



PRACTICING INTERDISCIPLINARITY IN PLANNING AND DESIGN OF SECONDARY CITIES

SUMMER SCHOOL

04.-10. September 2023
in **AREQUIPA, PERU**

Organized by:



Universidad de San Martín de Porres
San Martín de Porres University



**Brandenburgische Technische
Universität Cottbus - Senftenberg**
Brandenburg University of Technology
Cottbus - Senftenberg

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This newspaper introduces you to the summer school "Practicing Interdisciplinarity in Planning and Design of Secondary Cities" held in Arequipa, Peru in September 2023. 23 students, teachers, researchers and professionals from Peru were invited to participate in this unique format of an international and intercultural event. Participants came from different parts of the country: Arequipa, Chiclayo, Cusco, Lima and Tacna. Together with a team of eight lecturers from German and Peruvian universities, they worked for a week on issues in the field of inclusive, sustainable and socially just urban development in Arequipa.

The summer school is one of the highlights of a long-standing cooperation between scientists from the Brandenburg University of Technology in Cottbus and from the Universidad San Martín de Porres - Filal Sur in Arequipa. Its aim was to bring together people with different professional and cultural backgrounds to work together on solutions for the future of Secondary Cities.

Both cities, Arequipa and Cottbus, are examples for this type of cities, so it makes sense to work together on major current and future challenges in urban development.

For one week, our participants and lecturers worked on seven highly relevant projects to improve the quality of life in "Pueblos Jovenes", relatively newly established informalized neighbourhoods. They considered issues such as mobility, social inclusion, public spaces and sustainability and discussed appropriate solutions to the most pressing challenges with representatives of the neighbourhoods. A great number of relevant lectures and workshops, fieldwork trips and excursions supported their work, while there was also plenty of time to get to know each other and to exchange ideas and concepts.

This newspaper provides a short overview of the diverse activities, innovative projects and special moments that made our summer school an unforgettable and insightful event for everybody involved. (/cr)



A BRIEF HISTORY

This Summer School is not a stand-alone event - the cooperation between scientists of Brandenburg University of Technology and Universidad San Martín de Porres already lasts for more than five years. Back then, KfW Development Bank funded our research on Secondary Cities in the global South searching for new ways towards a more holistic way of evaluating urban development. In 2021 our new research project started, investigating Hybrid Urbanisms in the Secondary Cities of Arequipa and Sunyani in Ghana. The German Research Foundation (DFG) is funding this work and our team consisting of Nina Gribat, Pearl Puwuryire and me is once again collaborating with the Architecture School of USMP and its coordinator Álvaro del Carpio. Organising this summer school, funded by the German Exchange Service (DAAD), is another important part of a strategy to foster cooperation of both institutions.

We aim to promote the exchange of ideas and enable students and researchers to discuss their work in an open intercultural environment. To do so, the summer school consisted of different modules that are presented in this newspaper. Keynote lectures gave participants the opportunity to learn from experienced researchers about current trends in relevant fields for planning and design. We specifically covered interdisciplinary discourses including perspectives from sociology, culture studies, development studies, architecture and planning studies. In workshops participants worked on projects addressing the challenges of planning in new neighbourhoods with few resources available and many objectives to address. In fieldwork trips knowledge on how to investigate on the ground was tested. Many other activities were designed to get to know each other better and to discuss ideas in different formats. The summer school ended on September 10th with a big public

event including a keynote speech by the Peruvian informality expert Julio Calderon Cockburn, once again highlighting the importance of understanding the specifics of informalized housing practices. I would like to invite all readers to take some time to explore this newspaper. Please don't miss the highly innovative results of the hard work of our seven summer school project groups representing the wide range of possibilities in planning and design to engage with Secondary Cities of the global South. (/cr)



Dr. Christian Rosen
Director of the Summer School

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More than one year of planning and organizing had passed when the summer school opened on September 4th, 2023 in the great auditorium of Universidad San Martín de Porres - Filial Sur in Arequipa. Funding had been granted by the German Academic Exchange Service in late 2022.

