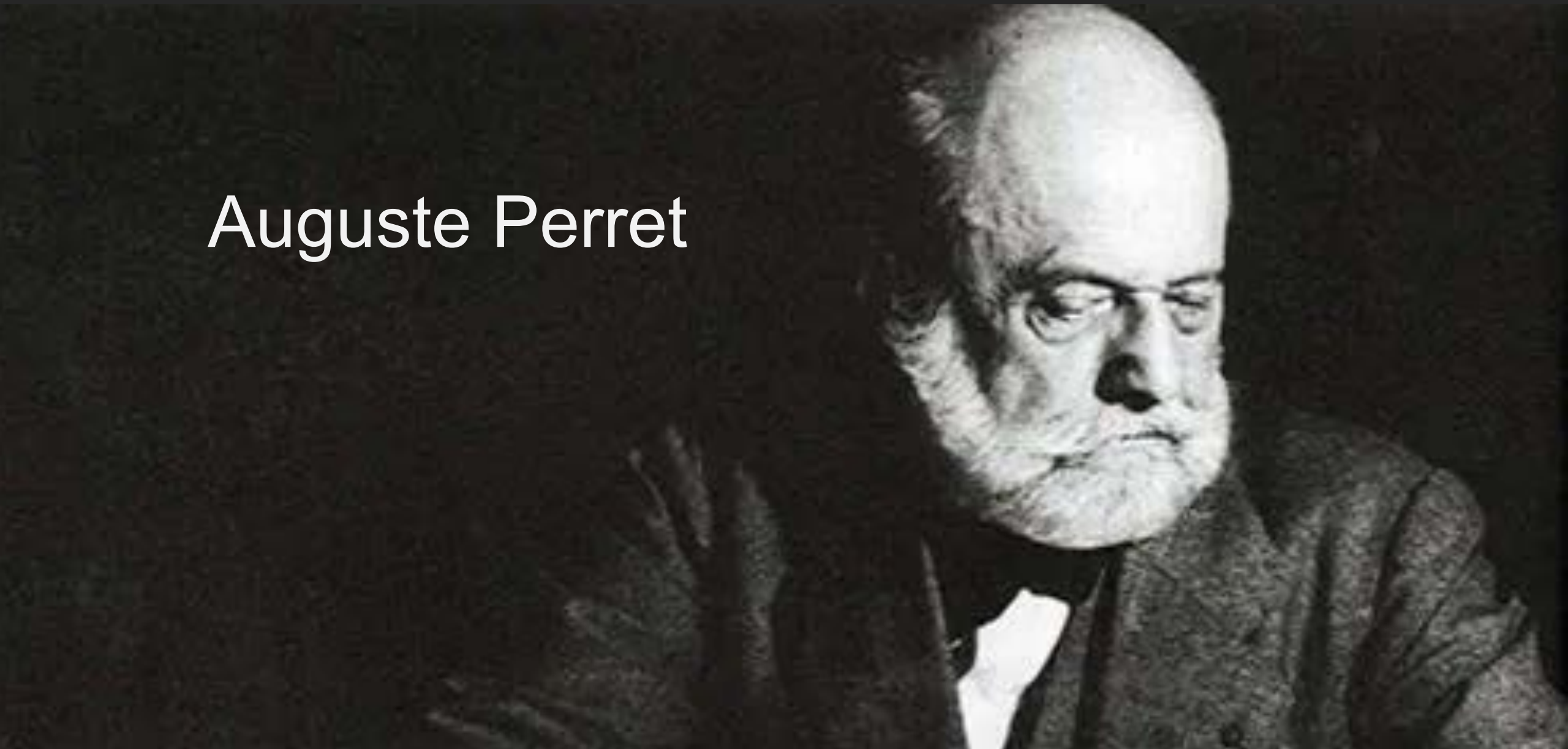
Unify architects

Influence policies

Advance society

Auguste Perret



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