetrolAB: Pleasant Street Parklet
MetrolAB: Louder Than a Bomb
MetrolAB: Elements
MetrolAB: Karama Prairie Dwelling
Pleasant Street Alternate Steps
Pleasant Street Field of Greens
Making Marks Making Sense
Activating Community Empowerment (ACE)
Lower Price Hill Green Infrastructure Plan
Camp Washington Green Infrastructure Plan
Cinema in the City

Global
E-VAC: JAC
Paper Nightingale
Coconut System
Bringing the Peace Corps Home

Punta Laguna, Mexico
The Punta Laguna Cooperative

India
Hedging Against Drought

Kenya
The Intimate Realities of Water

Punishment
SHAPING DAAP’S FUTURE

28 students from DAAP (SAID, SOP, and SOD) and two students from A&S (Anthropology and Neuroscience) participated in this three day charrette (aka “blast class”) to investigate the status of sustainability in DAAP. The focus of this course was the beginning of an effort to move DAAP into a sustainable future. Although the DAAP building and grounds were the most tangible objects of concern, students’ imaginations were employed in much larger contexts than building and landscape. This was a short term exercise with long term implications. Participants in this course had the opportunity to shape DAAP’s future.

In collaboration with UC Sustainability’s week of activities, the students will be launching an exhibition of their course work in DAAP the week of April 11-15, 2016. Students will be implementing several imaginative and thought-provoking ways to embrace a sustainable DAAP lifestyle – and this spring’s work will just be the beginning!
ENVISIONING THE FUTURE OF VACANT LOTS

Vacant Lots: Occupied is a comprehensive community-based workshop series and toolkit designed to help communities and neighborhood organization strategically restore and enhance vacant lots into socially, culturally and environmentally responsible community assets. The course is an interdisciplinary charrette format, geared toward Community Planning, Architecture, and Horticulture students, who work with Keep Cincinnati Beautiful, community members in East, West, and Lower Price Hill, and allied professionals to envision the best and highest use of vacant lots in these neighborhoods. Course work culminates in the creation of a design brief, which the students share with their respective neighborhood representatives and submit as the final project for the course. This course receives funding and other support from UC Forward, the Greater Cincinnati Foundation, Keep Cincinnati Beautiful, Building Value, and Lawn Life.

Cincinnati is one of many Midwest cities that has experienced urban decline in recent decades. Buildings and lots that were once occupied, now stand vacant in numbers that exceed local authorities’ abilities to manage them. Vacancy on this scale is like a cancer for the city. Leaving the blight unchecked allows the cancer to spread – decreasing property values and quality of life for residents. However, vacant lots can be viewed as assets as opposed to liabilities. Coming together on the issue, the University of Cincinnati, Keep Cincinnati Beautiful, and the City have established a working partnership to implement effective short-term and long-term solutions. These partnerships have the potential to connect advocates with community partners to enhance the conduct of community-based research projects, including land use and implementation of urban planning and design strategies.

PARTICIPANTS
Virginia Russell
Ryan Geismar

LOCATION
Cincinnati, OH

Vacant Lots: Occupied
The Sand(s) Lot

A 2015 partnership in the West End neighborhood of Cincinnati converted a blighted parking lot into a much needed playground. With just more than 6000 residents, the West End is severely challenged by blight, crime, and poverty, and nearly a third of its residents live below the poverty level. A non-profit community service agency, now known as the Seven Hills Neighborhood Houses, emerged nearly fifty years ago to assist families in need from the area.

In the fall of 2015 the organization reached out to UC for help improving their aging building and creating a new outdoor recreation area for children served by their program. Funding, design and construction expertise, and volunteer help were secured from UC, the Cincinnati Reds Foundation, the Cincinnati Zoo, and Proctor and Gamble Company. A one acre area just south of the Seven Hills Center was offered for the playground site. Known as the Sand’s Lot this site was originally a baseball diamond, but had been paved and used for parking for many years. Ana Ozaki of the UC DAAP Community Design Center provided assistance to design and implement a new playground in collaboration with horticulturalists and engineers from the Cincinnati Zoo.

The site is divided into five zones woven together with a walking/running track. While much of the paved area remains due to budget restrictions, durable roadway paint enlivens the surface and separates activity areas including active recreation, gaming, a children’s playground, an adult workout area, and an at-grade “event stage”. Areas of paving were cut out to accommodate shade producing tree clusters and stormwater retention zones. New seating, gaming tables, and area lighting are provided throughout. The former baseball diamond backstop and fence were repurposed and used in the design. The project was completed in July of 2015.
EMBRACING CULTURAL EXPERIENCE

The Najil Tucha artisans hail from the rural village of Punta Laguna, located in the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico. Many, if not all, of the inhabitants of Punta Laguna are descents of the ancient Maya, and retain this indigenous heritage in their anthropology and lifestyle. Because of their ethnicity, this group has for many years been socio-economically depressed and culturally stigmatized by local society. Tourism in this region has created an opportunity for the villagers to "sell" the Mayan cultural experience, including the sale of artisan-made embroideries, but these works are commoditized versions of traditional dress that have little connection to the material culture and textile craft heritage from which they evolved.

