

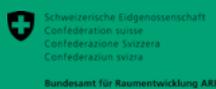
**THE ECO-
CENTURY
PROJECT**

An urban-architectural and landscape consultation
for an ecological transition of urban territories
Request for Proposals

Prospective
visions
for Greater
Geneva



Inhabiting
the City-Landscape
of the 21st Century



CONTENTS

1. Programme and objectives	1.1	Presentation of the consultation	1
	1.2	Background to the consultation	2
	1.3	Territorial issues	4
		a. The principle of preservation of the surfaces of crop rotation (SDA)	5
		b. The imbalance between housing and jobs on either side of the border	5
		c. The daily flow of cross-border commuters	5
		d. The dynamics of International Geneva	6
	1.4	The aims of the consultation	7
	1.5	General problem	7
		a. The major objectives for a city in 2050	8
		b. The challenges of Greater Geneva	9
	1.6	Perimeters of Greater Geneva for the purposes of this project	11
<hr/>			
2. Process	2.1	Name and address of the contracting authority	13
	2.2	Parallel Study Mandate (MEP) and process	13
	2.3	Legal basis	13
	2.4	The official language(s)	13
	2.5	Currency	13
	2.6	Intellectual property	13
	2.7	Dispute	14
	2.8	Conditions of participation	14
	2.9	Exclusion	14
	2.10	Subcontracting	15
	2.11	Budget	15
	2.12	Timeline	15
	2.13	Composition of the assessment committees	16
<hr/>			
3. Phase one: Call for proposals	3.1	Registration and request for proposal documents	19
	3.2	Questions to the Panel of Experts and responses	19
	3.3	Selection criteria	19
	3.4	Contents of folders to submit for phase one	20
	3.5	Submission of pre-selection documentation	20
<hr/>			
4. Phase two consultation: Parallel Study Mandate (MEP)	4.1	Competition format and procedure	22
	4.2	Provisions for the presentation dialogue	22
		a. Supplied item	22
		b. Dialogue with the Panel of Experts	22
		c. Submission format and documents requested for the presentation by teams and their hypotheses	22
		d. Criteria for assessing proposals	22
		e. Outcome of the judgement	22
		f. Conference	23
		g. Supplied Items	23

4.3.	Provisions for the intermediate dialogue	23
	a. Supplied item	23
	b. Dialogue with the Panel of Experts	23
	c. Submission documents and format requested for the intermediate presentation	23
	d. Assessment criteria for the proposals	24
	e. Selection Outcome	24
	f. Questions to the Panel of Experts and response	24
4.4.	Submission of final deliverables	25
	a. Supplied Items	25
	b. Final presentation to the Panel of Experts	25
	c. Format and documents requested for the final presentation	25
	d. Preliminary review	25
	e. Assessment criteria for proposals	25
	f. Selection Outcome	25
4.5.	Selection Outcome	26
4.6.	Realising value from the findings	26

5.	Annexes — Documents submitted	26
6.	Contact	26

Program and objectives

1.1 Presentation of the consultation

*At the initiative of the Brillard Architectural Foundation, a partner consortium consisting of the Canton of Geneva, the Metropolitan Pole of Franco-Geneva, the Services Industrial of Geneva (SIG); the Federation of Swiss Architects (FAS), the Federation of Architects and Engineers (FAI) of Geneva, the Swiss Federation of Planners (FSU), Swiss Heritage Geneva, and the Council of Architecture, Urbanism and Environment of Haute-Savoie, France (CAUE 74), hereafter known as the "Steering Committee", launches an urban, architectural and landscape consultation entitled: *Prospective visions for the Greater Geneva — Inhabiting the city-landscape of the 21st century.**

Its ambition is to gather knowledge and strategic planning proposals, creating development scenarios for this France-Vaud-Geneva region over a time horizon to 2050. International and interdisciplinary, the consultation aims to realise within a twelve month period, a coherent set of deliverables both theoretical and practical, as well as conceptual and operational. Its character is based on the three pillars of sustainable development: the environment, the social component, and the economy, through three main questions:

- a. What principles of development promote biodiversity, improve the quality of ecosystems and preserve natural spaces and agriculture?
- b. How can we design a city which limits Climate Change, whilst at the same time is resilient to such forces and its socio-economic consequences?
- c. How to realise regional/territorial frameworks leading to an equitable economic and social development?

Multidisciplinary teams interested in developing the role of urbanised territories in ecological transition, by considering environmental challenges, without neglecting social and economic sustainable development - especially in the case of Greater Geneva are invited to respond to this *Call for Proposals*. The candidate teams can choose one, or several lines of enquiry in their strategic approach, so as to meet the objectives and the issues laid out within this call. Successful teams selected by the procedures described within this document will be invited then to develop their thinking along three parallel pathways: that of the territory; the city or of the district; and at the building and architectural level.

The consultation is designed within the framework of the *Braillard Architectural Foundation* multi-year program of research and culture entitled, *The Eco-Century Project*[®], whose main objectives focus on the necessary evolution of architectural, urban and landscape professions in order to meet the requirements of an ecological transition. *The Eco-Century Project*[®] is placed under the aegis of the *United Nations Environmental Programme*. The consultation is also launched under the continuing commitments made by the international community during the COP 21; and within the framework of the 17 objectives of the *Sustainable Development Goals* of the United Nations, in particular, number eleven: *Cities and Sustainable Communities*.

