Far From Home.

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For a very long time Human beings have been migratory creatures.
As a collective we have traversed millions and millions of miles, and continue to do so.
In our current era we have separated ourselves into two systems of migration:
one that moves by choice and one that doesn't.

In our current era we are still experiencing the migration of entire countries,
climate change and war are the main cause to this movement.

"By 2050, because of the consequences of climate change,
the amount of climate migrants could reach the number of 200 millions refugees."

Our solution to this as a collective has been the creation of refugee camps. Nowadays these camps are conceived as temporary settlements,
usually managed by different governments, the United Nations, international organizations or NGOs.

Far From Home, responds to the questions raised by an architecturally based competition brief titiled Project Earth 2:
This brief strives to find a better tommorow for millions of refugees, by challenging an individual to consider refugee camps as the cities of tomorrow?
As changing structures that can grow, adapt and develop? Refugee camps should be flexible and grow in an organized way.
As the population increases the camp must transform from temporary to stable, offering a worthy and dignified way of life to its inhabitants.

"Far From Home," proposes the following strategies for shelter and community:
The harvesting of wood, round section construction and bent wood method of constructions.
Deployment of shelter that can transform from temporary to permanent.

https://www.projectearth2.org/citiesoftomorrow

It usually takes upto 2 weeks until their refugee status is approved. It is not uncommon that refugees die while waitingoutside the reception center.

Nowadays, refugees camps are conceived as temporary settlements and usually run and managed by a government, the United Nations, international organizations or NGOs. As of 2012, the average size of a refugee camp is 11.400 inhabitants, but camps with over 100.000 inhabitants are common. At the end of 2015, 25,4% of refugees are living in planned or managed camps.

Site planning should begin from the scale of the individual refugee family, addressing needs at household level, such as their distance to water, access to communal services, recreation facilities, access to showers and latrines, waste management, etc.

