

## American statistics of immigration



"Displacement happens in silence after the scream. Deep-rooted, settled inhabitants must flee their land, leaving behind crops, animals and home. They are expelled by a centrifuge force that no longer wants them and repels them. They arrive in cities or new territories where there is nothing for them and no place for them."  
Santiago Escobar Jaramillo

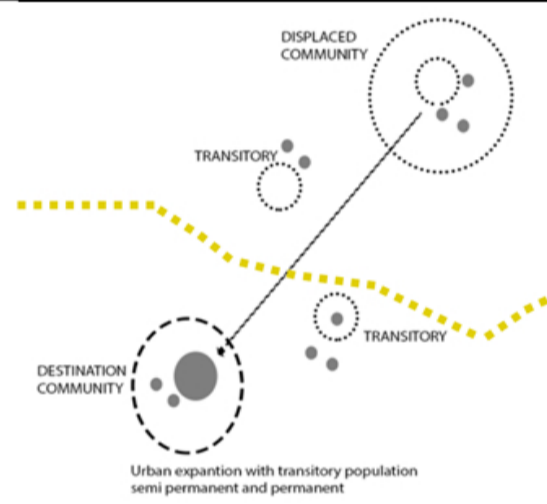
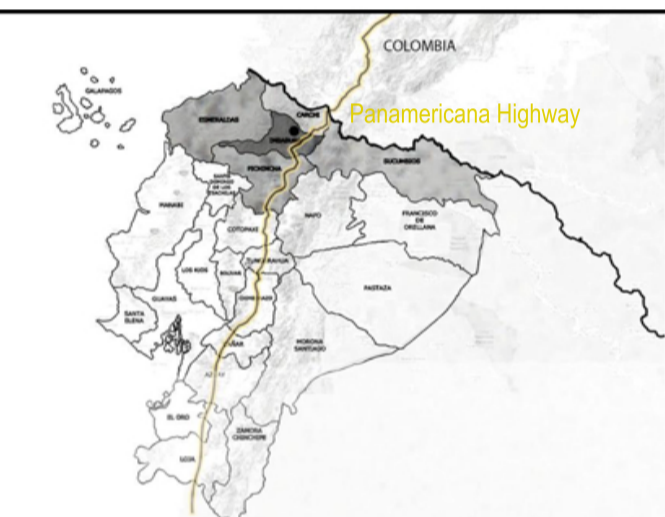
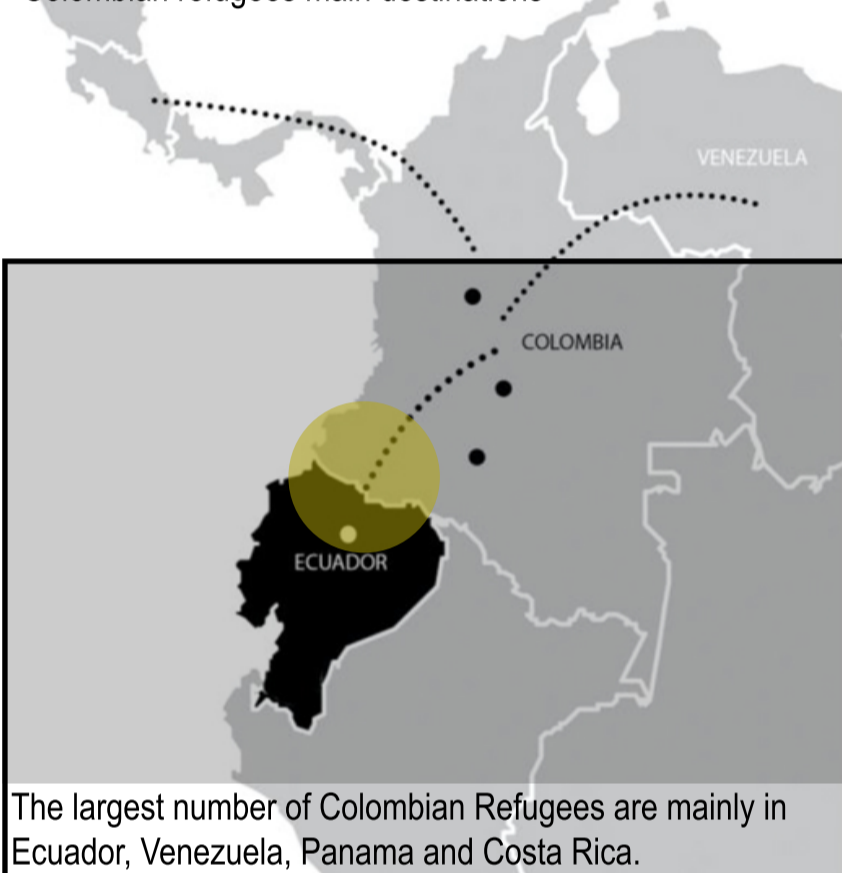


Photos: Santiago Escobar Jaramillo

**Forced displacement in Colombia has been one of the most worrying and most direct social and cultural consequences of the armed conflict for over five decades.** It is mainly a result of narcotics trade, social injustice and unjust land ownership.

Therefore, Human rights of displaced persons are constantly violated in various ways by illegal armed groups. Authorities have historically neglected to provide the help which is necessary in the process of adaptation to new conditions and have also neglected to generate strategies for their return. Nor has society spoken out, despite the problem having existed for so long.

## Colombian refugees main destinations



## BORDER

1. Traditionally have been considered demarcation lines between states, designed to clarify territorial sovereignty.
2. A more flexible and comprehensive vision of borders considers not only their physical dimension (linearity) but also develops an understanding of borders from the perception of the people who live near, interact across and transform them on a daily bases.

Font: THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF REFUGEES, ASYLUMSEEKERS AND OTHER COLOMBIANS IN ECUADOR  
Richard E. Bisborrow and CEPAR  
Ecuador Country Report October, 2006

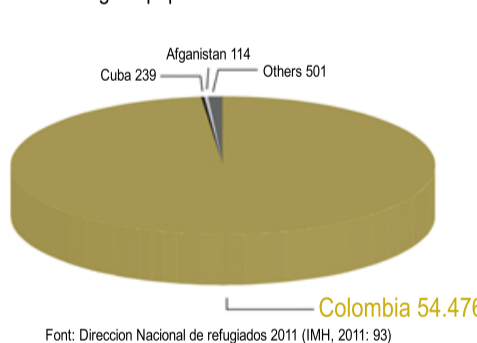
## Crossing the border- 2 main routes



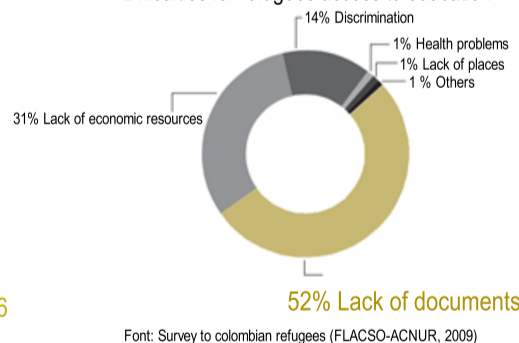
## Routes to Ibarra



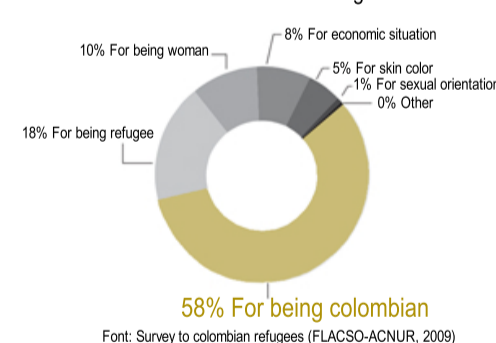
## Refugees population in Ecuador 2011



## Difficulties for refugees access to education



## Reason for discrimination of refugees in Ecuador



The arrival of approximately **300,000 thousand Colombian refugees in Ecuador** during the last two decades has introduced several changes in the country's economic, political, social and cultural landscape.

Displaced by the magnitude and ferocity of the Colombian conflict, refugees encounter a **multiplicity of challenges upon their arrival in the hosting country.**

## Accommodation

Illegal housing

Fact: Only about 10% of the urban households and 25% of the rural households own their dwelling,

## Poverty

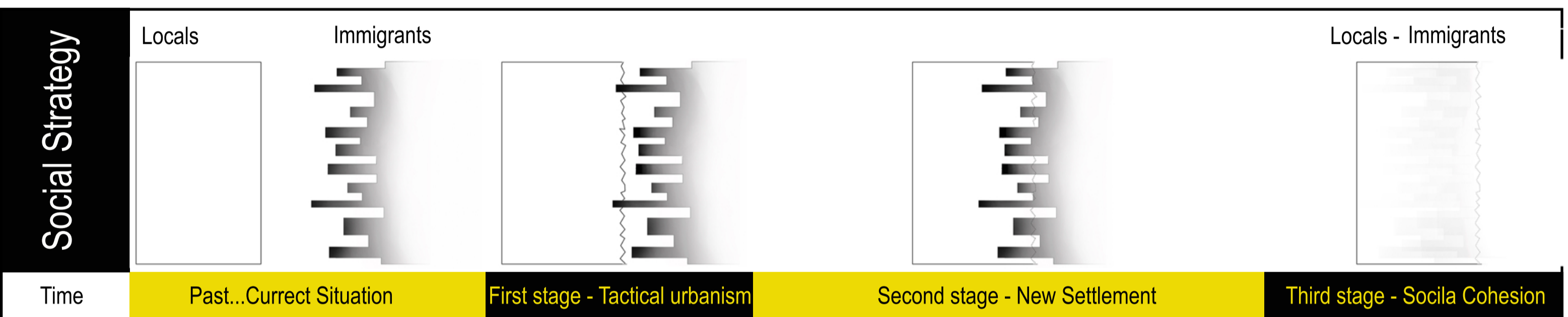
Unemployed or low-paying jobs and lack of a document require for working.

Fact: 44% of all survey households of Colombian migrants report living on less than 1 US dollar per person per day

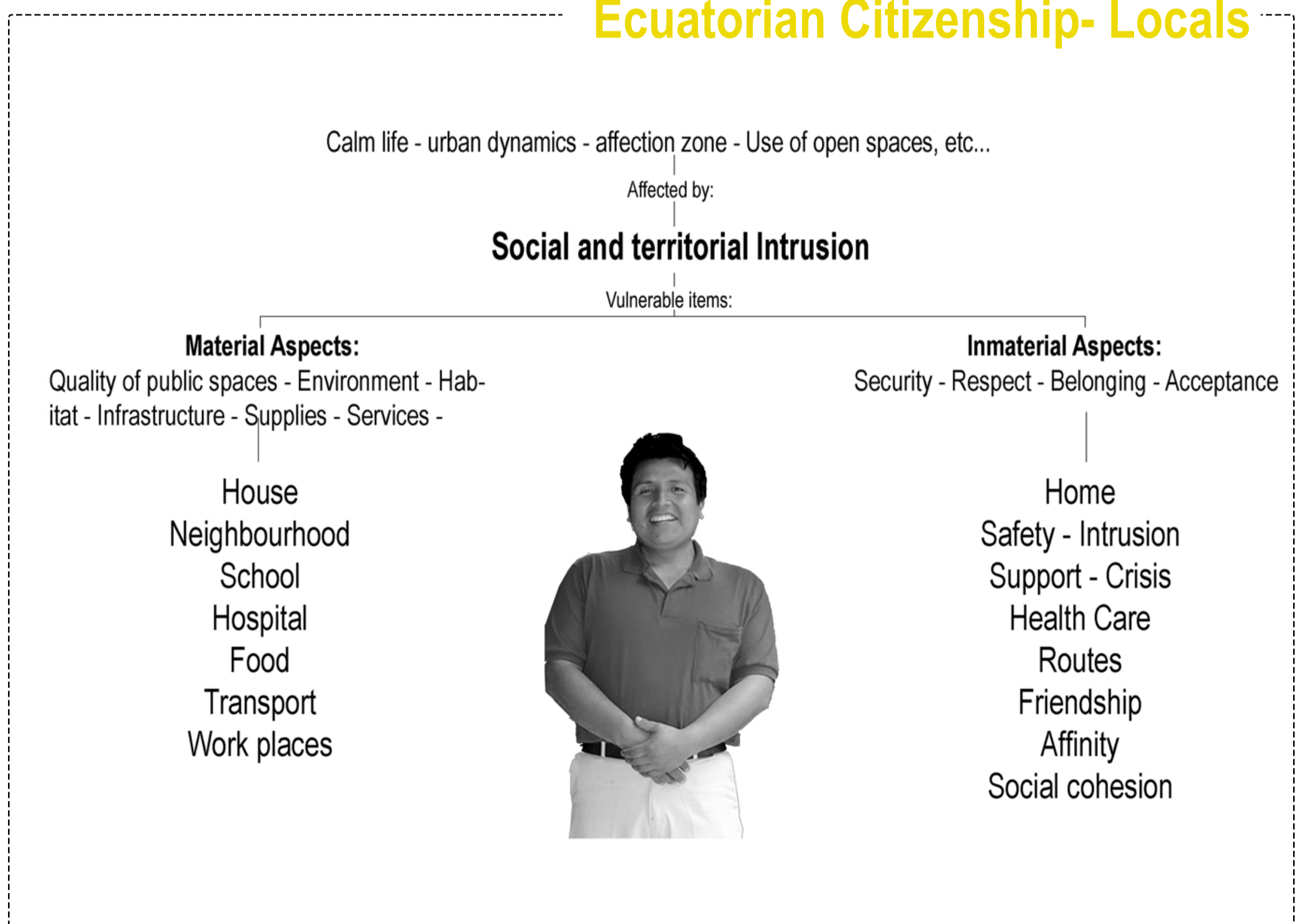
## Social segregation

Colombians are consider intruders, thieves, a threat for locals: Discriminatory stigma associate with drug traffic, crime and prostitution

