

# Emergency Landscape

When Politics Forces, Landscape Reflects  
The case of Al-Hussein Refugee Camp

Supervised by: Prof. Dr. Dr. Olaf Kühne, Dr. Kristin Faurest  
Esra' Jamal Najjar



# I am from a refugee camp

Refugee question is a very  
**complex** and diverse

more than **67 years**  
'the Palestinian question'  
is waited to be solved  
According to the **UN** the number of  
refugees or asylum seekers exceeded  
more than **50 million people**

→ Temporary shelter?  
'permanent temporarily'  
space  
political social spaces  
**transformed** in  
the context of urban  
landscape

It is not just a matter of  
space, in fact it is a  
matter of **very diverse**  
**social, economic and**  
**spatial layers,**  
**touching Palestinian**  
**cultural heritage and**  
**identity.**

## MOTIVE

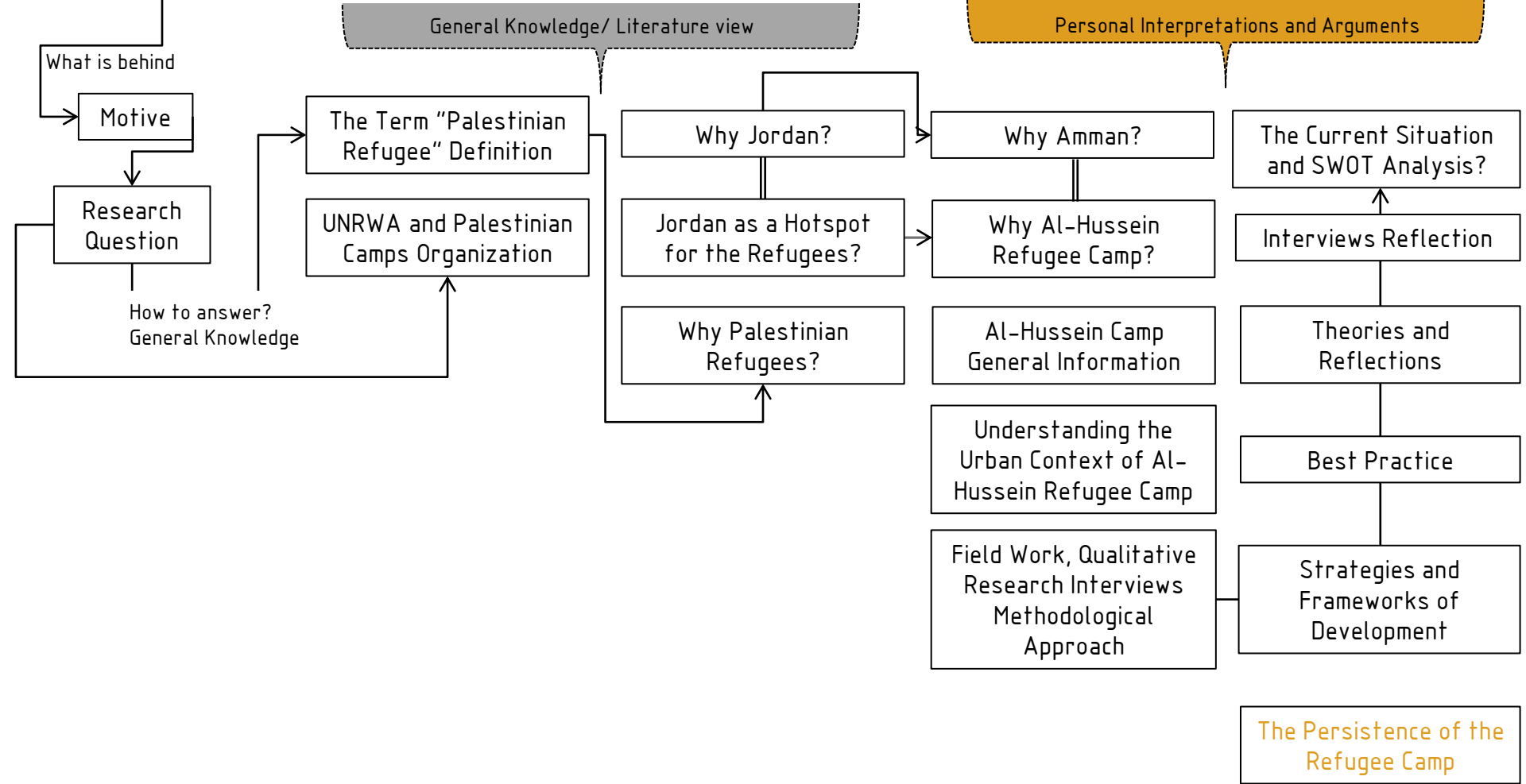
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# STRUCTURE

# Chapter 1

## INTRODUCTION

# How can the Palestinian refugees' identity be reflected and expressed in the camp's landscape?

My approach is not giving a design. I rather preferred to use a method of public participation.

## RESEARCH QUESTION

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# Chapter 2

THE PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CAMP BACKGROUND



“Persons whose normal place of residence was Palestine during the period 1 June 1946 to 15 May 1948, and who lost both home and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 conflict”

**But**  
Is this a collective universal definition? Limitations?

## Palestinian Refugee Definition

UNRWA definition and Refugees of 1948 (Website: the national world)

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# Al-Awda

**THE PALESTINE RIGHT TO RETURN COALITION**

Unrecognized right of return ? Remain within their region of their homeland.

## Palestinian Refugees and the non-Palestinian Refugees?

A poster shows the right of return ( العودة, Al-Awda) and the link with the homeland heritage (Website: al-awda).

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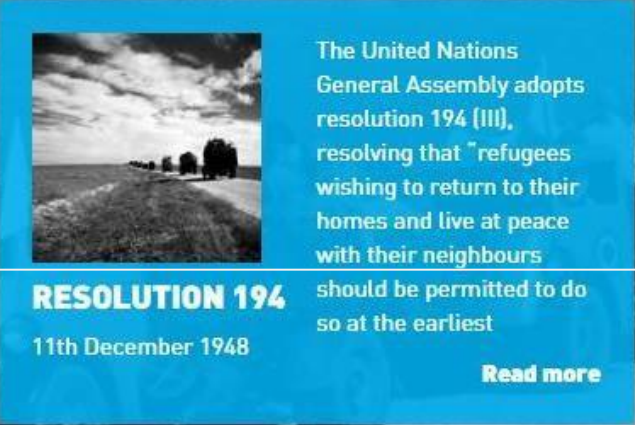
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# WHO WE ARE



The United Nations General Assembly adopts resolution 194 (III), resolving that "refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbours should be permitted to do so at the earliest

**RESOLUTION 194**  
 11th December 1948

[Read more](#)



To provide social services without any relations to the political solutions however  
 Two sides of the same coin

## UNRWA and Palestinian Camps Organization

The UNRWA main webpage (Website: UNRWA), Fig 4: UNRWAs' areas of operations (Own Work, base map source: UNRWA)

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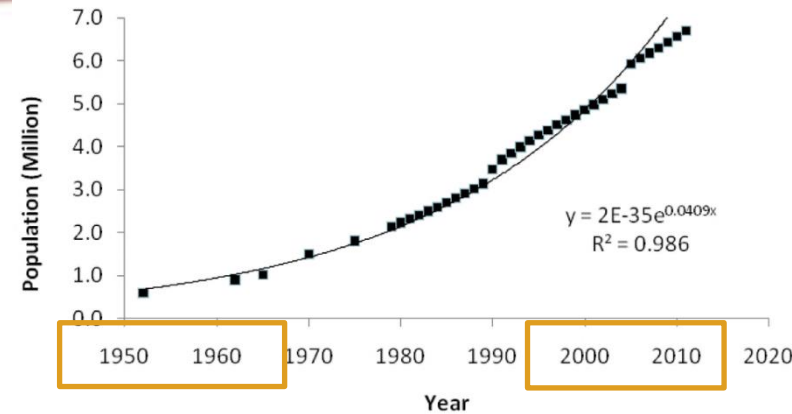
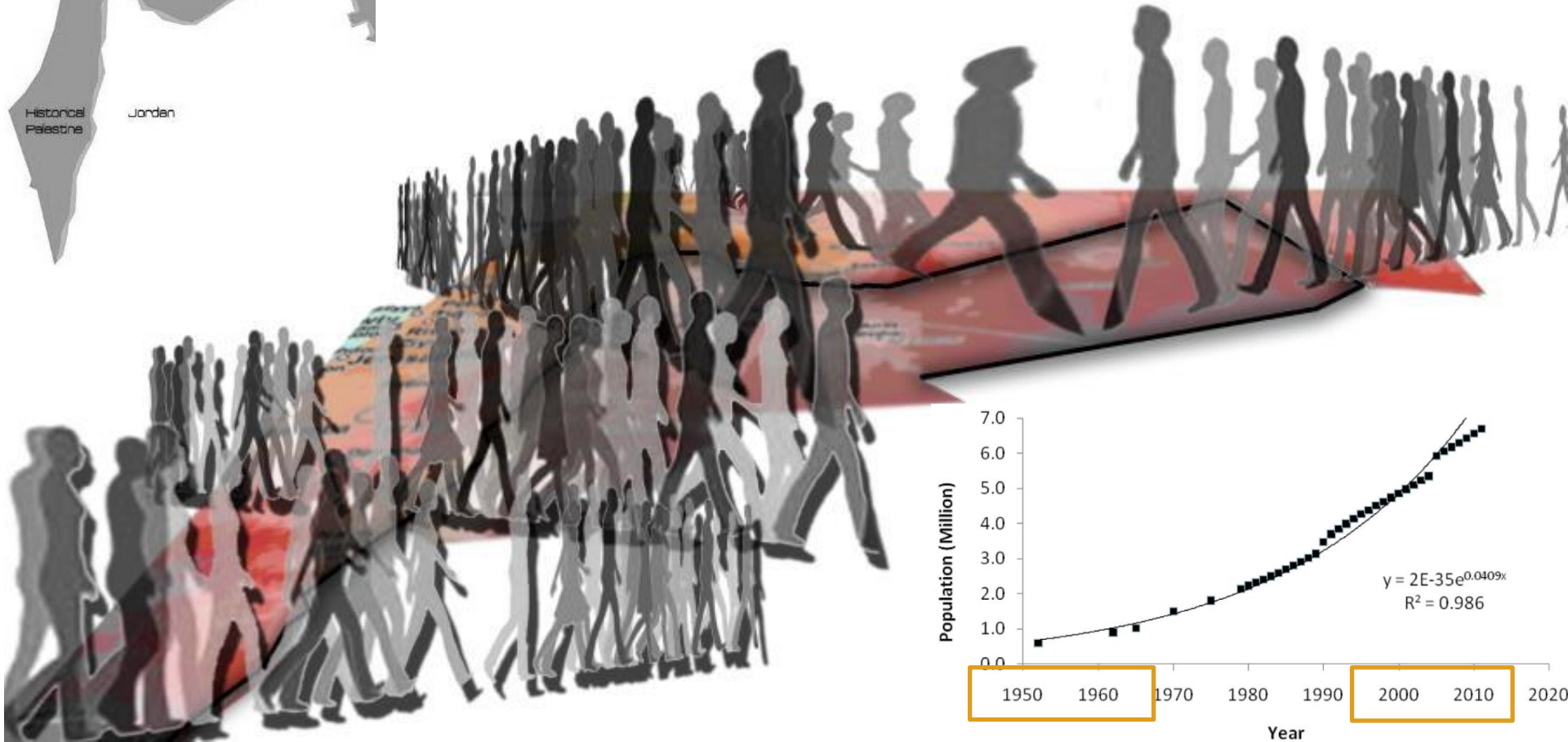
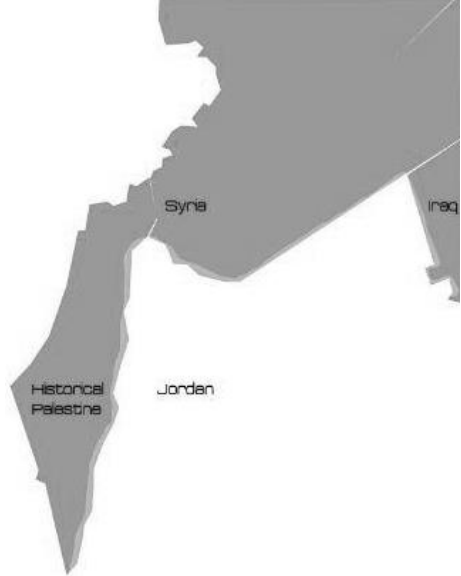
# Chapter 3

PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN JORDAN

# Hotspot for the Refugees

Jordan **geographical** location and **political** situation

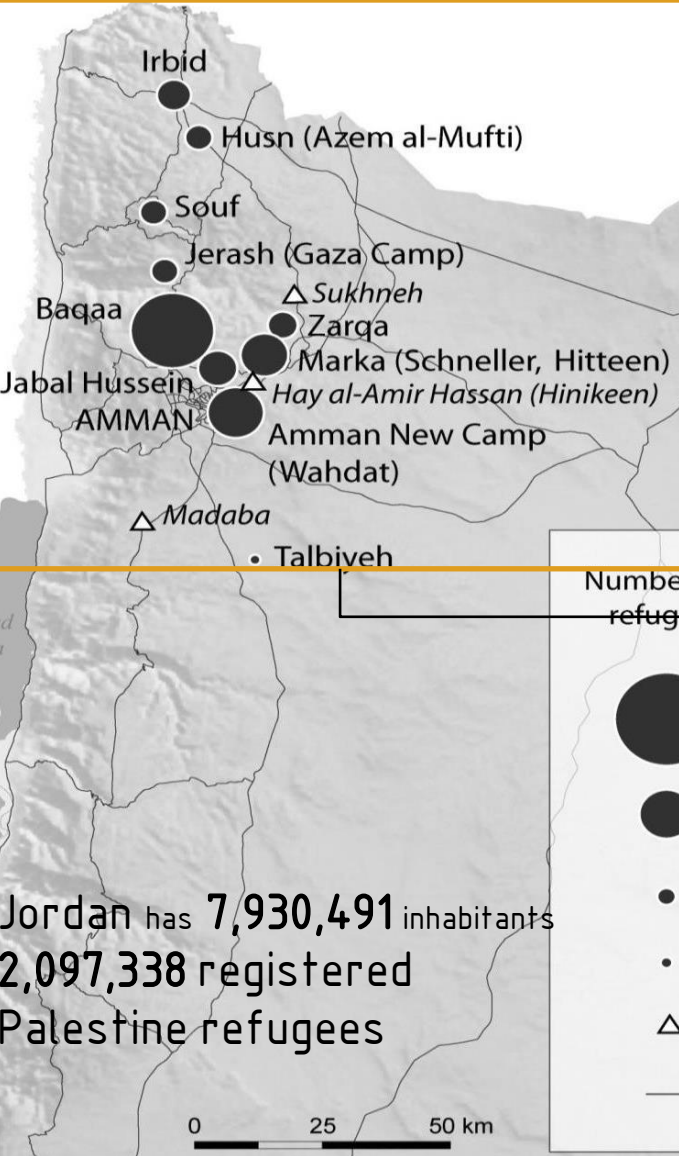
Total boundaries = 1.635 km. Boundaries are shared with Occupied Palestinian territory = 338 kilometers.



Jordan and the refugees (Own Work)/ Jordan population 1950-2010 (Website: mdpi)

## Why Jordan?

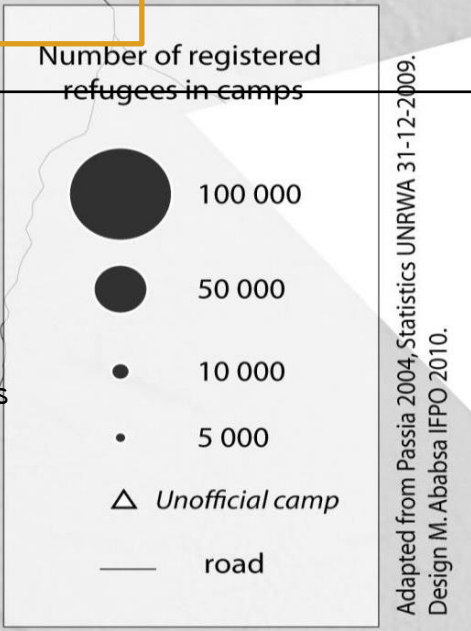
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United Nations

**Palestinian refugee camps locations and populations as of 2013**

Gaza Strip 1,221,110		West Bank 741,409 refugees		Syria 499,189 refugees		Lebanon 448,599 refugees		Jordan 2,034,641 refugees	
Al-Shati (Beach camp)	87,000	Aqabat Jaber	6,400	Sbeineh	22,600	Bourj el-Barajneh	17,945	Zarqa camp	20,000
Bureij	34,000	Ein as-Sultan	8,083	Khan Eshieh	20,000	Ain al-Hilweh	54,116	Jabal el-Hussein	29,000
Deir al-Balah	21,000	Far'a	7,600	Neirab	20,500	El Buss	11,254	Amman New Camp (Wihdat)	51,500
Jabalia	110,000	Fawwar	8,000	Homs	22,000	Nahr al-Bared	300 families	Baq'a'a	104,000
Khan Yunis	72,000	Jalazone	11,000	Jaramana camp	18,658	Wavel	8,806	Husn (Martyr Azmi el-Mufti camp)	22,000
Maghazi	24,000	Kalandia	11,000	Daraa camp	10,000	Shatila	9,842	Irbid camp	25,000
Nuseirat	66,000	Am'ari	10,500	Hama camp	8,000	Mar Elias	662	Jerash camp	24,000
Rafah	104,000	Deir 'Ammar	2,400	Khan Dannah	10,000	Mieh Mie	5,250	Marka	53,000
		Dheisheh	2,189	Qabr Essit	23,700	Mieh Mie	5,078	Talbieh	7,000
		Dheisheh	13,000	Latakia Camp	10,000	Beddawi	16,500		
		Aida	4,700	Yarmouk	148,500	Burj el-Shemali	22,789		
		Al-Arroub	10,400	Ein el-Tal	6,000	Rashidieh	31,478		
		Askar	15,900						
		Balata	23,600						
		'Azza (Beit Jibrin)	1,000						
		Ein Beit al-Ma' (Camp No. 1)	6,750						
		Tulkarm camp	18,000						
		Nur Shams	9,000						
		Jenin camp	16,000						
		Shuafat camp	11,000						



13 Refugee camps in total are distributed as 10 UNRWA registered camps and 3 unregistered and managed by the DPA (government).

Palestinian refugees in Jordan is **1/3 of the total populations**, while some assume it's eventually more

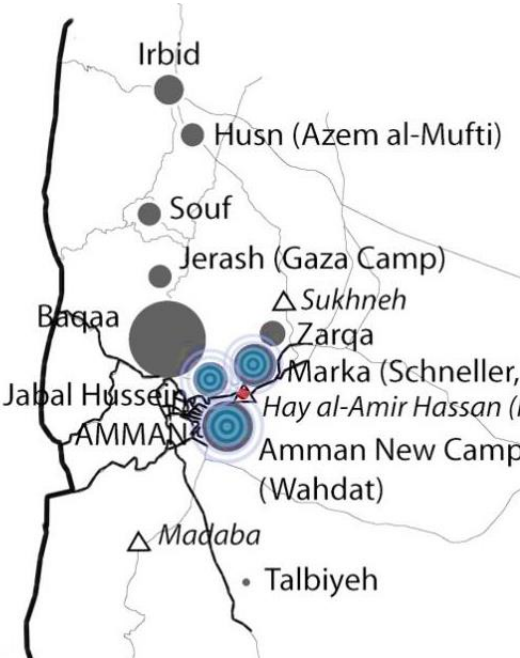
Palestinian refugee camps (Website: UN), Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan (Website: Passia).

## Why Palestinian Refugee Camps in Jordan?

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# Chapter 4 / 1

THE CASE OF AL-HUSSEIN REFUGEE CAMP IN AMMAN



The integration of the contextual urban landscape of camps within the Amman fabric. Preserve the identity of the Palestinian refugee camps.

## Why Amman?

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**Centralized location** in a dense urban environment  
**the oldest**  
**one of the largest** refugee camps in Amman and in Jordan

The **information** and research studies for documenting such a historical tragic space are considerably **limited or barely** exist.

## Why Al-Hussein Refugee Camp?

Al-Hussein refugee camp general map (Own Work).

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Al-Hussein Refugee Camp (Own Work).

## General Information of Al-Hussein Refugee Camp

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Tents  
1952



Tents  
1962



Built walls, few tents  
1963



Built units  
Zink roofs  
1970



Built units,  
Dense urban area  
1990-2015



from scattered temporary tents to an intricate urban refugee shelter environment (Own Work).

