

**Why do we need public policies
for architecture?**

ECAP RO2019

**A BOOK
A DECLARATION
A SCHOOL**



THE GLOBAL GOALS

Thomas Bøjstrup

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Architectural editor of “An Architecture Guide to the UN 17 Sustainable Development Goals”

Co-writer of the UIA SDG Dhaka Declaration

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Design and Conservation

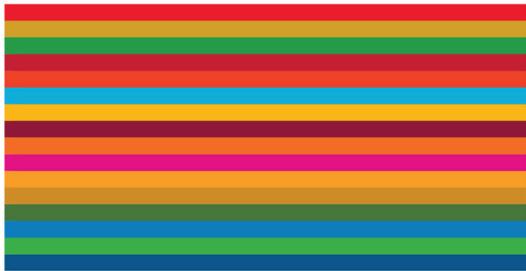


The book

ECAP RO2019

An Architecture Guide to the UN 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

AN ARCHITECTURE GUIDE
to the UN 17 Sustainable
Development Goals



The Declaration

ECAP RO2019

An Architecture Guide to the UN 17 Sustainable Development Goals.
The UIA SDG Dhaka Declaration.

AN ARCHITECTURE GUIDE to the UN 17 Sustainable Development Goals



UIA SDG Dhaka Declaration



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- 1. End poverty:** Architects can seek to build in ways that help to eradicate poverty, by designing low-cost housing and institutions that are safe, healthy, and resilient.
- 2. End hunger:** Architects can through planning, landscape and building design protect ecosystems and preserve areas for food production.
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Photo: KADK

The question

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United Nations

A/RES/70/1



General Assembly

Distr.: General
21 October 2015

Seventieth session
Agenda items 15 and 116

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/70/L.1)]

70/1. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly

Adopts the following outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda:

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Preamble

This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world on to a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets which we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what they did not achieve. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental.

The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next 15 years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet.

15-16301 (E)



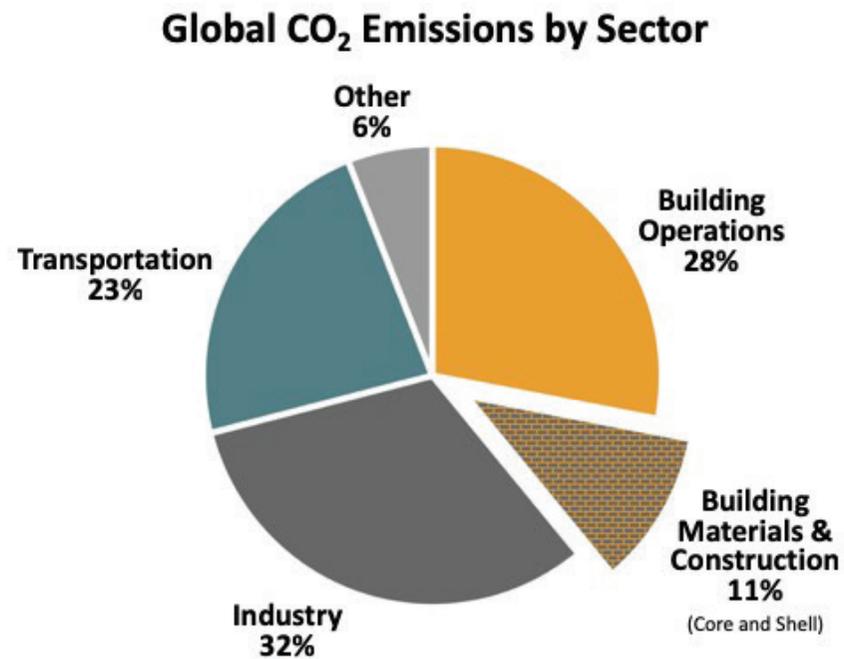
Please recycle



Photo: Ezra Stoller

The built environment

Accounts for 39% of global CO₂ emissions.