# Colombians Immigrants and refugees



# Ecuadorian Citizenship- Locals



Diagnosis based on information found in the web page in spanish of ACNUR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)

Water

Topography

Built up

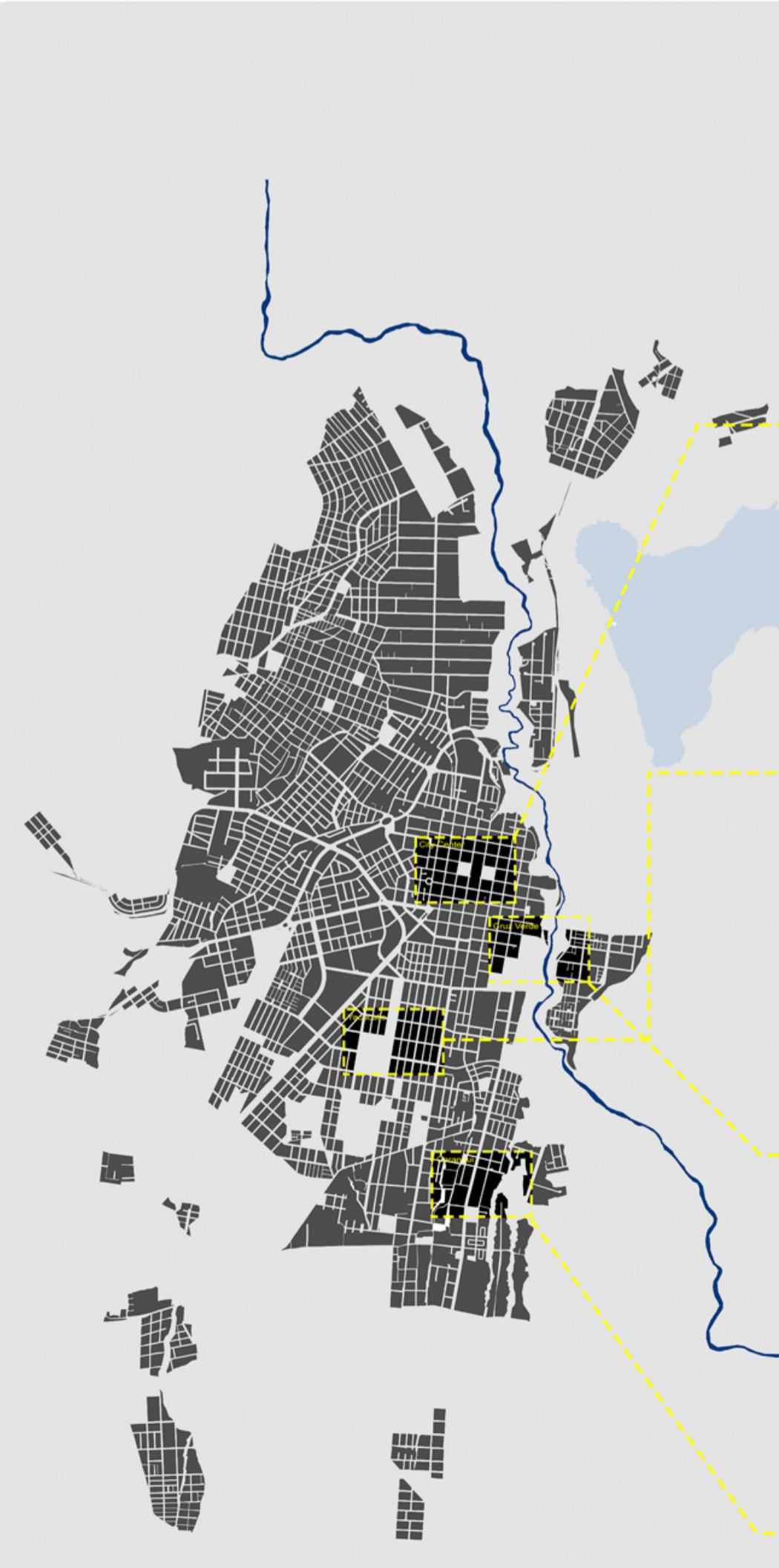
City Growing

Network

Migration

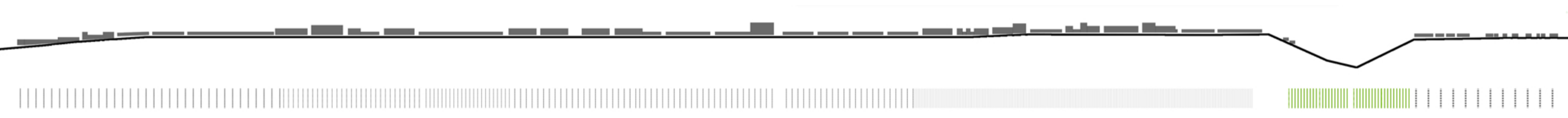
Open Spaces

Sintesis

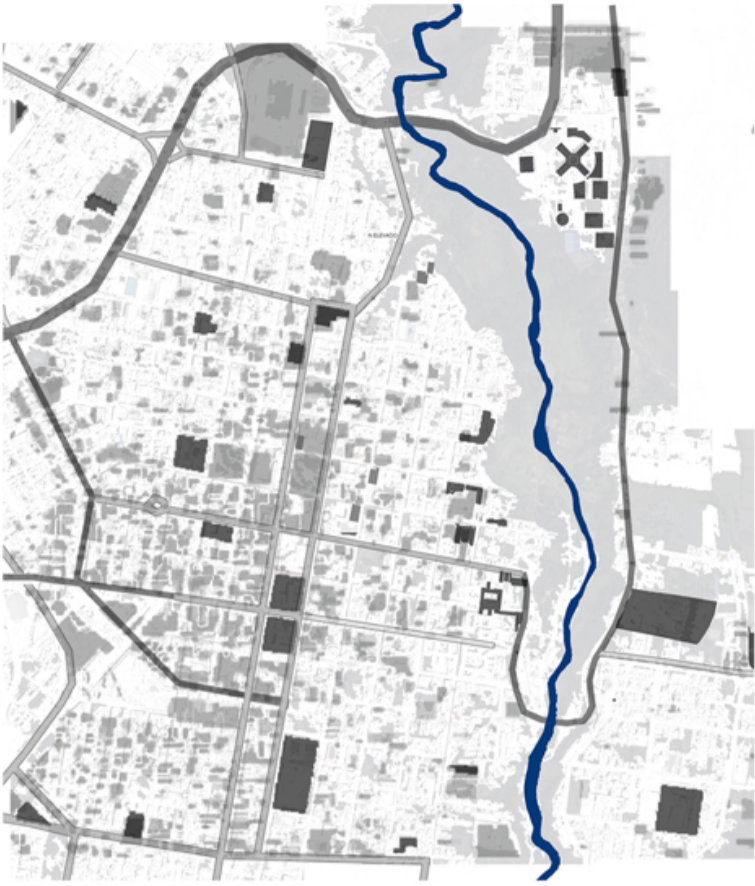


	URBAN SCALE		
	STREET PATTERN	MORPHOLOGY	
City center			
Yacucalle			
Cruz Verde			
Caranqui			

HOUSING TYPOLOGIES		
BASE_FENCE	BODY_OPENINGS	ENDING_ROOF



Services



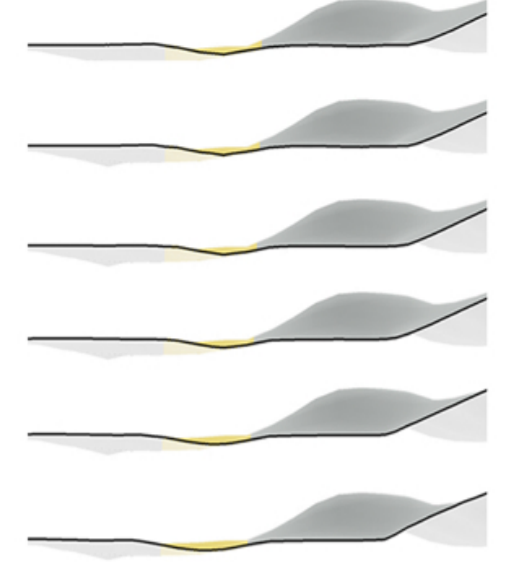
Open spaces



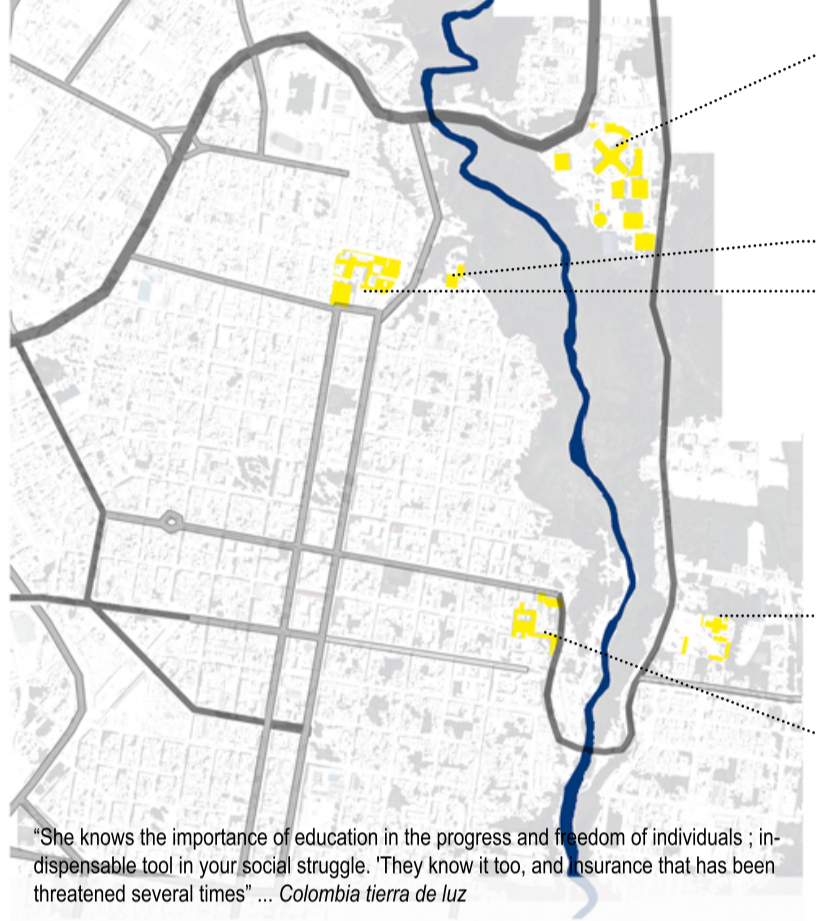
Void - Built up



Tophography - Interval



Infrastructure\_Services



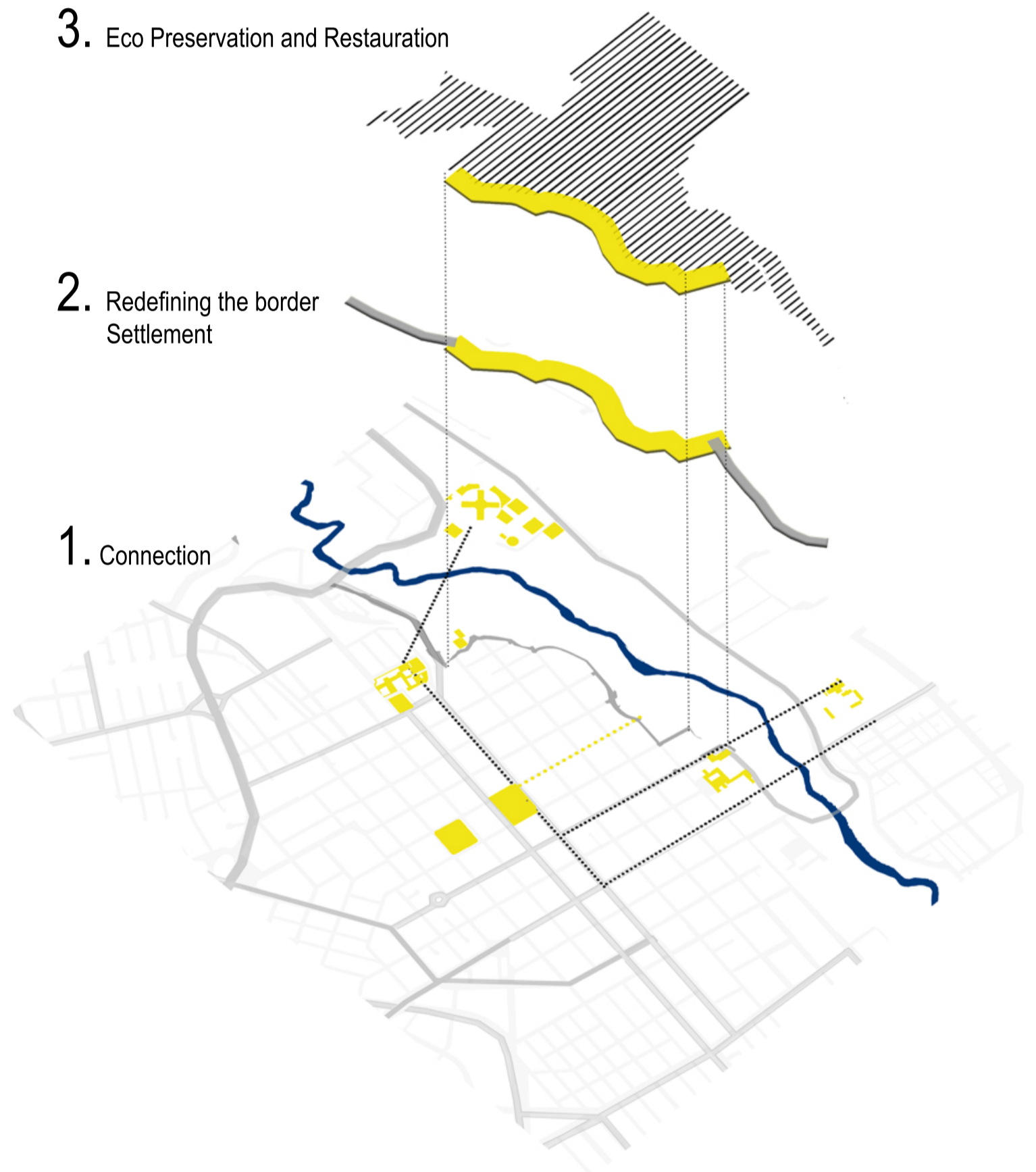
"She knows the importance of education in the progress and freedom of individuals ; indispensable tool in your social struggle. They know it too, and insurance that has been threatened several times" ... Colombia tierra de luz