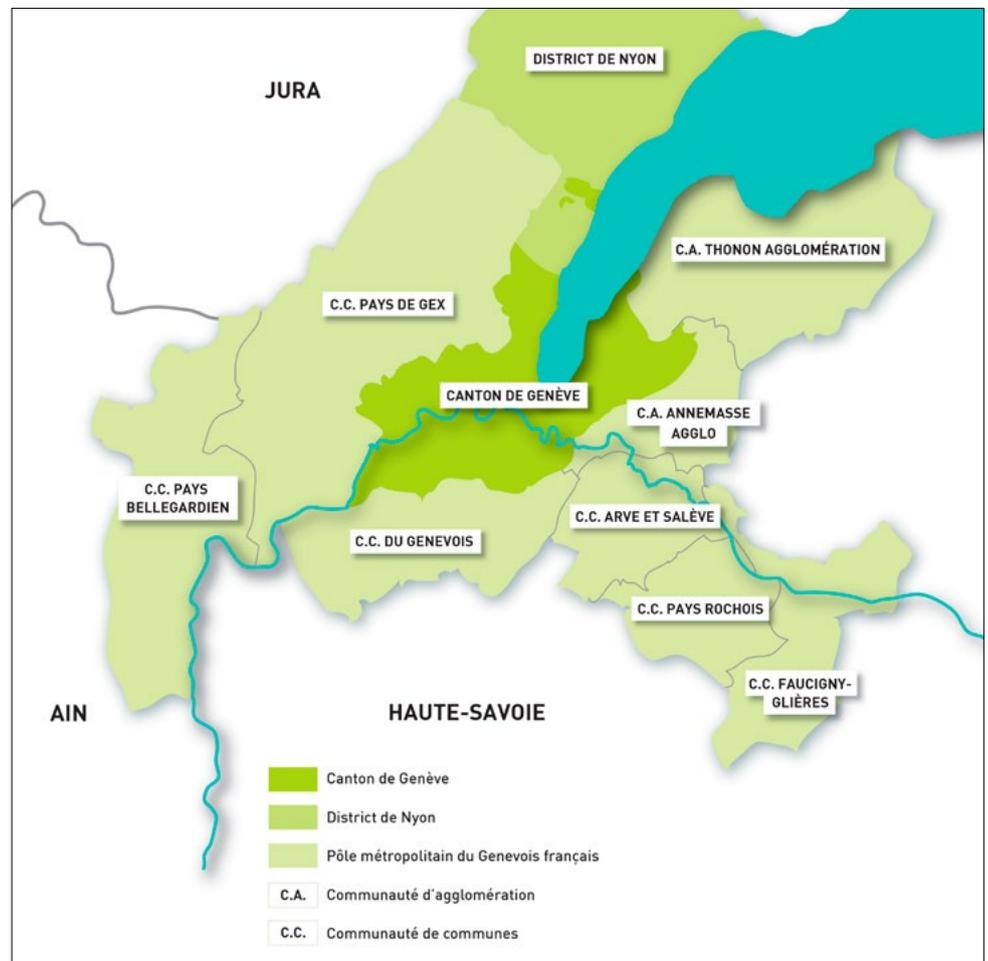
The urban, architectural and landscape consultation for Greater Geneva aims to provide new impetus to developing an ecological city of the 21st century. If this remains the key to a much desired "paradigm shift", the disciplines of the transformation of space - to the extent that they influence its form and functioning - can only be sketched through tools, methods and devices renewed by intense interdisciplinary work. It should be noted that, due to its forward-looking perspective, Greater Geneva is not concerned with existing projects already underway.

1.2 Background to the consultation

Greater Geneva is the official name of a cross-border territory covering more than 2 000 km², divided between 212 Swiss communes and French municipalities. Sheltering one million inhabitants and 511'900 workers (2014), it includes the Canton of Geneva, the district of Nyon located within the Canton of Vaud, Switzerland and the *Metropolitan Pôle* of Franco-Geneva (see map attached). This entity is currently governed by the *Local Grouping of Cross-Border Cooperation* (GLCT) of Greater Geneva, composed of 24 members representing the territories, to ensure governance and manage cross-border cases in three areas: mobility, development and the environment.

This agglomeration is a true city-landscape whose nerve centre, the City of Geneva, enjoys a high standard of living. Historically endowed with economic strength and reinforced by its unique status as the home to a considerable number of institutions and an international community, Geneva and its GLCT counterparts are pursuing an agenda that is clearly related to ecology: mastering development, reinforcing the metropolitan character, densifying the hearts of life and regional centres, favouring the attractiveness of both sides of the border.

Cross-border cooperation is not new. Following conclusion of a Franco-Swiss agreement in 1973, a commission, *the Regional Committee Franco-Genevois* (GFRC), was created to manage "neighbourhood problems" arising between the Canton of Geneva and the neighbouring French departments of Ain and Haute-Savoie. Henceforth, collaborative approaches have multiplied between the Canton of Geneva, the district of Nyon in Vaud, Switzerland; and neighbouring France, over the border issues posed by a common territory in terms of mobility, employment and housing; and also in terms of the environment, landscape and common culture. Among these approaches, it is worth mentioning the 1993 Franco-Geneva "White Paper" for the territory's development which was the first document to compile a list of challenges facing the region and



propose concrete solutions. Four years later, the participating communities signed the Charter of the GFRC, thereby defining the planning perimeter of the France-Vaud-Geneva agglomeration. Following these embryonic steps, the years 2000 saw the development of a Swiss policy towards agglomeration, with a genuine cross-border perspective. The initial version of this project appeared in 2007, with regular revisions every four years. The current draft on agglomeration -in its third iteration (PA3)- has been in force since 2016.¹

Adopted in 2001, the policy of agglomeration offers another vision for resolving problems caused by urbanisation, beyond those that can be managed by administrative borders: communal, cantonal and national. Also, the Swiss Confederation financially supports the communities who cooperate to manage their urbanisation and their network of transport in the form of a call for projects. It acknowledges as well the "engine" status of cities within their territory.

Beyond the policy of agglomeration, federal authority has had historically an influence over development at a cantonal level. The first federal act on the development of the territory (LAT) in 1979, was a framework law enacting the major principles of development that the Cantons were responsible for transposing into their legislative and regulatory frameworks. The rise

¹ These projects as well as other planning documents or territorial analyses are available in the bibliography at the appendix attached to this document.

in prominence of ecological concerns pointing the finger at urbanisation as harmful to the environment and the landscape, the LAT was revised in 2013. This revision advocates the measured use of the soil and the conservation of agricultural areas in favouring urbanisation in the areas already built upon and well served by public transport (LAT, art.1, see annex).

The Swiss federal system distributes competences between the territorial communities based on the principle of subsidiarity. This principle implies sovereignty at the lowest level is possible and intervention from the top level only arises on a needs basis. As well, the Confederation sets the framework conditions (Cst., s. 75, art. 1, see annex). The development of the territory remains for the most part the prerogative of the Communes or, in the case of Geneva, the Canton.