Nine months later a large number of different events was carefully planned in a tight schedule for all of the following week. On inauguration day everybody being involved in this process was excited for the days to come and maybe also a little nervous. But this did not last for long: Welcoming notes by Hugo Núñez and

Jaime Mujica Oviedo, rector of the USMP - Filial Sur set the tone for an eventful week before Christian Rosen and Álvaro del Carpio introduced the programme and mission of the summer school to the audience. (/cr)

THE FIRST DAY

Hybrid Urbanisms

The summer school follows the current joint research of scientists from Brandenburg University of Technology Cottbus-Senftenberg and Universidad San Martín de Porres - Filial Sur in Arequipa. Together, we are investigating the practices of water delivery and mobility in three young neighbourhoods, the "Pueblos Jovenes" in the periphery of Arequipa, as part of the project "Hybrid Urbanisms". We argue that the distinction between informal and formal only insufficiently reflects the reality in urban development, not only, but especially in the global South. While a distinction is often made between legal and illegal, public and private, official and unofficial when describing the provision of infrastructure, the reality is always a combination of different elements. For example, in Peregrinos de Chapi, a water system is built by neighbours themselves. It is a structure for self-supply and had come into being because the city is not able to supply all neighbourhoods with piped water at the same time. We found out that the neighbours' decision to build a water system themselves is directly linked to communication with the

local water supplier. The neighbours were told that they would not be able to count on a network-based water connection for a long period of time. It was this bad news that finally led to the decision to take action themselves and, not least, to invest a large amount of money to become self-sufficient. The self-built system offers the advantage that the consumption costs are significantly lower than the individual supply of each house via a water tank that has to be filled up by truck.

Another example from our work is located in hilly Sachaca. There, on many Sundays from sunrise, the neighbours work in faenas (neighbourhood assemblies) to expand their road network. This is an arduous task, with the residents themselves chipping stone out of the hill, rolling it to its destination and using it there to compensate for the sometimes large differences in altitude. This work is only a first step towards a professionally tarred road. However, the residents can benefit from experiences in other neighbourhoods. They know that their preliminary work will increase the district administration's willingness to tackle the next steps of the expansion. So they hope that their work will soon

One of the most important tasks of any public administration, at national and/or local level, is first to recognise itself as a part of society. Peru is a society under construction, in search of an identity, a society in constant change. This means that any planning system must be constantly evaluated. One of the most important

challenges of planning in Peru is its professionalisation; it is not the architect who is in charge, but rather a planner. On the other hand, the recognition of society in its diversity of members and with its cultural variety will lead to a rethinking of planning instruments. It is no longer a question of planning and regulating

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

lead to tar flowing and protective structures being built to guard against falling down the hill.

Both examples show how complex the interplay of different actors, rule systems and the timing of certain practices are. We argue that it is important to look closely at these components and to refrain from one-sided attributions of formal and informal. Rather, a focus on the multiple realities of urban infrastructure production can help generate new ideas and potentials for forms of urban development that help marginalised populations in particular.

We are investigating Hybrid Urbanisms comparatively in Arequipa and in Sunyani in Ghana. Our team and approach is interdisciplinary. We come from planning and architecture, as well as from sociology and development studies. We bring much of what interests us in research to the summer school: An interdisciplinary and critical approach for a new perspective on urban development in secondary cities. (/cr)

Planning in Arequipa

the "informal", it is a question of incorporating the so-called "informal" processes into planning. Peru has to find its own way and for this the contribution of the summer school is fundamental, to investigate, discuss and above all, propose and contribute to this search. (/ac)

"Identifying and proposing solutions to urban-architectural problems in secondary cities in the global South and in Peru requires new pedagogical approaches. A multidisciplinary approach that includes the collaboration of professionals in social sciences, planning and urban design can help to better understand and identify the needs of citizens and communities.

This allows academics at all levels to learn and teach from reality moving away from utopian proposals that can only be realised on paper. For the first time in the history of the Universidad San Martín de Porres School of Architecture, researchers, students and the community came together for a week to discuss urban-architectural problems and to think of new ideas for solutions to the challenges encountered in informalized neighborhoods. Looking at the results of the Summer School 2023 this event was an enriching experience for everybody who participated. This experience will be incorporated and replicated in the pedagogy of our School of Architecture, not as an isolated experience but as a constant in the reflective training of architecture students."