### Strategy: Stages of time

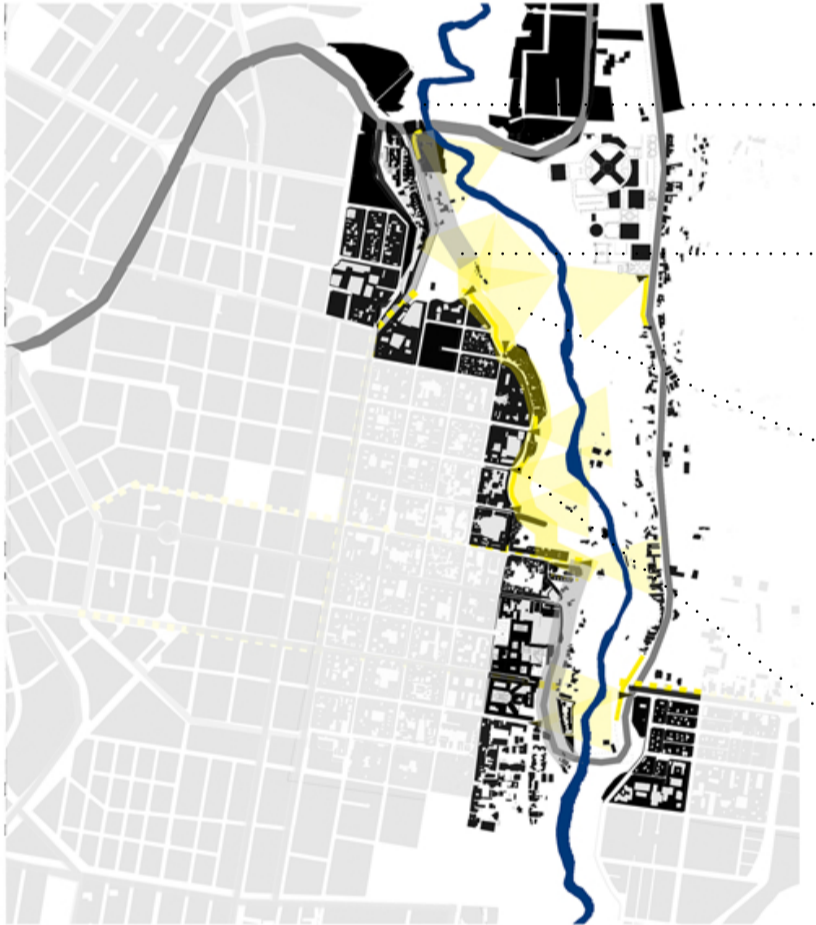
3. Eco Preservation and Restoration

2. Redefining the border Settlement

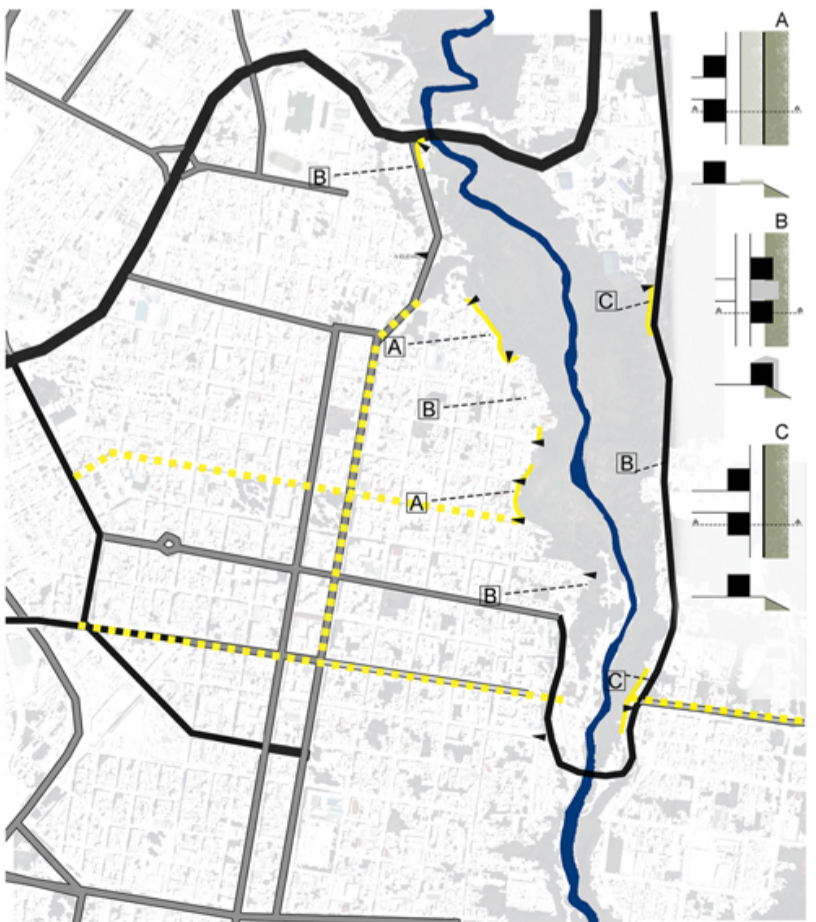
1. Connection



Visual Impact Border



Connections - Border



Site Traces



First Stage- Connection



Second Stage- Settlement

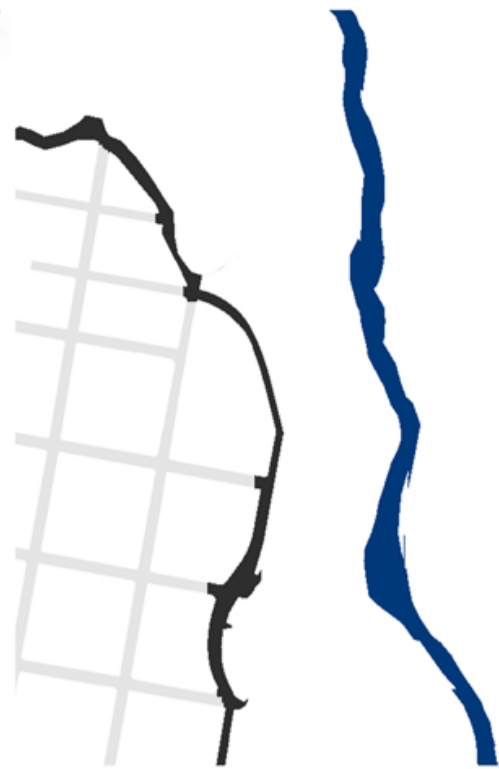


Third Stage- Reforestation





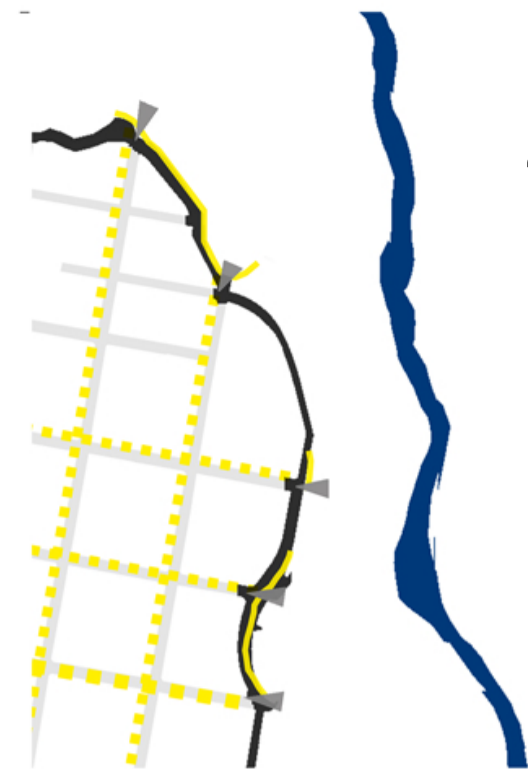
Circulation grid - Border



Morphology



Circulation Limits as Nodes

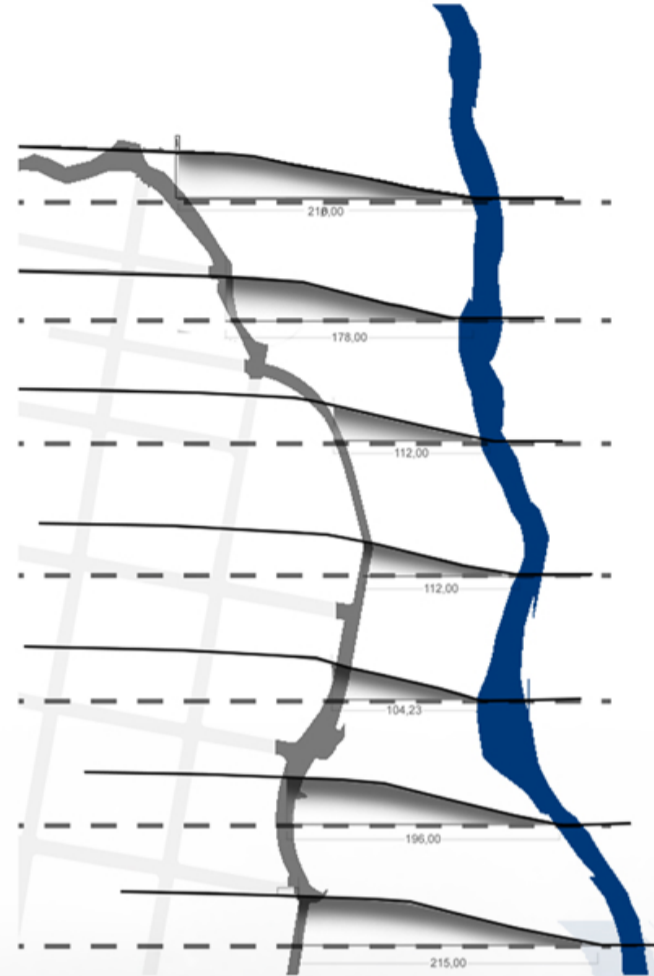


"The limits, interfaces, Canopee, narrowly restricted, margins, borders - constitute, in itself, biological thicknesses. Their wealth and often superior to that of the environments that separate".

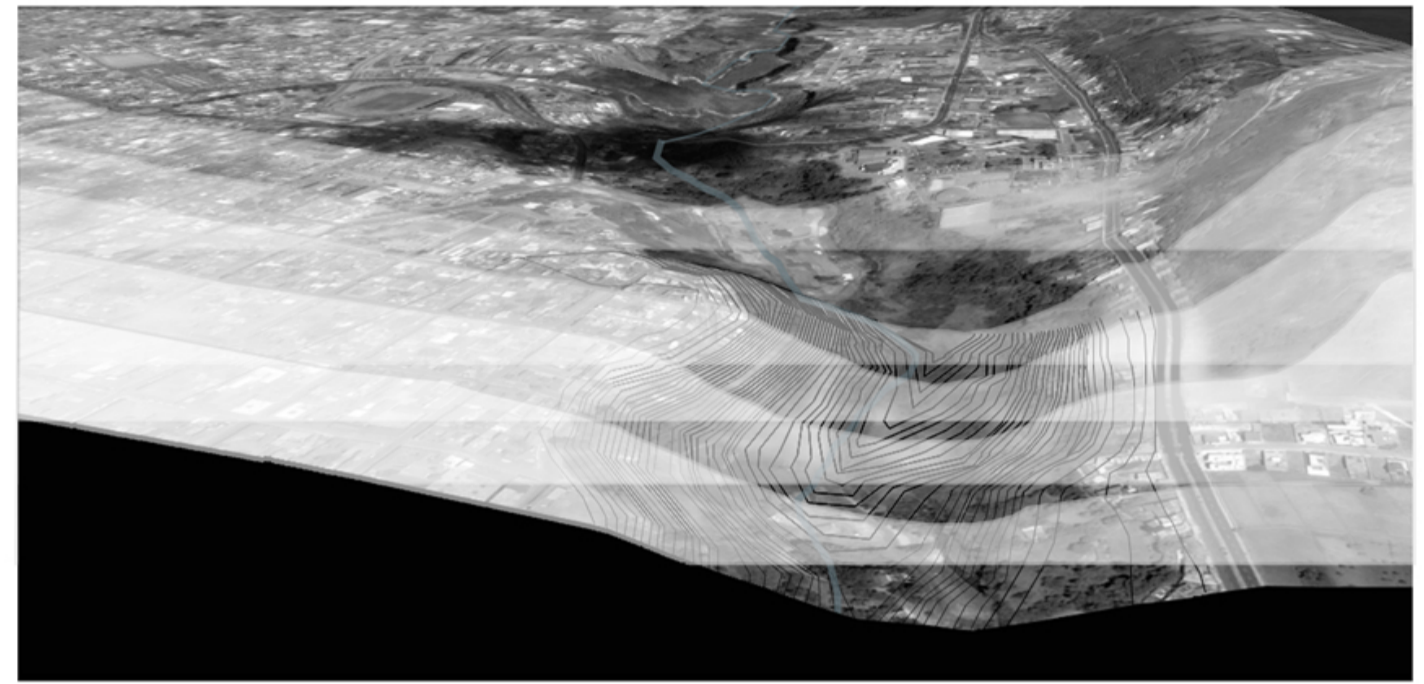
Gilles Clements, *The third landscape*.