As regards to the French side of the agglomeration, each territorial level is regulated by laws and specific instruments. At the national level, development laws of the territory foster sustainable urban planning, such as the law for *Access to Housing and Urban Planning Renewal* (ALUR); the law on the *National Commitment to the Environment* (ENE); the law on the *new territorial organisation of the Republic* (law NOTRE), etc. French inter-communal cooperation is responsible for the development of *Local Plans of Intercommunal Urbanism* (PLUI) and sectoral planning in the area of habitat, urban planning, trade, transport, energy and air quality (PLH, DCPS, PDU, Climate Plan Air Territorial Energy). The *Metropolitan Pôle* is responsible for coordinating the issues of facilities within its perimeter and, in particular, the cross-border aspects arising from agglomeration. It is committed to an InterSCOT that should be transformed into SCOT (Scheme of Territorial Coherence). This InterSCOT is framed within the context of a Greater Geneva. The competence of the region has been strengthened with the creation of the *Regional Schemes of Urban Planning and Sustainable Development and Equality of the Territories* (SRADDET).

1.3 Territorial issues

The agglomeration area is criss-crossed by all sorts of administrative boundaries. Furthermore, Greater Geneva is one of the rare cases where one of the boundaries is both **a national border and an economic and monetary border**. The demarcation of the frontier was negotiated between 1815 and 1816, when Geneva joined the Swiss Confederation creating a nearly contiguous territory encompassing the various Geneva possessions that had formerly been scattered. As well as linking the newly created canton to the Swiss Confederation. Rather than following the ridge lines which overlook the geographical Genevan basin, political negotiation of yesteryear gave birth to a canton in a constrained area. Its peculiar character is a long border of more than 100 kilometres with the *neighbouring France*, and a straight line of connection of only four kilometres with the Confederation. The Canton of Geneva and its urban environment arise as well from an "outgrowth" of Switzerland, recessed into French territory and whose centre, the City of Geneva, exerts a strong magnetism beyond its borders, cantonal and national.

Such a matrix of boundaries was bound to generate a whole series of functional complexities, four of which are to be considered in the framework of this consultation:

a. The principle of preservation of the surfaces of crop rotation (SDA)

This principle is based on the desire to preserve within each canton arable areas designed to ensure as much as possible its food autonomy. It has led to even today constraining urbanisation, to the benefit of an important presence of agricultural activity. For all that, far from being self-sufficient, Geneva's agricultural production has spread to free zones within French territory allowing the importation of zero tariff rated foodstuffs (under the colourful term: "Territory-Leopard"). It is one aspect of the long relationship Geneva maintains with the neighbouring France, both economic, cultural, and social.

This legislation considerably limits urbanisation on the Geneva side, and hinders it beyond cantonal borders. The French and Vaud sectors are thus more subject to sprawl than the Genevan countryside.

b. The imbalance between housing and jobs on either side of the border

The second aspect of cross-border dynamics consists of a marked imbalance by a shortage of jobs on the French side and (to a lesser extent) Nyon, and the housing shortage on the Genevan side. In effect, economic growth and the need for labour in post-war Geneva has attracted new populations from elsewhere, which have not always been able to settle within Geneva. In short, approximately one-quarter of the employees of the Canton of Geneva live in neighbouring France. On the other hand, many Swiss cross the border to France to benefit from lower costs of living such as housing and shopping goods.²

c. The daily flow of cross-border commuters

If the polarisation and the distance between the places of employment and work remain major challenges of cities everywhere in the world, it is the cross-border nature of movement which provides an additional challenge to Greater Geneva, thus constituting its third special feature functional. More than 600,000 people cross the border every day, the great majority in private vehicles, which are a source of noise, congestion, and pollution. Additionally, the legislative specificities, economic but also of urban forms more or less diffuse who defy the will -all cross-border as much- in favour of a common policy of public transport. In addition, technical differences and infrastructure maintain the "border effect", such as the modes of energy supply of buildings that hamper the establishment of a common energy policy.

² The Metropolitan Pôle of Franco-Geneva has an exceptional economic dynamism, boosted by its proximity to the Swiss economy. For example, during the financial crisis between 2007 and 2012, the Franco-Geneva area realised job growth of 1.3% per year, with more than 115 000 jobs created in five years, in contrast to the rest of the French economy which was hard hit.

d. The dynamics of International Geneva

In the 1860s, the City of Geneva was chosen as the location for the founding of the *International Committee of the Red Cross* (ICRC) and the signing of the first international humanitarian law treaty (*The Geneva Convention*). Due to the neutrality of Switzerland, and the strategic location of Geneva, the League of Nations (the predecessor to the United Nations (UN)), and the International Labor Office (ILO), established themselves in the city in 1919. As a result of the Second World War, other actors engaged in international diplomacy moved to the City of Geneva. Today, Geneva is the European seat of the United Nations and the most active place in the world for multilateral diplomacy. In fact, 176 States are represented in the city and more than 30 international organizations and 380 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are established in the territory, particularly in the *Nations* district of the city. Due to its favorable tax policy, international status and the quality of its higher education, the territory is attractive for multinationals (931 corporations), research companies (600) and financial institutions and traders (120 banks and 3,200 financial intermediaries). Around 32,000 people work in the area of international affairs and cooperation, while multinational companies account for around 90,000 jobs expressed in full-time equivalent employees (FTEs), or 29% of all the FTEs in the canton. The status of an international city and its workforce is a major stake for the development of the France-Vaud-Geneva agglomeration within a global interurban rivalry.

In sum, these four functional dynamics arising from the cross-border nature of the France-Vaud-Geneva agglomeration and its international magnetism, leads to *aggravating environmental conditions* due to pollution and greenhouse gases and an imbalance in population and urban sprawl taking the form of halo around the Lake of Geneva. These effects are increasingly felt upon the landscape. Currently eroded under the pressure of communication networks and infrastructure, traffic, and urbanisation, the landscape still allows for networks of green (forests and fields), and blue (rivers and) to link the lake with the mountain massifs and remains one of the great strengths of the quality of the Genevan basin. Biodiversity, the quality of the soil and the air in the region followed the negative trend, which is linked with the predictions of rising average temperatures with heat waves becoming increasingly frequent. The France-Vaud-Geneva agglomeration, seeks to strengthen the factors of resilience and sustainability of its future development.

1.4 The aims of the consultation

This consultation aims to be fully aligned with the post-COP21 ecological transition, inviting multidisciplinary teams to respond by **creating new insights into Greater Geneva developed through the lens of ecosystem solutions.**

Additionally, it is a call for ideas on the evolution of the agglomeration France-Vaud-Geneva, **by the translation of data, ideas, concepts and tools of the project in visual forms readable and comprehensible by the citizens.** The outcomes of this approach will serve as a model for communities and cities wishing to reduce their impact on the environment and make their inhabited spaces more resilient to disruption by climate change.