Ávaro del Carpio León

Coordinator at USMP School of Architecture

LECTURERS & TOPICS

PROF. DR. BERNHARDT WEYRAUCH



German planning law builds on the condition, that all planning levels must be based on each other and that higher-level goals must always be observed at the lower levels. In this way, a very consistent planning process can be created - even if not everything is perfect by a long shot in Germany. The systematic distribution of planning happens via different planning levels and with the instruments of the land use plan as the preparatory urban land use plan and development planning as the binding urban land use plan, Germany has a very good mechanism for urban development but can planning in Arequipa learn from the German planning example?

**M.SC. CINTHYA BUTRÓN REVILLA
B.SC. KATHERIN TIBURCIO JAIMES**



Informality is an economic and social phenomenon that occurs in the majority of cities in Peru and is seen as a process due to poor political management. It is important to recognize its origin and know how it began and why it is so present in our society. We cannot ignore the actions taken by the government, whose decisions could mitigate the increase in informality, but it is also important to know the needs of citizens. Informal settlement in the peripheral areas of the cities for the most part do not have basic services. It is necessary to establish strategies that can stop the growth of informality, and offer alternatives to avoid social inequality in planning and design; making a tactical, participatory transformation and thus giving way to collective urbanism.

DR. CLAUDIA BA



It is necessary to know the meaning of culture, tradition and the influence it has on people and recognize the different narratives of heritage based on the value we give to it. It is also important to give meaning to the multiplicity of urban cultures. Often this might just be a repetitive action on how inhabitants do things in their everyday life or how they construct certain things like craftsmanship, but it could also address religious, mythical or ritual traditions, that give meaning to people's life. From the point of view of an urban sociologist, when interested in a heritage place, it is important to question the meaning of the materials and actions, recognize the intangible cultural heritage of these places.

M.PHIL. PEARL PUWURAYIRE



To solve our basic needs, there is the need for us to understand and appreciate our social setting and the capabilities of the resources we have to implement the infrastructure. We must also make use of indigenous innovations without compromising on sustainability. The modern infrastructure ideal as the social and political goal that sought to provide universal, uniform infrastructure globally builds on normative prescriptions developed in the global North. What can we learn from ideas and solutions developed in Ghana?

M.SC. ÁVARO DEL CARPIO LEÓN



Urban Planning in Arequipa is facing multiple challenges that are completely distinctive from the planning realities in Germany. Dealing with large areas of settlement areas that are defined as informalized by the planning authorities, planning documents are

mostly documenting the rapidly changing realities instead of delivering guidelines for future urbanisation or a vision for a more coherent system. How can Arequipa find its own way of addressing these challenges?

PROF. DR. NINA GRIBAT



Reimagining the city through different urban renewal practices of central Berlin after the war was subject to the resistance of many citizens to reshape the city in the 1970s. This led to a reorientation in decision making. Based on 12 principles of careful urban renewal, actors sought to intervene in the area without demolishing existing buildings or building new ones on the outskirts of the city. Likewise, the participation of residents in the planning and execution of construction projects was important. This ensured habitable space, while preserving public and social infrastructure, and developing it with projects that integrated employment, education and recreation. The objective was to create liveable urban spaces, as well as strategic projects in the city center. Urban renewal generated trust and reliable financial commitment from the authorities in charge.

M.SC. NATACHA QUINTERO GONZÁLEZ



Developing sensibilities towards diverse forms of life and learning from alternative forms of space production that stem from social struggles around housing are important steps towards more responsive planning approaches that can ultimately lead to more informed and just politics. Listening to people and letting them be part of planning and design contributes to a recognition of their struggles, their knowledge and their capacities to act. There is a lot to learn from processes of collaborative planning, from the ways people come together to act collectively to the solutions that result from such encounters.

FIELDWORK



Ángeles de la Cruz

Sector 10



After the first day of our summer school the following two days were dedicated to conducting fieldwork. The whole group visited both project sides. Representatives of the neighbourhoods welcomed us and showed us around. There was the chance to ask first questions and to get a first feeling for what could be project ideas for the week to come. Afterwards, participants decided in which neighbourhood they wanted to continue their work. They formed working groups and then spent the evening with the neighbourhood representatives. Together, they developed ideas for potential projects. The day after every group went to their selected neighbourhood again.

