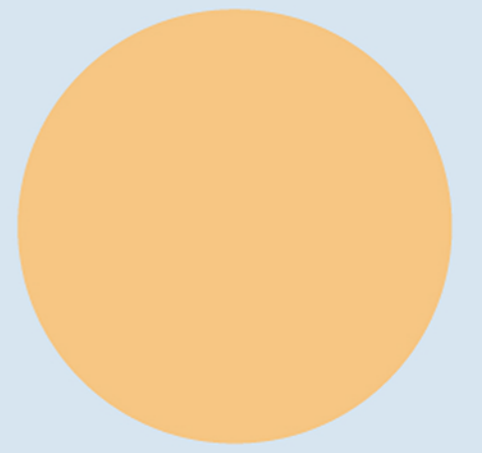




From Temporary Shelter to Permanent Dwelling:

Transition of Refugee Camps in Jordan



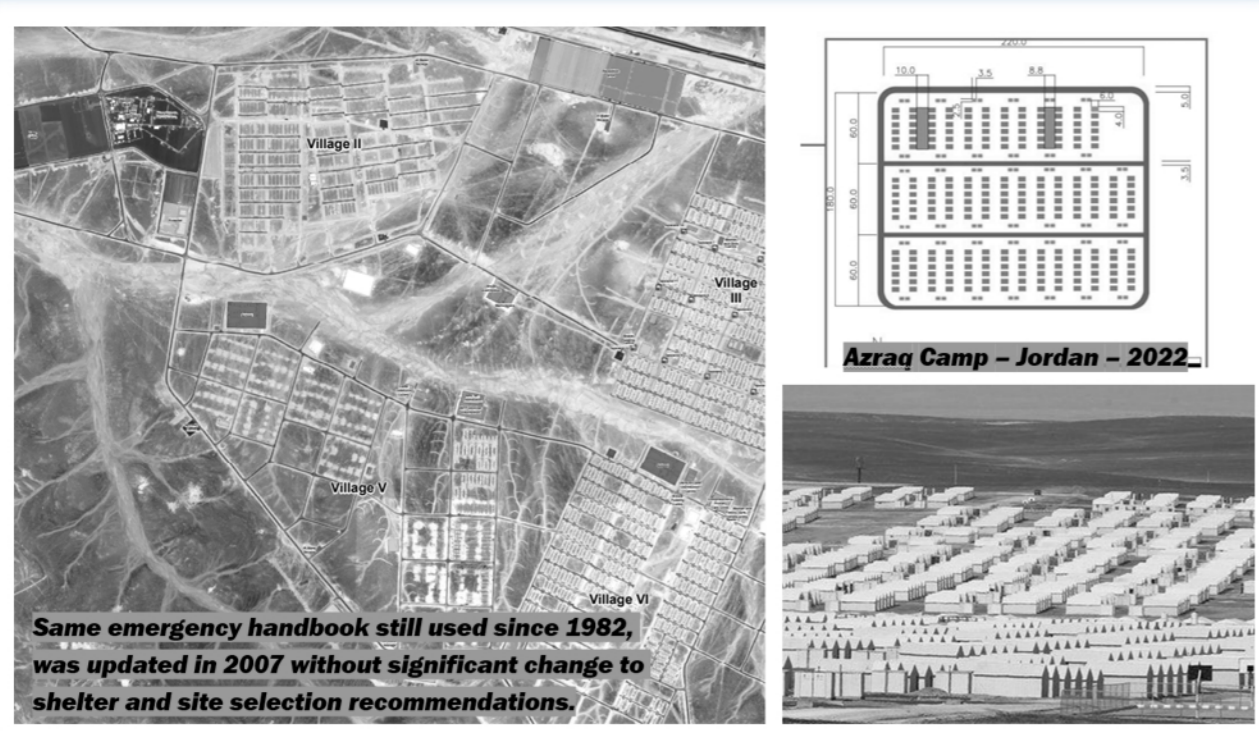
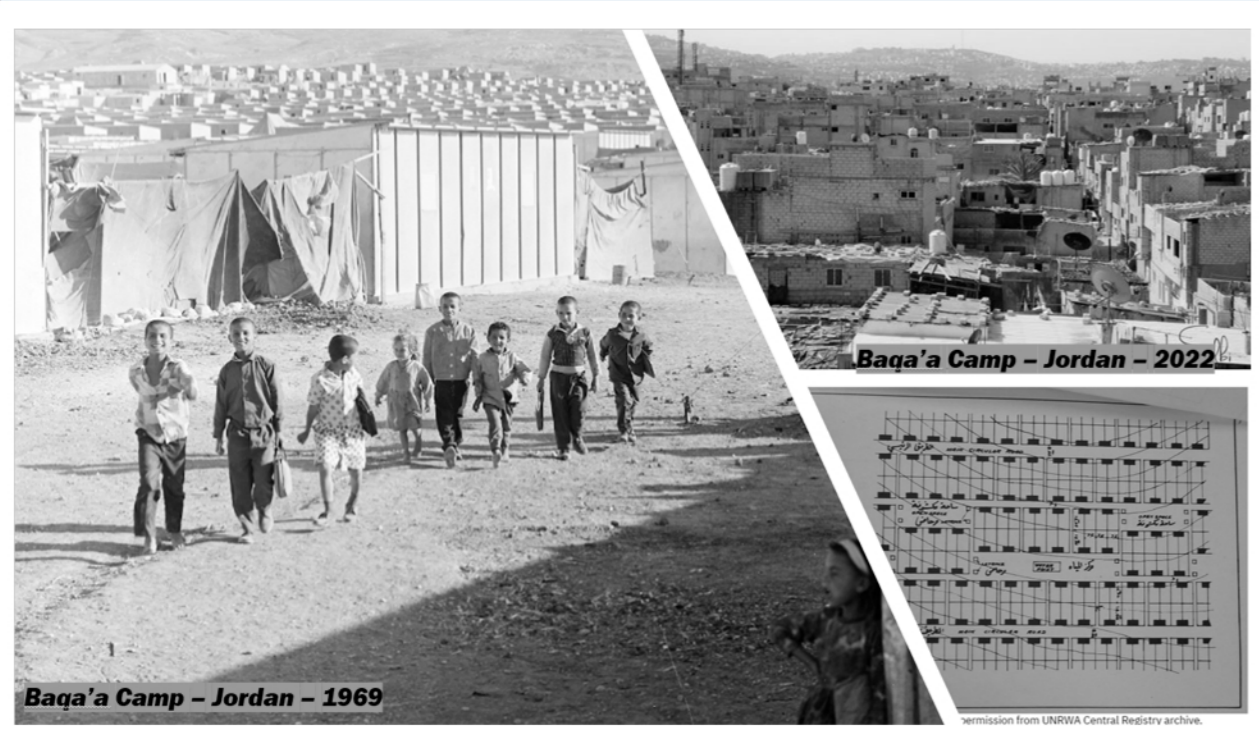
17 YEARS