This study seeks to help the community re-imagine what it means to embrace cultural heritage in the current age, investigating how globalization and modern technology have affected this community with respect to dress, the environment, and the local economy. Providing access to better materials, leveraging culturally symbolic imagery, and encouraging experimentation with scale, placement, and color gives artisans the tools to differentiate their textile work, elevating the aesthetic, and preserving the integrity of the traditional methods themselves.

An apparel collection incorporating new embroidery techniques was co-designed with the artisans for the initial project. This cooperative provides a community platform for the transmission of craft skills, building community as the artisans work together to reach a common goal: to better provide for their families by elevating social and financial status. This empowers women as wage earners and decision makers in the family. It helps the community to shake the stigma of Mayanism, and embrace cultural heritage.
E-VAC JAC, short for “evacuation jacket”, is a waterproof, windproof, thermal, survival jacket. Designed to assist people displaced from their homes when disaster strikes, it provides easy pickup, shelter for the user, hands free usability, and quick and easy access to essentials. By selling and distributing this to those in need prior to or after a disaster strikes, this jacket will replace outdated home emergency disaster kits, with specified pockets for supplies like food, first aid, matches, etc.

Research shows that climate related disasters such as hurricanes and tornadoes are on the rise every year, as well as geophysical disasters such as earthquakes. According to the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, “… Humans have caused global warming that has, in turn, caused this increase in natural disasters, and this damage will continue to increase.” The E-VAC JAC’s target consumers are men and women living below the poverty line in disaster hot spots around the world. These people are not able to evacuate due to low income and/or because they have no way of leaving. E-VAC JAC’s brand foundation is:

1. Supply – the wearer with the necessary survival tools when disaster strikes
2. Stand Out – to the rescuers are on the ground, or by air, no matter the time of day or distance
3. Survive – until rescue personnel and help arrives

The E-VAC JAC is constructed out of 3-layer Gore-Tex, a 2-layer waterproof nylon that is bright yellow for visibility, and lined with a 3-layer Polartec nylon. All fabrics are waterproof, windproof, and breathable. The jacket also uses 3M reflective tape for added visibility on the front, back, arms, and hood of the jacket so the user can be seen at night, even by a helicopter. The jacket includes nine pockets, all designed to fit the exact item that it is designated for.
MEMORY BOOK IMPROVEMENT FOR DEMENTIA

People with moderate to severe Dementia commonly lose their senses of identity as they forget significant details of their lives. Research shows that the incorporation of a memory aid, such as a photo album or memento box, into the daily routine of a dementia patient causes significant and long-lasting growth in cognitive and emotional well-being.

Existing resources currently available to assist in the creation of memory books for dementia patients are well-intended, but can still be improved in many ways. The memory books built from the instructions can be very limiting for visual communication, and lack strategies of graphic design which could greatly improve readability for dementia patients.

My solution is Paper Nightingale, a website that provides a step-by-step template with digital tools for creating memory books that are visually and structurally optimized for people with dementia. The template for each page reflects my set of guidelines based on graphic design strategies and extensive research on memory books and dementia.

The book design features a lay-flat binding that allows for adding/removing pages as life changes; matte-finished pages; two types of layouts on a consistent yet flexible grid; graphic aid elements; rounded corners in order to be gentler on the eye; and a typeface designed for people with cognitive impairment. Each spread also has a pocket holding a “narrative card” for extra details about the memory. Finally, the interface features special tools to keep photos and spreads clear and coordinated.

Through comprehensive ideation, the goal of this design system is to provide a user-friendly resource for creating superlative memory books for people with dementia, thereby strengthening long-lasting senses of identity and happiness.

Paper Nightingale
Food waste is one of the biggest issues facing our world today. Millions of tons of food are thrown away every year, and farmers must grow in excess knowing that almost a third of their produce will be uneaten. The food wasted could potentially feed three billion malnourished people worldwide. The U.S. alone throws away approximately 167 billion dollars a year, averaging $2,000 per household. Although efforts have been made to prevent food waste in retail, 55-65% of food waste occurs in consumer homes.

Coconut is an engaging, easy-to-use system that provides users with easily understood information about their food’s freshness and quantity. The system utilizes the GS1 DataBar infrastructure, giving consumers access to detailed information on produce, such as the company, batch number, and expiration date. Through an app and kitchen companion device, users will have straightforward information whether they are at home and overwhelmed by a packed fridge or trying to decide what to purchase in the store. Features such as ambient information display, reminders of expiring food, and suggested recipes for using up items make it simple to not let food go to waste.

