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**OKAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ**  
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**BEYOND TWO HOMES: DESPAIR AND HOPE**

**A CASE STUDY ON JALAZOI REFUGEE CAMP- PAKISTAN**

**by**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The number of disasters (natural and man-made) that occur in the world have tremendously been causing great damages to the environment and vast populations of life on it. Large number of people suffer and become completely unstable being forced to live in temporary shelters (such as tents). Experience shows rebuilding and reconstructing life is a long and painful process especially for displaced people.

This thesis aims at exploring the problems faced while rebuilding life to an organized setting. Fast rebuilding technologies are needed as well as strategies for implementing them in the most cost effective way. The research also discusses the optimal solutions that aims to help displaced people to rebuild their lives.

The research is not only to investigate on the present conditions of these people living in camps/shelters, but also to figure out appropriate ways in which they can be facilitated. The approach is to look beyond the basic needs of health, shelter and clothing and support them as part of the family. Integration between the locals and refugees is perhaps one of the important steps that need to be taken in healing their lives. This is also studied to great depth.

The thesis focuses on the Afghan refugees and displaced people settled in the city of Peshawar, Pakistan. On the outskirts of the city lies the Jalazoi camp which has been set up over more than 10 years. The idea was to have proper field research, photographic documentation and data collection through surveys. The presence of big NGO's such as the UNHCR helped thoroughly in conducting research as they were not biased and had neutral opinion over the issues between government and Internally Displaced People (IDP).

## **CHAPTER: ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The world is a dangerous place and anyone can suffer due to a devastating event that occurs phenomenally at random. The two commonly known disasters are man-made and natural disasters. Natural disasters are originated by transformation as miracles, or what are known God's creation. They include incidents such as floods, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, floods, tornadoes, landslides and hurricanes. Whereas, man-made disasters are motivated by human beings and are usually caused by lack of attention and individual mistakes among other reasons. Such factors can be divided into different categories and they include technological hazards, sociological hazards and transportation hazards among others (wars and accidents).

Although there is a vast difference between the two, both have great probability in causing serious harm if not dealt properly at the right time. Hence, one needs to be prepared for such disasters in advance. It takes considerable period of time for people to actually come out of the trauma and get back to their routine. There are numerous NGO's (non-governmental organizations) working today that provide adequate resources which make it possible to help these people, providing first-aid and solutions for long term prospects.

The thesis sees temporary housing accommodations as facilities where displaced people can re-establish a sense of normalcy in their lives after coming from a chaotic and unpredictable post-disaster situations. Through this thesis I intend to investigate the different life threatening conditions these people go through and what positive measures can be taken to ensure smooth transitions. As designers and planners, it is our duty to not only provide them with basic necessities but also take more efficient measures towards their betterment and brighter future.



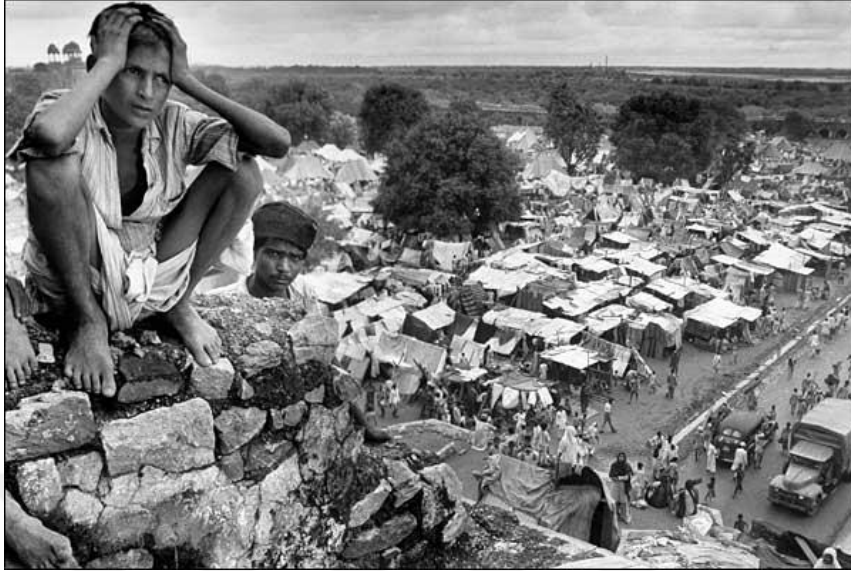


Figure 1 Boy sitting on rock ledge above refugee camp, Pakistan. Source: Photograph. <http://storyglitz.com/40-rare-images-of-india-pakistan-partition-1947>. Web

The need for housing for these people is crucial in today's world. Article 14 of United Nations universal declaration of human rights states that

*“Everyone has the right to seek and enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.”*<sup>1</sup>

One person out of every 115 people alive today is a refugee or displaced person. Internally displaced people (IDP's) are

*“persons or group of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the armed conflicts, situations of generalized violations of human rights or natural or man-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border”.*<sup>2</sup>

They are migrants who are forced to live in temporary settlements or left helpless due to the sudden situation, pertaining to their own country.

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<sup>1</sup> Anonymous. Displacement- The New 21<sup>st</sup> Century Challenge. Switzerland: UNHCR Communications and Public Information Service, 2013.

<sup>2</sup> Anonymous. "Convention and Protocol relation to the status of refugees." Switzerland, 2010.

Furthermore it is very essential to have maximum information about the IDP's and their culture. A major part of this research is focusing on understanding them and the host countries who has been accommodating them over the years. This also helps one in the design phase as well as you know about their daily routine, their activities and hence can organize spaces accordingly. For example most of the IDP's coming from Afghanistan are extremely conservative and don't allow female members of the family to even leave their houses without accompanying a male member. On the other hand refugee is a person who,

*“Owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his her nationality, and is unable to or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country”.*<sup>3</sup>

In both scenarios its people who either seek protection and assistance which includes providing food, shelter, health and education. In this period of transition from home to another or in case of the IDP's back to home, the state, private organizations and NGO's come together to ensure their safe return.

With time we have learnt more about natural disasters, which over the years has made it comparatively easier to respond in emergency situations. Some of the popular incidences in similar category includes volcano eruptions fires, tsunamis, earthquakes, tornadoes and the floods. As a matter of fact, it is essential to have understanding of relevant consequences of natural disasters, in order to be prepared in advance to face them. Similarly earthquakes are supposed to arise in those regions that are inclined to them with certain magnitude, this is what determines the after effects and the percentage of total population which will suffer eventually.

Developing countries are experiencing the maximum growth in the occurrence of both, natural and man-made disasters over a long period of time. Cities in developing countries

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<sup>3</sup> Anonymous. "United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees." Geneva: Switzerland. 2010.

bear massively from the effects of natural disasters. It is eventually due to failure of authorities who cannot handle pre- and post-disaster situations. Natural disasters cause more number of casualties and damage in comparison to developed countries. Each one (98 per cent) of the 211 million people, under the influence of natural disasters during 1991 and 2000, were living in developing countries.<sup>4</sup> There has to be strict implementation of building regulations by authorities to ensure the safety of citizens.

Urban planning holds a vital position in developing building codes that guarantee safety standards are pursued in all elements of construction. Additionally these building codes have to surpass assured benchmarks specified by the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, to provide more efficient results. A major task encountered by any planning department is imposing compliance to building codes, particularly in developing countries. Sometimes, false motives make it more appealing for administrators, architects, builders, contractors and even homeowners to surpass construction standards. This usually happens for the bare reason of reducing the cost of construction and speeding up the process. Urban planning also plays an essential part in defending important amenities such as electricity, water and sanitation, telecommunications, transport systems and health services.

### **1.1: Facts and figures**

Man-made disasters can be further categorized into several groups such as aviation, rail, road and space among others. The most common example of man-made disasters is transportation, witnessed in all developed and developing countries. In majority cases accidents happen just because of complete negligence and ignorance to basic rules and regulations, resulting in countless casualties over the years. Nuclear bomb tends to fall in the same category, resulting the most dangerous in past decades. It has the tendency to wipe out the entire city/country from the map, depending on the scale.

Large percentage of the targeted people fail to survive or otherwise end up being paralyzed or with multiple injuries over a longer period of time, as a result to such bombs. Man-made disasters comprising similar nature can be classified into chemical spill, oil spill,

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<sup>4</sup> UN-HABITAT. "Global report on Human Settlements 2009." Kenya, 2009.

arson and terrorism. Modern technology today has made it easier to create threats such as power outages structural collapse, industrial hazards and fire. As a matter of fact, the previous mentioned examples have the power to completely demolish thousands of kilometers of land to ruins.

Fires have known to be one of the most violent man-made disasters over the past years and are distributed into various categories such as bush fires, mine, wild and firestorms. One of the worse incidents took place in Pennsylvania in the year 1962, when a fire started in a mine beneath the town and eventually led to the town being completely vacant. Such incidents are being repeated frequently where the entire town comes under threat. The condition can further aggravate if the injured don't receive any immediate health care. Hence, it becomes essential to learn more about fire precautions and at the same time carry forward logical strategies in order to reduce number of casualties and deal with the situation.

The level of destruction produced by man-made disasters fluctuates significantly, but in case of fire higher costs are encountered when evaluated among the rest. When an initial analysis takes place, one comes across an approximate percentage of damage caused by such incidents, in terms of resources. Furthermore there are numerous factors which have a direct impact on the expenditure, such as site being in a rural or urban setting. The after affects cost will significantly vary in case of fire takes place in a wealthy or poor nation, although the density of population is high in both the situations. This situation applies in case of developing and developed countries, where the infrastructure of the city varies completely. For instance in San Fransico there were as many as fifty fires starting with the central business district on the first day and kept spreading for further two days around different parts of the city, till it was undercontroll. The city was completely

Figure 2 A graphic of San Francisco on fire, Source: Photograph.  
<http://ngc-videoauth-uat.nationalgeographic.com/channel/episodes/worlds-worst-natural-disasters/>. Web



destroyed in those three days, making immeasurable loss for its citizens and the state itself.<sup>5</sup>

The death toll caused by man-made disasters differs according to the physical placement and in this scenario, the developing countries suffer more in comparison to the developed ones. This is because the developed countries respond to calls of distress rapidly and take proper safety measures needed to face such situations. Today with the help of modern technology responding and preparing for disasters is much easier. With financial backing it is easier to encounter such expenses and cope up with these advance technology (excavators, communication network and air ambulances). Whereas, the developing countries have limited or no funds to respond with and always require assistance from the developed countries.

Floods have triggered the worst natural disasters over the years and this becomes quite certain when they are followed by hurricanes. Countless amount of lives have vanished because to this and it is classified among the most terrifying incidents. This frequently

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<sup>5</sup> Scawthorn, C., O'Rourke, T. D., and Blackburn, F. T. "The 1906 San Francisco Earthquake and Fire--- Enduring Lessons for Fire Protection and Water Supply." *Earthquake Spectra*, 22(S2), S135-S158.2006.



happens in areas which are flood prone and due of which such zones are never preferred for people to settle in the first place. Similarly, there are added kinds of natural disasters that are equally dangerous which include blizzards, droughts, fires, health disasters and space disasters among others. The way in which each of these incidences are managed alters according to the intensity of the natural disaster and how well people respond to it.

The worst natural disaster in history dates back to July 1931 when the Yangtze River in China overflowed causing a series of floods. The number of death from drowning, disease and starvation caused by the floods was 3.7 million, in addition affecting around 51 million people as per the records. One-fourth of the total population of the country came under the attack of these massive floods. Since natural disasters are an act of God and beyond control of a common man, developing safety measures in advance guarantees an immediate response for the displaced people. In addition, if we as a community inquire about getting information in this field, it will be simpler to face such incidents in near future.

Cities always remain exposed to the outcomes of human-made and natural disasters. This is because of the associated factors among the two, such as location and rapid growth of major urban centers in coastal locales, the human modification of the built and natural environments, expansion of settlements into hazard-prone zone and lastly the failure of authorities to control building standards along with land-use planning strategies. There has been a terrific rise in the number of recorded natural disasters, the highest of which was a

total of 801 disasters in 2000. More than 667 billion dollars (US) have been accounted in material loss due to these disasters, between the years 1996 and 2005 itself.

The most alarming figures of natural disasters come from Africa, where such incidents have multiplied by three times during the last decade alone. The major factor on this frequency of natural hazards in cities, is location as well as the kind (tsunami or earthquake). 8 of the world's 10 most densely populated cities are on earthquake fault-lines, at the same time 90 percent of these cities also come in the region encountering destructive storms. The low-elevation coastal zone, happens to be that zone along the coast which is less than 10 meters above sea level and is highly vulnerable to natural hazards. This eventually results in sea-level rise, extreme weather phenomena such as tropical cyclones, flooding and others associated with climate change. Although this region covers only 2 percent of the world's land area, it holds 10 percent of its total population and 13 percent of its urban population.<sup>6</sup>

Coastal zones account for nearly 53 percent of the world's GDP (gross domestic product) as they have surplus growth rate in terms of population and large concentrations of economic activity. The most typical forms of natural disasters damaging the developed countries are volcanoes, wind storms, floods and earthquakes. This leads to around 10 percent of the world human loss in these industrialized countries. However, only 10 percent of the total urban population lives in the low-elevation coastal zone, whereas the majority (86 percent) resides in urban zones.<sup>7</sup>

Floods tends to be the most repeated type of natural disaster as far as Western European countries are considered. Only during the years 1990 and 2006, 1,483 events occurred where approximately 42 million people were under threat and resulted in 98,119 deaths, with economic loss estimated at over \$168 billion. Western Europe is a region with comparatively low levels of exposure to hazards, and is strong enough to fight back as nation. Although it suffers the highest economic losses of any region to volcanic eruptions but very few people are killed or affected. In case of North America windstorms, hurricanes and tornadoes are the most common among other disasters putting thousands of lives at risk and producing the highest total economic costs in North America. The region experiences the greatest economic loss from

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<sup>6</sup> UN-HABITAT. "Global report on Human Settlements 2009." Kenya, 2009.

<sup>7</sup> UN-HABITAT. "Global report on Human Settlements 2009." Kenya, 2009.

natural disasters, where Hurricane Katrina alone triggered high economic loss worth \$125 billion, in the year 2005.<sup>8</sup>

Some of the countries in East and Central Europe have difficult topographies and are located in areas that place them at risk to natural and man-made disasters. Many countries are landlocked, sit on or are surrounded by steep mountains that are frequently disturbed by seismic activity, heavy rains, avalanches, landslides and earthquakes. Earthquakes and tsunamis account for the highest number of deaths in countries such as Japan and Oceania. However this region recorded the lowest incidence of hazards (among other regions) between 1996 and 2005, except for volcanic eruptions.

Earthquakes, hurricanes, tropical storms and floods endangers lives most commonly in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean. Over the three decades progressing to the 21st century, there were a total of 32 disasters leading to nearly 7,500 deaths per year. The economic loss arising from these disasters varies between \$700 million and \$3.3 billion. The Caribbean also comes under the threat of disasters as compared to South America, calculated in terms of occurrence per thousand square kilometers. The shortfalls resulting from natural disasters between 1970 and 1999, represented 4 per cent of the GDP of South America and 43 per cent for the Caribbean.<sup>9</sup> This proposes that in economic terms, smaller countries are more vulnerable to natural disasters.

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<sup>8</sup> UN-HABITAT. "Global report on Human Settlements 2009." Kenya, 2009.

<sup>9</sup> UN-HABITAT. "Global report on Human Settlements 2009." Kenya, 2009.



In Latin America and the Caribbean, 8 percent of the population live in the low-elevation



Figure 4 Hurricane Katrina, Source: Photograph.  
<http://www.history.com/topics/hurricane-katrina>. Web

coastal zones. Bahamas, Surinam, Guyana and Belize rank among the top 10 in the world that



have the highest proportion of their urban population living in the coastal zone. In most of the



Caribbean, 50 percent of the population live within 2km of the coast. The urbanization



patterns and processes in low-income areas makes the Caribbean highly vulnerable to rises in sea



levels and extreme weather conditions. In January 2010, one of the worst earthquakes ever



recorded hit Haiti, leaving 230, 000 people dead and more than 300,000 injured. The earthquake



which shook the capital was measure 7.0 on Richter scale with 52 aftershocks measuring 4.5 and







Figure 5 Earthquake in Haiti, Jan 2010, Source: Photograph.  
<http://denjustpeace.org/2011/02/february-salon-haiti-beyond-the-earthquake/>. Web

greater. It left millions of people homeless as it completely destroyed the infrastructure of the

capital, vanishing over 30,000 buildings and a quarter of million homes.<sup>10</sup>



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<sup>10</sup> UN-HABITAT. "Global report on Human Settlements 2009." Kenya, 2009.

Asia has the greatest number of disasters associated with avalanches, or landslides, earthquakes



or tsunamis, floods, windstorms and industrial accidents worldwide. It suffers from both



extensively, the number of people affected and economic loss. Flooding is the most frequent



natural hazard affecting the largest number of people and causing the greatest economic losses.



