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 titled Project Earth 2:

This brief strives to find a better tomorrow 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.

https://www.projectearth2.org/citiesoftomorrow

Violent conflict and persecution, compounded by rising food insecurity, environmental degradation, 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.

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

Nowadays, refugee 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 fulfilling 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.