

URBAN DEVELOPMENT CATALYST

A top-down frame for bottom-up initiative

CARL JOHANSSON, CTH, 2011

Examinor: Morten Lund

THANK YOU

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Wendel, John Wickes.

INTRODUCTION

This essay is an attempt to sum up 6 months of thesis-work in the field of emergency housing and planning. It is not to be regarded as a scientific report, rather as a text introducing the issue and my thoughts in the matter.

Each section corresponds to a poster from my final presentation. The pages following each poster recollect sketches and thoughts, trying to clarify the issues presented.

The project was evaluated through a trip to Kenya undertaken by myself and three other master theses students within the "Emergency housing project". The final section of this essay recollects this trip and the reflections it gave rise to.

If you have any questions after reading this report or if you would like to discuss the matter further, do not hesitate to contact me at:
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/Carl Johansson

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MASTER THESIS ABSTRACT

THE PROBLEM:

36 million people today are uprooted from their homes living as refugees, mainly in camps. These camps are isolated enclaves in barren areas, dependable on international aid. People in the camps are neither allowed to leave them nor to take part in local economic activity, thus becoming declassified as individuals and without possibilities. Although camps save lives in the emergency phase, as the years go by they slowly waste these same lives creating an apathetic mass of individuals with low self-esteem.

22 of today's 36 million refugees are internally displaced people, (IDP's) who have fled their homes following violence or natural disaster. This is a group which has one big advantage in relation to the other 14 million: they are staying in their own country. Even though displaced, they are governed by the same people as before, speak similar language as their neighbours and have better knowledge of local culture. This is a group which it should be possible to take care of in a more socially, economically and environmentally efficient way than to intern in camps.

Many architects conceive emergency shelters which are sometimes more of ingenious design solutions than of locally functioning projects. Few of them, if any, question the very concept of refugee camps.

PROPOSAL:

The aim of my master thesis is to evaluate existing practice and to research the possibilities of considering camps in a more resource intelligent way. This will be done both socially, considering the people living in them and physically, maximizing local gain of foreign economic input.

I envisage a model where refugees are seen as an asset and where the large scale refugee camp is fragmented into smaller units, deployed in developing parts of a city. In a context where informal dwellings are currently taking over,

these settlements would form the initial step in a controlled future expansion of a city, working as "Urban Development Catalysts".

In acknowledging the settlements as permanent, though the structure will be temporary and continuously evolving, it's important to include space for commerce, reunion, work and even farming in the structure. This in order to make it possible for the new settlement to become an active part of the city. Over time the original shelters could be improved by the residents/owners within the given structure which will finally consist of permanent housing units and become a well functioning part of the city. As the refugees might choose to return to their original land, they have the possibility to sell their dwelling to people living in disorganised slum areas, creating the possibility for a housing career in the city

Housing IDP:s in the city upgrades their status and give them a possibility to profit from their knowledge and earlier experiences. It generates understanding and facilitates temporary or permanent integration. My thesis is to be seen more as a vision for future aid work than as a method to be applied next fall.

COLLABORATIONS:

The Master thesis is part of the "Emergency Housing Project", an initiative lead by the Formens Hus Foundation in Hällefors and the IKEA Foundation, in close cooperation with the UNHCR, the Red Cross and Triple Steelix. It is developed in association with Dennis Kanter and Johan Karlsson of industrial design firm, Kanter & Karlsson. Their design for an emergency shelter is the departing point for my proposal.

The thesis is also connected to the research project "Homes for tomorrow", a Chalmers initiative aiming to combine practitioners experience with high technological innovations and experiential research.

Early conceptual sketch ->

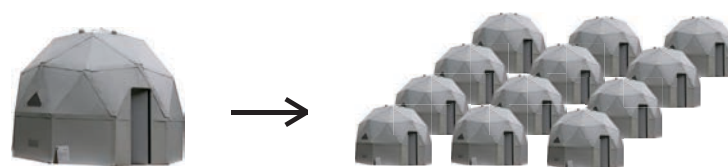




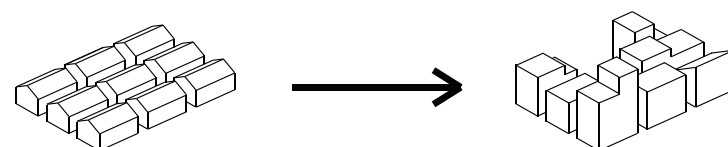
36,5 MILLION PEOPLE IN THE WORLD
TODAY ARE UPROOTED FROM THEIR HOMES



LIVING IN "TEMPORARY" CAMPS



WHAT ARE ARCHITECTS DOING ABOUT IT?



CAMPS OF TODAY, CITIES OF TOMORROW

1.

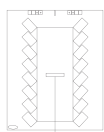
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT PRACTICE



"SHELTER"

👤 👤 = 3-5

$M^2 = 19$

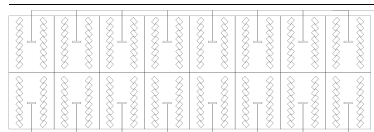


"COMMUNITY"

👤 👤 = 90



$M^2 = 2\ 000$

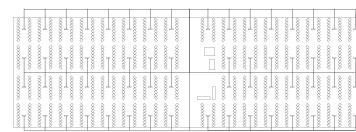


"BLOCK"

👤 👤 = 1 250



$M^2 = 40\ 000$

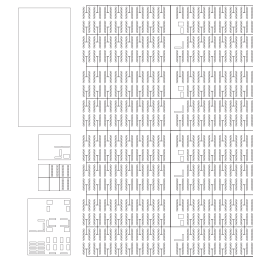


"SECTOR"

👤 👤 = 4 800



$M^2 = 160\ 000$

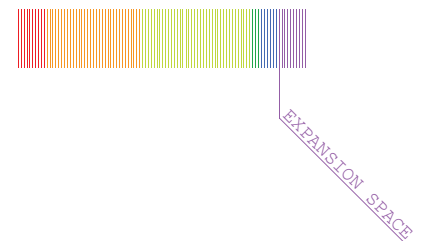
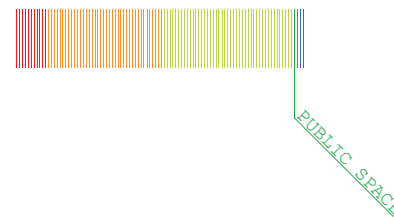
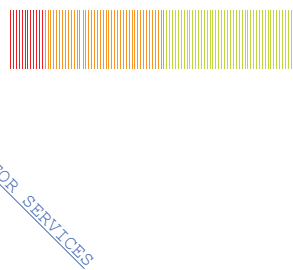
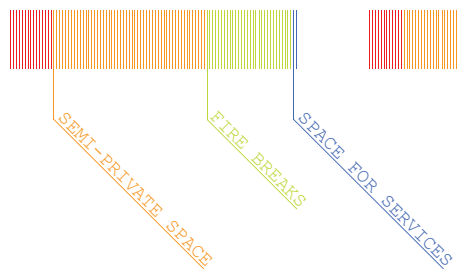
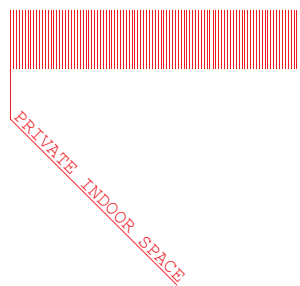


"CAMP"

👤 👤 = 18 500



$M^2 = 800\ 000$



+

- RATIONAL
- ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENTS
- EASY TO SET UP

-

- "TEMPORARY" SETTLEMENT. NO FUTURE = NO DEVELOPMENT
- ISOLATED IN BARREN AREAS AND DEPENDENT ON INTERNATIONAL AID
- A SYSTEM DESIGNED TO BE BIG. DOES NOT FUNCTION ON SCALES SMALLER THAN THE 20 000 PEOPLE LEVEL.

-

- LIMITED RANGE OF SPACES, WITH SHARP TRANSITIONS BETWEEN THEM
- SEGREGATED INTO LIVING-AREAS AND SERVICE-AREA
- TOP-DOWN PLANNED. ONCE AT REFUGEE LEVEL THERE IS A LACK OF SPACE.

-

- STATIC STRUCTURE WHICH IS HARD TO CHANGE.
- POOR POSSIBILITIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
- A SYSTEM WHICH CREATES APATHETIC RECIPIENTS OF AID. WASTING THE COMPETENCE OF THE DISPLACED POPULATION.



=



=



THE DISPLACED PEOPLE AS AN ASSET

STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

In order to focus my research in the right areas and to guide my work.

USERS - AID WORKERS

What are their needs?

Often architects design shelters with the end user as main consideration. If we don't consider the intermediary users (aid-workers) and try to meet their conditions as well, our project will never succeed in reaching the people it was drawn for.

Source of motivation, points of departure

USERS - INHABITANTS

What are their needs?

Interview ancient refugees now residing in Sweden regarding conditions in refugee camps, what they would like to see changed. What are their experiences.

Source of motivation, points of departure.

USERS - POLITICIANS

Will they be interested and support the research or will they counter act my work?

KNOWLEDGE BANK

Myself

Vision, interest, personal experiences

The emergency housing project (Formens hus, Dennis Kanter)

Source of contacts, points of departure, feedback, credibility

No problem if the report is visionary rather than realistic.

Fellow students

Sources of new input, inspiration, discussions and feedback

Chalmers

Meetings with tutors and researchers. Source of feedback, contacts, credibility. Will push me towards a physical manifestation of my project.

UNHCR/UN Habitat

To use their knowledge and long background in the issue.

Other Projects

- Existing master theses'
- Researchers
- NGO's
- MSB

DISCUSSION PARTNERS



DENNIS KANTER, JOHAN KARLSSON
Project managers
"The Emergency Housing Project"



EVREN UZER, OTTO VON BUSCH
PhD Candidate, urban planning, HDK
Doctor, critical fashion design, HDK



MARIA NYKVIST
Architect, Chalmers



MARIA NYSTRÖM
Professor, Urban development, Chalmers



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PER IWANSSON
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Former camp planner in Kenya.



JOHN WICKES
Director,
Kedesh Orphanage, Mocambique



SOFIA WENDEL
Architecture student, Chalmers
On-site contact

CURRENT GUIDELINES AND LITERATURE

Lars Marcus

Stad – kärt namn med många barn En fysisk utvärdering av urbana som en spatial kategori

I den svenska stadsbyggnadsdebatten talas det sedan något decennium åter om städer och detta till den grad att till projekt rucks för små eller specialiserade för att inte höja till stadsrang, man talar om stadsgränslinjer, gränslinjer, ekosystem, köpsystem. Men snarare än att vi har ett gån med ett kärt barn med många namn, vilket man först kan tro, har vi i min mening ett gån med ett kärt namn med många barn. Begreppet stad visar sig nämligen i det närmaste inte beteckna något annat i dessa sammanhang än byggnadskomplex som är för stora för att kunna betecknas byggnader. Sedan några år har vi ännu ett kärt barn till detta namn, även om det framförallt lanseras i regelbundet språkligt, nämligen Edge Cities – en beteckning på de centrala villor under större är varit en av många utvärderings utkast, framförallt i USA, och som förefaller mer expansiva än de stadsgränser de kranar. Jag är här inte ute efter att analysera eller värdera detta fenomen i sig, min fråga är en annan: i vilken mening talar vi om stad i detta sammanhang, eller för den delen i de ovan uppräknade fallen? Att det inte är fråga om städer i administrativ mening är omedelbart men det är fortfarande ödes "stad" som alla dessa fall tycks ändå vilja peka på att de har något gemensamt, nämligen i något fysisk-rumlig eller spatial mening.¹ Tills det är detta något så obestämt att ordet egentligen inte förmår fånga något meningsfullt, ordet "stad" hjälper oss helt enkelt inte att som begrepp utföra någon fruktbar distinktion. Vaga begrepp av detta slag kan inte bara leda till att det vi talar om kan bli otydligt, utan även att vi förkastar verktyg som hjälpa oss att förstå och eventuellt ingripa i den utveckling vi befinner oss i.

Att beskriva

Om vi tar diskussionen om Edge Cities som exempel så är det påfallande hur svårande beskrivningen av dessa "städer" är just ur en utvald spatial aspekt, det vill säga det som måste tillhöra källan i en arkitekturteoretisk diskussion om dem. För att ta en av de artiklar som kan sägas ha introducerat begreppet i svensk arkitekturdebatt, Hans Bjurs och Bertil Malmströms "Puffning genom", så är den spatiala stämningen hos det fenomen man talar om utvald eller? Jag menar utvald att detta är något utmärkande för denna artikel eller att det är till att göra sådana beskrivningar, jag menar att det är påfallande hur ofta vi, även inom disciplinärt, för diskussioner om spatiala fenomen utan att på allvar utvärdera fenomenets särart i detta hänseende. I praktiken innebär detta att vi egentligen inte vet om vi överhuvudtaget talar om en och samma fenomen.

Sådana finns det ett flertal beskrivande formuleringar som berör den spatiala dimensionen av dessa Edge Cities i ovan nämnda artikel utan att den egentligen analysera någon särskilt – vilket jag förvisso inser inte heller har varit ambitionen med artikeln. Beskrivningarna kan återfinnas på detaljnivå: "Redan vid porten i ronderellen ger den första höga lampskulpturen en känsla av att träda

¹ För närmare utvärdering av denna spatiala utvärdering för städer, se den senaste utgåvan av utvärderingsrapporten.
² Hans Bjurs och Bertil Malmströms "Puffning genom", Arkitektur, nr 8 1996.



Challenging camp design guidelines

by Jim Kennedy

Current guidelines for camps for displaced people need to be adapted to cater realistically for camp lifespan and population growth.

Faced with the challenges of siting and designing a refugee camp, most professionals turn to UNHCR's *Handbook for Emergencies* [1] and/or Sphere's *Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response* [2]. These one-size-fits-all manuals set out everything from the minimum area of shelter space needed per person to the width of the firebreaks required within the camp. Armed with these guidelines, a camp planner can negotiate for land and design a layout for a given number of inhabitants. However, it is often the case that within a year or two the camp is already overcrowded, denying both dignity to its inhabitants and space to pursue livelihoods. This is not usually the result of unexpected additional influxes of displaced people but a consequence of flaws within the guidelines themselves.

The reality is that the average lifespan of a refugee camp is close to seven years, with some camps for Palestinian refugees still on their original sites after more than 50 years. As the lifespan of a camp can never be accurately predicted planners must take a long-term perspective. While both sets of guidelines suggest an annual population growth rate in refugee camps of 3-4% they fail to act on the consequences. UNHCR's manual recommends the promotion of economic enterprises for camp residents – but does not assign space for the workshops, home-based enterprises, granaries or tool storage which these require. In order to create a camp which provides shelter with dignity to all its residents and which will continue after many years to comply with the minimum standards set out in the guidelines, the numerical formulae they use need considerable adaptation.

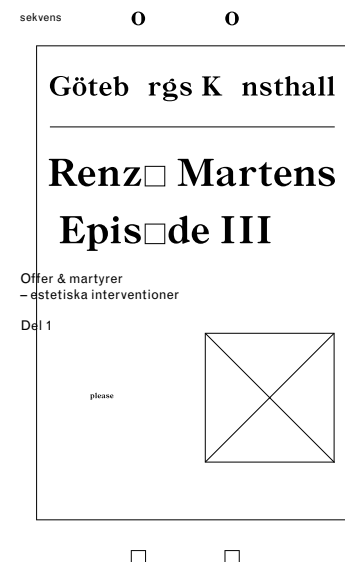
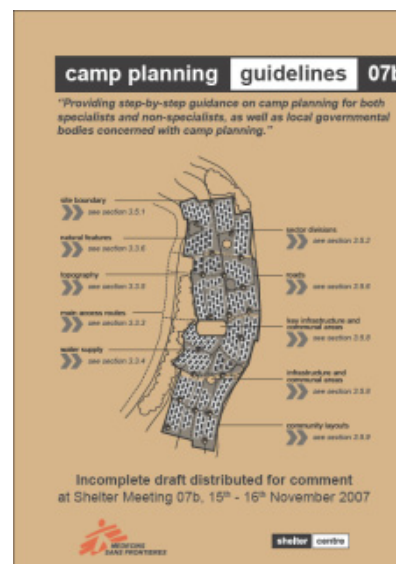
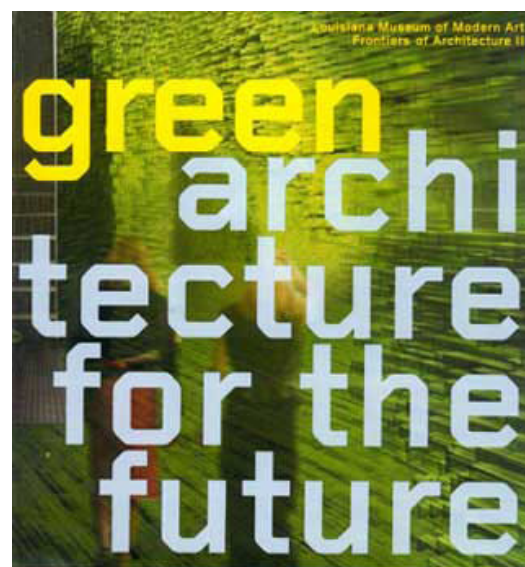
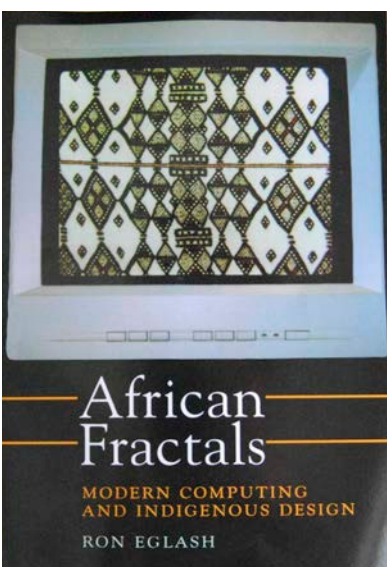
The UNHCR guidelines stipulate an area of 900,000m² for a camp for 20,000 people. This provides a recommended 45m² per person which includes a plot for vegetable gardening. However, once the space stipulated as necessary for fire-breaks, non-residential buildings and buffer zones between shelters is taken into account, the 45m² quickly starts to disappear. Neither Sphere nor UNHCR give any numeric guidelines for how much area should be taken up by all the non-residential buildings – schools, clinics, warehouses, administration offices and community centres. (The UNHCR handbook provides a general guideline but no actual square metreage.)

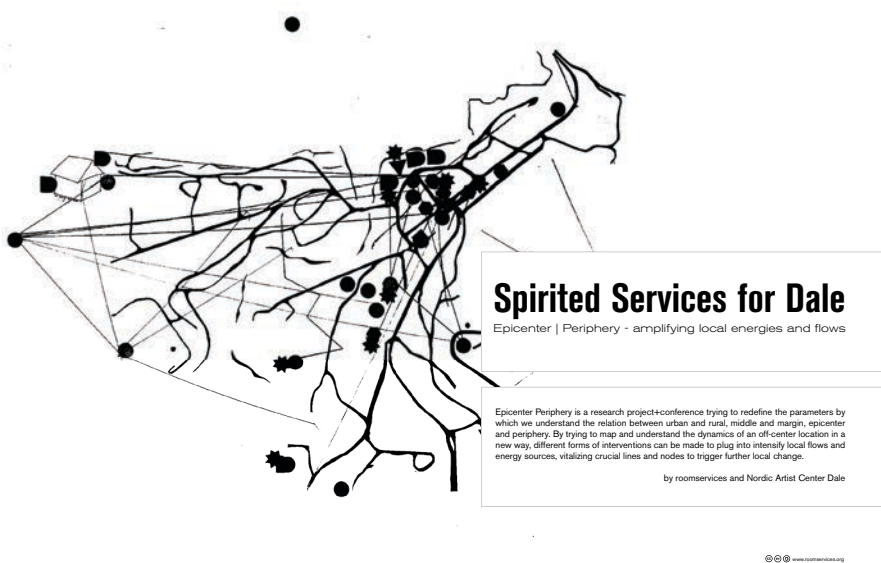
If a camp of 20,000 refugees grows by 4% a year then it would take nine years (just two years more than the average lifespan of all camps) for the theoretical average family to grow from five members to seven members and the total population to grow to 29,605. If in year one the average land area per person in the camp follows the UNHCR guideline of 45m², by the end of the ninth year this area of land per person will have been reduced below the minimum to 32m². The area within a family shelter per person will have been reduced from the UNHCR minimum of 4.5m² to 3.2m². If just one square metre of that space is taken up by tools or materials storage for a home-based enterprise, then the area for shelter is reduced almost to the point where the refugee or IDP lacks even sufficient space to lie down and sleep.



slum upgrading from a community perspective

bandani - a case study
master thesis
jens dymling - 2006





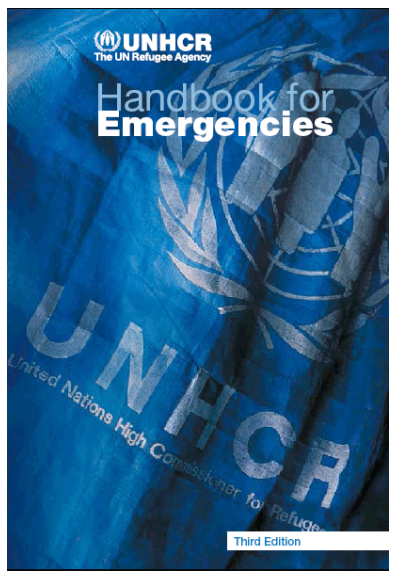
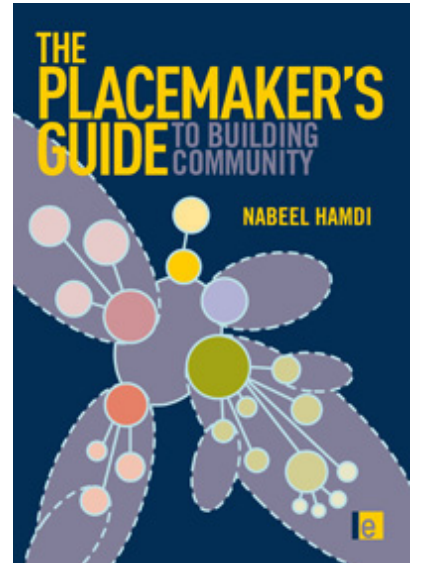
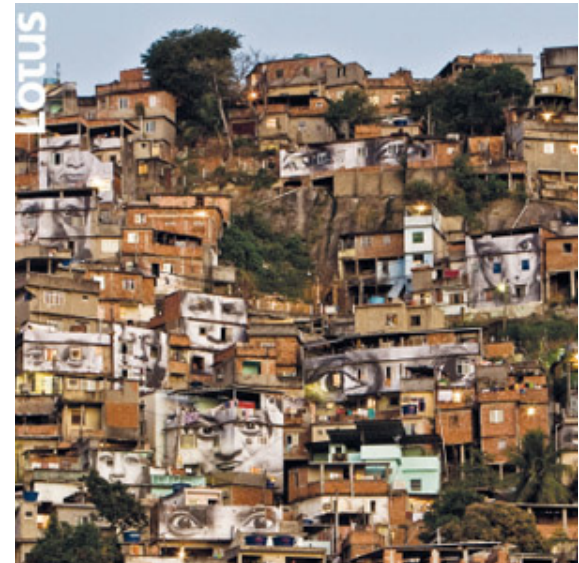
Spirited Services for Dale

Epicenter | Periphery - amplifying local energies and flows

Epicenter Periphery is a research project-conference trying to redefine the parameters by which we understand the relation between urban and rural, middle and margin, epicenter and periphery. By trying to map and understand the dynamics of an off-center location in a new way, different forms of interventions can be made to plug into intensely local flows and energy sources, vitalizing crucial lines and nodes to trigger further local change.

by roomservices and Nordic Artist Center Dale

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CBC News In Depth: Anatomy of a refugee camp
<http://www.cbc.ca/news/background/refugeecamp/>

INDEPTH
Refugee Camp
 Last updated on 7 Oct 2014

Introduction
 Every refugee camp is different since every situation is different. In most cases, proper design of a camp isn't possible because refugees have already settled on a site.