# From Tent to Cement

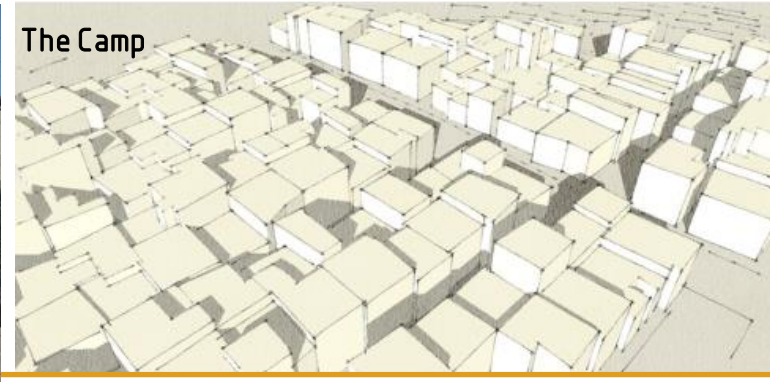
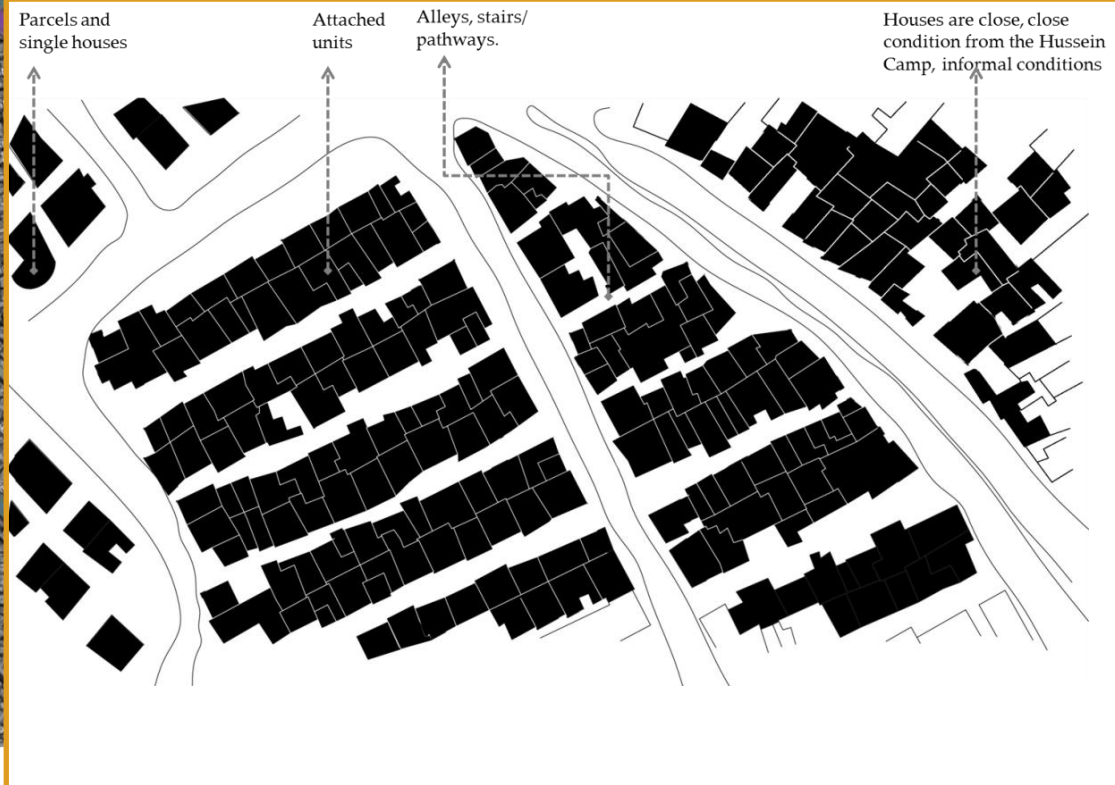
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Al-Hussein refugee camp location and borders based on Google Earth (Own Work).

# The Physical Location

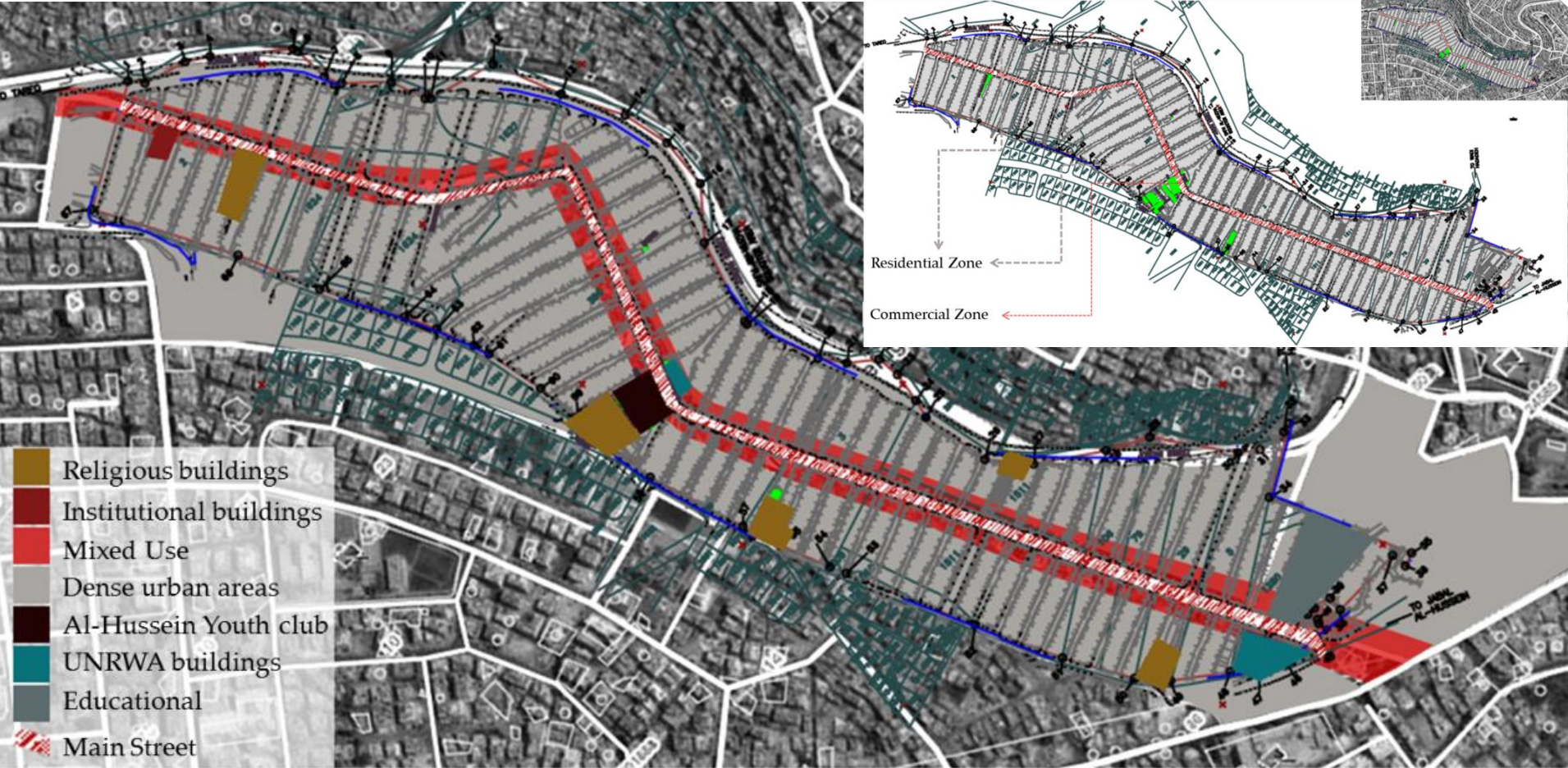
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Commercial street (business area), the residential zones (housing area), the mosques and UNRWA, DPA (the administrative layer) shape the structure of this urban center.

## The Physical Condition

Al-Hussein refugee camp Land-use plan and the regular layout (Own Work).

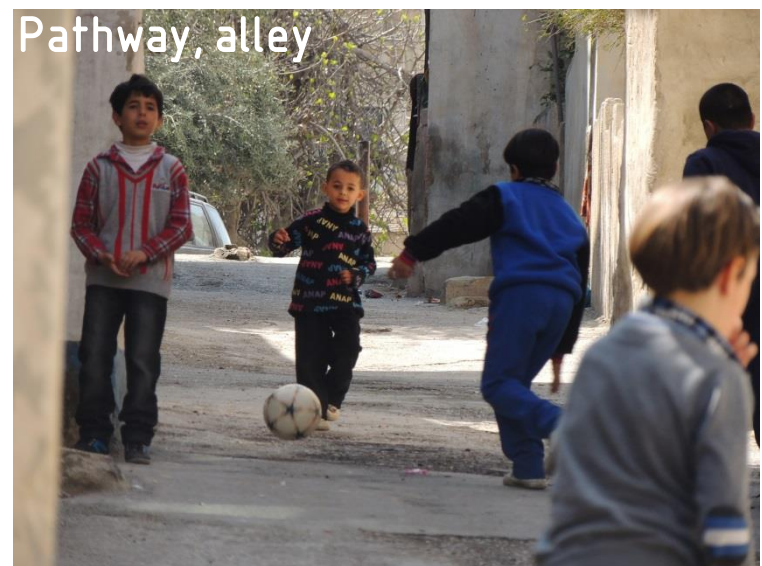
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Main Street



Stairs, alley



Pathway, alley

Al-Hussein refugee camp (Own Work).

## Where is the Public Space? The Physical Condition

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# Chapter 4 / 2

THE CASE OF AL-HUSSEIN REFUGEE CAMP IN AMMAN  
METHODOLOGY

a public participant, why interviews? Exchange information...

An average of 5.10 minute, randomly picked

Why the number of the selected questions has changed? some questions has been deleted and modified

The in-depth interviews and the focus group interviews?



Al-Hussein refugee camp (Own Work).  
 Fig 35: Selected sample (Own Work).

# Fieldwork, Qualitative Research Interviews

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Date	No. of the Interviews	Time Average/ Minutes	Specific Figure
29.03	6	03:41-22:50	All interviews have held in the school of the camp. The interviews were in in the classes and with the teachers.
25.03	16	01:42-04:50	Semi- Structured Interviews in the camp with different users, refugees, visitors and workers.
22.03	16	01:43-07:51	
21.03	16	01:43-09:56	
18.03	10	00:23-17:42	
17.03	14	01:10-30:33	Semi- Structured Interviews in the camp, Interview with Mukhtar (Mayor).
16.03	8	00:43-21:50	Semi- Structured Interviews in the camp with focus on the Syrian refugees. And an interview with the manager of the DPA in the Camp.
14.03	5	00:30-08:21	
Total	91 Interviews	00:23-30:33	

General Impression?

## Fieldwork, Qualitative Research Interviews

Interviews process(Own Work).

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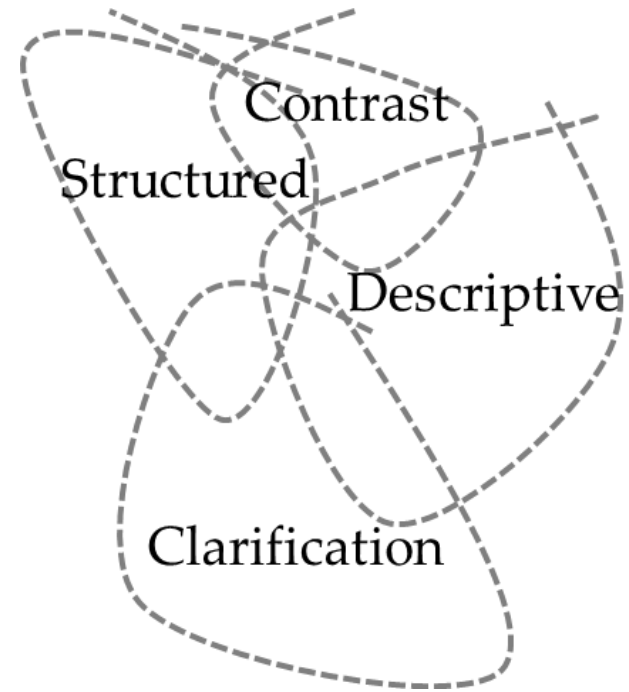
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1. Do you **like** the refugee Camp? (Opening question) (abstract/Identity)
2. What does the **word refugee** mean? What does the word camp mean? What could describe you as a refugee? What does the word refugee mean to you? (Descriptive)
3. How does the sentence **I am from the camp affect you?** How does it affect you if I told you I am from the camp? (Descriptive)
4. How the refugee camp **has changed?** (Contrast)
5. What are the **main problems** of Al-Hussein Refugee Camp? (Structured)
6. What is the **influence of the Syrian refugees?** (Clarification)
7. Where you spend your **leisure time**/ where is the space where you spend your free time? (Descriptive)
8. If you are in **a position of a decision making**, what would you add to the refugee camp? How can you **redevelop** it? What would you add/change/ delete in this refugee camp? (Clarification)
9. What is **the identity** of the camp? (Descriptive)



1+2+3+9  
 (Identity/abstract)  
 4+5+6+7+8  
 (Space/physical)

## Fieldwork, Qualitative Research Interviews

Interviews questions(Own Work).