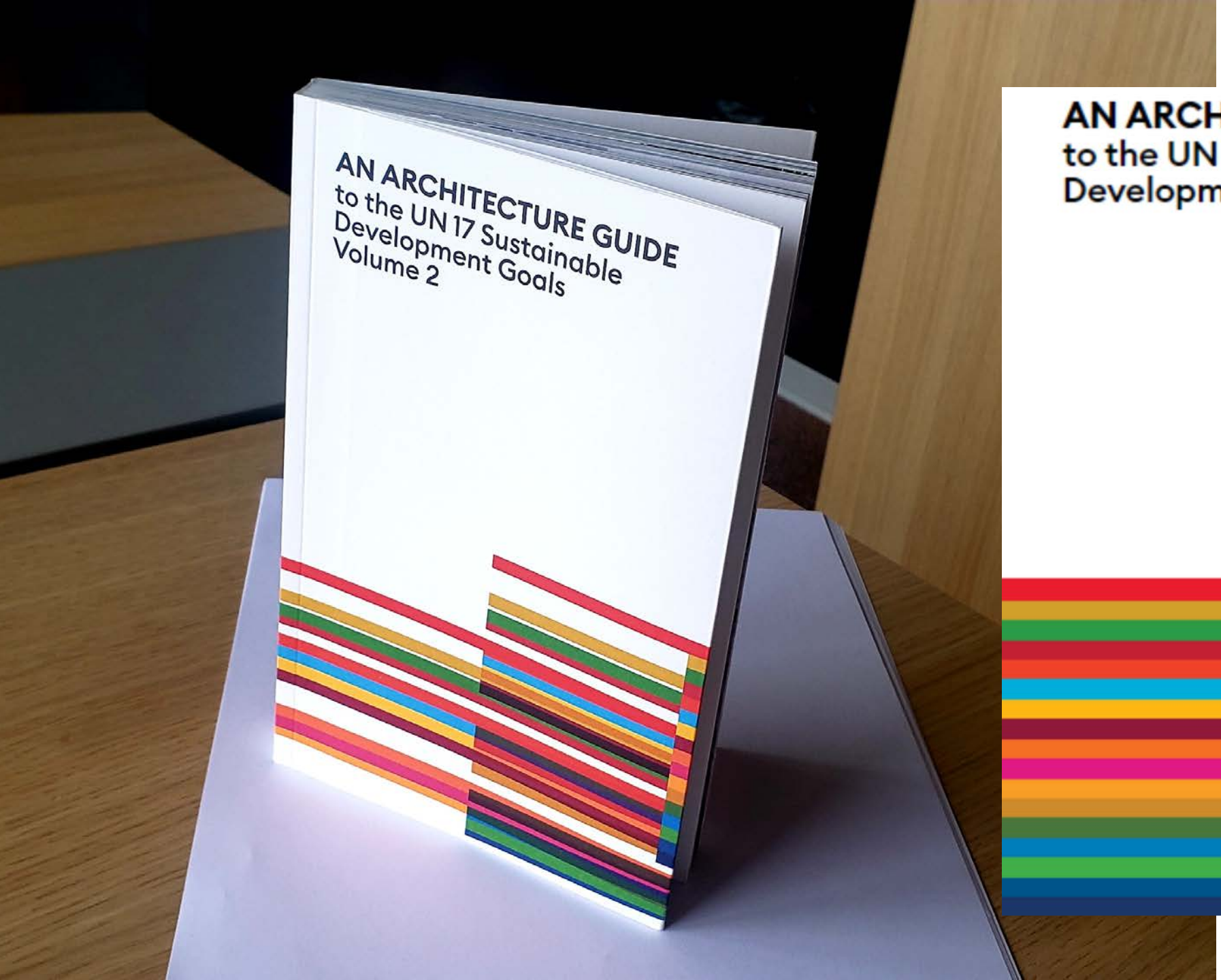
Architecture is key to improving the human condition . . .

One billion people (at least) build for themselves.