The built environment

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“Buildings and construction together account for 36% of global final energy use and 39% of energy-related carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions when upstream power generation is included. Progress towards sustainable buildings and construction is advancing, but improvements are still not keeping up with a growing buildings sector and rising demand for energy services. The energy intensity per square meter (m²) of the global buildings sector needs to improve on average by 30% by 2030 (compared to 2015) to be on track to meet global climate ambitions set forth in the Paris Agreement.”

UN Environment Global Status Report 2017

The built environment

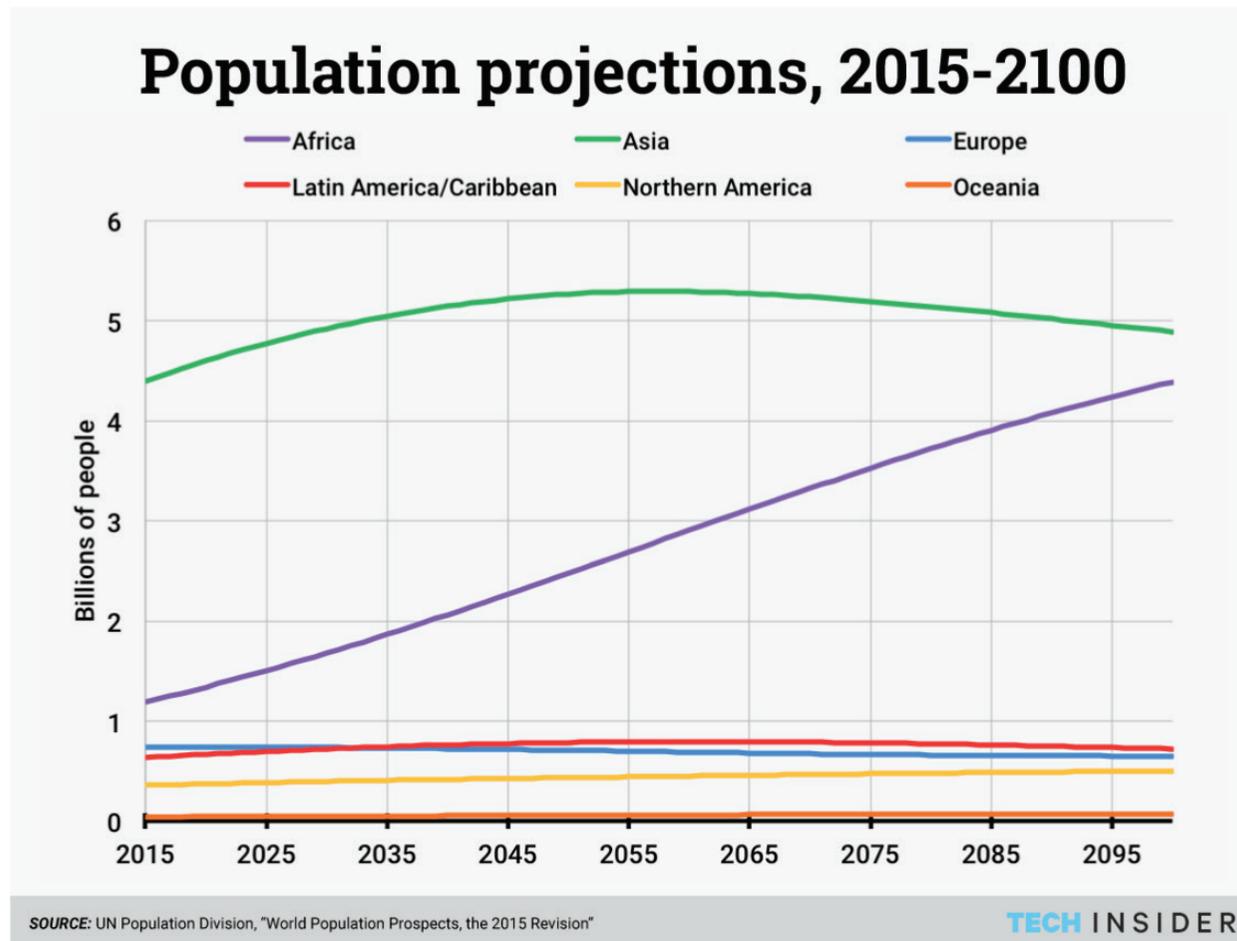
ECAP RO2019

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals



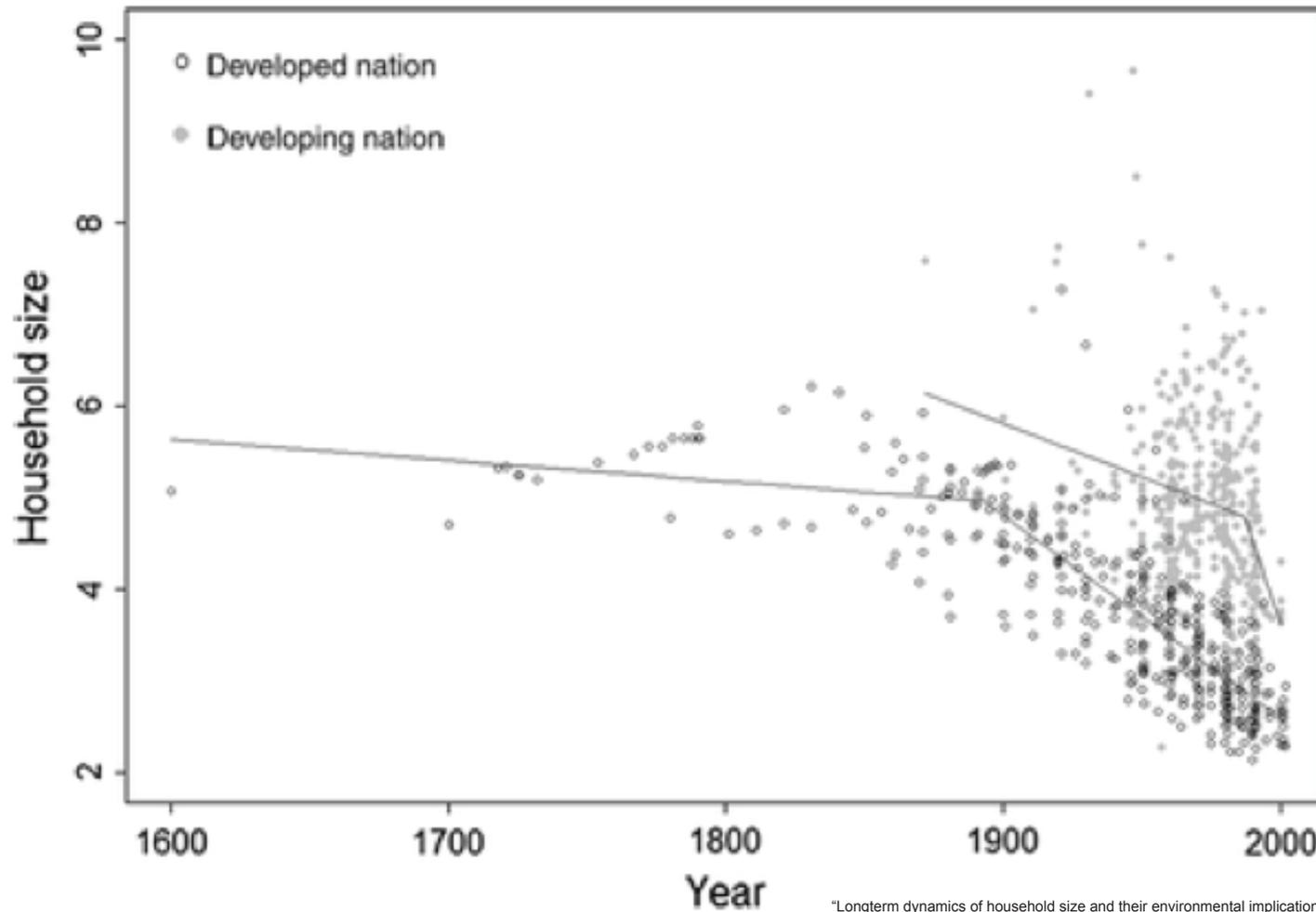
The built environment

The global population will rise from 7.7 billion (2019) to more than 11.2 billion by 2100.



The built environment

Some estimates say that there will be a need to build 2 billion new homes by 2100.



"Longterm dynamics of household size and their environmental implications,"
by M. Bradbury et al. in Population and Environment.

The built environment

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This has broad implications that go beyond the immediate realm of the built environment.



and beyond

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Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.



and beyond

ECAP RO2019

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.



and beyond

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.



and beyond

ECAP RO2019

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.



and beyond

ECAP RO2019

End poverty in all its forms everywhere.



and beyond

ECAP RO2019

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