Tophography

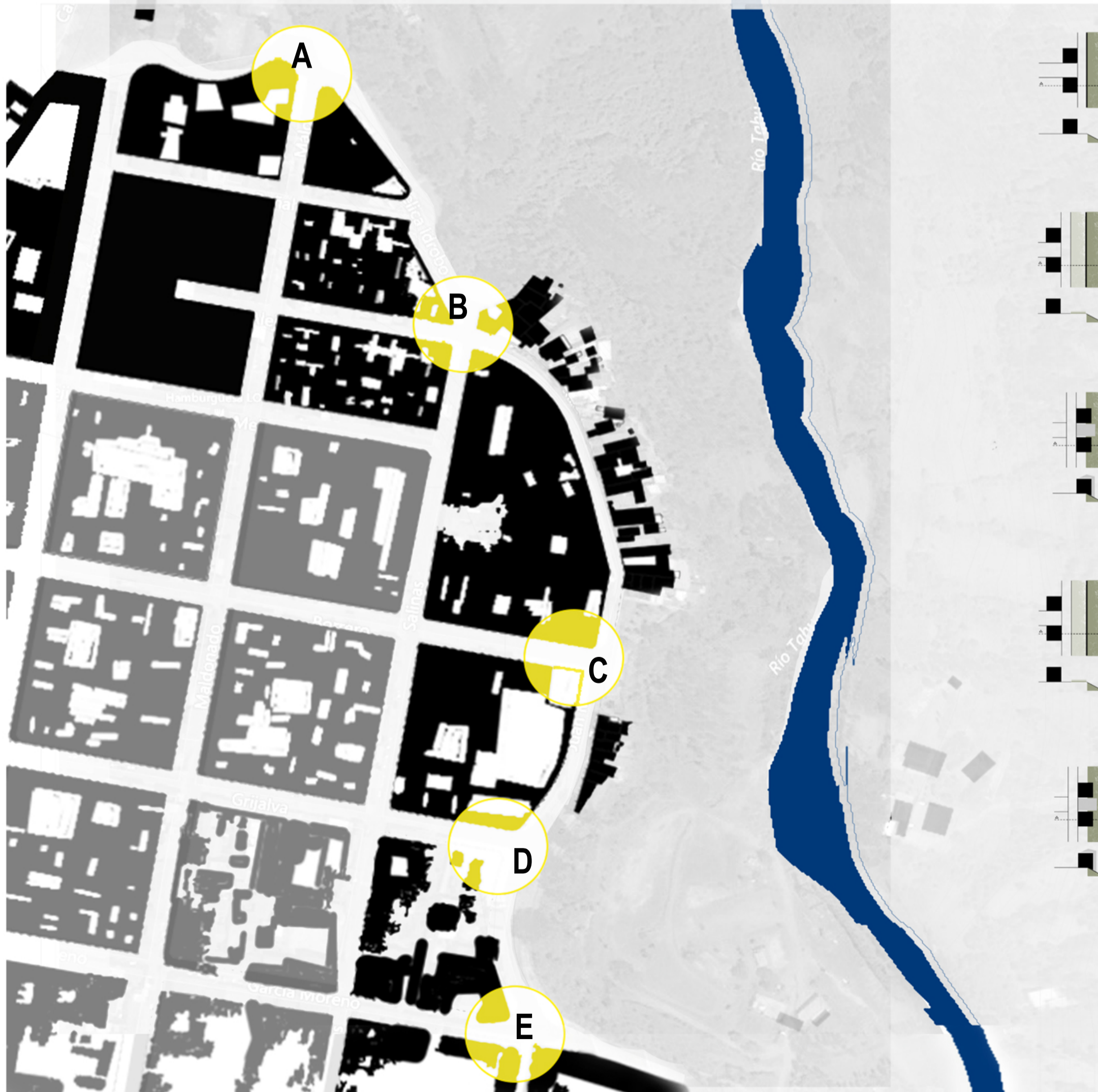


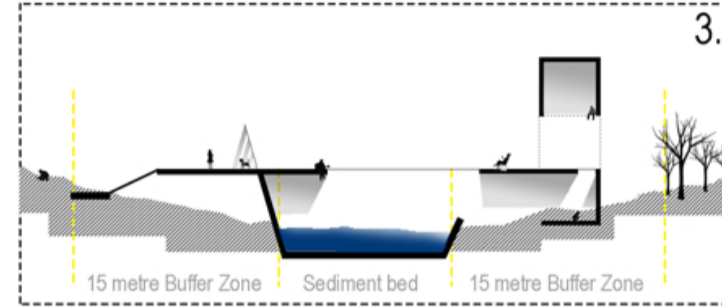
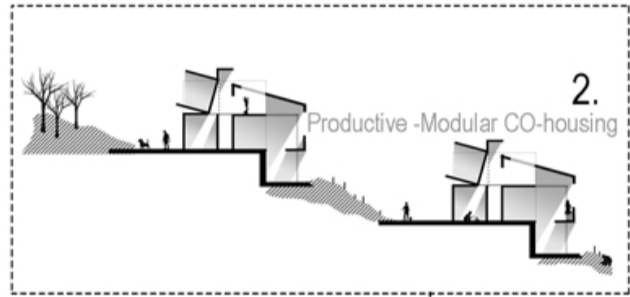
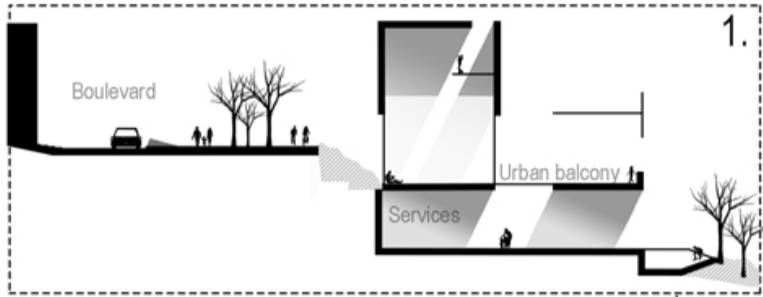
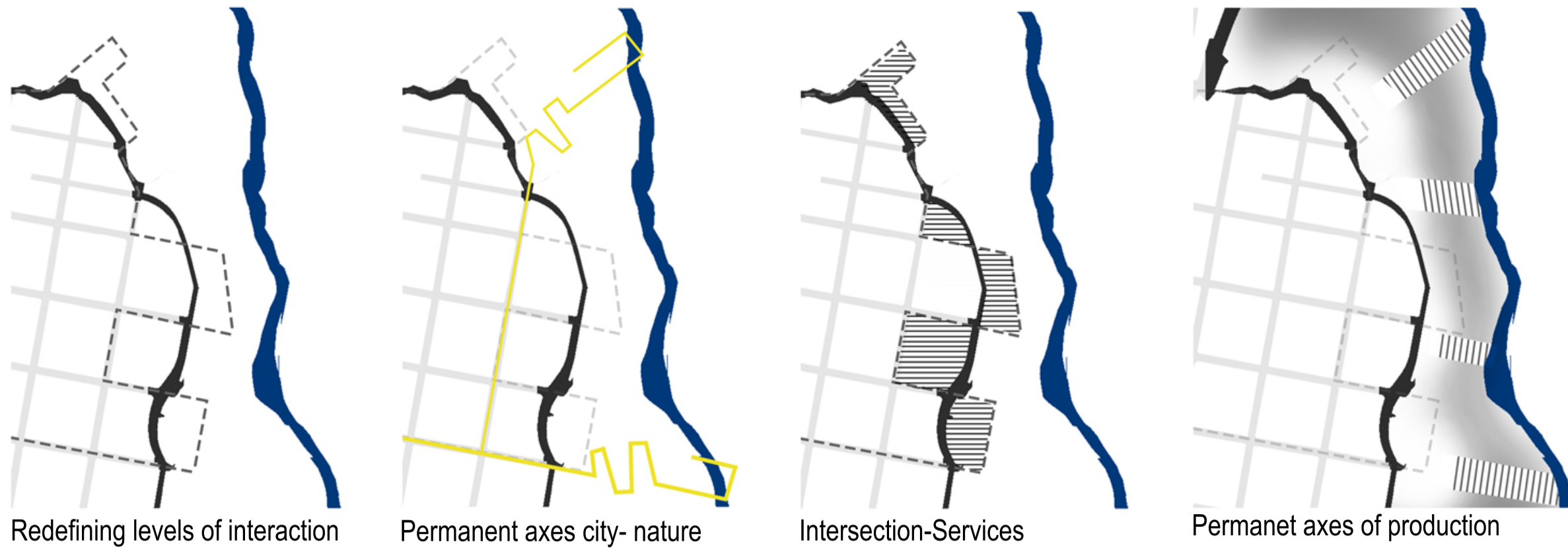
Site Setions



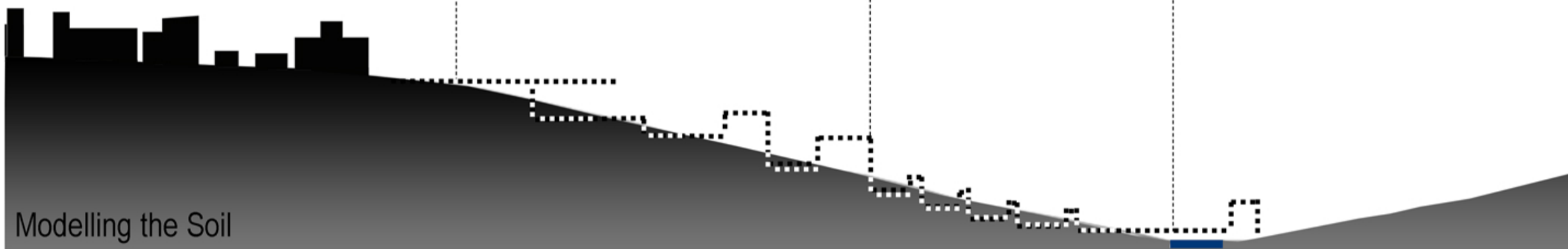
The theme is developed on the relationship between artifice and nature. This exchange takes place along an edge location such as may be a topographical void. The interactions that occur between those arriving and those leaving such a different culture that comes to colonize space and curiosity that comes out to make new ones. Along the topographical void it defines a place, a "Third Landscape", poor and invade green areas are locate.

