



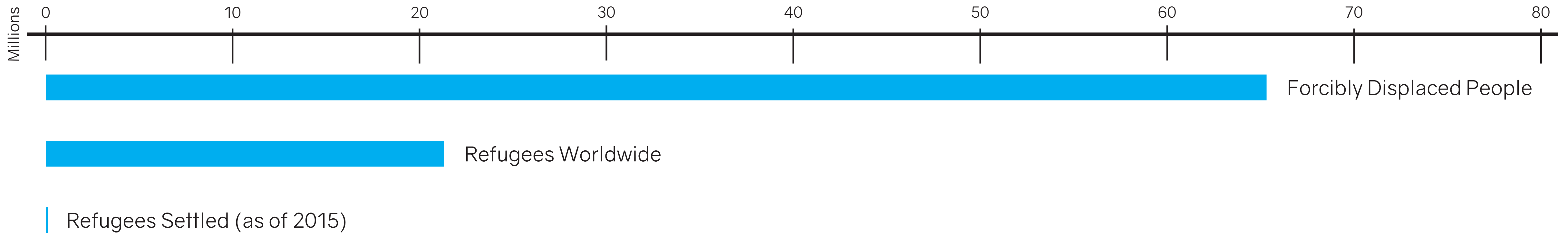
REKINDLING REFUGEES

A Thesis Project by Paolo Pardo

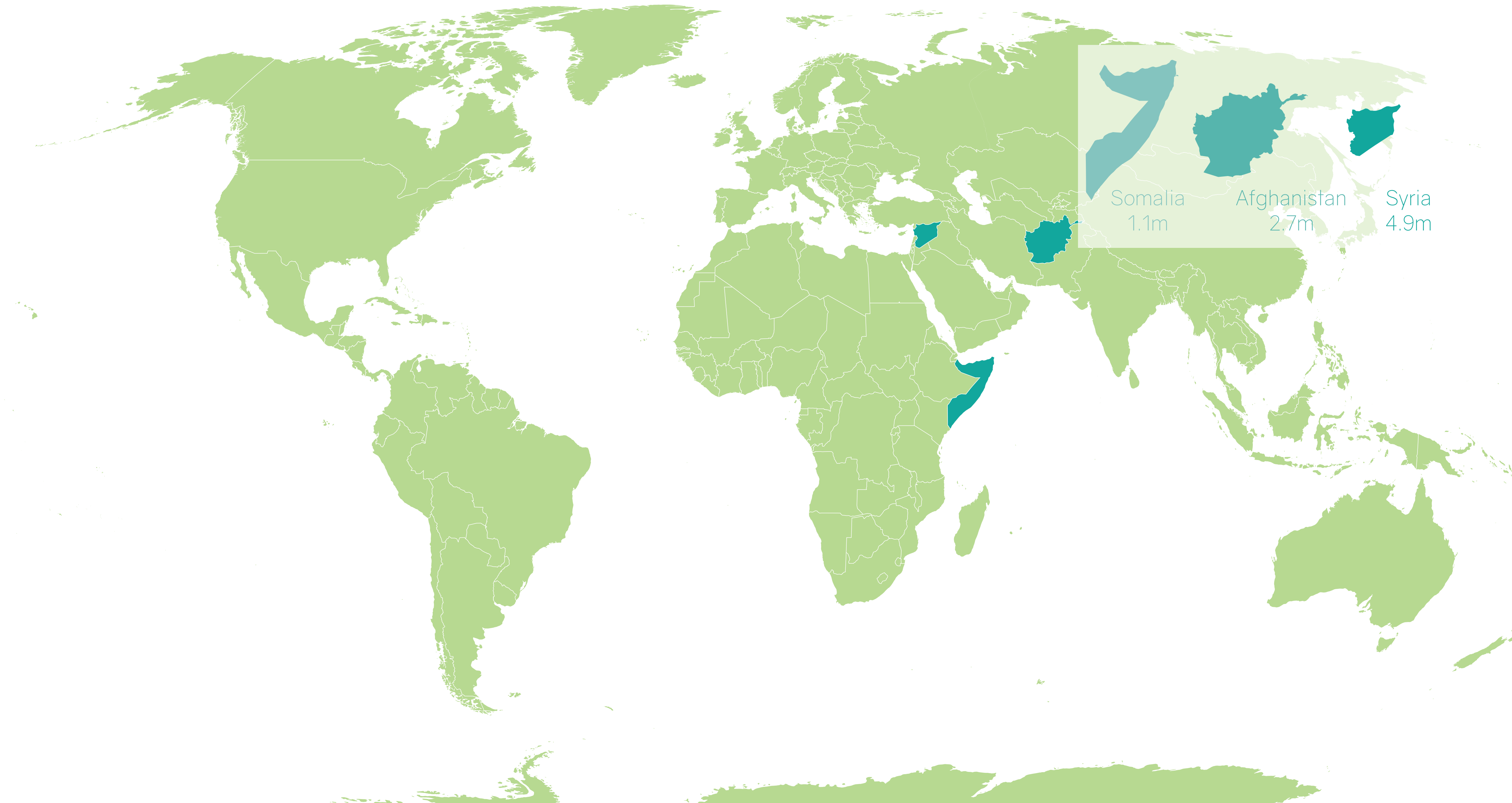
“Refugees are given water, food, and health care, but they are also kept in one place, without the freedom to move or settle elsewhere. Not allowed to express themselves politically, and without the right to take on work or employment outside of the camps, refugees are reduced to being recipients of welfare, condemned to a life of waiting, dependent on the actions of others. These conditions of exile, or humanitarian enclaves- where the refugees are reduced to liters of water and calories per day and are seen as purely in their biological and physical state -is understood to have become the norm.”

-Manuel Herz

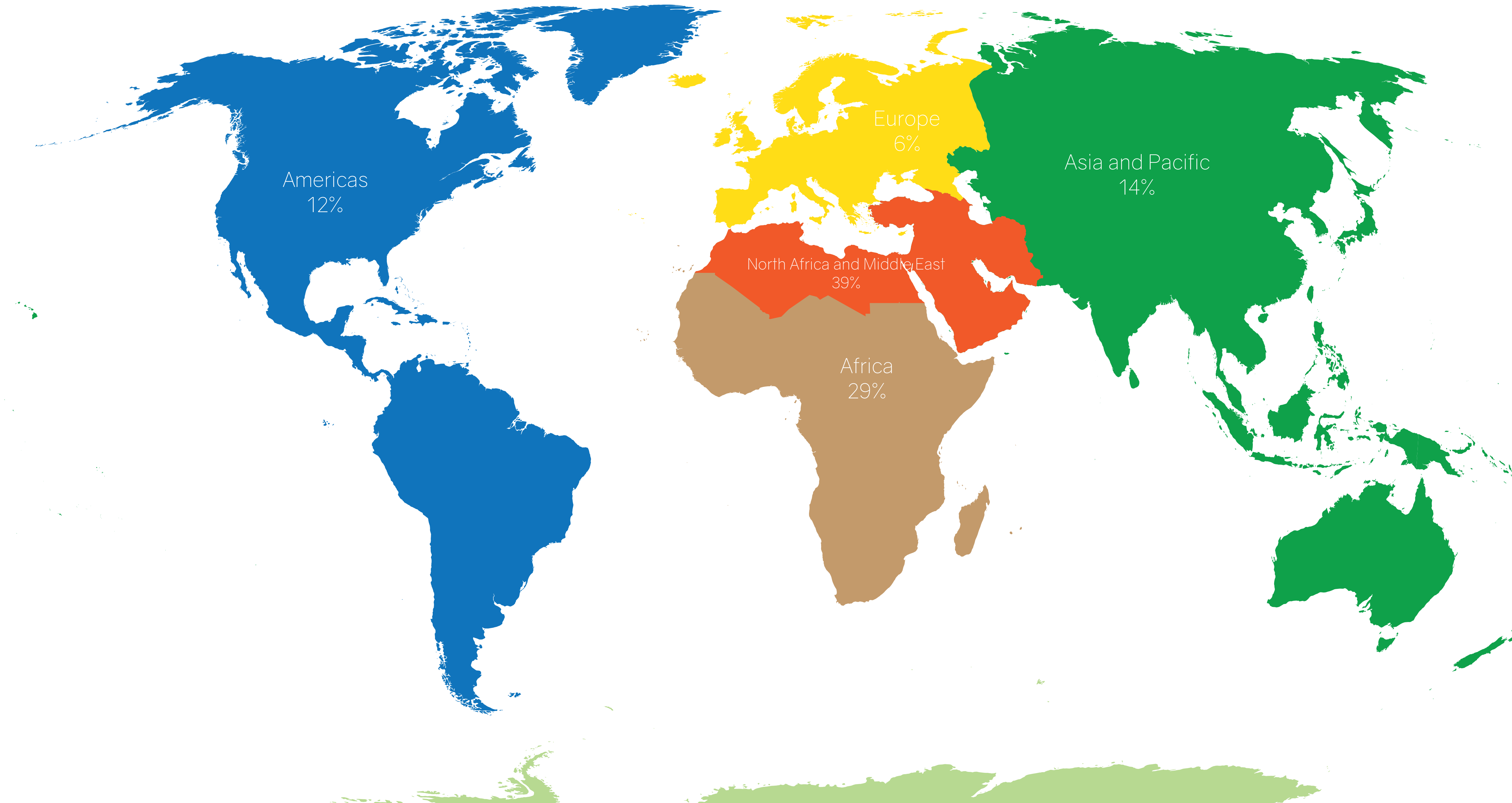
Camp to City: Refugee Camps of the Western Sahara



MOST AFFECTED



WHERE ARE THEY RESETTLING?

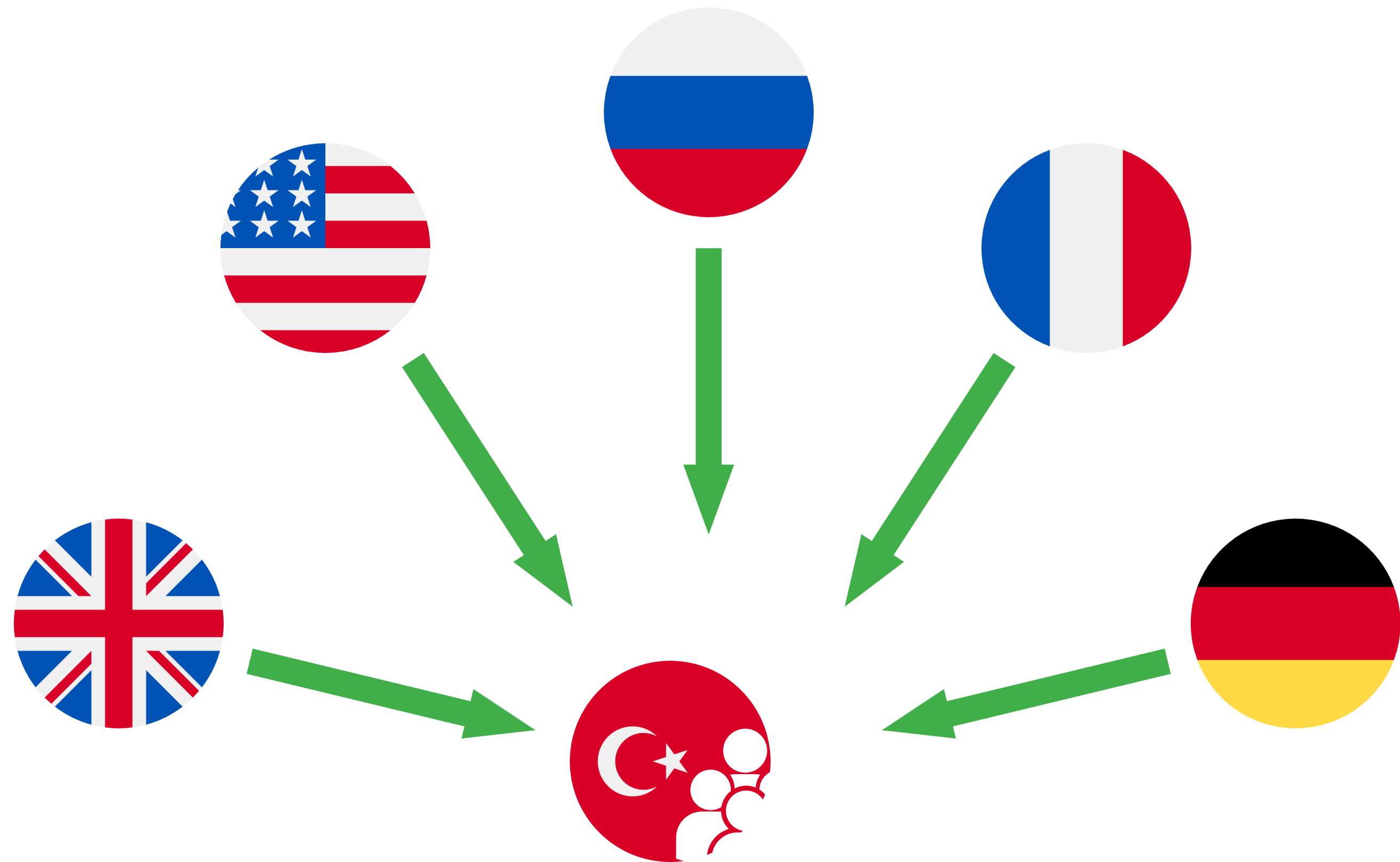


4.8 million Syrian refugees
6.6 million internally displaced



TARGETED DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

The way in which donor states can provide overseas development aid to host countries of first asylum as a means to enhance refugees' access to protection and durable solutions. Its central characteristic is an integrated development approach, which focuses on the needs of both refugees and host communities, through, for example improving livelihood opportunities, service provision or infrastructure. Its aim is to enhance refugees' access to rights, self-sufficiency, and, where possible, local integration.



PROTRACTED REFUGEE SITUATION

A protracted refugee situation is one in which refugees find themselves in a long-lasting and intractable state of limbo. Their lives may not be at risk, but their basic rights and essential economic, social and psychological needs remain unfulfilled after years in exile. A refugee in this situation is often unable to break free from enforced reliance on external assistance.



18,007

REFUGEES
TAKEN

2,700,000

18,561.9

GDP
(BILLIONS)

735.7

\$64,370

ANNUAL COST
PER REFUGEE

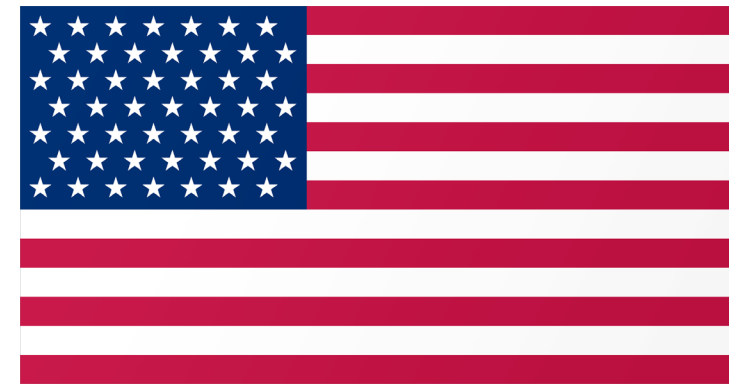
\$1,053

.0012%

GDP - COST
PERCENTAGE

.38%

United States



Turkey

Wasted Lives

Displaced peoples lives become wasted during their time in camps in which they can not freely move about or exhibit freedoms such as the freedom of movement, sometimes access to education, and employment. They are not able to seek or achieve any major personal goals during their time in camps.

Squandered Resources

Refugee camps require large amounts of funding and during many situations almost half of the budget can be on maintenance and upkeep of the camps. Camps also compete with local populations for sometimes already scarce resources. In protracted refugee situations all the effort and monetary assistance does not advance the IDP's situations.