Safety	Danger
Security	Risk
Education	Ignorance
Order	Unrest
Success	Failure
Health	Sickness
Wealth	Poverty
Opportunity	Exclusion


SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
1 NO POVERTY
2 ZERO HUNGER
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4 QUALITY EDUCATION
5 GENDER EQUALITY
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 LIFE ON LAND
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



AN ARCHITECTURE GUIDE
to the UN 17 Sustainable Development Goals

2 ZERO HUNGER

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

It is time to rethink how we grow, share and consume our food in more sustainable ways. If done right, agriculture, forestry and fisheries can provide nutritious food for all and generate decent incomes while supporting people-centred rural development and protecting the environment.

Right now, our soils, freshwater, oceans, forests and biodiversity are being rapidly degraded. Climate change is putting even more pressure on the resources we depend on, increasing risks associated with disasters, such as droughts and floods. Many rural women and men can no longer make ends meet on their land, forcing them to migrate to cities in search of opportunities.*

To find out more about Goal #2, visit: https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/hunger/

* Extract from UN's Sustainability Goals, available from https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/hunger/

2 ZERO HUNGER

The built environment contributes to the securing of food supplies through planning, landscape and building designs that protect existing ecosystems and prioritise the preservation and expansion of areas for food production.

Creating conditions to support sustainable farming must be an integral part of building development, especially where fertile land is scarce due to urban density, harsh climatic conditions or restricted access. Planning, landscape and building design can contribute by developing built environments that favour land use for food production in many scales. Examples of this can be found in urban farming projects, micro-gardening initiatives for refugees, production cooperatives and regenerative landscape design. Furthermore, the built environment can help to maintain and rebuild species diversity in open land as well as in suburban settlements and even in dense urban areas. This requires working with local geography, climatic conditions and locally adapted crops in the design of areas for food production.

The design of areas for food production, on a micro scale as well as on a larger scale, must be robust and geared to cope with climatic changes, such as more extreme weather, drought and floods. Also, a local production ecosystem can co-exist between the production of building materials, like timber or bricks, and food, making it important to consider how the food production interacts with the production of building materials. Finally, building and landscape design must involve end users when designing areas for food production to ensure the relevance and longevity of the production.

Life Reusing Posidonia

Balearic Islands, Spain

Origin/Team
Carlos Oliver Barceló, Antonio Martín Procopio, Joaquín Moyá Costa, Alfonso Reina Ferragut, María Antonia Gracias Roig, Architects at the Balearic Social Housing Institute (IBAVI)
Alberto Rubido, Xim Tarrabella, José Luis Vallés Lax, EBI engineers, Miguel R. Nevado, Sociedad Orgánica +ESCO.

Challenge
Since the 1950s, mass production has generally been regarded as the most cost-efficient production method. New transportation technologies and the industrialisation of concrete and steel modules helped answer the heavy population influx of the European cities after World War 2 and proved efficient to solve the housing and health crisis in the city centres. Working class families moved into new mass-produced concrete housing in the suburbs, which was affordable and provided better sanitation and higher comfort. Today, we know that the building industry is one of the major contributors to waste, and we need to build differently – without compromising on providing affordable housing for everyone.

Contribution
Life Reusing Posidonia is a climate change adaptation project, on the Balearic island of Formentera, with the main objective to improve habitability in dwellings and provide regulators and public institutions with the data to decrease resource consumption without compromising comfort. The concept is to study and recover local resources; both locally found natural materials and local building practices and methods adapted to a specific community and building site. Instead of investing in standardised building elements that have been mass produced in a large production facility in a different community, the project investigates how this investment can be put into the local community and create better housing, job opportunities and economic growth. At the same time, investing and producing locally reduces transport costs and CO_2 emissions. The project's 14 housing units are insulated with a local seaweed, Posidonia, using traditional skills to harvest and apply the insulation material. All indoor woodwork is made of upcycled material; reusing doors and wood from old buildings. The houses are cooled and heated by natural ventilation, allowing the sea breezes to flow through the homes in the summer.