From 1996 to 2005, a total 472 floods resulted in 42,570 deaths in addition affecting 1.3 billion



people and causing economic loss worth \$129 billion. Tsunamis and earthquakes caused the





greatest mortality, with the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami accounting for some 230,000 deaths in



which the province of Aceh lost capital stock worth 97 percent of its GDP. The combined



disaster hit the shorelines of Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, Thailand and the Maldives





Figure 6 Earthquake and Tsunami, Indian Ocean earthquake, Source: Photograph.  
<http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/Asiaweb/factfile/Unique-facts-Asia17.htm>. Web

simelatinously also claiming to be one of the worst attack in history of the continent.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> UN-HABITAT. "Global report on Human Settlements 2009." Kenya, 2009.

Flooding also happens to be a typical form of natural disaster in Africa leading to maximum number of deaths. Earthquakes, floods and storms lead to huge economic loss while drought puts people's health at complete risk. In comparison to other world regions, economic loss to disasters in Africa is quite low. Between the years 1996 to 2005, more people were killed or affected by volcanic eruptions in Africa than in any other region, despite the low incidence of volcanic eruption events.<sup>12</sup>

In respect to the alarming consequences connected with change in climate, cities are experiencing constant environment disputes. Hence, urban planning should counter these challenges creatively. Among the solutions for instance are the land-use planning, appropriate building-codes and disaster-resistant construction. They also need protection of critical infrastructure and address more effective post-disaster and adaptation measures.

Urban Planning may also provide post-disaster rehabilitation of human settlements since municipal authorities and local governments are best placed to coordinate relief and reconstruction efforts. It cannot just make sure if programs and projects undertaken after disasters attend to the long-term development objectives and needs of the affected areas, but also guarantee an effective transition to sustainable development. Lastly, it may also lead to the execution of some activities to diminish the effects of climate change through rising sea levels, and to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions in cities.

More than half of the refugees worldwide nearly 55 percent came from Afghanistan, Somalia, Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and Sudan. Per governmental statistics, in the year 2012 only there were 893,700 applications for asylum and refugee status. With an estimated 70,400 asylum claims the USA was stated world's largest recipient of individual applications, followed by Germany (64,500), South Africa (61,500) and France (55,100). In the same year 88,600 refugees were admitted by 22 countries for settlement, where United States of America received the highest number being 66,300. Over the course of 2012, 526,000 refugees repatriated voluntarily, half of them either to Afghanistan, Iraq or Côte d'Ivoire.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> UN-HABITAT. "Global report on Human Settlements 2009." Kenya, 2009.

<sup>13</sup> Anonymous. Displacement- The New 21<sup>st</sup> Century Challenge. Switzerland: UNHCR Communications and Public Information Service, 2013.

A significant fraction (48 percent) among refugee population in the year 2012 includes women and girls. These figures have also managed to stay constant over the last ten years. Similarly children under the age of 18 formed 46 percent of the over-all population, which was higher than a few years ago. Over the years the percentage of refugees living in third world countries has raised from 70 percent to 81 percent. There were more than 8.5 million refugees residing in the developing countries by end of the year 2012. The 49 least developed countries provided asylum to 2.5 million refugees which turns out to be 24 per cent of the global total. Pakistan hosted the largest number worldwide (1.6 million), followed by Islamic Republic of Iran (868,200), Germany

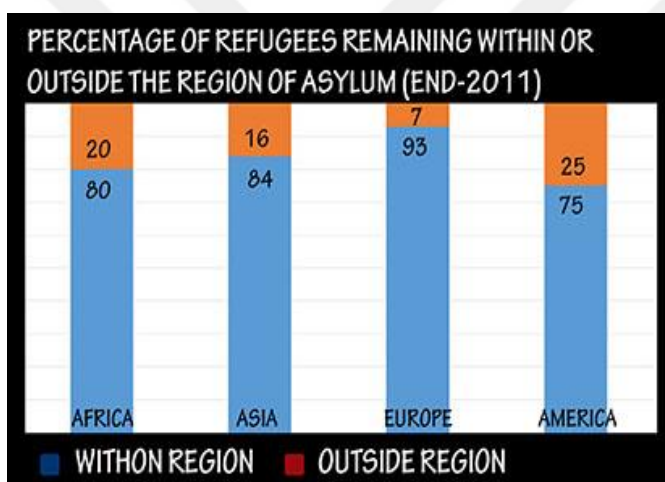


Figure 7 Asylum Seekers, Source: Graph.  
<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646c4d6.html>. Web

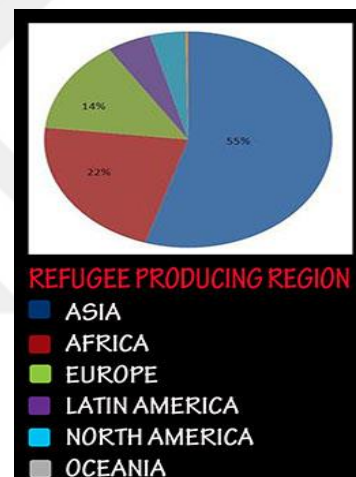


Figure 8 Refugee Producing Region, Source: Graph.  
<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646c4d6.html>. Web

(589,700) and Kenya (565,000).<sup>14</sup>

An estimated 7.6 million people were newly displaced due to conflict or persecution, including 1.1 million refugees, which also happen to be the highest number of new arrivals in one year since 1999. During the year 2012, an average of 23000 person per day are believed to leave behind their homes striving for shelter, either within the borders of their country or other countries. As many as 35.8 million people came under the supervision UNHCR by the end of 2012, which happens to be the second highest number

<sup>14</sup> Anonymous. Displacement- The New 21<sup>st</sup> Century Challenge. Switzerland: UNHCR Communications and Public Information Service, 2013.

on record. Of this 17.7 million were IDP's and 10.5 million were refugees, which is around an additional 2.3 million people as compared to the year 2011. The refugees were nearly the same as compared to year 2011 (10.4 million), whereas tremendous amount of increase can be seen in IDP's with an addition of 2.2 million people. Statelessness has by itself probably forced at least 10 million people out of their homes in 2012. As per

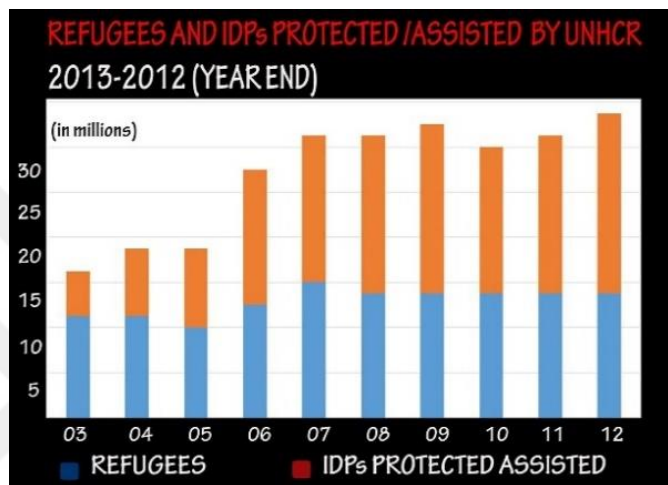


Figure 9 UNHCR Figures, Source: Graph.  
<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646c4d6.html>. Web

government records and figures estimated by UNHCR it brings to around to 3.3 million displaced people in a total of 72 countries.<sup>15</sup>

In the same way as everyone, IDP's benefit from human rights that are pronounced by international human rights instruments and customary law. In situations of armed conflict they still enjoy the same laws as other civilians to the various protections provided by the international humanitarian law. They have to be protected from any kind of physical violence or torture and have freedom of movement and residence. They have rights to politically participate in public forums or economic activities.

IDP's are always under the threat of physical attack, sexual assault and abduction. Simultaneously they are frequently deprived of adequate shelter, food and services. Since majority of them include women and children the risk of abuse gets higher. In comparison to refugees the displaced people tend to remain close to or become trapped in

<sup>15</sup> Anonymous. Displacement- The New 21<sup>st</sup> Century Challenge. Switzerland: UNHCR Communications and Public Information Service, 2013.

zones of conflicts, caught in cross-fire and risk of being used as pawns, targets or human shields by terrorists.

## 1.2: Literature review

More often than not, the physical plans are mostly not designed keeping in mind the spaces that need to be allocated for camps. Although one observes with time, how the urban atmosphere molds itself to adjust its needs accordingly. It goes without saying that in any study of the environment, the relationship between space and its user is the most significant element.

*“Vital cities have marvelous innate abilities for understanding, communicating, contriving and inventing what is required to combat their difficulties. Lively, diverse, intense cities contain the seeds of their own regeneration, with energy enough to carry over for problems and needs outside themselves.”*<sup>16</sup>

The work of Jane Jacobs, an urban writer and activist, whose book, The Death and Life of Great American Cities, is pivotal in understanding the inner workings of a city.<sup>17</sup> In this regard, her theories about the growth of cities and how urban planners and others have naively destroyed the environment of functioning cities prove to be a significant impetus in further analyzing shelters. She presents the city as an ‘ecology-a system of interactions’ that is more than merely the laying out of buildings. The question that arises, related to the theme in focus, would be whether or not it is rational to add burden to functioning neighborhoods to cater to the needs of the displaced. Or does it make more sense to provide open multi-functioning spaces which can be used to put up camps during emergency.

*“Over time, buildings, streets and neighborhoods function as dynamic organisms, changing according to how people interact with those. Each element of the city - be it the sidewalks, parks, neighborhoods, government offices, or the economy - function together, just like a natural -ecosystem.”*<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Jacobs, Jane. *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*. Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1972.

<sup>17</sup> Jacobs, Jane. *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*. Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1972.

<sup>18</sup> Jacobs, Jane. *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*. Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1972.



Kevin Lynch in The Image of the City talks about the same idea whereby elements make the city as well as how people perceive, inhabit and move around those in the urban landscape. Although it was written in the 1950s it is still relevant to the current urban design thinking as it shows that urban space is not just composed of its physical characteristics, but equally by representations in mental images. Nothing is experienced by itself, but always in relation to its surroundings, the sequence of events leading up to it. Lynch focuses on design perspective at the city level taking into consideration paths, boundaries, edges, landmarks and nodes as he sees them not as separate components, but parts of a whole. He recognizes the elements of the city which are streets, paths, nodes, landmarks and its districts.<sup>19</sup> A city is known because of these elements which he explores and how each individual is related to some part or the other. Similarly in our city we need to be aware of the elements and their significance. Just like Jane Jacob, Lynch considers not only the city as a component in itself, but the latter being perceived by its inhabitants.

The designed spaces blend/articulate right from their beginning the necessity of displacement. The spectator is not static, the point of view changes and that sensation of space is transformed. The displacement and the increase of stable points as points of view generate a dynamic vision of space. This can be further understood in philosopher Martin Heidegger's Being and Time where he writes, What is within the world is also within the space. Heidegger claims that the primary purpose of architecture is to make the world visible. We make the world visible through the creation of spaces.<sup>20</sup>

The Poetics of Space by Gaston Bachelard also lays emphasis on the study of space and environment, which affects our understanding of ourselves and the society.<sup>21</sup> How one encounters each other depends upon space as it begins to consume us, affect us, and help define who we are. Therefore, Edward T. Hall in The Hidden Dimension suggests that the design of space depends on the cultural contexts of space -how people define their

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<sup>19</sup> Lynch, Kevin. The Image of the City. Vol.1<sup>st</sup>. MIT Edition, Cambridge: M.A.MIT., 1960.

<sup>20</sup> Heidegger, Martin Macquarrie, and Edward Robinson. Being and Time. Reprint Edition ed, New York: Modern Thought, 2008.

<sup>21</sup> Hall, Edward T. The Hidden Dimension. New York: N.Y.: Anchor Books. 1990.

personal and community spaces as part of their cultural norms. These need to keep in mind when designing camps and shelters.

Another perspective of the same idea is further explored in Life between Buildings by Jan Gehl who lays emphasis on designing urban public spaces with the fundamental desires of people as its guiding principles. He further describes essential elements that contribute to people's enjoyment of spaces in the public realm by carrying out observational studies.

Gehl candidly distinguishes between necessary/functional activities, optional/recreational activities and social activities in public spaces. Regardless of the quality of the physical environment, necessary activities do take place. Optional activities depend, to a significant degree, on what the place has to offer and how it makes people behave and feel about it. The better a place, the more optional activities occur, and the longer they last. The author talks about social activities and lays emphasis on its users, for example, children at play. He examines those activities that take place or occur in publicly accessible spaces, such as the main pedestrian street in central Copenhagen and terms them resultant activities, as those emerge out of activities that are already taking place. Social activities, according to him, occur spontaneously, as a direct consequence of people moving about and being in the same spaces.<sup>22</sup> Furthermore, he talks about the changing character of social activities which vary depending on the context in which these occur, for example, near schools or places of work. He goes on to further justify the fact that life in buildings and between buildings becomes more essential than the spaces and buildings themselves. These are the spaces that we as designers and planners need to focus on in bringing the displaced people together.

Gehl also talks about people and events that can be observed in a given space which occur only when people spend time outdoors. Prime examples are the pedestrian cities of Venice and Dubrovnik. By starting with public life and the areas in which it takes place, the building design becomes merely a means to an end and not an end in itself. Gehl stresses on the fact that life between buildings is an essential aspect of architecture that require more

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<sup>22</sup> Gehl, Jan. Life between Buildings: Using Public Space. Washington, DC: Island, 2011.

precise treatment. It is where social interaction and perception, urban recreation, and the sensory experience of city life take place.

Life between buildings includes the complete range of human activities in public space -the necessary, the optional, and the social types of behaviors which Gehl has studied meticulously. These are, therefore, the vital areas, and planning processes must begin by understanding these spaces between buildings. The work of William H. Whyte is particularly relevant in this regard as in Social Life of Small Urban Spaces he recognizes urban public life in an objective and measurable way. It is not limited to the number of people using those, but the larger numbers who pass by and enjoy these, or even those who feel better about the city center for knowledge of them. For a city, such places are priceless, whatever the cost maybe. These are built of a set of basics and those are right in front of our noses if we care to look.<sup>23</sup>

William Whyte says that, it is hard to design a space that will not attract people. The incredible fact is that how often this has been accomplished. Therefore, social life in public spaces basically provided the quality of life, for both individuals and society on the whole. He suggests that it's our duty to create physical places that facilitate civic engagement and community interaction just like in Seattle, Washington, where the Interstate-5 Colonnade Park is converted into mountain bike skill trails. One clearly observes the potential of such interactive spaces especially for those people who are left with some or no hope.

The argument is further elaborated by Tomas Wikstrom in an article entitled Connecting the Suburban Landscape: The Significance of Informal Footpaths. This paper mainly discusses the theme of urban quality of life. Wikstrom talks about forming a connection between people and places in the suburban landscape and how they might hold the essential key for improving the quality of life. One of his primary questions which will be addressed in the dissertation is how could the public spaces and fields be

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<sup>23</sup> Whyte, William Hollingsworth. The Social Life of Small Urban Spaces. 7<sup>th</sup> ed, New York: NY. Project for Public Spaces, 2010.

interpreted as a form of public space and, if so, what kinds of encounters between different groups of inhabitants do they offer?<sup>24</sup> In the interspaces between different built enclaves, or in interstices within such areas, people are moving, sometimes using paths designated for pedestrians, sometimes taking shortcuts. Unplanned or left-over land may be saved as reserve plots or noise prevention zones; now and then with remnants of old buildings attracting inhabitants of all ages, pursuing all sorts of activities.

The purpose for this research was to help and understand different theories related to the topic at hand. It is clear from the research reviewed that when designing a camp there should be ample emphasis on relation between city and its inhabitants at a macro level, and between a space and its user at a micro level.

### **1.3: Research methodology**

The research methodology for this topic includes extensive library-based research in terms of both books and papers. Extensive field research is also undertaken in order to gather pertinent examples relevant to the local context. Researching developments for refugees and IDP's pertaining to the local context is rather an under-researched field of study. While several opinion papers and publications have been written on such similar ideas, their implementations into successful architectural case studies have been rather few, especially in the local context.

An intensive library-based research was conducted to enhance the literary review. Studying the qualitative aspects of the urban environment through various pieces of literature aided in applying pertinent theories and modes of analysis to the chosen local case studies. Articles and papers, both local and international, also assisted in setting the argument and formulating additional analysis.

To make the writing concise and cogent and to understand the occurrence of shelters, the following three components will be presented in a linear sequence: survey, analysis and case studies which highlighted various practical implications. However, it must be

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<sup>24</sup> Wikstrom, Thomas. *Connecting the Suburban Landscape, The Significance of Informal Footpaths in Flemingsburg, Sweden*. 2004. Web. 27 June 2011. <http://tomaswikstrom.nu/drupal>.

pointed out that the actual process of research required back and forth comparison and revision. It was further enriched by examples from my trip to Jalazoi Camp near Peshawar. In the disaster struck area of Peshawar, where the urban stress increases every day, it is vital to take into consideration the interactive zones within the urban fabric.

