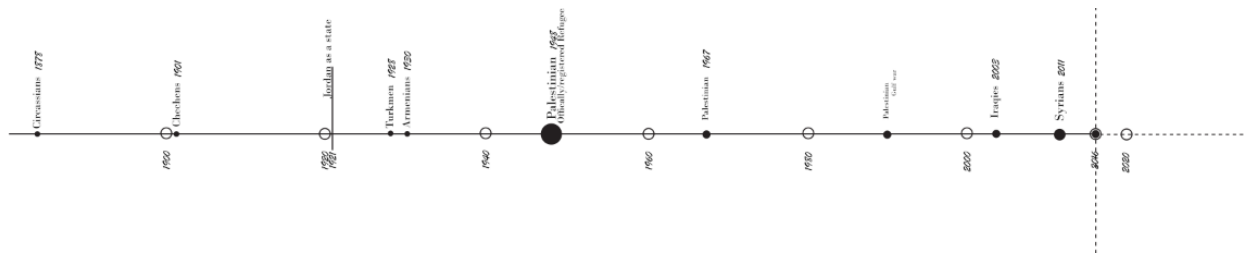


Jordan as Shelter, Revolutionary Urban Design of Refugees' settlements

Abstract

In the reality of the world that we live in, unpredictable crisis can happen suddenly and rapidly. Singular or series of events are threatening the safety, health and well beings of millions of people who forced to move out and over the half are under the age of 18. According to UNHCR, on a daily bases **33.972** people obliged to escape their homes because of conflict or persecution they are facing and seek to resettle. **65.3 million** Are affected and **21.3 million** are registered as refugees under UNHCR Commission and UNRWA. In the media, Middle East is described as The Mother of All Humanitarian Crises where massive displacements are affected the region and it is hosted by states of Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq. In particular for this thesis, the study of a history of Jordan, it indicates that since 1878, waves of Circassian, Chechen, Turkmen and Armenian resettled in Jordan and became the minorities, and after 1921, when Jordan became a state, the surrounding crises of Palestinians, Iraqis and Syrians took a place within its timeline. As consequences, Jordanian social fabric rapidly changed and still is and the demographic statistic implies that the population of Jordan is **9.5 million** includes **2 million** Palestinian, **130,911** Iraqis, and **1,265,000** Syrian, it means over **35%** are non-Jordanian. This social diversity shapes the Jordanians' social networks. One can find a person who has a Palestinian grandmother, a substantial Iraqi's friend, and taught Syrian students.



The survival and hope characteristics of the place can define Jordan as Shelter. In another hand, the challenges are growing, and the waves are containing loads on the infrastructure, resources and cities' sectors. The settings of new social fabrics generate and uncertainty transforms certain locations due to these rapid changes. The situation can conclude that Refugees' Human System significantly is changing the Built-environment System where it reforms cities and creates new genuine metropolitan. The process is to define a collective set of the locations, population, time and social network of Refugees' Systems in Jordan. The result is to come up with analytical assessment that selects 4 cases which has intelligently hidden power of these Systems. By different scales, the operational conditions analyzed in order to find design components, understanding the underlying practice, potentials and the gaps, and spaces of possibilities.

The goal of this thesis is to have design interventions and provocation that it will be applicable assumptions of inclusive urban design of how the host countries can respond to the current situation and to the rapid influx of refugees. This means rethinking resilient strategies and management of social changes by reorient the cities towards a vision of responses within its context by the refugees.

I will explore the multilayers conditions by generating several maps and analyzing photograph, statistics, interview and recorded videos of the cases. The settings will be analyzed at different scales by mapping. The mapping will set a timeline for its period and will investigate Systems of refugees in camp or settlement where the immediate support took place to serve the impacted members. The settings will be classified by the formal and informal of the social aspect of refugees' locations. This way of analysis will try to answer Who has the power? Who is the audience?. Who is "Us" and who is "Other"? What fixes boundaries of us and others? What constructs it?