More generally, the results of this consultation will support the thinking of policy-makers in the years to come, while strengthening the collective sense of belonging to a common territory.

1.5 General problem

In the face of the environmental urgency, the ecological transition becomes a collective priority, founded on an enlarged understanding of citizenship and responsibility. In the era of the Anthropocene, humanity must evolve toward modes of living compatible with planetary resources, to stabilise the climate at a level as close as possible to that of the pre-industrial age. The cornerstone of this work-in-progress is without a doubt the city and more generally the urban context.

Yet the paradox is increasingly felt: on the one hand, as elsewhere on our planet, population grows and urbanises without respite, the framework of the cross-border space of Geneva must evolve considerably to accommodate a growing population with dignity which could reach 1,300,000 inhabitants by 2040; on the other hand, human activities, mobility, the standards of comfort and safety standards are constantly rising and require more water, resources and energy. This context provides a framework for reflection and action³ within which the objectives of a drastic reduction in our consumption of CO₂ as well as the reduction of our ecological footprint can be pursued in detail, with rigour and imagination.

How to maintain growth without further damaging an already weakened environment? How to develop equitably human habitat while allowing for the development of biodiversity and preserve natural resources? How to translate into new built forms a collective concern for the environment?

Such are the questions that will arise in the rapidly urbanizing world, in the future, if cities and their environs are to become powerful engines for ecological transition.

³ The calculations are increasingly alarming: since the beginning of the 1990s, a city of a million inhabitants consumed directly or indirectly 9,500 tons of fossil fuels, 2,000 tonnes of food, 625,000 tons of water and 31'500 tonnes of oxygen per day, while producing 500,000 tonnes of waste and 28,500 tonnes of carbon dioxide, according to Kirkpatrick Sale, in *Dwellers in the Land: The bioregional Vision*, New Society Publishers, Gabriola Island (BC), 1991, p. 56. What are the figures for Greater Geneva, and how is this territory placed both presently and in the future?

a. The major objectives for a city in 2050

Establishment of urban strategies both scalable and adaptive, without prejudice to the ecosystems; and develop an economy of resources allowing a territory to limit human impact upon the climate and in the process make environments more resilient. It will be necessary in particular create/build/perpetuate:

- urban strategies both scalable and adaptive, without prejudice to the ecosystems; and develop an economy of resources allowing a territory to limit human impact upon the climate and in the process make environments more resilient.
- ecological networks and the functional quality;
- the protection and maintenance of ecosystems, their biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- the preservation of natural resources (water, soil, sub-soil, biodiversity, air);
- the generation of energy necessary for human needs without using fossil fuels and nuclear power.

Propose transforming urban spaces and the landscape to accompany the evolution of modes of life and to respond to the socio-economic consequences of environmental imbalance while relying on the existing environment context as a foundation to any project. It will include design and development of:

- devices to construct a healthy environment and quality of well-being;
- the means, pathways and frameworks for alternative mobility and decarbonisation;
- recycling techniques that will enhance energy efficiency, while respecting the historical legacy and the collective memory;
- construction of healthy buildings with limited polluting emissions (construction waste, hazardous substances, noise, electromagnetic waves);
- the forms, figures and places embodying the ideal of the sustainable metropolis, far from the simplistic, excess and distortions of greenwashing.

Orchestrate the forms, functions and places of urbanity into a set of intelligible and intelligent capabilities to ensure sustainable and stable economic growth. It will in particular take care of:

- capitalising on information technologies inviting citizens to participate actively in their local context for a more resilient, sustainable, and connected, Smart City;
 - minimise waste at the source and optimise the supply of raw materials for construction through promoting recycling;
 - foster an economic environment where symbioses, mutualisation, synergies, and transversality become the norm;
 - develop an economy with more solidarity, more locality and citizenship.
-

b. The challenges of Greater Geneva

Of course, such global objectives are relevant to the territory of Greater Geneva, including the multiple imbalances between housing and labour, between mobility and living spaces, between city and countryside, finally between local life and international role — all this occurring through the prism of cross-border constraints.

— City and energy

What urban devices can contribute to an agglomeration supplied by clean energy and decarbonisation? What are the ways to gradually reduce the overall consumption until 2050? What is the mix of energy and what are its uses? How can energy economy and resource economy be made one of the concrete benefits and symbols of urban life? And sensitive to both a local and a world scale, in the international aura of Greater Geneva?

— City and mobility

How can we re-imagine symbiosis between mobility projects and urban environments, where both the individual and collective life unfolds? How can we reinvent space that is not constrained by individual mobility, or on the contrary, how will we know the constraints in inventing/recycling/adapting the urban forms of our present day? What are the relevant scales of this new mobility — considering also the international significance and status of Geneva, as a necessary hub for multi-lateral diplomacy?

— City and nature

Forged by a long history of cultivation, the city-landscape of Greater Geneva is exceptional, realising agglomeration's evolution as a complex web of eco-systemic service provision. Agriculture and biodiversity, public life, international life, and leisure, habitat and work, symbolic functions and economic functions, day and night demands and responsibilities; seasons and climate, are only a few of the characteristics supported sustainably by the inhabited landscape of Greater Geneva, which have to be cared for appropriately.

— City and society

What urban forms and quality of habitat, mix of public spaces, will correspond to the aspirations of resident populations, local and international, and to future changes or sociological evolutions? What urban requalification — articulated by conservation, transformation and extension — will we be able to operate within the different built environments we inherit to-day? How to restore the identity(ies) within the multiple scales of the France-Vaud-Geneva region? How should the memory based on the culture of welcoming and negotiation maintain its legacy in the built environment?

c. Research issues of the project

Applied to the case of the Geneva, the issues above can be detailed using the following questions (a non-exhaustive list) addressed under the prism of environmental concerns, of which the former three relate to the strategic functions of Greater Geneva.