### The Border between Nature and artifice

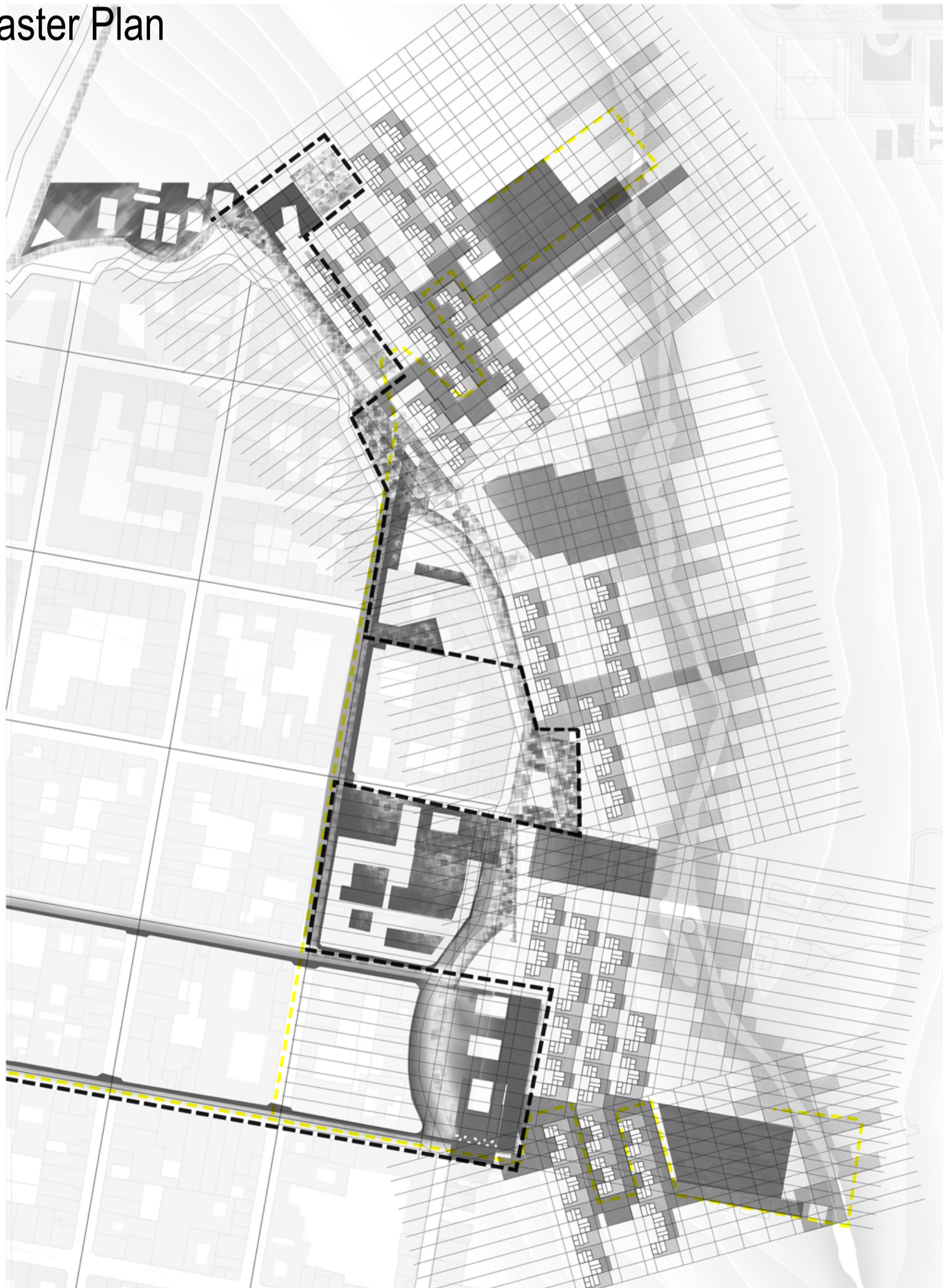




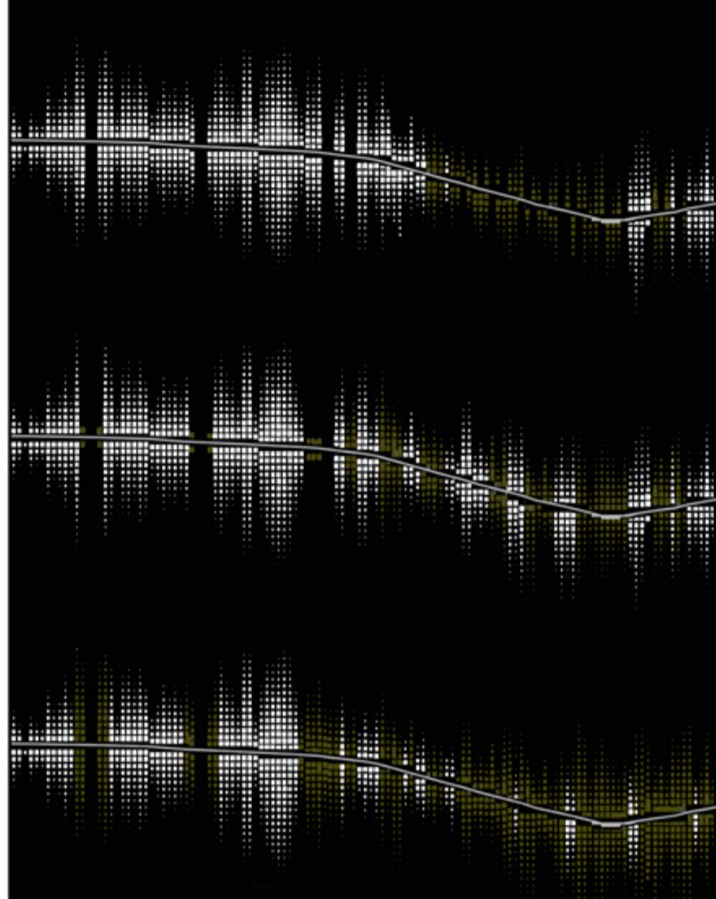
- 1. Public space - Services
- 2. Productive Modular CO housing - Agriculture
- 3. Nature recovering - landscape design



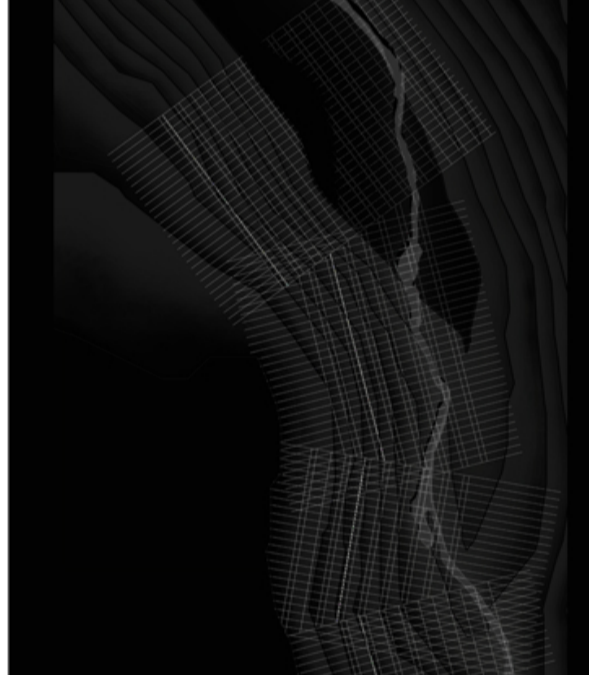
## Strategic Master Plan



## Frecuencias Build up/Nature - Time



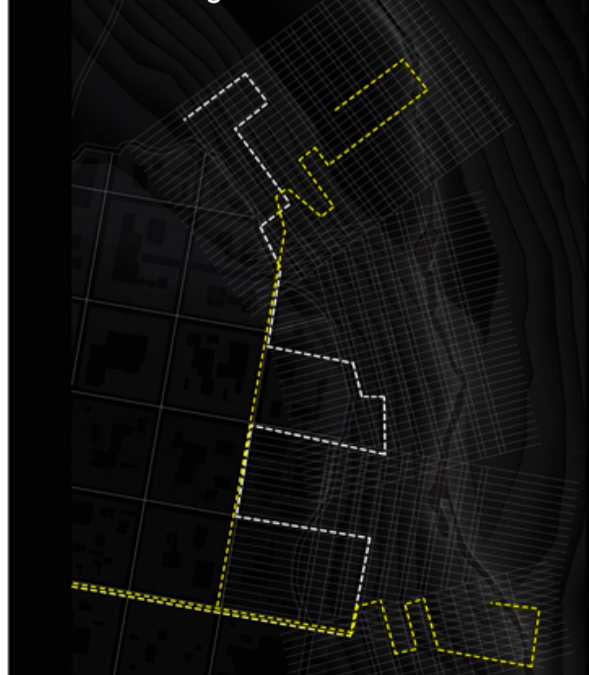
## Grid - Topography - Natural System



## Grid - City Center - Build up System



## Final Strategic Grid



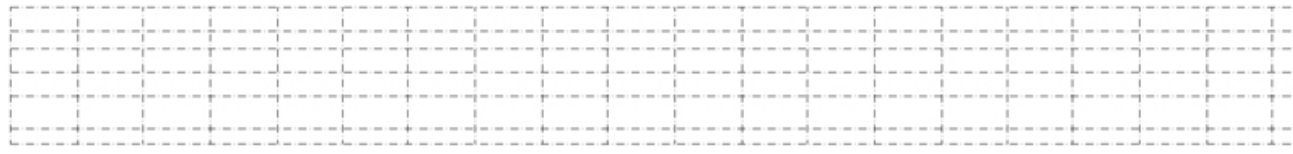




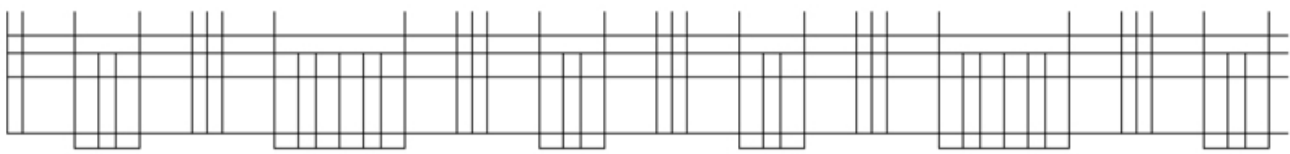




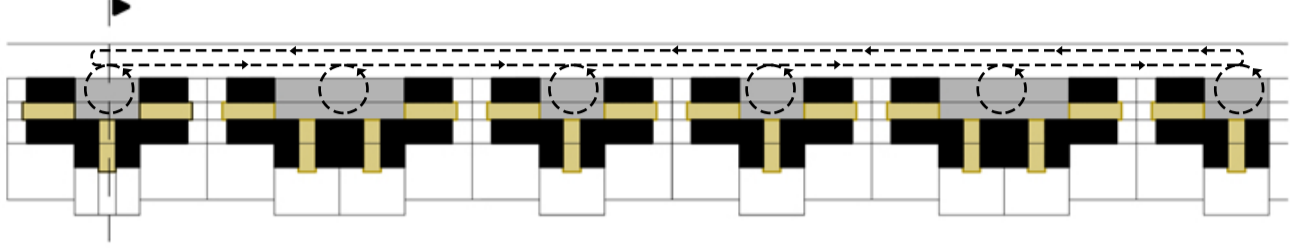
Grid



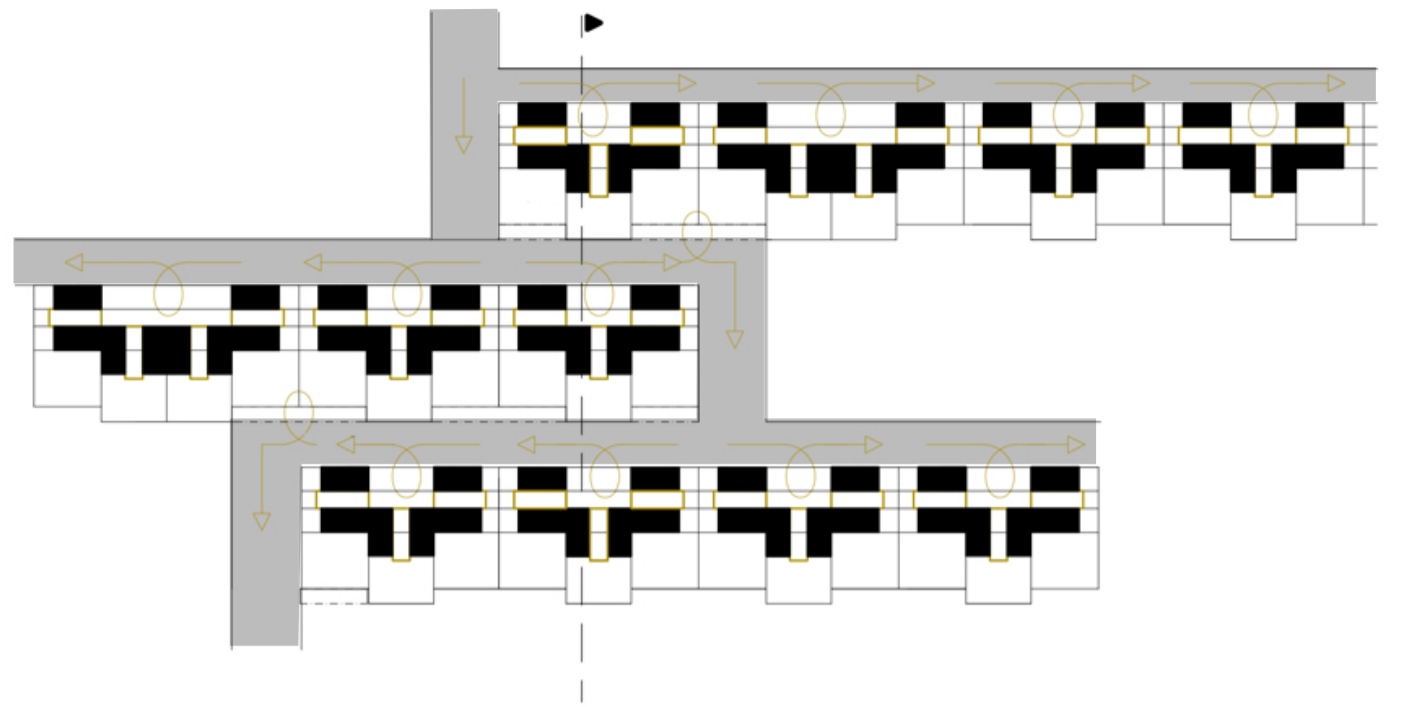
Rhythm



Housing

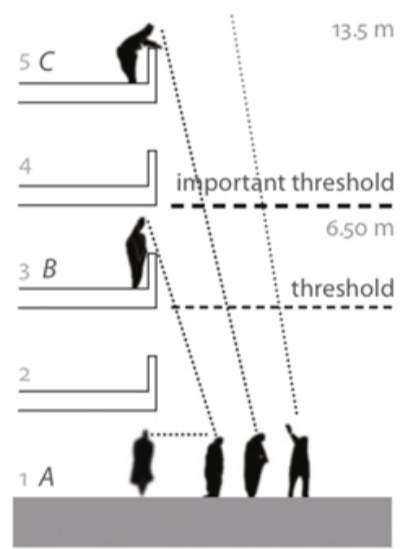


Circulation-interference-transition spaces

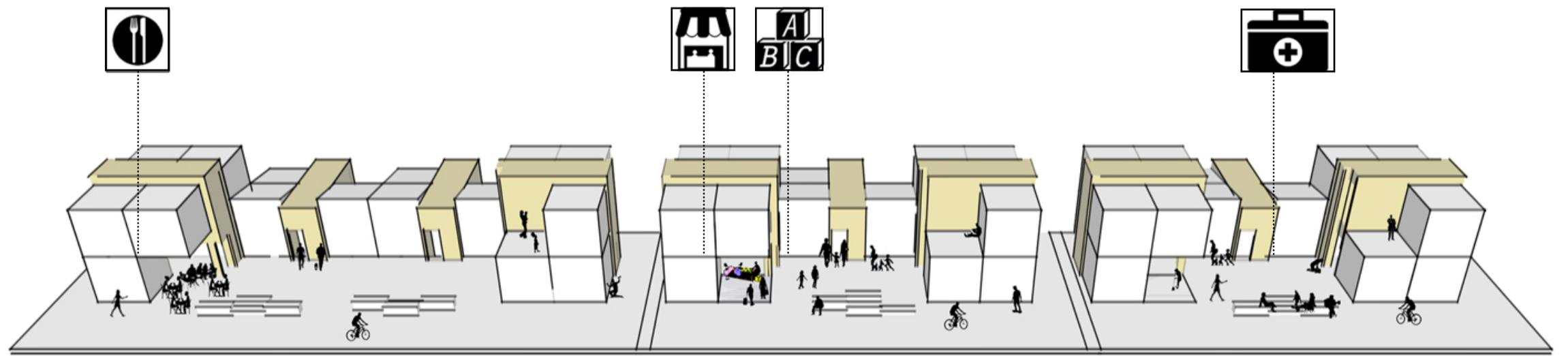


1. Cluster - CoHousing

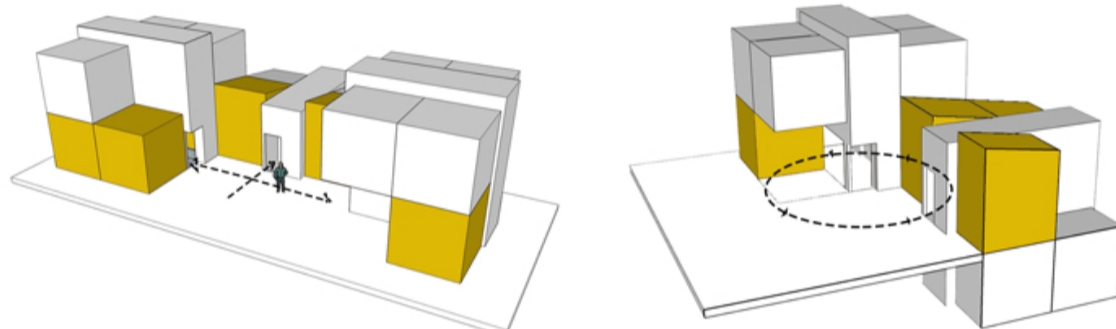
Reference: Jan Gehl's book, *Cities for People*, 2010, illustrating one example of the theories of human senses tested in practice. The diagram show a test of the contact between people on the ground floor and various upper floors in a high buildir