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**ROZEEN**  
 Female, 13 years, 04:37 minutes

I love the refugee camp, I am here since birth, and it is **my home**. I am studying and my average is 93% (first in class). I would like to **study landscape design** when I start the university. Camp is a space for the refugees, they built it. If you are as well a refugee then I will welcome you, we are from the same situation, same are you are like me. **The unbehaved youth, the closeness between houses and the ventilation are the issues of this camp**. You cannot open your window so long time. If I am in a position of decision making I **will install new views and vistas and greenery to this space**. I will also increase the amount of people who clean the camp. I go out usually to Al-Nuzha or Qsoor for leisure time, the camp has **no public space**. The camp public space is only for buying vegetables and food. The refugee camp is getting worse, especially with the increasing number of the Syrian refugees. There is a huge pressure in the basic needs, jobs, and housing.

Living in the camp	Palestinian	Born in the camp	11-25
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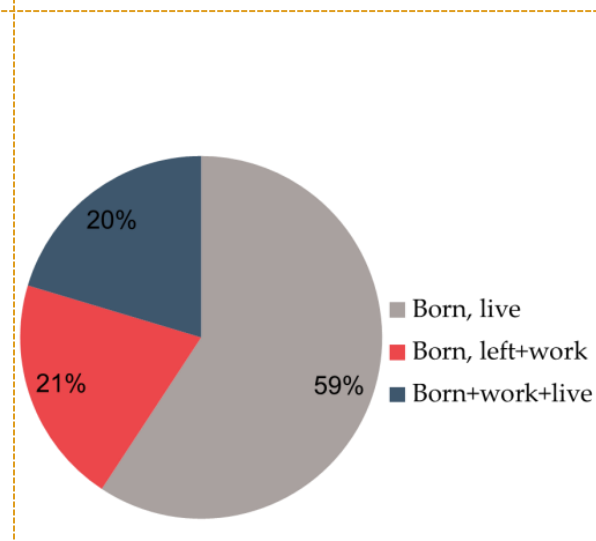
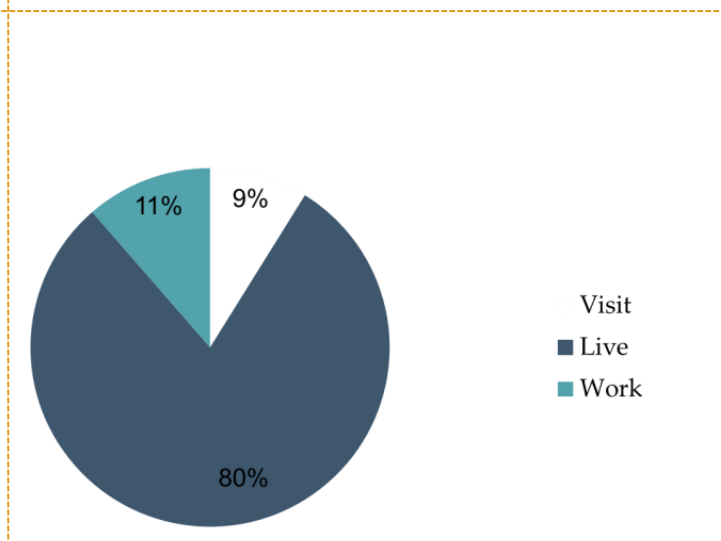
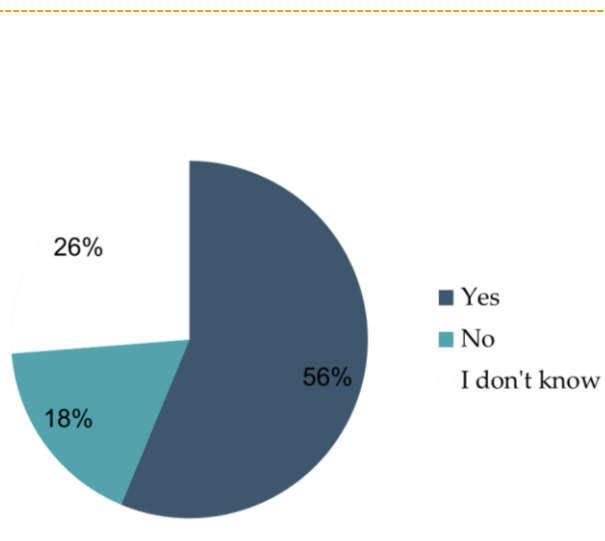
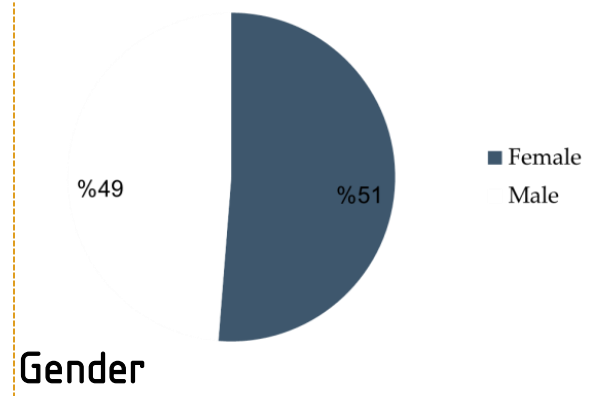
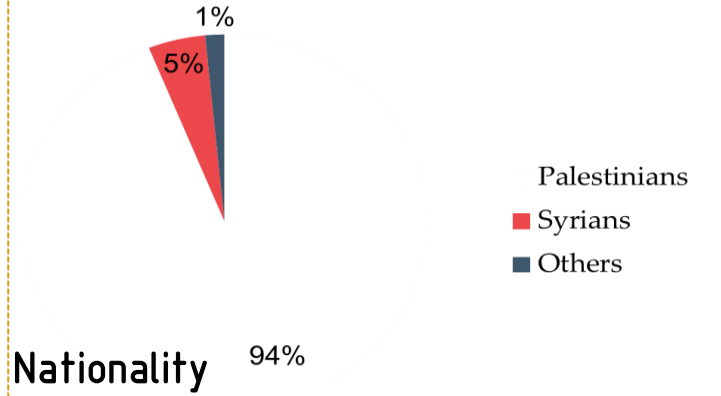
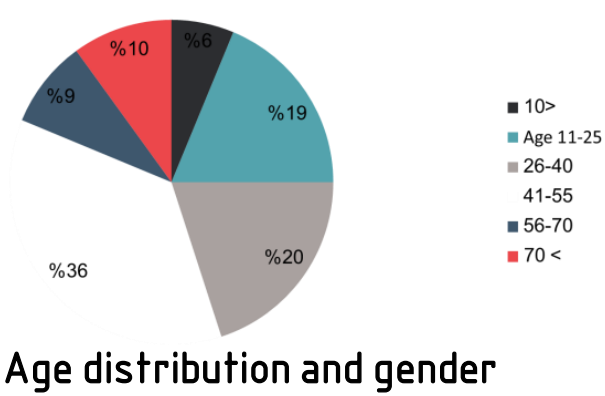
- Do you like the camp? the camp mean?
- If you are from the camp?
- Problems?
- Decision maker?
- Public space?
- Syrian refugees



Interviews (Own Work).

## Example of Interview Analysis

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# Interviews Findings

Findings (Own Work).

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<p><b>The certain social group/ Palestinian perspective</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Camp means <b>Palestinian refugees</b> who have no land and it is a <b>symbol for Palestine</b>.</li> <li>- Camp means refugees. A camp is a symbol for Palestine.</li> <li>- Camp is the space for the refugees; the <b>Palestinian refugees of 1948 are the people of this camp</b>.</li> <li>- A camp is a space that has been created because of the war of 1948 for the Palestinians. A camp means disaster, a catastrophe.</li> <li>- The camp is a space for the Palestinian refugee.</li> </ul>	<p><b>My space related to the identify perspective</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Camp is the <b>only space the accept me</b>.</li> <li>- Al-Hussein Refugee camp is the space <b>where I raised and born, it is the folk space</b>.</li> <li>- I was born here; <b>the camp is the city for me</b>.</li> <li>- Camp means not settling.</li> <li>- Camp means <b>no home, no city no country, nothing. It's the place that does not belong to me, it's in someone's else country</b>.</li> </ul>	<p><b>The general perspective</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Camp is the <b>place for the refugees</b>.</li> <li>- Camp means refugee, or the <b>space we forced to live in</b>.</li> <li>- Mokhayyamm (camp) is the space for the refugees, <b>both Palestinians and Syrians</b>.</li> <li>- The camp means a place for the people who forced to leave their homeland.</li> <li>- Camp means refugee.</li> <li>- Camp means a space for refugees. But nowadays it's a <b>space for all, Syrians and all who can't afford a space</b>.</li> <li>- Camp is a space for the refugees, <b>they built it</b>.</li> <li>- Camp means <b>the space only for the refugees</b>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Economic level/ Social classes perspective</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Camp means <b>poverty and low education</b>.</li> <li>- The camp is a <b>local commercial zone</b>.</li> <li>- A place to <b>help the refugees and free education</b>.</li> <li>- <b>old building and crowded</b></li> <li>- Camp is the space of refugees who have <b>certain social and economic level</b>.</li> </ul>	<p><b>The neutral perspective</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The refugee camp is as any <b>space; there is no difference</b>.</li> <li>- A camp means <b>nothing</b>.</li> <li>- The camp is a <b>normal place has normal and simple people</b>. People are close to each other's and well connected.</li> <li>- Now it's not a camp but more an <b>urban space and connected with the city</b>.</li> </ul>	<p><b>A space for people and simplicity perspective</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A place for <b>simple people</b></li> <li>- Camp means <b>conjunction and cheap affordable place and better than cities</b>.</li> <li>- The camp is "<b>popularly</b>" space</li> <li>- Camp is a <b>point for gathering</b></li> <li>- The camp is a <b>normal place has normal and simple people</b>. People are close to each other's and well connected.</li> </ul>

What does the word refugee camp mean? What could describe you as a refugee?

## Interviews Findings

Findings (Own Work).

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**Al-Qsoor- Jabal Al-Hussein, Jabal Al-Nuzha, Al-Hussein Sport City**

- I go out usually to **Al-Nuzha or Qsoor** for leisure time, the camp has no space.
- In my leisure time I go to **Jabal Al-Hussein or Al-Shmesani.**
- We go also to play near to the camp, **Al-Madeene Al-Reyaddye (Al-Hussein Spourt City)** at the football field.

**Park near to the camp, Al-Montazah**

- **Playground** near to the Refugee camp
- I usually visit my friends and my relatives. Or I go to **Al-Montazh near to the camp.**
- Usually in our free time, we take the kids and **go to a Park or a public space,** the camp has no public space.
- **Al-Montazh. Al-Montazah is close and you don't have to pay for the transportation** so many families gather there.