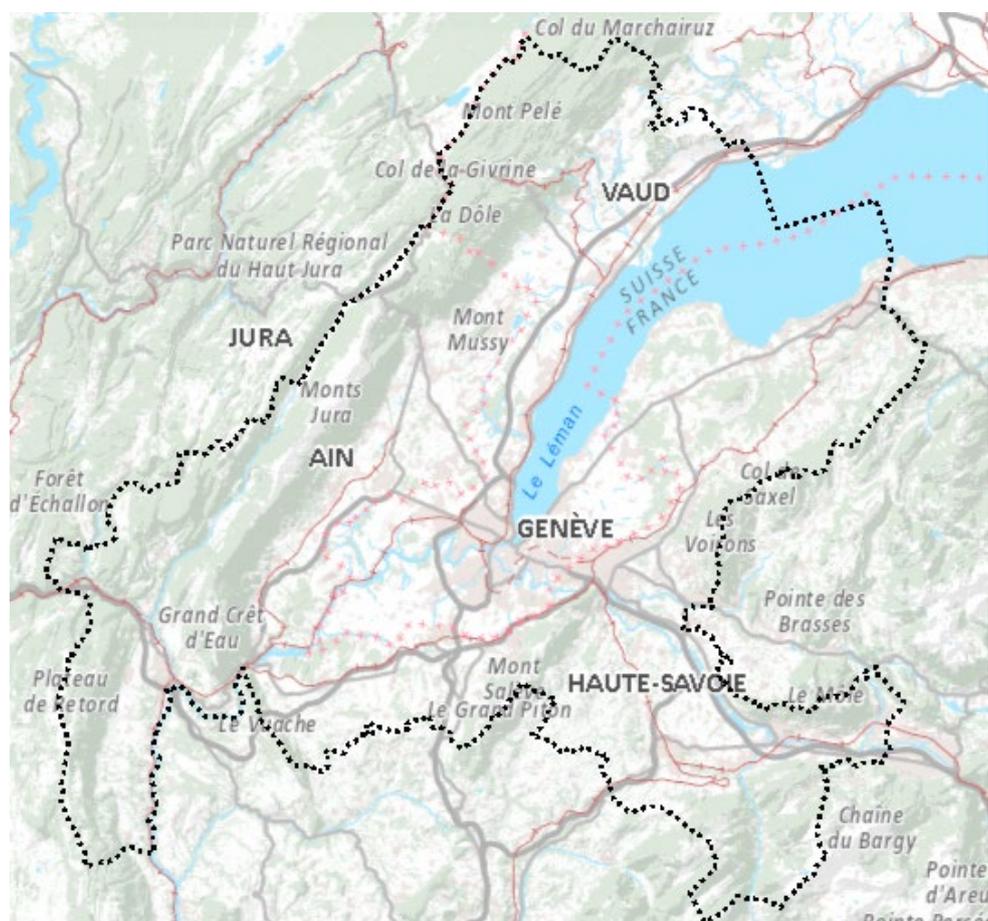
- How is the necessary preservation of the status of Geneva as an international city and especially as a hub for international organizations, the European Headquarters of the UN and for multilateral diplomacy, to play a décisive rôle in the ecological transition of the region?
- How to take account of the resource soil/sub-soil, in its biological complexity (the natural soil as the source of life is essential for the well-being of cities), but also technical (the saturation of the suburban earth by communication networks)? What could be the real/symbolic role of the International Center for Nuclear Research (CERN) in this domain ?
- How to ensure the free movement of individuals by new devices of mobility, while reducing the share of the latter in the overall energy consumption? How can one imagine the augmented role of the International Geneva Airport in a new environmental strategy ?
- How to take account of environmental risks (rising temperatures, sudden precipitation, droughts, soil movements, etc.) in the future design of urban spaces ?
- What is the current value of built heritage, and how should it play a role in the future economy of resources (of its cultural importance, up to considering the ratio of energy loss and its cost of maintenance)?
- How can the planning context largely frozen in European cities adapt to accommodate the inherent need in contemporary society for innovation and difference? What will be the future dialogue between tradition and modernity in a city which is symbolic to the entire world ?
- How will the construction economy in the future city look and how will it be associated with the circular economy for effective management of urban waste? Between DIY, participatory processes and *building information modelling* (BIM), how will the city of the future be configured to scale-up urban street scape ?
- What will be the cycle of inflow/outflow, and more generally of the urban metabolism, in relation with the economy of austerity ?
- How to disconnect human well-being and material comfort, to reduce consumption of energy and resources? What will be the new role (and the new form) of urban quality spaces in the 21st century ?
- Where and how to predict the evolution of a city's population and what spaces design for the new population ?
- How to guarantee the technical operation of networks, and how to understand the concept of urban intelligence (Smart City) with respect to the decrease in carbon and the use of local renewable resources ?
- How to ensure the free movement of individuals by new devices of mobility, while reducing the share of the latter in the overall energy consumption ?

- How to stagger over the next few decades the return of cities to an ecological footprint of one, given that globally we are today at a factor 1.7 in terms of a global average and 2.9 in terms of a European average to which the medium-sized Switzerland French resemble more closely?

As already mentioned, based on the issues and questions proposed but also on the images attached to these specifications, teams are invited to choose their own approach and the framework along which they wish develop their vision, while maintaining a coherent overall discourse regarding the ecological transition within the project framework. The reflection of each candidate must take place on three scales: that of the territory, that of the city or district and that of building and architecture.

1.6 Perimeters of Greater Geneva

The perimeters of Greater Geneva area for the purposes of this consultation are those which bring together local authorities seeking to collaborate on cross-border projects. If a candidate feels the perimeters need to be adapted for the purposes of their proposal that is possible so long as an adequate case is made.



2. Process

<h2>2.1</h2> <h3>Process</h3>	<h2>Name and address of the contracting authority</h2> <p>The Steering Committee for the Greater Geneva consultation P/A Brillard Architectural Foundation St-Léger Street 16 CH- 1205 Geneva</p>
<h2>2.2</h2> <h3>Parallel Study Mandate (MEP) and process</h3>	<p>The Steering Committee is launching a consultation in the form of terms of reference on the theme of Greater Geneva using a <i>Parallel Study Mandate (MEP)</i>⁴ approach. This procedure is intended to add clarity to the potential for this region through prospective research conducted by seven multidisciplinary teams. Following the consultation procedure, the Steering Committee does not foresee any further follow-up. The process is selective and is undertaken in two phases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Screening of candidates applications by the Steering Committee of the seven teams according to the evaluation criteria outlined in point 3.3. b. A Parallel Study Mandate (MEP) approach with an intermediate dialogue, that will not lead to a ranking of projects at the end.
<h2>2.3</h2> <h3>Legal basis</h3>	<p>The participation to the mandates of parallel study implies, for the Steering Committee, the Panel of experts and the participants, the acceptance of the clauses of the present regulation and specifications, answers to questions, of the reports of the Panel of Experts during the dialogues and of Regulation SIA 143, 2009 edition.</p>
<h2>2.4</h2> <h3>The official language(s)</h3>	<p>The official languages are French and English for information purposes such as, documentation, hearings and correspondence. As regards to its practical application, it is requested that posters and summary sheets are carried out exclusively in French while the reports and oral presentations will be in English or in French, at the discretion of the teams.</p>
<h2>2.5</h2> <h3>Currency</h3>	<p>For the duration of the project, the official currency for payments and exchange rate purposes is the Swiss franc (CHF).</p>
<h2>2.6</h2> <h3>Intellectual property</h3>	<p>Copyright is set by the regulations SIA 143, 2009, art. 26. All documents and studies submitted by the selected teams become the exclusive property of the adjudicator (see the Parallel Study Mandate MEP procedure). In addition, intellectual property (copyright) will be guaranteed. Publication or dissemination of the projects by the candidates must not take place before the opening of the exhibition (see 2.11). Furthermore, any public communication regarding the project and its content is reserved exclusively for the organiser, within the limit of the ethics and prior agreement with the successful teams .</p>