Perpetual Poverty

World Bank Three Dimensions of Poverty:

1. lack of income and assets
2. voicelessness and powerlessness in the institutions of State and society
3. vulnerability to adverse shocks, linked to an inability to cope with them

Refugees very often exhibit all three properties

Alienation

Being sheltered from the progress and culture of the rest of the world results in a unique culture, but it is a culture which has grown separately from technology, education, and social interaction with the worldwide population. This inhibits their ability to integrate and become a productive member of society in a situation where they are not displaced anymore.

Connect to host community

Most important of all is to place displaced persons in communities that are willing to welcome their presence and culture. It is essential to connect them with members of the community and create relationships with their hosts so that they can integrate into their new environment.



Promote self sufficiency

To ensure that funding is only temporary self sufficiency can be promoted if IDP's are put into a community where there are employment opportunities.



Larger Initial funding

To support displaced persons ability to thrive in their new homes there needs to be larger funding initially, so that they can be sent to environments that can support new migrants. This larger initial cost can be offset by the savings of not having to support them in long term situations.



Promote education

Promote education that will help IDP's integrate into their new environments such as local history and language if necessary. Continuing general education for youth to ensure that they are not left behind others is just as important as educating those who are older in how they can be successful in their new economic community.

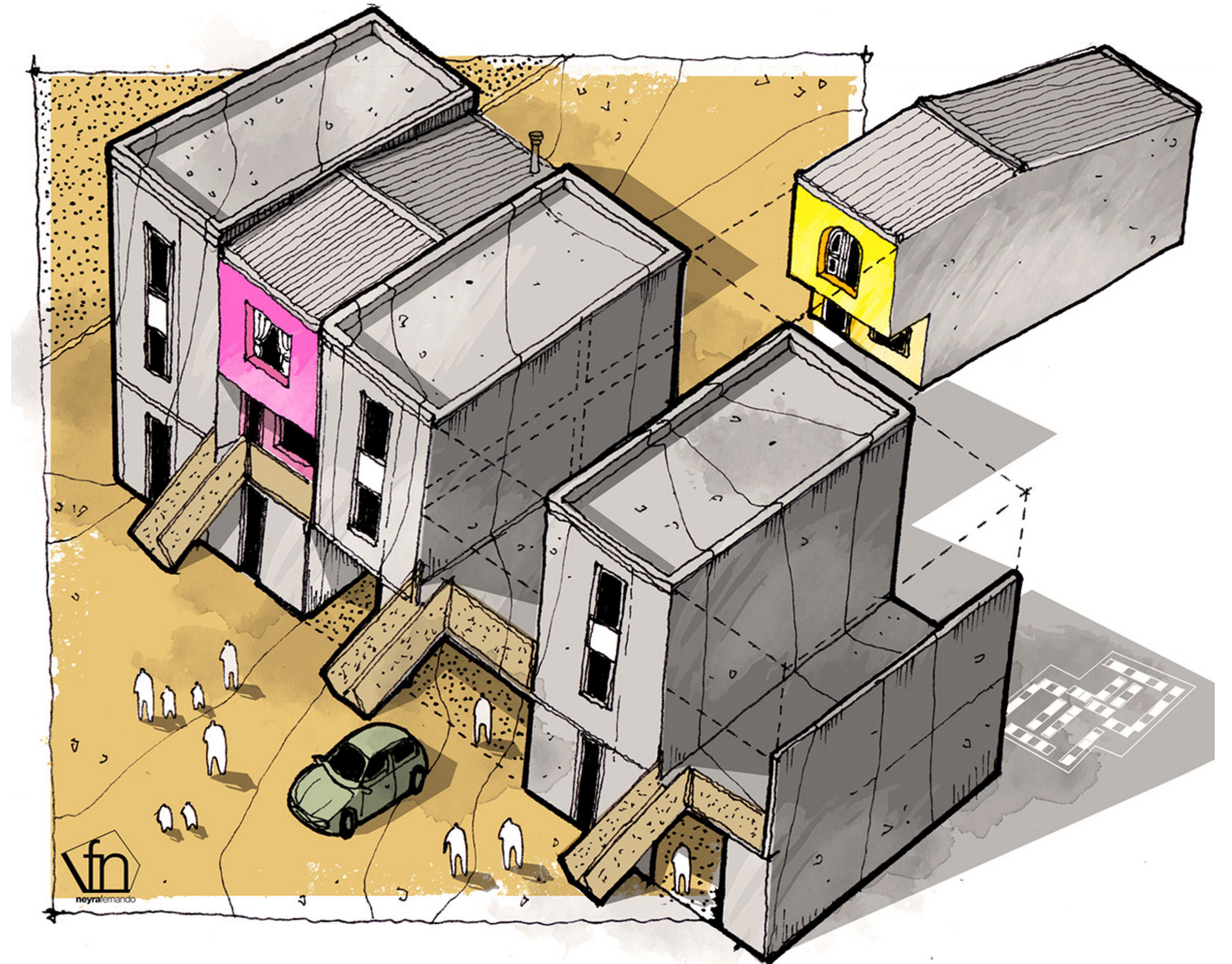
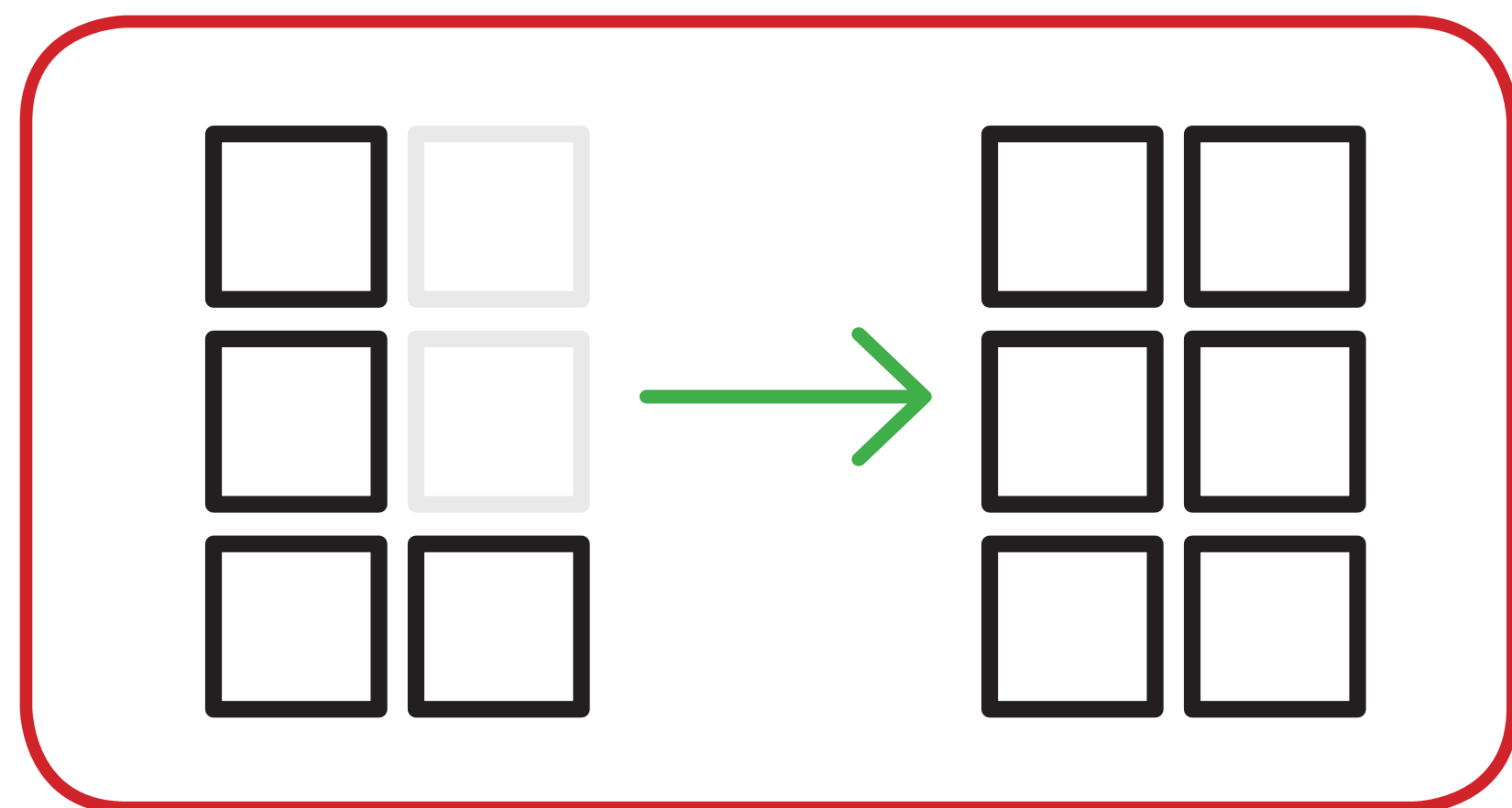


How can design create better
homes for the displaced
and connect them to new
communities?

Quinta Monroy

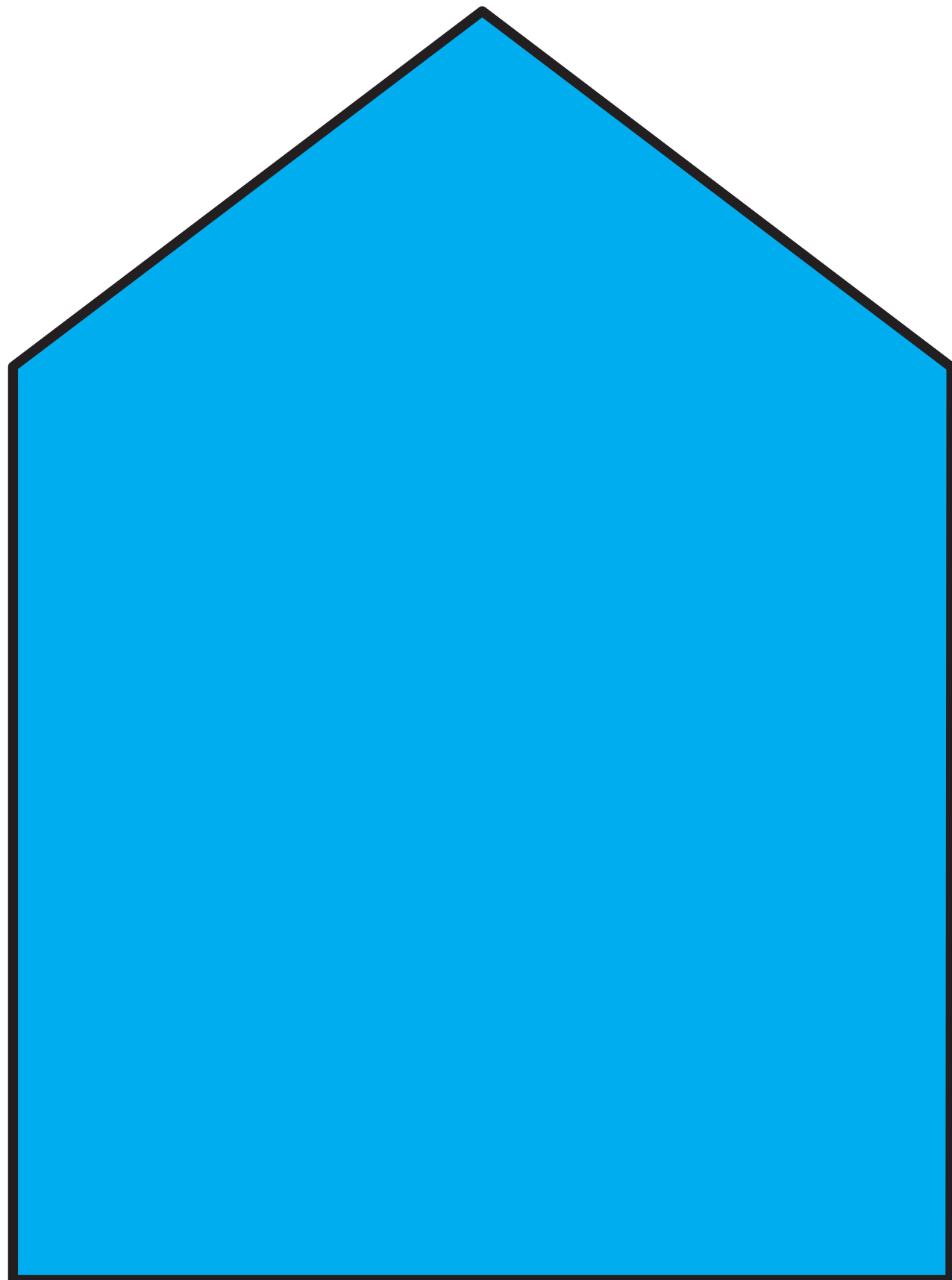
Architect Elemental
Location Iquique, Chile
Area 5,000 m²
Year 2003

