



Work 03

The MORIA CAMP Project

A design initiative for **political climate change**

Country / City	Norway / Ås
University / School	Norwegian University of Life Sciences — NMBU / School of Landscape Architecture
Academic year	2020
Title of the project	NYMORIA — The Moria Camp Project (Lesvos Island, Greece)
Authors	Sapir Margaret Aziel, Christian Dierk, Martin Lucas Sortland Eick, Magnus Horgen Rekkedal (together with: Ørjan Eggebo, Taale Kjøs, Tone Aamdal Rislåa, Ragnhild Hagen Strand, Mikael Oscar Loum, Eirin Tørmoen, Cecilie Agerup, Philip Arthur Nessa Sæther, Hanna Sofie Schou Grytli)



TECHNICAL DOSSIER

Title of the project	NYMORIA — The Moria Camp Project (Lesvos Island, Greece)
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Title of the course	Analysis and design of contested landscapes
Academic year	2020
Teaching Staff	Joerg Rekittke and Kerstin Potthoff
Department/Section/Program of belonging	Faculty of Landscape and Society / School of Landscape Architecture Master of Landscape Architecture for Global Sustainability Programme
University/School	Norwegian University of Life Sciences — NMBU



Written statement, short description of the project in English, no more than 250 words

For the studio project at hand, we chose migration as a guiding subject, the Greek island of Lesvos as the location for analytical fieldwork, and a processing centre for asylum seekers and other migrants in Moria as study and design case. The **Moria Camp**, constituted by disused military barracks transformed into one of the variously-named reception and identification centres in Southern Europe, made the headlines, because for years yet it is hopelessly overcrowded, and its Greek governor resigned in 2019—tired, and despaired.

In our professional role as spatial designers and landscape architects, on no account coming as aid workers, we approach the intricate situation in Moria by bringing the raw figures to our mind. In April 2020, an estimated 21,000 people were insufficiently sheltered by shipping containers, tents, and makeshift structures, while the existent facilities had been laid out for 3,000 people only. The amply documented squalid living conditions in the camp, repeatedly criticized by humanitarian organizations, don't come as a surprise. Thousands of people live in makeshift tents of plastic sheeting in an olive grove dubbed 'the jungle', beyond the official camp area. Our core assignment is the elementary but complex meddling with the collective design of an adequate reception and identification centre structure, inclusive effectual facilities for everyone in the centre (camp); to make humane living conditions possible.

Our project constitutes a suggestion for political climate change towards humanity and solidarity.

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CLIMATE CHANGE AGAIN

11th International Biennial Landscape Barcelona

Barcelona September 2020
SCHOOL PRIZE

Burj Barajneh

Refugee Camp



Built on the outskirts of Beirut, Lebanon for Palestinian refugees. The camp has the appearance of a densely populated urban area, with concrete buildings.

Location	Beirut, Lebanon
Population	19 539 (2018)
Ethnicity/Nationality	Palestinian
Established	1949
Cause	Israeli-Palestinian conflict



MORIA REFUGEE CAMP

Lesvos, Greece



Yarmouk Refugee Camp

Yarmouk was established outside Damascus, for Palestinian refugees in 1957. Over the years the inhabitants have made their shelters into permanent concrete buildings.

Location	Damascus, Syria
Population	160 000 (2012)
Ethnicity/Nationality	Palestinian
Established	1957
Cause	Israeli-Palestinian conflict



Burj Barajneh Refugee Camp

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Zaatari Refugee Camp

The largest camp for Syrian refugees. Since 2012 the small collection of tents have evolved into an urban settlement. Most of its inhabitants come from the Syrian city of Dar'a.

Location	Mafraq, Jordan
Population	76 892 (2019)
Ethnicity/Nationality	Syrian
Established	2012
Cause	Syrian Civil War



Husn Refugee Camp

Husn Refugee Camp was built for Palestinian refugees, mostly from the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Starting as a camp consisting of tents, it has transitioned into a permanent settlement.