Coconut will also create a more connected and cyclical food system. Through the GS1 DataBar, consumers will be able to learn about where their food comes from and the practices the farm uses, giving the consumers a more tangible connection to the food system as a whole. Additionally, retailers will be able to analyze consumer data, helping them to manage their stock and reduce food waste on their end. This effect will ripple back to the supply chain, creating a food system which works together to make the most of our global food resources.
RECYCLABLE ARCHITECTURAL INSTALLATION

The central feature of this two-semester long project was using innovative material for an architectural installation, supported by the emerging digital fabrication technology. Students used paper tubes to create several modular space frame systems, which are reinforced by joints and triangular panels. The pyramid shaped space frame installation was finally constructed without any nails or adhesives. As a natural material, the paper tubes are 100% recyclable and have minimum environmental impact. The unique space-frame type structure allows people easily climb on top and attaches the secondary paneling system to create a rich material and shading effects. The panels are all made of wood or paper for easy recycle and environmentally friendly.

After several weeks of exhibition in the first semester, the paper tube structure was disassembled by simply disconnecting the paper tubes from the joints. All the components were re-used to assemble into a portable shelter project in the following semester.

PARTICIPANTS
Ming Tang
Students from studios in spring and fall 2015

LOCATION
Cincinnati, OH

Paper Shelter
The Seven Hills Neighborhood Houses (SHNH) in Cincinnati’s West End has been a social services resource and community gathering place since 1961. It serves 1,500-2,500 at-risk children, teens, families, seniors, and disadvantaged citizens annually from one of Cincinnati’s most socio-economically challenged areas via a wide variety of programming.

As part of a SAID MetroLab graduate studio in summer of 2015, students combined design and fabrication efforts to transform selected interior spaces at Seven Hills Neighborhood Houses, primarily through millwork/furniture and design-build content. Course objectives included researching interior spaces for community centers, community engagement strategies, and prioritizing interior spaces of SHNH.

Graduate students worked closely with SHNH staff, board members, and local user groups to transform selected interior areas of SHNH. Interior spaces to be renovated were chosen based on the themes and core values of the Center – transforming existing spaces into welcoming and fully functioning places that enable advancement through education and technology for members of the community. An important goal of the studio was to develop community relations between SAID and SHNH, support the student’s creative vision for transforming interior spaces at SHNH, and explore - execute design ideas through a series of physical and spatial transformations – leading to finished interior projects by the end of the semester.

Program brief specifics unfolded through the research phase of the studio. The studio focused on four interior areas: the main meeting / conference room, a hallway mural, furnishings for teens, and a lounge with storage for volunteers.
The Pleasant Street Parklet is the result of a graduate architecture MetroLAB studio that was part of a larger effort to improve walkability and connectivity along Pleasant Street in the Over-the-Rhine neighborhood of Cincinnati. Pleasant Street connects two major downtown Cincinnati landmarks, Washington Park and Findlay Market. Throughout the summer of 2015, the students worked with local residents, the Corporation for Findlay Market, faculty and students from the DAAP School of Planning and School of Art, and People’s Liberty to learn more about the needs of the street and explore how Pleasant Street could become a more pedestrian-friendly experience.

The studio hosted three events on Pleasant Street throughout the summer to connect with the community and share ideas. The first event surveyed the members of the Pleasant street community and began a conversation about what works on the street and what needs to be improved. From input gathered at this event, the students began building prototypes that were tested at the second event, including seating, playgrounds, lighting, and an outdoor kitchen. The prototypes were successful, but it became apparent that due to space limitations, building on a vacant lot would not be a long term solution. With this information, the designs shifted toward the idea of a parklet, which would only take up 3 parking spaces on the street instead of buildable land. At the third event, Pleasant Street was closed to vehicular traffic and the students built four parklet designs that were tested along the street. The final product of the studio is a cohesive design for Cincinnati’s first parklet, which includes a central gathering table for outdoor eating and seating for people to relax as they walk along the street.

The studio has reconvened for in the spring of 2016 to construct and install the parklet.
A SERIES OF PORTABLE PERFORMANCE ENVIRONMENTS

Louder Than a Bomb is a youth poetry festival designed by the Young Chicago Authors (YCA) in 2001 to be a platform that not only gives youth a voice, but gives them a chance to share their stories, learn from each other, and find common ground. Since its founding, it has become the largest youth poetry festival in the world, and has spawned competitions in urban areas throughout the country. “The value of the program is that it offers a vehicle for the voice of the youth, while providing mentorship and guidance, personal confidence, an improved sense of agency, and a broader understanding of others, all while increasing literacy and community among young students through competition.” (LTAB website)

The University teamed up with the local Louder than a Bomb organization to create a series of portable performance environments for the 2015 Finals held at the Harriet Tubman Theater in the Cincinnati Freedom Center. For 15 weeks, we collaborated with more than 12 academic and community organizations and sponsors, including Elementz, a non-profit hip-hop youth arts organization, Wordplay, a local nonprofit literacy group, and the Taft Research Center. Our students worked with local high school student teams to design and construct prefabricated performance environments (platforms, walls, seats, lighting, etc.) for the competitors to use during their preliminary and final performances. We worked directly with full-scale mock-ups and working prototypes as our primary mode of design inquiry. The fabrications were intended to support the young poets, yet not distract from the performances. The material assemblies needed to be easily assembled and dis-assembled, inexpensive, durable, and performative in their own right. The prototypes will be re-purposed for subsequent competitions, and are intended to be altered for new or changing criteria.