It is advisable to consider the social structures and relations within persons of concern, including clan, tribes and extended family arrangements, as well as their traditional settlement layouts and shelter preferences. This consideration will yield a greater degree of satisfaction, and sense of ownership.
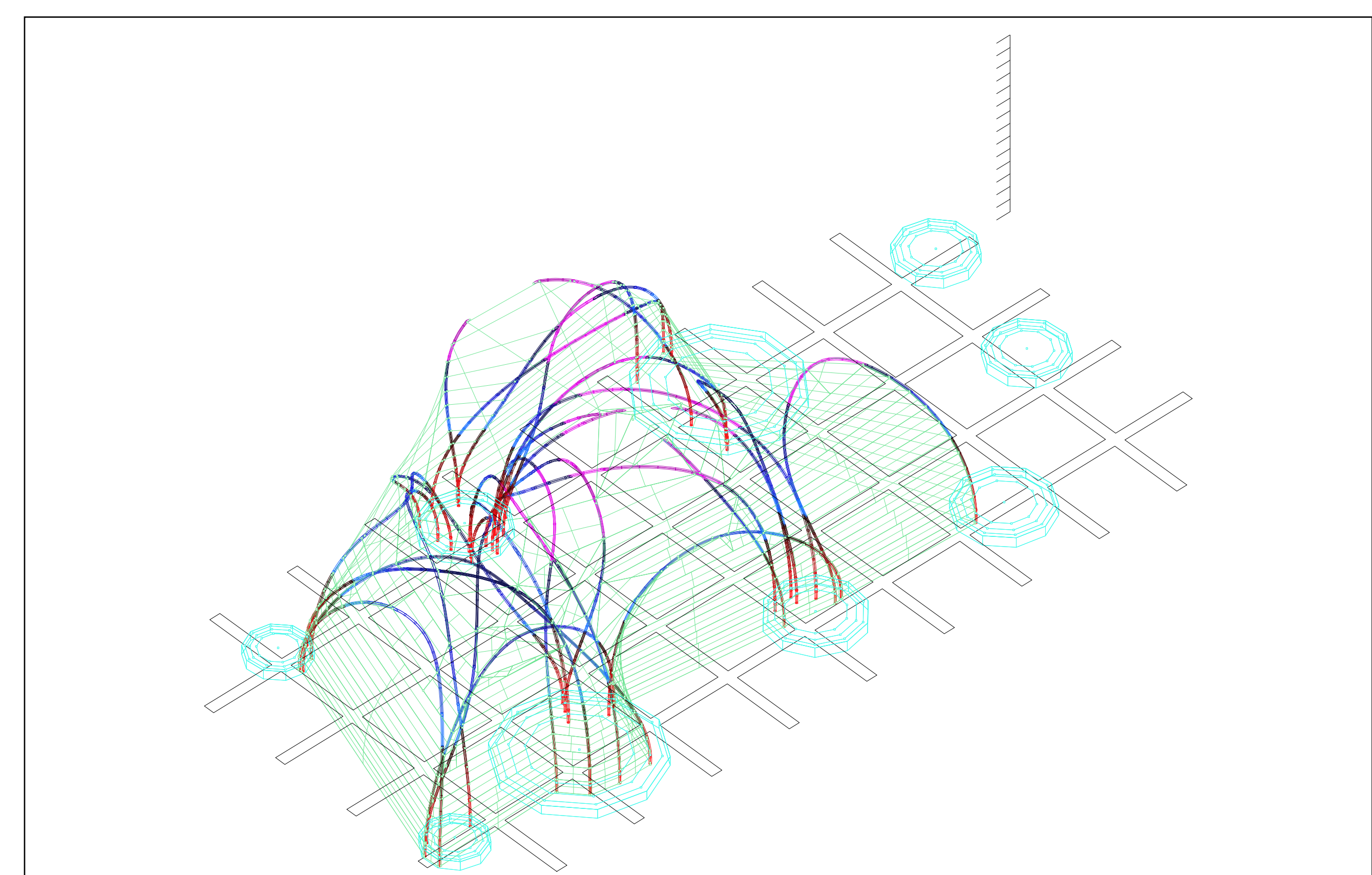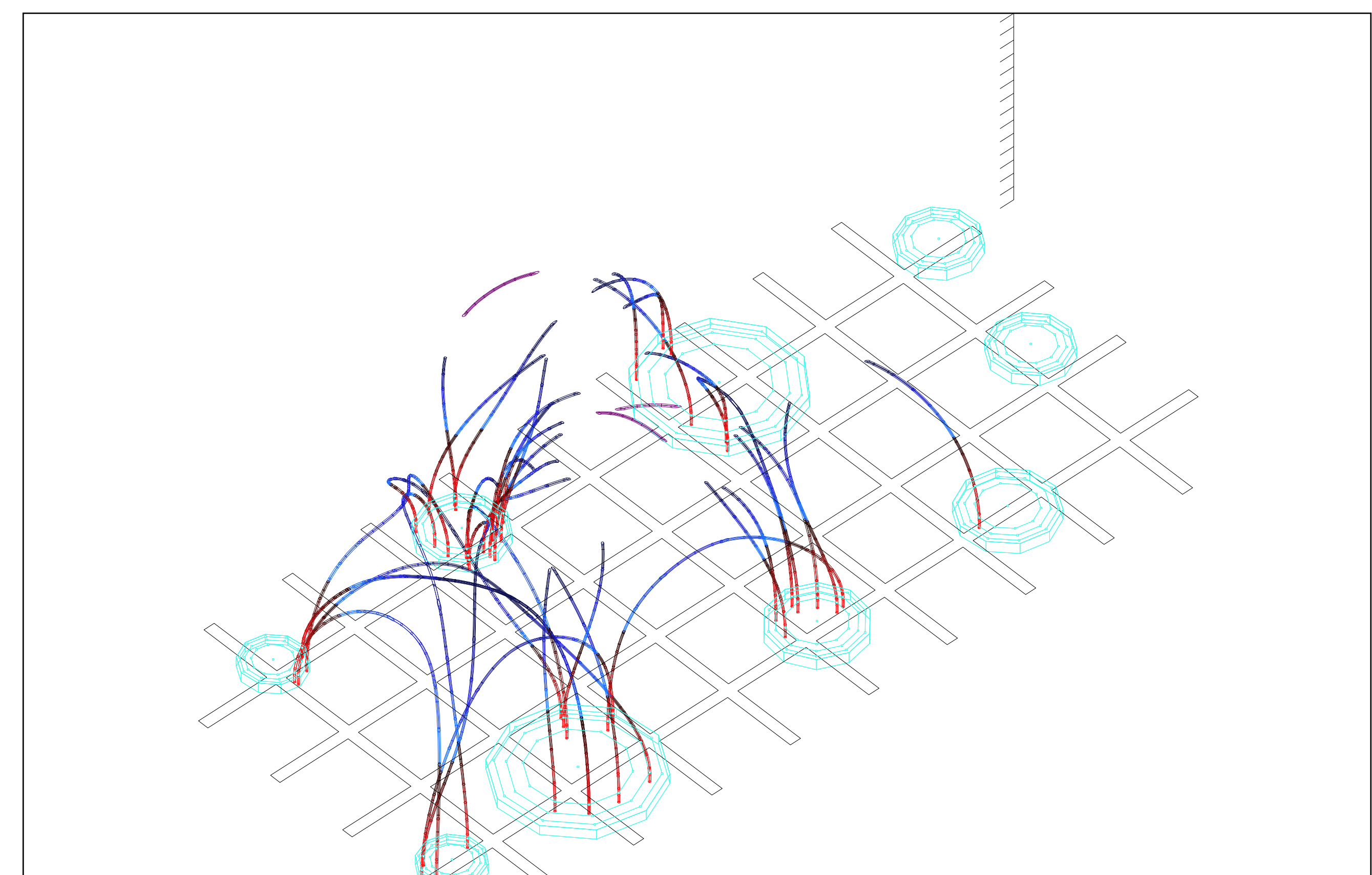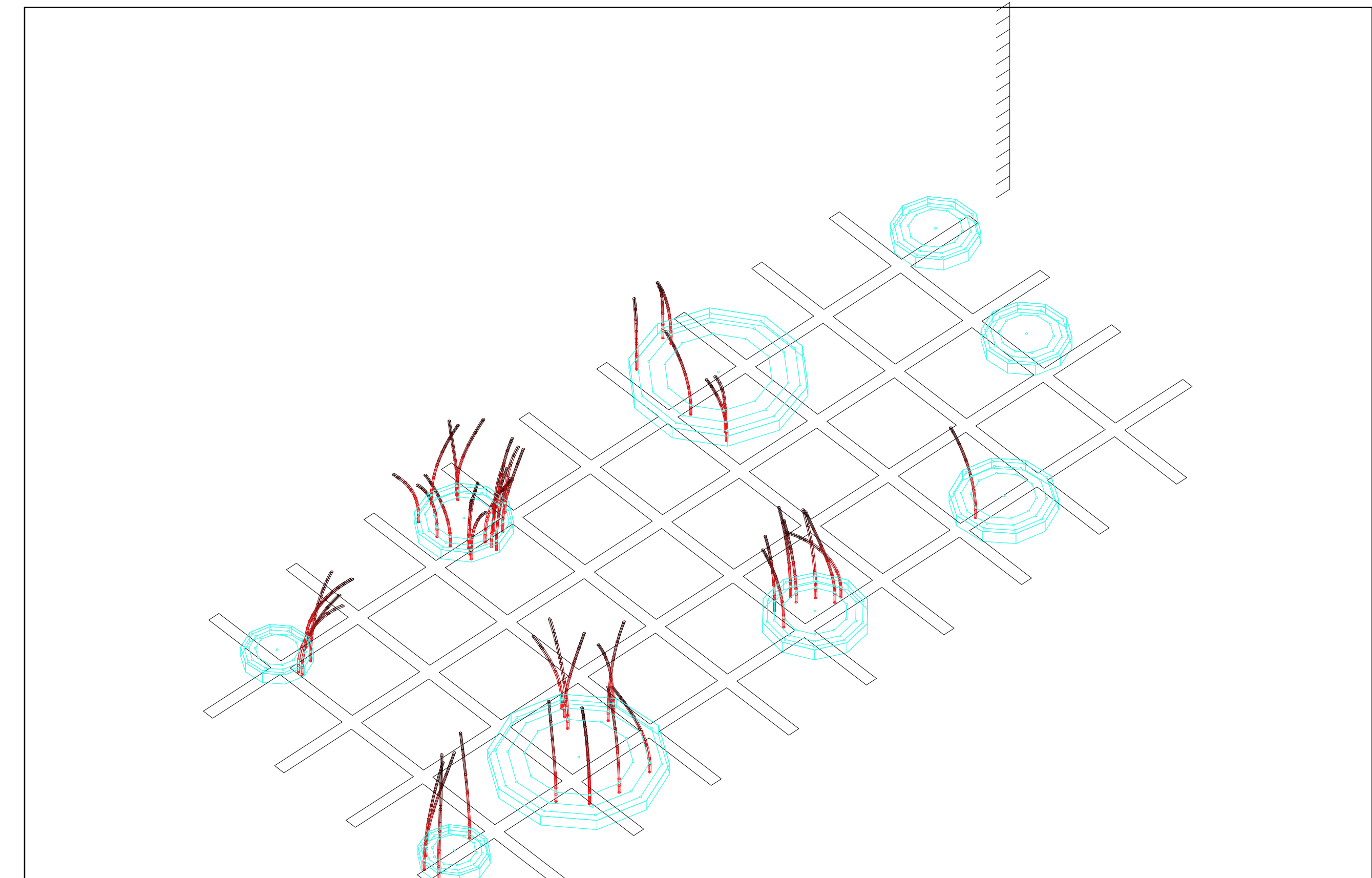
LOCATION