Is the average lifespan of a refugee camp (Moore, 2017), after which they organically evolve into permanent towns.

SLUMMIFICATION

- Low standards of living affect human livelihood and wellbeing of refugees
- Their needs are evolving the longer they stay, but their shelters aren't
- The transition is informal and unregulated, results in slums.

EPHEMERAL CITIES



Estimate and forecast the point of transition chronologically and spatially from temporary shelters to permanent dwellings in existing refugee camps in Jordan.

Physically-determined morphological examination using satellite images taken over a period of time and quantified using a semantic image segmentation algorithm.

Optimize spatial organization of emergency deployable shelters through simulation of morphology and guided transition.

Can we guide the transition towards low-income housing?

"ideal" refugee camp design (Dalal, et al., 2018)	the political otherness of refugees entering the body of the nation-state (Agier, 2011)	a spatial container for those who have "no right to have rights" (Arendt, 1951)	control over life and death can be practised (Agamben, 1998)
refugees' agency dramatically reshaped the spatiality and physicality, as well as the socio-economy, of camps (Dalal, 2014) (Maqusi, 2021)	question the architectural modules in an attempt to offer improved solutions (Kennedy, 2004)	criticise the standardised humanitarian planning (Herz, 2007)	it gradually transitions into more than an ephemeral city (Aburamadan, et al., 2020)

Research Questions

What processes govern the transformation of a temporary refugee camp to a permanent low-income housing development?	What constitutes the levels of transformation or adaptation of the housing typologies (on the scale of the region, city, neighbourhood, building, and unit) and how do they respond to people's needs?
What is the extent of the participatory approach or bottom-up planning involvement of relevant stakeholders in emergency housing responses, and at what stage should this be integrated into the process?	How can we use past examples of transformation to optimize and shape an ideal future for low-income housing before it settles into a permanent informality?