Even casual observations triggered my interest in the shelter, urging to look for examples and methods other people have employed. The lessons learnt from other cases encouraged me to conduct/carry out more observations and research on such spaces and further analyze their potential. Thus, we can learn more from these to develop and embark upon an entirely new model of urban open spaces. Better still, we simply need to modify such spaces with slight interventions based on this research.

This piece of work is evolved from a reflective thinking process and a total understanding of space is gained from the constant interaction through passive observations. Photographic documentation of the shelter and the use of shelter so as to capture the entire essence of the case studies was also undertaken exhaustively. To explore weekend /week day variations, each site was visited on different days of the week and a lot of time was spent sitting, observing and sketching different areas at regular intervals. The usage of space and the time of usage was thus, rightly determined. To capture a holistic picture, repetition of this exercise was considered necessary as it might disclose slight variations each time for further verification. This was duly undertaken energetically.

To put oneself in the place of a pedestrian, exploratory walks through the areas in question were undertaken to attain first-hand experience of each site. Not only that, informal interviews were also conducted with the locals, to further understand the causes and effects of those interstitial spaces. This helped in reaching at definite conclusions for the better.

#### **1.4: Push and pull factors**

There are numerous factors that may encourage people to leave their home towns known as the *push* factors, on the other hand opportunities from other countries may also attract them for a better standard of living being determined as the *pull* factors. Disasters, both man-made and natural tend to be the major motive for pushing people out of the country.

In Pakistan the three cities which are by far the most developed in terms of education, empowerment, infrastructure and health are Karachi, Lahore and Faisalabad. Karachi also known as the “city of lights” is the economic capital of Pakistan generating maximum share in growth of the country. People living in small cities and villages try their utmost to move to a metropolitan city. Those who are already living in these cities opt to move to countries like UAE, Australia, Canada and USA. This pattern of movement is observed not just in Pakistan but around the globe as people want to seize the opportunity to progress from their past to a brighter future.

Push factors are circumstances where an individual is either forced or urged to settle to another place. Lack of employment opportunities is the one of the most determining factor that may force one’s decision to move. In countries like Pakistan where majority of people follow one religion not only does that make it challenging for others to pursue their religious rights occasionally, but at times it becomes a matter of life and death.

The ideology of Quaid-e-Azam also known as the founder of the nation, was that after partition with India, people will be free to practice religion of their choice and will have all the liberties as a Muslim citizen in any state. Unfortunately on both sides of the border things were quite opposite, as both Hindus and Muslims were not just forced to leave their respective countries but also slaughtered to death for choosing one or the other. People just left their homes and valuables to save their lives and started a new life with whatever they had. Landlords, doctors, engineers, lawyers, goldsmith irrespective of what their profession was, were all left in refugee settlements as they entered the land of Pakistan. Some managed to rescue their family members and the rest were left clueless and helpless. In such conflicts or wars it is always the common man who suffers, sacrificing their homes, money and also their loved ones. The ordinary citizens end up paying the price for all the political and economic gains the leaders make for themselves rather than for the interest of the country.

The role of our armed forces is vital in these situations. Pakistan army is leading an operation known as *Zarb-Azb* where the entire area of Khyber agency have been evacuated to fight the terrorist and protect the borders. In addition to these manmade conflicts nature also plays an essential role in destroying homes. Famine, drought,

tsunami, earthquake all create these sudden situations where people are forced to leave their homes in order to save their lives.

Alternatively pull factors motivates individuals as there are incentives in respective countries/towns which act as a magnet for them. The basic need for any individual will be to get employed and provide bread and butter to the family. For this particular reason people keep travelling all their lives from one place to another seeking for possible opportunities. In addition to the job opportunities they also secure higher pays in order to meet increasing demands of their family. From business point of view people may find cheap land prices, labor and additional expenses to set up in a different location. In developed countries once you finish all the legal formalities and become a citizen government even provides you with financial assistance.

Besides income and growth, education is very essential which attracts the younger generation to move and settle in other countries. Parents also want to move to places with better schools and welfare programs in order to secure a brighter future for their children. In some countries such as USA public schools provide free education till high school for the citizens. Freedom of religion is one of the other determining factors for people to move as they can perform their rituals freely and are acknowledged with respect to their belief.

Political freedom assures that justice will prevail and that one has freedom to vote for their choice of leader. In most of the developing countries elections are just a formality and it's all about how quickly leaders can attain power by large sums of money. So by hook or crook they easily adapt the corrupt system and seek their personal interests rather than benefiting the country. The oppressed and suppressed people of the country are left with no choice but to follow. This makes the vicious cycle continue as people are too afraid to raise their voice.

It is important to conclude that in the past 20 years one has seen a trend of mass movement of people, from places with fewer possibilities to potential ones of maximum welfare. The theory of push and pull factors explains some of the root cause of massive influx of immigrants.

## **CHAPTER: TWO**

### **HISTORY OF EVENTS IN PAKISTAN FOCUSING ON IDP'S**

When talking about Pakistan, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) estimates that there are at least 1.5 million IDP's as of June 2014 which includes both recent and protracted IDP's. IDMC's task is to provide an overview of the latest figures and key concerns facing internally displaced people in the country. Nearly 5 million people have been displaced in north-western part of country in the last ten years (2004). The year 2009 is when the IDP movement was at its peak and more than 3 million people were forced to flee their homes. This data comes from districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) consisting of D I Khan, Hangu, Kohat, Kurrum, Nowshera, Peshawar and Charsadda along with the 73,665 IDP's registered by UNHCR in the Federal Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). It further includes 23000 unregistered IDP's from North Waziristan and some 175,000 IDP's who are residing in protracted areas of the country.<sup>25</sup>

Approximately 457,000 people have been newly displaced in North Waziristan following air strikes carried out by the Pakistan Air Force in the ongoing operation 'Zarb-e-Azb' (sharp operation). Due to the armed insurgency in the course of that Pakistan air force has bombed militant hideouts creating a lot of refugees/ IDP's. This operation against the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) has been conducted in three waves starting mid-January, May and then finally June 2014 so the final number cannot be determined. The recent

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<sup>25</sup> UNHCR "Statistical Report on Census of Afghans in Pakistan." Islamabad: Pakistan, 2005.





report by UNHCR reveals that more or less 930,000 individuals have been registered as

Figure 10 Map of Afghan Refugees in Pakistan, Source: Photograph.  
<http://www.peacenowar.net/2001--Archive.htm>. Web

internally displaced in the country, as of 24 June 2014.<sup>26</sup>

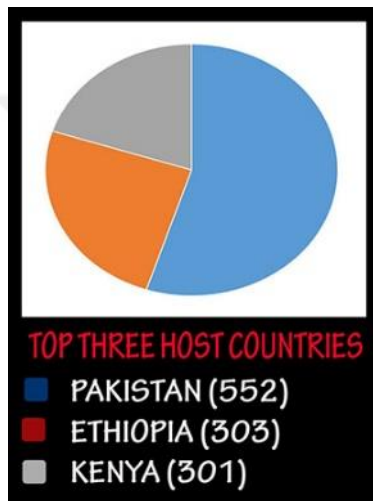
## 2.1: Host country

Pakistan also continues to host majority of Afghan refugees, which also turns out to be highest number of refugees worldwide followed by Iran. As many as 3.6 million registered and unregistered Afghans still live in exile. Around 80 percent of these refugees have been there for more than two decades, where 50 percent were born in exile. According to records majority of refugees opt to stay in urban cities being Quetta, Peshawar and Karachi and the rest coming from poor backgrounds settle in the camps. Afghans started approaching Pakistan in the early years of Soviet occupation

<sup>26</sup> UNHCR "Statistical Report on Census of Afghans in Pakistan." Islamabad: Pakistan, 2005.

(1979/1980), which continued for a couple of years followed by the US-led offensive in Afghanistan in 1990.<sup>27</sup>

Peshawar is the closest developed city and attraction for the refugees as well since the majority is Pashtun, providing them ethnic links to apply for the Pakistani identity cards. The other advantage is joining the labour market and making a living on their own. It was around the year 1995 when they finally settled in urban cities from camps with the help



of various NGO's such as World Food Program (WFP). Less than 36 percent of people are left in the camps as per records in the year 2002 while rest have either settled in urban

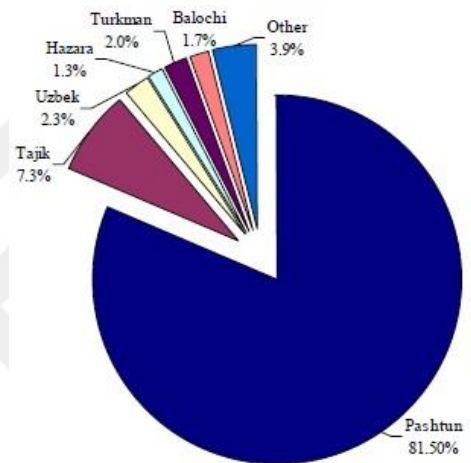


Figure 11 Host Countries,  
Source: Graph.  
<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646c4d6.html>. Web

Fig 12 Afghans in Pakistan: Ethnicity. UNHCR  
"Statistical Report on Census of Afghans in Pakistan." Islamabad: Pakistan, 2005.

cities or moved back to their home country. Apart of the economic out in fields of construction and transport, there was always a security risk for Pakistan. These threats include lawlessness, terrorism and anti-government activity.<sup>28</sup>

Due to limitation of resources, borders between the countries are not monitored precisely which makes trafficking a routine issue. The location of Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in Pakistan also becomes very tricky in this situation as these agencies are

<sup>27</sup> UNHCR "Statistical Report on Census of Afghans in Pakistan." Islamabad: Pakistan, 2005.

<sup>28</sup> UNHCR "Statistical Report on Census of Afghans in Pakistan." Islamabad: Pakistan, 2005.

along the border between the two countries. These are mountainous regions of Pakistan with harsh weather conditions and compromises of Pashtun people in vast majority. So these conditions make it easier for the Afghans to cross between the sides as they can relate to the people. Although these tribal areas are governed by the capital (Islamabad) they are ruled by the traditional Pashtun leaders. According to a number of officials and expert in this field, it is believed that FATA is being used as a stage for militant activities. A number of targeted operations against both Afghanistan and Pakistan have been planned from these areas and as per unconfirmed reports senior members of Al Qaeda including Osama Bin Laden have been hiding in these tribal areas with assistance of the local Pashtun leaders.

Other than the man-made disasters the country has also witnessed natural disasters such as several floods and earthquakes. Earthquakes have occurred mostly in northern part of the country and mountainous regions of Baluchistan. Two major events have taken place, one back in May 1935 leading to more than 60,000 deaths and other in Oct 2008 resulting in 78,000 deaths. Floods and rains have collectively also effected millions of people recently over past ten years, particularly in parts of Sindh, leaving many homeless.<sup>29</sup>

## **2.2: Earthquake Oct' 2005**

In October 2005, Pakistan faced massive earthquake in the northern areas which shook the entire nation as it was said to be the worse in the history of Pakistan. People from all over the country gathered to provide help in any way possible either by sending food and necessary items or physically providing their services both on individual level and through various government and private organizations. At that particular time I was interning at an architectural firm whose principal happened to be one of the directors of an NGO, 'The Citizens Foundation', which was actively taking part in helping out the earthquake victims by providing them with temporary structure. Without even giving it a second thought I opted to go and help out in any way possible.<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> Javeria, Majeed, Swathi. "The profile of disaster risk of Pakistan and Institutional response." University of Oviedo: Spain, 2015.

<sup>30</sup> Javeria, Majeed, Swathi. "The profile of disaster risk of Pakistan and Institutional response." University of Oviedo: Spain, 2015.



Figure 13 Earthquake in Muzaffarabad, Source: Photograph.  
<http://bingforecast.blogspot.com.tr/2011/04/biggest-earthquakes.html>.  
Web

While the rest of the country was busy sending food and clothes no one was thinking about the harsh winters which was around the corner. What our organization immediately worked upon was to provide shelter to the thousands of homeless families. These people were so attached to their areas that they refused to move even though their homes were completely destroyed. Some had a few walls with a partial roof to cover and rest were only left with demarcation of their plots. A few were lucky to find their loved ones alive but most of them had to go through the pain of burying them. In some cases sadly none of the family members were left to witness that also. It was extremely shocking and traumatic to see what had happened. Such calamity had never been seen or heard of in Pakistan.

Our job was to provide the affected people with temporary shelters, a space big enough to survive the upcoming harsh winters. The work started on these sites prior to the earthquake, but our team who was responsible for allocation of shelters was sent in months' time, November'2009. It was next to impossible to rebuild homes or even stay in those homes which were damaged. So containers of raw materials including wood,

iron sheets and tools/ accessories required arrived in truck loads. The idea was to provide them with all the materials and assist them to build the shelters as quickly as possible. I was part of the survey team whose task was to decide the number of shelters each house will get depending on the family members which had survived the earthquake. It was very hard going from door to door asking families about who had survived the devastating natural disaster without reminding them about the horrors of that day. Each one had a sad story to share which till today I cannot forget.

The structure for the temporary shelter was made using bamboo which made it low cost. Iron sheets were added on top and on the four sides to protect from the snow and severe winds. It did not take that long to set up the shelters once the materials were on site. We asked for families to help us out in putting the shelters together so it could help the displaced families in moving on.

It was a testing time for the nation but people faced that calamity with immense courage and resilience as thousands of people from across the country flocked to help their fellow citizen in need. They rushed to different camps and donated generously. Aid arrived from all over the world but the magnitude of the devastation was so huge that at least two decades are required for the reconstruction and rehabilitation process.

Some incidents in the year 2014 pressurized the government to modify certain laws particularly those which took refugees into account. After the attack in an Army Public School both the government and army were determined to send all the Afghan refugees back to their country as there were repeatedly under attack because of their existence in Pakistan. Terrorist behind this and the previous violent acts in the country were believed to have been directly linked to these people and settlements. As it was easy for them to travel between countries and smuggle arms and ammunitions into the country. Hence the government was forced to take some harsh steps and ordered to shut down all the existing camps for Afghan refugees and pushed the concerned agencies for a quick transfer back to their homes.

Even from security point of view it becomes a real hassle for the host country because eventually they will be facing the shortages of the attacks on the innocent citizens. Since these people have no jobs, or other means of earning money they get involved in all



Figure 14 Major refugee-hosting countries, Source: Graph  
<http://tribune.com.pk/story/565308/pakistans-refugee-population-1-6-million-unhcr-report/>. Web

illegal activities like drugs, murder, rape and robbery. As they have already lost their homes and loved ones so there is nothing to further lose, which prompts to even more fearless attempt to make some quick money. So hence they blame anyone and everyone for the situation they are in and all they are left with is the idea of revenge. Just a few months back a similar incident in Peshawar took place where more than two hundred and fifty innocent children’s lives were taken away to stop the ongoing operations against them. The people responsible for these acts wanted the government and specially the armed forces to realize that after all in this war against terror their children and women are also getting killed through drones and other means so that’s why their children were also targeted. It is very difficult to take sides here as in both situations.

Pakistan has been nominated as the most refugee friendly country in the world. Pakistan hosts around 1.7 million and counting to the porous border it shares with Afghanistan.<sup>31</sup> Natural disasters such as the earthquake in 2005 also elevated the number of refugees. Can natural disasters be prevented? No, but can pre-determine what the risks are and can prepare to protect yourself, your family and the community. This will help quicken the recovery process as well.

<sup>31</sup> Anonymous. Displacement- The New 21<sup>st</sup> Century Challenge. Switzerland: UNHCR Communications and Public Information Service, 2013.

## **CHAPTER: THREE**

### **SITE AND FACILITIES**

#### **3.1: Site selection**

The perfect site meeting all constraints hardly exists, making it difficult for the concerned agencies in the selection process. There is a limitation in the selection process, as the most of the suitable options are already resided by local communities or given over to pursue agricultural activities. However, relief agencies rarely manage to pay a site visit prior to the arrival of refugees.

Several measures need to be taken in respect to site selection, especially in case of refugee camps catering to thousands of people. Safety is one of the first concerns where the camp must be in a secure area from mines and other explosives. They must be ideally distant from the border lines and also other conflicting regions. Water must be accessible on the site or at least nearby without which no site can be chosen. The area needs to have an adequate amount of space to further assure a minimum space of 30m<sup>2</sup> per person, required for any individual according to UN standards. Penetrating into the site must be feasible during all the seasons especially for the heavyweight traffic which are used for transportation throughout the period. In areas where it cannot be avoided due to lack of space or demand of the situation, they must be at least treated.

A great amount of struggle is required to keep away from conflicts growing between local people and those in exile. Lawful and conventional land rights for example should be looked upon as they repeatedly lead to disputes between the two parties. One of the obligations is that the terrain must slope as it keeps the natural drainage for rainwater off the site. Energy

sources are also taken into account in site selection process, especially as deforestation resulting from using wood for cooking fuel causes politico-ecological problems.