MetroLAB: Louder Than a Bomb

PARTICIPANTS
Terry Boling
MetroLAB students

LOCATION
Cincinnati, OH
The learning experience in human interest design was borne out of the collaboration between University of Cincinnati’s Design-Build Architecture Studio, MetroLAB, and the not-for-profit urban arts organization Elementz. Elementz is a local Urban Arts Center that serves as a catalyst for change for Cincinnati’s inner-city youth. Elementz was founded and is supported by community stakeholders from a diverse spectrum of ethnicities, backgrounds and interests who believe in our youth and the power of music, poetry and art to change lives.

UC MetroLAB is a program within University of Cincinnati’s School of Architecture and Interior Design, that pair students and faculty with local community advocates, developers, non-profits and their stakeholders to discover, design, fabricate and evaluate innovative proposals that support the amelioration of the built environment through the design-build, rapid prototyping process. Partnering with organizations and community groups the studio takes on real world projects and asks students to work collaboratively to assess programmatic need and offer design solutions in response. Full-scale prototyping then begins to explore options and finally finished products are identified and completed in collaboration with faculty, clients and critical stakeholders.

The goal of the collaboration between MetroLAB and Elementz is to use the process of design and rapid prototyping to foster a relationship between UC students and the students of Elementz such that each student group engages, learns and appreciates the training and talents of the other, and in doing so, forms bonds that will sponsor lasting change and forge community.
The Kamama Prairie Dwelling project is a tiny house, designed and currently in construction by University of Cincinnati graduate architecture students as a home for the prairie’s land steward, Adrienne Cassel. The house acts as a vital shelter and haven for Adrienne, a permanent presence on the nature preserve, and a model in tiny house design: simple, sustainable, and beautiful.

The Kamama Prairie is a 92-acre nature preserve owned by the Arc of Appalachia, located in rural Adams County, Ohio. The prairie is renowned amongst experts as a particularly rare ecosystem, limited to a small area in southwestern Ohio and central Kentucky. The unique soil conditions combined with the rare plant species seem to have created an ecosystem that encourages rare species of all kinds to flourish. Kamama means “butterfly” in Cherokee – an apt name reflecting the more than 70 species of butterflies that inhabit this unique prairie.

In 2012, Adrienne began her work as land steward of the Kamama Prairie, a volunteer position through the Arc of Appalachia. The Arc encourages all land stewards to occupy their sites, in an existing or new shelter. This project will provide Adrienne with a shelter, which in turn will aid the stewardship of the prairie. With an established presence on the site in a thoughtful, sustainable dwelling, the prairie can grow in recognition and can thrive as both an educational resource and haven for all communities.

The 160-square-foot house is designed around and within a new shipping container. The house aims to be both beautiful and buildable, with a clean, minimal aesthetic to not distract from the prairie. Indoor/outdoor flexibility is key, with a semi-shaded deck as occupiable outdoor space. The house reuses many site-present materials, including barn wood and roofing tin from a previous structure on the site.

**Location**
Peebles, OH

**Participating Students**

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<tr>
<td>Marissa Zane</td>
<td>Alex Bucher</td>
<td>Jason Wu</td>
<td>Jon Lund</td>
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<td>Alex Gormley</td>
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<td>Narek Mirzaei</td>
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<td>Luis Sabater Musa</td>
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<td>Whitney Hamaker</td>
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**Notes**

- MetroLAB: Kamama Prairie Dwelling
PARTICIPANTS

Jesse Larkins
Michael Zaretsky
Richard Elliot
Kate Schenk

REVOLUTIONIZING LOCAL BUILDING PRACTICES: NORTHEASTERN TANZANIA

Phase two of the Roche Health Center, the Staff Housing, accompanies a health care facility that services 20,000 villagers in rural Northeastern Tanzania. Opened in 2011, the outpatient clinic has provided access to a permanent healthcare facility for the first time in the region’s history; however, it only operated part-time for several years due to the need to recruit full-time staff.

The Roche community, Village Life Outreach Project, and affiliated partner Shirati Health Education & Development Foundation, identified the construction of staff housing as a critical necessity to expand the clinic's operations. Beginning construction in 2015, the 3000 square foot duplex will be move-in ready in early 2016. Utilizing collaboration with a local team of contractors and residents of Roche Village, hundreds of men and women of the community have worked on the RHC Staff Housing Project. A major goal of the project has focused on revolutionizing local building practices in order to identify strategies towards safer, durable, and easily maintained buildings.