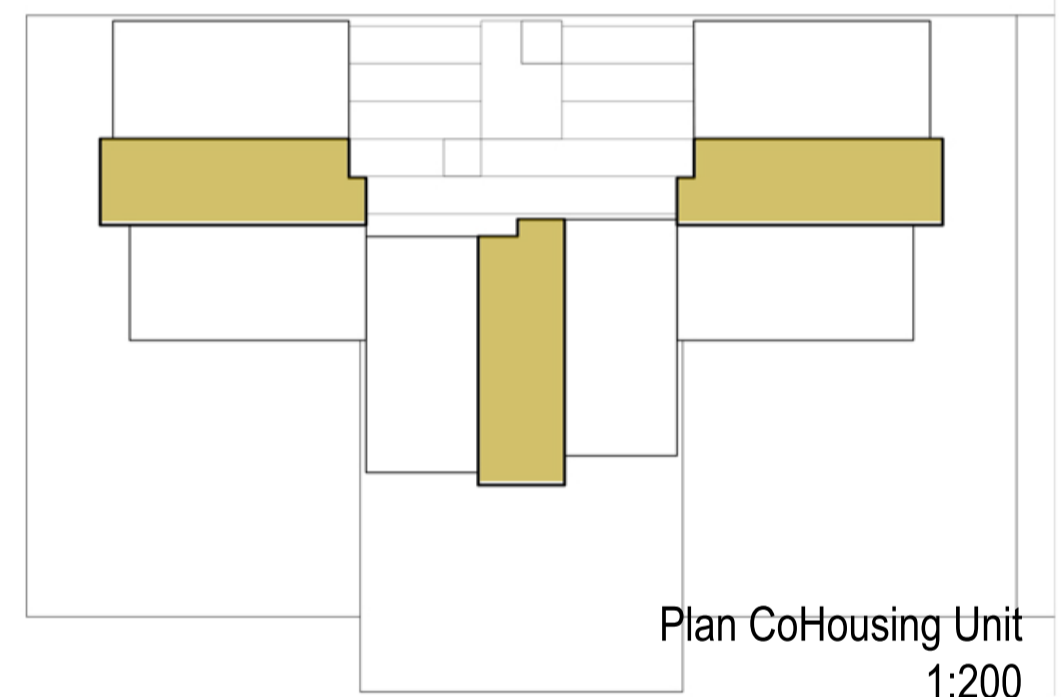
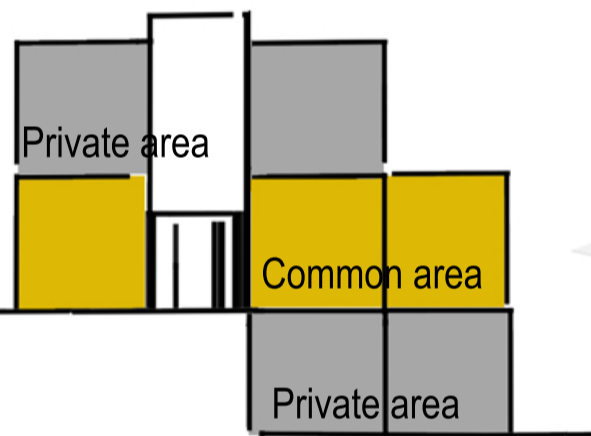
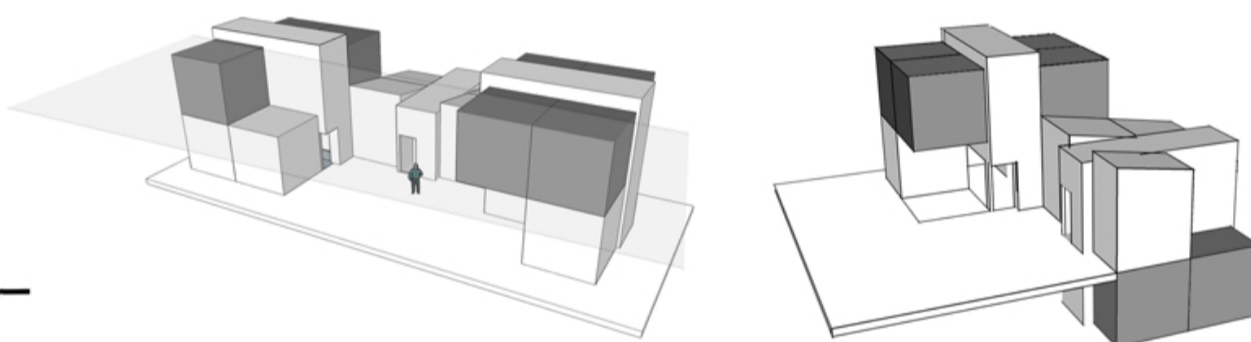
Internal dynamics prediction



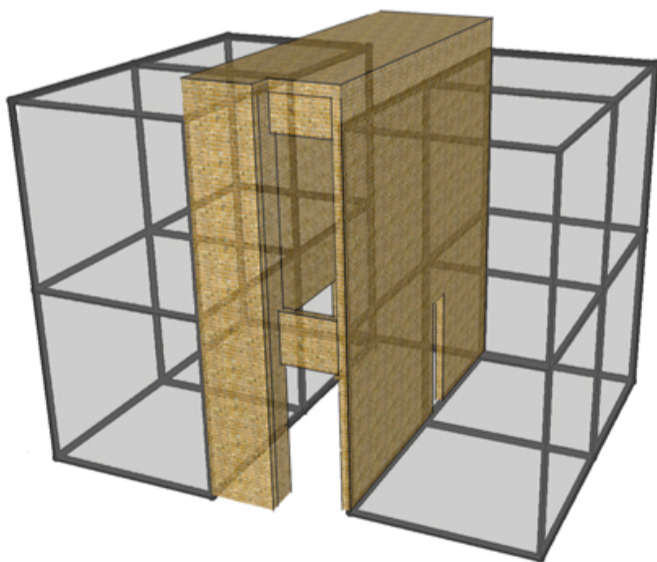
a. Services located in the ground floor that is the same level of the common hall.



a. Private spaces located both in the L +3.0 or L -3.0 depending on the typology.



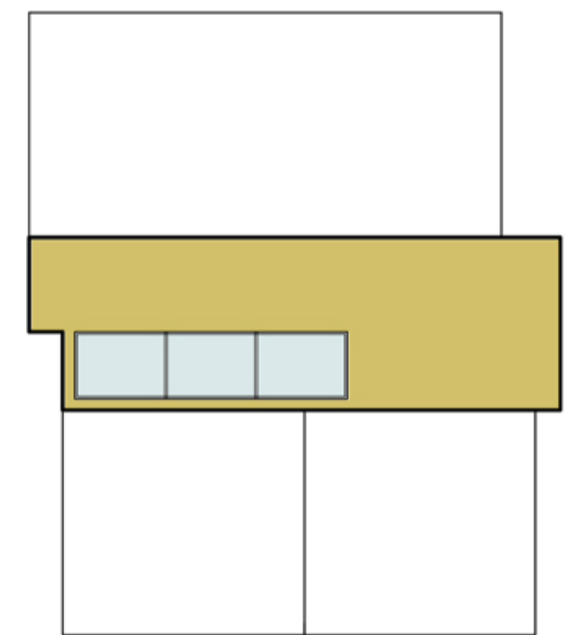
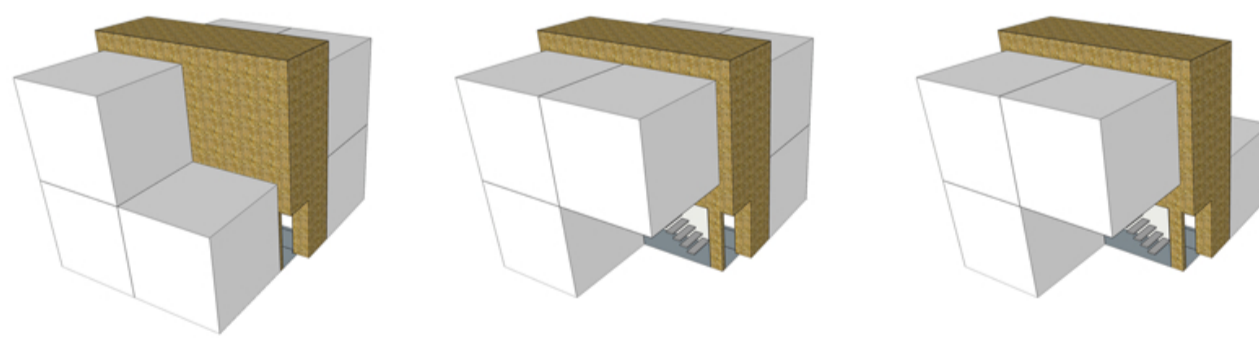
2. Modulation



Option 1

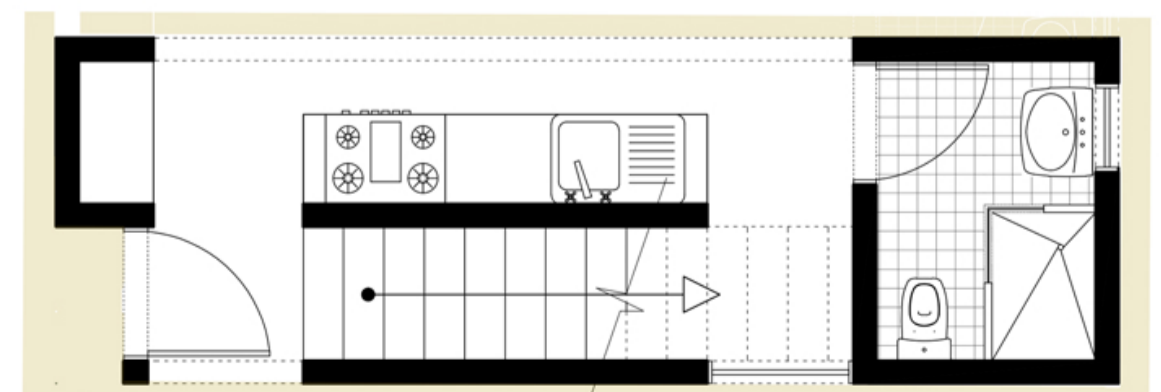
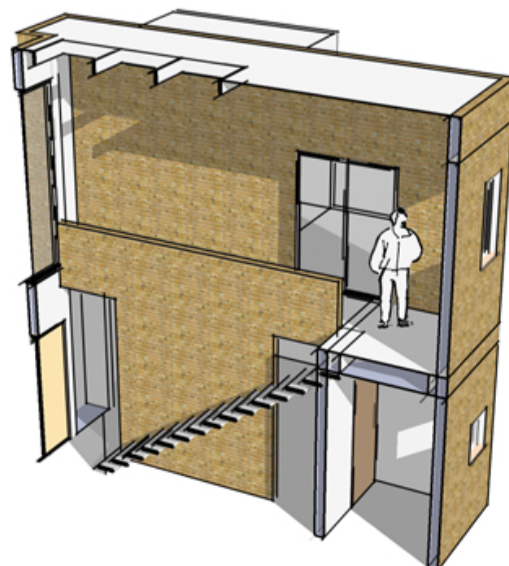
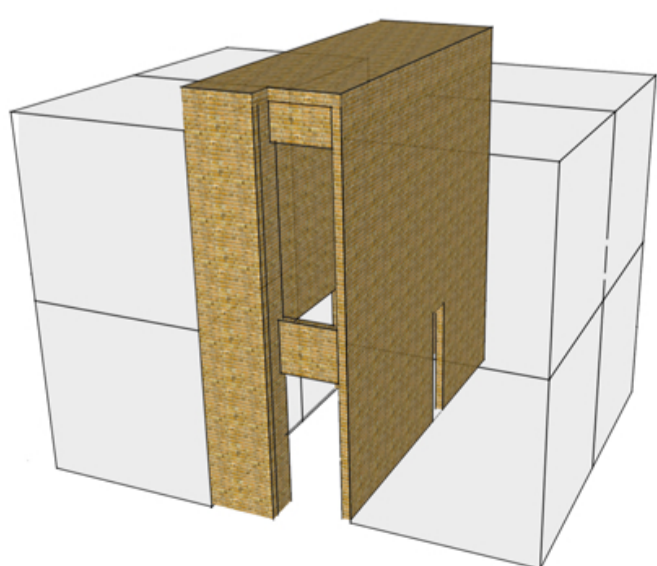
Option 2