In this case, aid agencies look at how to improve the camp, or decide if the population should be moved somewhere else.

Population
 The number of people living in a camp depends on the crisis. When the number of refugees is in the hundreds of thousands, aid agencies try to set up a few smaller camps with populations of no more than 20,000 rather than one massive camp. Smaller camps are easier to manage when it comes to fire risks, security problems, the spreading of diseases, etc.

Location
 Camps are usually located on the edges of towns or cities in a secure area, away from the border, war zones and landmines. The camp should be set up on sloped terrain that provides natural drainage. It should also be away from breeding sites of insects that can carry disease.

Length of Stay
 Camps are only meant to be temporary solutions, giving refugees a place to live until they can safely return home. They are not meant to be permanent residences. However, organizers have learned to plan for the long haul because refugees often end up living in the camps for much longer than expected.

In Albania, refugees from Kosovo lived in camps for only three months, while refugees from Somalia have been living in camps in Kenya since 1992. Palestinian refugees have been living in camps in Lebanon for more than 50 years.

Goals & Security
 In general, security is the responsibility of the host government, which guards camps using its military or local police. In many camps, they work along with the refugees to have some sort of self-policing mechanisms. Security is especially a problem in camps that are not covered by a fence. However, refugees don't have a lot of resources, so security is usually a question of ensuring personal safety to prevent crimes against people, such as the rape of women. Aid agencies also try to maintain camps as civilian institutions. Governments complain that camps are used by rebel soldiers for rest and recreation, and for the smuggling of weapons.

Barbed wire fences
 In some cases, host governments insist on enclosing refugee camps with barbed wire fences so the refugees don't mix in with the local population. In Thailand, for example, people are not allowed in or out of the camps without permission of the government.

Other camps are open, allowing refugees to come and go as they please. Camps in Pakistan, for example, look no different from villages except that the residents are Afghan refugees.

Vehicle Entrance
 The camp should be accessible by road year-round. Within the camp itself, roads must provide access to main facilities as supplies can be delivered to health centres, food storage warehouses, etc. There should also be roads connecting to communal latrines to allow for maintenance. There are usually not roads between shelters, but there are walking paths.

Reception Centre
 When new refugees arrive at the camp, they can rest and get out of the sun at the reception centre while waiting to be registered. Registration is a big priority because keeping track of who is in the camp (from many men, women, children under age five, pregnant women, etc.) is the only way aid workers can assess the needs of the population.



PLANNING FOR CHAOS

Urban Regeneration and the Struggle to Formalise Trolley-Pushing Activity in Downtown Johannesburg

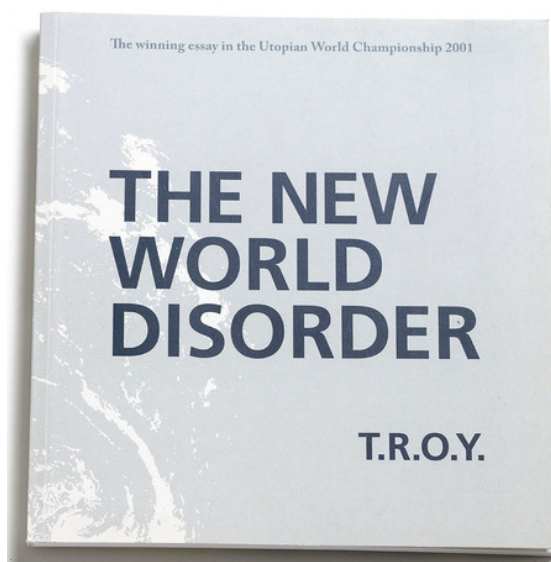
Imaíl Farouk



Joubert Park presents a particular context of the Johannesburg inner city in decline. Situated centrally in the downtown area, Joubert Park boasts two large taxi interchanges and a tightly locked street grid pattern, which has resulted in extremely high densities of mini-bus taxi traffic on the roads.



All the economic activity in the area is orientated towards the taxi industry. There are a large number of motor spares shops specialising in cheap taxi spares and a diverse range of informal motor-related services, offered predominantly by Mozambican motor mechanics. Specialised services ranging from window tinting to auto-electrical work are all carried out on the sidewalks in direct contravention of the city by-laws.



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Refugee Camp Economies

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This paper describes the economy of a refugee camp. Key distortions to the economy of Kyangwali Refugee Settlement in Uganda are noted and the findings are used to construct a generic model of a refugee camp economy. Camp economies are influenced by host country policies, such as restrictions on refugees' movement and work, as well as by the physical and economic isolation of the site. Moreover, market outcomes interact with the nature of humanitarian assistance and the special demographic composition of the refugees to determine the prices and quantities that characterize the market. An awareness of the dynamics of the refugee camp economy has important implications for practitioners and scholars alike.

Keywords: refugee camps, refugee economics, refugee camp markets, refugee welfare, livelihoods

Introduction

In 2004 there were over 3.9 million refugees and internally-displaced persons (IDPs) residing in some 300 camps overseen by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR 2005). UNHCR's operating budget was nearly US\$1 billion (UN 2004), much of which was spent on assisting refugees and IDPs in camps. If these persons produced the same as typical citizens of a Zambia or a Senegal, their Gross Domestic Product would be on the order of US\$4.6 billion, measured in purchasing power parity. Yet, for the most part, these populations live in the most extreme examples of the welfare state. Often this makes sense: having recently escaped horrendous circumstances, travelled hundreds of miles and in poor health, refugees ought to be taken care of by the international community. More often, however, the unique distortions imposed by the camp regime stifle the productivity and thus the economic welfare of refugees, causing them to live in poorer conditions than is necessary. The purpose of this paper is to identify the economic distortions—positive and negative—that affect refugees or IDPs living in camps and to outline a simple framework within which the economy of a refugee camp can be understood. In doing so, it should help to explain the precarious economic positions of most camp refugees as well as offer some basic intuition to

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INTERVIEW 1:

WHO: Jens Dymling, Architect SAR/MSA. Teacher,
Reality Studio Kisumu

SUBJECT: The city of Kisumu, place for the
theoretical "site study".

COMMENTS ON THE CONCEPT:

S
It is better to add a piece to the puzzle than
to move people around.

Life is mainly taking place outside of peoples
houses

W
The question of land rights

QUESTIONS:

Is it possible to integrate a camp into a city?

What will be the program of public space in the
area?

O
Distances are not a very big problem, the city
grows 25% during the daytime.

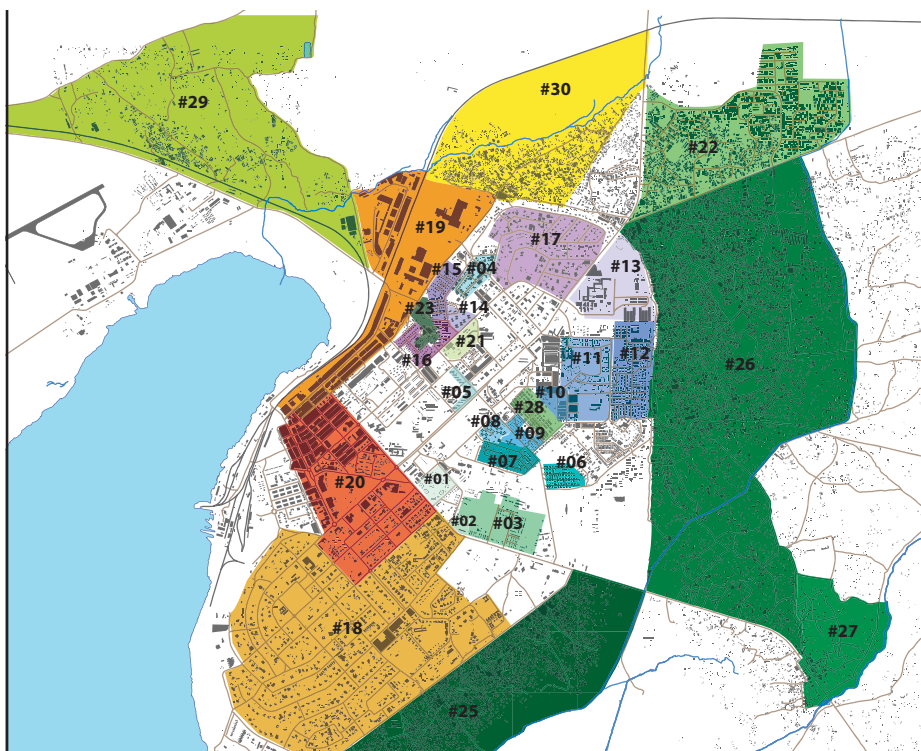
Work with the spaces connecting different areas
to each other.

T
That the set layout will not be respected

Tribal animosity

ALTERNATIVE SITES FOR THE STUDY:

Kondele (Business oriented area)
Bandani (Rural area)



#01	Police Housing
#02	Kodhek
#03	Nyalenda Railway estate
#04	U.S. Aid Scheme
#05	Patel Flats
#06	Makasembo
#07	Ondiek Estate
#08	Ofafa Estate
#09	Lumumba
#10	Pembe Tatu
#11	Shauri Moyo
#12	Arina Estate
#13	General Hospital and staff quarters
#14	Dr. R. Ouko Flats
#15	Okore Estate
#16	Mosque Estate
#17	Tom Mboya
Other	
#18	Milimani
#19	Industrial Area
#20	Downtown
Slum Areas	
#21	Kibuye
#22	Kondele
#23	Arab Manyatta
#25	Nyalenda
#26	Manyatta
#27	Manyatta B
#28	Kaloleni
#29	Bandani
#30	Obunga

Image: Jens Dymling

WORKSHOP 1:

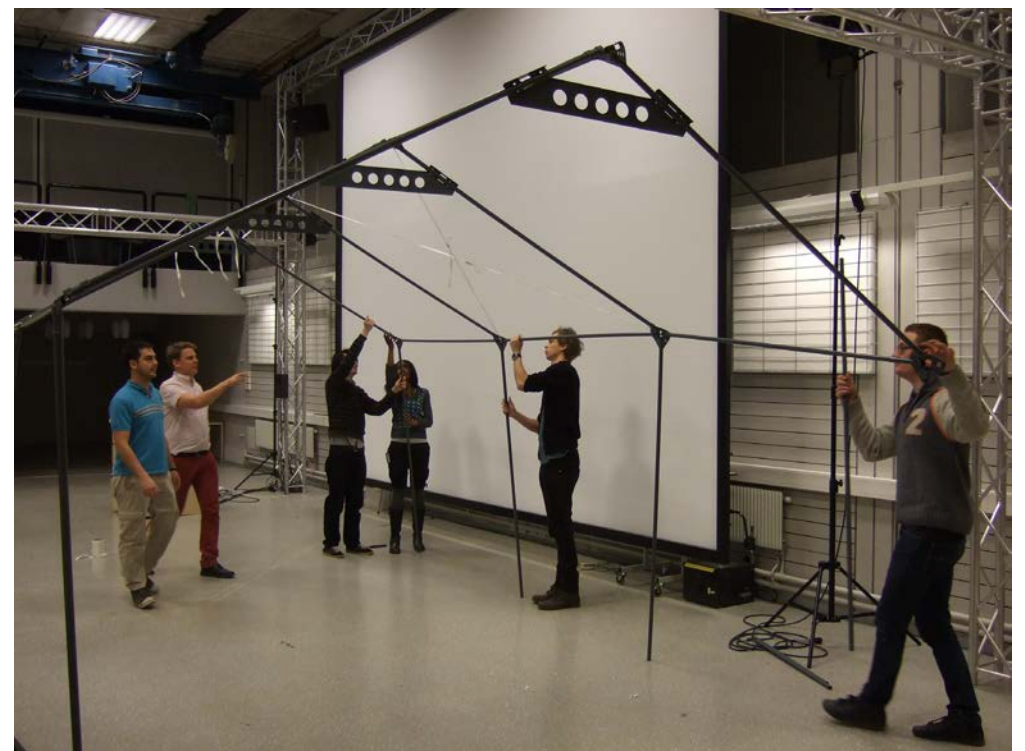
WHO:

Dennis Kanter, Johan Karlsson
Project managers "emergency housing project"

Fredrik Axelsson, Marcus Chiu, Carl Johansson,
Petrina Salema, Agustin Vargas.
Master theses students "emergency housing project"

SUBJECT:

Testing the emergency shelter prototype developed by Formens Hus, the departing point for my proposal. Getting to know the weight of the materials, the construction method and, above all, the scale of the proposed dwelling.

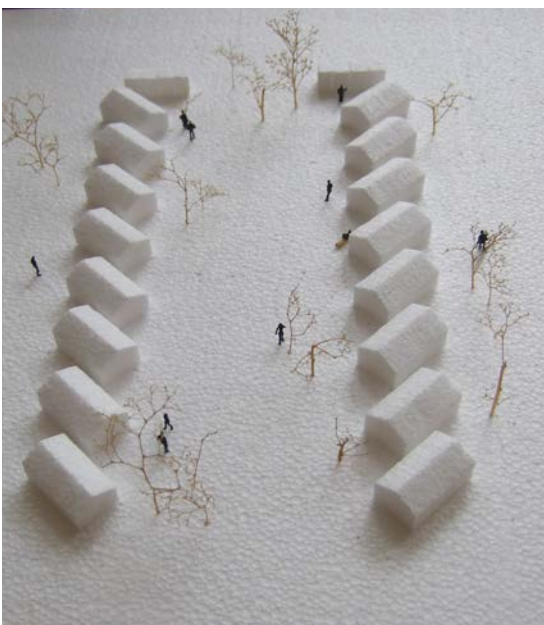
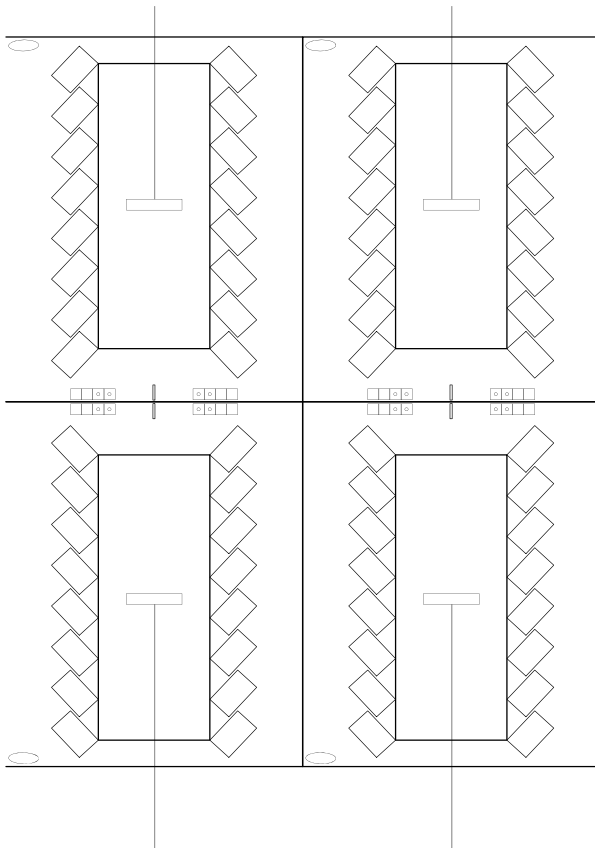


CURRENT CAMP DESIGN:

MODELS: Marcus Chiu and Petrina Salema

Trying to get a grip on the distribution of spaces and services in current camp design. Comparing Camps organized by the UN, camps that are self organized and completely unorganised camps.

In general, services are separated from the living areas forming an administrative cluster. The housing is constructed within a grid pattern, extending homogeneously without regard to topographic or social changes. Which steps in the hierarchy of spaces, from private to public, that are promoted, differs between the designs.



UN-guidelines camp:
Public space and Private indoor space



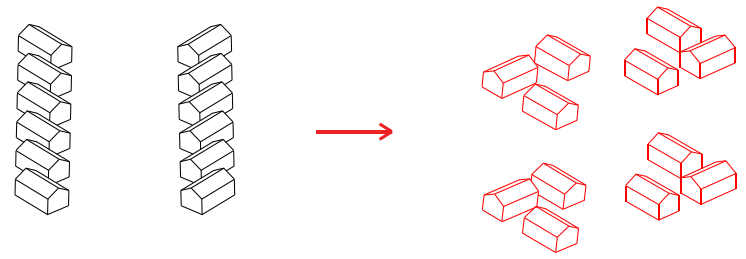
Self organized camp:
Semi-Public space and Private indoor space



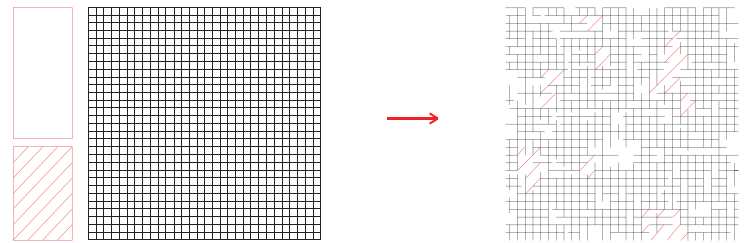
Un-organized camp:
Private indoor and private outdoor space

2.

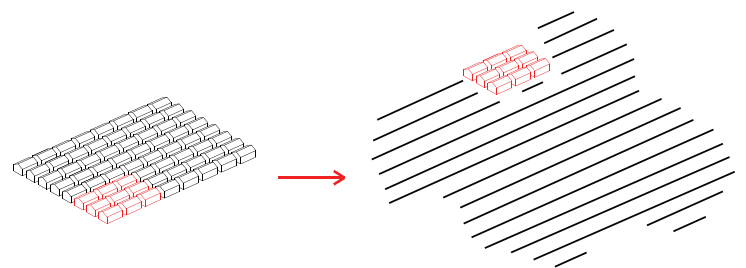
THE CONCEPT



DIVERSE SPATIAL HIERARCHY



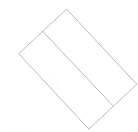
DECENTRALIZATION/POROSITY



FRAGMENTATION/INTEGRATION



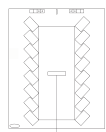
CATALYST STRATEGIES



"SHELTER"

☺☺ = 3-5

$M^2 = 19$

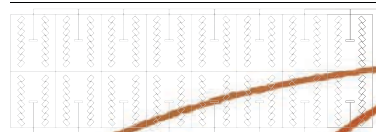


"COMMUNITY"

☺☺ = 90



$M^2 = 2\ 000$

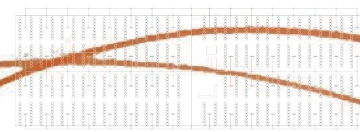


"BLOCK"

☺☺ = 1\ 250



$M^2 = 40\ 000$

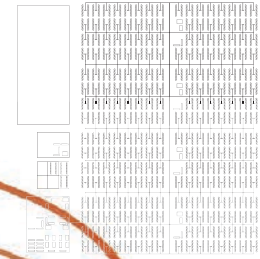


"SECTOR"

☺☺ = 4\ 500



$M^2 = 160\ 000$



"CAMP"

☺☺ = 12\ 000



$M^2 = 800\ 000$



PRIVATE INDOOR SPACE



SEMI-PRIVATE SPACE



FIRE BREAKS



SPACE FOR SERVICES



PUBLIC SPACE



EXPANSION SPACE

+

- PERMANENT STRUCTURE WHICH HAS OWNERSHIP AND A FUTURE

- A PROGRAM IN CONTINUOUS EVOLUTION

- FLEXIBLE IN SIZE AND DESIGNED TO WORK IN AN URBAN CONTEXT BECOMING AN ACTIVE PART IN THE EXPANSION OF EXISTING CITIES

+

- WIDE RANGE OF INTER-LACING SPACES

- DECENTRALISED PUBLIC FUNCTIONS DEFINING NODES FOR URBAN REGENERATION

- DESIGNED FROM THE BOTTOM UP, PRIORITIZING THE NEEDS OF THE DISPLACED PEOPLE

+

- POROUS STRUCTURE, DESIGNED TO CHANGE OVER TIME

- DESIGNED TO PROMOTE SELF SUSTAINABILITY

- A SYSTEM WHICH GENERATES EMPOWERED CITIZENS

-

- THE QUESTION OF LAND RIGHTS

- JEALOUSY OF THE LOCAL POPULATION ON THE PRIVILEGES OF THE DISPLACED POPULATION

- RACIAL ANIMOSITY BETWEEN HOST POPULATION AND DISPLACED POPULATION



DENNIS KANTER AND JOHAN KARLSSON

Project managers "The Emergency Housing Project"