Life Reusing Posidonia is an open source project with all data and knowledge available for free at http://reusingposidonia.com/

Photos: José Hevia

https://issuu.com/kadk/docs/aechitecture_guide_un17_vol.2_web_single_pages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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS


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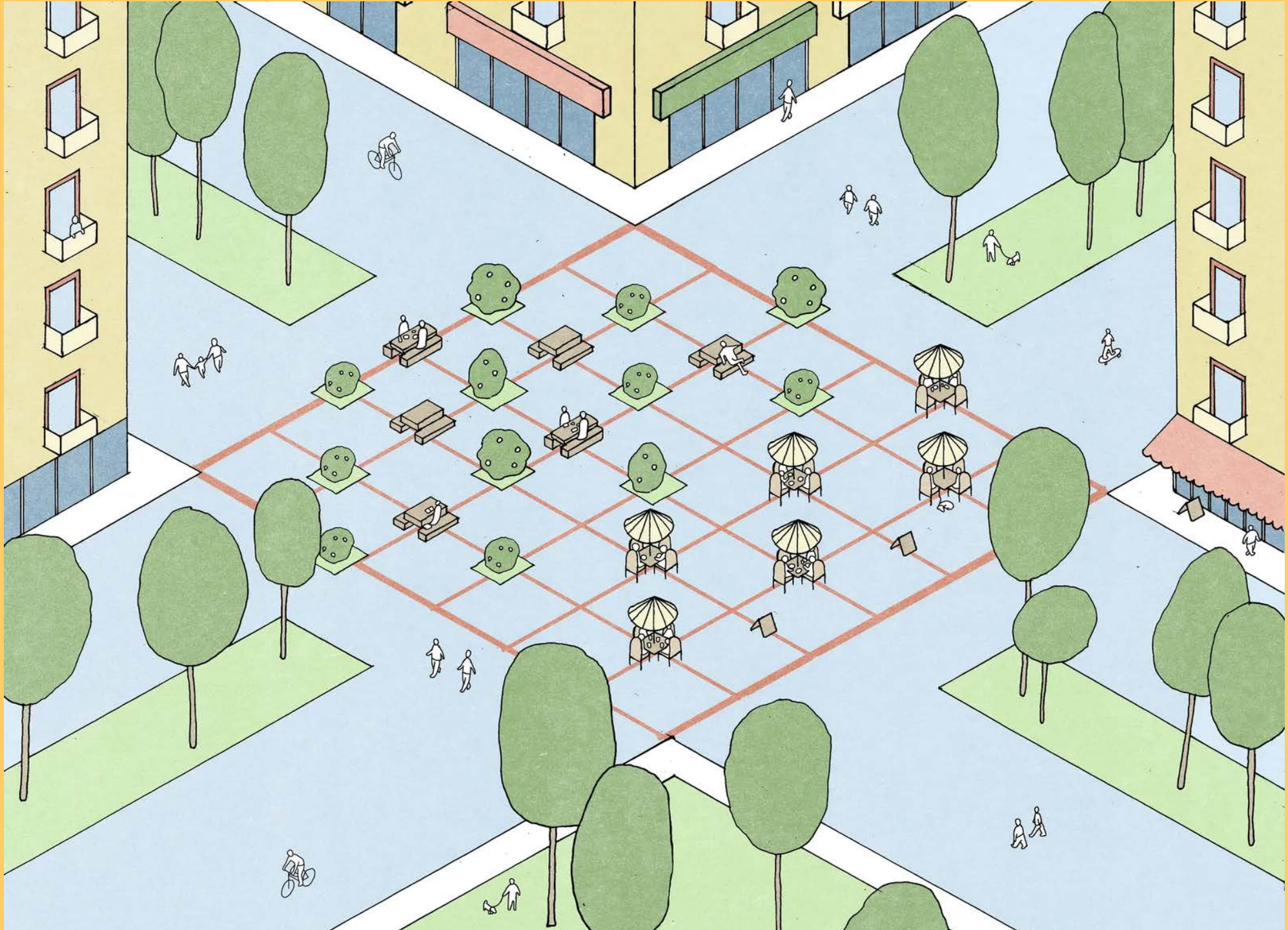