Option 3



3. Core

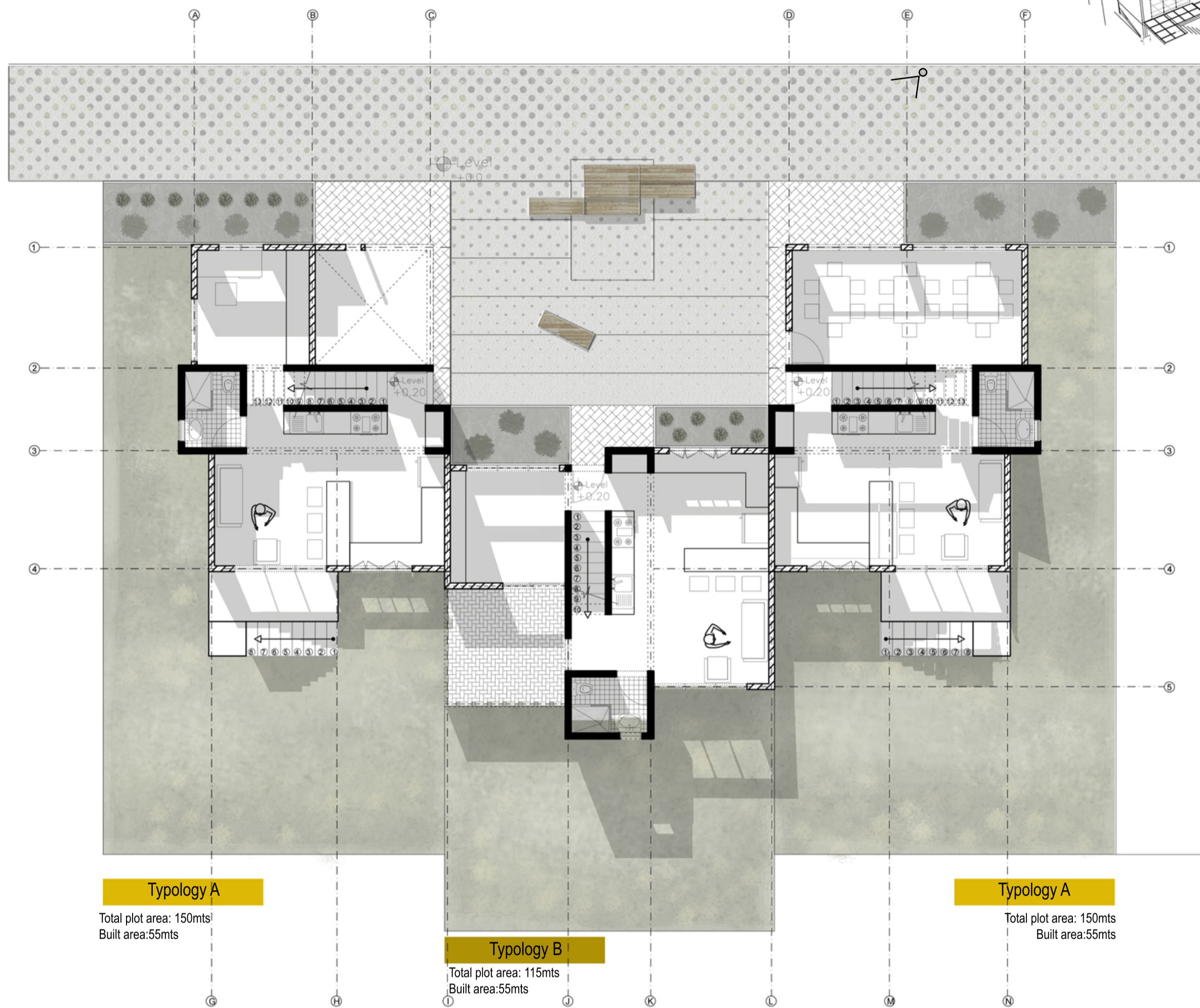
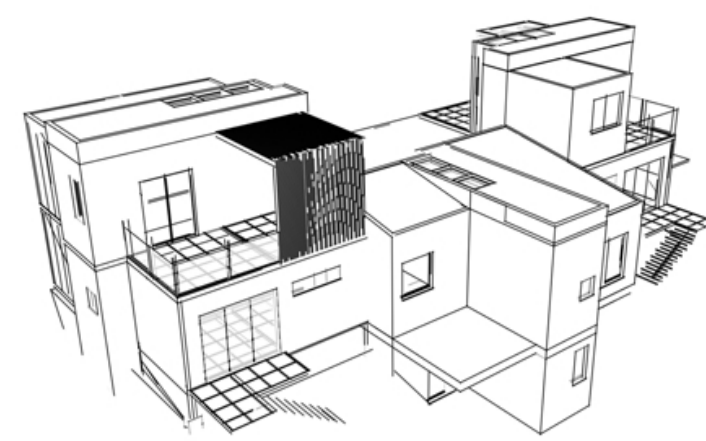
It is establishing a core structural masonry, central axis of the housing units.



Plan Core Ground floor L 0.0  
Area 16,0 sqmt  
1:50

# General Plan Level +0.0

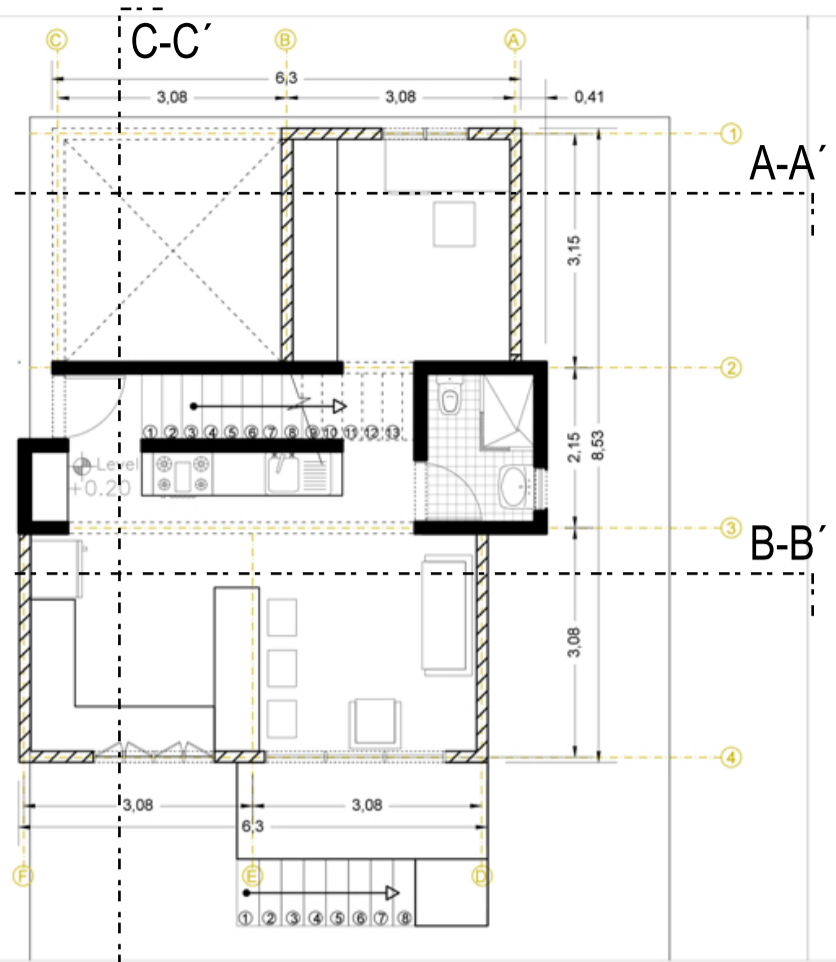
1:100



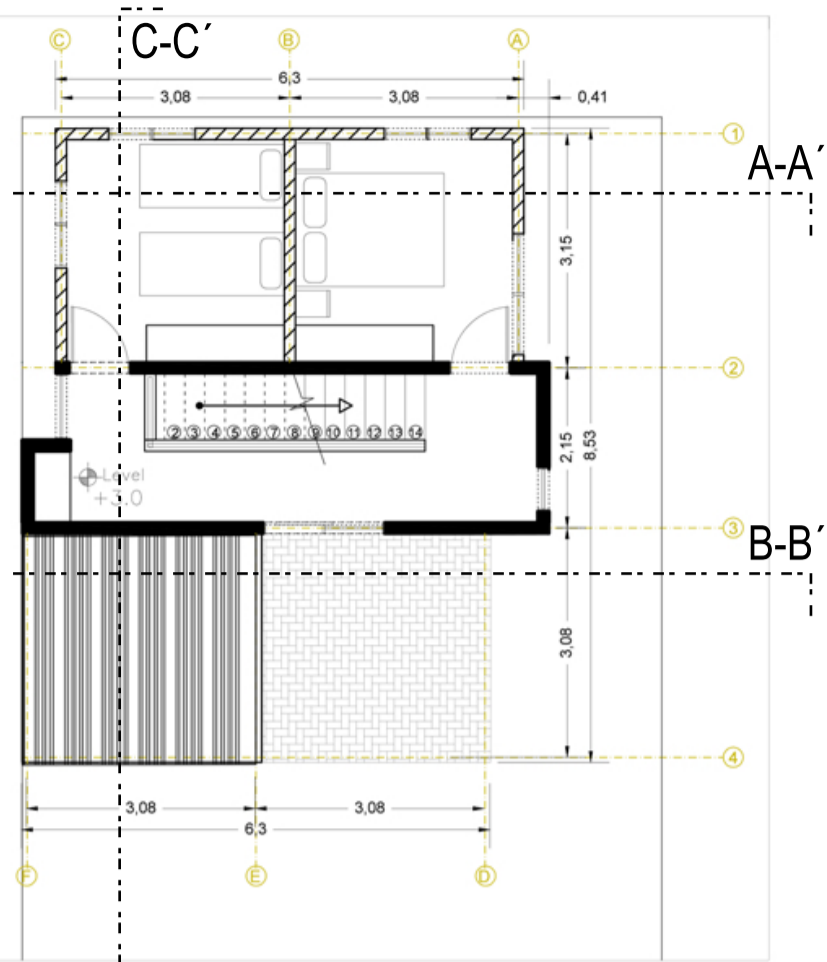
Base Plans

1:100

Typology A



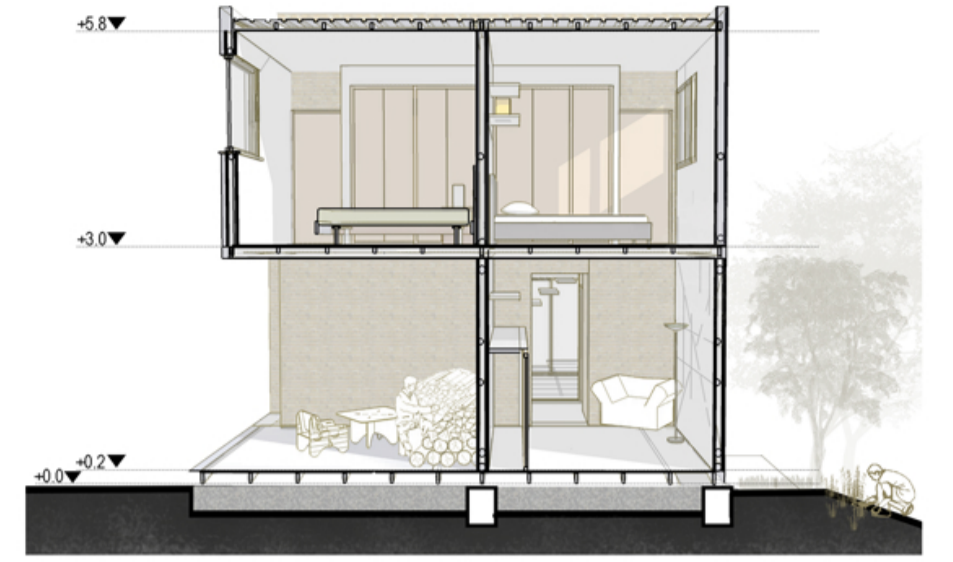
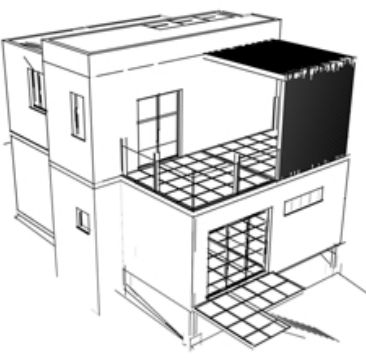
Plan Level 0.0