and beyond

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.



and beyond

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Platforms

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Photo: KADK

The book

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An Architecture Guide to the UN 17 Sustainable Development Goals.



The book

ECAP RO2019

Aimed mainly at architecture students and politicians. But also the public, professionals and institutions.

Features 46 projects from 19 countries.

Building design, urban development, public space design, product design, landscape design and business models.

India, Denmark, USA, Tanzania, Syria, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Norway, Malaysia, Burkina Faso, Finland, China, Great Britain, Bangladesh, Netherlands, Columbia, Chile, Sierra Leone.

Made in collaboration between

- The UIA Commission on the UN Sustainable Development Goals,
- The Danish Association of Architects,
- The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts Schools of Architecture, Design and Conservation (Institute of Architecture and Technology).

Organized by Goal, with 2-3 built projects for each Goal.

Each Goal is shown with a quote from its original description and a translation into a field of action for architecture.

Comes with an open invitation to contribute to the next edition.

Giveaway printed copies and free download.

1 NO POVERTY *End poverty in all its forms everywhere*

Poverty is more than the lack of income and resources to ensure a sustainable livelihood. Its manifestations include hunger and malnutrition, limited access to education and other basic services, social discrimination and exclusion as well as the lack of participation in decision-making.¹

Despite the fact that the global poverty rate has been halved since 2000, intensified efforts are required to boost the incomes, alleviate the suffering and build the resilience of those individuals still living in extreme poverty.²

To find out more about Goal #1, visit:
<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/poverty/>

¹ Extract from UN's Sustainability Goals, available from <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/poverty>

² Extract from UN's SDGs Knowledge Platform, available from <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg1>



Architecture cannot lift people out of poverty, but the built environment can affect the impact of poverty on people's life through access to housing and institutions that are affordable.

Through building design and planning architects can develop buildings and settlements that are cheap, safe and healthy. Examples of this can be found in social housing schemes, co-ops and projects for urban upgrading.

The overarching principle is that buildings and services must secure the highest possible value from available funds and resources. This demands the development of new architectural solutions. As part of this, buildings must be designed using products and materials that do not compromise the environment, while maintaining the affordability of current, environmentally problematic solutions, such as the metal sheet roof. Furthermore, architecture, landscape design and planning must adapt the built environment to climatic, geographical and cultural contexts, working with the surrounding environment and not against it, to increase quality of life while helping inhabitants save on electricity and other services. As part of this, architects working on development projects must engage the local communities and help weak and poor citizens gain ownership to the built environment of which they are a part. Finally, the building process itself must take place under conditions that protect the environment as well as poor and marginalized stakeholders.