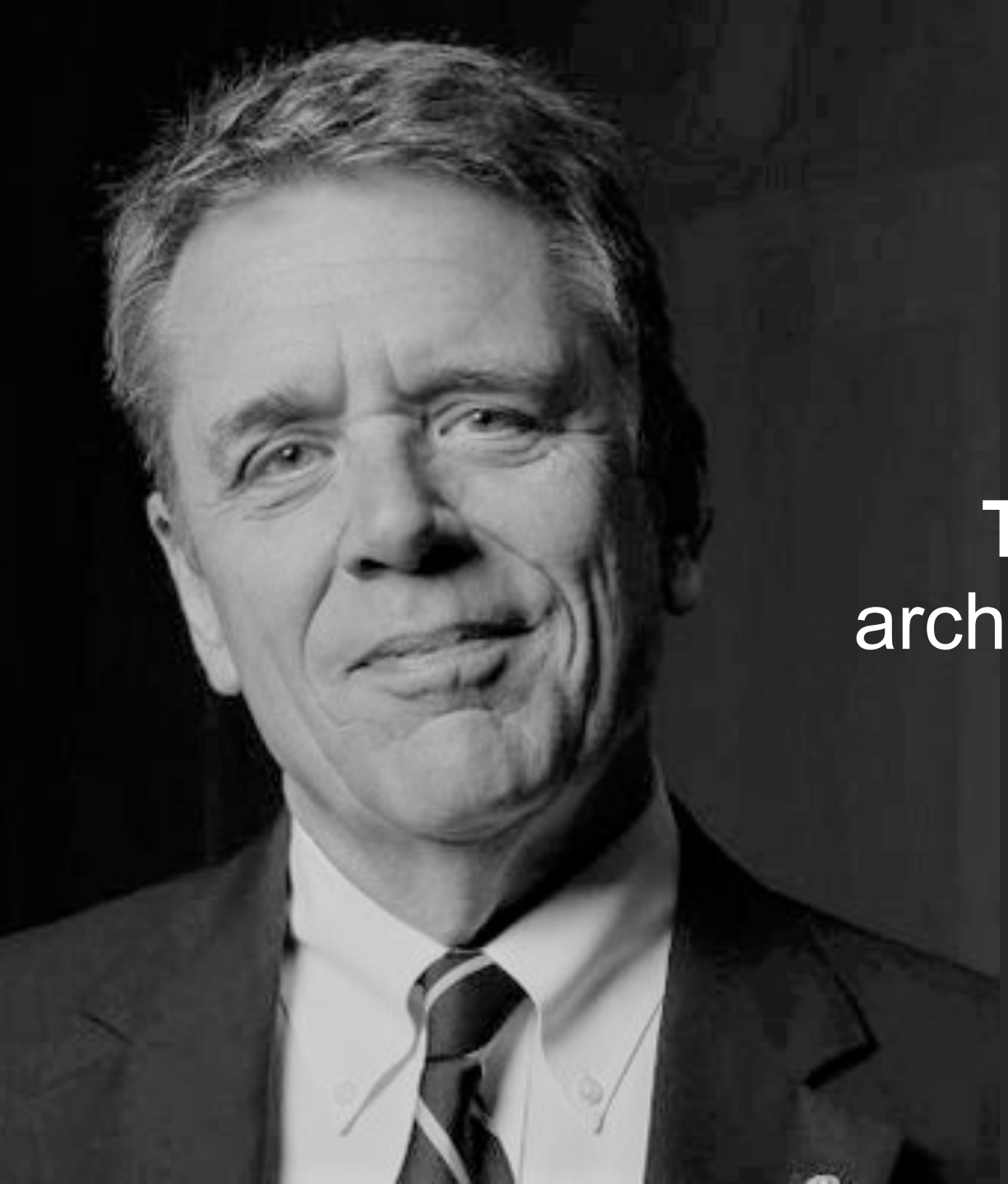
Marian Levinson

Ballerup Boulevard
København


AV-357-CD

Architecture is key to improving the human condition . . .

Design good for **people** = design good for the **planet**.



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