### **3.2: Site planning**

Site planning should be carried out at the earliest in order to minimize overcrowding and organizing efficient usage of relief services. A site should be carefully chosen in correspondence to numerous factors being safety, availability of water, providing enough space, environmental health risks and lastly the neighborhood. It should also make sure highly reasonable amalgamation of the space undertaken, considering the shelters and other required facilities including installations. Usually small sites are preferred in most scenarios as they can be handled efficiently thus reducing the funds. The cultural and social patterns should be considered before allocation of site as one would avoid any kind of trouble with the local population. The prime concern, prior to refugee's arrival is the delivery of material for temporary shelters on site. Single family shelters are preferred for construction with the use of local materials, ideally by the refugees themselves.

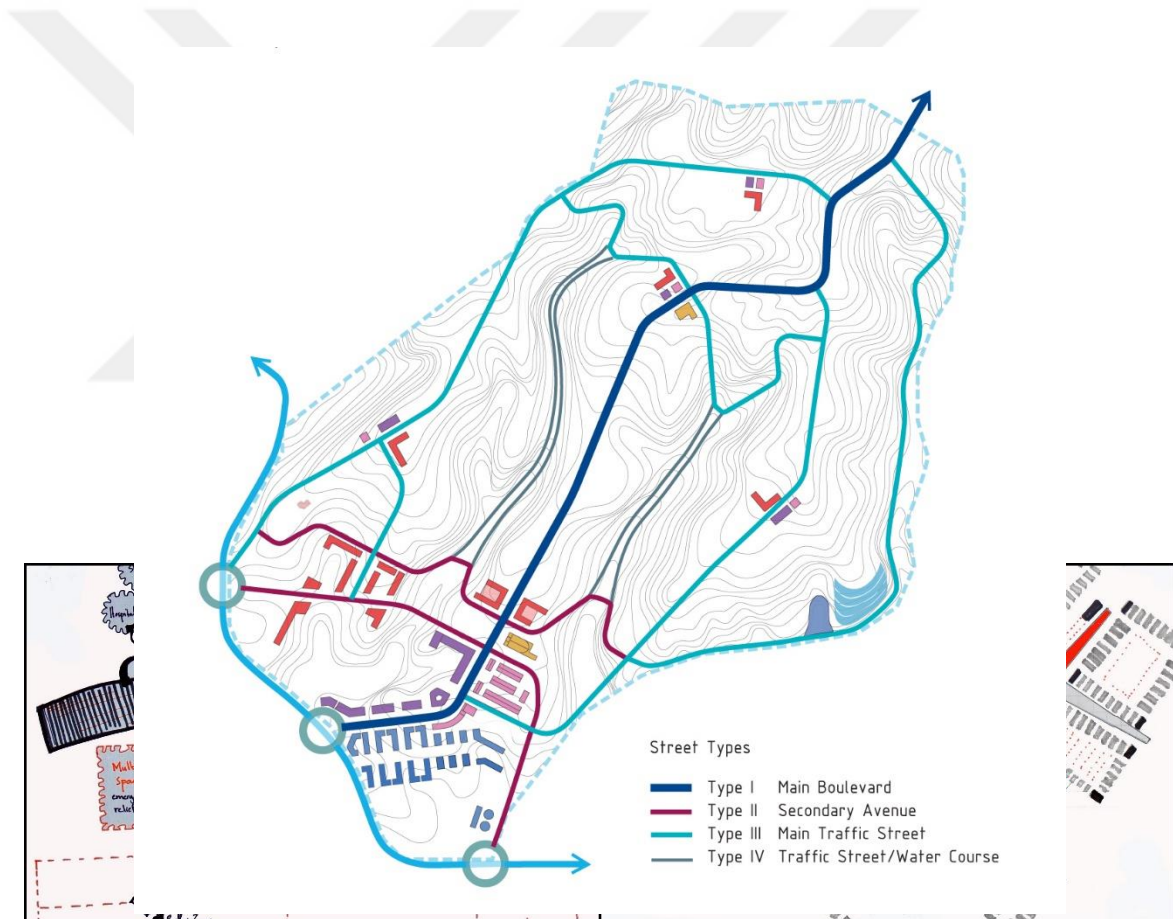
A poorly planned refugee settlement will probably lead to an unhealthy environment. The shortage of ample shelters leads to unpleasant situations, where privacy constraints for the refugees are at risk. Hence, they are under threat to the elements such as rain, cold, wind and direct sunlight at all times. The adjoining situation may have an apparent influence on physical condition of a refugee, specifically if it is very dissimilar to their place of origin. A good example is refugees coming from mountainous regions and being asked to settle in flat deserted lands, which has completely different weather and living conditions. In comparison to refugee settlements, camps generally present a greater hazard in open situations, due to overcrowding and less possibility of basic facilities, such as allocation of water and health care services.



### 3.3: Site organization

Soon after acquiring the site, the arrangement of the required amenities must be operated in major aspect. A plan must be used with proper allocation of road network clearly demarcating the different zones. The space must be then distributed into fragments as per the particular services. Proper pathways running between all sections and every installation are much needed for the carrying materials, especially the food supplies and medicines, in order to guarantee the performance of the offered services.

Figure 15 Proposed Road Network, Source: Self executed: Sketch



A number of factors must be considered while determining the spatial organization of amenities and temporary housing. The minimum area needed per person along with the space allocated for various facilities will articulate the total area required for the displaced people. The layout should also cater to the accessibility of services and provision for minimum distance required between facilities and shelters. Cultural habits and social organization of the refugee population also help in the process along with their ethnic and security factors. The relationship among different sections/

Figure 16 Reconstruction plan for Haiti, road network, Source: Photograph.  
[http://www.archdaily.com/170042/reconstruction-plan-for-haiti-trans\\_city-architecture-and-urbanism/](http://www.archdaily.com/170042/reconstruction-plan-for-haiti-trans_city-architecture-and-urbanism/). Web



Figure 17 Prototype for thesis, Source: Self executed, Auto CAD.

members of the community which guide us where to add more communal spaces which would encourage dialogue between them.

Essential installations are tend to be in central locations, most commonly being the reception area, health center and meeting places for home-visitors. Other facilities such as health posts, latrines, washing areas should be decentralized, providing the occupants with a sense of privacy. There must be proper supervision to ensure that sufficient space is allocated for such decentralized services in all the camp sub-divisions.

Major health amenities must be ideally positioned somewhere secure and easily reached, primarily along the boundary of the site in order to avoid overcrowding and grant provision for future expansion. The area needed is determined by both, kind and preferred capacity of the medical services to be withdrawn. The hospital in case of high demand is usually an expansion of the in-patient service of the central facility. The criteria is similar but the difference is the additional space which is required, for instance the beds for patients. On the whole it is essential to allocate space for water and sanitation facilities, as well as room for extension ultimately. The secondary health facilities must be planned in a similar manner where they can be accessed easily in their respective areas/zones. The quantities in need basically varies on the size of the population, according to the standards by UN health post per 3,000-5,000 refugees is required.<sup>32</sup>

During the course of thesis a design study was also done where the aim was firstly to figure out the possible spaces which are required by the displaced persons living in camps. The challenge was to come up with spaces that will improve their standard of living. These included hospitals, schools,

<sup>32</sup> UNHCR. "Handbook for Emergencies- Third Edition." Geneva: Switzerland, 2007.



Figure 18 Modular shelters with open spaces, Source: Photograph.  
<http://www.presidentsmedals.com/Entry-26291>. Web

pray areas, markets, parks, community space, and administration other than the necessary shelter spaces. One of the aim of design was regarding the privacy of people living there, especially in case of families with children. The sense of community is much needed, which should be reflected in design by having more open spaces. Rather than placing temporary shelters haphazardly, greens spaces were placed between the shelters to give them a breathing space and also an opportunity to interact among each other. Washing facilities along with toilets needed to be cleverly placed so that they are in close proximity to the shelters and also maintain privacy for women.

Hospitals were allocated on the borders for the sole reason of being accessed by both the outside and inside and this also provides provision for expansion in the future. Also in case of an emergency it is easier to approach the hospital if it is on the outskirts of the camp, with an entrance provided at the main road. Since in the case of Pakistan/Afghanistan where majority people follow Islam, Mosques were placed in such a way that they are easily approachable for those living in the camps and also who are assisting, so a central point in the camp was an ideal location. Since the men go for their prayers quite often in a day, keeping community center close seemed a suitable option along with schools where children spend most of the day. Sports ground were also placed closed by so that while children are playing, they are always under supervision of their elders.

Cultural and social traditions tend to be the defining elements in safeguarding refugee recognition of the organization and facilities provided, particularly in regard to shelters,

sanitation, burial places, etc. Nevertheless, the arrangements favored by the refugees are not necessarily those that would result efficiently in providing assistance. In this regard site planning usually enquire such settlements that deliberate numerous points of views:

### **3.4: The layout of shelters**

Shelters are congregated in such a manner that they have a significant impact on the restoration of communal living, as well on the usage of latrines and water-points and their safety. In general the site must be allocated into reduced number of sections for administration reasons, for instance it could be parted into groups comprising of 1000-5000 people. These divisions must be established by considering the presence of any parties within the population which may have their own differences. One way of clustering shelters which also happens to be the favored approach, is to form the site into ordinary community units established by a number of shelters and community facilities such as latrines, water-points and washing areas. These elementary units must then tally in design to what the refugees are used to already, making it more practical. Planning the housing units in parallel lines and rows is one of the options, but is not suggested generally as it negates families with their privacy and puts latrines and water-points even further away.

Whereas, such a layout can be carried out much quickly and is usually preferred when there is an immediate need like an emergency, resulting in abrupt influx of refugees. As seen in majority of the situations, where people inhabit the site prior to planning measures being implemented, additional solutions are investigated for fixing the condition. A systematic reallocating of spaces (shelters) may be required at times, while drastic alterations are generally not recommended. Such restructuring should be taken in account only when refugee health is at risk or in case of emergency (fire). For instance back in the year 1993, similar incident took place where shelters were reorganized in the Rwandan camps, in order to protect against the high risk of fire.

Technical issues such as availability of water in the vicinity, uncertainty or any possible threat resulting from the camp's situation may create complications when deciding its whereabouts. A shift to a new site could then be regarded but the functional difficulties in a transfer, along with the social and psychological implications for the people must be calculated wisely in advance. The main reason of providing shelters is security, accommodations for families, and restoring a sense of privacy. Shelters are mandatory in every refugee emergency, but the features and design of the

shelter and duration of the shelter will vary in each situation. Shelters running in the past by refugees or state buildings such as schools occupied by them must be evaluated. It is necessary to provide natural air and sunlight into the shelters along with provision of measures taken against harsh climate such as rain, as these issues might result in substantial health hazards.

In ideal scenario refugees are supposed to contribute in building their own shelters, where they must be provided with not only materials but appropriate tools as well, along with a technical support team to assist them in doing so. Special emergency shelters and pre-fabricated units have



Figure 19 Reconstruction plan for Haiti, zoning, Source: Photograph.  
[http://www.archdaily.com/170042/reconstruction-plan-for-haiti-trans\\_city-architecture-and-urbanism/](http://www.archdaily.com/170042/reconstruction-plan-for-haiti-trans_city-architecture-and-urbanism/). Web

not been a reliable option due to the problems and extraordinary funds in delivering them. It is almost impossible to convince refugees to agree on something which seems alien to their cultural traditions. However, similar kinds of prefabricated shelter are been worked upon which may be appropriate for consumption during the initial period of an emergency.

### 3.5: Health facilities

In order to minimize health constraints, it is very important that site planning is completed at the

earliest in order to restrict the influx of refugees and simultaneously provide appropriate facilities. Shelters should be provided rapidly in order to safeguard refugees from the surroundings, along with compulsory health and nutrition facilities, water supply installations, latrines, etc. Relief agencies usually encounter two probable scenarios, where the camp is instituted in advance with a refugee population that has settled all of a sudden even before the arrival of relief agencies. In the second case the relief agencies tend to arrive in advance, taking control of the situation. A good example might be in case of a transfer, when refugees are relocated from one camp to the other.

In any case, severe action must be taken to boost up the site and its facilities, weak decisions in the initial phases may lead to a troubled situation in respect to camp organization, with comprehending health concerns. For instance site extension must be well thought out from the commencement in order to evade any kind of setbacks such as congestion in near future. There has always been a debate over the establishment of refugee camps, or in utilizing those funds in sustaining local communities who host refugees.

### **3.6: Concerns and recommendations**

Site planning must ensure reasonable arrangement of spaces, along with temporary housing and the facilities required for passing on required goods and services. This needs proper management by specialists from all departments being sanitation, geology, construction and etc. Thus, it is crucial to have coordination from the start among all the agencies involved and also between various sectors of activity, particularly in crisis when time is generally concise.

In case of refugees site planning comes under the supervision of UNHCR (or an agency delegated by UNHCR). Since UNHCR is not always at hand in regard to an internally displaced settlement, some other agency takes control like in case of Jalazoi camp was PDMA. Even though the health agencies not necessarily engage in coordinating sites, in some way they must make sure of certain protocols to be followed, which may have a huge impact on health hazards. Therefore it becomes mandatory to have a complete knowledge of all fundamental principles in site planning.

As mentioned earlier the potentials in respect to site planning depend entirely on which of the two refugee situations defined will come across. In general refugees settle down on a site while planners may be undertaking harsh situations. The primary concern should be to upgrade or renovate the existing site, and sometimes it might be preferable to move the people to another site. The most suitable site layout has to be worked out in advance, following proper guidelines. High density

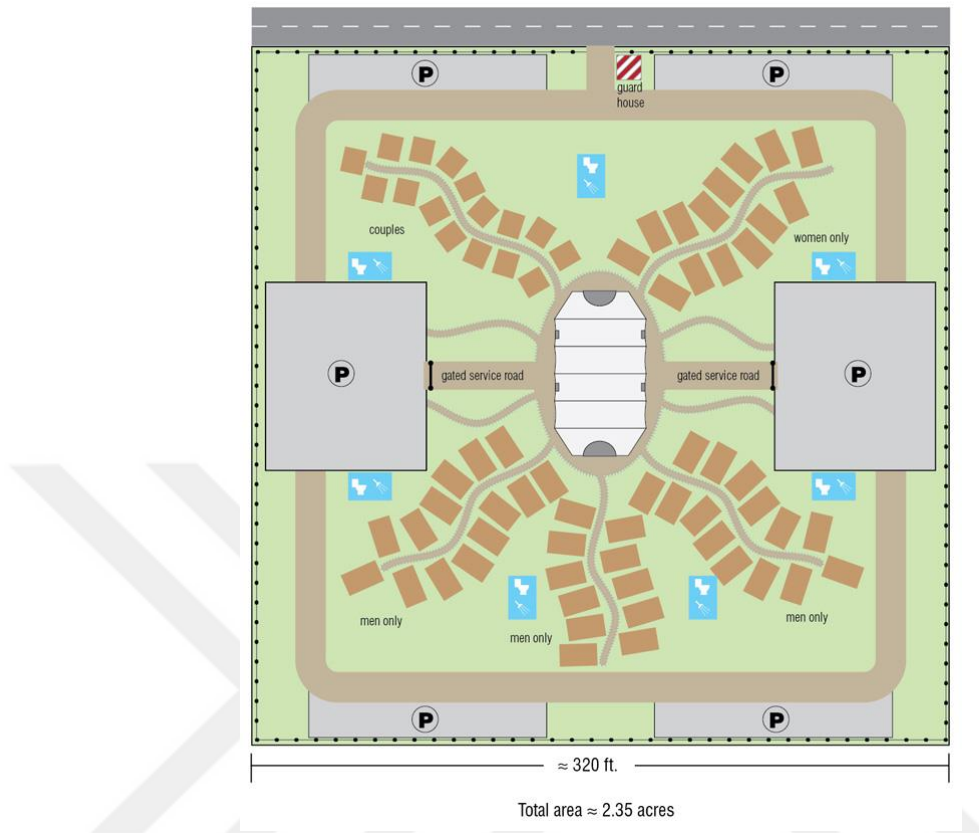


Figure 20 Landing Zone IDP camp, Source: Photograph.  
<http://www.compassionshelters.com/internally-displaced-persons-camp/.html>. Web

camps must be prevented as there are greater chances for disease transmission, along with fire and safety concerns. Similarly short-term site planning must be also avoided, as alleged temporary camps keep intact over a greater period of time like the Palestinian refugee camps which have been in running continuously from the year 1947. This illustrates that provision must granted for any likelihoods of expanding the site, in case of a rise in population.

Multiple smaller camps are advisable against having a single large camp as they are easier to tackle and they are known to be self-supporting. Sadly, this is hardly ever an option as there is massive inflow of refugees over the years. For instance refugee movements in Rwanda and Burundi, that have been carrying on since 1993-94. Refugees must participate and also conferred by authorities before and during the planning stages. Their social system of governance and ideas should be contemplated wherever possible. Landing Zone IDP camp is a prototype developed by an organization called compassion shelters who also work on similar ideas of having smaller camps. This particular type can be setup easily in less than 72 hours after the disaster takes place. It doesn't require any special kind of tools and appliances, or even skilled labor for instance and can

be handled by locals. This example can accommodate over 300 people and is stretched over 2.35 acres.