EVREN UZER AND JOTTO VON BUSCH

PhD Candidate urban planning, HDK
Doctor critical fashion design, HDK



PER IWANSSON

Former camp planner for the UNHCR



JENS DYMLING

Architect SAR/MSA



JOHN WICKES

Director, Kedesh Orphanage, Mocambique



SOFIA WENDEL

Master Student, Architecture, Chalmers

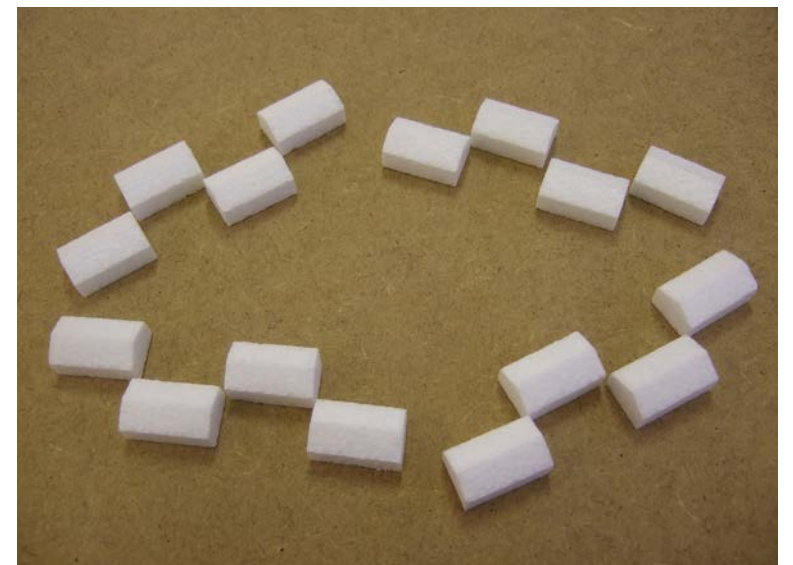
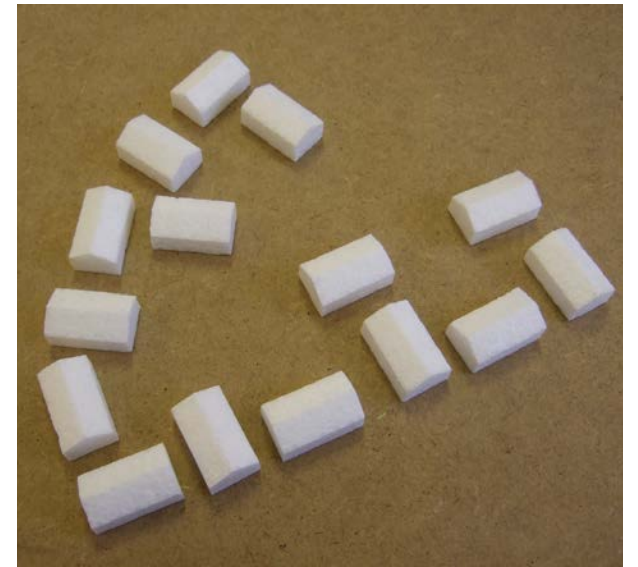
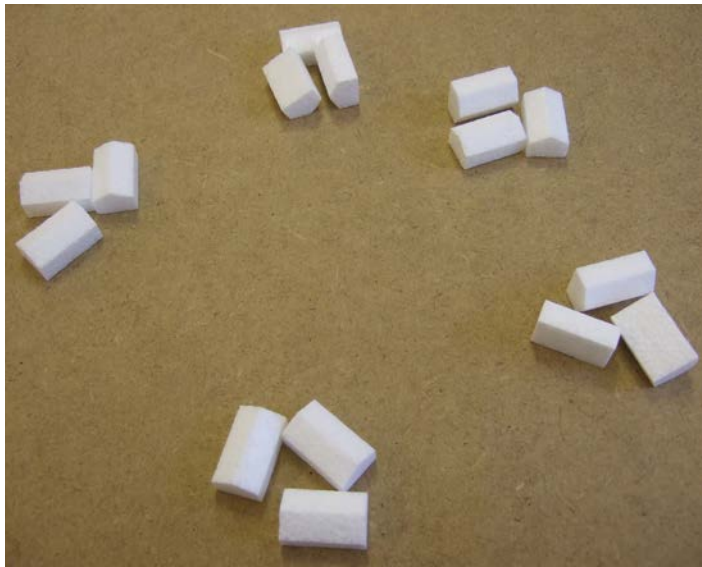
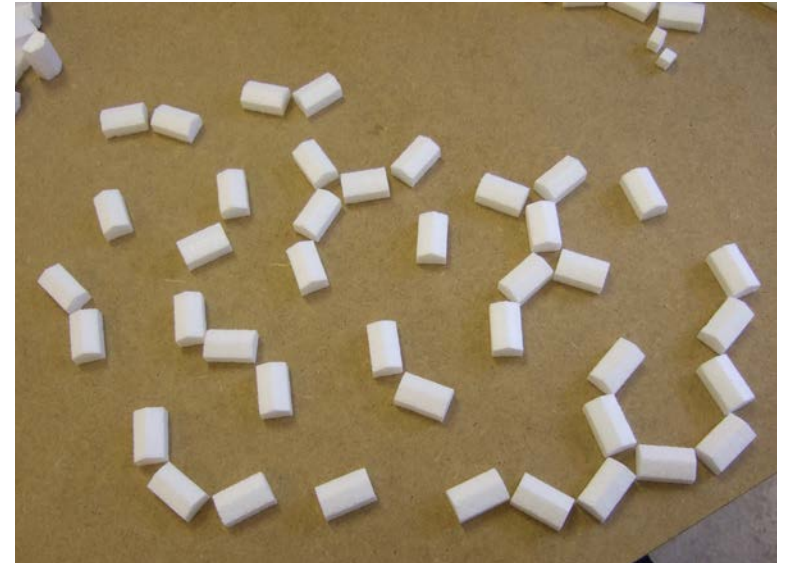
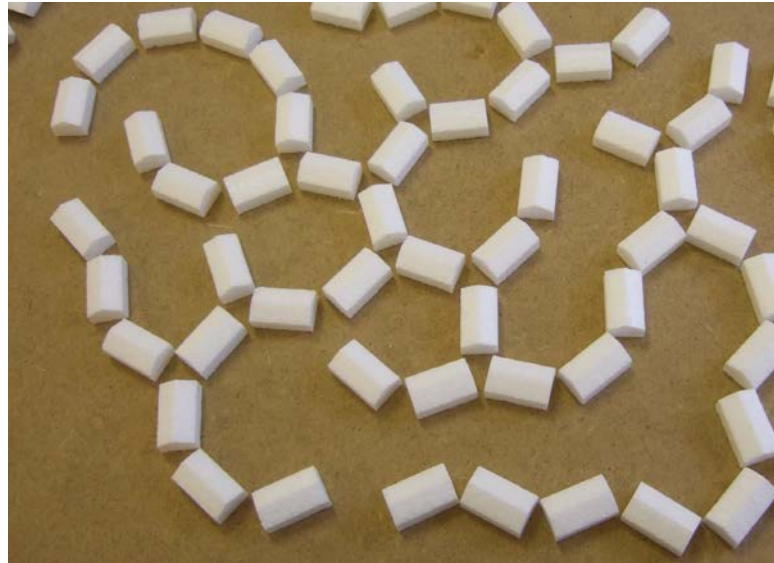
DISCUSSION PARTNERS

WORKSHOP 2:

WHO: Marcus Chiu, Carl johansson, Petrina Salema

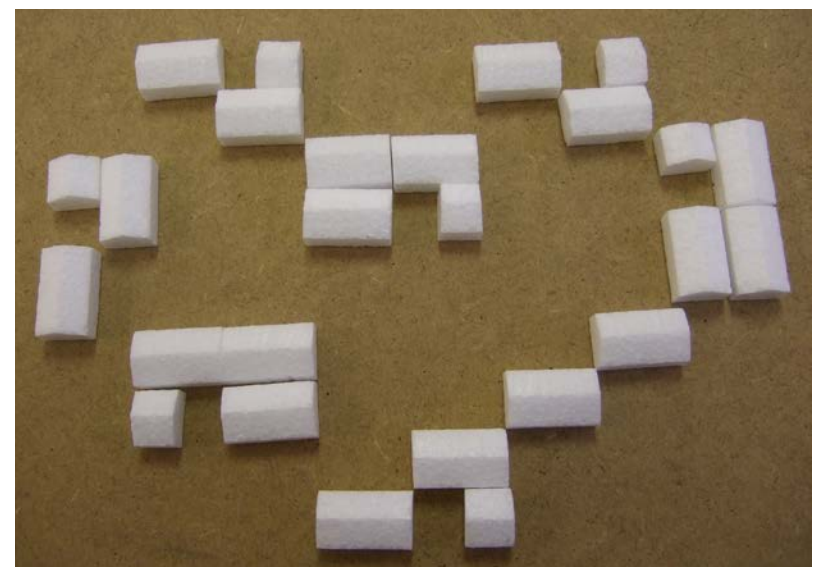
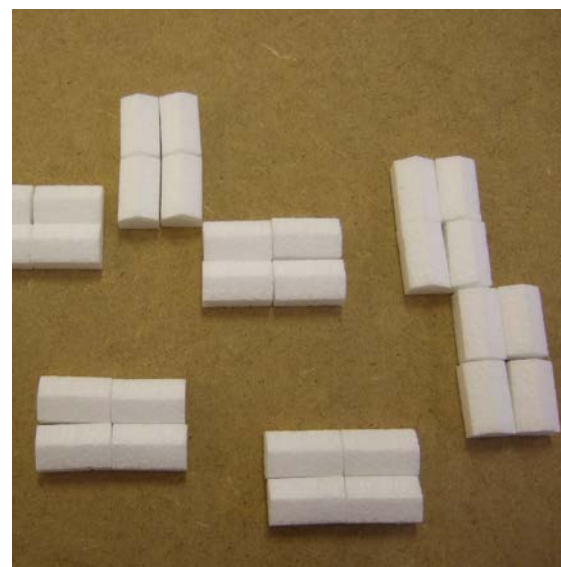
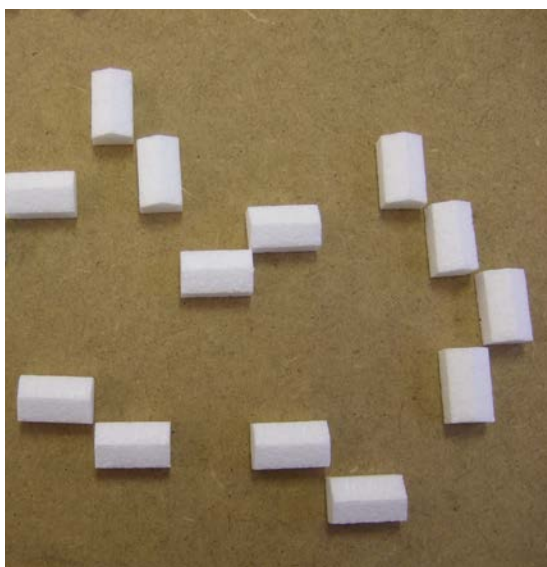
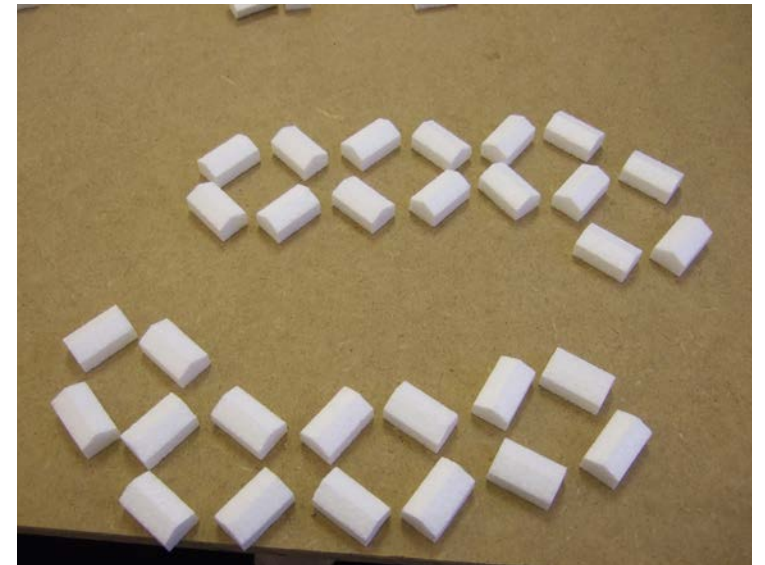
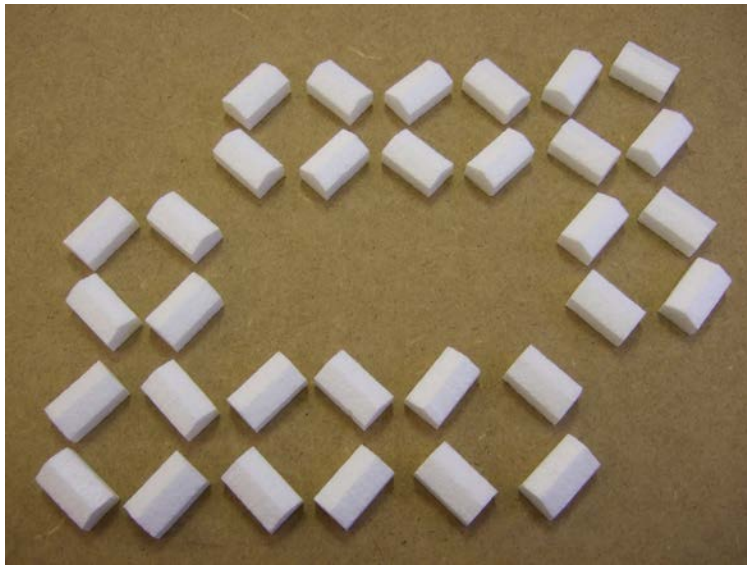
SUBJECT: Researching possible camp structures.

* Can a layout be designed which departs from the needs at individual level and then scale up it's pattern throughout the settlement?



* Would that approach then create a more dynamic and adaptable living environment without losing the logic and structure of a grid?

* How can you use neighbouring houses to define each others' private outdoor space, and in that way incorporating private space in the design?

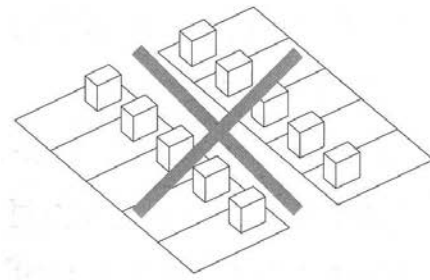


REFERENCE PROJECT, CORE HOUSING:

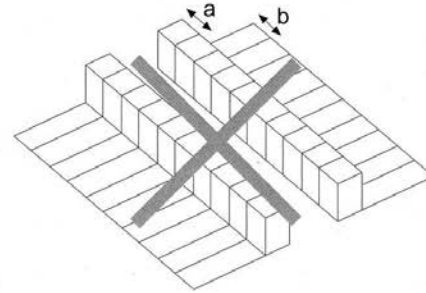
WHAT: Elemental Quinta Monroy, Chile

ARCHITECT: Alejandro Aravena, 2004

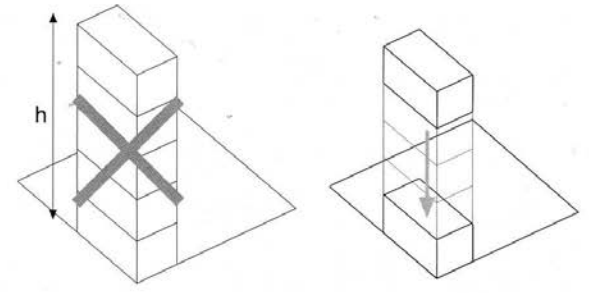
Through the design of the complex, vacant space is reserved next to each dwelling. This allows for the living area to be extended over time by the residents themselves.



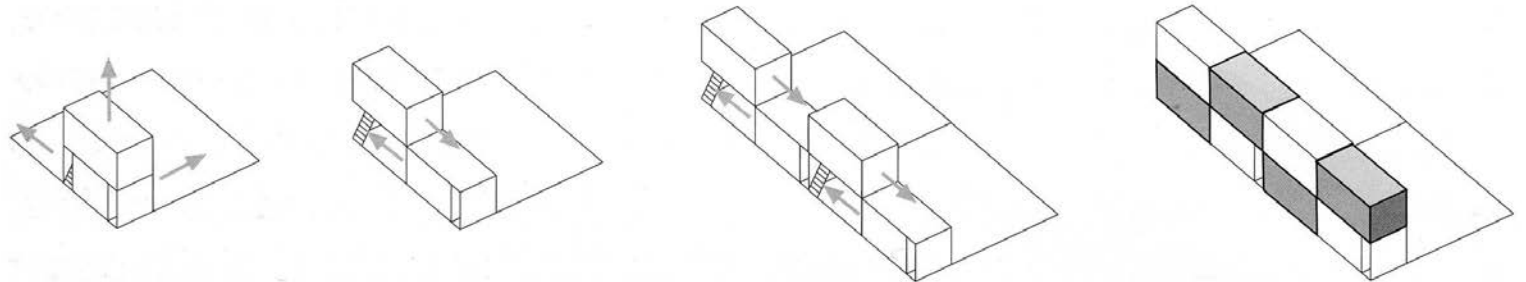
1 casa = 1 lote



$a = b$



$h > 2$

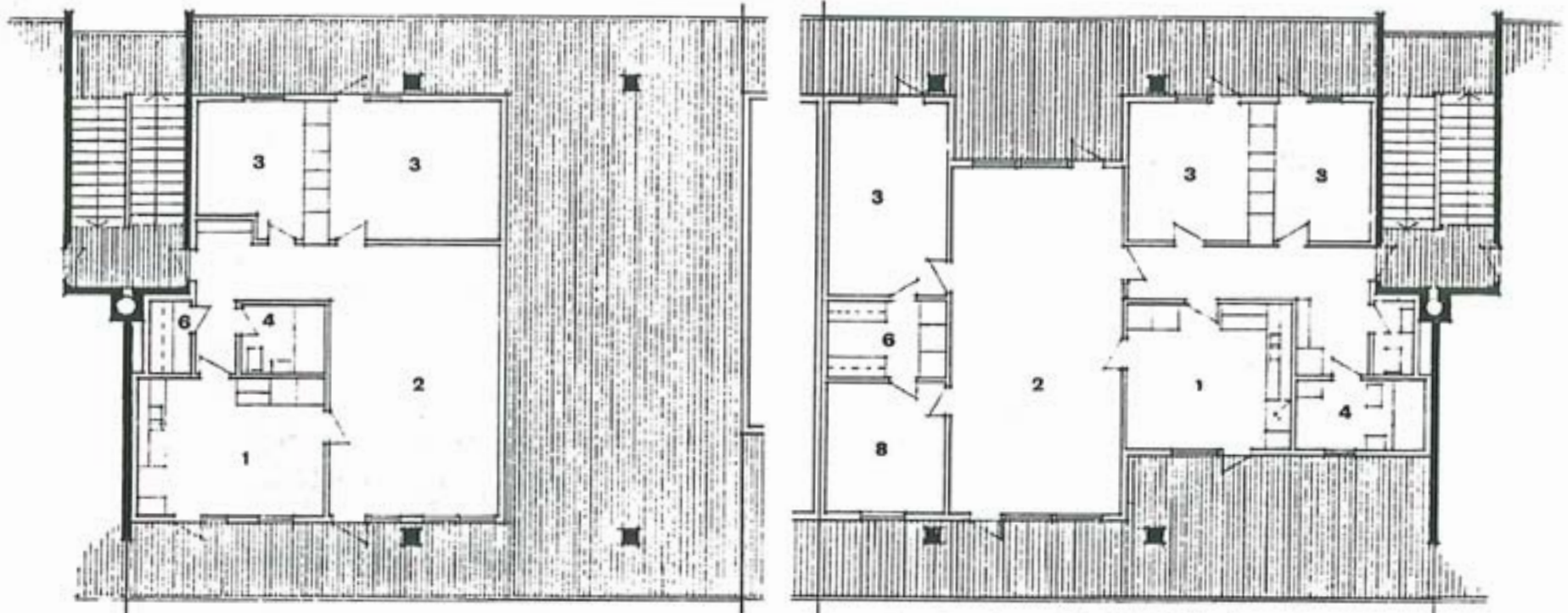


REFERENCE PROJECT, CORE HOUSING:

WHAT: Deck-house, prototype core housing, Kallebäck,

ARCHITECT: Erik Friberger, 1960

In this project of "vertical villas" the staircases hold all installations. The residents are then free to develop their houses as their need and their economy changes.



Planförslag, däckshuset. Stadsbyggnadsbyggnadskontoret, Göteborg



REFERENCE URBAN ENVIRONMENTS:

WHAT: Hierarchy of spaces

WHERE: The western city

I believe that the hierarchy of spaces, from private to public, present in the western city give fundamental qualities to it's residents. This is a sequence I would like to incorporate in my proposal even though the design might be different.