Participants had the chance to spend a few hours on their own, continuing the process of collecting materials and ideas while investigating the local realities of the neighbourhoods. While fieldwork could have lasted for weeks and still be productive every single minute of it, participants gained a lot of useful information from spending time at the sites of the planned projects and interacting with the neighbours. These experiences helped developing project ideas that address the local realities as our feedback from the neighbourhoods after the final project presentation showed.

Project 1: Ángeles de la Cruz

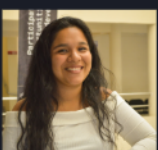
Ángeles de la Cruz is located in the west of the centre of Arequipa. It lies on one of many hills being surrounded by green farmland along the Rio Chili. The neighborhood itself can be divided into two parts only being connected by one road. Other neighboring associations exist for quite a long time already while Ángeles de la Cruz is a typical "Pueblo Joven" where construction only began around 20 years ago.

People here face some extra challenges when auto-constructing their homes due to the location on a steep hill and the insufficient supply of safe paths uphill for pedestrians and for cars. Also, neighbours are waiting for a networked water connection for many years now. It has been promised by the water company and district government many times, but progress is very slow on this topic.

Project 2: Sector 10, Peregrinos de Chapi

Sector 10 is one of ten parts of Peregrinos de Chapi, a large new settlement in the south of Arequipa in the so called Cono Sur area. Here and in Cono Norte Arequipa is growing rapidly, consuming large amounts of land far outside the city center. Sector 10 is located in a dry and sandy area. Being the youngest of the ten sectors, construction also started around 20 years ago and still many of the land plots show no signs of construction or people living there.

Neighbours also have no piped water from the public network. They decided to build their own system using big tanks and underground pipes to connect single houses. Many of the neighbours decided to join the project run by an elected neighbourhood representative. Also, the way to the main street, where buses are commuting, is long. At night especially women feel unsafe walking home without street lighting. (/cr)

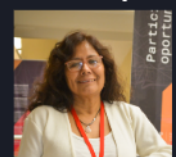


Ariana Tineo
Participant

"I am a student at the University of San Martín de Porres. I came to this Summer School from Chiclayo, a city in the north of Perú. And this was my first experience in a short-term workshop. Thanks to fieldwork, we were able to learn about the real problems of informalized communities, and our summer school projects contributed to improving their quality of life".

"I am an Architect and a doctoral student at the National University of San Agustín in Arequipa. I was interested in participating in this Summer School because my research is focused on informality and urbanization processes. I have had a lot of contact with the residents of informalized places, which is why I consider it of great importance to get involved with the population to learn about their problems through fieldwork. I have learned a lot from other researchers about their views on informality in Latin America".

Teresa Urquiza
Participant



WORKSHOPS



Workshops formed the most important element of the summer school. Here participants and lecturers interacted in many different formats. They discussed new ideas, visualized them and constantly added new parts to the projects. Frequent presentations helped to include new inputs from everybody to the work. Groups focussing on the same project area also discussed how their projects could connect and be discussed together to maximize the benefits for the communities. Our participants spend some quite long days and nights in our working spaces. It was clear for everybody from the beginning: one week is not a lot of time to get to know a completely new area and come up with innovative and sustainable ideas. (/cr.)



The fieldwork, keynote lectures and workshops were designed to help our participants to develop their own ideas for our project areas. Many of them had never worked in Pueblos Jovenes in the periphery of a secondary city before. It was a challenging task to adress the many challenges mentioned by neighbours but still to find solutions that could

be realized using few ressourcecs. Participants were therefor asked to develop ideas only that could be further developed in following steps. Seven groups handed in their works at the last day of the summer school presenting a huge variety of different approaches and visions. All seven projects delivered innovative approaches to continue

PROJECTS

developing the neighbourhoods, engaging sensitively with the needs of the neighbours being expressed in the fieldwork session. In a small competition one winner for each project site was awarded by the lecturer collective and one special acknowledgement was premiered. (/cr)



"Paso por paso, piedra por piedra"

Step by step, stone by stone perfectly explains the concept of the innovative approach of this group. Using local materials in new ways for street construction will help to increase accessibility in Ángeles de la Cruz. Creating a network to connect central points in the neighborhood and ways outside is aiming to make it easier for neighbors to commute to work.