⁴ A parallel study mandate approach allows the adjudicator to study different solutions or different avenues for reflection on a given problem, which is particularly complex. The objectives to reach by each participant may be different but must allow the adjudicator to evaluate proposals for solutions in a fair way. See MEP in annex.

2.7 Dispute

In the case of a conflict, swiss law is applied.

2.8 Conditions of participation

The conditions of participation do not require a specific vocational qualification. The qualifications of the teams will be assessed on the basis of the CVs and references provided.

Candidates must register in the format of a team group. A professional cannot be part of two teams at the same time.

To participate, it is necessary that one, or members of the team have expertise in urban planning, landscape and architecture. A person with these skills will have to take the lead role be team representative. The team will be complemented by one, or several, of the skills amongst the following:

- Energy
- Civil engineering
- Rural engineering
- Environmental engineering
- Mobility
- Heritage conservation
- Human sciences, economic and social issues

Team operations and their working dynamics are a major assessment criteria of the proposed approach, so those nominated will have to demonstrate their ability to successfully combine the contributions of practitioners and scientists. Also, the teams in the consultation must be able to articulate their research and project. For the design and implementation, particular attention is required on the quality of visual expression, as well as on the communication of the project.

Subject to compelling reason (e.g. bankruptcy of a member of a consortium), the composition of the consortium cannot be changed until the end of the consultation. A possible modification of the grouping after the filing of the proposal should be announced for validation by the Steering Committee.

No candidate, member, partner or subcontractor may have a conflict of interest with the members of the Panel of Experts and the Steering Committee. The candidates will have to comply with the requirements of the Regulation SIA 143, 2009, and more particularly the guideline 142i-202F "conflict of interest and reasons of renunciation" of the SIA (www.sia.ch/142i).

2.9 Exclusion

A candidate can be excluded from the judgment on the following criteria:

- If the application has not been delivered in due time;
- If the application is incomplete in its essential parts;
- If the application is incomprehensible or if it expresses any dishonest intention.

Any decision of exclusion will be duly explained.

2.10 Subcontracting

Sub-contracting is allowable. If applicable, it should be declared in the candidature proposal. In specifying the status "subcontractor" and must also comply with all the conditions of the Call for Proposals.

2.11 Budget

The budget available to each of the selected teams is Swiss Francs (CHF) 70,000 inclusive of all taxes. It includes all costs and remunerations of the group, including the design and production of contractual documents (excluding the model). The Panel of Experts reserves the right to reduce this remuneration in case of inadequate quality of submissions produced by the selected teams within the *Call for Proposals* and the responses to recommendations made during the intermediate dialogues. The allowance will be released at the following milestones:

	Milestones	Percentage
1	Selection of the teams	40%
2	Validation of the intermediate report	30%
3	Validation of the final report	30%

2.12 Timeline

	Steps	Date
1	Call for proposals	27 June 2018
2	Sending the questions to the organizer	until August 30, 2018
3	Submission of proposals	26 September 2018
4	Announcement of the selection of the teams	22-26 October 2018
5	First presentation consultation Conferences to the attention of the teams	11 December 2018 12 December 2018
6	Exchange of questions and answers	8–17 January 2019
7	Intermediate dialogue	2 days of June 2019 (To be Specified)
8	Exchange of questions and answers	(To be determined)
9	Final dialogue	2 days of December 2019 (To be specified)
10	Exhibition and report of the Panel	March 2020 (To be specified)
11	Realising value arising from the project (publications, exhibitions, etc.)	(To be specified)

2.13 Composition of the assessment committees

Candidates' applications will be evaluated by the Panel of Experts, who will leave the steering committee to proceed with the final selection on the basis of its recommendations. Projects presented in the framework of the MEP will be evaluated by the Panel of Experts, which will determine the critical and intermediate recommendations to the attention of the agents and the final recommendations to the attention of the Steering Committee. According to the development of the Parallel Studies Mandate and upon the approved request of the panel of experts by the adjudicator, the organiser reserves itself the right to call on other specialists for advices. If need be, the adjudicator will make sure that they are chosen so that they do not have a conflict of interest with one of the competitors.

Steering Committee :

1. Frederic Bessat
lead (France), Greater Geneva agglomeration project,
Metropolitan pôle of Franco-Geneva
2. Tarramo Broennimann
co-president of the Federation of Swiss Architects (FAS),
Geneva branch
3. Elena Cogato-Lanza
president of the Braillard Architectural Foundation
4. Robert Cramer
president of Swiss Heritage Geneva
5. Arnaud Dutheil
Council of Architecture, Town Planning and the Environment for
the Haute-Savoie (CAUE 74)
6. Sylvain Ferretti
Office of town planning, Canton of Geneva
7. Michael Møller
United Nations Office in Geneva
(honorary member in a non-decision-making capacity)
8. Sandra Robyr
president of the Swiss Federation of town planners,
French-speaking Switzerland (FSU-r)
9. Patricia Solioz Mathys
executive director Smart-City, Services Industrial Geneva (SIG)

Experts Committee :

Technical board

1. Matthieu Baradel, mobility expert,
lead of Greater Geneva agglomeration project, Canton of Geneva
2. Marcellin Barthassat, architect and town planner,
committee member of Swiss Heritage Geneva
3. Marion Charpié-Pruvost, town planner, project manager
for the territory of the Metropolitan pôle of Franco-Geneva
4. Xavier Fischer, architect and town planner,
former president of the Swiss Federation of town planners,
French-speaking Switzerland branch (FSU-r)
5. Laurent Maerten, geographer,
Federal Office of Territorial Development