### **3.7: Refugee settlements**

The two main types of refugee settlements are camp and integration into the local population, both have their own advantages and disadvantages. Starting with the advantages for camp which provides asylum and protection which at that period of time is very essential. It is also more suitable for temporary situation and easier to estimate population numbers, to assess needs and monitor health status. Along with allowing visibility and advocacy, repatriation will be easier to plan as well. On the other hand overcrowding increases risk of outbreaks of communicable diseases, which is huge issue for both, the organizers and the displaced people. There is dependence on external aid, lack of autonomy, degradation of the surrounding environment and security problems within the camp. Social isolation is another factor which needs to be handled cleverly as the consequences are remorseful.

When talking about integration the benefits are that it helps refugee mobility, easy access to alternative food, jobs, etc. It also favors refugee survival strategies and provides possibility of refugee access to existing facilities such as water and health. Furthermore it enhances reconstruction of social/economic life and better integration in the future. Whereas the population is more difficult to reach, leading to difficulties in monitoring health needs. The implementation of such relief programs more complex and require knowledge of local situation. There is a risk of destabilizing the local community and also possibility of tensions between local community and refugees.

In most scenarios these health agencies do not participate in determining among both the options as every refugee situation is quite different. The major aspects manipulating the way in which they finally settle are the number of refugees, the capacity for the local community to absorb them, the ethnic and cultural links between the refugee and local communities and lastly the political and military situation. In practice, the principal factor is the bond among refugees and the local population. It must be indicated that relief programs, especially food aid may well play a role in appealing refugees into a camp situation, even though integration would turn out as a worthier option.

### **3.8: When refugees first arrive**

Getting hold of a shelter is only what matters in case of a disaster whether natural or man-made. Instant response is required to review the provisions already made and deliver material for



temporary shelters. The most generic solution for temporary shelters is being built by the refugees themselves, either with the help of local material or allocated by agencies. Tents may be handy only for a limited period of time and at the same time are also overpriced. Plastic sheeting is also utilized for constructing temporary shelters in order to protect them. State premises such as schools provide shelter but are also limited to certain number of people and for limited amount of time, resulting in a temporary solution.

Soon after the emergency phase is over temporary shelters should not be utilized further and simultaneously shelters made of more permanent material should be designed for the refugees. In spite of this, there are several limitations which need to be recognized during the course of these shelter building programs. All renovation or restoration methods not just stretch over a longer period of time but are also very expensive. While there is immense variety of choices for constructing shelters, extreme measures are taken making these programs simpler in terms of management. This job is quite unique and demands proficiency, at times it turns into a conflict where local administration are not in favor of permanent housing (semi) and they obstruct refugees from staying for a longer duration.

The use of local material is highly recommended but its accessibility might be an obstacle, as it may cause harm to the environment through deforestation. In countries with low temperatures recorded during winters like Afghanistan or European countries for instance, shelter building is crucial for surviving the conditions. Even though several considerations have been taken into account like installing of heaters and the idea of specialized winter tents, it still remains very complex of an issue to cope up with in a crisis situation.

### **3.9: Types of camps**

When a natural disaster strikes, the primary necessity for the people is to have a roof over their heads. Disaster relief groups ensure that all victims have shelter. Once they have fulfilled the basic need of shelter more creative ways are thought to provide them with more comfort. There are plenty of affordable shelters available globally and self-build homes that are quick and easy to assemble.

Camps with such shelters can be subdivided into various types. There are four types of camps spontaneous, collective, transit and formal camp. Spontaneous camps, as the name states, are set up in case of emergency, like floods and earthquakes. They are set up in the



Figure 21 Transit Camp, Source: Photograph.  
<http://www.unhcr.org.uk/resources/monthly-updates/pakistan.html>. Web



Figure 22 Spontaneous Camp, Source: Photograph.  
<http://www.unhcr.org.uk/resources/monthly-updates/pakistan.html>. Web



Figure 23 Collective Camp, Source: Photograph.  
<http://www.unhcr.org.uk/resources/monthly-updates/pakistan.html>. Web

vicinity only and are for temporary period. Formal camps are set up for a longer period of time which can go on for four to six months, usually catering to the refugees and IDP's. Collective camps are set up in existing buildings usually public, which are set up in case of emergencies and immediate response. Over the recent years it has been seen how people are evacuated in public schools in the neighborhood, whenever there is fire, rain or other disasters. So this is also a temporary set up where people in danger stay together for a certain period of time. Transit camps are set up when a certain group of people are already on the move to a final destination. They are usually set up in the outskirts of the city, away from all the facilities.

Over the years, recycled shipping containers have been cleverly utilized as emergency housing for the natural disaster victims. The solid structure with a combination of insoluble exterior makes it a perfect shelter for earthquakes, hurricanes and other natural disasters. Apart of being structurally-sound and frequently available, they are utilized in designing attractive modular homes. Disaster relief tents are not just portable but easy-to-install structures that use strong frames and high quality fabrics making it water resistant and giving victims sense of privacy. Tents can provide sufficient space for a family or a group of individuals to create separate rooms on their convenience (living, bed and toilet). On the basis of techniques and materials applied during the building phase, some disaster tents are capable of resisting severe weather conditions and even certain natural disasters. It is also useful for people who happen to live with extreme weather

conditions, for example in case of particular locations having seasonal monsoon rains or snowfall.

### 3.10: Types of Shelters

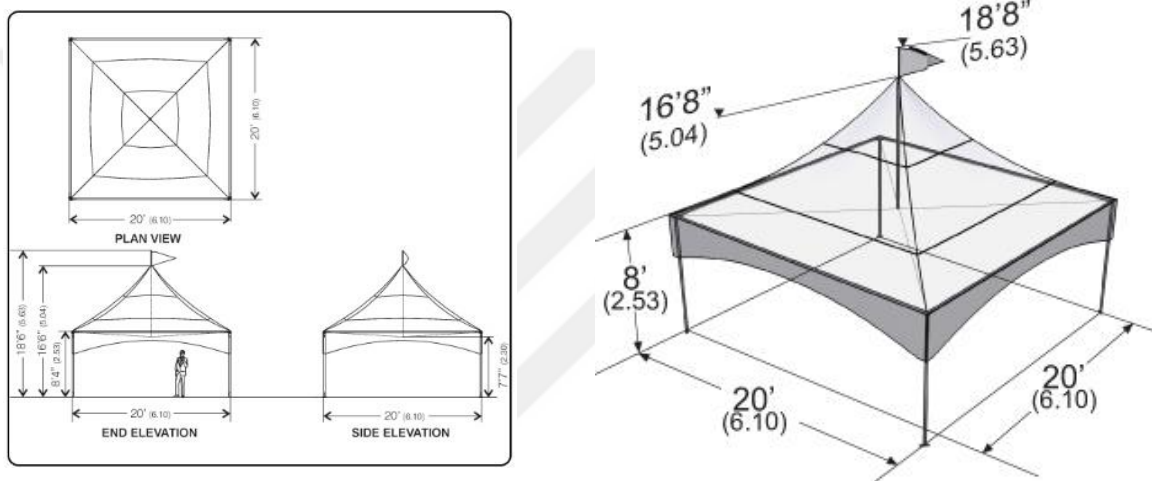


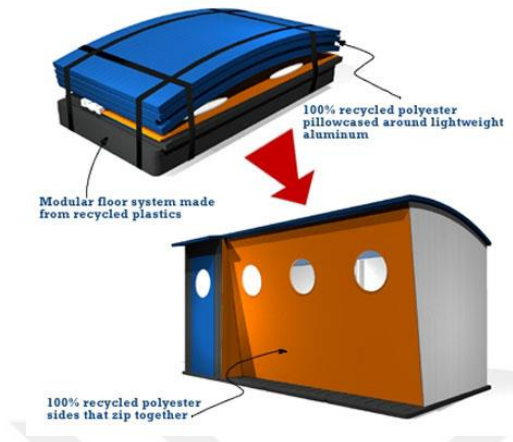
Figure 24 Shelter canopies, Source: Photograph. [http://www.wssl.com/prod\\_mq20.html](http://www.wssl.com/prod_mq20.html). Web

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canopies are often mistaken as a box structures formed by using just four poles and an overhead roof, but they can also come with windows, doors and protective lining that shields victims from water, bugs and other outside elements. Canopies are easily moveable and can be used quite quickly when required. They may be incorporated as temporary houses, yet they can be modified with use of generators, lights, beds, tables and other amenities to make it feel like home.

Foldable shelters can easily expand into homes of various shapes and sizes and easily fold back into place to be transported or put aside. Foldable shelters are usually made out of polypropylene, accommodating four or more people and are also reasonable in terms of the total cost involved in comparison to other shelters. The unique folding design of this shelter makes it one of the most popular choices among other shelters for natural disaster victims today.

### Flat-Pac Emergency Shelter - Materials



### Flat-Pac Emergency Shelter - The Set-up

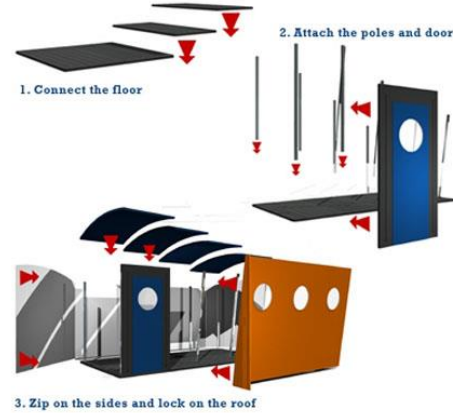


Figure 25 Foldable shelter, Source: Photograph.  
<http://www.igreenspot.com/flat-pac-emergency-shelter/>. Web

Temporary houses are often generated using high-quality plastic sheets, which are portable, long-lasting, and shields against weather and other elements. Plastic sheets can also be used to create single family homes, community shelters, latrines or to reinforce existing housing. Sandbags have the multiple character of creating sturdy and artistic structures that can resist hurricanes, earthquakes and floods. Similar to the adobe-style homes, sandbag shelters can be used as temporary shelters or transformed into self-sustaining houses. A very common example often seen around the borders and exit points to cities are these shelters used by the army/forces as check points.

Hexayurt homes manage to produce an economical, eco-friendly and sustainable form of shelter for the refugees. This geometric shaped shelter can be made with sheets of

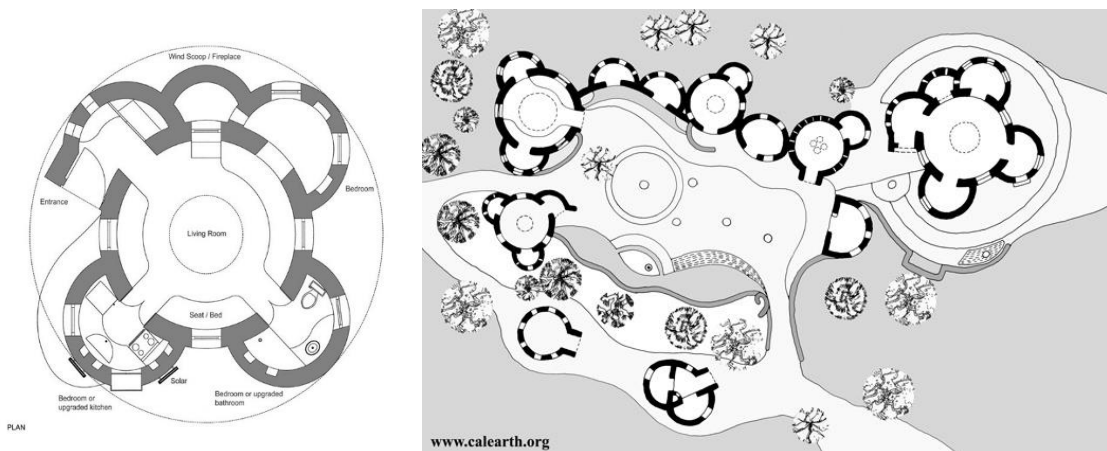


Figure 26 Sand bag shelter, Source: Photograph.  
[http://archnet.org/sites/4366/media\\_contents/46654](http://archnet.org/sites/4366/media_contents/46654). Web



Figure 27 Hexayurt homes, Source: Photograph.  
<http://hexayurt.com/>. Web

plywood, OSB, coroplast, hexacomb cardboard and other construction materials that are put together, painted and personalized to your preference. They are quite spacious for windows, doors, furniture and dividers and have the capacity to survive various climates and weather conditions for longer periods.

Bamboo houses have been the most preferred form of shelter among the victims, who repeatedly end up in similar situations caused by the disasters. Bamboo is very flexible



Figure 28 Bamboo houses, Source: Photograph.  
<http://waveavenue.com/profiles/blogs/bamboo-house-with-a-cause>. Web

and sturdy material, having two times the compression strength of concrete and half the tensile strength of steel. If appropriate techniques are applied in construction phase, bamboo houses have the power to withstand deadly earthquakes, typhoons and other natural disasters. An advantage for the Asian countries is that bamboo is readily available in those regions, making it further economical.

InterShelters are dome-shaped homes, made out of a fiberglass composite mixture and a fireproof structure. They can accommodate an entire family and are easily broken down, rebuilt and relocated for various shelter needs. Each dome weighs roughly 70 pounds, but they can withstand extreme weather or natural disasters (Category 4 hurricane, an 8.5-magnitude earthquake). In an attempt to create permanent housing during natural disaster

Figure 29 InterShelters, Source: Photograph.  
<http://www.intershelter.com/emergencies.html>. Web

crises, the Concrete Canvas created a structure that only needs water and air to expand.

This portable shelter is made of cement impregnated cloth, that expands and hardens in one day and is completely waterproof, fireproof and chemically resistant. Doors and windows can be cut for ventilation, with multiple layout arrangements to meet the needs of the occupants. These shelters are often found in military camps, being used over the years as they have the tendency to sustain in diverse locations.

The stress of living in a refugee camp can sometimes be highly volatile. New advanced technology has helped in making stronger, and the same time lightweight shelters that can really help refugees and the host countries. These expertise not just leads to economical results but also provides with long lasting shelters, from 6 months to 1 year at the minimum.



## **CHAPTER: FOUR**

### **CASE STUDY**

#### **4.1: Jalazoi camp**

Jalozai camp is not only proclaimed as the largest camp in the country, but in Asia (2008) with 22,000 plus families. Currently there are 5,500 plus families registered at the camp which sums up to nearly 39000 to 40000 people. The sizes of the camp varies as per the inflow/ out flow of people and also varies on people who opt for off-camp scenario. At the present (June 2014) there is another major operation ongoing in Pakistan ( Zarb Azb) but only handful amount of families are registered under the UNHCR for staying in camps (40-60 families). Majority of the people manage on their own and are granted with food and necessary items on monthly basis.



Figure 30 Aerial view of Jalozai camp, Source: Photograph Pakistan Disaster Management Authority (PDMA)





At the moment the people residing in Jalazoi camp belong to Khyber agency which is a

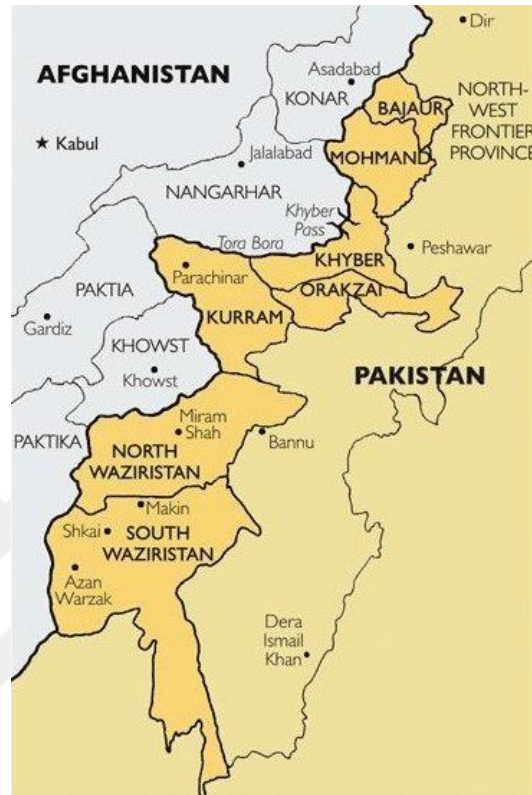


Figure 31 Map of FATA- Pakistan, Source: Photograph.  
[https://www.ecoi.net/file\\_upload/1930\\_1342537236\\_pakistan-idp-statistics](https://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1930_1342537236_pakistan-idp-statistics). Web

tribal area in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas region of Pakistan. It appears to be as one of the eight tribal areas, better known as agencies in Pakistan. It ranges from the Tirah valley down to Peshawar. It borders Nangarhar Province to the west, Orakzai Agency to the south, Kurram Agency to south west and Peshawar to the east. Among the 61000 families registered only 9000 families opted to stay in this particular camps which is around 15% of the people.<sup>33</sup>

IDP's come under two categories, in-camp and off-camp DP's. These are people who due to a certain situation (be it political/social/war/emergency) have to leave their homes and vacate their towns for a temporary period of time. They are offered to stay in camps

<sup>33</sup> PDMA. "IDP's Brief on Camp Activities." Peshawar: Pakistan, 2014.

collectively put up by the government and various NGO's/ private organizations or they can also stay at the place of their choice around the country, once their registration process is complete. The main reason why they don't stay in camps is because of honor and integrity as people taunt and make stories when they go back to their town of the fact that they stayed in tents. So only those people who cannot afford the rent stay in tents.