Dwelling can be upgraded in the future

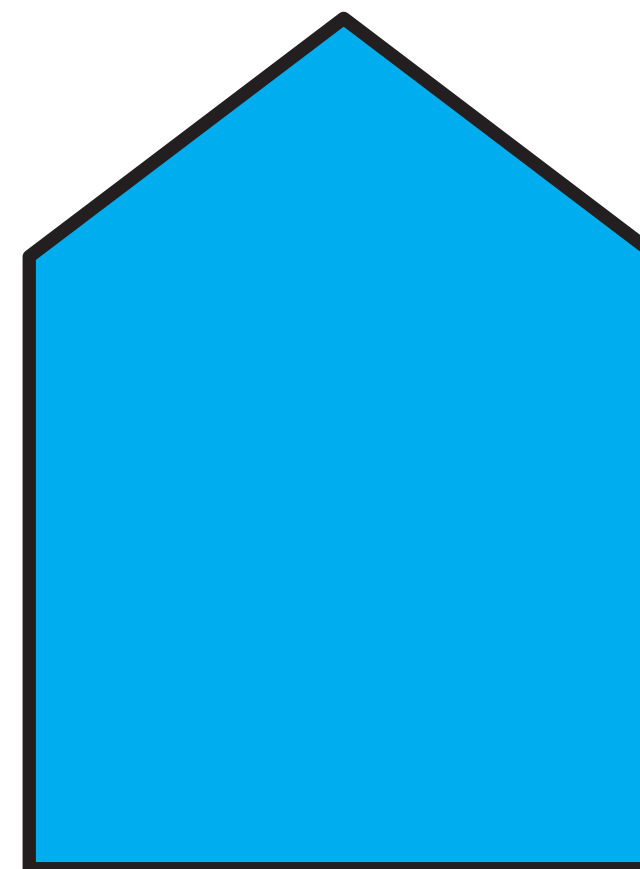




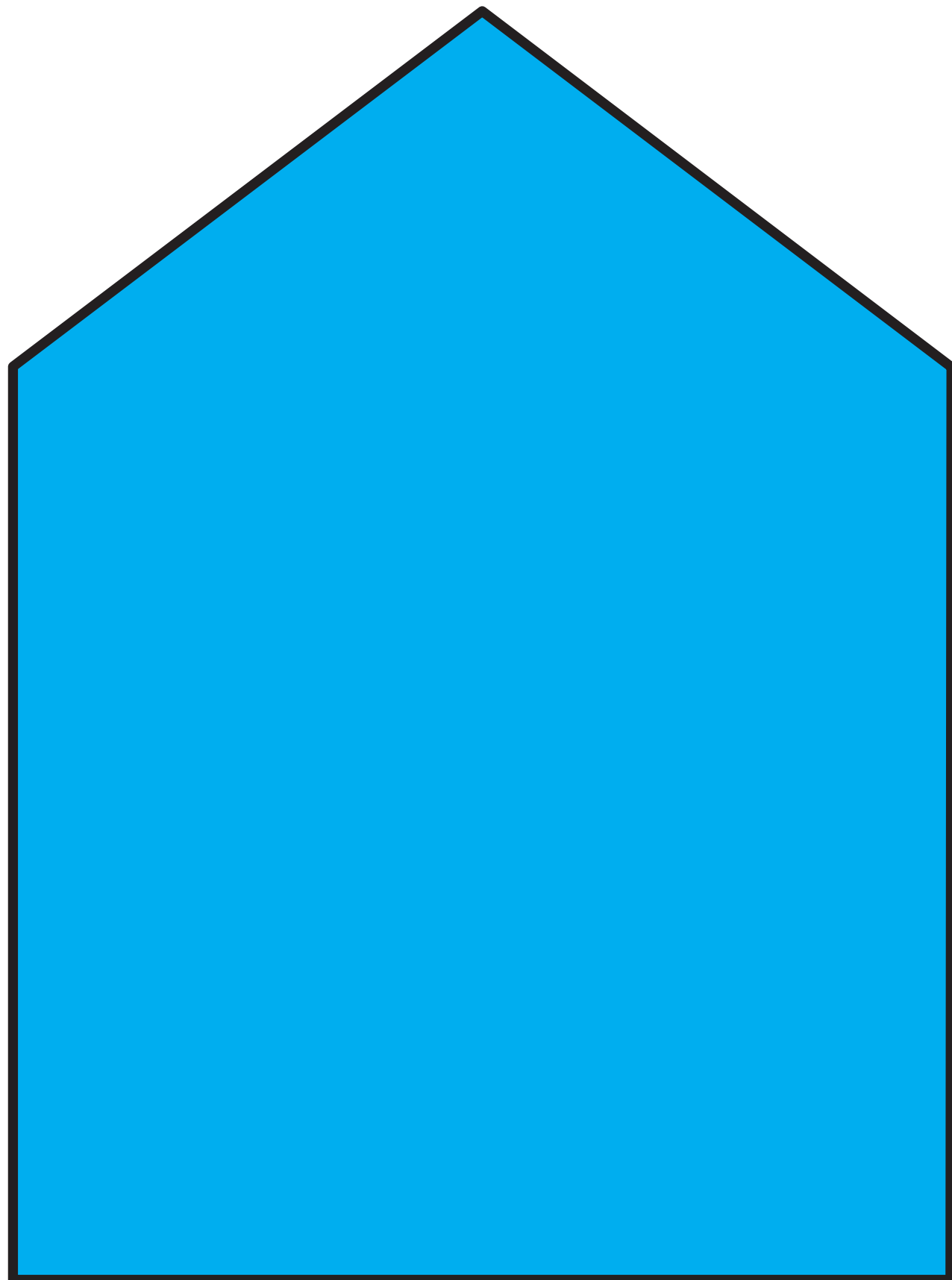




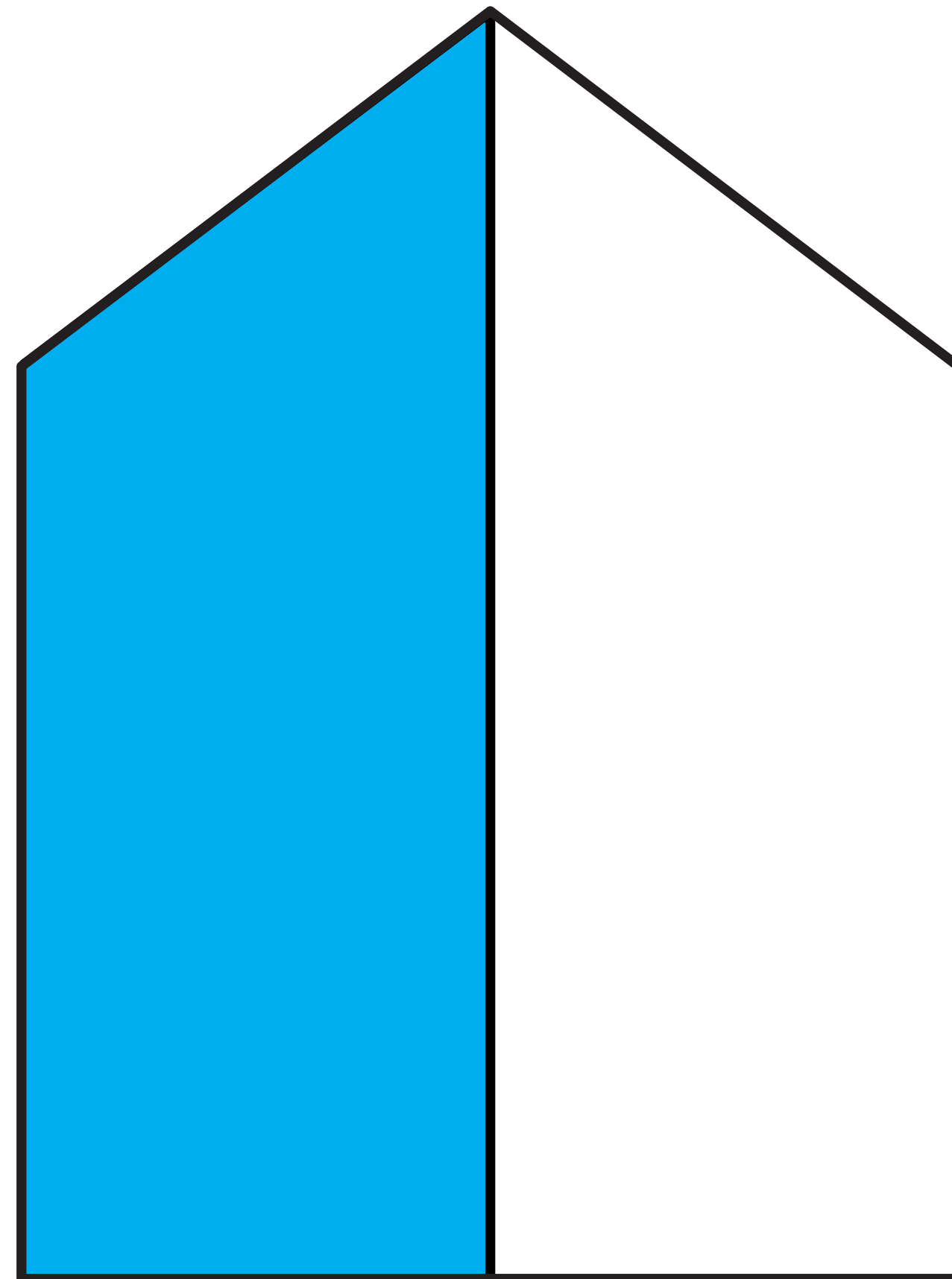
80 m²



40 m²



80 m²



40 m²

Home Modular Systems

Architect Dr. Mohammad Ehsasi
Location Concept
Area Variable
Year 2012

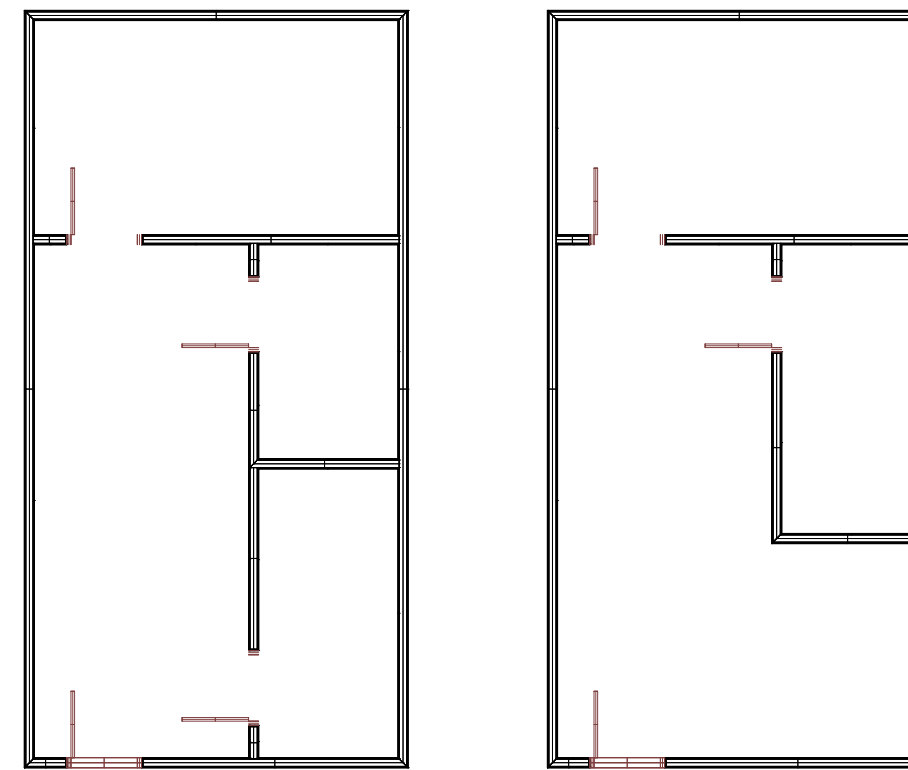


Heavy Machinery isn't needed



After initial construction changes to the housing should be easy to make without the use of heavy machinery

Flexible layout post construction



Simple floorplan layout changes can be made within modules to accommodate conditions over the lifetime of the housing