Location	Jordan
Population	25 000 (2020)
Ethnicity/Nationality	Palestinian
Established	1968
Cause	Israeli-Palestinian conflict



Kutupalong Refugee Camp

Kutupalong is the largest refugee camp in the world. It is mainly inhabited by the Rohingya people. Structures vary from tents to buildings made of brick and bamboo.

Location	Bangladesh
Population	630 000 (2019)
Ethnicity/Nationality	Rohingya
Established	1991
Cause	Rohingya Crisis



Mae La Refugee Camp

Largest refugee camp on the Thai-Myanmar border. Its inhabitants are mainly Karen people who fled armed conflict in Myanmar. Structures are mainly bamboo huts.

Location	Tak Province, Thailand
Population	35 373 (2019)
Ethnicity/Nationality	Karen
Established	1984
Cause	Armed conflict, ethnic persecution



Kakuma Refugee Camp

The second biggest refugee camp in Africa is mostly home to refugees from the Second Sudanese Civil War. Over time the camp evolved from a temporary to a permanent settlement.

Location	Turkana County, Kenya
Population	196 050 (2020)
Ethnicity/Nationality	South Sudanese
Established	1992
Cause	Second Sudanese Civil War



Dadaab Refugee Complex

Consisting of three camps this is the largest refugee complex on the African continent. The older camps now have the appearance of a naturally grown town.

Location	Garissa County, Kenya
Population	217 511 (2020)
Ethnicity/Nationality	Somali
Established	1991
Cause	Somali Civil War, Famine



Nyarugusu Refugee Camp

One of the largest refugee camps in Tanzania. Mainly inhabited by Congolese and Burundian refugees.

Location	Tanzania
Population	153 024 (2018)
Ethnicity/Nationality	Congolese, Burundian
Established	1996
Cause	Armed conflict



Sahrawi Refugee Camps

Located in the remote south-western part of Algeria, the refugee camps house Sahrawi refugees from Western Sahara. Most of the original refugees still live here.

Location	Tindouf Province, Algeria
Population	173 600 (2017)
Ethnicity/Nationality	Sahrawi
Established	1975
Cause	Western Sahara War





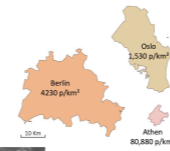
Zaatari camp in Jordan (Kerry & Judeh, 2013)

Studying examples of temporary shelters that became permanent settlements. **From tent to urban place.**

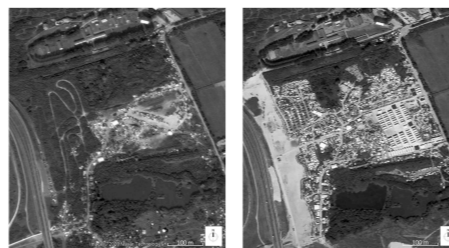
Density



Zaatari Camp
Az-Zaatari, Jordan
Density: 14,410 people/km² (March 2020)



The Jungle
Calais, France
Density: 62,600 people/km² (Oct 2016)



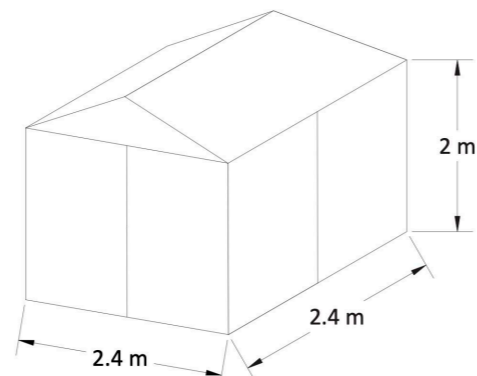
Moria camp
Lesbos, Greece
Density: 110,000 people/km² (Jan 2020)



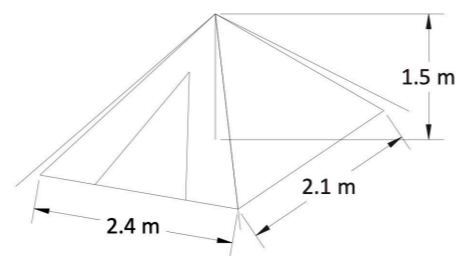
People need housing ...