#### **4.1.1: Identification**

It is essential to be registered as a displaced person so they can be identified when heading back to their home towns and can be provided with basic needs, being food, shelter and clothing. This makes the process very smooth and much easier to identify if they are the same people or not. In some cases when the registration is been skipped either by the authorities or people leaving their homes it becomes very difficult for the government to make sure if the targeted people are cleared or not from that region. This process perhaps is one of the most difficult challenges for any organization as these people come in masses to these camps and don't follow any protocol. In some cases identification also becomes an immense problem as they belong to areas where they don't have any identity card system be it NIC (national identity card) or country's passport.

Hence there is a need for proper documentation to identify them as they do not exist according to government records. They need to be cross checked properly through different mediums if they are part of any terrorist organizations or may provide any kind of harm/damage to the government. In some cases when the government representatives go from one tent to the other for identification the women are not even aware of their husband's names. They might know the first name only or just the name which is used by the family members which may not reckon with government records. So this also creates a problem for them in conducting their information process, and delays the time period.

They belong to agencies and northern parts of the country where government rules and regulations do not exist and they follow their own governing system. By agencies it doesn't mean they are part of any militant/terrorist organization, it refers to the tribal areas. They also have very low literacy rate where on average people hardly complete their secondary education. In such places education for women is more or less negligible, as they don't encourage/ support them. So for these people following any law and order becomes very difficult as they are not used to such setup. They usually follow their own "Jirga" (Shura local name) system which consist of elders who implement their own rules



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Figure 32 IDP's getting registered in Jalazoi Camp, Source:  
Photograph.  
<http://www.unhcr.org.uk/resources/monthly-updates/pakistan.html>. Web

and regulations which people abide. So even in the camps the local government will ask them to form a system on their own and work in collaboration with law enforced agencies. This becomes really handy for on spot solutions when they can be approached easily and the decision is made their and then unlike the local system which takes time. In this way they also feel protected as their elders are part of the committee imposing decisions on them, hence they stand by their directions which makes it easier for the government.

#### **4.1.2: Jirga system**

Jirga system has been in practice since centuries as people living in these tribal areas have not witnessed any democratic/ military leadership. Judicial system are not where they will seek justice for their daily issues. They are settled by this group of nominated people usually elderly. All the families belong to different sects. This is a much faster approach and efficient compared to the judicial system of the country, which requires both time and money. If you look at the history of the court cases in Pakistan, it may take several years with proceedings and hearings before reaching final verdict. In some cases people even pass away when there turn comes. This could be because of many variables such as the availability of the judge, lack of evidence, or the alarming number of pending cases. These courts are not limited to a particular area or community, hence representing the entire city, province and also a country takes time as there is a limitation of resources.

Whereas these tribal people are less in number and their proceedings are easier to conduct. They meet up on a daily basis depending on the circumstances. The advantage of such a group is that each individual has the liberty to raise their voice, which may be regarding your daily issues like an argument with neighbor or fight within family. The job of this group is to listen to both the sides and give their decision which has to be implemented immediately. In this way they don't feel like they are being governed by a third party, but people from their tribes. This is also taken very seriously as it becomes a matter of honor to them to respect their elders, as eventually one day they will play a part in the Jirga system making decisions for their kids. This way the chain of command continues.

These tribes are involved in work which is skill based (manual) be it carpentry, plumbing, construction and etc. This is where they have their expertise and excel from rest of population. Those who slightly are well off they prefer having a family business irrespective of the scale, be it a small general store or big departmental store. They generally don't appreciate the idea of working under anyone and just want to be independent which makes it hard to impose any kind of rules/ regulations on them. If given an option they prefer having jobs in the government or NGO's as opposed to



private sector as the work pressure is comparatively much lower, in addition to added benefits like pension after retirement.

Jalazoi camp is the beacon of hope for refugees. Most humanitarian assistance is delivered at the camp, assisting unregistered families in host countries is a more complex task. The results of the survey will be used to guide the ongoing humanitarian response.

#### **4.2: Survey report**

After some research I stumbled upon the existence of Jalazoi camp near the city of Peshawar, which increased my curiosity about the camp. Through some friends who happen to be working in the NGO's I was able to connect with the relevant people

working at the camp. In a week's time I was lucky to get in touch with the director of Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Peshawar office who helped in arranging my trip to the camp.

It was Monday morning in Peshawar, soon after arriving to the hotel I quickly dumped the luggage and left for the office. I was given a brief power point presentation upon my arrival which gave me a visual sense of the site. I also had a detail chat with the field officers of their experiences. Soon after the presentation was over I finally met the director himself who I had been in touch over the week and he appointed a field officer with me for the next week days. Next day I went with this lady officer who happened to belong from Peshawar only along with her two assistants. It was an hour and a half drive from the city to the camp, during which she continued sharing her experiences and facts over the situation. At the entrance of the camp were huge markets on both sides of the road called the 'mohajir bazaar' run by the people living in the same camps. We headed straight to the administration zone where all the NGO's were present in their respective containers. As soon as we got there we were greeted by the officer in charge who was ready to take us around the camp. He showed us the entire camp in his Toyota car, as the site was humongous. From schools, hospitals, offices, storage rooms, tent shelters, washing facilities, everything was covered during the day. After I had the complete understanding of the camps I started my survey from next morning. The idea behind the survey is to paint a clear picture of the situation and camp in general. Being a student also gives one a privilege to talk freely with the refugees to form an opinion without any association with any NGO or the government. During this survey around forty people were interviewed where they were asked similar set of questions regarding NGO workers, government officers, locals and the refugees themselves. Majority among which were males as it was not possible to directly talk with the women unless accompanied by their husband or male family member. The female officer with me was a great help in this situation as she could also help in translating their language also, as some of them only spoke pashtu, being their local language.

The initial part of the survey inquired about their present living conditions, in addition to their opinion and views over it. **The first question was upon the type of dwelling they**



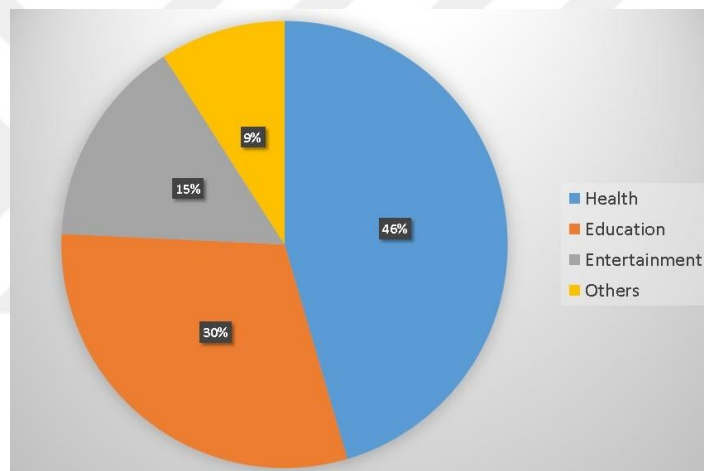
Figure 35 Washing facilities along the edges of each block. Source: Self executed: Photograph

**are staying in?** In Jalazoi camp temporary tent shelters are used most commonly for accommodation, while containers were provided for NGO's and other officials. Other than these two structures, a few mud houses were present as an extension to the tents and few were utilized as general stores. Since refugees have stayed for over six years in this particular case, a few percentages of them have illegally built the mud houses by themselves while some have taken permission. The shops are operated by the refugees themselves and are located right in front of the camp's main entrance, locally known as the 'muhajir bazaar' (refugee market). They comprised of all the basic necessities such as food, clothes and etc.

**The second question was about the placement of the toilets.** It has been seen in a lot of camps that there are not proper facilities for the people, and even if they are it may be far away from their tent shelters. This becomes a problem especially for the women since it has a direct impact on their health which may lead to numerous diseases if not taken proper measures. Hence the camp is divided in sectors, where each sector consists of eight to ten blocks and fifteen to twenty tents come under a block. One washing facility comes with three portions shower, latrine and a washing pad (clothes). They are usually placed on the edge of the block so they can also be maintained separately and drainage becomes easier. Most of the people who were part of the survey were satisfied with the present conditions as it followed proper standards and were maintained well.

**It was also very important to find out how they disposed of the garbage.** This is also an essential part as it leads to unpleasant and unhealthy conditions for the people staying in these camps. For this purpose huge trash cans are present to dispose of the garbage, right next to the washing facilities. This system is called ‘dairan’ locally, where the trash is brought to one point and the authorities collect it from all these points out of the camp. As you can also see in the picture, these facilities are placed along the edges of the blocks divided by roads, which makes it easier to collect together and dispose of the site.

**One of the main criteria for any site selection is the availability of water.** This in itself solves a lot of other problems and also makes the selection process faster. Luckily



in this case water is available in great abundance as numerous tube wells are around the vicinity. Huge containers of water were right next to all washing facilities in addition, as a backup. There were proper drainage lines also installed recently with the help of local people. Most of the people seemed to be positive in volunteering to such matters where there interest was involved.

Once the basic questions were answered, later part of the survey was based on individual responses where people could have difference of opinions. **Hence they were asked about their basic requirements apart from food, shelter and clothing.** It may not be fair on part of the government or concerned authorities to decide upon this, that’s why this personal analysis was important. Around 23 people of the total fifty people surveyed

Figure 36 Basic requirements, Source: Self executed: PowerPoint



demanded proper health facilities followed by education and employment.

Since the percentage of graduates is non-existent in the area, they lack professionals such as doctors and engineers. Additionally, due to the unrest and prevailing conditions of these tribal areas doctors and related skilled people don't even opt to offer their services which leave them helpless. No one is willing to risk their lives. Hence such demand for education and health facilities seemed most appropriate for them. At the same time there were few people who didn't ask for these obvious choices but wanted to learn music, dance or some kind of art related work. A few women wanted to assist doctors and eventually become trained nurses so once they are back to their homes, they can continue working in those fields.



Figure 37 Children Friendly Spaces, Source: Self executed: Photograph

After these two constraints (health and education) they really appreciate the idea of children and women friendly spaces, which can be seen operational in Jalazoi camp. The idea of children friendly spaces started with catering those children, who run away from schools/education and spend their time unproductively. So through sports, music, and dance these children were attracted to these spaces to learn and grow. The NGOs give particular attention to those children who are not regular and put extra effort to motivate them and eventually bring them back. These kids often face harassment and similar



Figure 38 Women Friendly Spaces, Source: Self executed: Photograph  
<http://technabob.com/blog/2011/10/09/almost-home-shelters/>. Web

assaults which are taken care off once they are in a secured and guarded space.

Women friendly spaces are areas dedicated for women only where they can move freely besides their private homes, which again respects their custom of ‘parda’. This becomes like a private zone for them, where they don’t have to worry about other men looking at

them and they may carry their everyday activities smoothly. They are also taught different skills here like stitching, pottery and carpet. So in this way they learn a particular skill and simultaneously earn some money. These women can go on and teach other women in the villages those skills which help them in backing the family financially. In this way the family becomes sustainable and helps out the host country by trading the goods and services they learn in these camps. **This also answers the question**



Figure 39 Gardening outside shelter, Source: Self executed: Photograph

**of ways in which they can contribute to the host country.**

Furthermore, The Afghan refugees to be specific also have expertise in vegetable gardening. They grow vegetables for their daily use which is economical and healthy at the same time. The women are also given medical training and few of them who pursue their career in this field are given incentives to continue their education and help their own people. For instance female doctors are high in demand as majority of the women refuse to be operated by the male doctors, so in this way these women can be useful to treat those living in camps under supervision of various Ngo's which comes under UN health. Among government, military, private and NGO funded hospitals, majority of people preferred going to those run by NGO for their illness. Their camps are present at each sector in central location so they can be easily accessible to all. They usually also have staff and doctors who also happen to stay on-camp which is a great help in emergency situations.

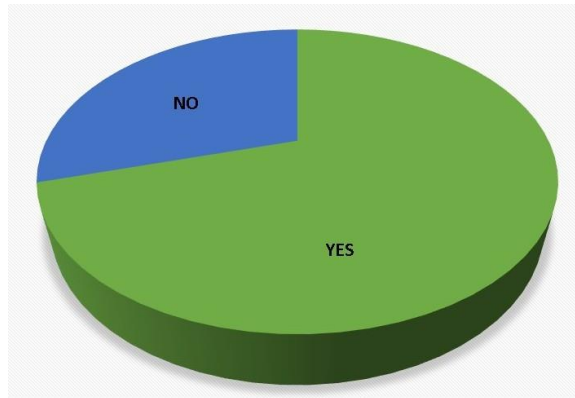


Figure 40 Host country, Source: Self executed: PowerPoint

**The next question was to find out if they would stay in the host country, if given an option.** Majority of them refused to stay in host country, while only a few who had nothing to go back to preferred to stay back and start a new life. One of the other reasons why they didn't mind staying back is because of the number of years they have already spent here. Some had gotten married here, have children now, and are settled in terms of job/work so continuing seems a better option in that scenario.

**This question was targeted for the male members that would they allow their ladies to learn skills such as stitching, farming, and other skill based jobs for generating additional funds.** The idea was to find out whether men would treat their women equally, allow them to financially help or stick to their traditional practices. As discussed earlier, majority of the men were not comfortable with the idea of women even being allowed to move from one place to another unless accompanied by a male member. Some just refused straight away to this question, while almost 60 percent of them agreed to this only if their privacy was not invaded. Most of the women worked in skilled centers provided by the NGO (UN-WOMEN) where they were initially trained and ultimately they could also train others. This also took care of the issue of lack of female staff for clinics/hospitals at the camp as majority of the female patients were not comfortable by being examined by male doctors.

**What is the most advanced level of education your children have completed?** Over the years the figures tend to remain the same, as they not only lack in providing quality education but have always been under threat. If survival becomes a challenge for someone then everything else is secondary. The recent case of noble prize winner Malala

is an example where a school bus carrying young students to school was targeted only because the terrorist (Taliban) are against educating women. Only 15-20 percent of all the children finish their basic education, in which majority happens to be male only. The rest either can't afford it or just prefer sending their kids to local madrasa's, which mostly focuses on religious education. 8-10 percent of the people tend to finish their secondary

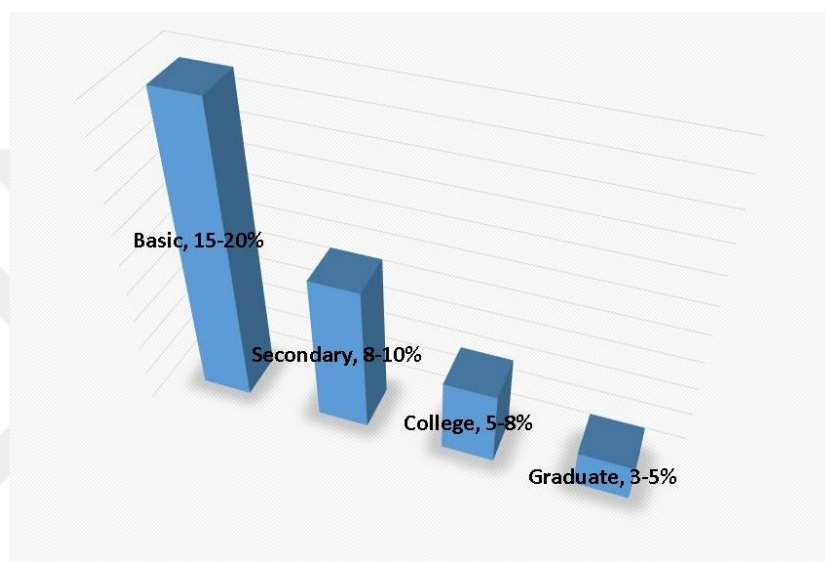


Figure 41 Education level, Source: Self executed: PowerPoint

education (matric) while barely 5 percent go for their bachelors/master's degree.

**Government jobs attracted most men living in camps when they were asked about their preferred sector to work in.** The reason behind this question was to figure out where does their trust lie, and what as individuals they want for themselves. The main reason behind choosing government jobs is that it is a permanent job, securing them with a pension when they retire. While a few of them who are qualified for multi-national companies usually migrate to larger cities to work in the private sector. After government jobs Military was their second option as they had a lot of respect for the armed forces and had the passion of serving the country. However if given a chance they prefer having their own business, be it a small retail shop in the neighborhood. This gave them ultimate satisfaction as they are not answerable to anyone and have a sense of ownership, no matter how small the scale of business is.