Hanover Prefabricated Housing

Architect Dr. Mohammad Ehsasi

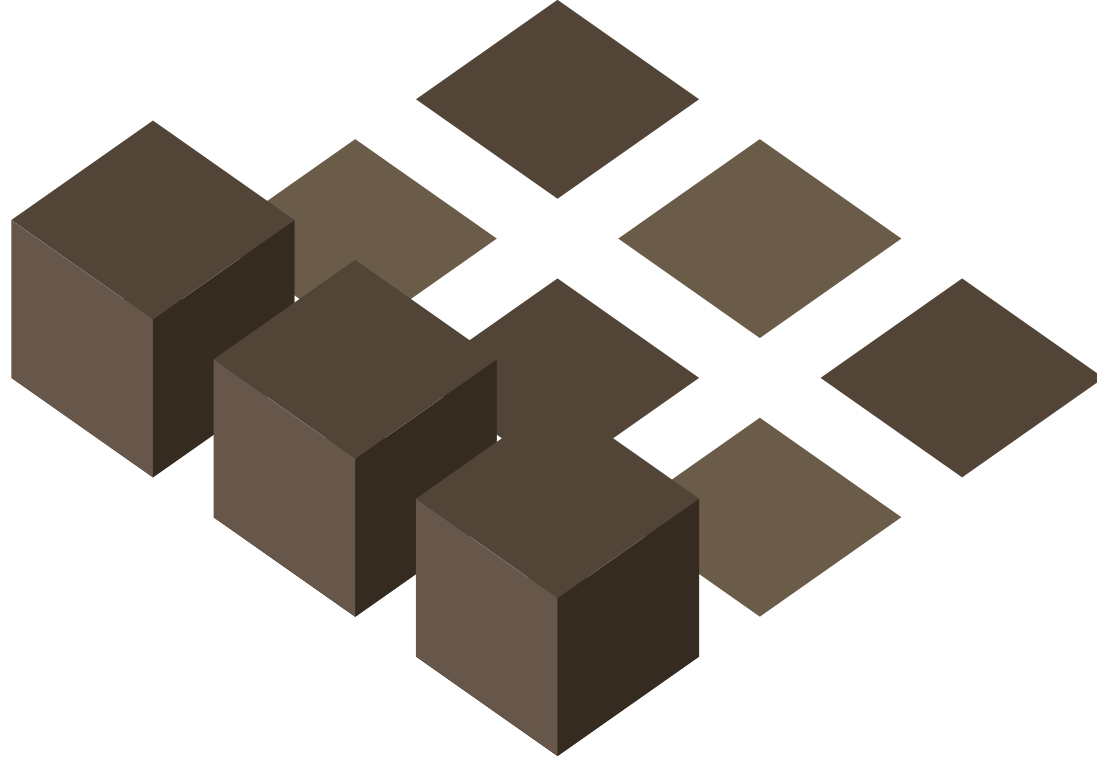
Location Concept

Area Variable

Year 2012

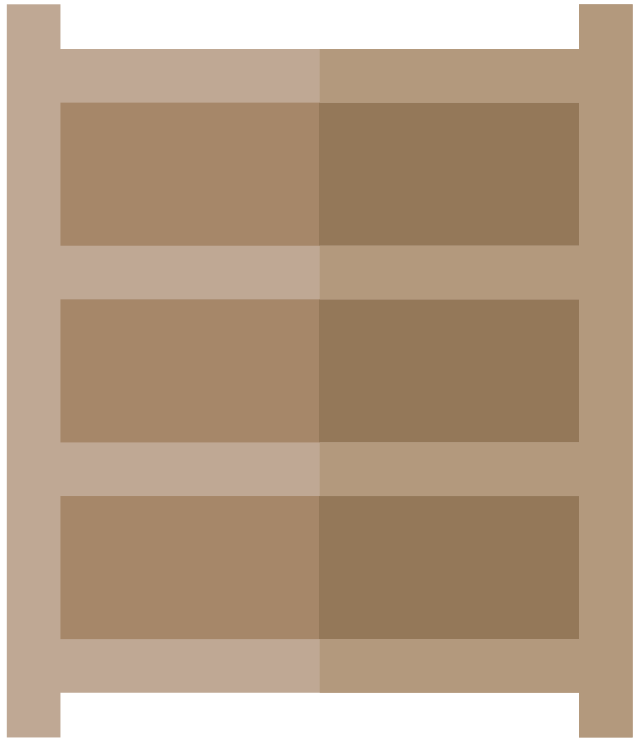


Minimize construction time



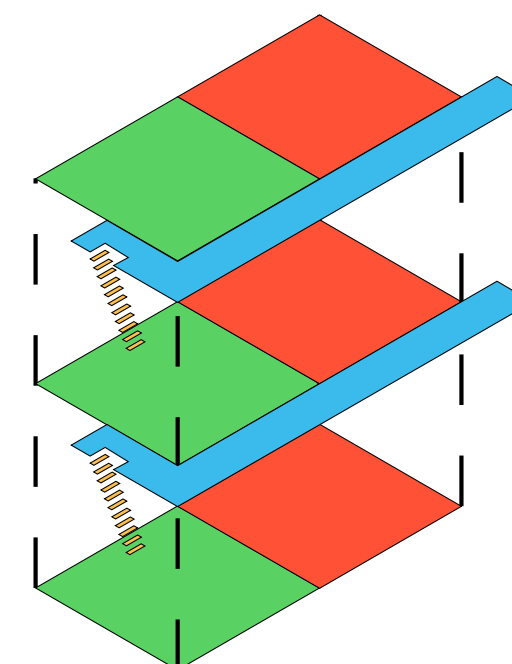
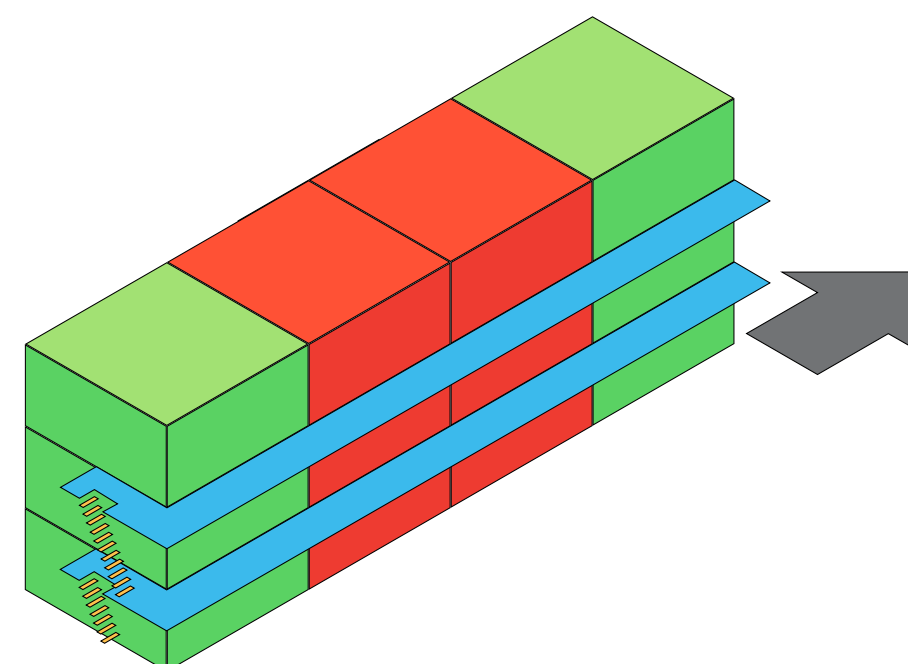
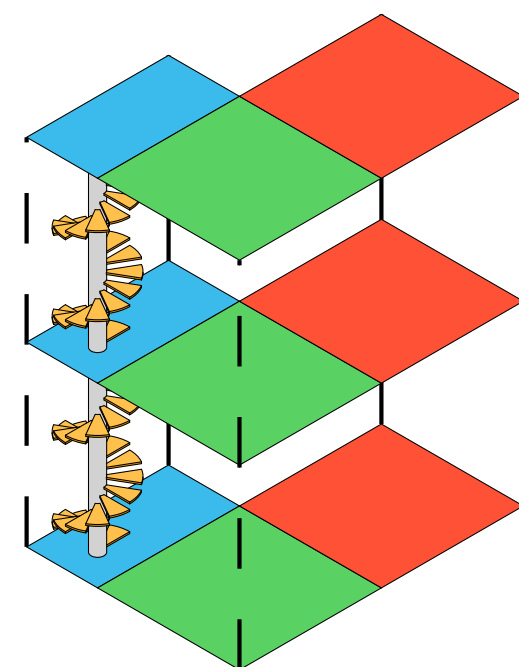
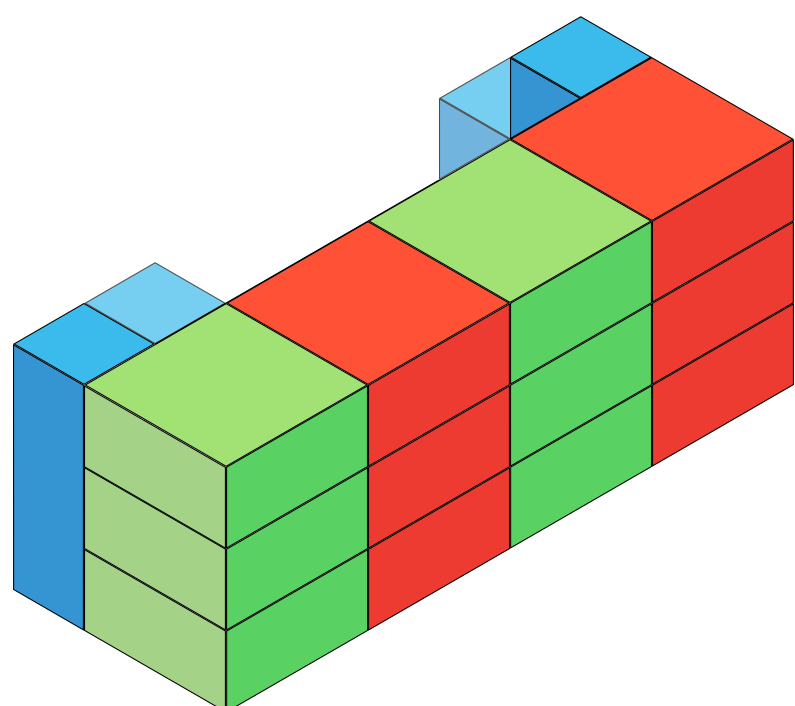
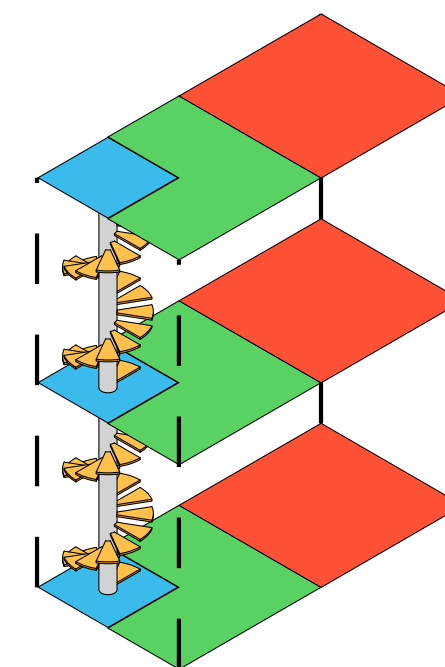
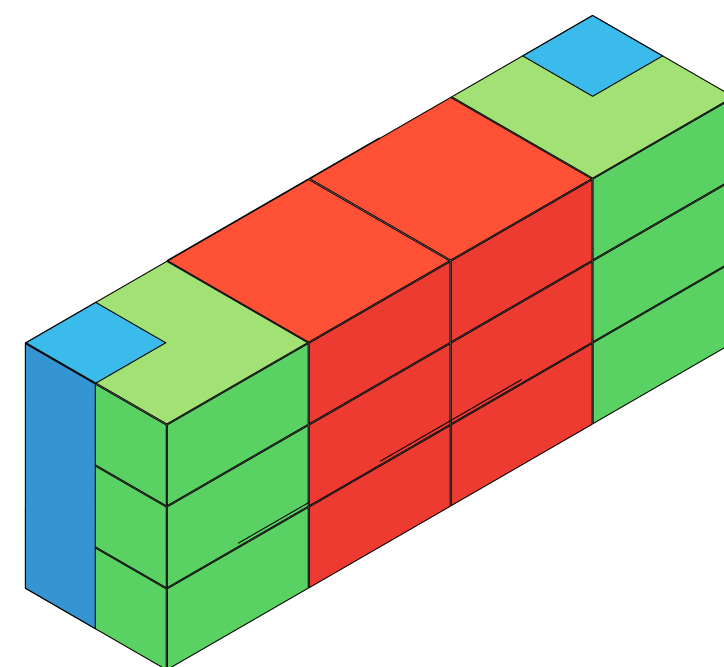
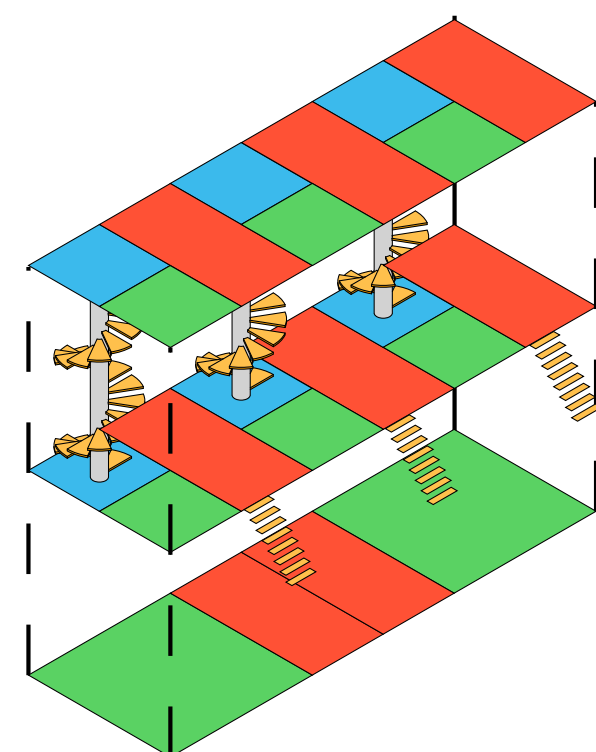
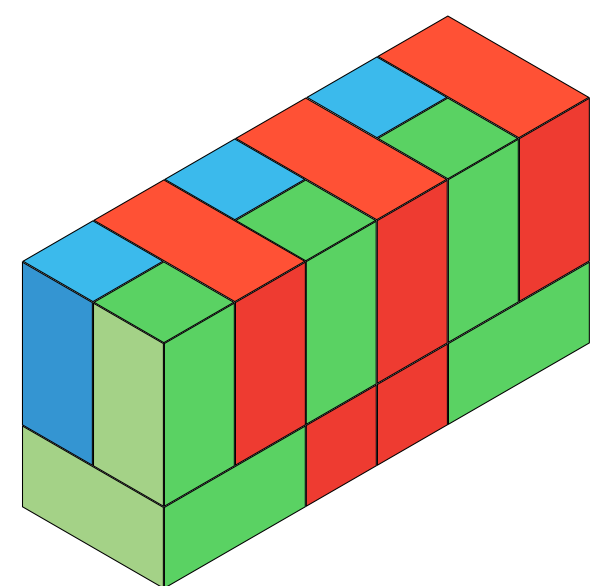
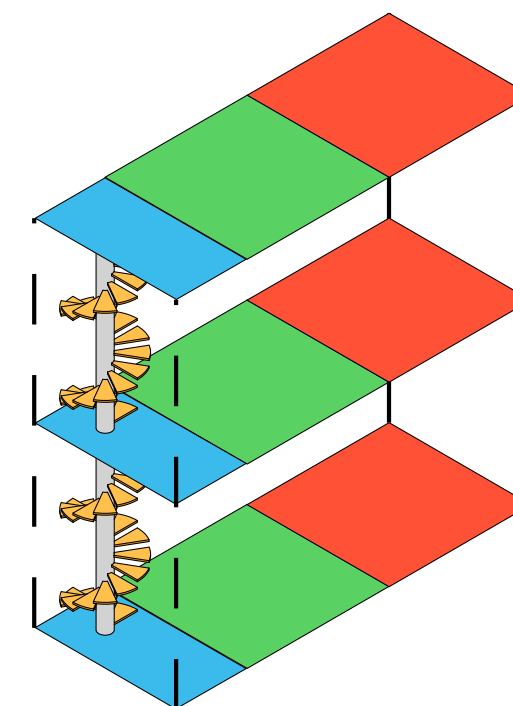
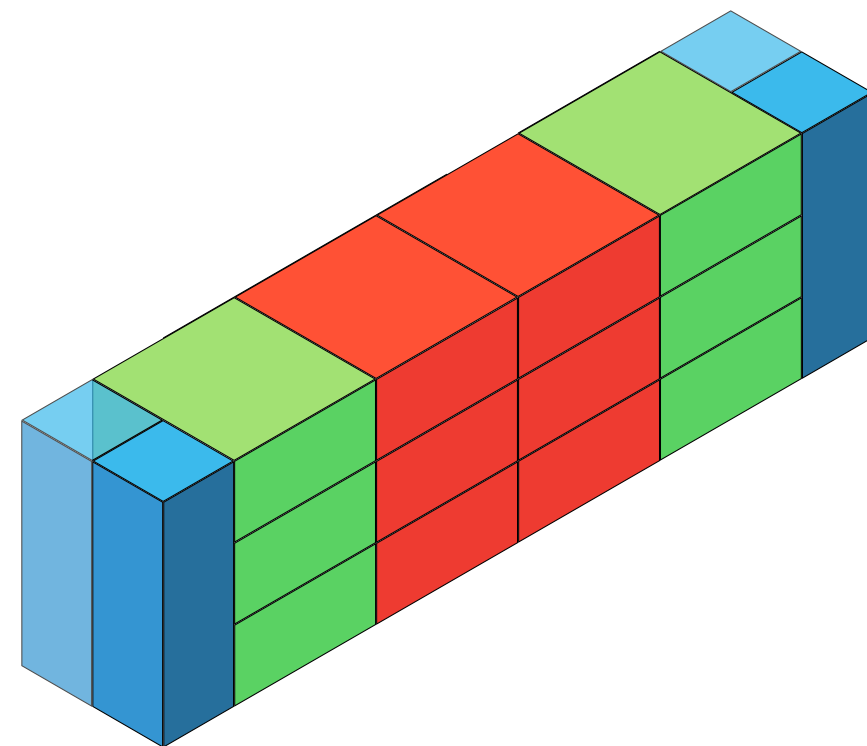
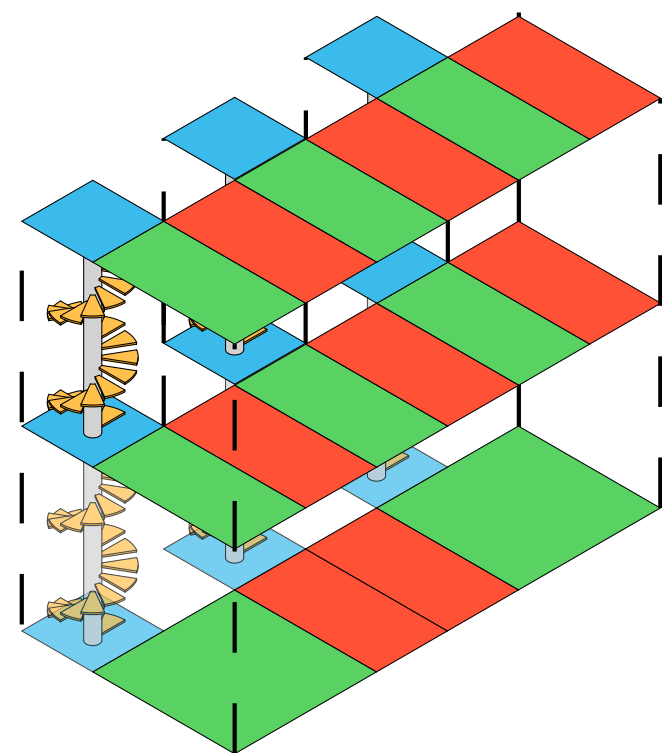
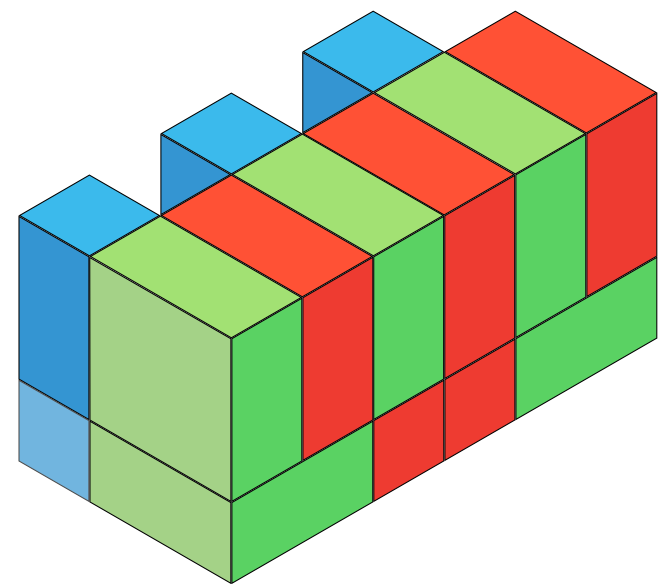
By using simple assembly processes on site construction can take less than a week to go from foundations to complete homes.