Plan Level +3.0

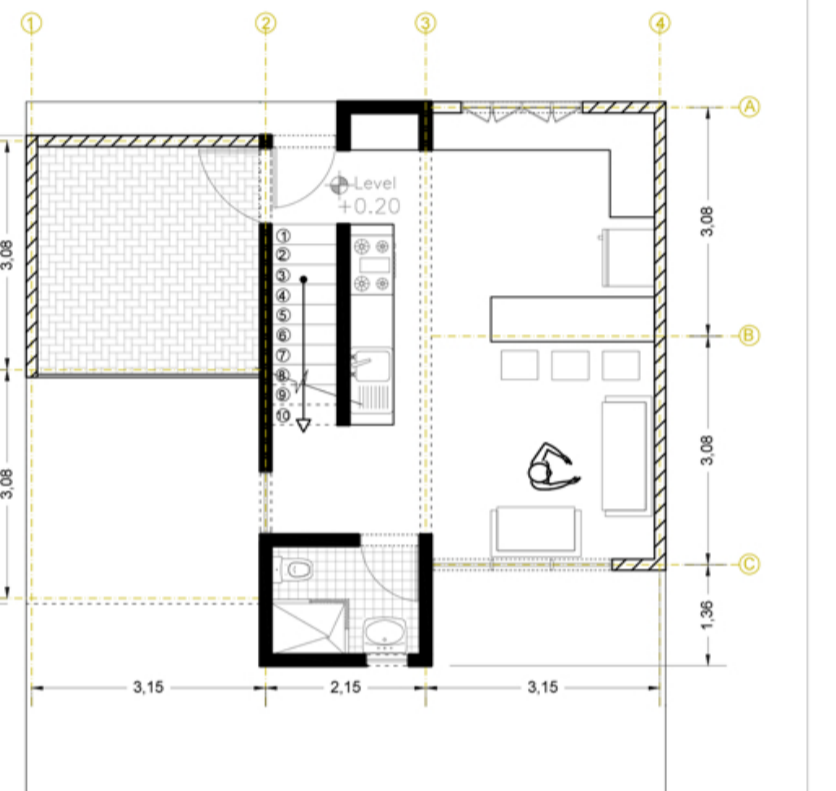
Sections Typology A

1:100

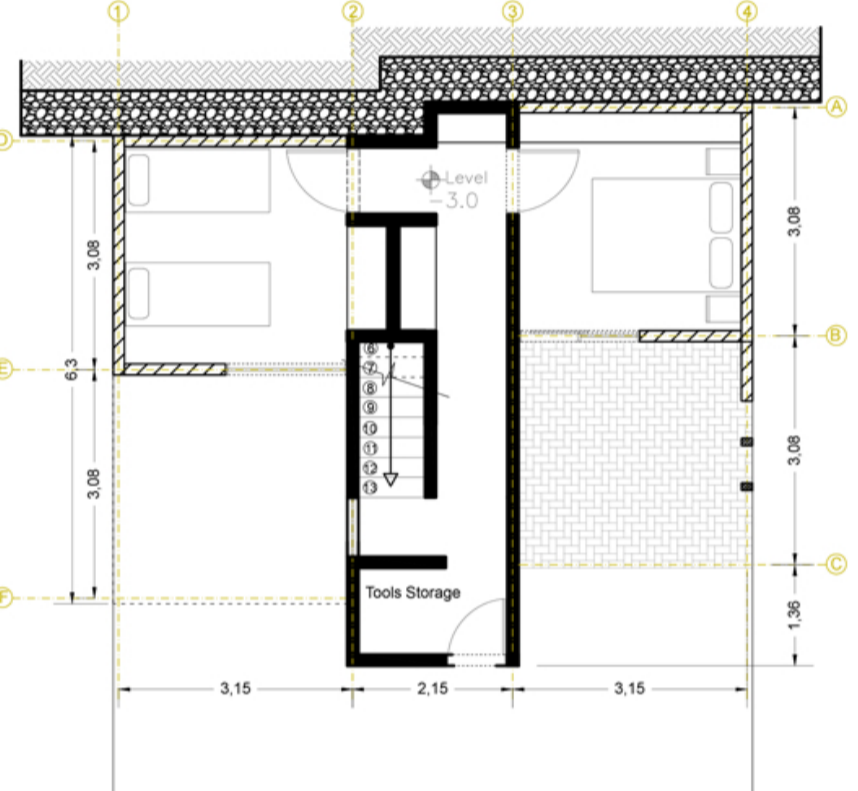


Seccion A-A'

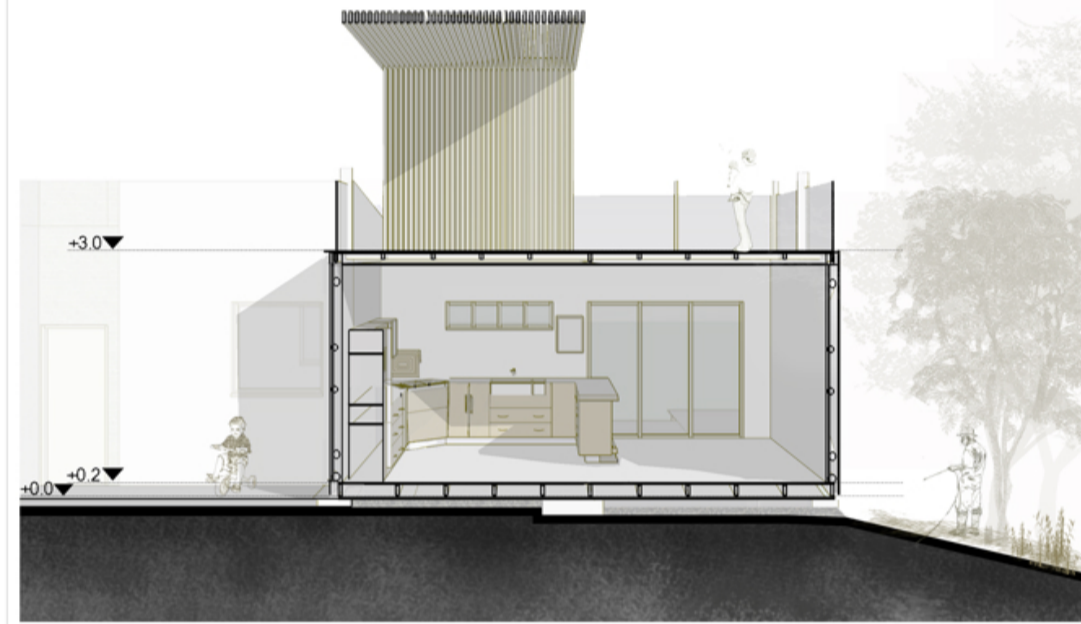
Typology B



Plan Level +0.0



Plan Level -3.0 mt



Seccion B-B'



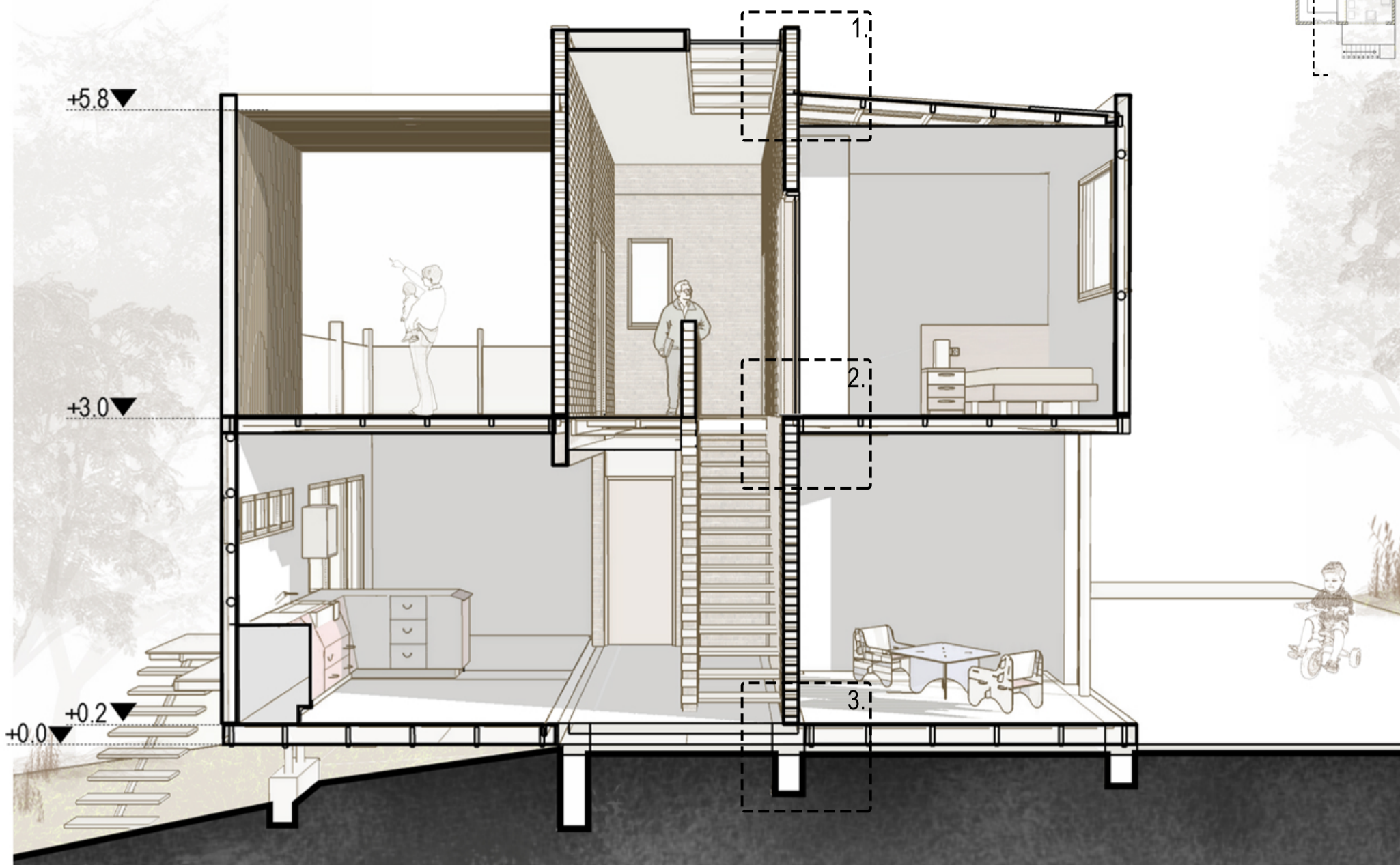
Productive House Typology A



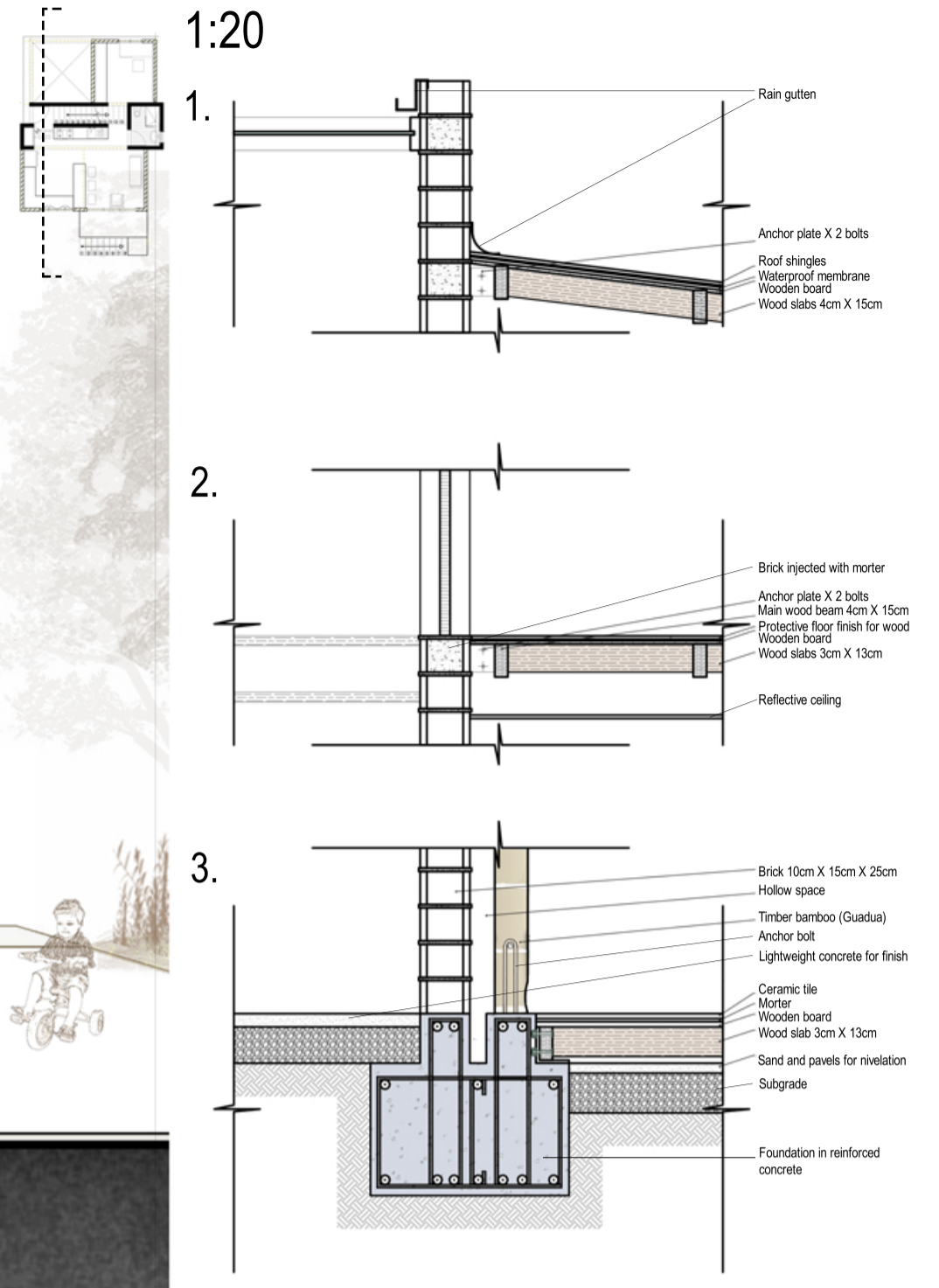
2 in 1 House Typology B

Plan Level +3.0		
Plan Level +0.0		<p>Plan Level +0.0</p>
		<p>Plan Level -3.0 mt</p>

Seccion C-C'  
1:100



Details  
1:20



Local constructive materials and details of the modules

Timber - Guadua Bamboo



Crused bamboo mats made from flattened bamboo poles



Natural plaster (adobe)



Wood from the region