On behalf of VLOP, I was presented the opportunity to oversee a large portion of the ongoing design and construction of the Staff Housing. Apart from building upon my understanding of the complexities within the design and construction process, my involvement with Roche Health Center proved to be essential in further developing my adaptability in collaborating with numerous teams of diverse sizes and cultures. The critical values of communication and teamwork were reinforced each day, not only as applied to design and construction, but in everyday life throughout the culture I was fortunate to become submerged in.

Roche Medical Center
Staff Housing

LOCATION

Roche, Tanzania
PARTICIPANTS
Adrian Parr
Sean Hughes
John Hughes

LOCATION
Nairobi, Kenya

The Intimate Realities of Water is a series of cinematic portraits that examine the power dynamics of water and slums. The film is a social commentary that also chronicles the complex relationship between water, poverty, gender, sanitation, health, and development in shantytowns.

For four years the producer of The Intimate Realities of Water has documented how water influences everyday life in two of Nairobi’s slums, Kibera and Dagoretti, where she has come to know many of the residents and non-governmental organizations. It is a moving and intimate glimpse into how poor environmental conditions impact people, and more specifically the challenges women slum dwellers face.

The camera also turns to several water and sanitation projects that respond to the problem of clean, affordable, and accessible water services. These projects are held in stark contrast to profit driven development models that use the mechanism of the free market to respond to water and sanitation challenges in the slums.

Producer and Director: Adrian Parr is a Professor of environmental politics and cultural criticism at the University of Cincinnati and a UNESCO water chair.

Director: Sean Hughes is an Associate Professor of Photojournalism and Design in the Journalism Department at the University of Cincinnati. He specializes in visual journalism, including still, video and mixed-media storytelling.

Director of Photography: Jon Hughes is a photojournalist and member of photopresse, an international photo agency.

USING FILM TO CAPTURE THE REALITY OF NAIROBI’S SLUMS
The interdisciplinary studio for fourth year architecture and interior design studio was offered by the School of Architecture and Interior Design at the University of Cincinnati (UC) in Fall Semester 2015. Mostly based in the Philippines, and with short travels to Thailand, Cambodia, Hong Kong, Macao and Singapore, the six-week foreign-study program had the overall aims of understanding socio-cultural differences and the impact on the built environment, identifying and understanding issues related to post-colonial urbanism in Southeast Asia, and identifying problems and developing solutions for post-Typhoon Haiyan recovery in the Philippines.

The students and faculty from UC collaborated with the University of the Philippines – College of Architecture (UPCA) to develop design solutions for the communities affected by typhoon Haiyan in 2013 in Leyte island through site visits, community interaction, lectures, charrettes, and design workshops. By the end of the semester, the UC and UPCA students identified key problems and developed conceptual design solutions. The class produced six proposals for implementation in the resettlement communities. Each group focused on different issues that they identified: creating public plazas to promote a sense of community; promoting psychological recovery for children through a traveling play system; creating livelihood opportunities for women through modular job training; harvesting rain-water for drinking through a modular system; education for children through a library; and providing alternative livelihood for displaced fishermen through an aquaponics kit.

The class compiled the research and design solutions into a publication that will be distributed to the local government units in Leyte, with the hope of providing the city mayors possible design projects for funding.

Designing for Post-Typhoon Haiyan Recovery

PARTICIPANTS
Edson G. Cabalfin

LOCATION
Leyte, Philippines
In 2013, Yolanda, the largest typhoon to make landfall in history completely wiped out Tacloban, a small region in the Philippines. Two years later, people are still rebuilding and thousands are forced to leave their homes to move to safer ground. People are displaced and forced to adapt to new lifestyles without the proper education to acclimate, with only their safety currently in mind. Many would prefer to live in at-risk areas and have the ability to sustain themselves rather than unknown areas where their needs cannot be met. Most new designs in the area have a heavy influence from the designer’s home, and fail to bridge the connection between the project, the Filipinos, and their culture – often causing more destruction than good. My research focuses on evacuation shelters and how these spaces can become a catalyst to bridge the needs of shelter, education, and livelihood.

Current evacuation shelters are cluttered, unorganized, and fail to provide productive spaces for users. When disasters hit, the spaces are focusing on sheltering a maximum capacity, which often fails to meet immediate needs of the people. Introducing an adaptable system using local materials (bamboo, woven mats and fabrics, and simple scaffolding connectors), I am proposing a system that can adapt to year round functionality for differing needs - shelter, education, and livelihood. During the rainy season, (June to November), this system can serve as temporary shelter for victims of typhoons. After the rainy season, when people are trying to rebuild, this evacuation center can transform into an educational space, focusing on teaching new skills and disaster preparedness. The educational element is translated into the daily lives of the people as they gain the knowledge to become safer and more independent. The space, therefore, will not only serve a purpose year round, but allow people to grow.
Pleasant Street / Alternate Steps (P.S./ A.S.) was a project developed by the University of Cincinnati 2015 Summer Studio 6090 course, co-developed by the School of Art and the School of Planning. The course entitled, I.M.P.A.C.T. (Intro to the Making of Public Art in Cincinnati through Time), includes students from a variety of disciplines in the College of Design, Architecture, Art, and Planning (DAAP).