Cheap durable materials



The constituent parts of the housing should be easily shipped in large quantities

SPACE EXPLORATION



2018



Phase 1

2025



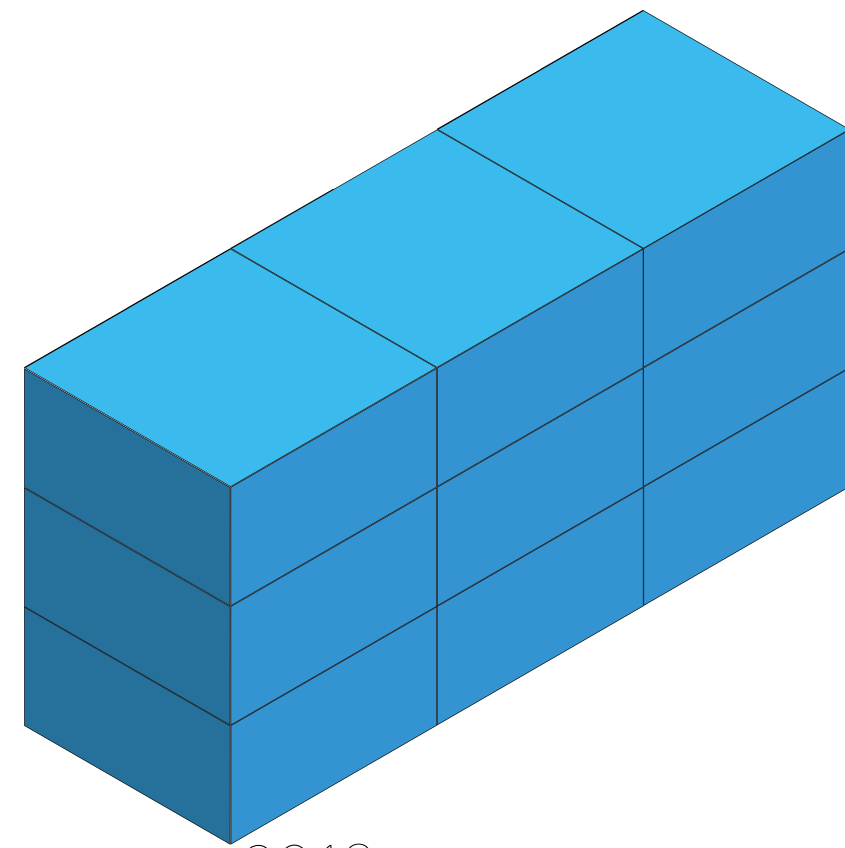
Phase 2

2050

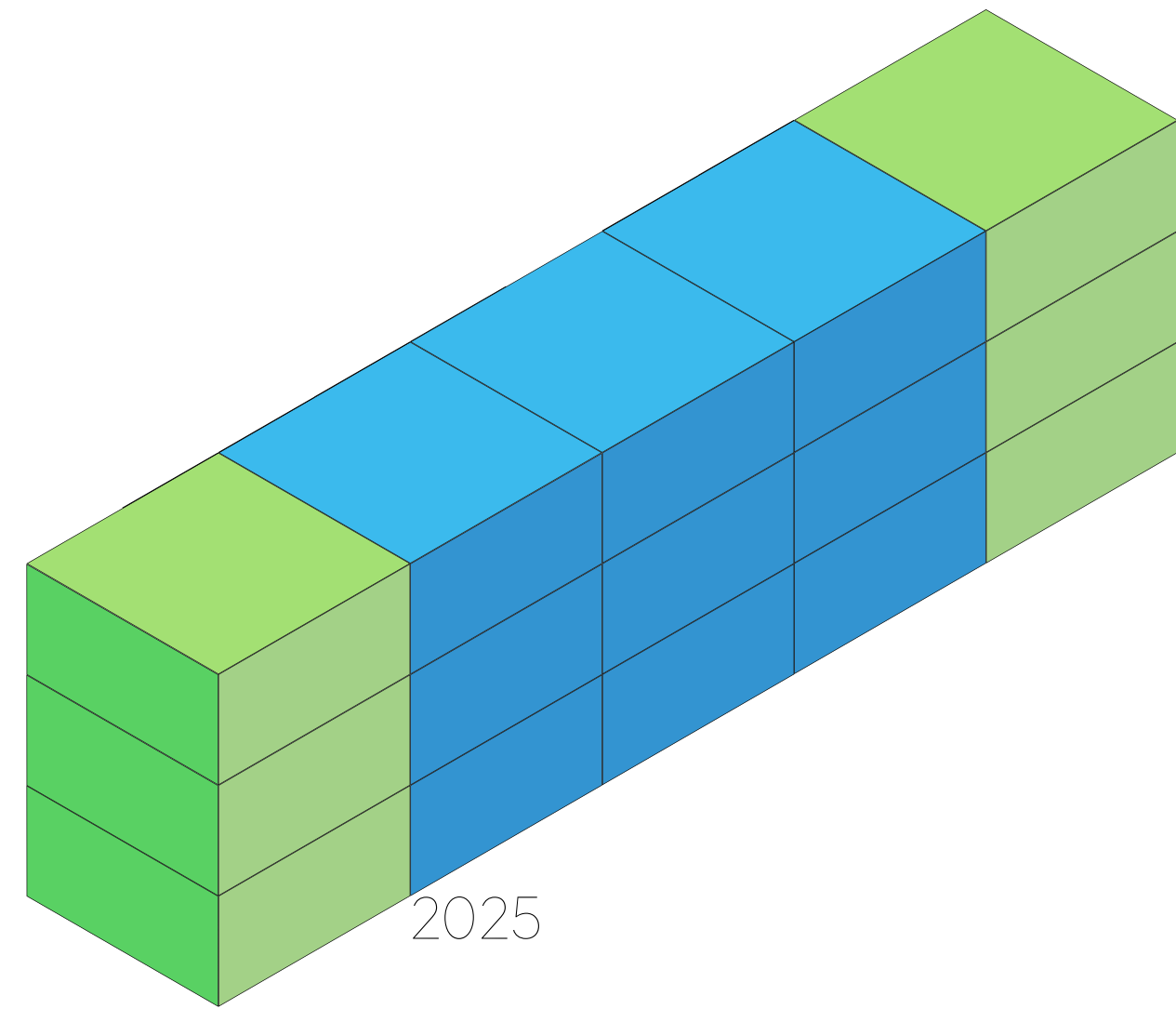


Phase 3

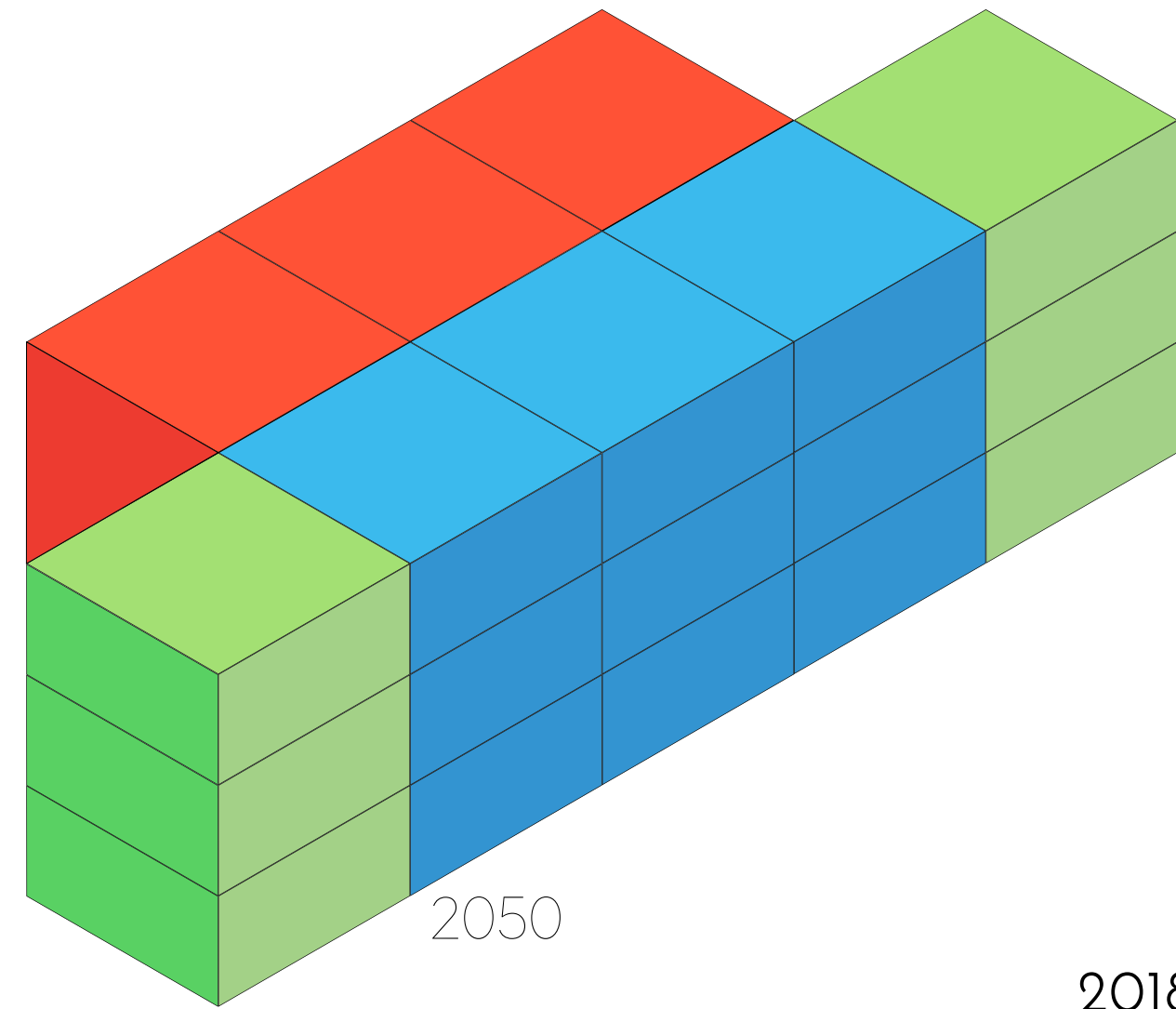