The apartment:
Private space



The stairwell:
Semi-private space



The courtyard:
Semi-public space



The street:
Public space



The square:
Public space

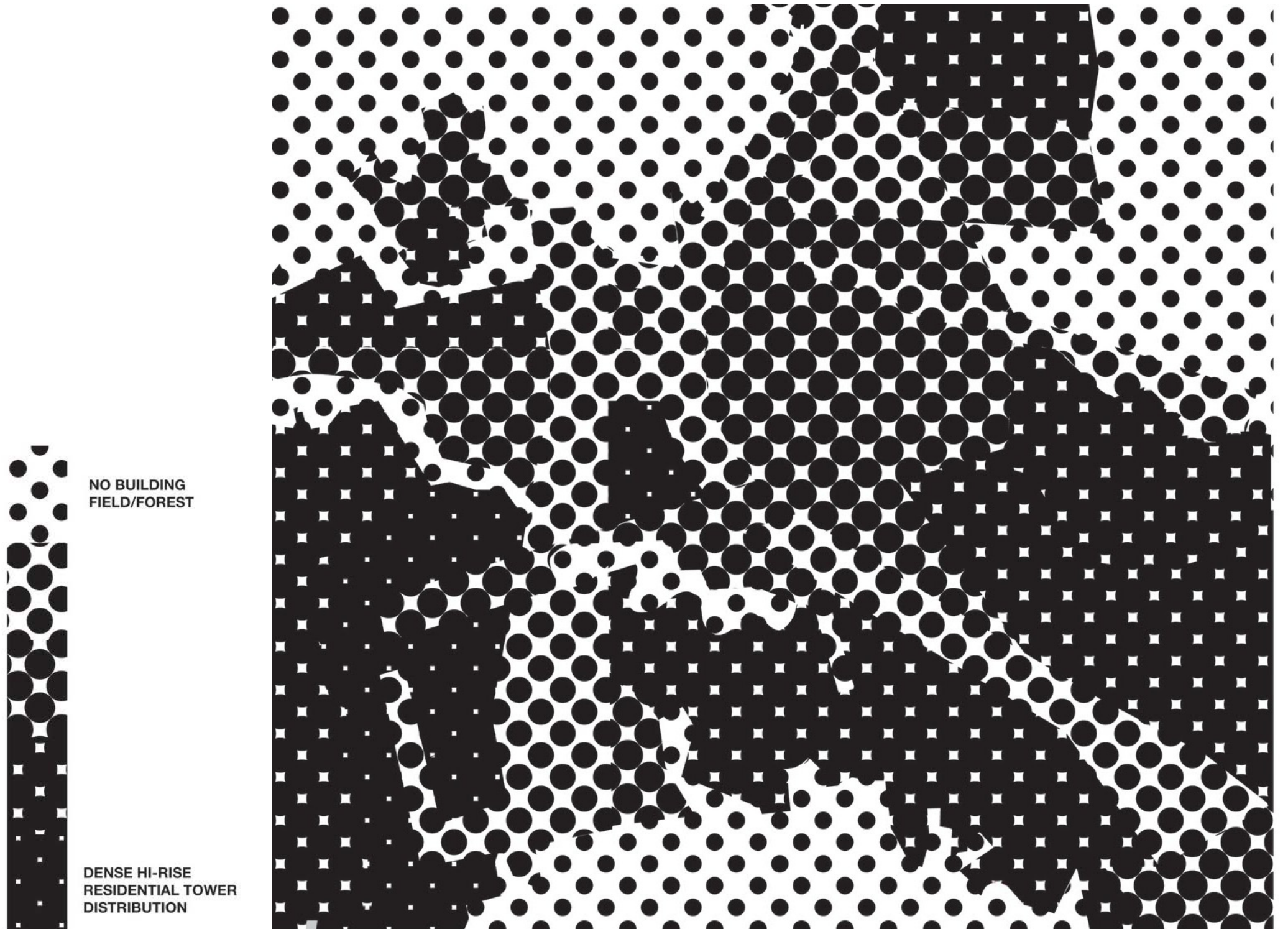
REFERENCE URBAN STRATEGY:

WHAT: Regulating where to build, not what to build.

WHERE: Melun-Senart, France.

ARCHITECTS: O.M.A

In order to make it possible for people to adapt the system to cultural specificities in different parts of the world, it is important to set a framework regulating the most important issues, without deciding every part of the proposal.



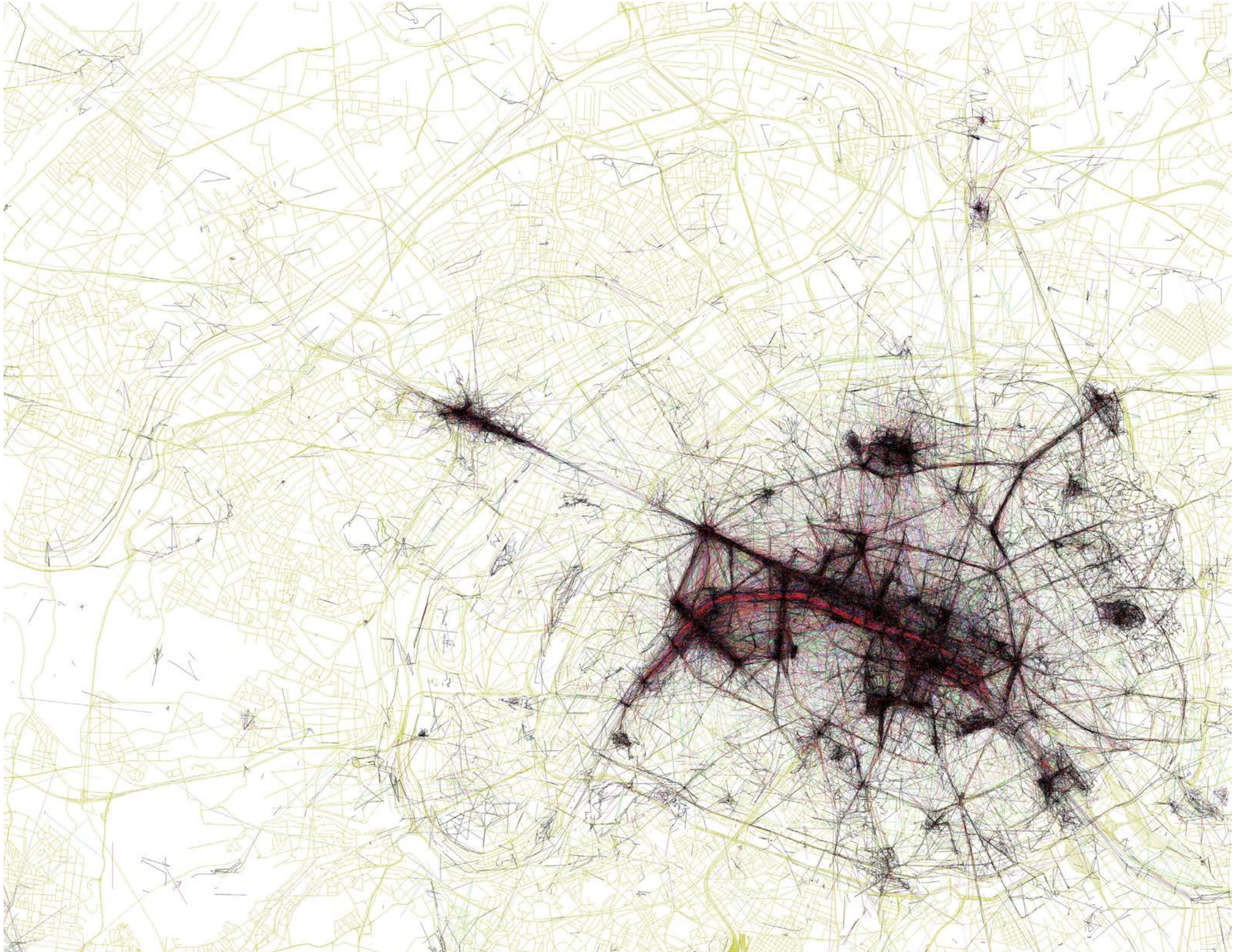
0 1000m

REFERENCE URBAN STRATEGY:

WHAT: Multiple centra

WHERE: Paris

Using public functions to define nodes in an urban environment causes thoroughfares to emerge. The nodes will become centres for urban regeneration and the streets good environments for small scale economic initiatives to develop.



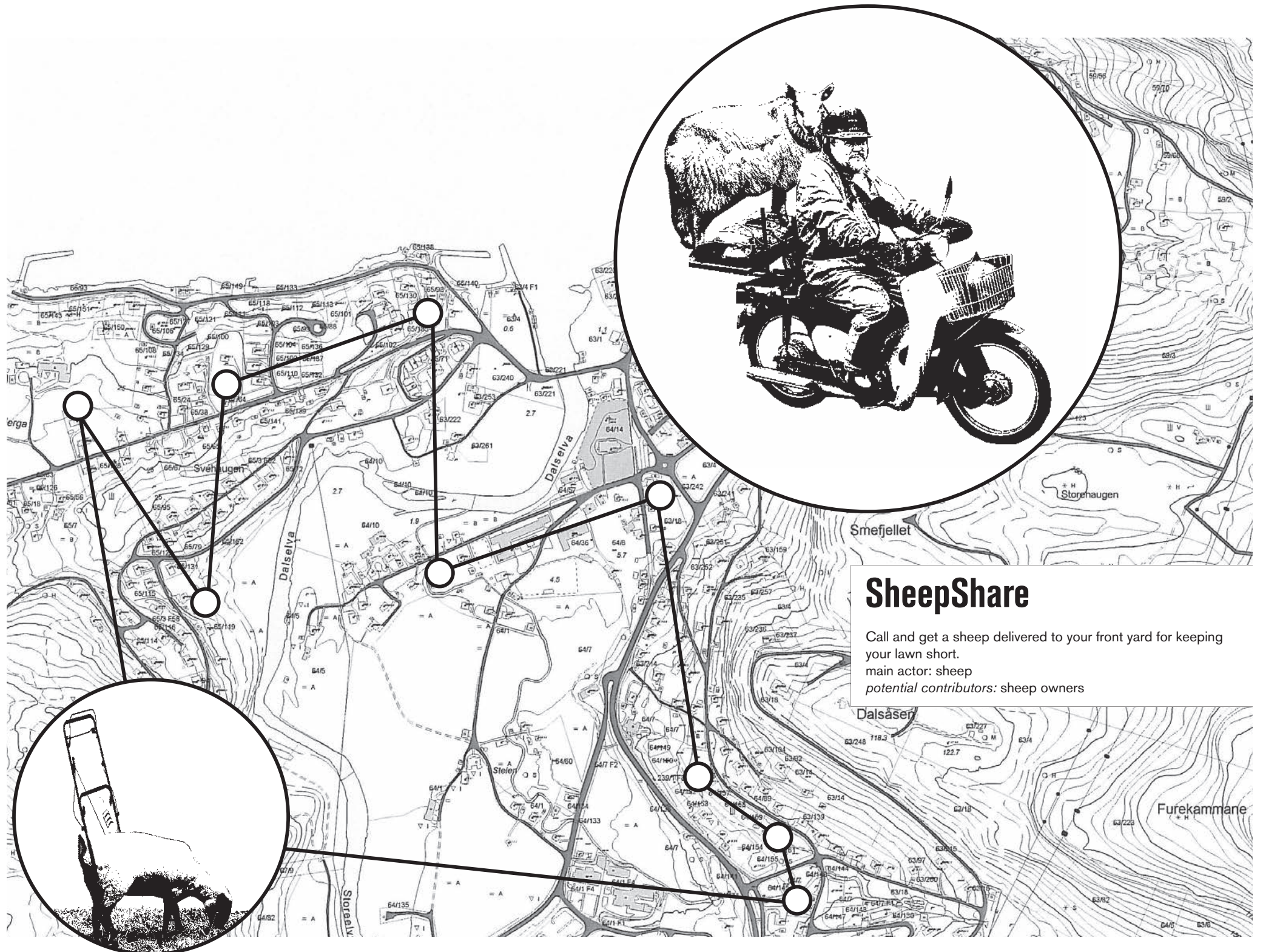
REFERENCE SOCIAL STRATEGY:

WHAT: Working with catalysts

WHERE: Dale, Norway

PLANNERS: Roomservices

Catalysts in this regard are site specific projects meant to stimulate and sustain local economic and social initiatives. The goal is to find new ways of uniting citizens and creating a hotbed for community activity.



SheepShare

Call and get a sheep delivered to your front yard for keeping your lawn short.

main actor: sheep

potential contributors: sheep owners

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT:

A Top-down frame for Bottom-up initiative

Day 1:

Setting a permanent structure for the future development of the new community

Week 1:

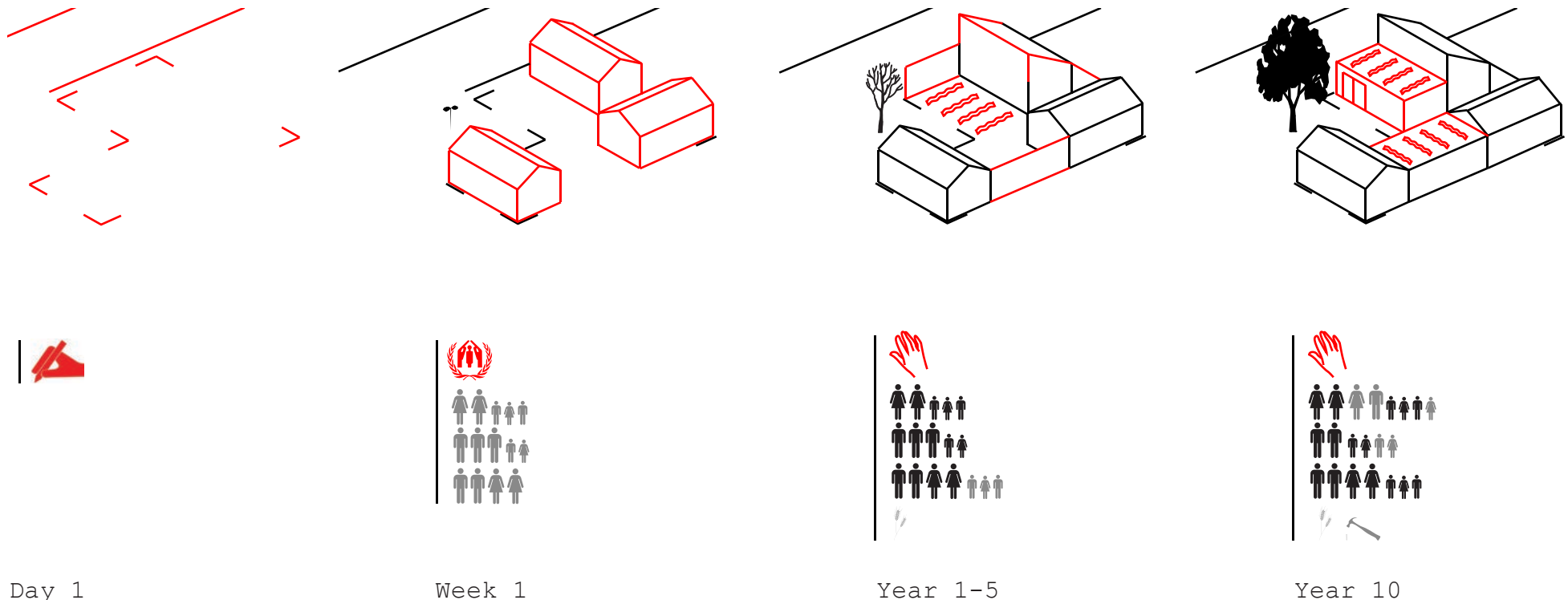
NGO:s construct initial shelters within the given framework. Possession rights to the land are given to the residents.

Year 1-5:

As families grow and personal economy allows, the shelters are transformed and upgraded by their residents. New programmes are introduced.

Year 10:

The original shelter is now a proper house. The formerly displaced residents are becoming citizens of a new area of the host city. Families are growing and local economy is developing further.



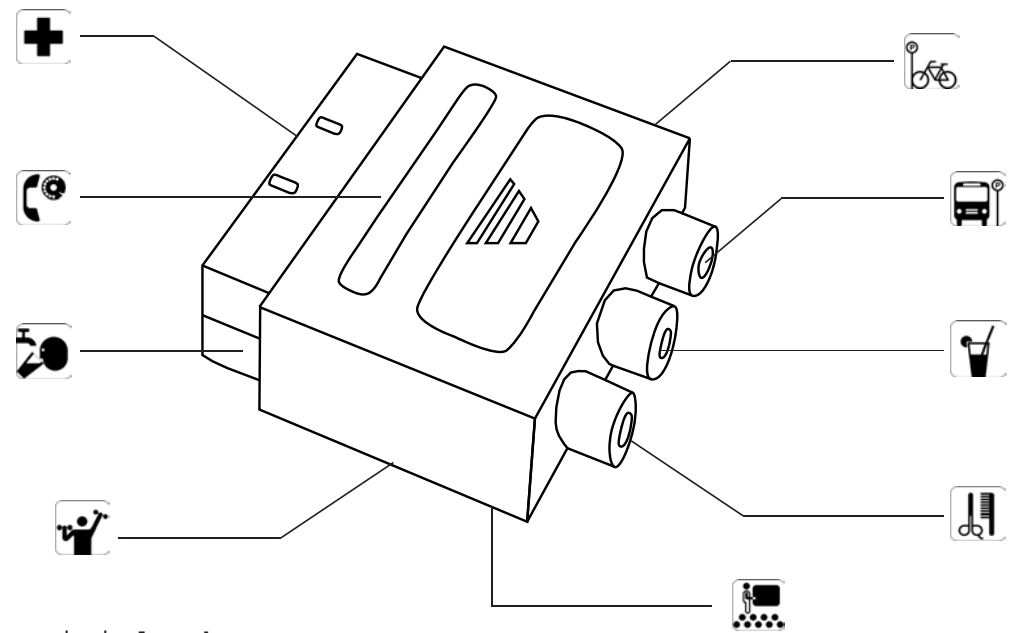
SOCIAL STRATEGY:

The original social strategy for the project was to create an "adaptor-zone". An area between the new settlement and the city with the purpose of counter-balancing eventual friction between the two groups. The adaptor was an architectural intervention facilitating the integration of two incompatible objects.

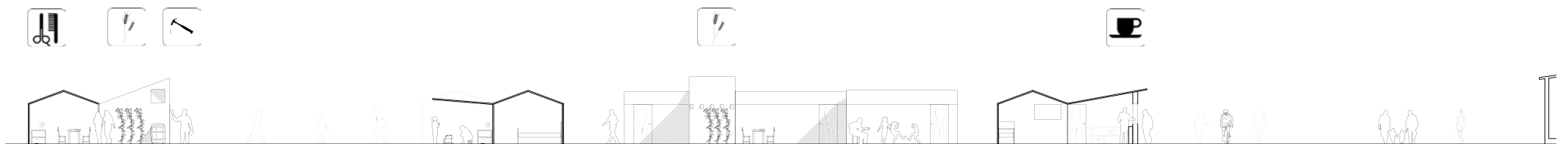
As the project developed so did the social strategy. In line with the fractal approach of the projects spatial layout, the adaptor-zone became incorporated on all levels of the layout.

Spaces reserved for future expansion and spaces not to be constructed are part of the catalyst strategy. With the support of NGO functions and catalyst projects in the settlement, these spaces bring the opportunity for people to start up businesses or agricultural lots.

Scaling up the vision, the settlement represent a controlled urban expansion of the host city. In a context where informal dwellings are taking over, the settlement will act as a catalyst for the host city: an "Urban Development Catalyst".



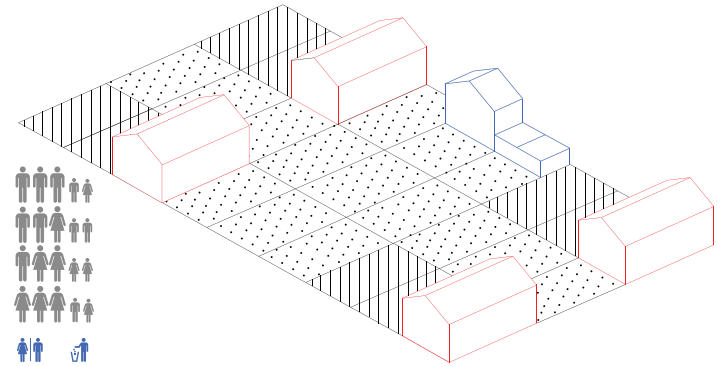
Initial adaptor concept



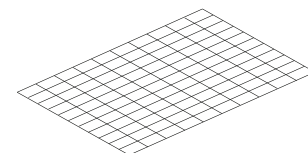
Developed catalyst concept



DESIGN THE MODEL BOTTOM UP!



"THE COURTYARD" (20 PEOPLE)



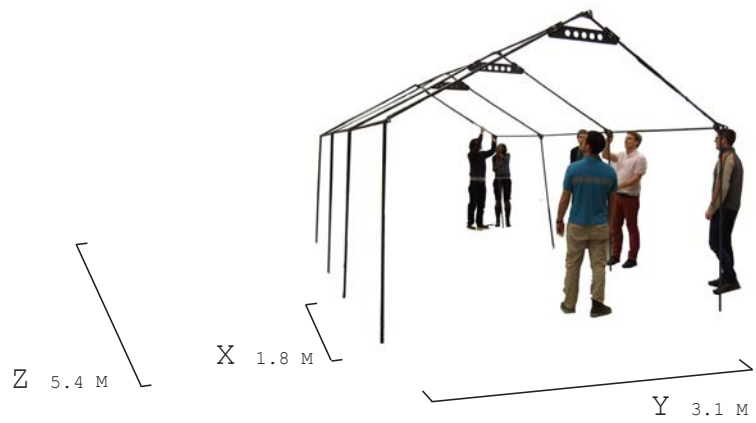
THE GRID



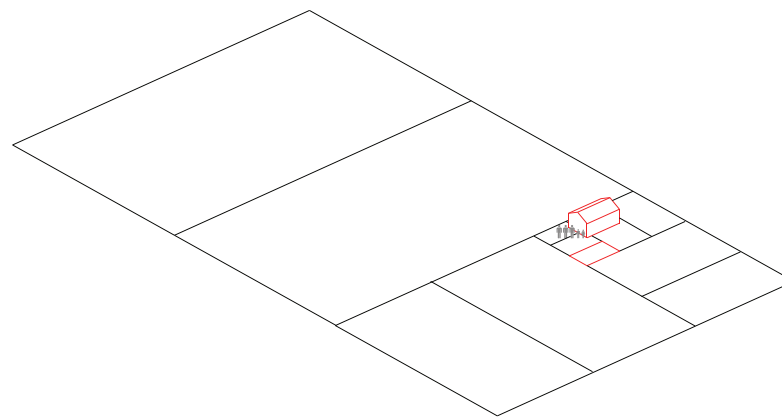
FIRE

3.