"Peregreen"

Peregreen is focussing the creation of high quality public spaces using innovative approaches to plants a variety of trees and plants that give shade in the burning heat. Recycling of old materials to reduce the amount of waste in the area and more community work at the local faenas are also prioritized. The neighbors are engaged as a community to work together.



"1 Tres 11"

One Three eleven stands for one central public square, three easily accessible bus stops and a network of eleven public water fountains delivering water to all neighbours. This project focusses the intersection of public spaces, water delivery and mobility to create high quality public spaces across the neighborhood os Ángeles de la Cruz.

"Ecosistemas Urbanos"

Urban Ecosystems is focussing the environmental part of improving living conditions in Ángeles de la Cruz. The group identified a large number of resilient local plants and trees that can help int he creation of public spaces. Also through the construction of sun sails these are supposed to become more attractive for the neighbors.



Jonathan Vilca Cora,
John López Castro,
Paula Garzón Pinto



Stella Filinich Paredes,
Kaleb Gonzales Valdelomar,
Ariana Tineo Guerrero,
Lizbeth Quiroz Adrianzen



Alexander Alberca Pastor,
Luis Porroa Bolivar,
Melanie Carlos Cucho

WINNERS OF THE COMPETITION

MANOS QUE CUIDAN

La faena es un acto de cuidado

Faena as a care-practice



¿Cómo nos cuidamos?

How do we care about each other?



"Peregrinaje, hábitat y ecología"

Dr. Keily Medina Béjar,
Teresa Urquiza Veliz,
Milly Arellano Gamarra,
Isabel More Sanchez



The project was developed in the "Peregrinos of Chapi" area located in the south of Arequipa. The initial idea started from understanding the pilgrimage festivities of the "Virgen de Chapi" that pass the area and extend this religious route by an internal path through the neighborhood. The first ideas arose from an initial reflection by the group members, based on understanding the history of the

Faena is a practice that occurs within communities and is focused on the care and benefit of its residents and Ángeles de la Cruz is a community that takes care of itself by working together. Due to its topography, there are two different ways to move in the sector, along the horizontal streets and through the vertical passages," which connect different "andenes". They are currently working on the construction of retaining walls, so the project addresses the risks of the latter. The main design question is how do we keep taking care of ourselves? First, we take care of our ties by enhancing the nodes, places where people can share a shaded space to rest with other communities. Second, we take



place, as well as the current challenges neighbors are facing. This reflection led to a division into three different dimensions: "macro scale", "meso scale" and "micro scale", analysing the impact of the proposed ideas on each of them. As a result, a touristic and productive ecological corridor was proposed and 3 important spaces were articulated: A tourist route, a community space for the use of residents and an urban forest that vitalizes the natural landscape of the countryside of this neighborhood. (/er)



"Manos que cuidan"

Oscar Becerra Vargas,
Rebeca Mollepaza Chacón,
Wendy Balcona Velasquez



care of our people by working on the pasajes, defining stairways and railings where they are necessary. In addition, care is also materialized with small solutions for the vulnerable ones: for the elderly, a series of andenes that avoid them to fall; for the women, a system of cables and pulleys that help them to carry heavy packages; and for the children, slides that take advantage of the slope and sand areas where they can play safe.

The value of these actions lies in the knowledge people have built themselves and the force they have to make a better "pueblo" and a better place to live. (/ob)



Oscar Becerra Vargas
Project "Manos que cuidan"

How did you hear about the summer school?

"I am an Architect, I am 28 years old and I studied at the Ricardo Palma University in Lima. I decided to participate in the Summer School when someone told me about the event and right away I was very interested in the topics that were going to be presented."

What are your main take-aways from the week in Arequipa?

"It has been a great experience to be able to propose a project for a community based on our own experiences of the place. It was challenging because of the short time, but the team worked very well; I also learned from the lecturers's presentations new sociological approaches. I am currently looking for places where I can do a master's degree and I think Germany is undoubtedly a great option."

SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

"Repensando la Faena"



In Latin American communities, collective and collaborative practices to build their towns are a frequent tradition that involves various community actors. These practices, called "Faenas" are carried out by their own residents, they themselves being the ones who ideate, design and execute the projects that are mostly self-financed, since being informal communities, the municipalities do not consider them within the public budget.