Freely fabricated



Manufactured tent



Building wood hut

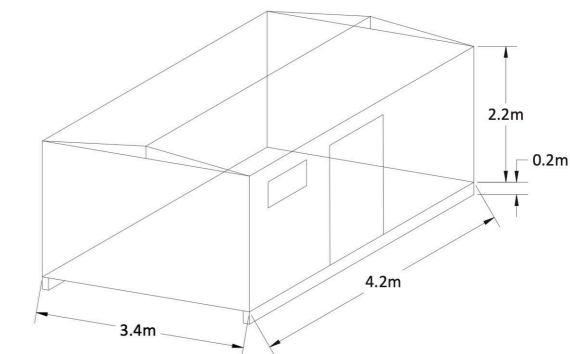
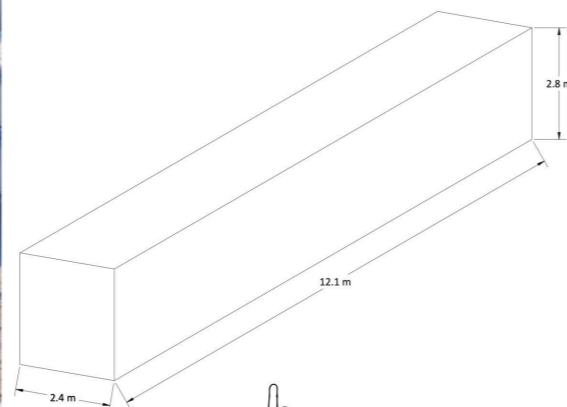


Figure 13: Building wood hut in Jungle, Calais (Browne ,01.2016)

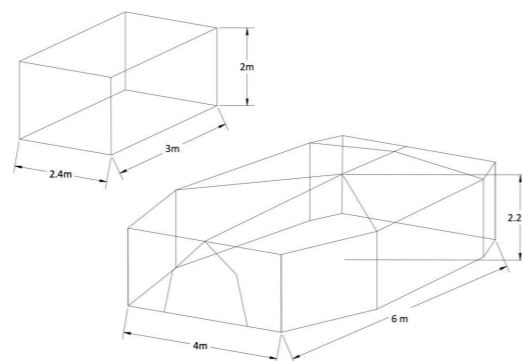
Figure 11: Moria camp (Sortland Eick, 01.2020)



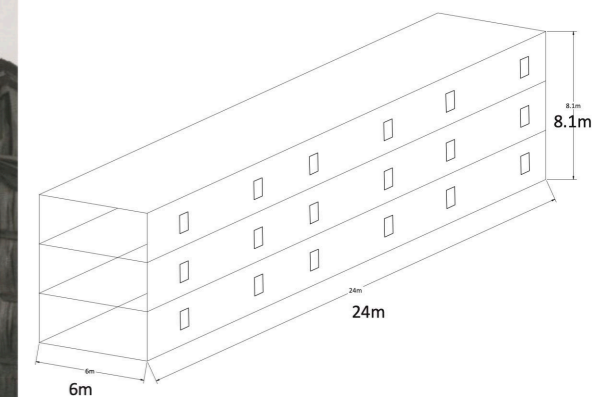
Prefabricated shipping container



Freefabricat shack and UNHCR tent



Affordable housing



Textile made house

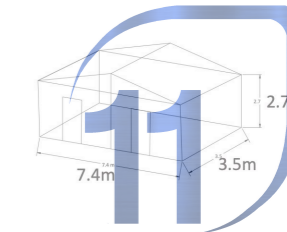


Figure 14: Jewish girls standing next to deserted fabricmade dwelling with new homes behind, Israel. (Sonnenfeld,1960's)

Figure 12: An aerial view of the Jungle, Calais.(Platiau, 2016)