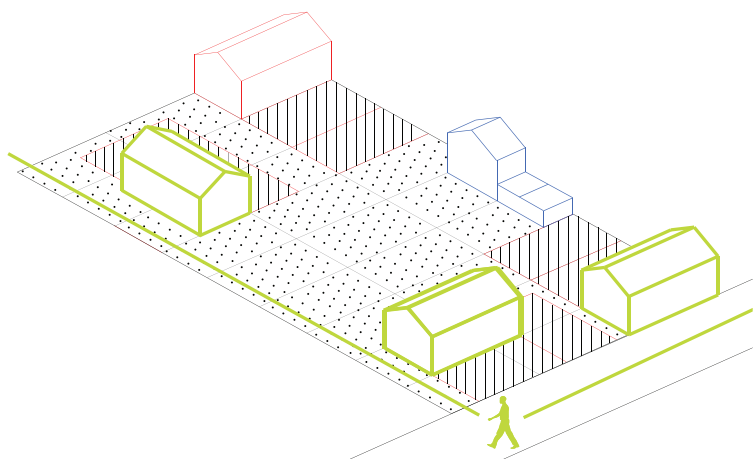
THE DESIGN



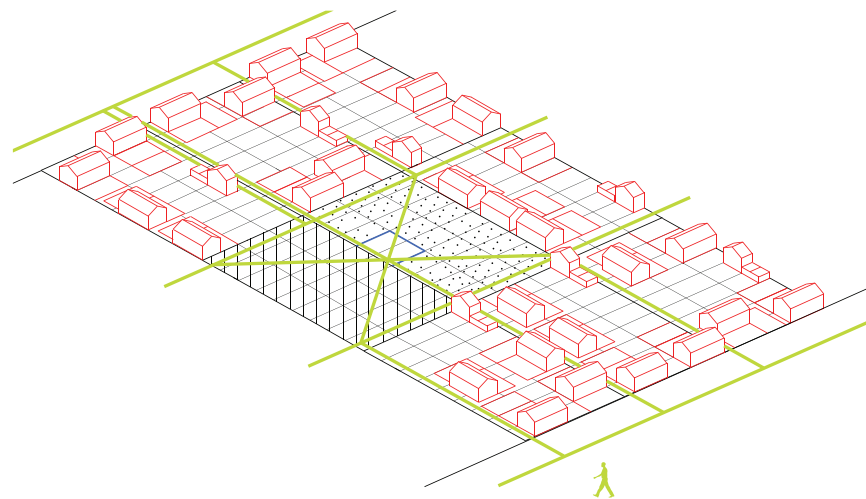
THE TENT: $X/Y = Y/Z$



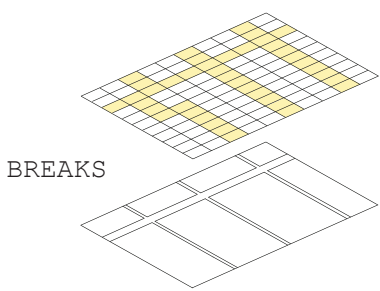
THE GRID



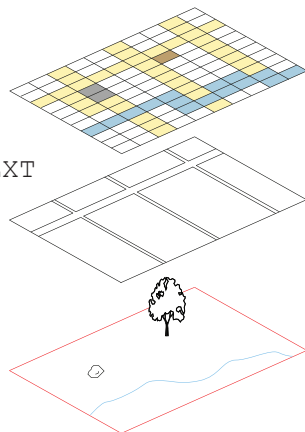
THE RULES



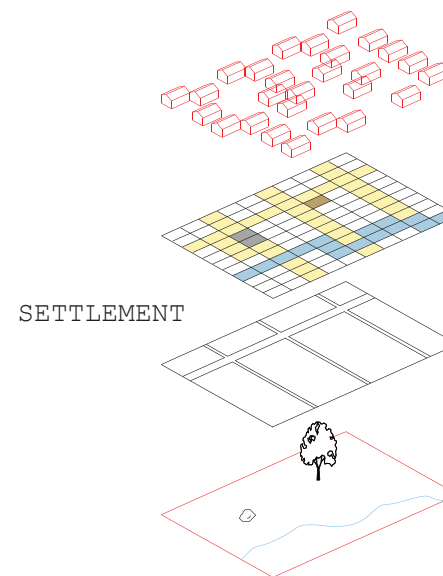
"THE COMMUNITY" (140 PEOPLE)



BREAKS



LOCAL CONTEXT

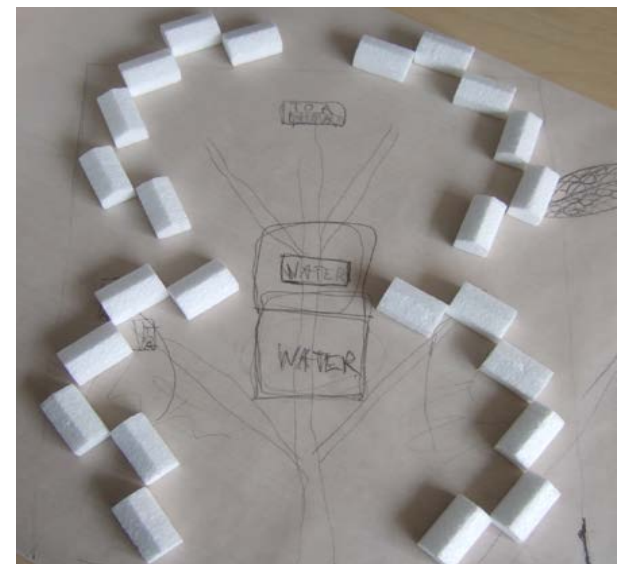
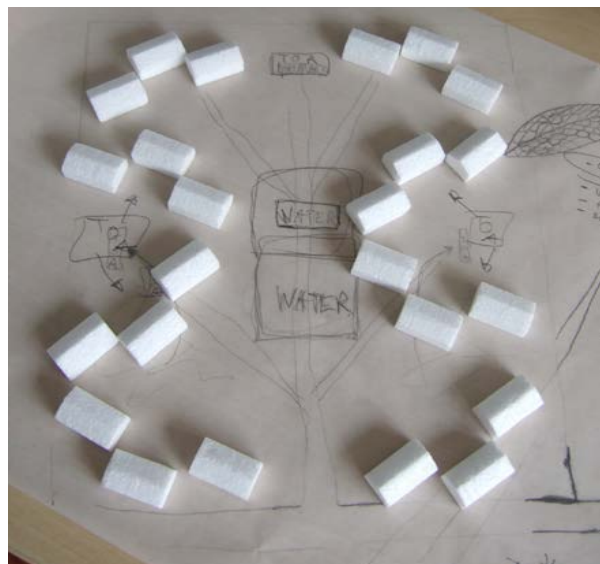
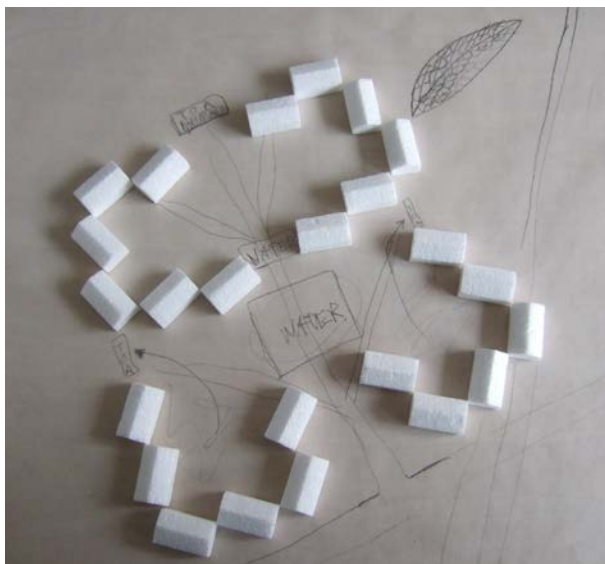
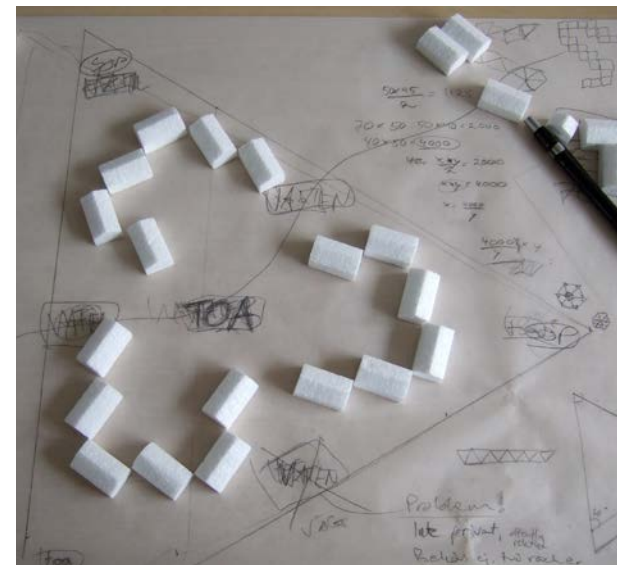
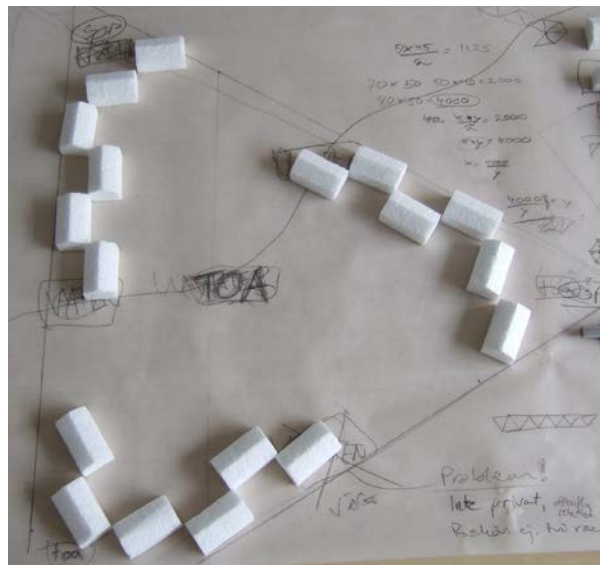


SETTLEMENT

DEAD ENDS:

WHAT: - Attempts at finding a universal community layout.

- Zoning the settlement into agricultural-, business- and industrial areas.



CONCLUSIONS:

CONCLUSIONS: * Let people design their own living environment within a set frame adapted to the global demands of the settlement.



Rural housing
Single family housing with agricultural lots.

* Let the settlement develop through these stages, but in it's own way. Establish a decentralised base-layout and develop certain rules in order to provide good conditions for progress.



Peri-urban housing
Housing with externalised commerce.



Central housing:
Multi storey housing with shops at street level.



Central business district:
Public buildings and commerce.

GENERATE THE MODEL BOTTOM-UP

Designing the structure from the bottom up suggests a fractal-approach where the form of the "seed" is scaled up and repeated throughout the settlement pattern. Like the UN-camps, my settlement is based on a grid system. This is in order to make the work of applying the layout in the field rational and simple.

The shelter being under development in the "Emergency housing project" has been my point of departure. The tent frame serves as "seed"-unit for the grid which scales up fractally in terms of three. The dimensions of the tent will thus serve as a base measurement for the following levels of the community:

1. The Garden
2. The Pair
3. The Courtyard
4. The Block
5. The Community
6. The Settlement

DIVIDING THE LAND

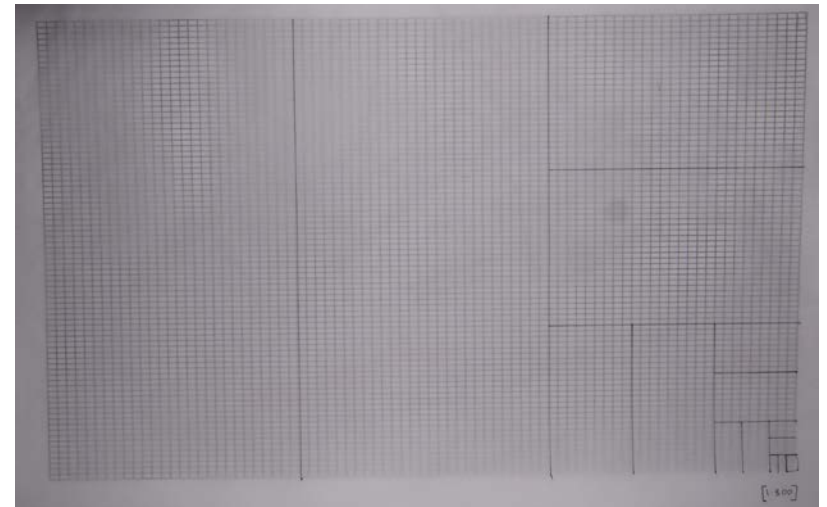
On each level the land is divided into three categories:

- land to use for construction right away
- land reserved for later use
- land that can never be used for construction

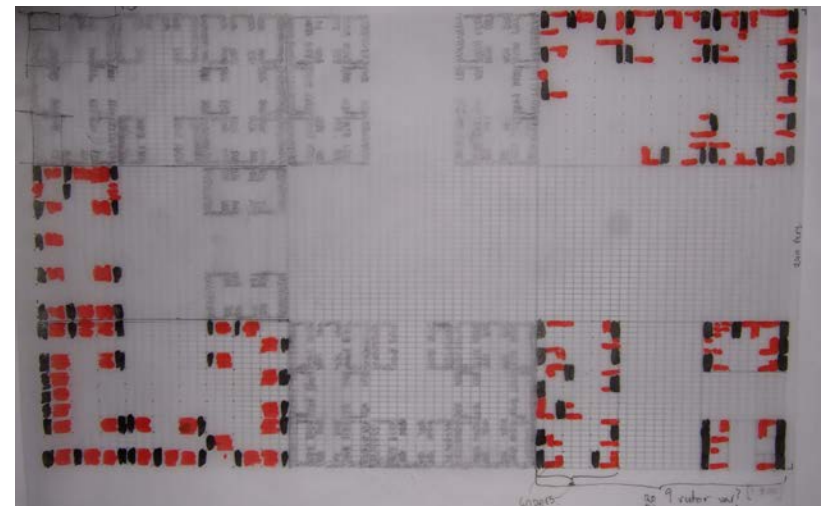
This is to enable future expansion of both home and settlement and to provide space for the people to earn their livelihood.

FREEDOM WITHIN RULES

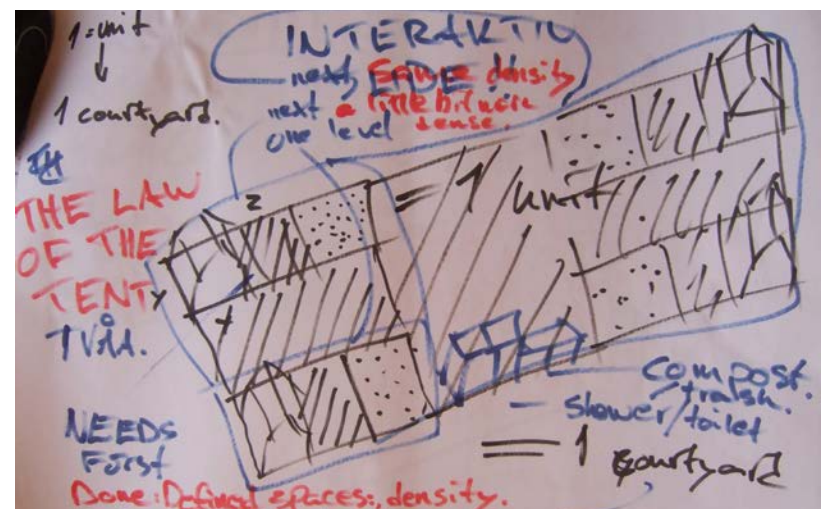
To avoid the rigidity of the system the inhabitants of a courtyard are allowed to place their tents and garden any way they choose following two rules. These rules are designed to make sure that the public roads of the settlement provide good conditions for a city-like expansion. They also guarantee an adaptable layout of the road-network as the fractal scales further up.



Basic structure

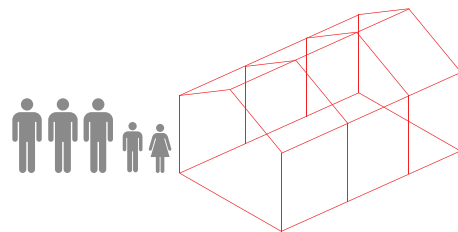
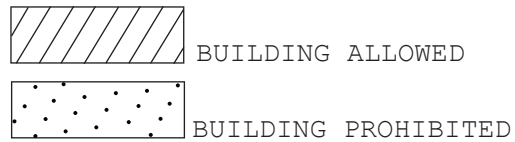


Possible fractal layout

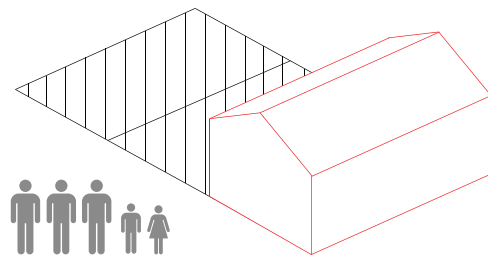


Possible courtyard layout.

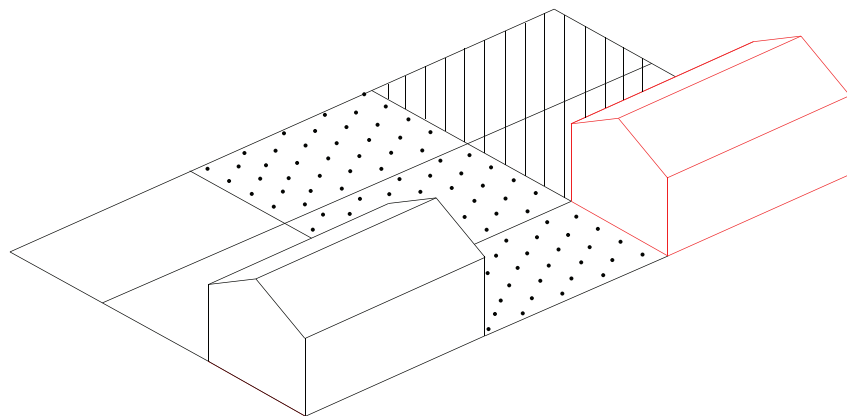
DEVELOPMENT OF A SETTLEMENT



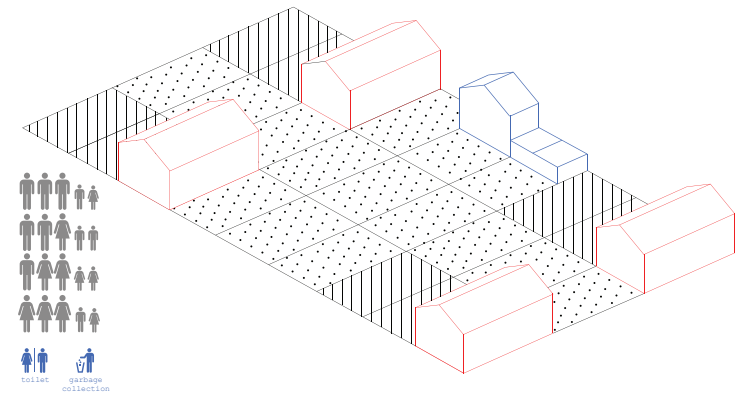
The tent frame
- Private indoor space



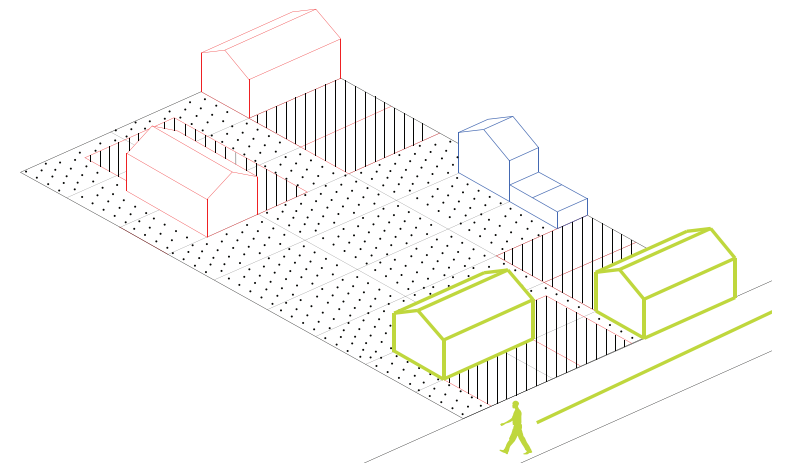
The garden
- Private outdoor space



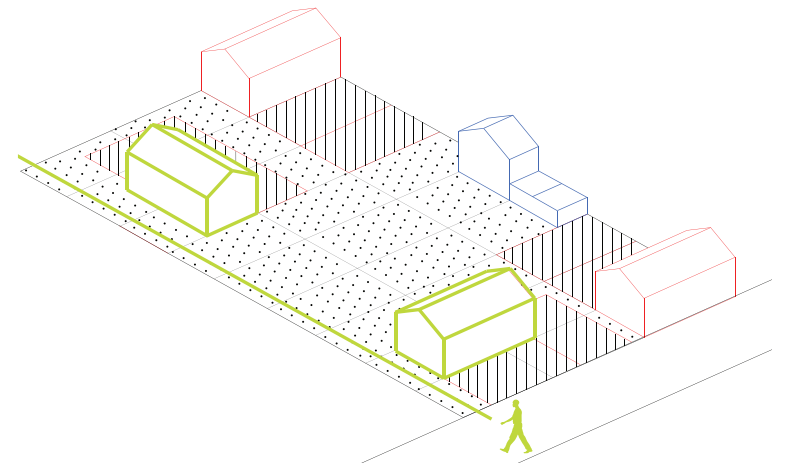
The pair
- Semi-private outdoor space



The courtyard (450 M²)
- Semi-Public space with toilet, shower, garbage disposal and compost.



RULE 1:
- Place the tent within one tent-length of large roads

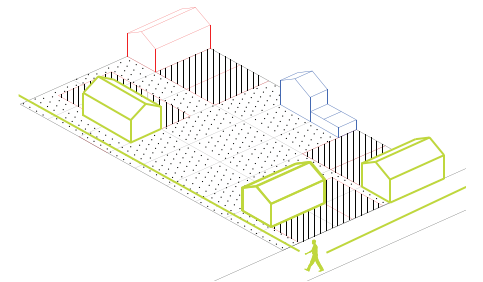


RULE 2:
- Leave one long-edge or two short-edges of the courtyard free for passage

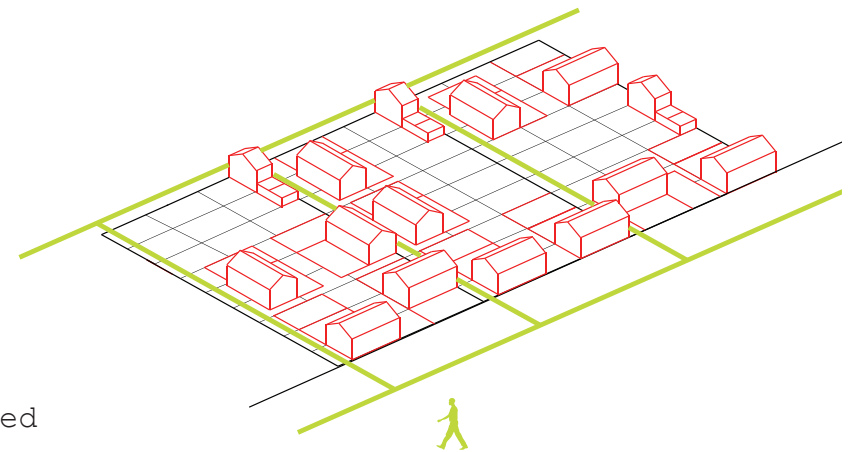
DEVELOPMENT OF A SETTLEMENT

As the fractal scales up, the layout become more dense. The disposition of surfaces to develop and surfaces never to be built is left to the settlement planner.