BUILDING SPACES OVERTIME



2018



2025



2050

2018



Phase 1

2025

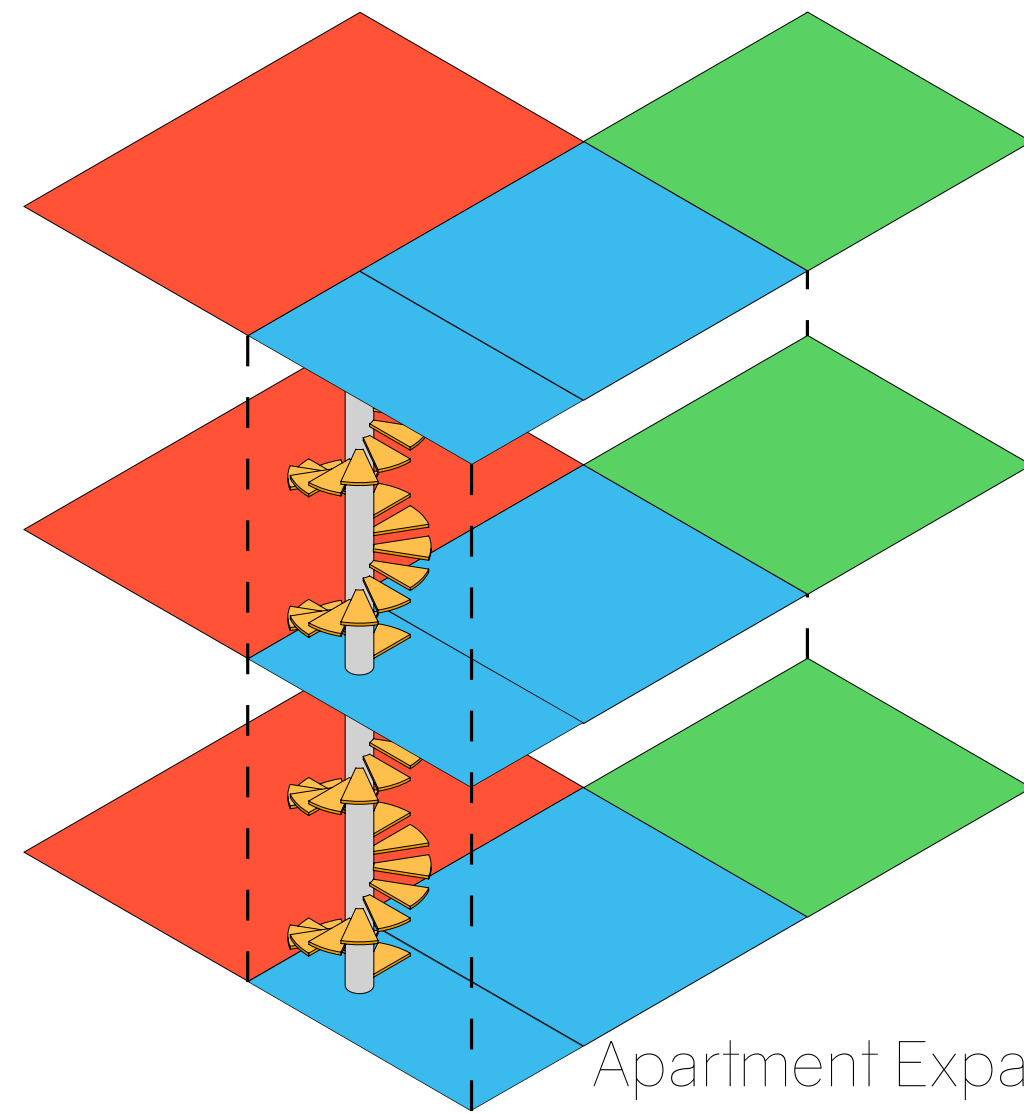


Phase 2

2050

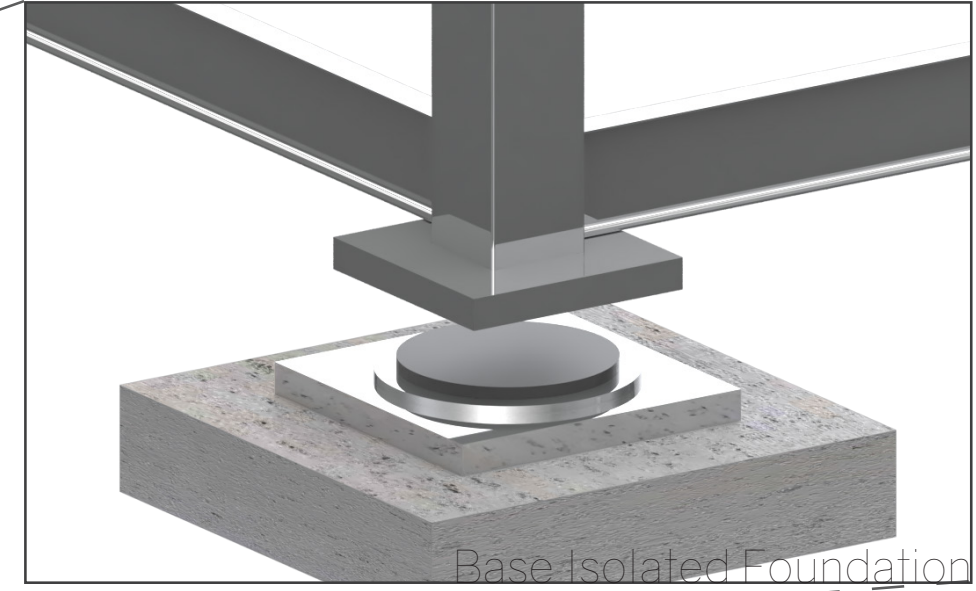
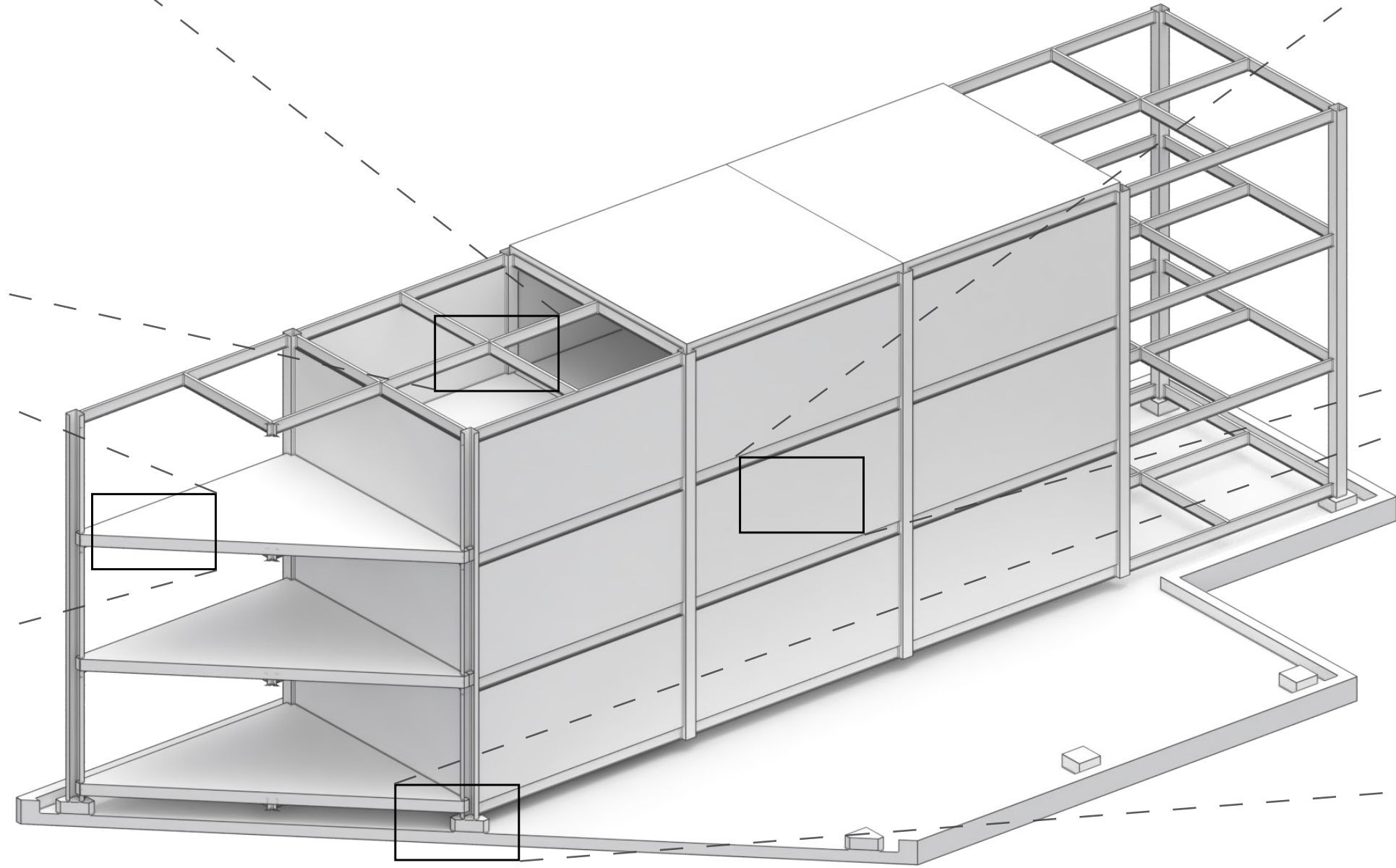
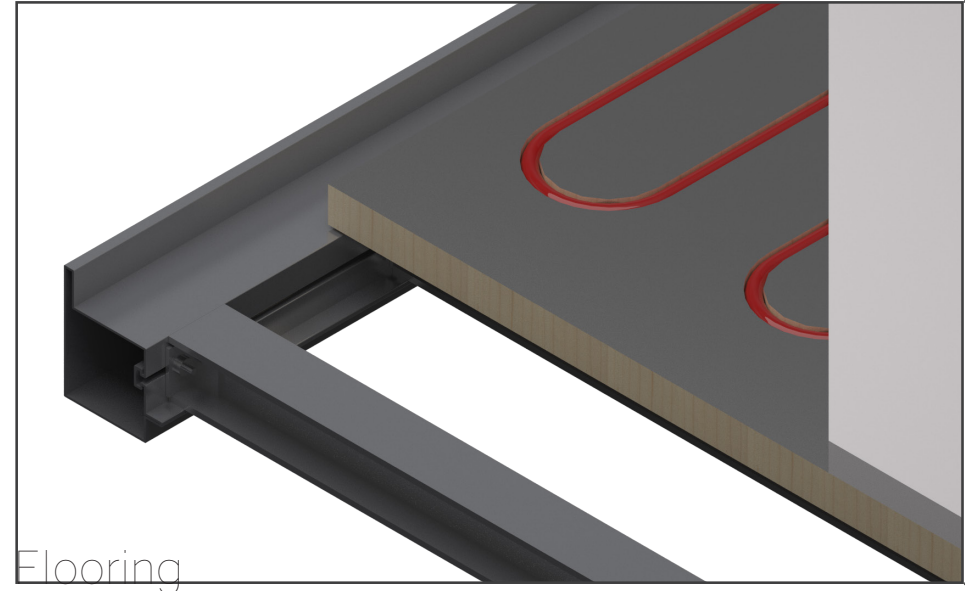
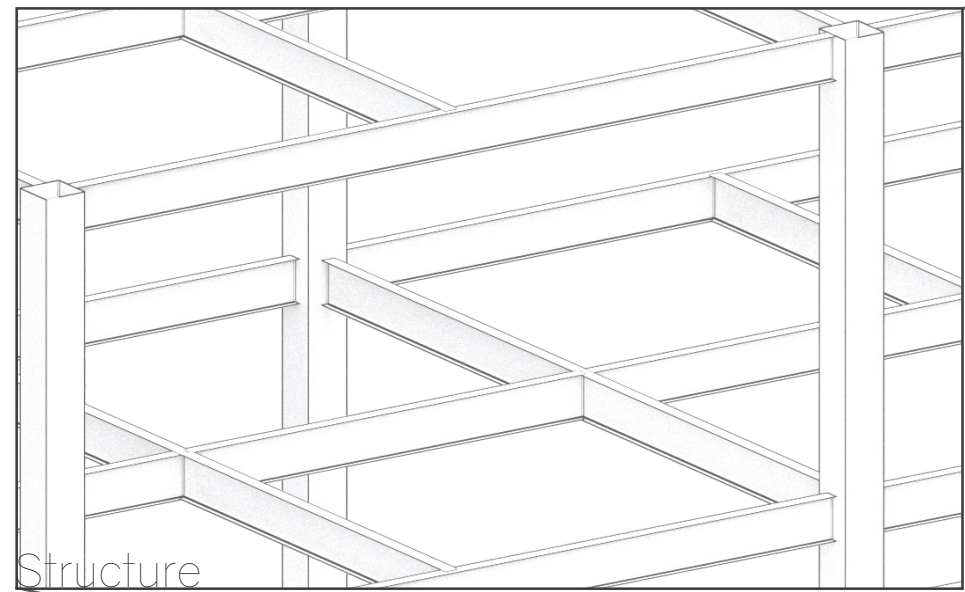