-
6. Ludovica Molo, Architect, president of the Swiss Federation of Architects (FAS)
 7. Alexandre Prina, urban mobility engineer, transport planning director, Canton of Geneva
 8. Pascale Roulet-Mariani, architect and town planner, lead for the town of Nyon, Greater Geneva agglomeration project
 9. Marcel Ruegg, economist, academic and institutional relations director at Services Industrial Geneva (SIG)
 10. Andréa Spoecker, doctorate in architecture, Council of architecture and town planning for the Haute-Savoie
 11. Walter Vetterli, agronomist, director of environmental services and major risks, Canton of Geneva

Scientific board Eco-Century Project

1. Sabine Barles, Ph.D. in town planning, professor, University of Paris / Panthéon Sorbonne
2. Rémi Baudouï, Ph.D. in town planning and political science, professor, University of Geneva
3. Dominique Bourg, Ph.D. philosophy, professor, University of Lausanne
4. Pascal Rollet, architect, professor, National School of Architecture, Grenoble
5. Robert Sadleir, economist, technical committee member International Standards Organisation (ISO TC268) Sustainable Communities & Urban environments and IEC Smart City Systems member
6. Günther Vogt, landscape architect, professor Federal Polytechnic of Zürich

Invited experts

1. Kees Christiaanse, architect, professor, Swiss Federal Polytechnic, KCAP Zürich
 2. Manuel Gausa, architect, professor of architecture, University of Genoa
 3. Carola Hein, Ph.D. history of town planning and architecture, professor, Technology University of Delft
 4. Bernard Lachal, Ph.D. physics, former professor of energy systems, University of Geneva
 5. Bertrand Lemoine, architect Ph.D. history, former director general of the Greater Paris International Studio
 6. Christian Schmid, Ph.D. of geography and sociology, Swiss Federal Polytechnic of Zürich
 7. Michel Schuppisser, urban mobility engineer, mrs partner ltd., Zürich
 8. Annie Tardivon, landscape architect INUITS practice, Paris
 9. Michèle Tranda-Pittion, Ph.D. in architecture and town planning, University of Geneva
 10. Ariane Widmer, architect and town planner, director West-Lausanne Master Plan, Renens
 11. Bernard Zumthor, Ph.D. in history, former cantonal curator and director-general of heritage, State of Geneva
-

Phase 1 :

Call for proposals

3.1 Registration and request for proposal documents

Phase one: Call for proposals
Registration and request for proposal documents
The file is downloadable on the website :
www.consultationgrandgeneve.ch

3.2 Questions to the organiser and responses

Any technical queries or any question regarding the procedure should be submitted to the organiser by email (info@consultationgrandgeneve.ch) no later than the **August 30th 2018 at 23h59**. Written questions arriving after this deadline as well as telephone queries will not be taken into consideration. Queries must be precise and concise, making reference to the present bill of specifications.

The answers to all queries will be addressed, via email, to all competitors by September 15th 2018.

Contact between teams and other actors is limited to the series exchange of questions and planned consultations.

3.3 Selection criteria

The files will be evaluated by the Panel of Experts, which will leave it to the Steering Committee to make the final selection based on its recommendations. The multidisciplinary teams selected will be the result of a collective ambition based on the alliance of agency structures (architecture, urbanism, landscape ...), design offices, research laboratories and / or researchers. The selection will aim at retaining, among the best candidates, complementary approaches by the themes mainly addressed as well as the results that can be expected.

The selection criteria are as follows :

Candidate's approach :

The motivation letter :

Candidate must present their background, their perspective on urban transition and their motivations for participating in the consultation.

The note of intent :

The candidate must present their positioning on the urban ecological transition in relation to the points described in the 1.5a paragraph, and describe the strategic choices of investigation that they wish to adopt accordingly. It is expected that the candidate will explain their field of investigation, their methodology, the tools they will use and their entry points (see section 1.5).

Skills:

The candidate must present the curriculum vitae of key people engaged in the project. The interdisciplinary character of the team is a quality sought and indispensable. Attention will be paid to the types of skills within the team, which will need to be justified in light of the lines of work and the methodology chosen. An organisation chart of the team should inform of its functioning and how tasks and responsibilities are broken-down.

References of the candidate :

The team will provide four references (project, article, competition, etc.) which tend to meet and satisfy the following requirements and characteristics :

- which are related to the type of projects requested, in terms of complexity and importance ;
- projects of a similar complexity but which are not necessarily of the same type ;
- demonstrates the ability, the skills and experience needed for the project and for the approach proposed by the candidate.

The criteria are weighted as follows :

Approach of the candidate	60%
Competencies of the candidate	20%
References of the candidate	20%
Total	100%

3.4 Contents of folders to submit for phase one

The folder must contain :

- The form completed by the project team representative (attached to this document).

This will allow, in particular, the candidate to submit :

- The candidate's motivation letter (max. 6,000 characters, including spaces)
- The note of intent (max.12,000 characters, including spaces)
- Competencies of the candidate (Two A4 pages per member (physical or moral) of the team + one page A4 for the organigram)
- Candidate references (Four A4 pages)

3.5 Submission of pre-selection documentation

The candidate must submit his application in electronic format using the form provided for this purpose.

The documents must be delivered to the organiser by :

September 26th at 12h00 hrs.

The decision will be transmitted to the teams in the week of October 22nd-26th 2018 by email.

Phase 2 consultation: Parallel Study Mandate (MEP)

4.1 Competition format and procedure

Phase two consultation: Parallel Study Mandate (MEP)

The MEP procedure has been chosen because the complex nature of the Call for Proposals requires several phases to allow for the Steering Committee to determine their choice of solutions.

The absence of anonymity when judging proposals requires that all actors demonstrate independence and the greatest integrity.

The planned MEPs for this project are terms of reference. They will not give rise to any continuation of the mandate.

This procedure is not anonymous, with times of dialogues between the teams and the Panel of Experts. Some consultations will be in the presence of both the Steering Committee and the general public.