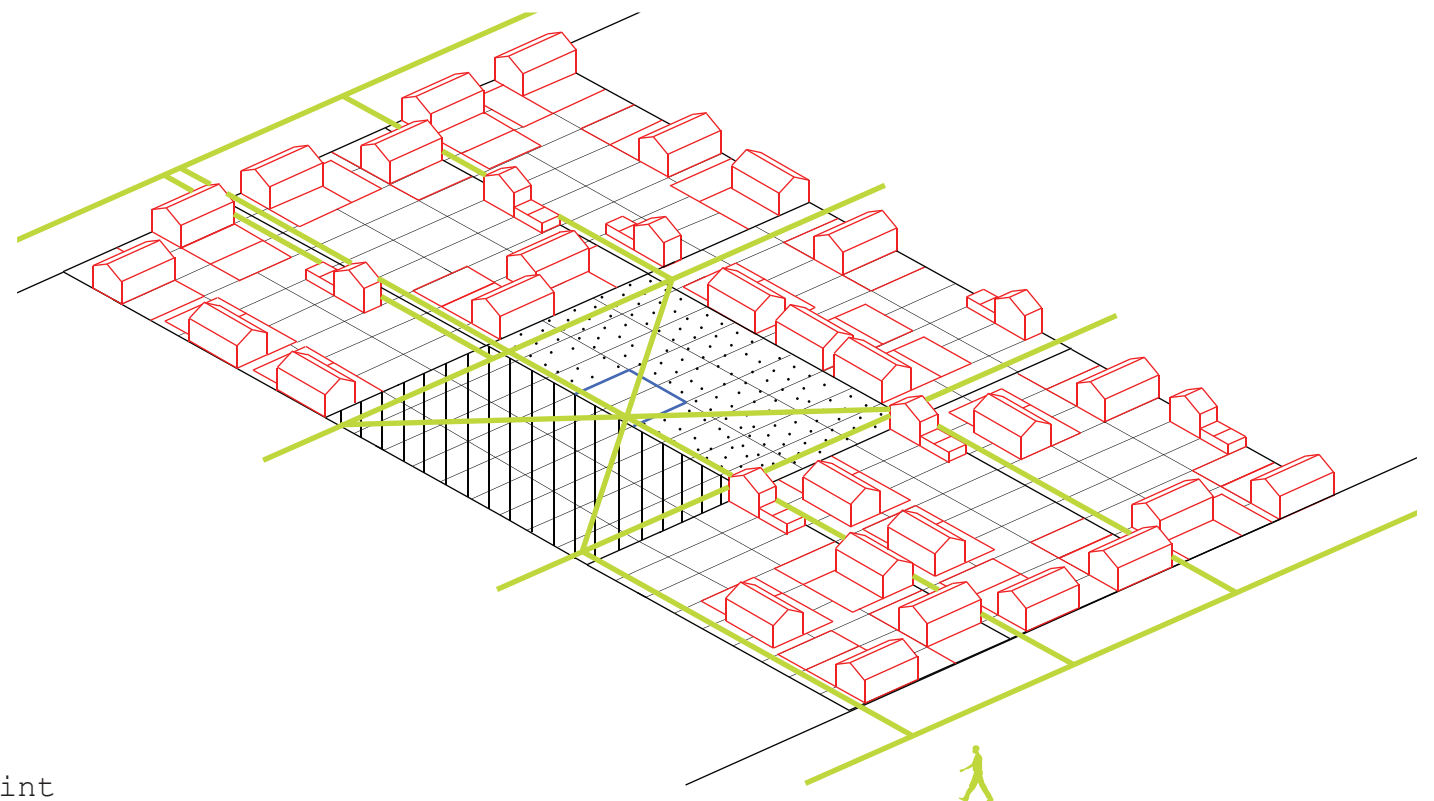
The next step is to combine a number of communities plus their supporting services, in the form of NGO- and catalyst functions, into a settlement. This is a site specific task left to the planner within the framework of a few rules presented on the following page.



Courtyard



3 courtyards with rules applied



 = 140

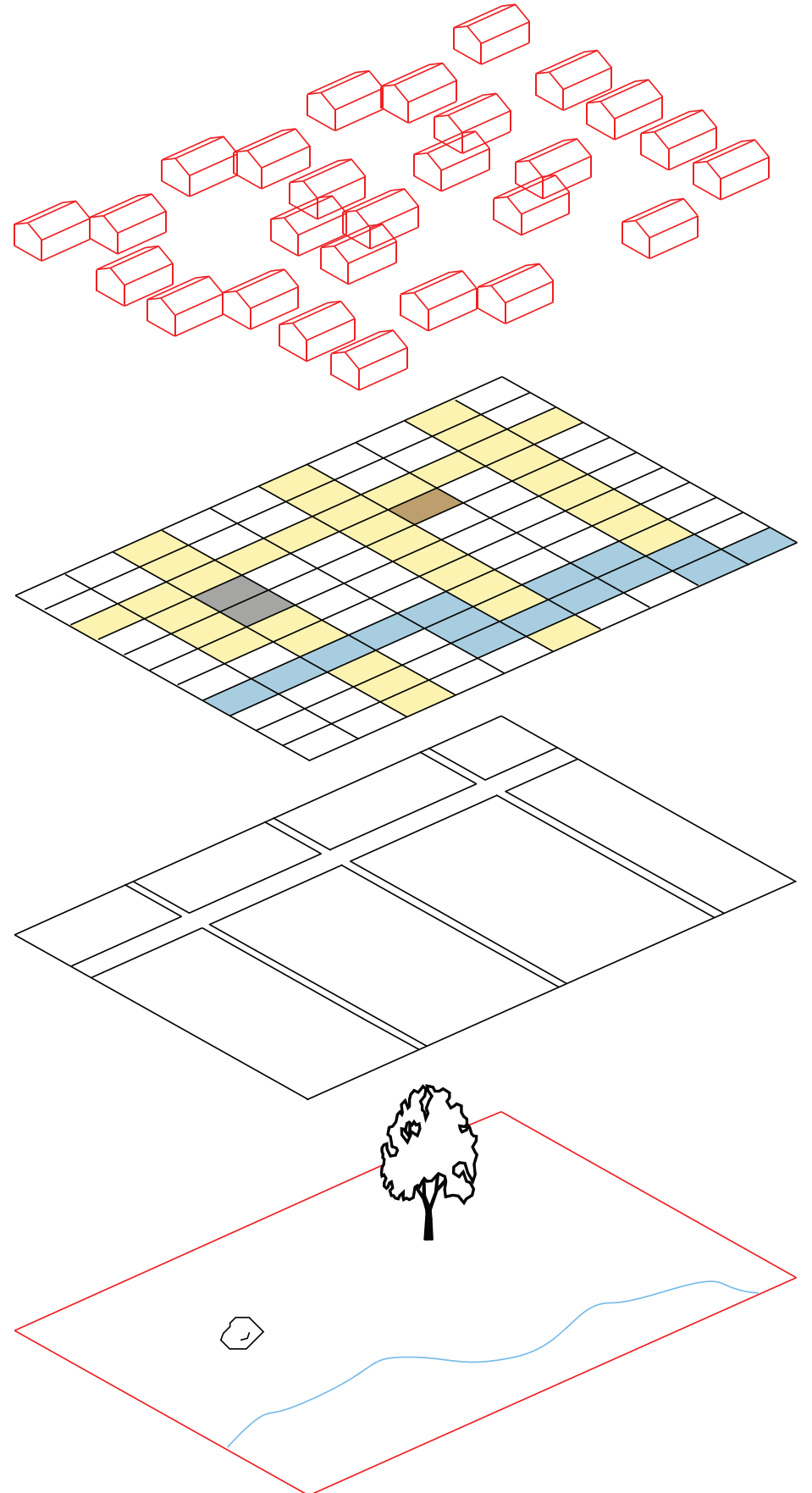


The Community (4000 m²)
- Public Space with water standpoint

APPLY THE MODEL TOP-DOWN:

When applying the model, the generated grid is affected by different constraints. UN-regulations concerning firebreaks and distribution. But most notably by the site specific context.

It is important that the planner let geographic and social particularities affect the layout as they provide a much needed disturbance to the rigidity of the system. This way, a more dynamic living environment is created.



4.

PROPOSAL - KISUMU



KENYA



KISUMU

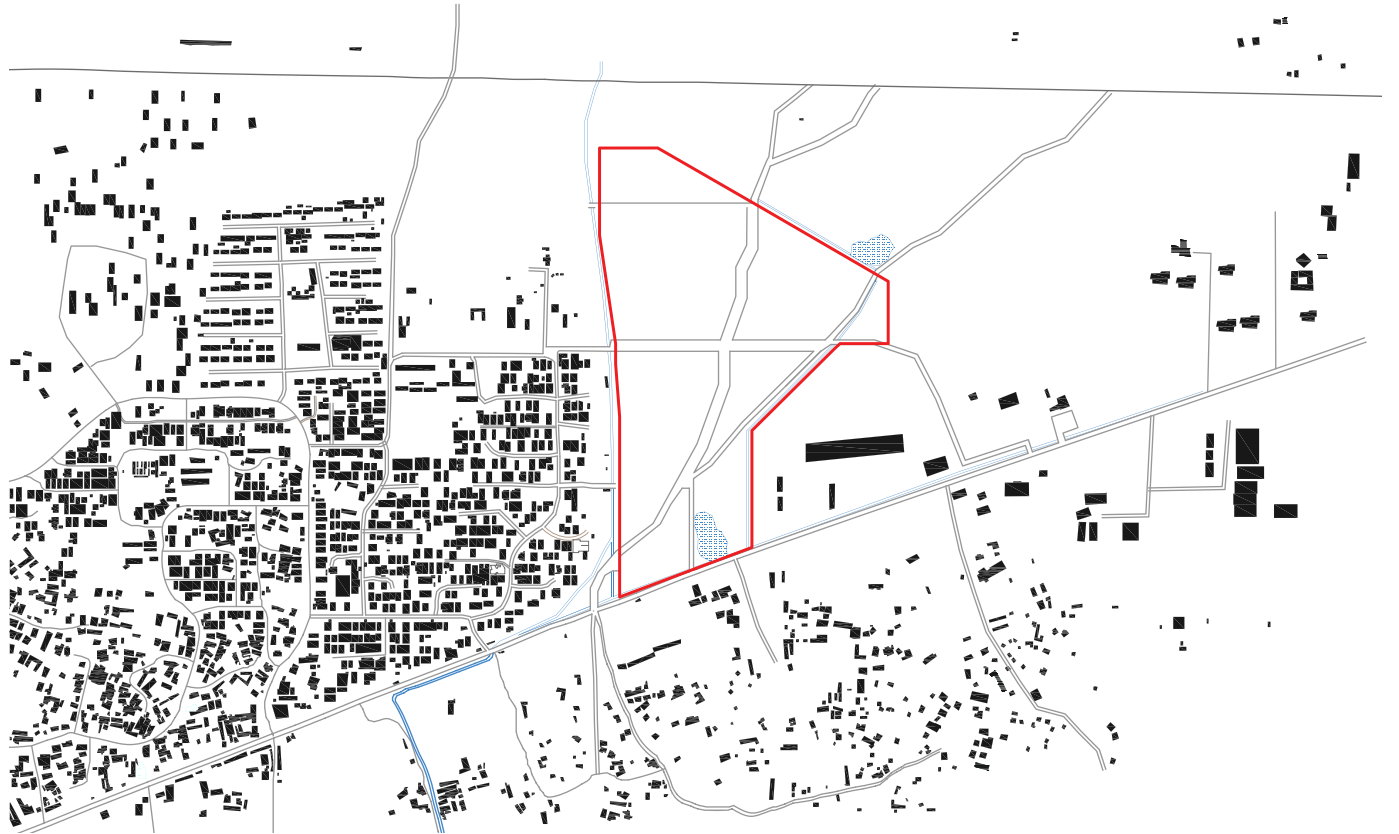
After the elections in 2007 when Mwai Kibaki remained in power, tribal aggressions struck many parts of Kenya. 600.000 people were displaced from their homes.

Kisumu is a Luo town and the most probable cause of establishing an IDP camp in this area would be to house Luo people from other parts of Kenya displaced after the elections summer of 2012.

THE IDP:S IN KENYA



MIGOGI



SITUATION 1:5000 (A1)



SITE COMPARISON:
Overlapping Långgatorna, Göteborg



KONDELE - NEIGHBOURING COMMUNITY



MIGOGI - PROPOSED SITE

MIGOGI: THE SITE

Migogi is situated in the northeastern corner of Kisumu. It is an empty field bordered by the port authority customs area to the east, the national railway to the north, an interstate road to the south and an irrigation ditch to the west. The neighbouring informal settlement of Kondele is an active business district in the city.

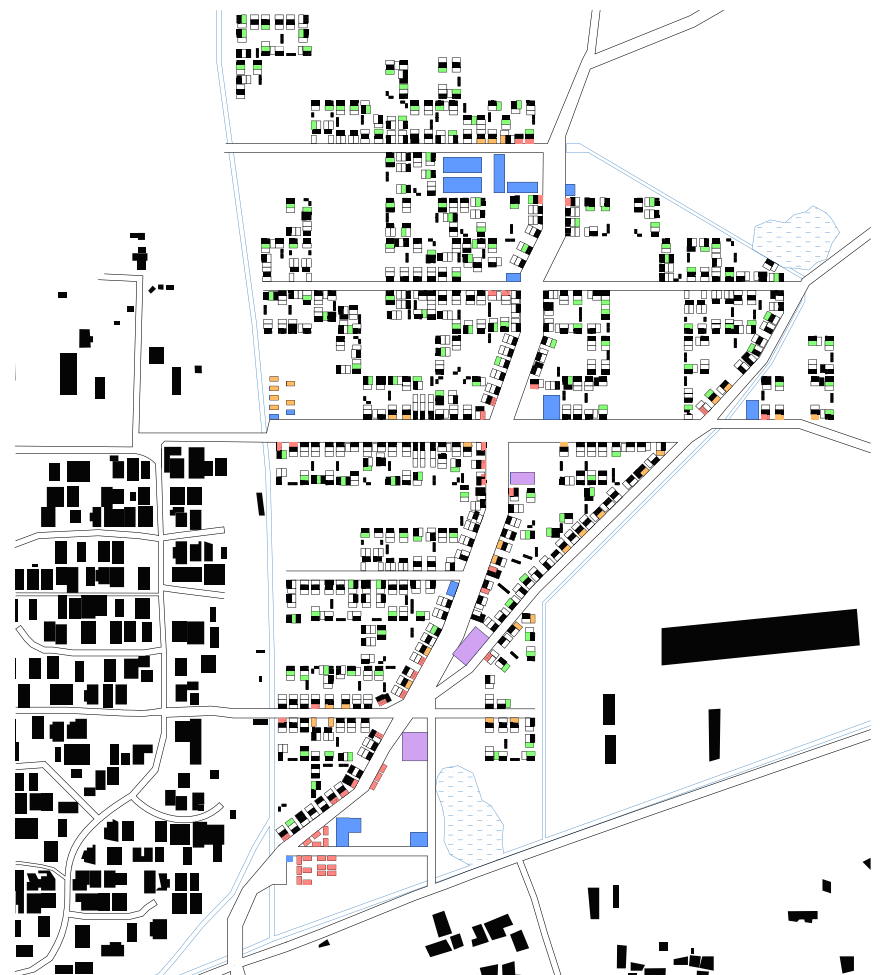
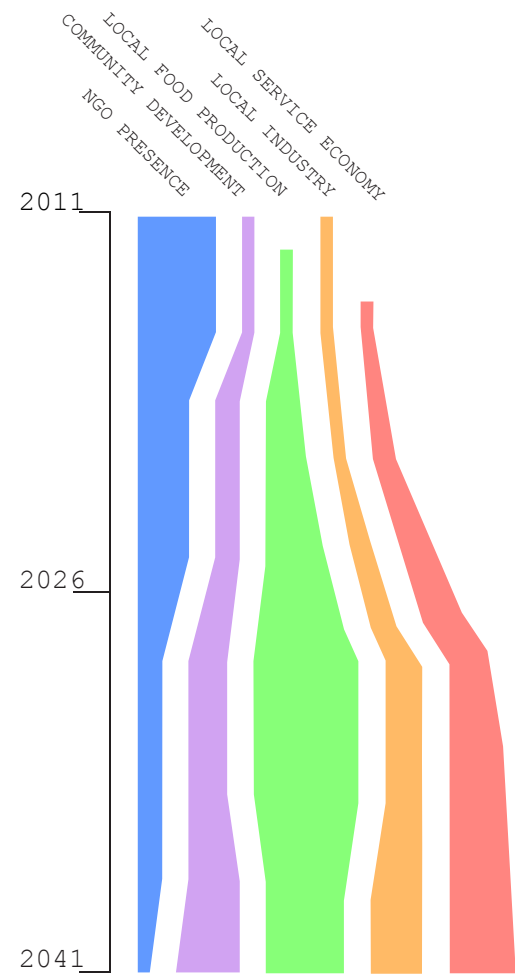
The site is flat and fertile but has problems with flooding in the springtime. It is not used for anything in particular today but three-storey housing will be developed on the western part of the site. The steelworks in the southern part of the site have also expressed wishes to expand their territory.



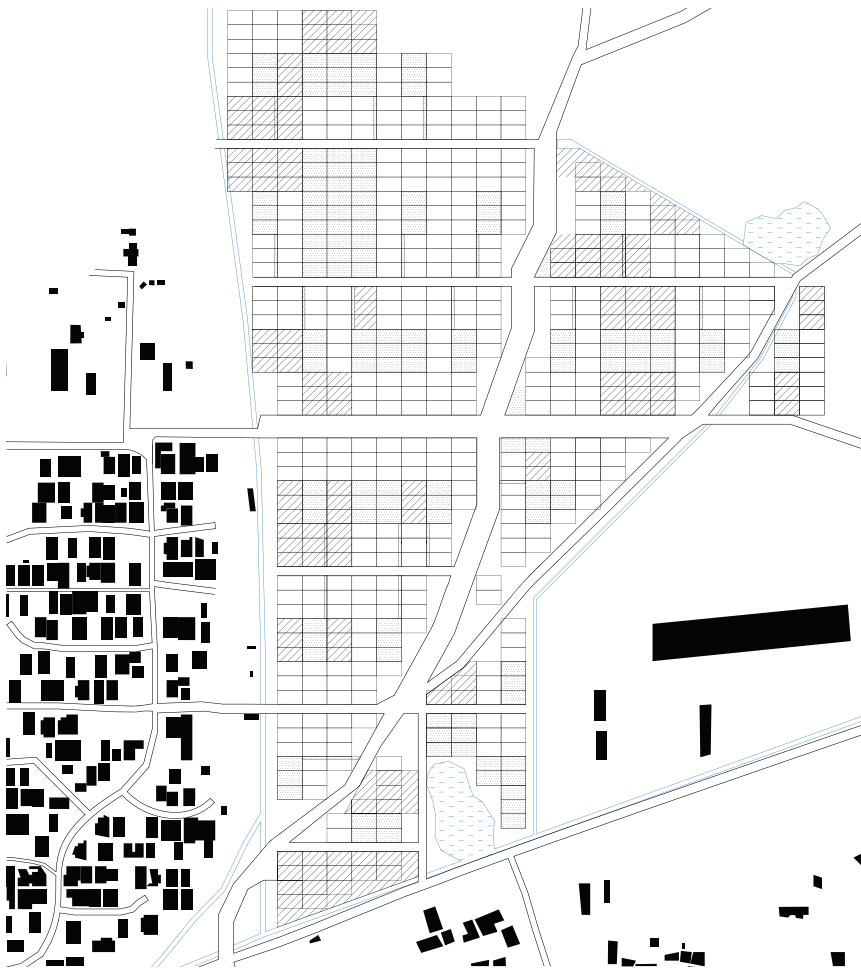


5.