**The camp has no public space**

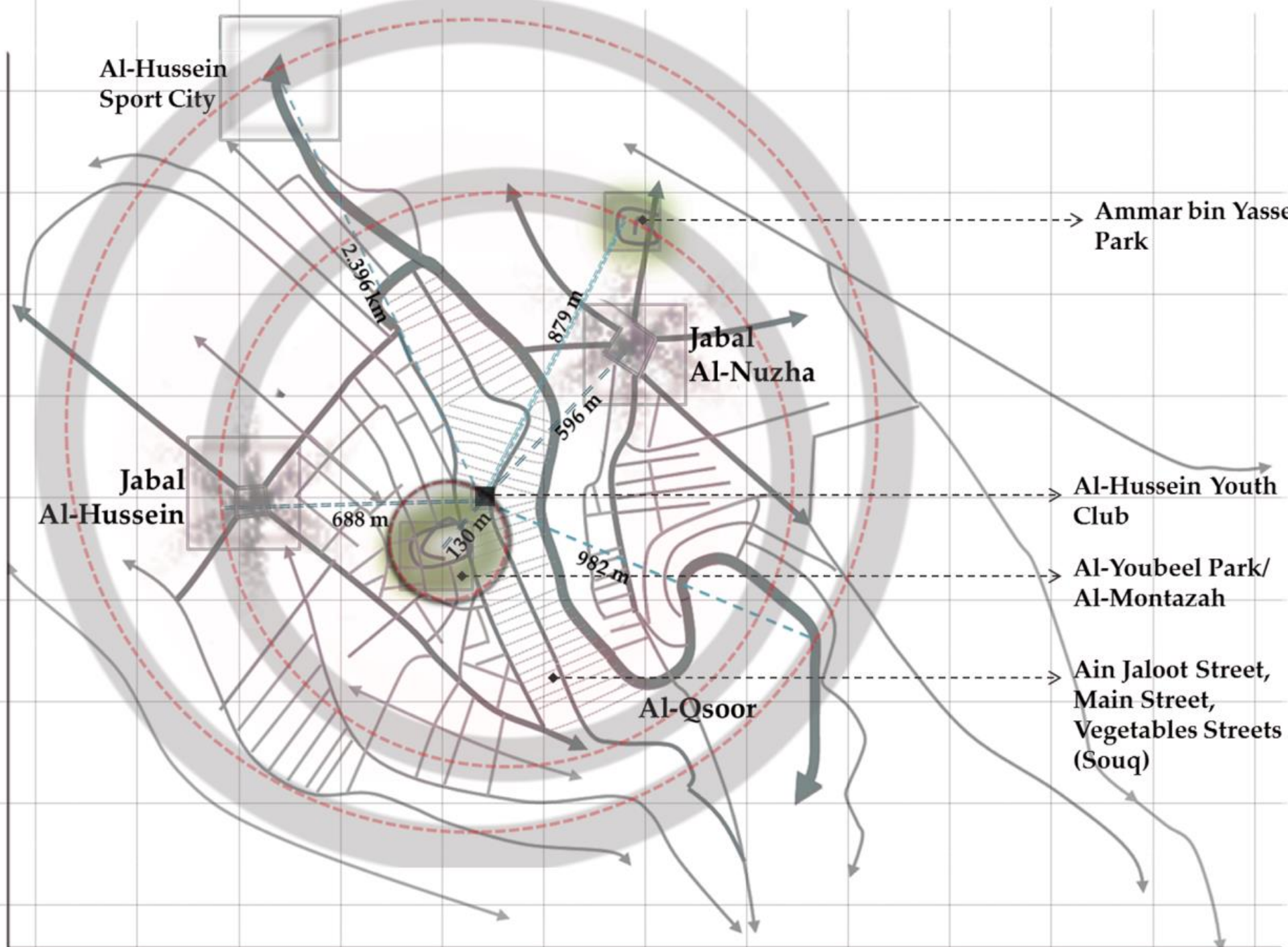
- The camp public space is **only for buying vegetables and food.**
- **No place in the refugee camp** as a public space.
- We usually go outside the camp if we are looking for a public space; the camp has no public space.
- There is no space in the refugee camp as a public space, sometimes **we go to play in the school.**
- **We play now football in the street.**
- In my leisure time I would to a **green space as a public space,** in the refugee camp there is no space.

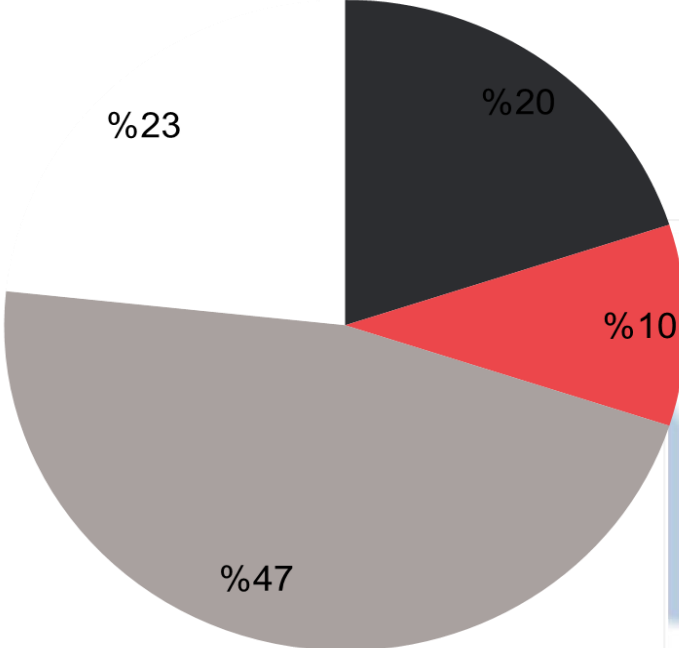
**Where you spend your leisure time/ where is the space where you spend your free time in? (Descriptive)/ Space/physical**

**Interviews Findings**

Findings (Own Work).

CHAPTER  1  INTRODUCTION	CHAPTER  2  THE PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CAMP BACKGROUND	CHAPTER  3  PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN JORDAN	CHAPTER  4  THE CASE OF AL-HUSSEIN REFUGEE CAMP IN AMMAN	CHAPTER  5  THEORIES AND REFLECTIONS
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■ Social/ Behavioral issues

■ Pollution and Environment

■ Built Environment



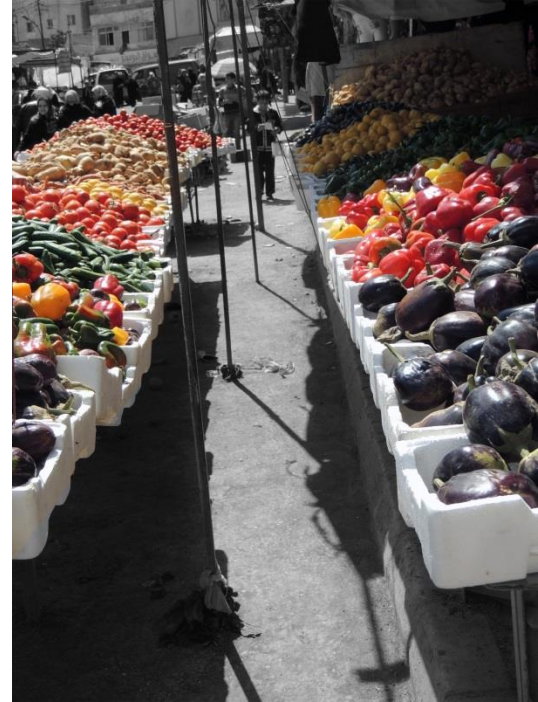
Education+ Employment Issues

## What are the main problems of Al-Hussein Refugee Camp? (Structured)

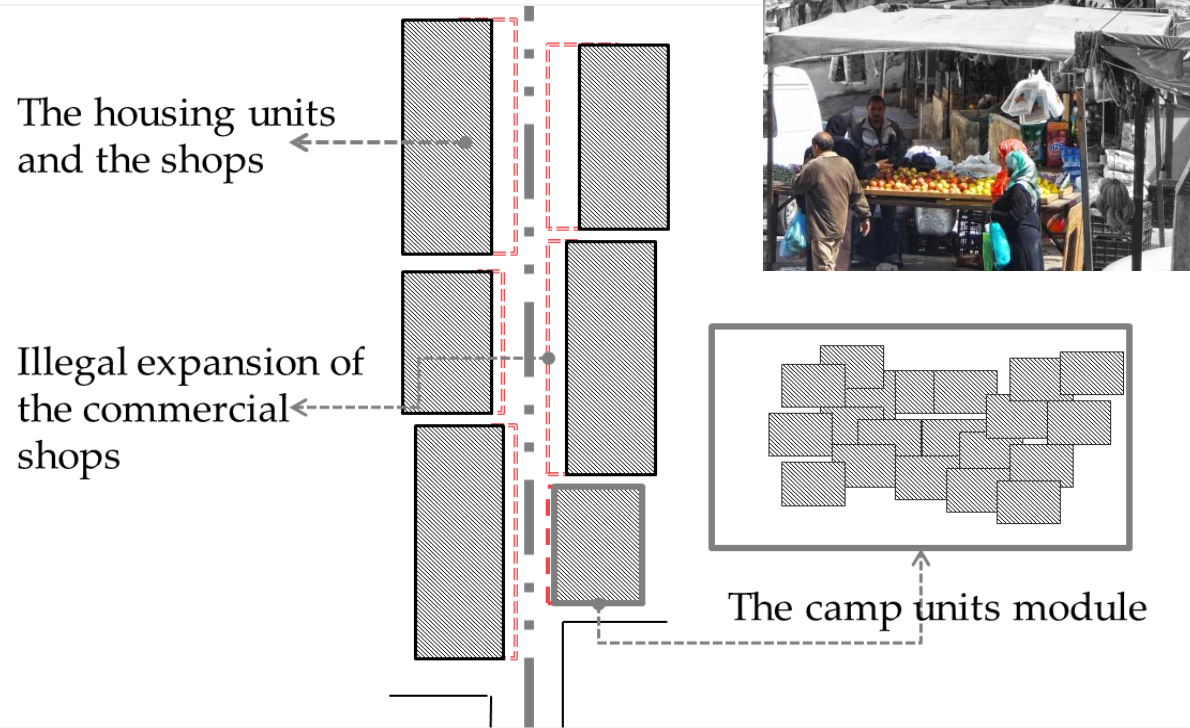
### Interviews Findings

Findings (Own Work).