For this competition, there is not a fixed location, but for fulling the goal of integration and consider refugee camps as an instrument for economic development and opportunities the concepts should be located in empty existing areas of Europe. Potential locations that can be used are depopulated areas of east Germany, southern Italy or Spain. The participants can also propose their own locations as long as they meet the description provided in this document. Those places can be repopulated with migrants and create opportunities for trade and work.

Violent conflict and persecution, compounded by rising food insecurity, environmental degradtion, poor governance and countless other factors, drove more than three million people to leave their countries as refugees or to seek asylum in 2016, joining millions of others already in exile. Many more people were trapped or uprooted inside their own countries. Political solutions and prospects for peace remained elusive in most situations, and while some did manage to return home or find
other solutions, at the end of the year the global number of people of concern to UNHCR exceeded 67 million.

According to UNHCR, the camp size recommended is 45sqm per person, and apart from the shelter units, they usually harbor the following facilities:

- Hygiene facilities and places for water collection
- Clinics and hospitals, food distribution.
- Communication and security equipment, schools, training centers, markets and shops.
- Locations for solid waste disposal
- Churches
- Arrival facilities and reception center:

The following table uses the family unit as the smallest planning 'module' and builds up to larger units:

Module	Structure	Approximate number
Family	1 x family	4 - 6 persons
Community	16 x families	80 persons
Block	16 x communities	1,250 persons
Sector	4 x blocks	5,000 persons
Settlement	4 x sectors	20,000 persons

The following are recommended site planning standards for services and infrastructure and should be referred to when preparing the camp layout:

Description	Standard	Further consideration
Communal latrine	1 per 20 persons - emergency phase	Separate latrine areas for men and women For long-term accommodation use one house hold latrine per family
Latrine distance	Not more than 50m from shelter and not closer than 6m	Latrines must be close enough to encourage their use but far enough to prevent problems with smells and pests
Shower	1 per 50 persons	Separate, well drained, shower areas for men and women
Water supply	20 litres per person per day	
Water tap stand	1 per 80 persons	1 per community
Water distance	Max. 200m from household	No dwelling should be further than a few minutes' walk from a water distribution point
Rubbish container of 100 litres	1 per 50 persons	1 per 10 families
Refuse pit - 2mx5mx2m	1 per 500 persons	1 per 100 families
Health centre	1 per 20,000 persons	1 per settlement include water and sanitation facilities
Referral hospital	1 per 200,000 persons	1 per 10 settlements
School	1 per 5,000 persons	1 per sector 3 classrooms, 50 Sqm.
Distribution centre	1 per 5,000 persons	1 per sector
Market place	1 per 20,000 persons	1 per settlement
Feeding centre	1 per 20,000 persons	1 per settlement
Storage area	15 to 20 Sqm. per 100 persons	Refugee storage
Lighting	As appropriate	Consider priority facilities such as latrine, wash areas, public service areas
Registration area	As appropriate	May include arrivals area, medical clearance, distribution, parking
Administration / office	As appropriate	
Security post	appropriate	
Security fencing	Depending on the circumstances	