

Project: Rethinking resettlements/Occupied Monuments

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Resettlement is defined as acclimation and early stages of adaptation, while integration is a long term process through which individuals become full and empowered participants in all dimensions of the society. Our proposal seeks to embed a carefully composed mix of supportive programs to better prepare the refugees for this long term integration. The ideal resettlement time is 3 years until they are ready to move into their owned homes.

We viewed the refugees' resettlement issue in Buffalo from different angles to try to develop strategies in various scales, the urban, the architecture and the unit scale. The urban scale help not only resolve resettlement issues but also revitalizes unoccupied monuments around buffalo's beltline. On a smaller scale we picked a building among on the beltline and we are to highlight the refugees' needs to integrate in their new environment without undermining their unfortunate psychological backgrounds. The new build's extension will include an active courtyard, community kitchen, community garden, community daycare, and a retreat center. On the smallest scale, as per unit we designed flexible apartment units and partition walls can that acquire different family sizes.



- de Boer, J. (2015). Resilience and the Fragile City. *Stability: International Journal of Security and Development*, 4(1).

Abstract:

Humanitarian, security, and development actors are witnessing two distinct but intertwined trends that will have a dramatic impact on their operations. The first relates to the fact that the locus of global poverty and vulnerability to disaster are increasingly concentrated in fragile and conflict-affected states. The second trend is associated with the notion that the world has entered a period of unprecedented urbanization. For the first time in history, more people live inside urban centres than outside of them. As the world continues to urbanize, global emergencies will increasingly be concentrated in cities, particularly in lower income and fragile countries where the pace of urbanization is fastest. Yet, despite the growing risks facing urban populations living in fragile and conflict-affected countries, there is very little understanding of what can be done to reduce the risks posed to these cities and their populations.

Comment: Resilient cities: How the cities cope with refugees waves? Cities should consider the inclusive social and political environment. What are the scales to measure the resilience of the cities?

Big Data analytics, technology, innovative land-use policy and planning, infrastructure design, new financing and insurance products, and common crises management platforms and smart and predictive policing.

Available Pdf.

- Blau, E., & Rupnik, I. (2007). *Project Zagreb: transition as condition, strategy, practice*. Actar.

Abstract:

Transition is a condition that creates opportunities for architecture and urbanism. Zagreb is the perfect site for examining this generative dynamic: practicing in conditions of continuous instability, its architects and planners developed strategies for creatively engaging the conditional and opened - for anticipating and instrumentalizing the condition of *irresolution*. Moving between texts, maps, and diagrams, Project Zagreb reads the city as an *open work*, dynamic but coherent, in which architecture plays an active role in the formation of both urban practices and the city itself.

Available hardcopy book.

Comment: This book includes case study of the transformation of the city of Zagreb, the capital of Croatia. It describes certain conditions and the developments and transitions of the city in the architectural and urbanism strategies.

- Davis, H. (2006). *The culture of building*. Oxford University Press.

Abstract:

The Culture of Building describes how the built world, including the vast number of buildings that are the settings for people's everyday lives, is the product of building cultures--complex systems of people, relationships, building types, techniques, and habits in which design and building are anchored. These cultures include builders, bankers, architects, developers, clients, contractors, craftspeople, building inspectors, planners, and many others. The product of these cultures, which operate building after building, is the built world of cities and settlements. In this book, Howard Davis uses historical, contemporary, and cross-cultural examples to describe the nature and influence of these cultures. He shows how building cultures reflect the general cultures in which they exist, how they have changed over history, how they affect the form of buildings and cities, and how present building cultures, which are responsible for the contemporary everyday environments, may be improved. Following the development of the idea of building cultures using several historical examples, the book lays out a framework that puts such topics as craft and professionalism, the vernacular and nonvernacular, and design and construction in common frameworks. Although the book ranges widely over different cultures and historical periods, it emphasizes the transformations that took place in architecture and building practice from the late eighteenth century to the present. Finally, the book uses a series of contemporary examples that demonstrate the building culture as a living concept. These examples, which include built work as well as innovative processes that go beyond the work of architects alone, are described as the seeds that can help the emergence of a better build world. This beautiful book features over 260 color and black-and-white illustrations, most from the author's extensive collection of slides,

and includes photographs, prints, and drawings from historical archives and contemporary architectural offices.

Available hardcopy book.

Comment: Certain chapter of the book talks about the forces of the formation of cities and towns in the matter of the culture and the social aspect. The culture of the vernacular buildings and how the communities have their regulations of the building and the way of build it.

- Lammers, E. (2007). Refugees in cities: the politics of knowledge. *Refuge: Canada's Journal on Refugees*, 24(1).

Abstract:

Forced migration studies is a politically charged field of study. The phenomenon of forced migration challenges its researchers to tackle complex questions about the limits of gathering knowledge in the face of political interests and human suffering. However, explicit critical reflection on the politics of knowledge inherent in individual refugee research has been very scant. This article addresses some of the relevant issues, that is, questions of perspective and positionality, truth and representation.

Available Pdf.