DRAWINGS
- DEVELOPMENT OVER TIME



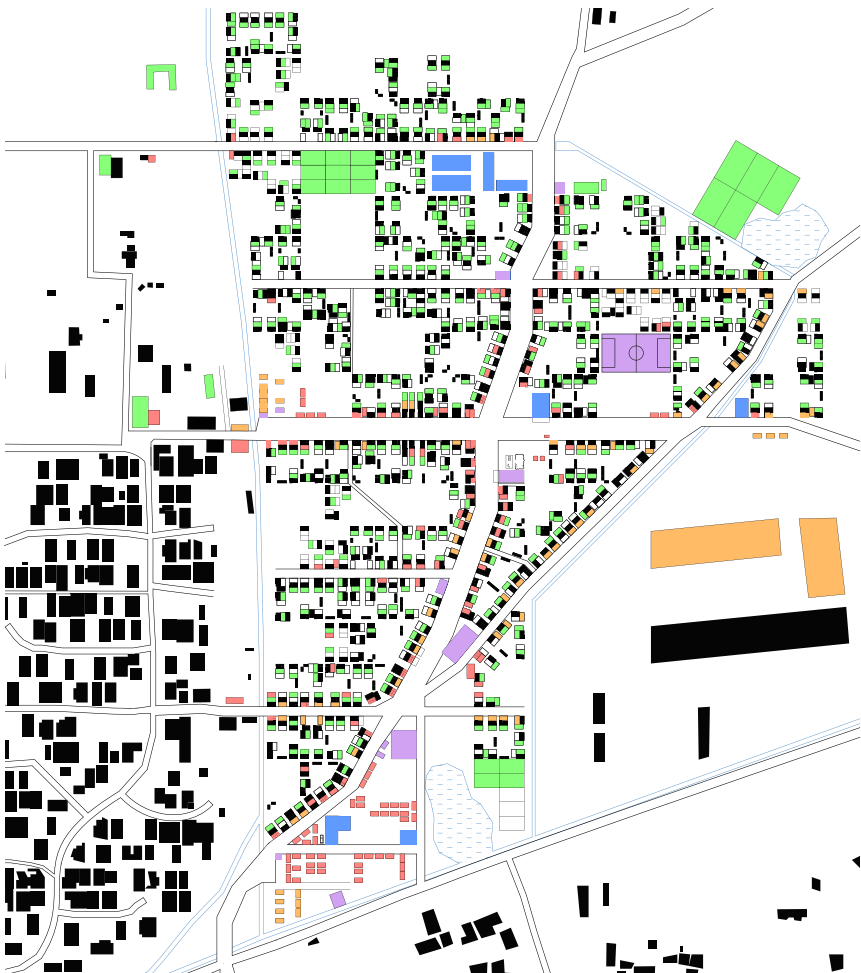
YEAR 5



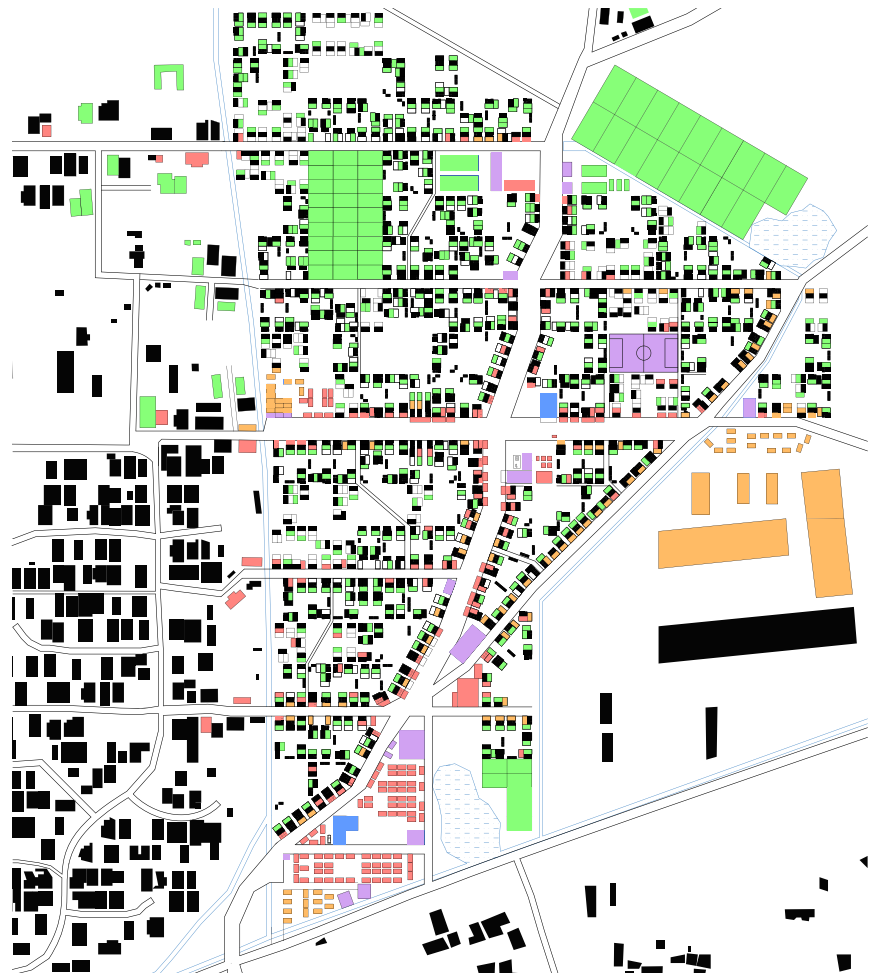
APPLIED GRID LAYOUT



YEAR 0

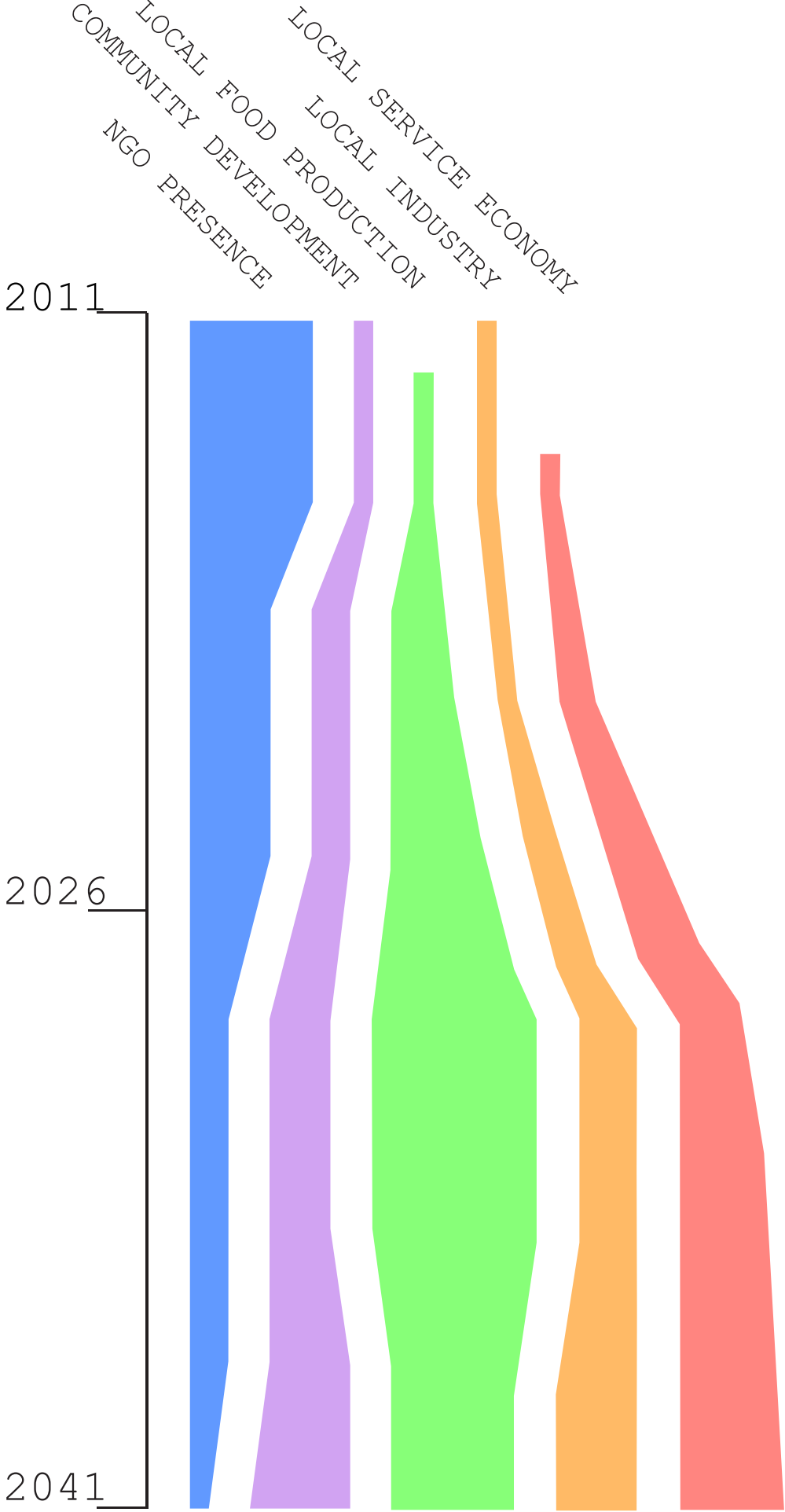


YEAR 15

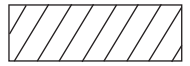


YEAR 30

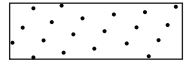
DEVELOPMENT
OVER TIME



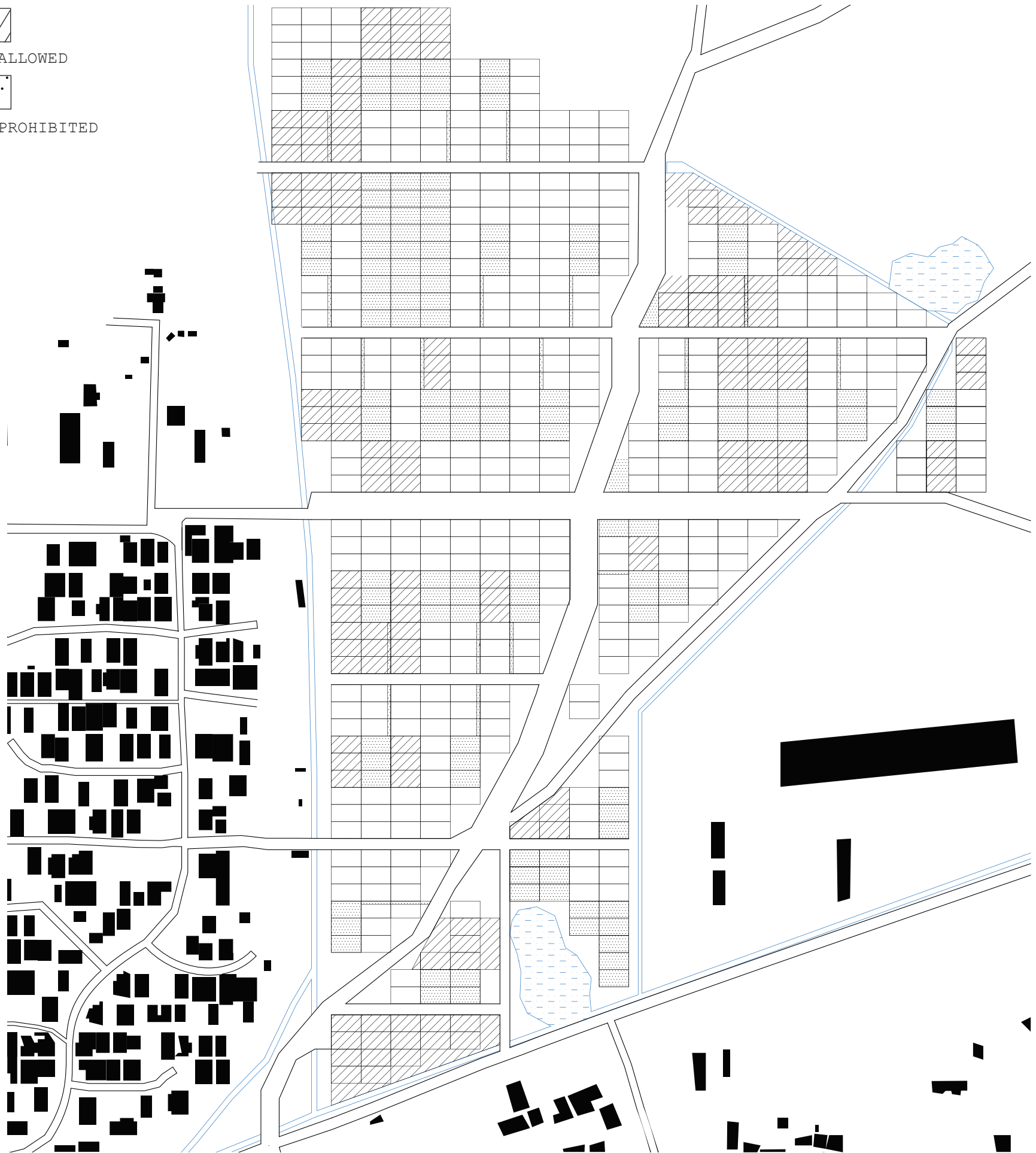
APPLIED GRID LAYOUT



BUILDING ALLOWED

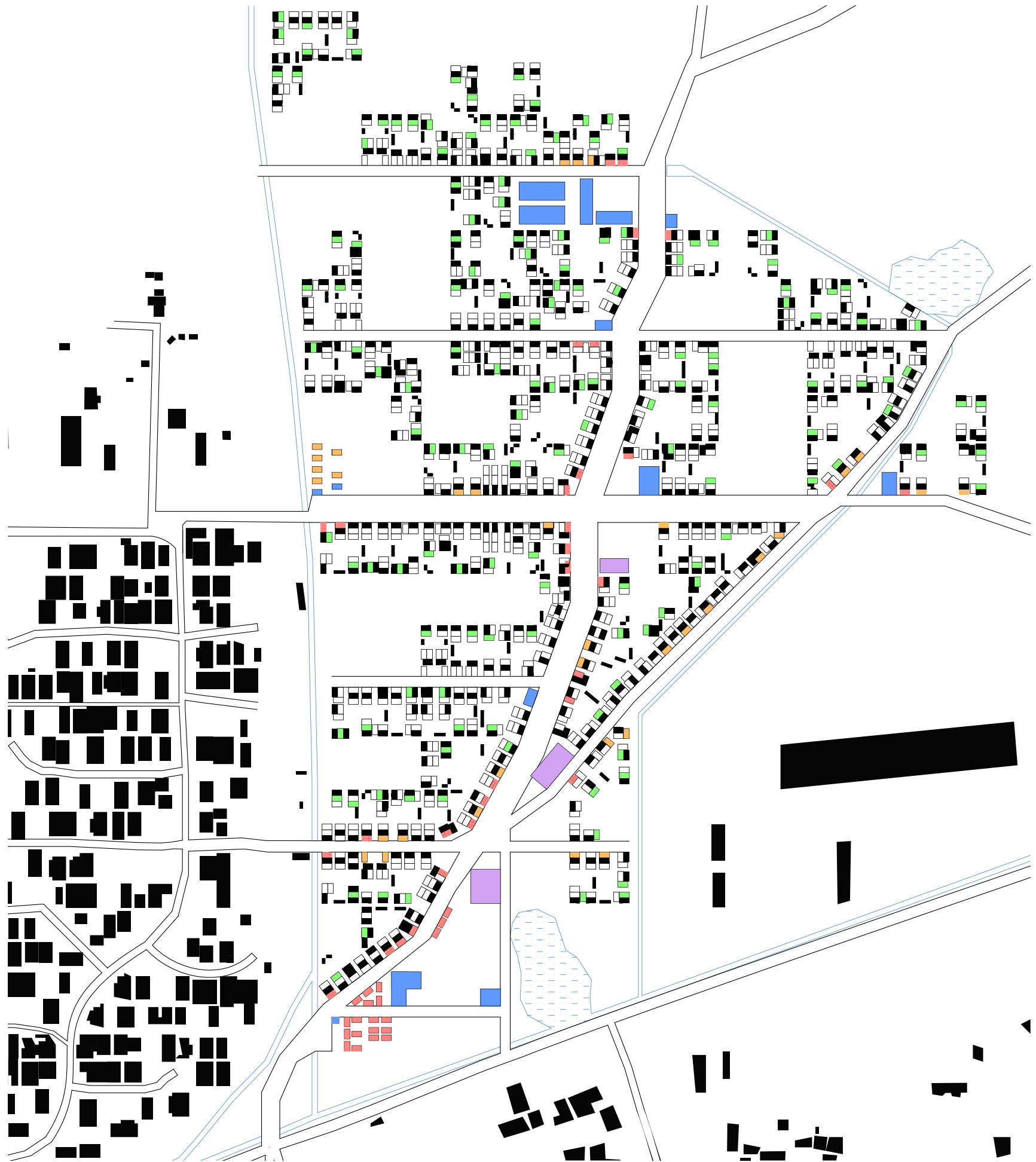


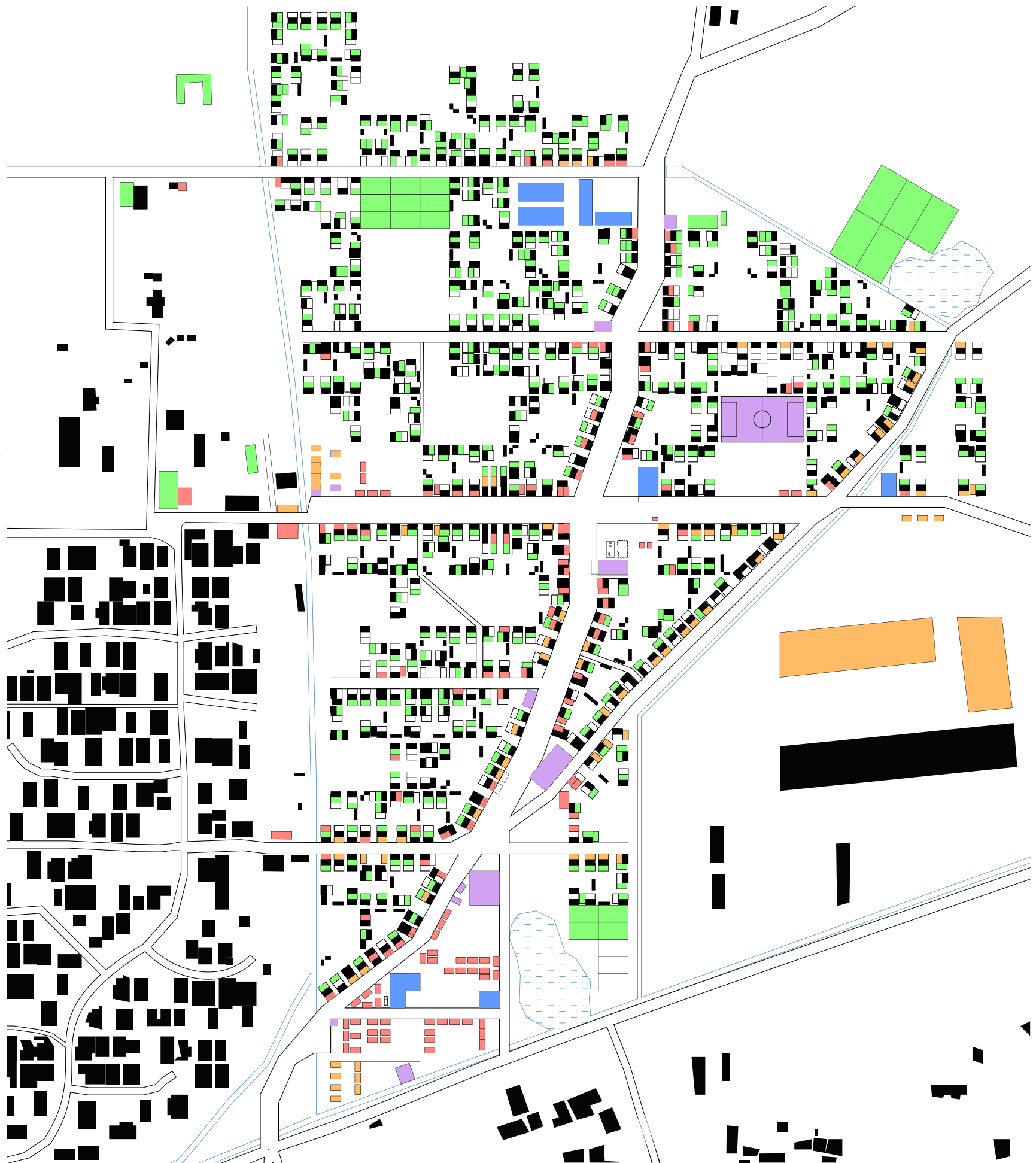
BUILDING PROHIBITED



YEAR 0



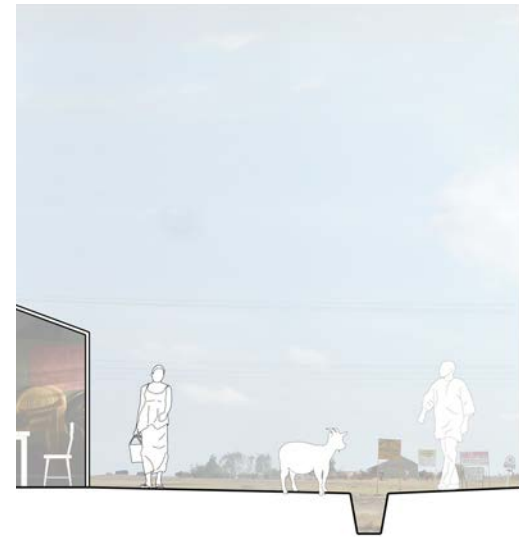




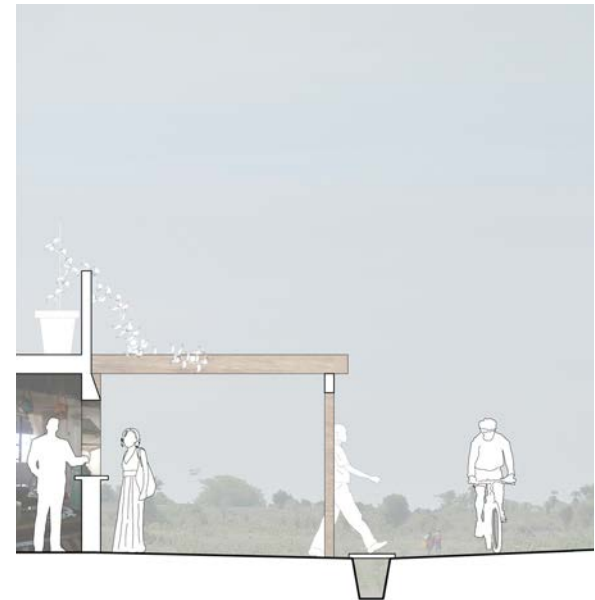


6.

DRAWINGS - IN FOCUS



SIDEWALK YEAR 1



SIDEWALK YEAR 15



SIDEWALK YEAR 30

Water tap for the displaced and for the local population.

Bike-taxi service as a complement to settlement-run buses.

Electric light. making public space safer after dark.

Reserved areas for markets and for recreation.

Religious building for the displaced and the local population.

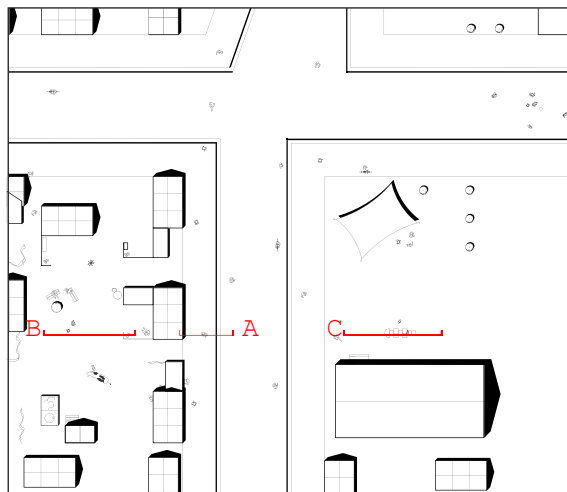
Canopy giving shade in the middle of the day.