P.S./A.S. was unveiled on Pleasant Street in Cincinnati during the Summer of 2015. Students interviewed residents of and visitors to the Pleasant Street / OTR area of Cincinnati and asked them questions about their most often used walking paths in the OTR neighborhood. The students also asked individuals unique questions concerning their dreams and goals in life.

Students then photographed the feet of the individuals questioned to create “footstep dots” that were printed on street-wrap slip-proof vinyl and installed along the sidewalk of the Pleasant Street corridor between Findlay Market and Washington Park.

The street graphic public art piece between two of Cincinnati’s cultural anchors, Findlay Market and Washington Park, created a “connecting the dot” temporary art installation on the sidewalk of Pleasant Street. This project had a goal of increasing pedestrian traffic and public engagement along Pleasant Street and co-existed and collaborated with the Field of Greens installation the class also created.

**Participants**
Joe Girandola
Leah Hollstein
2015 summer studio

**Location**
Cincinnati, OH
Pleasant Street / Alternate Steps (P.S./A.S.) was a project developed by the University of Cincinnati 2015 Summer Studio 6090 course, co-developed by the School of Art and the School of Planning. The course entitled, I.M.P.A.C.T. (Intro to the Making of Public Art in Cincinnati through Time), includes students from a variety of disciplines in the College of Design, Architecture, Art, and Planning (DAAP).

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PARTICIPANTS
Joe Girandola
Leah Hollstein
2015 summer studio

LOCATION
Cincinnati, OH
Making Marks Making Sense is an after school activity focused on developing after school culture and the STEAM space at Hughes STEM HS through arts inquiry. Additionally we expose neighboring HS students to DAAP disciplines and potential career pathways. The activity is funded by an Ohio Department of Education 21st Century Grant and supported by UC’s Center for Community Engagement and CECH.

Through a deep exploration of concepts of drawing and mark making, we endeavor to create a site for transformative aesthetic experiences that complement and enrich students STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Math) learning. Activities and projects included texture rubbing, printmaking with natural materials, collagraph printing, drawing instruction, and crafting a drawing machine. Moving from making marks with the human hand, students created ‘draw bots’ from readily available materials to actively explore the role of tools, technology, automation, and serendipity in art making. These activities also introduce students to the possibilities and limits of materials and the concept of materiality. In the spring, we will guide students in developing more complex mark making ‘machines’.

We use the word drawing both literally and metaphorically, bringing in literacies, competencies and agency in employing the words Makers use. These art making activities work in parallel to engineering and science pathways welcoming participation from those fields. Given this goal, students will develop multiple literacies across disciplines and learn to translate between them collaboratively. Thus, following Dewey’s theories of experience we will co-construct sites of empathetic aesthetic transformation, scaffolding and modeling behaviors and habits of the mind that promote 21st century skills.
Activating Community Empowerment (ACE) is an educational outreach program developed and implemented by School of Planning (SOP) Director, Danilo Palazzo, Planning Professor, Leah Hollstein, and undergraduate and graduate planning students, with the support of the Assistant Director Academic at DAAP, Nandita Baxi Sheth, and in partnership with VIBE: Voices In the Built Environment. The program is part of the School of Planning Recruitment Team’s initiative, begun in 2015, with the dual aims of broadening the knowledge of urbanism, community planning, and development among high school students and also recruiting worthy and diverse candidates for the School of Planning undergraduate programs.

ACE seeks to empower youth at neighboring Hughes STEM High School to have a voice in their environment and to potentially consider the discipline of urban planning as a career choice through a series of community engagement activities. In this year’s program, carried out in March 2016, forty-four 11th graders were guided through a process to investigate the urban environment around their school, identify problems, engage the wider community of students, recognize the decision processes, explore areas of improvement, propose solutions, and present them to decision-makers. The group focused on the emergent issue of Hughes students’ walk to their athletic field (Coy Field). SOP faculty and students developed a comprehensive teaching plan and facilitated the students in 4 two-hour sessions, culminating with a final presentation to school and community leaders.

ACE aspires to evolve into a program capable of being carried out in different high schools in the Cincinnati area during the school year, or as a summer camp, or as a spring intersession activity.

**EMPOWERING YOUTH WITH DESIGN**

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**PARTICIPANTS**

School of Planning Recruitment Team

**LOCATION**

Cincinnati, OH
The course, Green Cities, focused on exploring the impacts of Green Infrastructure on cities and people. The group, consisting of students with backgrounds in Planning, Architecture, and Economics, studied the options for implementing Green Infrastructure in Lower Price Hill neighborhood on Cincinnati’s west side. Green infrastructure can be understood as a more environmentally and multi-functional version of typical (grey) infrastructure, and may include permeable pavements, complete streets (multi-modal transportation), bike paths and networks, green roofs, constructed wetlands, pedestrian friendly green alleys, bioswales, and more.