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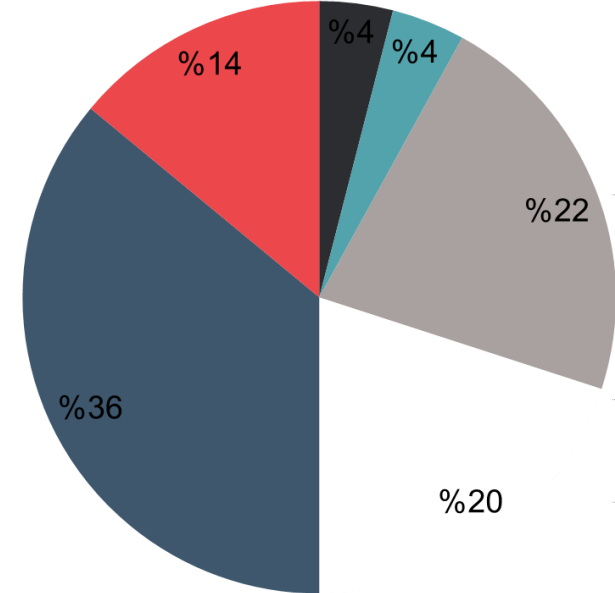
Illegal Expansion of the shops



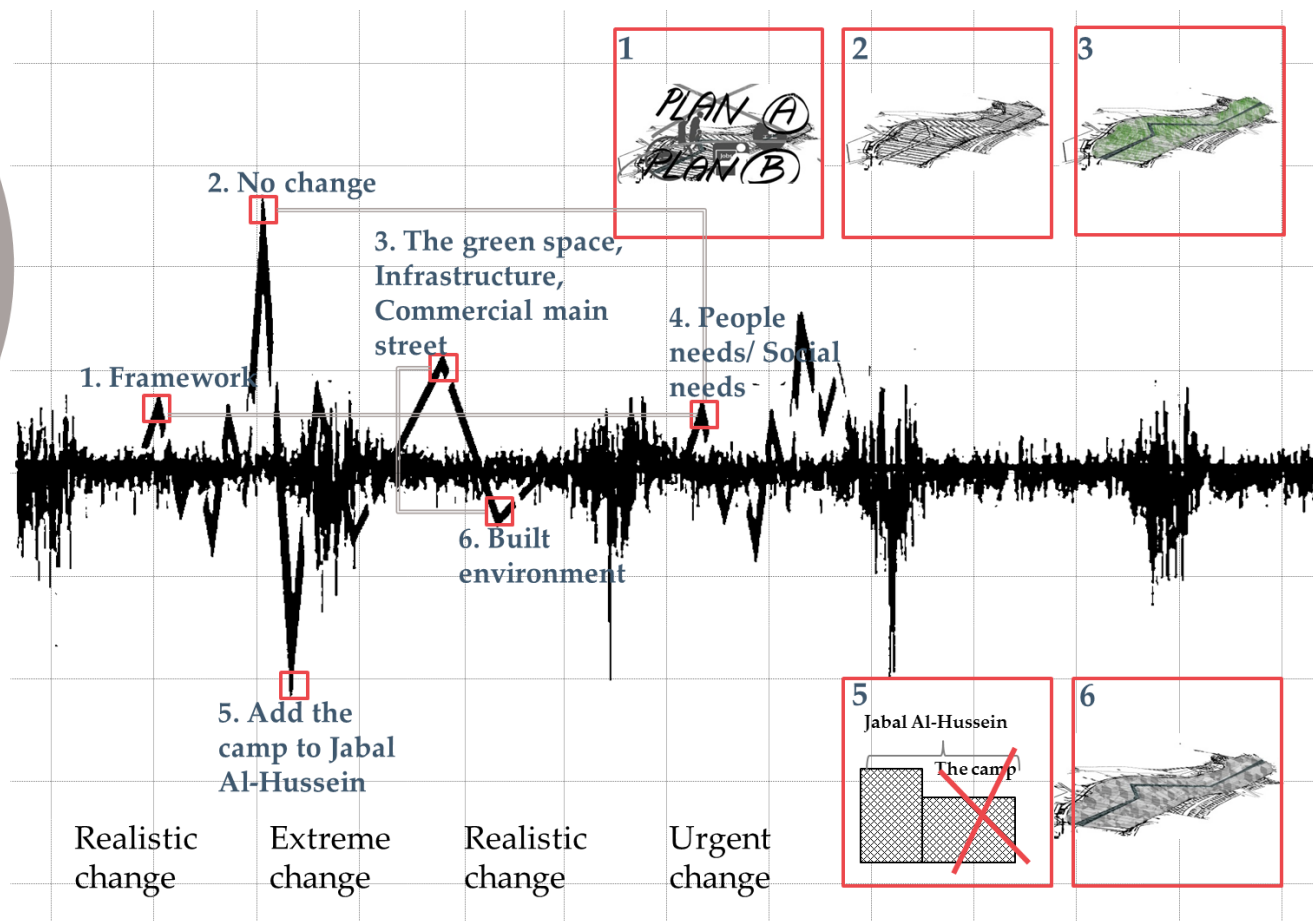
# Interviews Findings

Findings (Own Work).

CHAPTER  1  INTRODUCTION	CHAPTER  2  THE PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CAMP BACKGROUND	CHAPTER  3  PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN JORDAN	CHAPTER  4  THE CASE OF AL-HUSSEIN REFUGEE CAMP IN AMMAN	CHAPTER  5  THEORIES AND REFLECTIONS
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- No change
- Add the camp to Jabal Al-Hussein
- Built environment
- People needs/ Social needs
- The green space, Infrastructure, main street
- Framework



If you are in a position of a decision making, what would you add to the refugee camp?  
(Clarification)

## Interviews Findings

Findings (Own Work).

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# Chapter 5

THEORIES AND REFLECTIONS

Commercial St.  
 The urban location and connectivity.  
 The high percentage of youth.  
 Strong social connections  
 50 upper and lower alleys.

Polluted environment  
 Low education.  
 High percentage of unemployment, youth fights.  
 No public space.  
 Low economy.

Network of Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan.  
 Integration between ethnic groups.

Lost identity.  
 Not predictable change.  
 Demographic change, more refugees.

Kids Play  
 People meeting  
 point --  
 Recreation of the  
 public space

50 upper  
 50 lower  
 Alleys, Paths  
 Stairs,

Some are  
 passable  
 for cars

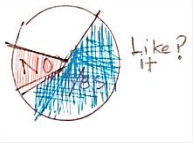
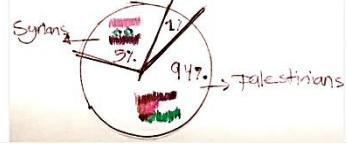
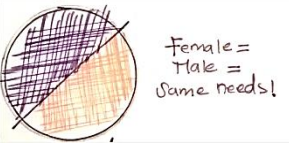
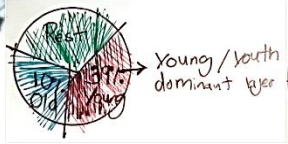
11% work

9% visit,  
 Shopping

Al-Montazah  
 nearest Park to the Al-  
 Hussein Refugee Camp

80% live,  
 56% born, live

Commercial Street, 47% of the problem


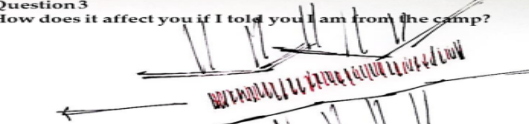

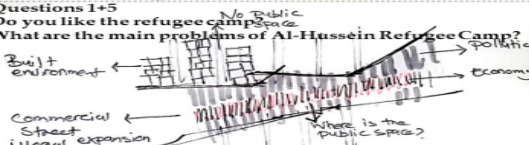
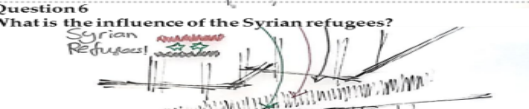
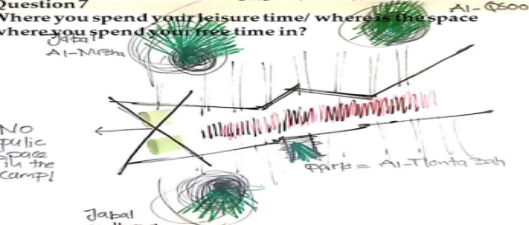
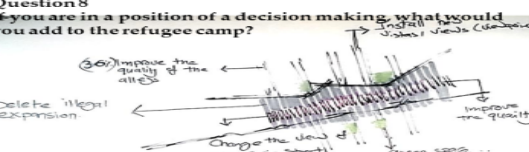


\* Potentials

Target group, SWOT and potentials (Own Work).

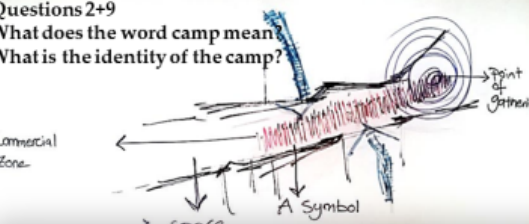
# Strategies and Frameworks of Development

CHAPTER  1  INTRODUCTION	CHAPTER  2  THE PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CAMP BACKGROUND	CHAPTER  3  PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CAMPS IN JORDAN	CHAPTER  4  THE CASE OF AL- HUSSEIN REFUGEE CAMP IN AMMAN	CHAPTER  5  THEORIES AND REFLECTIONS
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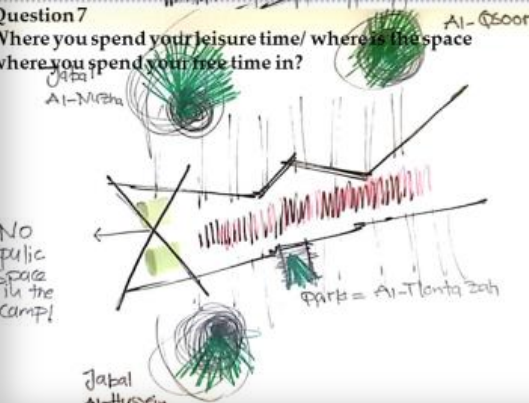
Question	Interviews quotes	Summary	Theory	Focal point	Linking Theory - Practice
<p><b>Questions 2+9</b> What does the word camp mean? What is the identity of the camp?</p> 	<p>A place for refugees. Palestinians, Syrians. Space accepts me. My space. A Symbol for homeland. Commercial street. Urban space. A gathering point. Low class, poverty.</p>	<p>- Refugee camp has high symbolic meaning. - Strongly linked to the commercial street. - A place defined by a social group (the refugees) - An urban space within the Amman fabric.</p>	<p>- <b>Social Identity Theory</b> links the symbolic meaning of the place as well as the definition done by refugees (social group). - <b>Transformation Theory</b> is connected to the urban context as well as to the commercial Street.</p>	<p>- <b>Commercial street.</b> - Preserve the symbolic meaning.</p>	<p>- Strengthen the <b>iconographic</b> (symbols) through graffiti. - <b>Transformation of the urban space</b> (commercial street) into a more <b>public space</b>.</p>
<p><b>Question 3</b> How does it affect you if I told you I am from the camp?</p> 	<p>We have the same thinking. Same social level. Same origin. There is no difference. Same day and same situation.</p>	<p>- Strong understanding and bond between the refugees by common experience.</p>	<p>- <b>Social Capital Theory</b> shows common cultures and structural perceptions by the refugees.</p>	<p>- <b>Public spaces.</b></p>	<p>- Strengthen the <b>social interaction</b> through developing public spaces and community centers.</p>
<p><b>Question 4</b> How the refugee camp has changed?</p> 	<p>In the built environment. Tents, Zink, cement. New people (Syrians) before only Palestinians. Economic change related to the commercial street. Decrease of basic service.</p>	<p>- Change in the built environment and in the social structure and in economic condition.</p>	<p>- <b>Transformation Theory of Urban Space and Social Structure</b> showing the change of the camp over time.</p>	<p>- <b>Commercial street</b> - <b>Public space</b> - <b>Built environment.</b></p>	<p>- Create acceptance for transformation and change. - Predict future developments</p>
<p><b>Questions 1+5</b> Do you like the refugee camp space? What are the main problems of Al-Hussein Refugee Camp?</p> 	<p>Youth fights, illegal expansion of the commercial zone, no public space, pollution, Syrian refugees, low education, unemployment, sub-streets are narrow.</p>	<p>- <b>Social and environmental problems</b></p>	<p>- <b>Transformation Theory of Urban Space and Social Structure.</b></p>	<p>- <b>Social and administrative Frameworks (regulations).</b></p>	<p>- Applying the model of <b>sustainability</b> (economic and social and environment) balance.</p>
<p><b>Question 6</b> What is the influence of the Syrian refugees?</p> 	<p>No negative effect. Negative effect (less jobs, high rents, no space, lost identity).</p>	<p>- <b>Fear of losing identity and change the ethnic group.</b></p>	<p>- <b>Transformation Theory of Urban Space and Social Structure.</b> - <b>Social Capital Theory.</b></p>	<p>- <b>Social framework</b></p>	<p>- Create acceptance by preserving the <b>Palestinian refugee camp identity.</b></p>
<p><b>Question 7</b> Where you spend your leisure time/ where is the space where you spend your free time in?</p> 	<p>Jabal Al-Hussein, Jabal Al-Nuzha and Al-Qsoor. Al-Montazah ( nearest park to the camp). No public space in the camp?</p>	<p>- Use of public spaces outside the refugee camp. - No public space</p>	<p>- <b>John Rawls, Theory of Justice</b> to improve the worst off and the right of public space (choosing and creating public space)</p>	<p>- <b>Leftovers, rooftops, alleys, balconies, stairs, commercial street.</b></p>	<p>- Create common public spaces that are accessible for all.</p>
<p><b>Question 8</b> If you are in a position of a decision making, what would you add to the refugee camp?</p> 	<p>Listen to people needs. Improve education, infrastructure, built environment, commercial street. Job opportunities.</p>	<p>- Improving the overall situation.</p>	<p>- <b>John Rawls, Theory of Justice</b> improving the worst off</p>	<p>- <b>People needs.</b></p>	<p>- Enhancing the social, environmental and economic frameworks.</p>