Phase 3

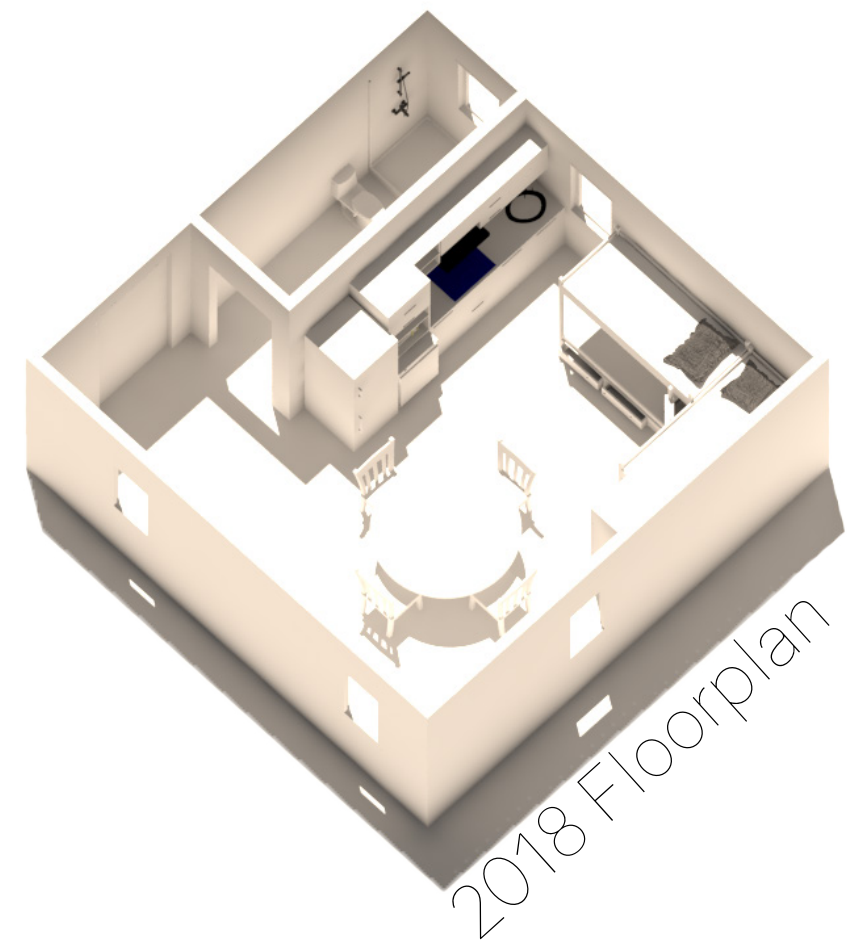


Apartment Expansion

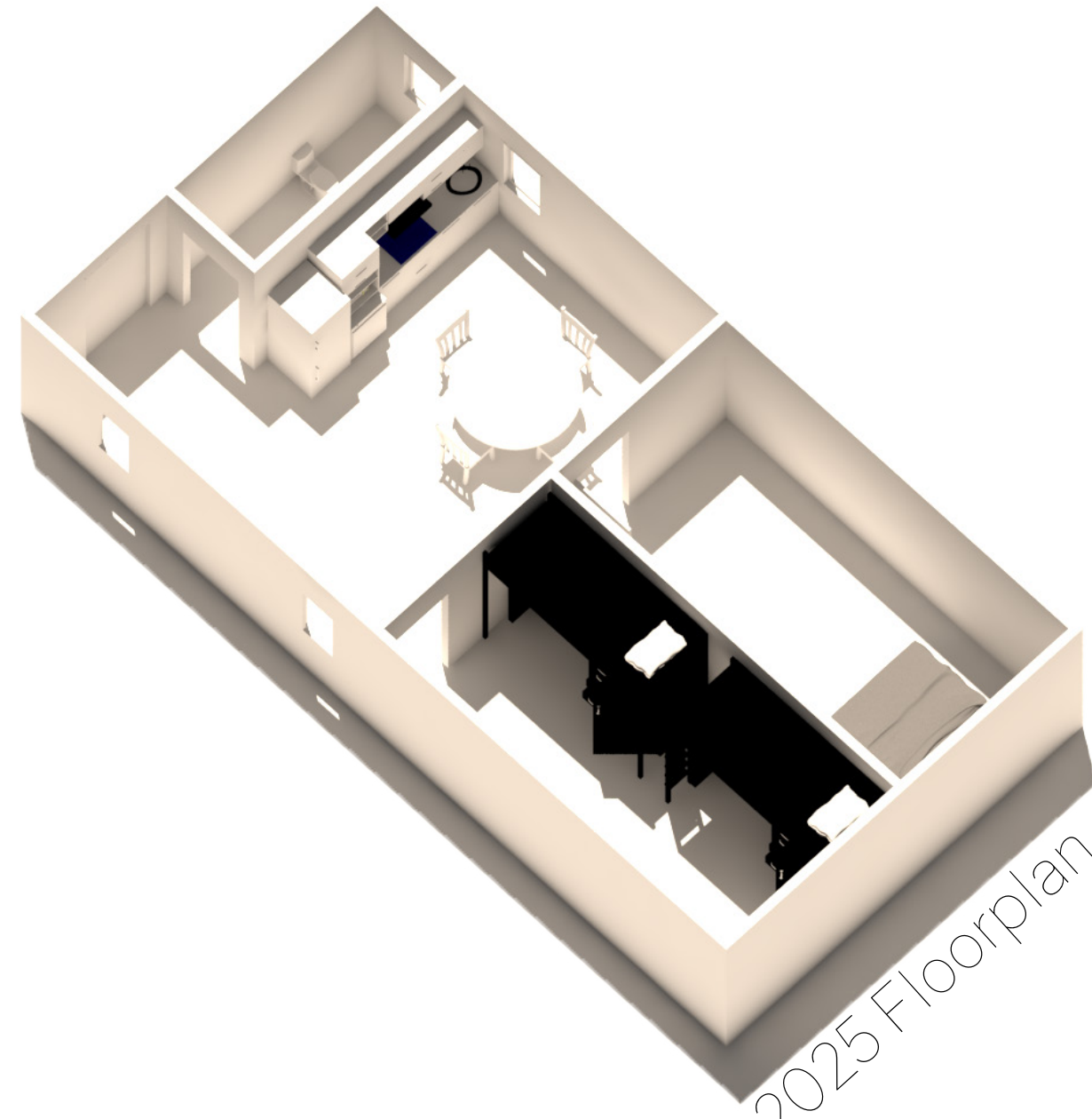
BUILDING COMPOSITION



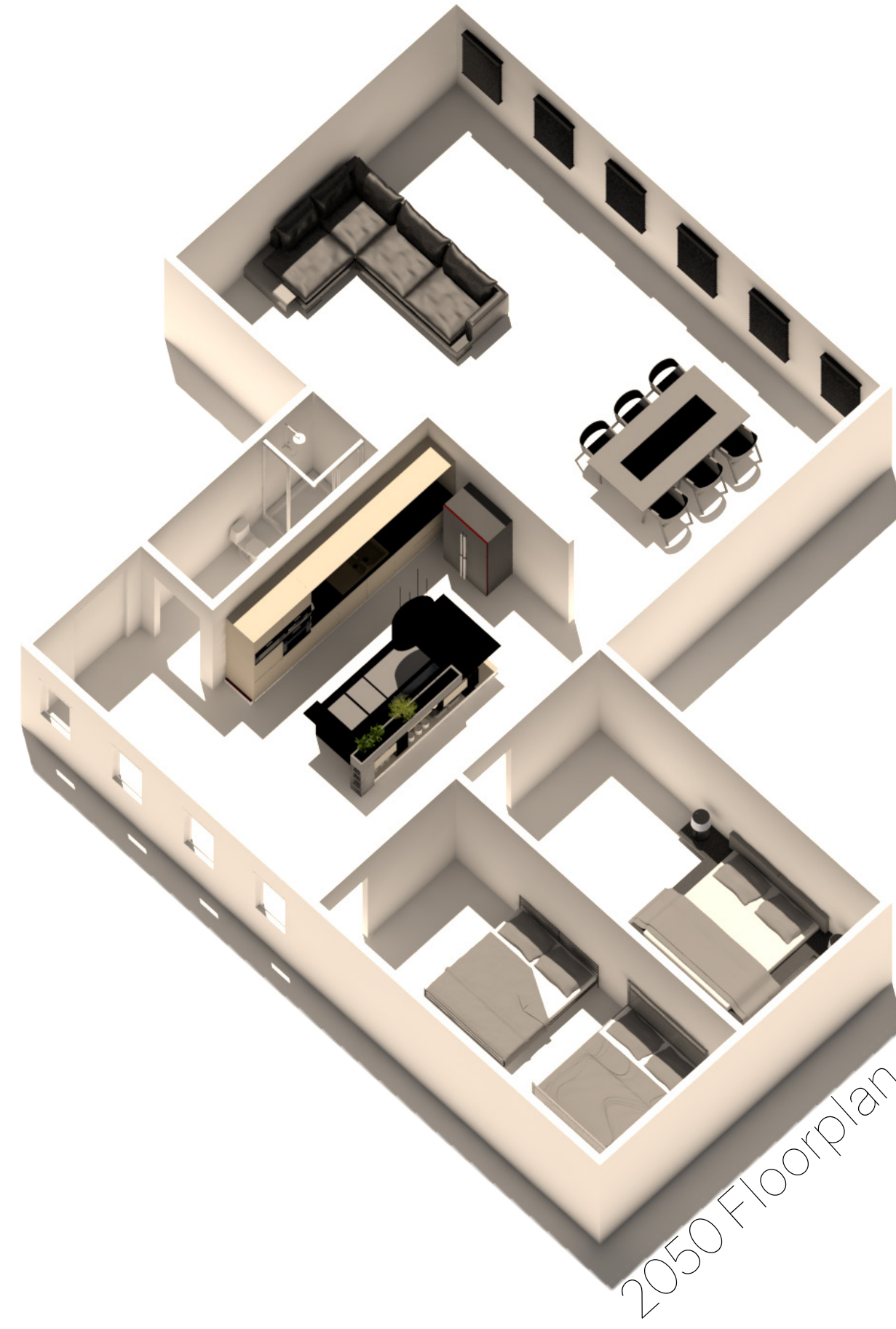
FLOORPLAN



2018 Floorplan



2025 Floorplan



2050 Floorplan

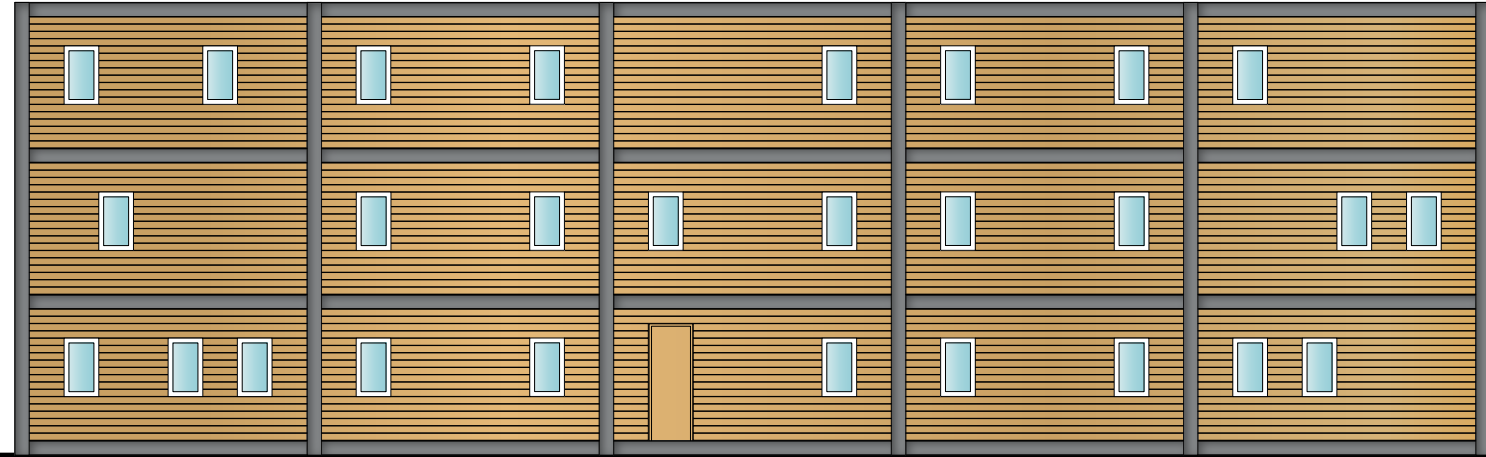
SECTION



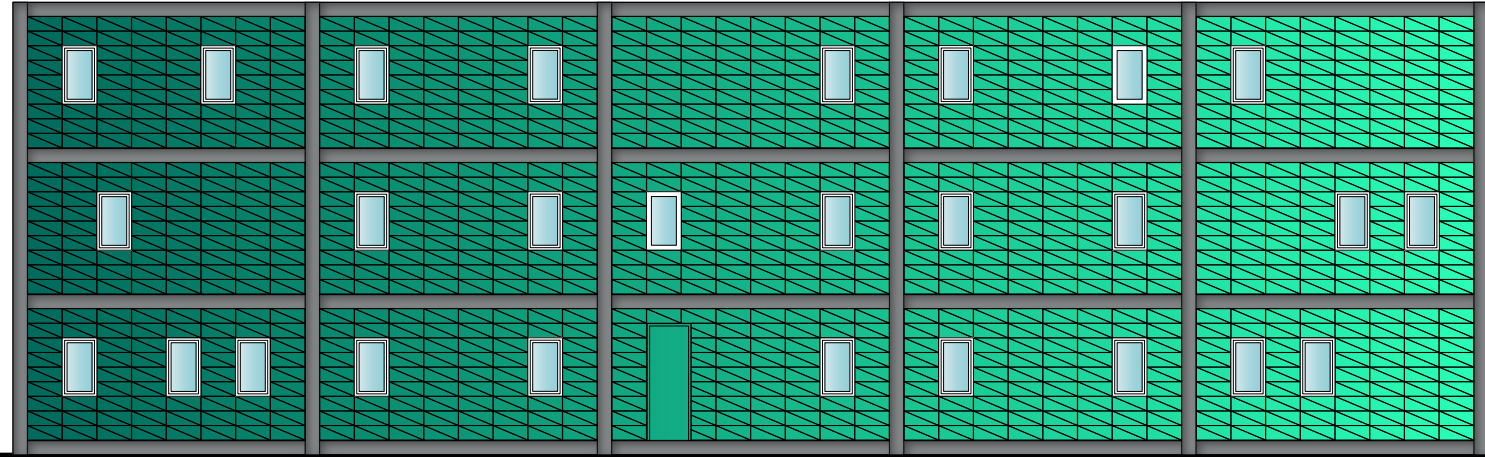
ELEVATION



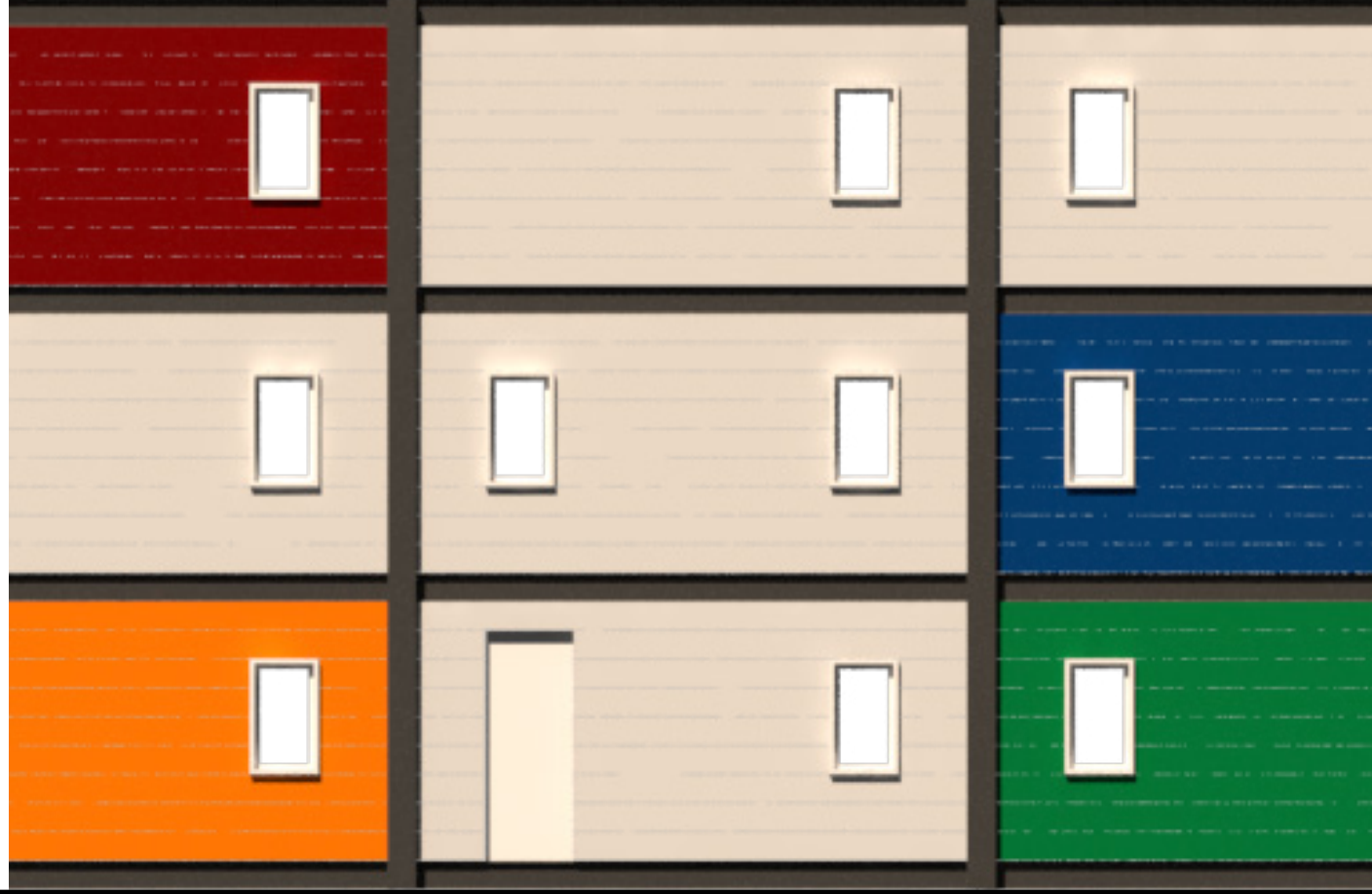
2018 Elevation



2025 Elevation



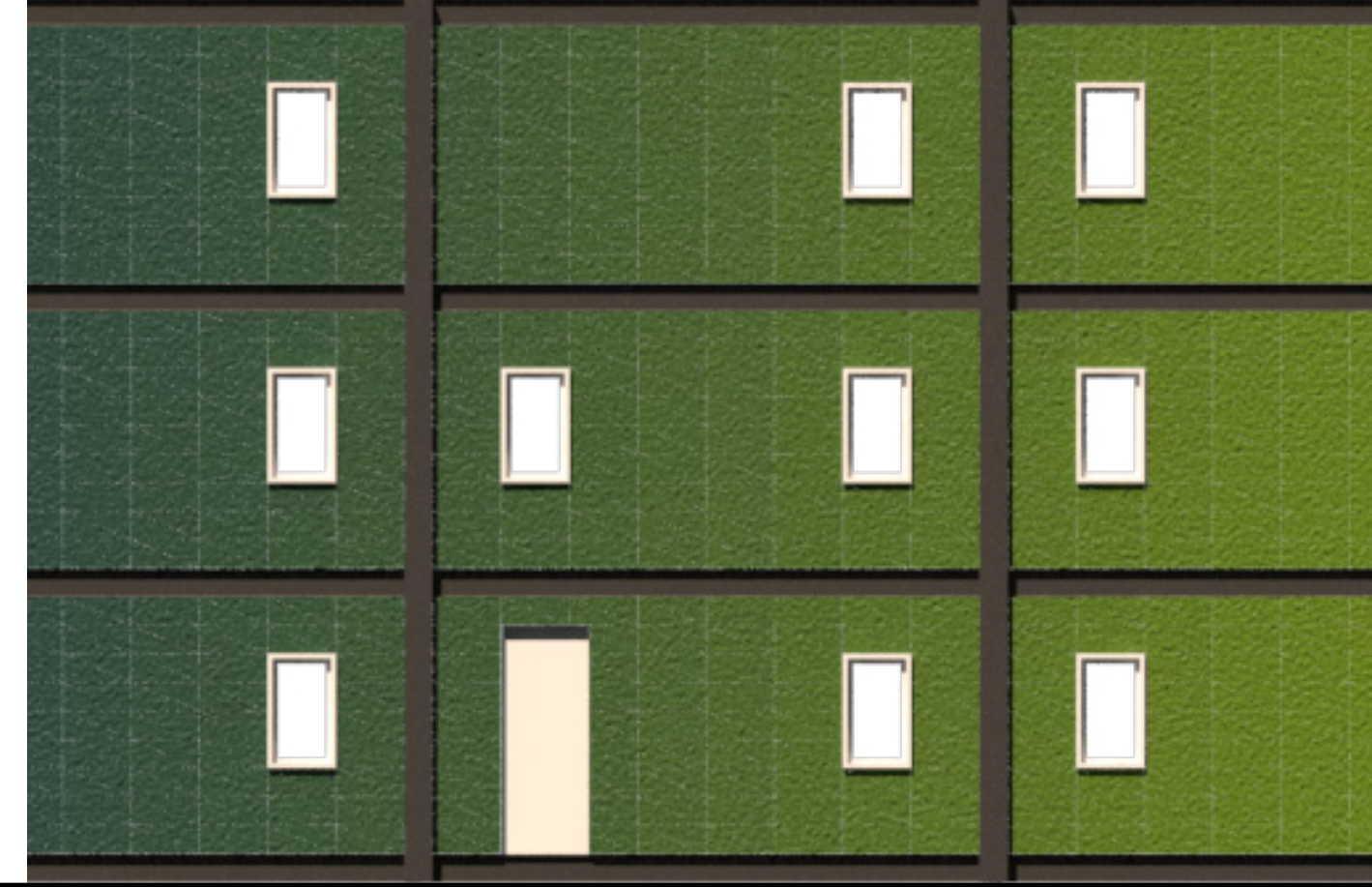
2050 Elevation



2018 & Early Lifetime concept



2025 Wood Slat Concept



2050 Wall Panel Concept

FARGO HISTORY

Main Avenue previously known as "Front Street"