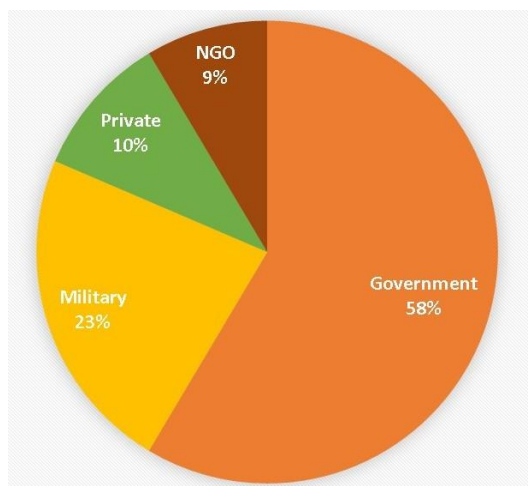


Figure 42 Job selection, Source: Self executed: PowerPoint

**Do you read newspaper, listen to the radio or watch the news?** This question was to investigate upon how socially aware were they about the current situation. Do they even know what has been happening to them and reasons behind it or are they just going with the flow. It is very important to be aware of both the parties, be it political leaders or the terrorist as you don't want to end up supporting the wrong side. As they were living in these camps with basic necessities, television was more of a luxury but a few did manage to get it regardless. Majority of the people got their daily news through radio.

**The next question was to find out whether they considered living in these camps safe or not especially in case of women and children.** I was glad to hear the women response as they seemed quite comfortable with the idea of parada wall, which made it possible for them to move freely. Their own men were made responsible for providing security and were also paid for it by the NGO's so in this way they seemed satisfied with the arrangements.

**In case of sudden illness or an injury which hospital/clinic will you prefer going to among government, military, private or NGO.** It is important who delivers at the end of day and not just make fake promises or just keep generating funds from the public without delivering ahead. The locals are obviously the ones to find out from as it is directly concerned to their health. Unanimously they desired to go clinics and hospitals run by NGO's (UN-WOMEN) in those settlements. These NGO's are physically present over the clock in these camps and not just provide consultation and treatment but also

with medicines. They also have this practice by the name of Mother Child Health (MCH) which is especially of incase of newborns and their mothers, where all the operations and measures are taken care on camp only, without going to the city. Other than this each registered person living in these camps are also given an identity number, through which they keep records of each one of them. So if you have been going to their clinics over a period of time then you will be having your complete medical record, maintained with the NGO's. So all they have to is carry their identity cards and they keep track of everything else.

**When they were questioned whether the camp in itself has become a better place or not over the years of their stay, majority of them seemed satisfied.** This was again due to the 'parda wall', children friendly spaces, women friendly spaces and the use of T-shelters. These shelters are like an extra layer over their tent which protects the tent from



Figure 43 PDMA staff assisting refugees, Source: Self executed: Photograph

direct sunlight, snow and rain. This adds the life of the tent itself to six months and is also replaced on time so they were pleased that the NGO's would not just listen but also respond in timely manner to their problems.

This approach was initiated by PDMA (Pakistan Disaster Management Authority) and was termed as the 'cluster approach'. This caters to the current requirements/ needs of the DP's who are suffering. After analyzing their current situation the organization fulfills their demands in maximum 72 hours. PDMA is a government organization who works

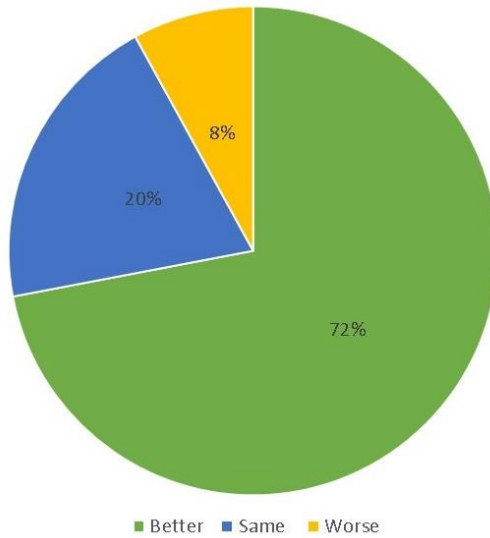


Figure 44 Living conditions, Source: Self executed: PowerPoint

with various NGO's and is funded by them, mostly by international (UNHCR) and provides them with man power and assistance in any form. Since the organization is affiliated with the government it has more expertise and control over the authorities and they are already bound to work for the masses. A number of NGO's work with PDMA like UNICEF, UNHCR, UN-WOMEN, FCR, BEST and many more. It's a joint venture through which these international organizations financially assist the government of the country to help the affected people.



Overall majority of the refugees/IDP's staying at the camp appear to be satisfied with the camp conditions. They were on the same page among others when asked individually, but had difference of opinion in a few matters. For instance education was not the primary concern as much as employment was. In some cases there were only a couple of male members supporting a family of ten. Hence, young children were seen working from the tender age of ten while the rest went to the temporary schools present in the camps. The other change of opinion was when they were asked if the ladies should be allowed to participate in work related activities for contributing financially.

As I was leaving the camp I had more questions than answers, wondering reasons why even after 5 years these people are staying in the camps. Furthermore, even if they do return, where are they going head to? Their homes must be gone due to the terrorists or the security forces, searching for them. This battle of freedom and fight against the evil cost them their innocent lives, leaving them only with a hope of better future for their children.

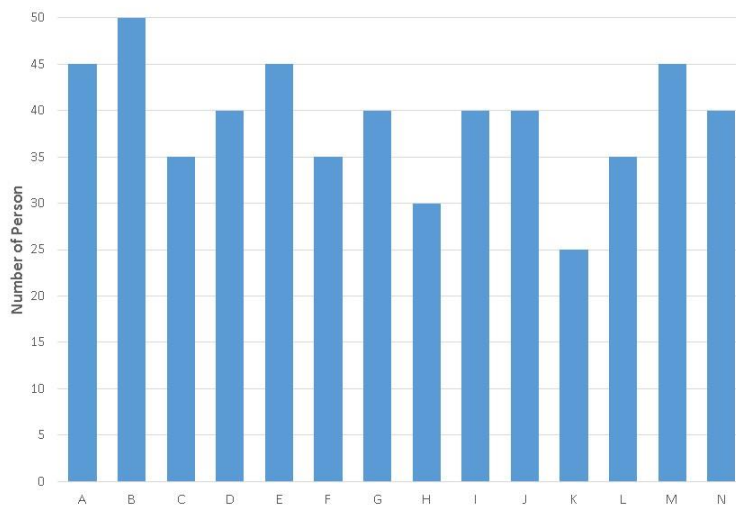


Figure 45 Survey report questions, Source: Self executed: PowerPoint



**CHAPTER: FIVE**

**IDEAS AND DISCUSSION**

In one minute a family can lose everything and in another you can help them. The idea is to rebuild their life with dignity and to bring peace. The challenge is to integrate them with the host country/ community because the days of their stay may turn into months to years. We should treat them as individuals and not just a group of people who are seeking assistance. The important part is to make them feel as part of your family. The feeling of belonging is very crucial in this scenario so that they can adapt to the temporary situation smoothly. In the picture you can see an old Syrian man with a cane, the only thing he could carry with himself leaving everything behind, even losing his family.



Figure 46 Syrian Refugee in Iraq, Source: Photograph.  
<http://passepartout.olivianita.com/photography-2/the-most-important-thing-they-kept-portraying-syrian-refugees-through-their-pieces-of-home>.  
Web



There is a severe need of a platform where people come together as one and have the freedom to voice their opinions in order to initiate the process of dialogue. It is very hard



Figure 47 Afghan Refugee in Bulgaria, Source: Photograph. <http://www.unhcr.org.uk/news-and-views/news-list/news-detail/article/bulgaria-struggles-to-cope-with-syrian-influx-at-dilapidated-camp.html>. Web

to leave your home even for a couple of days as it takes lifetime to build a place that one can call home and for secure place to be taken away is unimaginable. So we need to understand their position as they are the ones who leave their homes, jobs, loved ones and settle elsewhere due to the current situation.

### **5.1: Basic necessities**

Some of the basic problems the refugees/IDP's go through are health related, which is also because of their living conditions being unhygienic. In this picture below is a Syrian family of nine members living in an underground shelter in Lebanon, which is barely 2.5m by 3.5m. Besides being completely cut out from wind and natural light they have to face severe problems to survive on daily basis. This happens as standards are not followed and refugees are being dumped like animals in these dark and dingy spaces. Lack of toilets especially in case of females are a major concern as they are left without adequate facilities in some scenarios. So these facilities should be ideally in close proximity and accessed separately among men and women. In Jalzoi camp there was a belt running along the periphery of the shelters which included a washing pad in the centre and toilets for males and females on opposite side along with a continuous drainage line connected to the main lines throughout the facility. It was convenient for



the females this way to carry forward their daily routine work smoothly such as cooking,

Figure 48 Syrian Refugee in Lebanon, Source: Photograph.  
<http://www.unhcr.org/5295b1cf6.html>. Web

washing clothes and others.

It is necessary to look at temporary housing from the standpoint of users, focusing more on people than on the units because more than a physical structure, a house is the space people inhabit. Besides shelters other things to keep in mind are activities both educational and extra-curricular, drainage, health facilities and entertainment related. What we as designers/ organizations don't realize is to view situations from their shoes and realize the tragedy and hardships these people have gone through. So for them to re-connect with society whether it is food, shelter and clothing, is not enough, they desire love, affection and interaction. For the IDP's it is still a routine process where they know they have to leave their homes for a certain period and are mentally prepared for it as well, but in case of natural disasters it may take years to build that trust and love as they fear of losing everything again. Besides, that the development of temporary solutions requires a great understanding of the question at two scales: the unit scale and the settlement scale.

Jane Jacobs in her book The Death and Life of Great American Cities argues that a space can affect behavioral patterns and thus, cultural.<sup>34</sup> She talks about the street sidewalks as public spaces that generate cultural and social values like mutual trust, sharing, etc. The trust factor hence becomes really important when you have public contact at local level, and people give it an identity and own the streets. The more active a sidewalk is the less



Figure 49 Life Cube Shelter, Source: Photograph.  
<http://www.design4disaster.org/2015/03/04/life-cube/>. Web

the chances of crime throughout the day, and the street will constantly be in the view of all the neighbors. Hence rather than having dark allies of pathways around the tents, they can be well lit attracting people to these communal spaces and giving chance of a dialogue.

## 5.2: The works of NGO's

There are a variety NGOs who are working for this cause around the globe with their own plans and strategies, being short and long term. ShelterBox is one such organization, which started in a small town in UK. Their vision is to provide emergency shelters and aid rapidly which will help in building communities displaced by disasters and

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<sup>34</sup> Jacobs, Jane. *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*. Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1972. Print.

humanitarian crises. The operation team is continuously monitoring disasters all over the world and has established their workplaces in Dubai, USA, Japan, Singapore and other major countries. They have warehouses stocked with these boxes and a rescue team which is trained to deliver those boxes in the shortest amount of time to the affected areas. This box includes a disaster relief tent for a family, thermal blankets and ground sheets, water storage and purification equipment, solar lamps, cooking utensils, a basic tool kit, mosquito nets and children's activity pack. With help of such NGOs one can efficiently plan and organize these spaces more efficiently.

With an alarming increase of disasters in the recent years, efforts have been made to design a product which provides a complete response solution in a single, easy deliverable, on-site mobile package. This is where 'Life Cube' comes in which is best

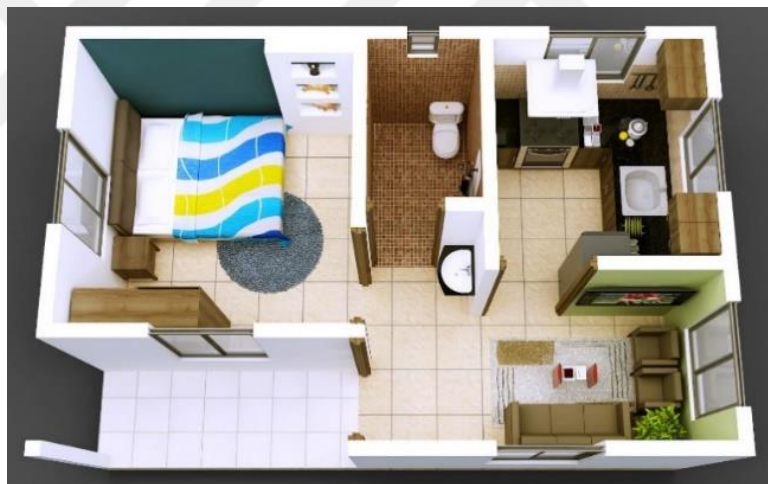


Figure 50 Shelter Design, Source: Photograph.  
[Http://lbtbookblogdirectory.blogspot.com.tr/2014/01/inexpensive-house-designs.html](http://lbtbookblogdirectory.blogspot.com.tr/2014/01/inexpensive-house-designs.html). Web

described as multi-platform delivery system, which can be unfolded with the help of two person in less than ten minutes. The 5' by 5' cube unfolds into a completed shelter that features 144 square feet of hard surface flooring and 12 feet ceiling, which can accommodate 24 people standing and sleep 4 to 8 people. The unique feature of this design is the integrated power system that is trickle charged by the solar panels on the roof of the canopy. The power system runs lights, a fan, cellphone charger, cooking equipment and is also compatible with larger water and air filtration systems. Other than

temporary shelters for displaced people other applications include medical units for doctors and command station for relief workers.

Long term solutions such as camp settlements is a design brief, which follows proper procedure, making it cost effective, durable and most importantly secure. The three points of making successful briefs are participation, coordination and consultation among the displaced people, government and the technical/design team. Shelters cannot usually be designed to withstand tsunamis, landslides, earthquakes or serious flooding. Instead they must be built on safe sites so location becomes more important than the design itself. The construction period and life span of these tent shelters also go hand in hand, the more life span one will desire the more time it will require in addition to the overall expenditure.

The job of an architect is to provide flexibility in design such as by allowing occupants to add internal divisions for privacy. Shelter design, orientations and layouts will defer from country to country and sometimes may also vary between ethnic groups of the same country. Rather than designing a camp by placing a series of physical structures onto an empty plane, the planner should start to think of the camp as a hierarchy of different interlocking spaces with the built structures in part help to form.

A design competition was held recently among students of a recognized university in USA to design a prototype for a temporary shelter focusing on the layout itself. Besides being low cost and meeting design requirements emphasis was also given to the project

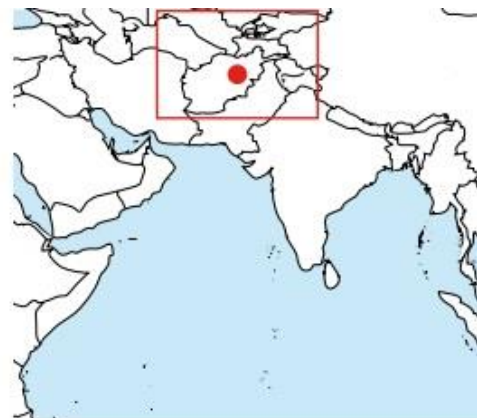


Figure 51 Winterized Shelter in Afghanistan, Source: Photograph.  
<http://www.sheltercasestudies.org/files/tshelter-8designs/10designs2013/2013-10-28-Post-disaster-shelter-tent-designs-IFRC-lores.pdf>. Web



which has more life span in comparison to other options. Other than traditions, climate also plays a key role in designing shelters as extreme weather will dictate the design itself, for example high ceilings will be preferred in hot weather as they will make the space cooler. Access to services and livelihoods such as water, electricity and community infrastructure will be a necessity for most projects as without them the entire scheme will be a failure. Imagine having a well-designed shelter with basic amenities, but no access to water, hence these things should be resolved when choosing a site. Cost of the shelter itself is also a determination, in addition to the income bracket of the displaced persons, and budget of the government and organizations behind the shelter.

Back in 2009 an idea of ‘Winterized Shelter’ was carried forward for the refugees returning to Afghanistan after the conflict. This shelter was built to act as a shell to protect the occupants inside the tent. The frame was constructed from bamboo poles using plywood gussets plates and bolts. Once the frame was embedded in the ground for



Figure 52 Bamboo Shelter, Source: Photograph.  
<http://popucity.net/emergency-shelters-made-from-paper>. Web

support plastic sheets were applied on all four sides and the roof. This style of construction uses materials which create a light weight shelter which can be quickly deployed in remote locations. Since the area was mountainous so it was also a priority to use light material like bamboo which made the transportation easier. 3 days were required to install the shelter and the life span was up to a year. 7 people were required for fabricating frames and 5 were supposed to assemble structure on site. The design was so

successful that later it was mass produced and used during the floods in Pakistan. The only disadvantage of this design were the temporary plastic sheets as they could not stand harsh winters which reduced their life to 6 months whereas the structure remains intact for at least a year.

More than 2000 T-shelters were constructed following earthquake in Haiti around January 2010. This particular shelter was timber framed structure with a gable roof on the top and laid on concrete floor. Walls consisted of wooden studs with plywood sheathing along with wooden purlins and trusses to support the metal roof. The design includes a door and a window which can be altered if demanded. The total construction period is around 3 days but these shelters have a life span of more than 5 years which also increases the cost eventually. Also this transitional shelter was built using various construction techniques which can provide a basis for more permanent housing. It is always ideal to build shelters using materials which are available locally in mass



Figure 53 Vocational training in camps, Source: Photograph.  
[http://www.google.de/imgres?imgurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwandahope.org.uk%2Fresources%2F\\_wsb\\_230x168\\_rural-sewing-school](http://www.google.de/imgres?imgurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwandahope.org.uk%2Fresources%2F_wsb_230x168_rural-sewing-school). Web

quantities as they make it low-cost.