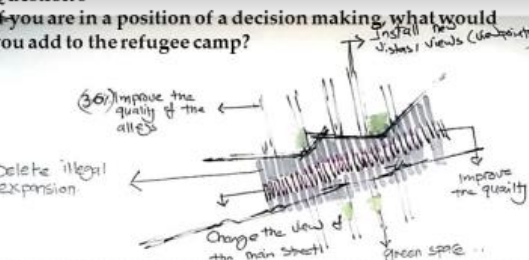
# Strategies and Frameworks of Development

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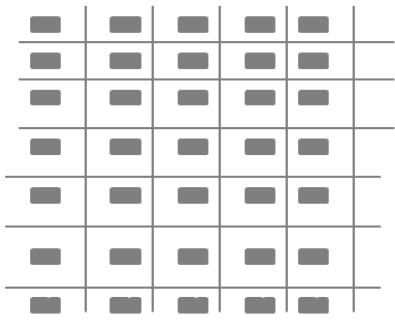
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<p>Question 7 Where you spend your leisure time/ where is the space where you spend your free time in?</p> 	<p>Jabal Al-Hussein, Jabal Al-Nuzha and Al-Qsoor. Al-Montazah ( nearest park to the camp). No public space in the camp?</p>	<p>- Use of public spaces outside the refugee camp. - No public space</p>	<p>- <u>John Rawls, Theory of Justice</u> to improve the worst off and the right of public space (choosing and creating public space)</p>	<p>- Leftovers, rooftops, alleys, balconies, stairs, commercial street.</p>	<p>- Create common public spaces that are accessible for all.</p>
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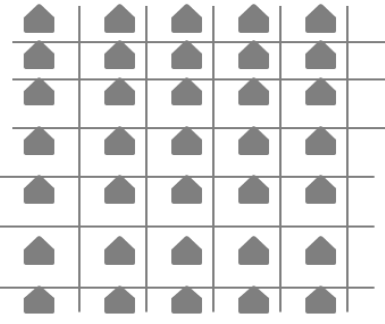
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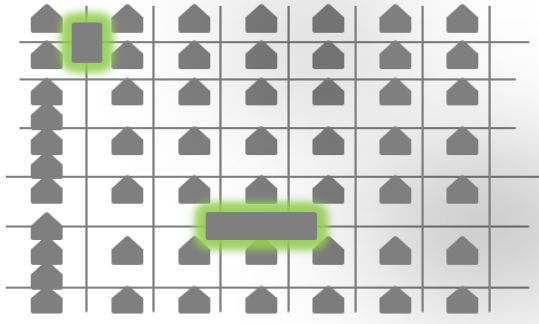
1952  
Tents



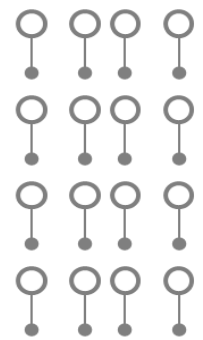
1962 Zink roofs  
and concrete walls



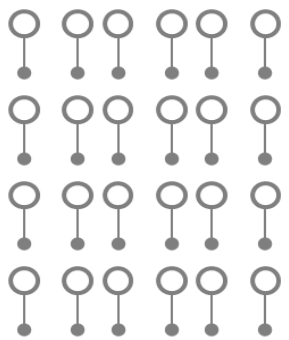
1980-90  
Fully concrete units



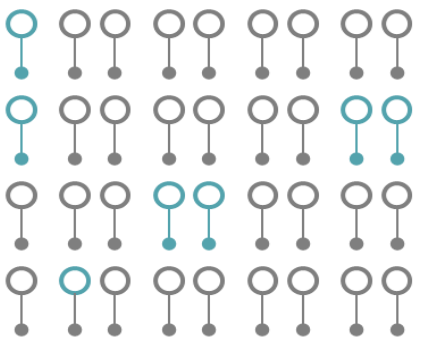
2030  
Public Space, a  
common space?



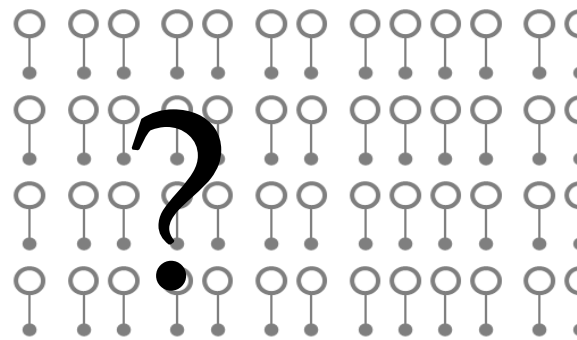
1948  
a Palestinian  
camp



1967  
a Palestinian  
camp



2013  
a Palestinian camp +  
Syrian wave



2030  
A camp of refugees?

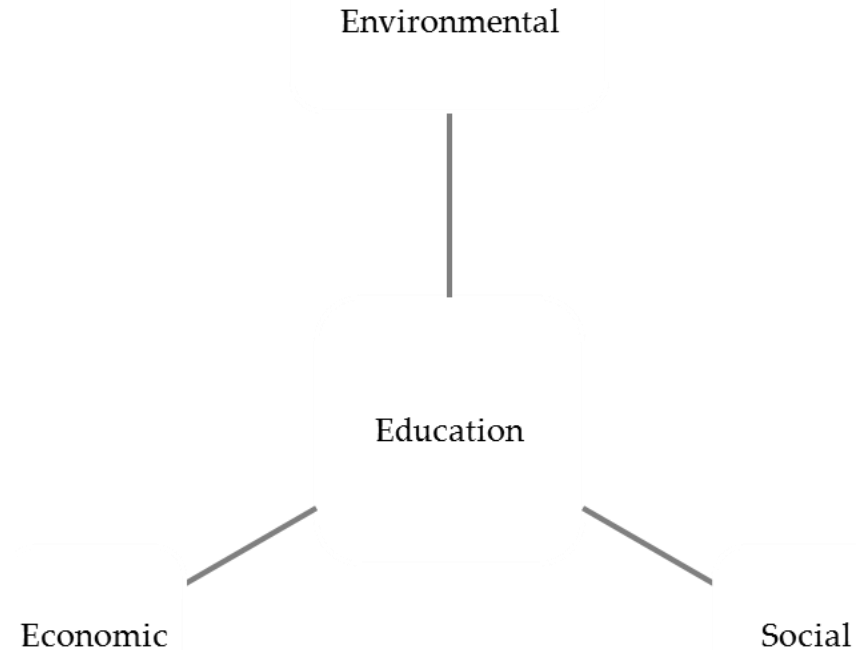
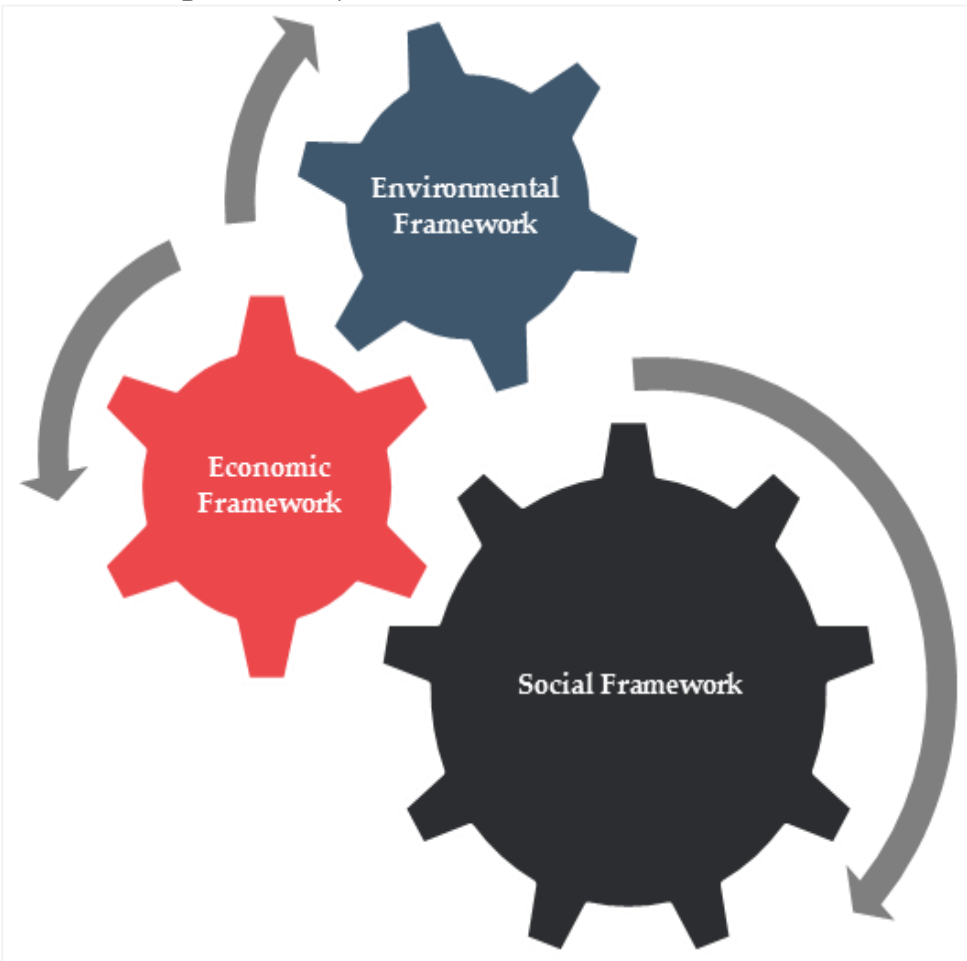
Reflection on questions 6+4: How the refugee camp has changed? and What is the influence of the Syrian refugees?

# Theory

Transformation space, people (Own Work).