From this, we take into account the "faena" as a collaborative action and we reflect strategies based on the ability of the "action" to generate multiple links and benefits. So, how can we rethink the Faena process? We propose the task as a cohesion mechanism that can be developed at different scales, at variable and simultaneous times. Generating results such as solidarity links, learning collectives, sense of belonging, self-management tools and multifunctional infrastructures,

through new types of tasks: recreation, integration, care, pedagogical, sustainable, management and self-construction; carried out by various human and non-human actors. In this way, the project invites us to think about how a town without infrastructure can survive, but without a sense of community there is no future; and to rethink the task as a practice on the occasion of celebration and as a path of opportunities for the development of communities. (/yj)

CLOSING EVENT

On Saturday many events marked the ending of the official part of the summer school at USMP Campus in Tahuaycani. There was a festive speech of Prof. Dr. Julio Calderón Cockburn covering the extensive topic of "Urban development, planning and informality in Lima and beyond" as an opener for the evening. He pointed out the multitude of challenges that politics have to address to improve living conditions and planning practice and to overcome neoliberal structures of governing in Peru.

Afterwards, Dr. Christian Rosen gave a talk on the research project Hybrid Urbanisms, presenting preliminary findings on the complex practices of infrastructure delivery of water and mobility in the periphery of Arequipa. He argued for a better understanding of the expertise and solutions made by the neighbours of these areas. Only through thinking beyond the informal/formal bias, the diverse realities of southern urbanisms can be investigated holistically.

The most important part of the evening followed right after the talks. The participants of the summer school and volunteers of USMP had built up the final exhibition of the projects that were created throughout the week.

In short presentations every group had the chance to show their vision behind each project while the audience used the possibility to take a look at the poster walls explaining each concept in more detail.

It became visible how hard all groups had worked and how impressively they managed to use the very limited time to come up with detailed and well thought out project ideas. (/cr)



Prof. Dr. Julio Calderón Cockburn

OTHER ACTIVITIES



The summer school programme did not only consist of work. There was plenty of time for all participants and lecturers to get to know each other and to continue interesting discussions well after the working hours. One event was highly

anticipated by everybody visiting Arequipa for the first time. We had the chance to explore the city on an extensive city tour learning about history and present of urban development and beyond. Everybody was highly impressed by the colonial city centre forming an UNESCO world heritage site. Other occasions like dinner nights gave time to reflect on the events of the day. Another highlight was the last night with a festive dinner and the summer school party, including a show of magic tricks by the dean of B-TU's architecture faculty, Prof. Dr. Bernhard Weyrauch. Everybody celebrated a wonderful night and a successful summer school. (/cr)



How has been your experience living and working in Germany?

"I had an opportunity to study and work in Germany in 2021 and so far, it's been a very eye-opening experience for me. As an individual, I was very excited about the world class infrastructure eg. functioning transportation systems, good healthcare etc. I also think the cost of living in Germany, particularly in my city Cottbus, is low compared to other 1st world countries on the globe. As a worker, my working environment has been the best for a young budding researcher like me. My professor and colleagues are very supportive and challenge me to be best I can be. In the past two years I have worked with them, I have seen astronomical growth in my career."

What could be the benefits of studying in Germany?

As a student, tuition is free so my semester fee is really cheap making it affordable and accessible to almost everybody who has the desire for higher education. Having a student card gives you huge discounts in lots of public places like museums and zoos in Germany. My advice to anyone who wishes to explore the many opportunities in Germany: Get good funding for your education, learn a bit of the language, be intentional about learning the German culture."



Pearl Puwuryire
Ph.D. student at B-TU

STUDY AND LIVE IN GERMANY

At the BTU Cottbus-Senftenberg students are given numerous opportunities to realise their true potential and provided with plenty of room for their own ideas. For our students, the university offers an outstanding education with excellent facilities such as modern laboratories and studios, libraries and student workplaces to provide the ideal surrounding for your studies. As a rather small campus university, our campuses offer everything you need for your successful studies in close proximity- Additionally, our professors, lecturers and other teaching staff maintain an exceptional supervisory relationship to our students. Applicants who earned their higher education entrance qualification, their bachelor or higher degree abroad are required to process their application

through the online portal Uni-Assist. Applicants who previously earned a degree at a German (higher) education institution are exempt from this rule. These applicants are required to send their applications for admission directly through the myBTU portal.