4.2 Provisions for the presentation dialogue

a. Supplied items

A template used as the format for the presentation will be provided to each successful candidate.

b. Dialogue with the Panel of Experts

11 December 2018 — Pavillon Sicli, Geneva

The seven selected teams will be invited to a launch dialogue. The intention is to allow the teams to demonstrate their skills to participate in the consultation, to present their hypotheses on the evolution of cities to the yardstick of the ecological transition and to describe their method of work. This dialogue will take the form of an event open to the public, on the topic of the metropolitan ecological transition.

c. Submission format and documents requested for the presentation by teams and their hypotheses

Each team is invited to prepare a slideshow as supplement to its presentation, which lasts for a maximum of 20 minutes. There is no need to send documents in advance of the dialogue presentation.

d. Criteria for assessing proposals

Alignment to the relevance of the evolution of cities in the context of the ecological transition.

e. Outcome of the judgement

At the end of the dialogue of the presentation, the Panel of Experts will forward their opinion and their recommendations to the teams. Each team is obliged to integrate the results of the consultation into its work.

f. **Conference**

The key actors in the Greater Geneva project will be invited to transmit their expertise and insight to project teams on 12 December 2018. At the end of this conference, the teams will receive a USB key containing all information, data and graphic media necessary to carry out their project.

g. **Questions and answers with the Panel of Experts**

The questions should be submitted to the organiser by email (info@consultationgrandgeneve.ch) no later than January 8, 2019 at 23h59. Written questions arriving after this deadline as well as the verbal queries by telephone will not be considered. The questions should be concise and to the point.

The answers to all the queries will be addressed, via email, to competitors until **17 January 2019**.

Contacts between teams and other actors are limited to a series exchange of questions and planned dialogues.

4.3 Provisions for the intermediate dialogue

a. **Supplied Items**

The information, data and graphic media necessary to carry out the project will be provided to the teams selected during the one-day conference on 12 December 2018 (cf. 4.3.6).

A presentation template will be provided to each of the selected candidates.

b. **Dialogue with the Panel of Experts**

2 days in June 2019 (To be specified)

Mid-way through the consultation an intermediatory dialogue will be held. At this event, the seven teams will present their intermediate report and discuss their research axiology with the Panel of Experts. The intermediate dialogue will take the form of a seminar in person.

c. **Submission documents and format requested for the intermediate presentation**

An intermediate report in format A3 with the research axiology and the progress of the project (the content may be in either French or in English) should be sent to the organiser (on a date to be determined) by mail (the postmark will not be sufficient) or by hand.

In addition, each team will be invited to prepare a slideshow to support its presentation at the final dialogue. The speaking time is limited to 40 minutes per team. It will be followed by an exchange with the Panel of Experts of approximately 40 minutes.

d. Assessment criteria for the proposals

The reports and their presentation will be evaluated on the following criteria (without hierarchical order):

- landscape-quality of the whole, of facilities and public spaces;
- consideration of ecological issues;
- relevance and functionality in the distribution and the organisation (weighting) between the natural space and the built environment;
- quality of access and the relation to urbanised spaces;
- integration of the issues of mobility and sensitivity to scale;
- consideration of the population's needs;
- skills of proposals to be used to support a common identity at the Greater Geneva;
- development of heritage (natural, frame, industrial);
- quality of technical and environmental solutions;
- consistency of the prospective approach;
- ability of the project to ensure sustainable and stable economic growth;
- spatial response at three scales (territory, city, architecture);
- solution to the consumption, distribution and generation of energy;
- compliance with this program;
- the order of criteria cited does not correspond to a weighting.

e. Selection Outcome

At the end of the intermediate dialogue and after consideration of the report submitted, the Panel of Experts will forward its opinion and its recommendations to the teams. Each is held to integrate into its work the consultation findings.

f. Questions to the Panel of Experts and response

The questions should be submitted to the organiser by email (info@consultationgrandgeneve.ch) (date to define). The written questions reaching beyond the time limit as well as the questions addressed by telephone will not be taken into consideration. The questions must be precise and concise.

The answers to all the questions will be addressed, via email, to competitors (date to be determined).

The contacts between the teams and other actors are limited to a series of question exchanges and planned dialogues.

4.4 Submission of final deliverables

a. Supplied Items

If necessary, additional documentation will be available at the website: www.consultationgrandgeneve.ch

A template used as the basis for the presentation will be provided to each selected candidate.

b. Final presentation to the Panel of Experts

Two days in December 2019 (To be specified)

At the end of the twelve months period, the finalised projects will be presented at a consultation open to the public. Following this process, the results of the consultation will be presented in an exhibition.

c. Format and documents requested for the final presentation

The final documents must be sent to the organiser on a date to be specified by mail (a postmark is not sufficient) or by hand, in the following form:

- maximum six sheets of vertical formatted A0 with North at the top and whose written elements must be in French;
- a summary sheet allowing the communication on the project and drafted in French;
- a model where the scale is left to the choice of candidates;
- a digital model to the scale of the territory (GIS layers);
- a folder printed and bound in A4 format containing the whole of the diagnostic phase as well as the phase project and which can be done in French or in English.

In addition, each team will be invited to prepare a slideshow to support its presentation at the final dialogue. The speaking time is limited to 40 minutes per team. It will be followed by an exchange with the Panel of experts lasting approximately 40 minutes.

d. Preliminary review

The projects selected will be subject to a preliminary review by the Steering Committee without value judgment, focussing on the compliance with the program's requirements.

e. Assessment criteria for proposals

Identical to those of the intermediate dialogue in paragraph 4.3.4

f. Selection Outcome

At the end of the procedure, and as a result of the review of project documents submitted, the Panel of Experts will forward its opinion and its recommendations to the attention of the Steering Committee. Since it is a consultation in the form of mandates of ideas, the procedure will lead to no classification or ranking between the participants.

4.5 Public exhibition and publication

A public exhibition of the seven projects by selected teams is scheduled at the end of the consultation for a period of at least 10 days.

4.6 Realising value from the findings

As teams receive remuneration for delivering their project, all documents and materials submitted become the property of the contracting authority. Therefore, no project can be recuperated by participating teams.

5 Annexes, Documents submitted

- The present document of MEP
- The identification form
- Bibliography

6 Contact

info@consultationgrandgeneve.ch
Tél. 0041 22 311 17 17

Steering Committee for the Greater Geneva
International Consultation

Project coordinator:

Panos Mantziaras, directeur Brailard Architectural Foundation

Text:

Hélène Gallezot, Panos Mantziaras,
Daniel Risse, Anne Veuthey

Graphic design:

Daniel Kunzi, Silvia Francia, atelier blvdr Genève

Published on © 3 July 2018