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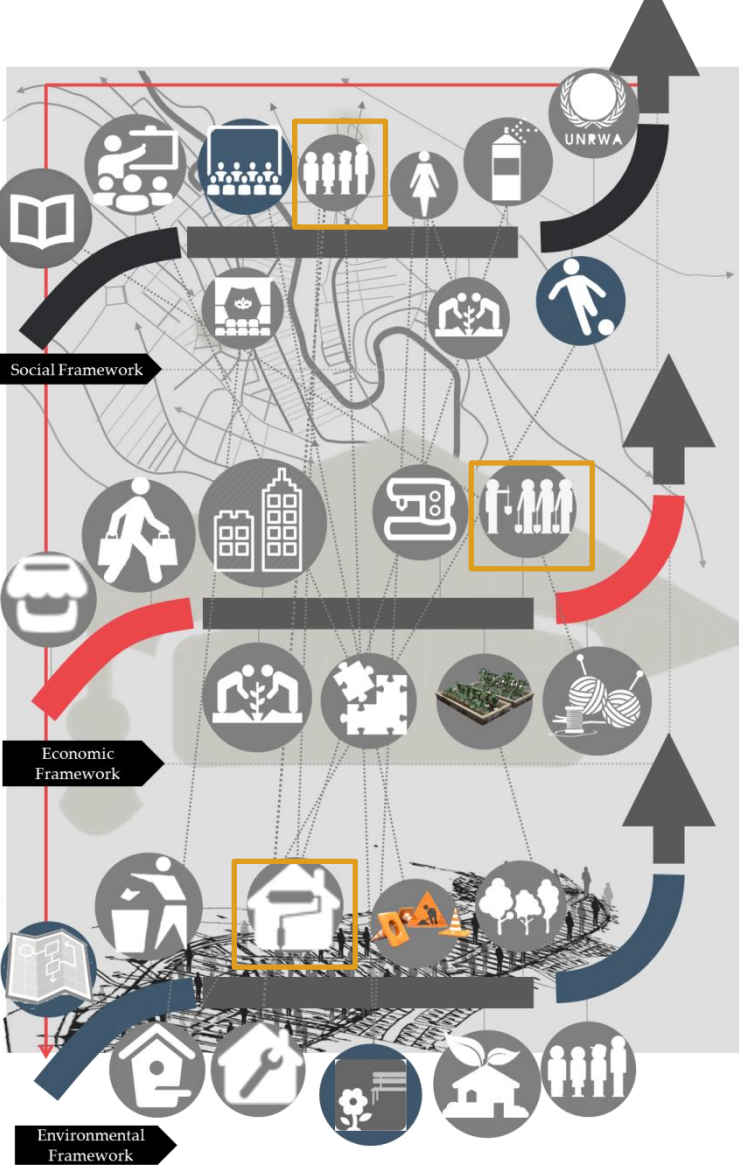
Strategy of improving the worst off "pursue any opportunity/challenge /good practice and improve it or stress on it". This strategy works in parallel with the temporary character of the refugee camp.



Model of sustainability (Own Work).

## Strategies and Frameworks of Development

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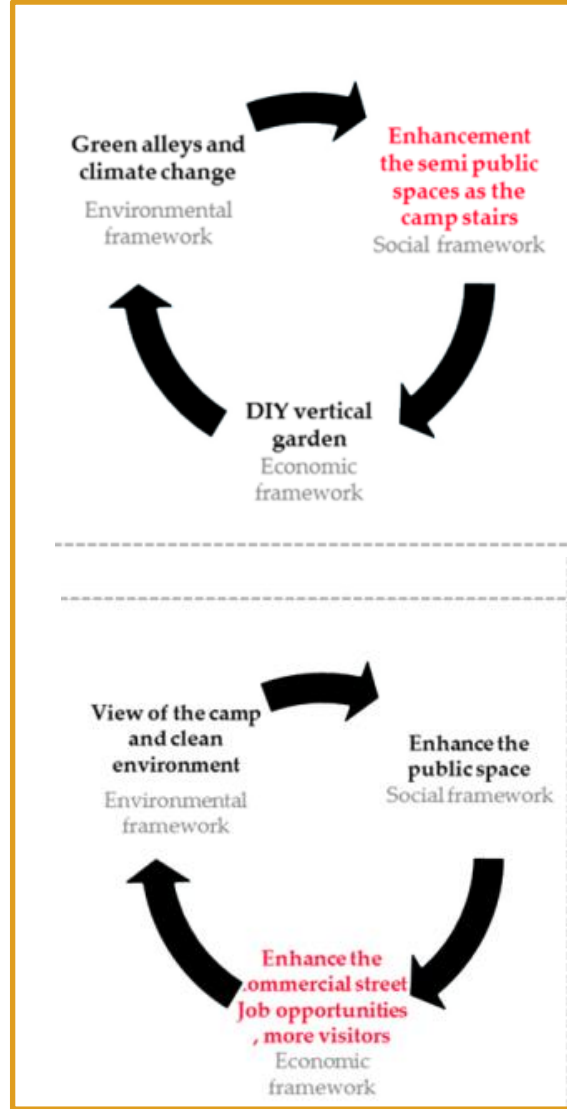
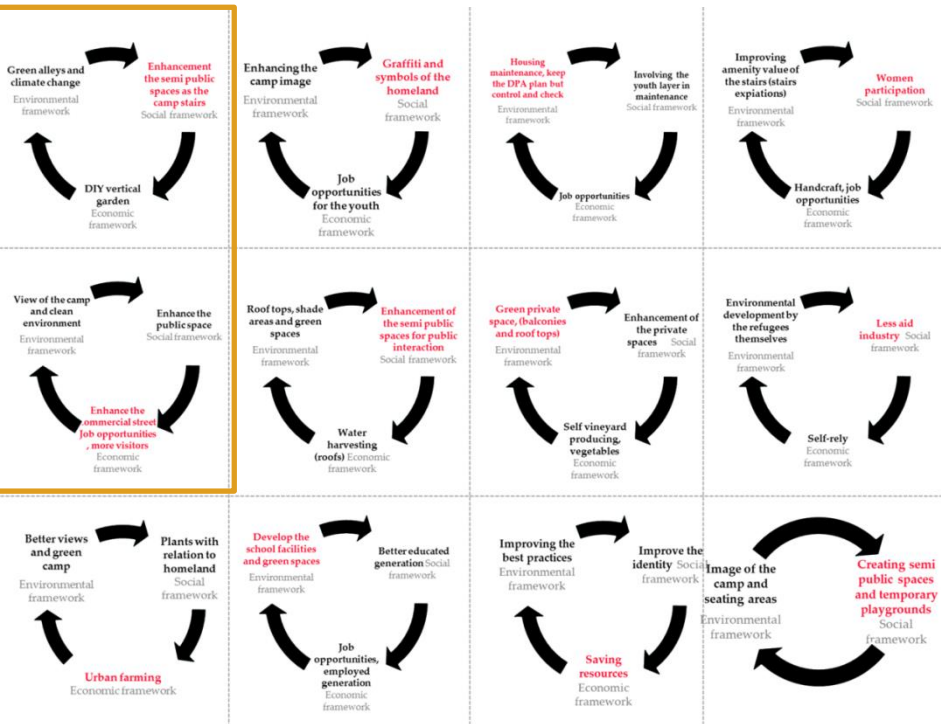


- UNRWA
- Aid industry
- Graffiti
- Sport
- Cerebration
- Woman participation
- Mobile Stage
- Youth empowerment
- Awareness workshops
- Education
- Job training
- Handcraft
- Open air library
- Shops
- Handcrafts
- Camp and City
- Camp as a single unit
- Urban farming
- Camp visitors/shopping
- Control DPA
- Infrastructure
- Maintenance painting
- Waste management

Frameworks (Own Work).

# Strategies and Frameworks of Development

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Multifunctional development approach (Own Work).

# Strategies and Frameworks of Development

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REFLECTIONS





Roof tops



Vertical garden



Stairs, olive tree



Stairs, trees



Alleys, trees



Pathway, trees



Olive tree



Pathways, olive tree



Stairs, Fig tree



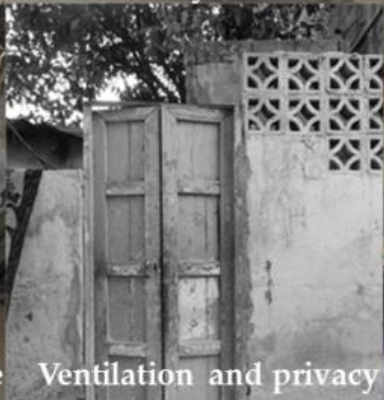
Plants containers



Plants containers



Steel structure



Ventilation and privacy



Stairs and olive tree

# Conceptual Proposal/ Best Practice

Best practices and native (homeland trees) (Own Work).

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HUSSEIN REFUGEE CAMP  
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REFLECTIONS



Housing maintenance and camp image

Housing maintenance, keep the DPA plan but control and check Environmental framework

Involving the youth layer in maintenance Social framework

Job opportunities Economic framework



Enhancing the camp image Environmental framework

Graffiti and symbols of the Homeland Social framework

Job opportunities for the youth Economic framework

Private spaces



Green private space, (balconies and roof tops) Environmental framework

Enhance the private spaces framework

Self vineyard producing vegetables Economic framework

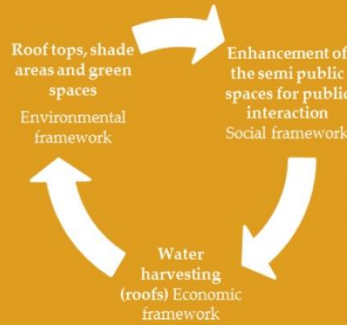
Fig 81: Conceptual Proposals



Commercial Street, Multifunctional



Roof tops and leftovers



Semi-public spaces

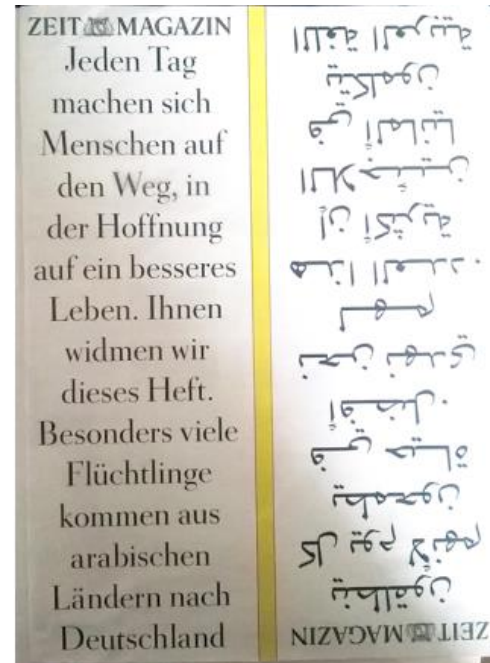




School



Fig 81: Conceptual Proposals



The issue of the refugees is globally, Germany, Frankfurt and die Zeit newspaper (Own Work).

# The Persistence of the Refugee Camp

CHAPTER |1|  
INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER |2|  
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REFUGEE CAMP  
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REFLECTIONS



During my visit to the UNRWA School in Al-Hussein refugee camp (Own Work)

To look at the refugee space from a different angle not only perceive it as space of suffering and poverty.

Specifying the strengths and suggesting frameworks is a step however a more important step is education.

### What We did?

volunteered with a group of young architects to start giving educational workshops. A cleansing campaign for rehabilitating the main street (Commercial Street).

## Personal role with the Persistence of Camp?

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Thank you شكراً لكم  
to all Refugees  
لللاجئين