Comment: This article talks about certain experience that the author had in the one of the camp in the African. She describes her feelings and the conditions of the refugees in anthropologist point of view.

- Herz, M. (2013). From camp to city: refugee camps of the western Sahara.

Abstract:

From Camp to City examines the theme of the refugee camp in the context of urbanism and architecture. Using the examples of the refugee camps in the Algerian desert in which Sahrawis originally from the Western Sahara have been living for 35 years, the book looks at the "urban" aspects of these settlements. In contrast to the standard way of seeing refugee camps as scenes of human misery and despair, the examination concentrates on how people live and dwell in refugee camps, on how they work, move around, and enjoy themselves, and looks at the spaces and structures that are created in the process. With numerous images and texts, individual aspects of urban life are presented and analyzed in the different chapters. As an examination of a "borderline case" of urbanity, the publication does not ignore the problematic aspects of this theme, but on the contrary: its potential explosiveness is further underscored by the focus on a "vocabulary of the urban." It allows an understanding of the camps as a political project. The publication is based on research studies of the ETH Studio Basel, Institute of Contemporary Urbanism at the ETH Zürich. Manue I Herz is an architect, based in Basel, Switzerland. Amongst his recently constructed buildings are the Jewish Community Center and Synagogue of Mainz (Germany) and the mixed-use building Legal / Illegal in Cologne. He currently is the head of teaching and research at ETH Studio Basel--Institute of the Contemporary City. Besides his work as a practicing architect, he researches and works in the field of architecture of "humanitarian action."

Available hardcopy book.

Comment: the book includes the analysis of the camps in Western Sahara in many aspect, living condition, education, economics, funds and other forces that affects the formation of the developments in the area.

- Wood, P. B., McGrath, S., & Young, J. (2012). The emotional city: Refugee settlement and neoliberal urbanism in Calgary. *Journal of International Migration and Integration*, 13(1), 21-37.

Abstract:

Based on a case study in Calgary, we frame refugee (re)settlement through literature in emotional geography and argue that the logistics of settlements are emotional as well as pragmatic. Social agencies play a crucial role in the settlement of refugees, especially the government-sponsored class. Personal connections with a settlement worker make the negotiation of the city emotional from the outset. In addition, accessible public spaces and institutions help create positive emotional attachments. Other aspects, such as limited mobility and dispersed settlement, construct obstacles and intensify a sense of isolation. Neoliberal urban policy has made the settlement process in Canada more difficult.

Available Pdf.

Comment: The factors of the emotional attachment are the accessible of public spaces and institutions, mobility, obstacles, Sense of isolation. The process of (re)settlement in order to settle in place and have relations to it. That influences the setting of refugees.

- Sanyal, R. (2012). Refugees and the city: an urban discussion. *Geography Compass*, 6(11), 633-644.

Abstract:

There has been resurgence in interest in both popular media and academic research on *refugees* as subjects of incarceration in *camps* and as a growing population in *cities*. While the urbanization of *refugees* is not new, it has become a growing concern for policy-makers, aid agencies and scholars as the numbers of refugees moving to cities have accelerated. There has been debate over the *urbanity* of *camps* due to protracted refugee crises and increasingly, there is recognition that despite the efforts of host governments, self-settlement of refugees is taking place in cities. The two issues therefore make the city an important framework to interrogate the spaces of refugees. This paper attempts to show the complexity of refugee politics and socializing in camps and in cities by showing a variety of refugee spaces and practices in different parts of the world and using urban debates- particularly *urban informality* to draw links between refugee spaces and cities. The aim is to debunk universalizing myths about refugees and refugee camps as subjects and spaces of bare life and biopolitics alone. Instead it draws parallels between the urban poor and refugees to offer a perspective on the close and complex relationship cities, refugee spaces and their residents have with each other.

Available Pdf.

- Abreek-Zubiedat, F. (2015). The Palestinian refugee camps: the promise of 'ruin' and 'loss'. *Rethinking History*, 19(1), 72-94.

Abstract:

This article aims to reconceptualize the aggregate 'Palestinian refugee camps' in light of the political reality from which the refugees emerged, and take into consideration the new space that took shape, characterized by processes of destruction and dispossession of civil status. The article will focus specifically on the period 1948–1967, and examine these processes by using tools from architectural theory and history. The article contends that the architecture of the refugee camps acts as a type of unwritten rigid law, outlining the boundary between 'public' and 'private' realms – the sphere of the polis and that of the household and family (Arendt [1958] 1998, *The Human Condition*, Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 28) – through continuous processes of construction and deconstruction.

Available Pdf.

UNRWA and UNHCR reports

- Progress, challenges, diversity Insights into the socio-economic conditions of Palestinian refugees in Jordan

Year: 2013

Authors: Åge A. Tiltnes and Huafeng Zhang

- Iraqis in Jordan. Their Number and Characteristics.

Year: 2015

Authors: Kristin Dalen, Jon Pedersen, Akram Attallah and Marianne Dæhlen. Kristin Dalen and Jon Pedersen

- Syrian refugees in Jordan

<http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=107>

Year: Summer 2016