The problems found while studying Lower Price Hill included a vast landscape of impermeable surface, lack of public space, and a lot of unused land. Our project looked to solve the issues in Lower Price Hill through five green infrastructure tools: Green Infrastructure Hub (Wetland Park), Green Infrastructure Networking, Green Alleys, Reclaiming Vacant Lots, and Green Roofs.

The Green Infrastructure Hub is a wetland park within empty vacant former industrial land within the area. This wetland park will provide recreational space for all ages, a hub for a path and bike network that connects to the riverfront, downtown and neighborhoods to the north. Green Infrastructure Networking provides connections through bike paths to larger regional systems of bicycle infrastructure within Cincinnati. Green Alleys increase connectivity within the neighborhood and provide relief for existing storm water management. Vacant lots will be turned into public space to provide recreational space both active and passive. Green Roofs help to show the ability of green infrastructure to save money over time for adaptions of green infrastructure to existing buildings.
The project captures a vision for Green Infrastructure in the Camp Washington area of Cincinnati. Green Infrastructure (GI) provides a framework that promotes interdisciplinary approaches to infrastructure provision while meeting the needs of urban residents by utilizing natural and sustainable systems. For declining cities, neighborhoods, and communities, GI provides opportunities that can bring vacant lots back to vitality and mitigate environmental problems. The group studied the application of the principles of GI in Camp Washington, a neighborhood in Cincinnati that has lost most of its population and vitality after the 1950s.

Camp Washington is a highly impervious area with only 8.58% tree canopy coverage compared to Cincinnati’s average of 38%. There are issues of Combine Sewer Overflows (CSO) which occurs around Colerain and Spring Grove Avenues. The neighborhood is also a food desert area; an estimated 29% of residents have limited access to grocery stores that can provide them with affordable food with adequate nutrition. The group focused on the utilization of the available 48.948 acres of vacant lots in the neighborhood. In response to the above issues, the group devised the following strategies to leverage the opportunities of vacant lots in Camp Washington to respond to environmental challenges and socio-economic needs using GI:

1. Improve the Food Supply: ECOLOGY CENTER + GARDENS
2. Provide an activated corridor between Valley Park and Forrest Park: ALABAMA AVENUE CONNECTOR
3. Preserve green space by utilizing vacant lots: COMMUNITY PLAYGROUND
4. Increase the urban tree canopy through parks and wetlands: FORE[REST]
The UC School of Planning has co-hosted a film series on cities with the UC Center for Film and Media studies. Three films have screened at the Esquire Theater in Cincinnati, presenting cities and their most pressing social issues to the academic and city community. By opening up the discussion on urban social challenges and the way urban planners have tackled them through the engaging medium of film, the series has explained DAAP’s mission to the Cincinnati community and activated citizens to discuss and seek solutions.

The three films that have screened each focus on distinct social issues that face the cities they depict, and currently still challenge the Cincinnati area. This year, we presented “Do the right thing” by Spike Lee, a polemic film on race and gentrification in Brooklyn, NY; “Metropolis” by Fritz Lang, depicting a dystopian future from the 1920s that reflects on social equity in the industrial city; and “La Haine” by Mathieu Kassovitz, a French film on youth disenfranchisement in a notorious Parisian ‘banlieue’. Each of these films have been introduced by one of DAAP’s School of Planning faculty members, and a discussion after the film was led by a faculty member from the Center for Film & Media Studies, after which a discussion with the audience has followed. The immersive experience of film has helped the community to realize that many of the challenges that are facing Cincinnati are experienced in other cities throughout the world, and helped visualize the often abstract theoretical framework that urban planners operate in. The discussions that ensued challenged the public to think of sustainable solutions to the depicted urban issues. Rather than producing a design for a specific urban site or issue, public participants left the series with new insights and inspiration on urban social issues that may well feed the design debates of the future.

**SERIES LEADING TO NEW INSIGHTS ON URBAN SOCIAL ISSUES**

**PARTICIPANTS**
Conrad Kickert  
Michael Gott

**LOCATION**
Cincinnati, OH
The project is located in the City of Aurangabad, in the State of Maharashtra, India. The city is thriving due to high rural to urban migration. This has led to high demand for housing and office space; consequently, real estate has been growing with no concern to the impact on the environment. Situated in a drought prone region, the city is facing many environmental problems such as reduction in ground-water table, increase in pollution and temperature, stormwater runoff, and harm to the ecology.

The project attempts to safeguard the environment by physical intervention for storm water management using various green infrastructure and urban design techniques. With skyrocketing real estate dominated by private sector, only the streets and public open spaces are available. The project attempts to channelize and localize stormwater by reducing impervious surfaces and by increasing green cover. It integrates the concept of shared streets with green infrastructure techniques to create green streets. The proposal uses techniques such as bio swales, rain-gardens, constructed wetlands, and enhanced tree pits for capturing the rainwater and helping it percolate in the ground. The proposal also attempts to increase the tree canopy using drought resistant native trees, securing the local ecology.