### **5.3: New concepts and approaches**

Apart of the shelters itself we as designers should also come with creative ways of engaging the audience to more productive outcomes. NGOs need to focus on areas other than health, education and the basic requirements. These mediums can be art, music,



Figure 54 Mobile education Source: Photograph.  
[https://karunanews.files.wordpress.com/2014/02/img\\_4110](https://karunanews.files.wordpress.com/2014/02/img_4110). Web

sports and other kinds of entertainments which will not just reduce their worries but also help them from coming out of the trauma and be strong as a person. After all they are not different than us but just going through a difficult phase where our support can bring them back on their feet. Theatre is one such medium as well where they can reduce their stress and be involved with variety of other people.

A new concept introduced was the cash for work and food for work measures as part of the reconstruction process. In this way the displaced people were motivated to work as they were getting rewarded and also carrying their pride. There is a sense of self-satisfaction as they were not completely dependent on the organization but also making an effort to fight back. Part of the program also involves professional training opportunities where the displaced people are even hired by manufactures and concerned industries. On the right is a picture of females in Africa who were given proper training on something basic like stitching which eventually raised their standard of living benefiting the host country as well.

There is another approach which has been carried out not just in these camps but also rural areas around the world which is mobile education. Since the government is unable to build schools around the country especially in remote areas, mobile vans are sent over there which are designed as small libraries. So books and a few computers are placed efficiently in those containers so maximum numbers can be accommodated which will

eventually cater more people. In addition to some shading devices attached to these vans small classes can be conducted around these vans or the vans can be used for limited number of people to go online research or place for consultation. Similarly this approach is also used by health departments where they have these vans which go from area to area in order to provide medical assistance to those who have limited access like the refugees in the camps. So there is a dialogue where the authorities take the initial step to educate the people so the process starts and maximum number of people can be entertained through these small initiatives.

#### **5.4: The concept of Non-Places**

As a matter of fact we spend substantial part of our lives in generic spaces such as highways, airports, supermarket, hotels, shopping malls and fast food outlets. These are spaces which we feel we know although we may have never been there before, and whether they are across street or overseas. Even if one is not fond of travelling, or own a car, or like eating burgers and hotdogs very much, such places are still unavoidable in the course of daily life because cities are structured around them. Whereas if one does travel then these same spaces become the only kind of spaces he/she sees. When you are travelling between countries/cities it is either through a plane, freeway or by train and since you are away from home you opt to stay in hotels/motels. Shopping malls are one of the spaces where one tends to spend more time along with the local restaurants, getting a taste of local cuisines. Marc Auge in his book Non Places: Introduction to an Anthropology of Supermodernity call these spaces as “non-places”.

By definition places are destinations that a person would go out of their way on purpose, these may include places to sleep, work, shop, relax and for entertainment. Places which are designed for people where building interiors are the most commonly found and outdoor places are gardens, streets, parks and plazas. These are also spaces where people spend quality time and socialize. Non-places are spaces which are not designed as destinations, but those spaces which assist you from one place to another such as airports, railways stations and buss stands. Roads and streets are a good example for non-places and places although the purpose is the same for both which is to provide connection from a place to another. Another example can be a group of old men sitting outside their homes having tea, or children occupying streets on a holiday and playing around.

Supermodernity is characterized by excess, a charged surplus in three domains firstly time, as there is a speeding up of communication and information flows where people are bombarded with images of other times and places. Secondly space, as this speeding-up and increasing connectivity results in contraction of the world. Lastly individualism, where the forces of supermodernity simultaneously open each individual up to the presence of others and folds the individual back on him/herself, completely closing him/her off.

Auge refers to places as an ‘anthropological place’, perceived to be a common, well-known, local and shared space to its occupants and observers.

*“A space where identities, relationships, and a story can be made out”*<sup>35</sup>

as stated by Auge. Whereas non-places create some detachment between the individual and the spaces an individual travels through. Auge describes non-places as follows “They are the spaces of circulation, communication and consumption, where solitudes co-exist without creating any social bond or even social emotion”.<sup>36</sup> It becomes difficult for the users to appreciate their existence in non-places as its limited to a small period of time, but they may find similar faces and related to incidents which may have occur in those spaces.

Similarly if we talk about temporary settlements, they may also come under the category of non-places since they are initially not planned for long term. Thus they are spaces designed for limited period of time as transitional spaces for the refugees. However in some cases where they have to spend a significant period of time (5 years or more) the non-places end up becoming places. This happens over a period of time as one gets connected to the place and its surrounding. Especially when more than the physical connection one creates an emotional bond with the space. When designing the camp layout itself one can further take this concept in the design of spaces. For example the

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<sup>35</sup> Auge, Marc. *Non-places: Introduction to an Anthropology of Supermodernity*. London, 1995.

<sup>36</sup> Auge, Marc. *Non-places: Introduction to an Anthropology of Supermodernity*. London, 1995.

placement of hospitals can be fixed and made as a permanent structure which can offer its services where the refugees come and go. Other functions such as schools, prayer areas and community spaces can also be approached with the same regard and treated as places where the people end up spending majority of their time.

Shelters is the top priority in most survival emergencies. Severe weather conditions can kill within a few hours if you don't have some type of shelter to defend yourself from elements. Hence this chapter not only determines which type of shelter to use but also the most effective way of designing shelters such as site, health facilities, layouts and public/

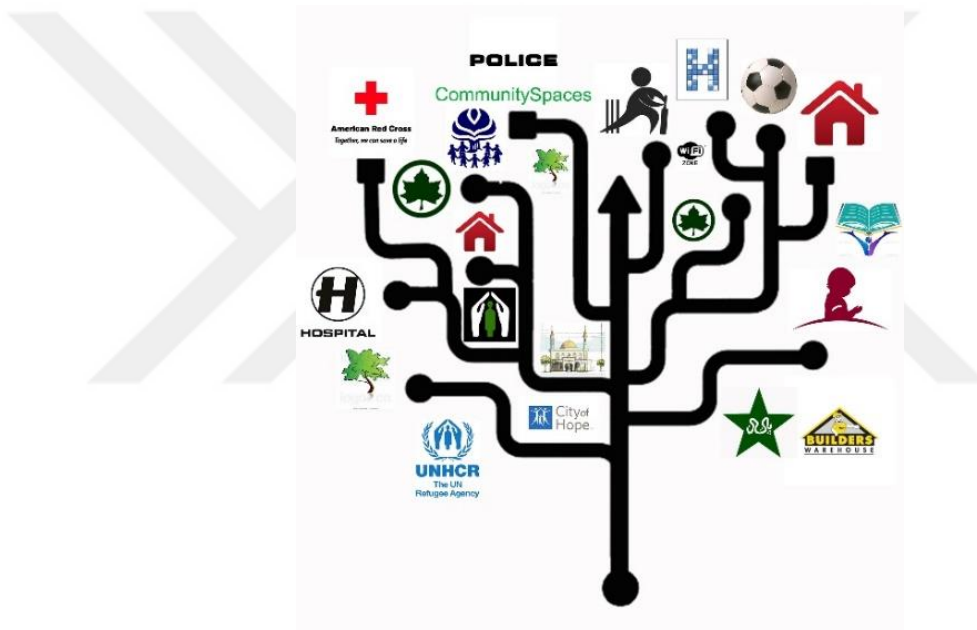


Figure 55 Conceptual Diagram, Source: Illustration.  
<http://pixshark.com/simple-tree-illustration.htm>. Web

non-places. It's crucial to understand the needs and requirements of refugees and provide them with safer living environment that cater to their every need.

### 5.5: Design approach

In terms of theory this entire space can be philosophically a nest, which provides shelter and protects. The built spaces are equally important to the non-built ones, as no one wants to end up being in concrete blocks but want some open area as well such as parks and grounds where they can relax and meditate. The concept derived from the idea of

tree, providing shade and home for birds. The idea over here is similar to protect and provide shelter to the refugees. The branches of the tree turn out to be those roads and pathways which lead you from public to private spaces.

As a part of research a few design studies were conducted as well in order to strengthen the ideas. The living shelters were designed considering the number of family members. The idea was to derive a modular system which had the flexibility of not just growing horizontally but vertically as well. This will also add to the solution of limited land available for such settlements and in terms of design provide shade to the units. The main task is to get the right arrangement of spaces, leading from public to semi private and private zones. Once you incorporate all the spaces well, options are that it will facilitate the persons in a much better way and help them progress.

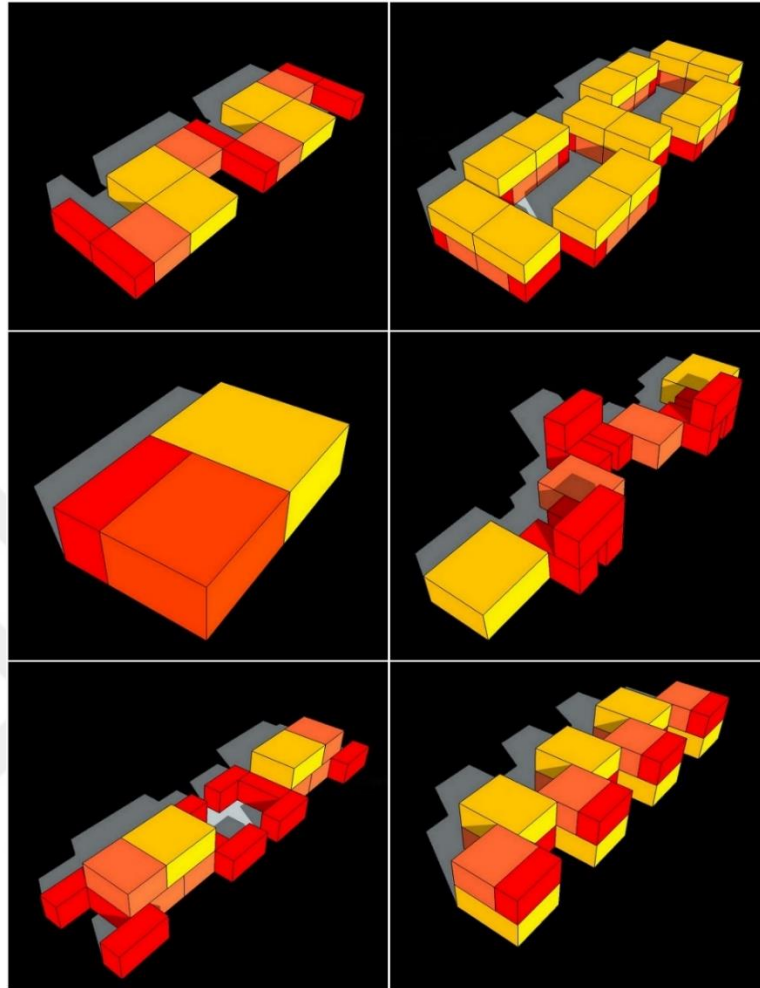


Figure 56 Design Studies for Thesis, Source: Self executed: 3-DSketchup

During the course of thesis a design project was conducted, using containers primarily. Multiple arrangements, applying different permutations and combinations were made, not just looking spatially but aesthetically as well. The intention of this design study was to accommodate maximum number of people, while using limited amount of space. A standard container (L: 20', W: 8' and H: 8'6") was used in the design as illustrated in red. The size was then doubled (orange) and also multiplied three times (yellow) to come up with different variations. In this way the design was not just limited to a linear cuboid space but could be used in multiple ways. The three units also catered to families in accordance to the number of its members. The idea was not to just stack them one after the other but come up with new approaches using both horizontal and vertical directions. This also provided shade in the in-between spaces and kept the containers on ground comparatively cooler.



Transportation becomes an added advantage when using containers as they are easily moveable with a lesser amount of wear and tear. Although the initial costs are higher as compared to basic tents but it has more advantages and are more durable in the long run. A sense of space can be achieved in these cubical units, openings from all five sides (including the roof) allow to attain maximum air and light into the space. Also in areas with extreme weather conditions the containers turn out to be handy as they can resist snowfall and rains easily.

## **5.6: Conclusion**

In the context of crisis and disasters the displaced people are provided with shelters and basic infrastructures in a timely manner, majority of times. Over a period of time, it has been seen how people and organizations come together hand in hand in to support their own people. New measures have to be taken in order to facilitate the displaced people towards a prosperous future and make them responsible rather than just providing them with what they need. Making fancy and comfortable shelters will not be enough and one needs to focus on quality of public spaces.

The sense of community as discussed earlier is essential and can be achieved by providing these multiple spaces where they all come together. By that stage they have either lost their homes or their loved ones. So all they have left is hope, hope to go back to their homes and start a normal life again. This study proposes principles that are crucial to avoid the common problems and can be used to look up for temporary housing from a schematic approach. In order to achieve the maximum benefit from these principles they should be considered immediately from the design phase.

Provision of health facilities, access to drinking water and sanitation, as well as sewage and solid waste management are the key steps for both short term and long term planning. In the case of displaced people due to a conflict like the ongoing Zarb-e-Azb operation going in northern areas of Pakistan, short term strategies are applied but in case of natural disasters long term strategies have to be taken forward. Once the conflict is over those people can move back to their towns but in case of floods and earthquakes, where everything is destroyed one needs to look into long term strategies. These include rehabilitation of schools, administrative buildings and health centers, and repairing roads

and bridges. This may take a long time which is the reason why that transitional period becomes very important.

The provision of temporary house has a vital role in disaster situations but it is just a step in the reconstruction works, so it should contribute for the whole process. That contribution will only succeed if the strategies followed were capable of finding solutions for the problems that have characterized temporary housing during the last decades. That is possible with the adaption of new possibilities/methods of construction for temporary housing. This study shows that most of the problems that have prevented temporary housing solutions to reach effective results are a consequence of a gap between the government and the concerned authorities which makes the displaced people pay a heavy price for the in between disconnect. Developing successful solutions of temporary units is only possible if all the authorities work together in making a healthy environment in which new settlements can be planned effectively.

Due to the changing climate, it is predicted that disasters will continue to happen and as a consequence the demand for temporary housing will continue to exist too. Therefore, it is crucial to develop further research on this topic in order to develop effective and successful solutions and the question discussed on this study may be helpful. Moreover, within this research and after my trip to Muzaffarabad in 2008 it became notably clear to me how complex of a topic this is and in order to reach the desirable effective solutions, as suggested in my thesis it is better to begin some planning actions before a disaster occurs. Having a pre-planned strategy allows managing that complexity and making some decisions without the pressure of a post-disaster scenario.

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**ANNEX**

**JALAZOI CAMP/ PESHAWAR-PAKISTAN  
AFGHAN REFUGEES  
QUESTIONER**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ No. of Occupants: \_\_\_\_\_ (Adults: \_\_\_\_ /Children: \_\_\_\_)

**A. Type of dwelling?**

1. Small, traditional house
2. Hut/ barrack
3. Tents/ temporary housing
4. Other \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Where is your toilet located?**

1. In dwelling
2. Outside dwelling (within 100 meters)
3. Other \_\_\_\_\_

**C. How does your household dispose of garbage?**

1. Collected
2. Container open/close
3. Burned/ dumped/ composted
4. Other ways \_\_\_\_\_

**D. What is your main source of water?**

1. Piped into the residence
2. Piped into the plot/ yard
3. Tanker truck, vendor
4. Other \_\_\_\_\_

**E. Apart from the basic requirements of food, shelter and clothing, what is that one thing you will consider as need?**

1. Health
2. Education/ Employment
3. Entertainment/ Music/ Art/ Dance/ Theatre
4. Others: \_\_\_\_\_

**F. In what ways can you contribute to the host country?**

1. Skills (please specify)
2. Economic sector
3. Social sector
4. Other \_\_\_\_\_

**G. If given an option will you stay in the host country?**

1. Yes
2. No

**H. Will you allow the ladies to participate in work related activities being stitching, cooking, farming and etc. for additional funds?**

1. Yes
2. No

**I. What is the most advanced level of education your children have completed?**

1. Basic
2. Secondary
3. College
4. Bachelors/ Masters

**J.** Which kind of employer/ sector would you prefer to work?

1. Government
2. Military
3. Private company/ self-employed/ family business
4. National/ Local NGO

**K.** Do you read newspaper/ listen radio/ watch news?

1. Yes
2. No

**L.** Considering your place of living, in general do you think it is safe to go out for your women/ children?

1. Yes
2. No

**M.** Considering the past few years, has this place/ town/ camp/ village become a better place to live, or is it the same, or has it become worse?

1. Better
2. The same
3. Worse

**N.** In case of a sudden illness or an injury and needed to see a doctor. Which of the following do you prefer?

1. Government hospital/ clinic
2. Military hospital/ clinic

3. Private hospital/ clinic
4. NGO hospital/ clinic

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