CATALYST: CONNECTING CROSSROADS

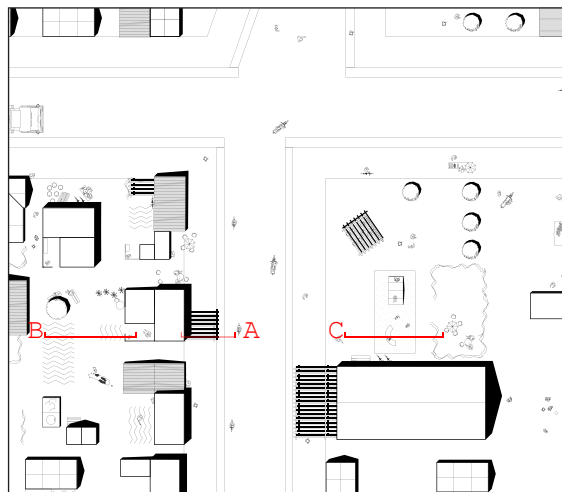
YEAR: 1

GOAL: INTERFACE BETWEEN LOCAL AND DISPLACED POPULATIONS



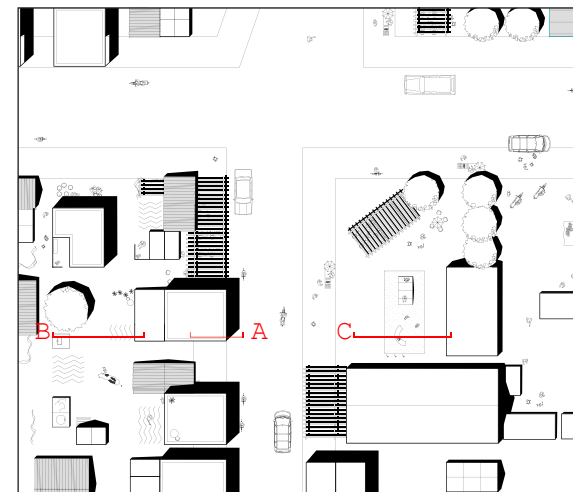
YEAR 1

0 10



YEAR 15

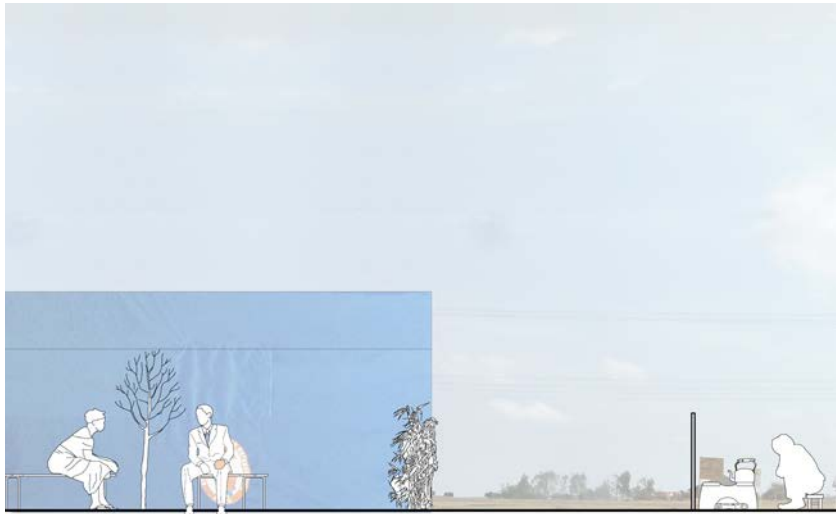
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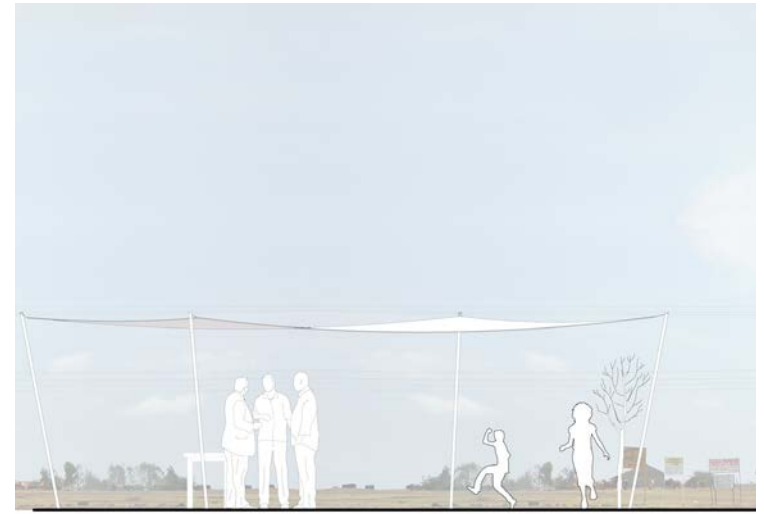
YEAR 30

0 10

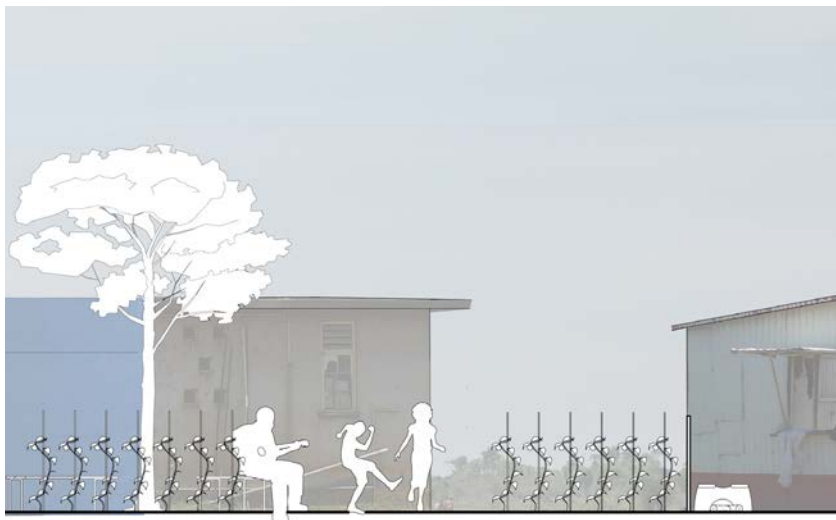
DEVELOPMENT OVER TIME:



YARD SECTION: YEAR 1



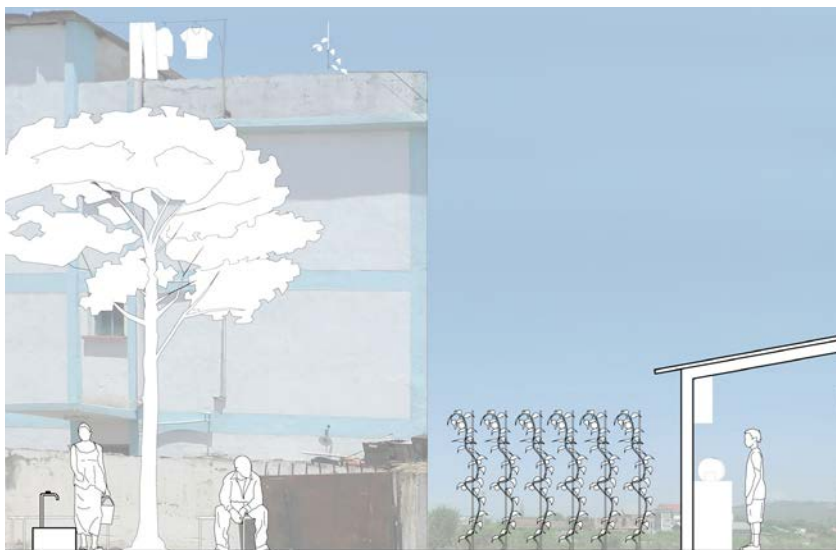
PUBLIC SQUARE SECTION: YEAR 1



YARD SECTION: YEAR 15



PUBLIC SQUARE SECTION: YEAR 15



YARD SECTION: YEAR 30



PUBLIC SQUARE SECTION: YEAR 30

CATALYST
SPACES:

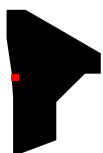
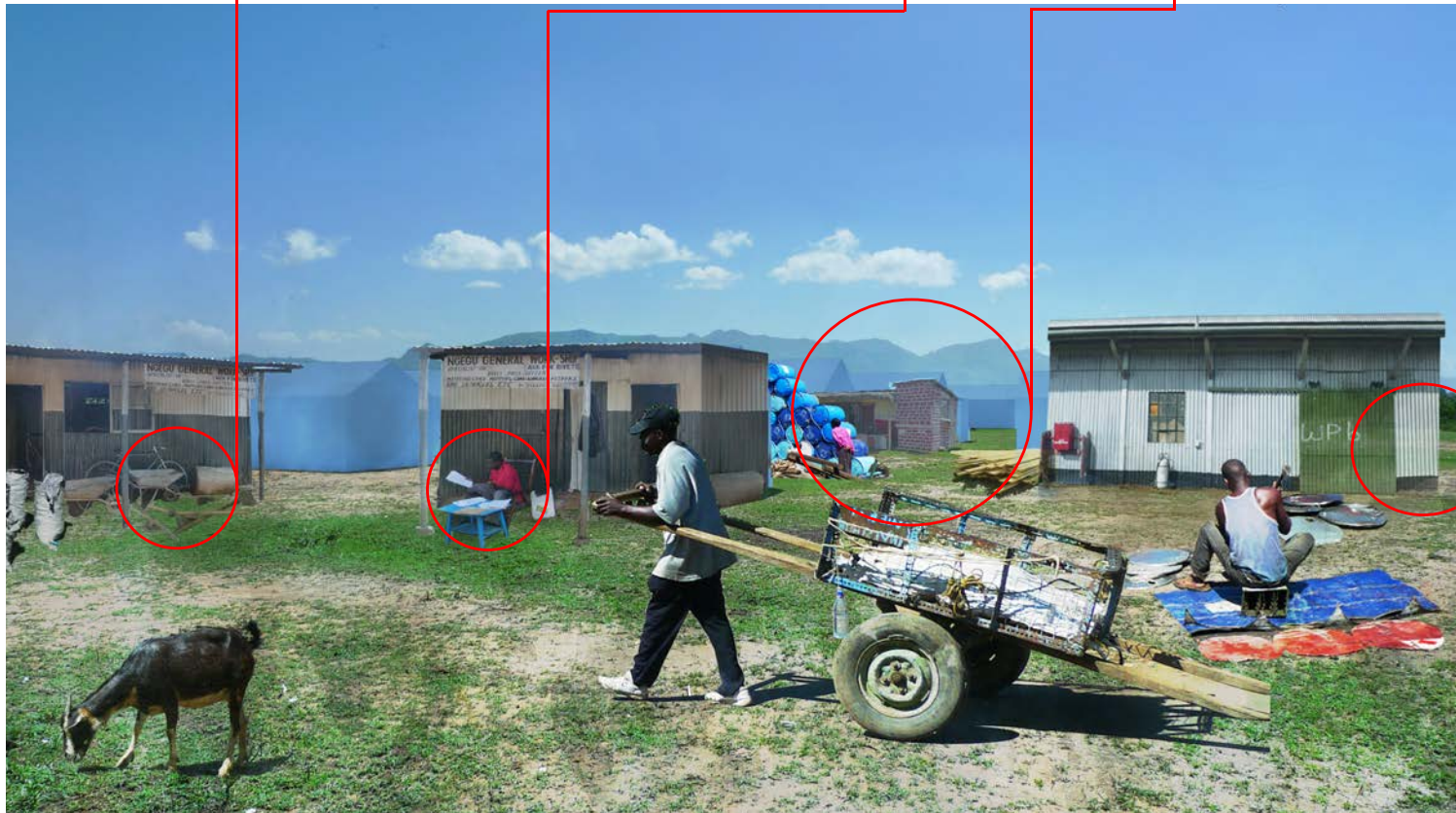


Lending of tools
for people to
continue working
in their trades.

Service provision
agency where people
register their skills
in order to be hired
in local trade.

Buying material
in bulk in order
to re-sell at low
price to displaced
craftsmen

Providing a safe
place to store
ongoing work and
materials while
living in tents



CATALYST: Incubator
YEAR: 1
GOAL: Support displaced craftsmen

EVALUATION:
- VISIT TO KENYA





VUMILIA IDP-CAMP 110629

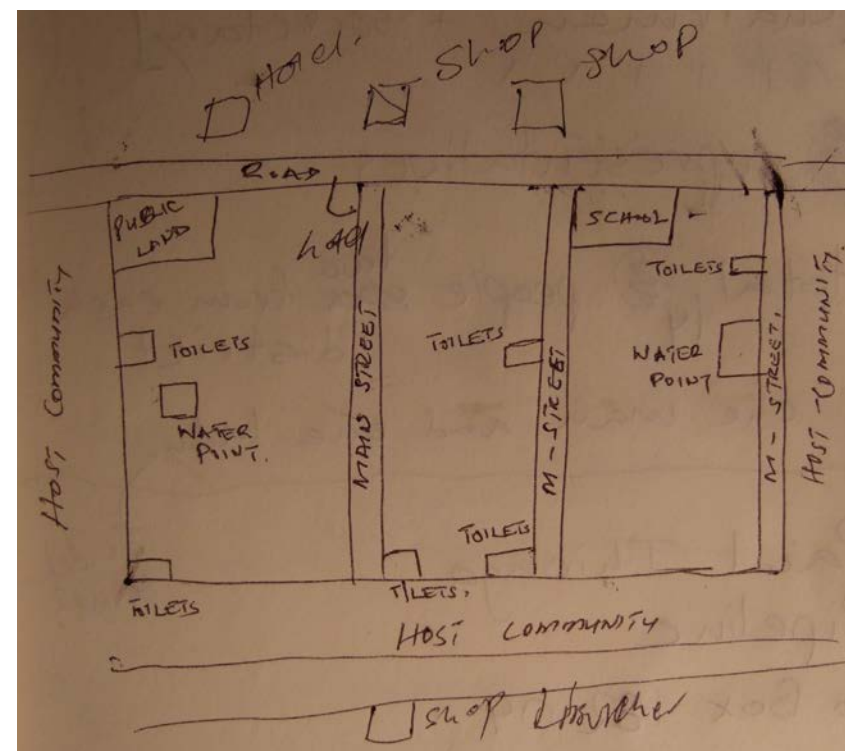
The first visit we made was largely about setting the tone. Realizing the extent of the situation, feeling and getting to know the people struck by tragedy, getting rid of preconceived notions on how the camps and life in them would be.

This was my first visit to a camp and I was not entirely prepared on how to go about asking questions and registering answers. I did not do any proper interviews with the people; instead of meeting them as a professional I met them as a person.



PIPELINE IDP-CAMP 110630

This was the best organized camp that we visited. I was also better prepared for the visit. Instead of strolling around talking to people in the settlement I walked around it together with the camp chairman and the camp secretary. The topics being raised during our tour of the camp gave many valuable insights into the organization of a settlement and the problems to arise.



"86" IDP-CAMP 110630

The relatively well organized camps that we had visited earlier left me unprepared for the realities of camp 86. I tried to conduct an interview with a family and with the camp chairman through the help of an interpreter but I was overwhelmed by the despair and

could not make myself look objectively on the situation. I felt pity and sadness both of which I was unable to suppress. After this visit I started to reflect more consciously on the justification of our visits and of our research.



KIBERA 110701

A different approach as we did not study the configuration or standard of the houses but a very specific program upgrading sanitary facilities and roads in a dense urban fabric and the results of these improvements. The

nature of the visit was more formal. We did not meet many of the inhabitants of the community but mainly representatives from the UN-Habitat and local politicians.



REFLECTIONS

LAYOUT:

A first lesson learned from the layout of the camps is that the plot size belonging to each tent in my project is too small in order to sustain the people living on it. Even though the plots at Vumilia and Pipeline were fairly large, the residents claimed that the size of the allotted land did not allow them to grow enough food for their families and definitely not enough to sell at the local market. At the same time, the layout of the Vumilia IDP camp also showed the difficulty of arranging the space of a settlement in a city-like way. Even if applying my "house-next-to road"-rule the size of their plots would create a very loose urban fabric. The solution might be to divide the plots belonging to a family. Smaller size plots to place the tents would form a more dense urban fabric. To complement this each family could be given a plot of equal size in a field next to the established settlement. In this way there would always be land to sustain the families even if their dwellings would develop and extend all over the allotted land.

The roads between the plots in these two camps were fairly wide in size and served both as communication, as playground and as linear markets. Considering the large size of the roads in UN-regulated camps (fire breaks) this kind of multi-functional space between the plots would be interesting to research further. Roads with integrated playgrounds and vending space would be freeing land for housing and farming.

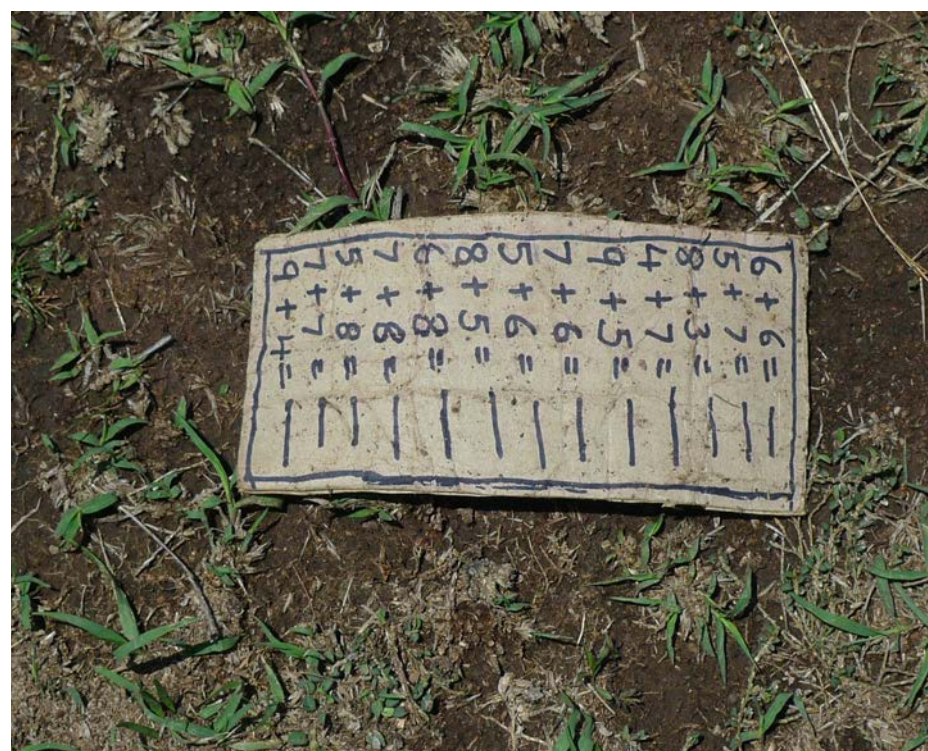


REFLECTIONS

INTEGRATION:

Judging by the way the IDP camps were forming ties with the host communities around them, my theories on integration as a crucial part of overcoming the plight of displacement are accurate.

All camps visited had some friction to overcome at their establishment. Even though land is available it is hard to find people willing to sell to a community of IDPs due to cautiousness and resistance towards strangers. The initial hostility waned as the host community realized that the newly arrived were people just like themselves just misfortunate. The integration was further promoted by a number of activities. The kids go to local schools where their parents become active in the governing, teaching and partly the financing together with the parents from the host community. Many IDPs are members of congregations in the host community. It also happens that people from the host communities join churches started by pastors in the IDP community. In Vumilia, the residents had a dispensary to which people from the host community could address themselves when doctors were visiting. At Pipeline people from the host communities got increased supply of freshwater at a shorter distance than before due to investments made by the government and by aid organizations. Before the arrival of the IDPs the settlement at Pipeline was small and had problems with criminals raiding the farms. The increased number of people in the area made the government establish a police station next to the camp. In addition to this, the matatu-services have increased and a butchery and two smaller grocery stores have been established by the neighbours.



REFLECTIONS

ECONOMY / CATALYST PROJECTS

Before their displacement people in the camps that we visited worked mainly as farmers, businessmen and merchants. Once relocated it was hard for them to continue working in their trade. Currently the men worked mainly in construction and the women as farmers. Some people started up smaller bars in the camp. A couple sold charcoal or vegetables which were bought in the city and sold in the camp.

One big problem for the reestablishment of former businesses was, according to the residents of Pipeline, the status of the town. If you establish a business in the camp you will be far from your clients and you will also have less credibility, thus be paid less. The main problem stigmatizing the camps were the tents. Replacing them in the settlements would be a major step in making life there dignified and to obtain the respect of neighbours.

A couple of catalyst projects had already been effectuated in the camps to varying effect. To spark integration of the IDPs at Pipeline an aid organization gave out sheep if the people in the host- and IDP communities worked together to take care of them. This particular initiative had worked pretty well when implemented but had not been continued.

At Vumilia a chicken farm run by the people in the camp had been established since 3 months back. The goal was to produce chicken to sell at the local market. Since the project was so recent it was hard to evaluate if it would work in the long run, but the implementing organization had left the camp and the project seemed to be doing very well.

The policy of the Kenyan government to handle the IDP crisis is to buy land to compensate everyone who has been displaced. The problem with this approach is that it will make all the displaced people farmers even if they are actually more apt for other trades. I believe that catalyst projects like the ones mentioned above are an important factor in establishing alternative ways of earning your livelihood after a crisis. The main problem is the continuity of the implemented projects, how to make sure that they will have a lasting impact in the community and that the knowledge is passed on after the initiating party have left. One important thing is to make sure that your project is supporting a local initiative rather than importing a foreign concept.



CONCLUSION

After these experiences I believe that the core ideas of my thesis are valid. The major obstacle for it to work rests the question of land rights. Not being residents of a country is a big problem, but especially the lack of available land next to urban areas is an even greater one.

The visits to Vumilia and Pipeline gave me hope. The people had been there for 4 years, were recognized by the Kenyan government as IDPs and were gradually improving their condition. According to me, the key to their relative success was their determination to improve their current life, not waiting for a better one tomorrow. Even though they had been promised 2.5 acres of land somewhere in Kenya in the future, they decided to upgrade their current dwellings (with financial aid of course). They have chosen to involve themselves in the local community, especially concerning the schooling of their kids. One could say that they consider their current situation as permanent until it changes and that they work to improve it as if that change will never come without their help.