A network of swales is designed to connect to rainwater gardens. Swales and stormwater planters are designed strategically to fit in the narrow streets, accommodating on-street parking and providing opportunities for tree planting. A constructed wetland, provided on the open combined sewer, benefits the project in multiple ways. This project can be used as a module and repeated in various other parts of the city, creating a system for channelizing and localizing storm water, creating public open spaces, and increasing the greenscapes in the city.

**Hedging Against Drought**

**DESIGNING TO SAFEGUARD THE ENVIRONMENT**

**PARTICIPANTS**
Charuta Kulkarni

**LOCATION**
Aurangabad, India
PARTICIPANTS
David Edelman

LOCATION
Manila, Philippines

Managing the Urban Environment - Manila

This volume is the third in a series of books that focus on the practice of Urban Environmental Management (UEM) in developing countries, which both face more immediate problems than the developed world and have fewer resources to deal with them. It is the report of a graduate level workshop that took place at the School of Planning, College of Design, Architecture, Art and Planning, University of Cincinnati, from August through December 2015. The objective of the workshop was to prepare students to work overseas in data-poor environments as professional consulting planners. The 15 students worked in sector-level teams preparing a 5-year plan for Metro Manila, the Philippines, an Asian megacity with serious environmental challenges, using a real-world database and a limited budget.

Like many developing countries, the Philippines is experiencing rapid urbanization. This is accompanied by several challenges that require managing its urban environment. The Philippines is facing issues with poverty, transportation, industry, sewage and sanitation, water supply and financing urban development as the country grows and urbanizes. At the national and local levels, different efforts have been attempted to manage these urban environmental difficulties; yet the urban challenges remain daunting.

Dr. David J. Edelman, Planning professor and Director of the Master in Community Planning program, led this workshop during the fall semester of 2015. The studio studied urban issues, poverty alleviation, industry, transportation, energy, water, sewage and sanitation, and finance, and developed short-term, mid-term, and long-term initiatives.
The U.S. Peace Corps and the College of Design, Architecture, Art, and Planning have a long and fruitful relationship. For over a decade, the School of Planning has offered the Master’s International (MI) and Coverdell Fellows Peace Corps Programs, allowing students to integrate a Master of Community Planning (MCP) degree with Peace Corps experience. While the MI program offers students the opportunity to sandwich their Peace Corps service between their two years at DAAP, the Fellows program is for Returned Peace Corps Volunteers who wish to pursue a degree in planning. Furthermore, the Coverdell Fellows are placed in internships at nonprofit organizations and city and county government agencies throughout the Greater Cincinnati region. These internships match students with their academic and professional interests and are a complement to their previous international experiences.

Since the inception of these programs, 8 students have completed the MI program, and 29 students have completed the Fellows program, providing approximately 36,000 hours of community service through assigned internships. Through these pursuits, the MI and Fellows programs allow Peace Corps volunteers to bring their overseas experience back home, and influence positive action in their communities through continual service and outreach.

DAAP Students:
Ryan Dyson, Guatemala, 2011-2013
Samantha McLean, Cameroon, 2011-2013
Robert Eastman Johnson, Morocco, 2014-2016
Amy Morgan, Timor Leste, 2015-2017

DAAP Faculty:
Johanna Looye, Coordinator
Chris Auffrey, Co-Coordinator, Paraguay, 1977-1979

Participants:
Johanna Looye
Chris Auffrey
Listed MCP students

Location:
Multiple Locations
In many areas of the Philippines, accessibility to family planning & reproductive health care services are nearly non-existent. 70% of women in the Philippines do not utilize any form of modern contraceptive due to fear of side effects or broader health problems and difficulty obtaining a method. These communities are unaware of their options when it comes to family planning & reproductive health care, and do not have access to these services.

In rural barangays, the average family size is 5-6 people and the average income is about 1 USD per day. Because many people living in rural areas are getting by on such a low income, it is nearly impossible for them to afford to travel to the nearest city to visit a clinic. Access to family planning and modern contraceptives can help these families space out their pregnancies, giving them a better chance to support themselves and their children.

This mobile clinic will be able to increase accessibility to family planning and reproductive health care services by bringing them right to the communities in need. The mobile clinic will circulate a group of 4 barangays in a 30 km radius on a routine schedule, where it will remain at each site for a one-week period, allowing enough time to effectively see patients and hold educational events and group meetings for the community. After a week on site, the clinic will be deconstructed and the equipment will be packed back into the van, before continuing on to a resupply station and then to the next barangay in the route. Services will include: distribution of modern contraceptives; surgical contraception services; family planning, gynecological, and prenatal consultations; infertility and pregnancy tests & distribution of at-home birth kits; STD testing & treatment; educational sessions; group discussions; and counseling.

Providing Choices + Raising Voices

IMPROVING ACCESSIBILITY TO REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE

PARTICIPANTS
Lora Child

LOCATION
Philippines