Application requirements:

- Foreign higher education entrance qualification that is equivalent to a German higher education entrance qualification.
- For study programmes taught in English: TOEFL Test (iBT) with a score of at least 79 points or equivalent (exceptions apply for persons whose education was previously in English)
- For study programmes taught in German: Level 2 of the German language university entrance exam for foreign students (DSH) or equivalent (e.g. TestDaF 4x4, DSD 2)

We are looking forward welcoming you at our university and invite you to start your academic journey with us today! (/am)

Anke Meißner
International
Relations
Officer at B-TU



BRANDENBURG UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY - B-TU

Cottbus - Senftenberg



"In my view, the most important issue for the future is climate protection and climate change. We need to find solutions in urban planning and architecture for climate-adapted cities. Architects must develop ideas on how buildings that are no longer needed can be sensibly repurposed, because repurposing makes more ecological sense than demolishing and constructing new buildings. At B-TU we are working on these tasks for more sustainable urban futures."



Prof. Dr. Bernhard Weyrauch

Dean of the Faculty of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Planning at B-TU

The BTU offers a wide range of study potential and to help shape opportunities for international perspectives. Our professors, undergraduate and graduate teaching staff and research students. Our university currently institutions are devoted to teaching offers over 60 different study and exploring topics according to our programmes including natural four major research profile lines: sciences, architectural studies and energy transition and engineering as well as economics, decarbonisation; global change and education, health and cultural transformation processes; health studies. We offer our students a and life sciences; and artificial challenging education, individual intelligence and sensor technology. The BTU is developing into one of the from and with each other with most dynamic science locations in Germany through further developing all over the world contribute to our close cooperations with non-diverse and inspiring campus life. university research institutions and Already during their studies, we offer federal institutions. (/am) them the chance to realise their >www.b-tu.de



"International collaborations in academia are crucial to create common ground between people coming from different cultural and educational backgrounds. Everyone involved benefits from learning from each other and new partnerships and friendships can emerge. Formats like this summer school are a great opportunity for this and help to bring new ideas to existing discussions and a critical perspective to established positions."

Natacha Quintero González

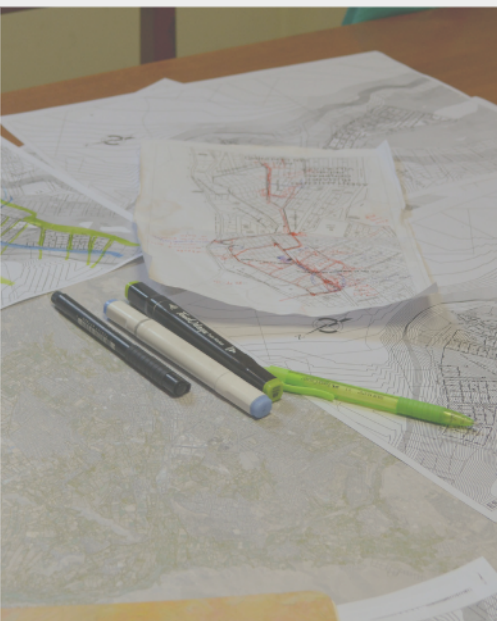
Lecturer and Ph.D. student at B-TU

UNIVERSIDAD DE SAN MARTIN DE PORRES - USMP

Arequipa



The University of San Martín de Porres USMP was founded 60 years ago in Lima, Peru. The commitment of the authorities and of the university community has allowed the development of University in the field of research and generation of new knowledge, positioning the educational offer as a reference in the country and the region. The mission of the USMP is to train competent professionals, with solid humanistic, ethical, moral and civic values. Contribute to the creation of knowledge through research and promote the dissemination of science, technology and culture. Project our action to the community, promoting the construction of a modern and equitable society. Within the general policies of the university, there are: quality in education, social commitment, internationalization, interculturality and intensive use of information and communication technologies. The USMP has the commitment to promote social and environmental responsibility of the entire university community, aligned with international and regional standards. Currently, the University of San Martín de Porres has modern headquarters in Lima, Chiclayo and Arequipa, where our 30,000 undergraduate students and 3,000 graduate students are preparing to become the professionals that the country needs. (/er) >www.usmp.edu.pe



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