1910



1940



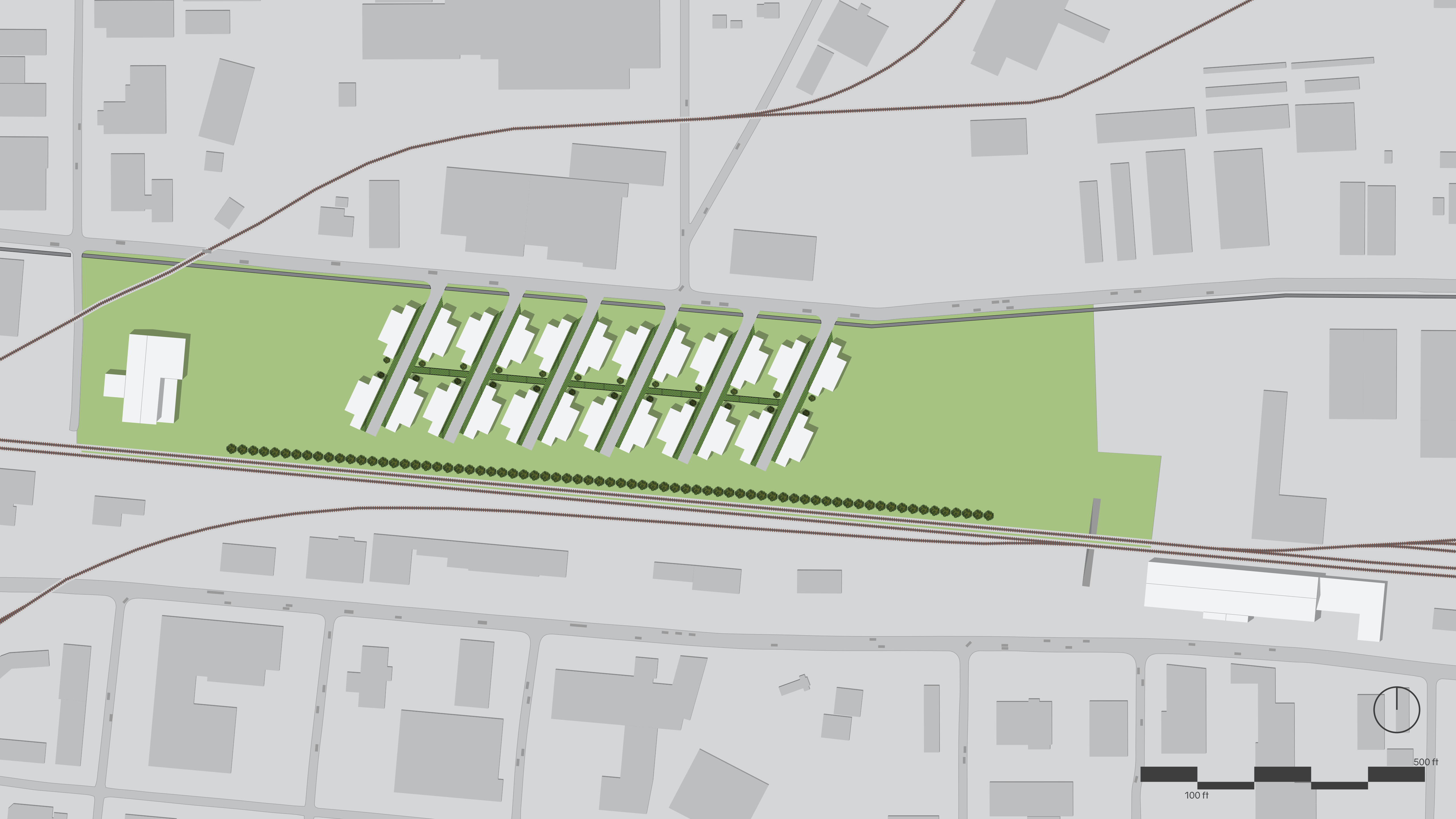
1910



PROXIMITY



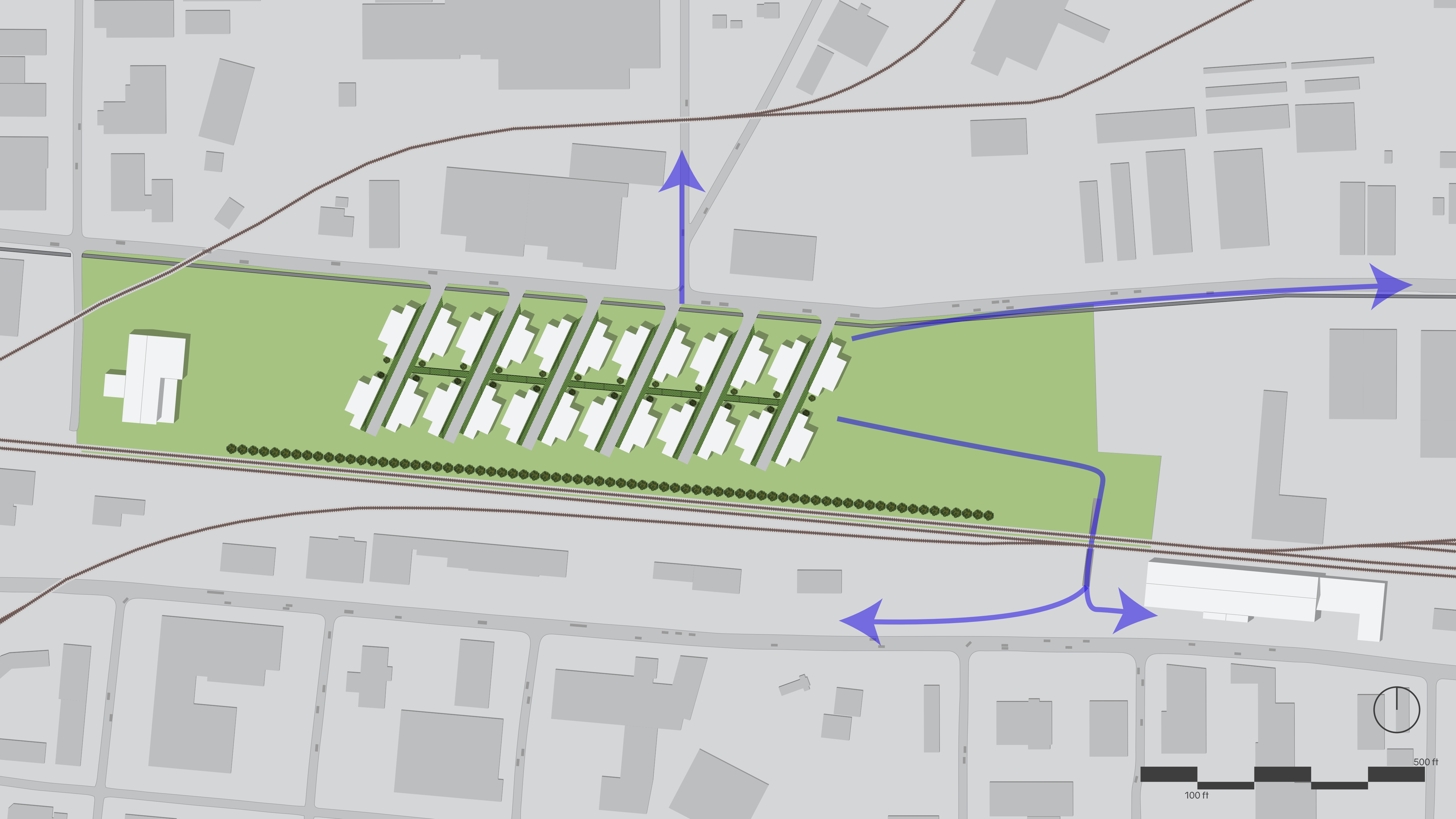
The site sits close to Downtown Fargo while still being in a very quiet area. There is close proximity to public transport for the Fargo area as well as transport by Rail. Being close to commerce means that refugees are able to come into the community and will have access to jobs and services and can start to shape a new life. The site is also within a mile walking distance of Madison Elementary school so the youth will have easy access to education which is essential in a child's integration into a new home.

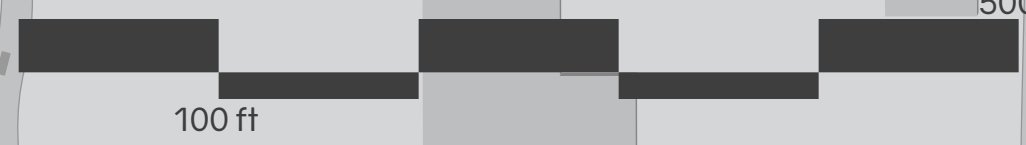


100 ft

500 ft

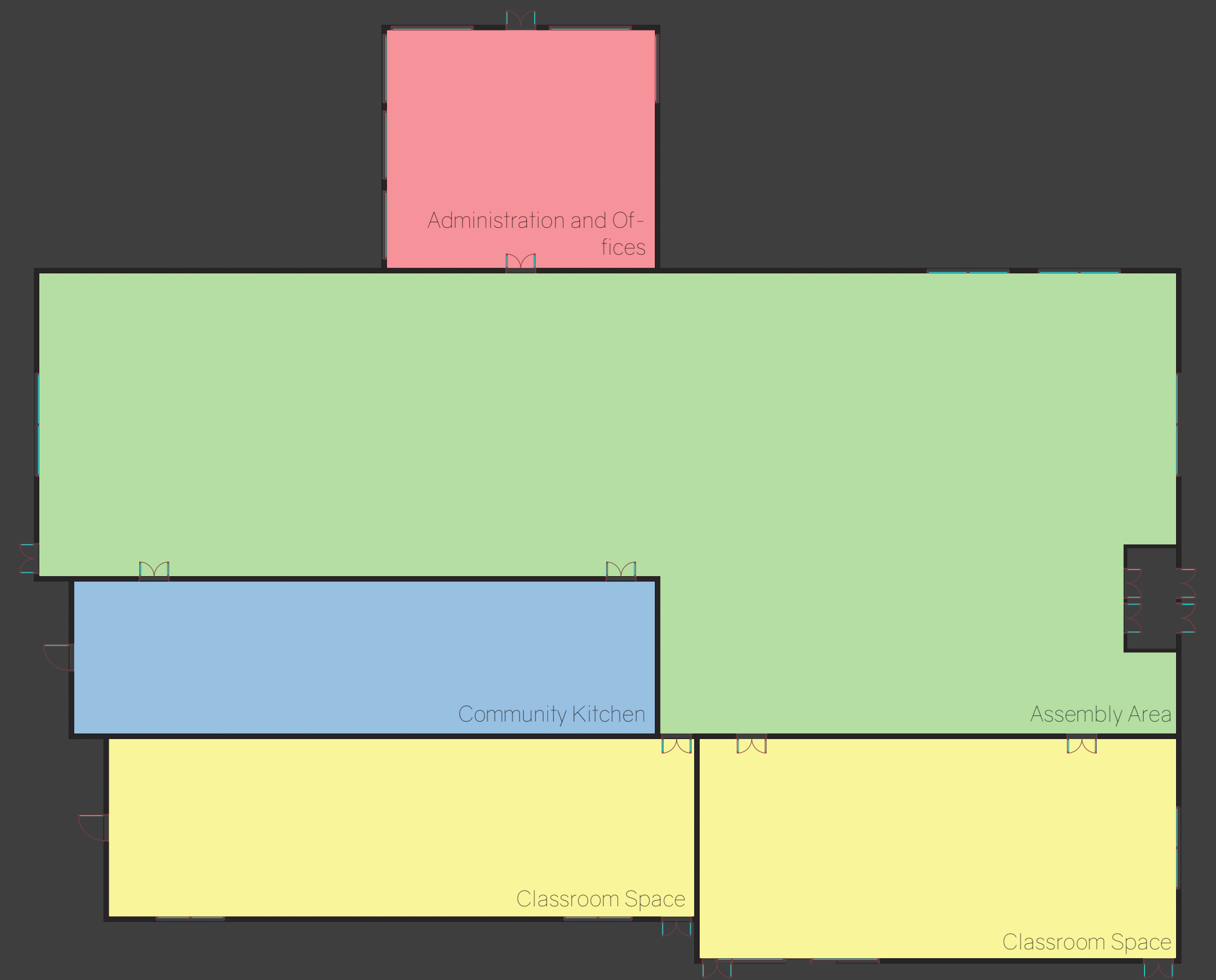




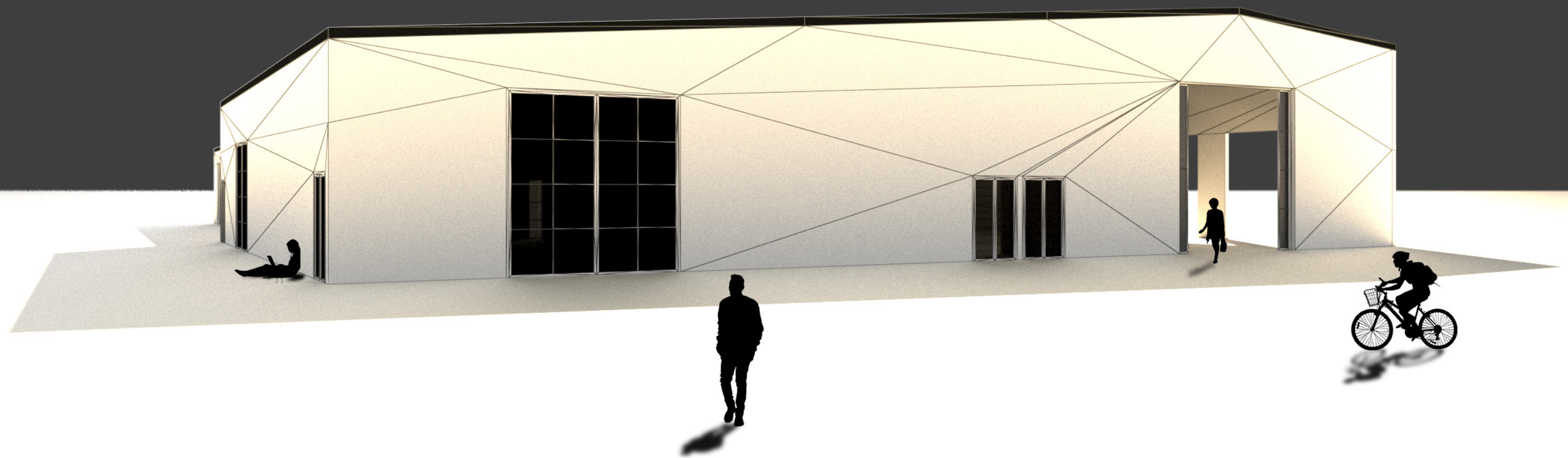


COMMUNITY BUILDING

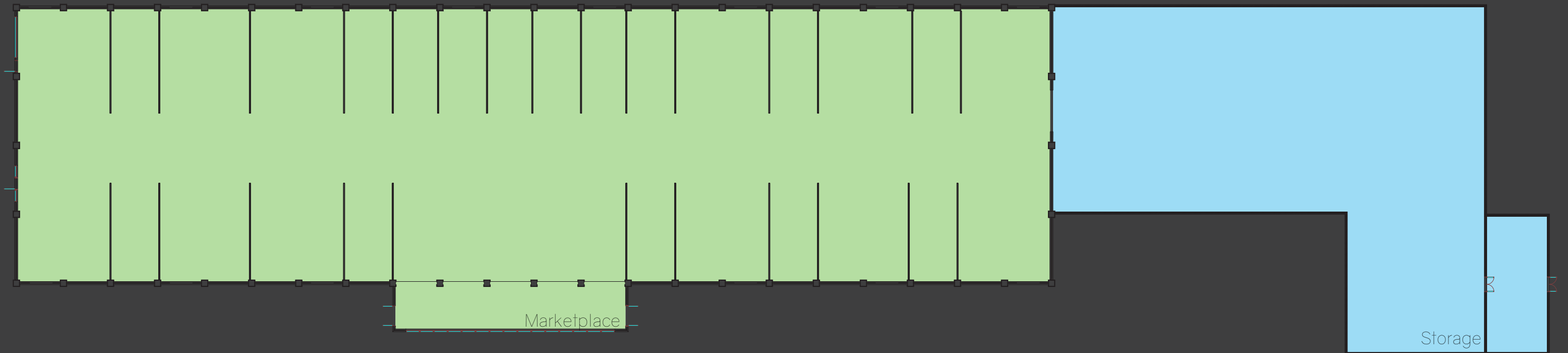
The community building is a multipurpose space which at the beginning would be used to school the refugees to make sure they are able to speak English fluently and offer space for them to gain new skills while the host community can enter into their space and engage with them. The building also has a large community kitchen which can be used to host events to entice community engagement or just as a tool for refugees to create events of their own. This space is where culture can be shared and people can come together.



Floorplan



MARKETPLACE



Floorplan



At the center of the largest cities in Syria there is a Souk or marketplace. The building at 1630 Main Avenue will emulate them by acting as a marketplace with small stalls which can be used by refugees, small businesses and any other organization who want to become part of the community. This is an opportunity for the host community to engage with the newcomers to the Fargo-Moorhead area in a way that builds business and personal relationships. Culture can be shared through commerce and conversation.