The book

Volontariat Home for Homeless Children

Challenge

Everyone has a right to have a home. Poor people in the world has no or very little money to invest in a home, making it important for architects to design and experiment with typologies and solutions that are decent, affordable and which can be built without the use of expensive tools or materials.

Contribution

The Volontariat Home for Homeless Children in Pondicherry, India, can accommodate 15 children and 5 foster parents. It has been designed as an experiment using a rare technology developed by Ray Meeker from Golden Bridge Pottery, which consists of baking a mud house in situ, after constructing it. Keeping the cost low has been a very important element in the design, and the technique makes use of local natural resources, making it possible to spend very little money on purchased materials.

The Volontariat Home is basically a mud house built with mud bricks and mud mortar, which is baked three to four days after building, to achieve the strength of the brick. Making the house itself a kiln, is an energy efficient way of baking bricks. Furthermore while baking the house, the heat can be used to produce other mud bricks or ceramic products such as tiles. It was prioritized to up-cycle waste material for the interior and the finish, such as bicycle wheel frames for window frames or bars, glass bottles as structural units in toilet masonry, and glass chai cups to finish the openings at the top of the dome. The project is an example of radical thinking and testing new approaches to cheap housing made with local craftsmanship and materials.



Origin/team

Anupama Kundoo with technical support from Ray Meeker, Volontariat NGO, M. Vinayagam

Photo: Alka Hingorani



Photo: Sonja Winkler

The book

The UIA Commission on the UN Sustainable Development Goals was formed in 2017 with the aim to “... ensure that architects are not just responsive to the new Agenda for Sustainable Development, but prescriptive in its implementation and evolution.”

The screenshot shows the UIA website interface. At the top left is the UIA logo. At the top right, it says "INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ARCHITECTS" with a flag icon. A vertical navigation bar on the left contains icons for home, a square, a diamond, a building, a globe, and a bar chart. The main content area features the title "SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS COMMISSION" and two paragraphs of text. The first paragraph discusses the role of architects in responding to urbanization challenges. The second paragraph mentions the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals. To the right, there are sections for "Directors" and "Steering Committee", each listing members with their names and countries, and a plus sign for more information. A right-hand sidebar contains icons for a calendar, a person, an envelope, a search magnifying glass, Facebook, and Twitter.

uia

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ARCHITECTS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS COMMISSION

In this era of population shifts, climate change and unprecedented levels of urbanisation, architects have an important role in responding to the complex challenges of the built environment. Through the effective planning, construction, development, management and improvement of cities, urbanisation can become a model for sustainable development. It's time to embrace the intrinsic link between the built environment and job creation, livelihood opportunities, and quality of life.

The 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals are part of a new sustainable development agenda, providing a framework for the goals and setting specific targets for alleviating poverty, protecting the planet and ensuring prosperity for all.

With its unique position of global representation, the UIA is well positioned to create a bridge between this UN agenda and the practical activities of architects around the world. The UIA Commission will respond directly to the UN Sustainable Development Goals, raising awareness, creating knowledge, facilitating communication and disseminating information across its global

Directors

Ishtiaque Zahir Titas - Bangladesh

Natalie Mossin - Denmark

Steering Committee

Yves Monnot - France

Alessandro Marata - Italy

István Kistelegdi Istvan Jr. - Hungary

The book

ECAP RO2019

Pre-launched at the 2018 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP24) in Katowice, Poland, December 2018.



Photo: Sofie Stilling

The book

ECAP RO2019

Launched in Copenhagen at a public event in December 2018.



Photo: Sofie Stilling

The Declaration

ECAP RO2019

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The declaration signed in Dhaka 2019 by president of UIA, president of Institute of Architects Bangladesh and president of Architects Regional Council Asia, ARCASIA.



Photo: Sofie Stilling

The school

ECAP RO2019

The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts Schools of Architecture, Design and Conservation



Photo: KADK

The school

ECAP RO2019

A three-year focus on the Sustainable Development Goals, including a strategic collaboration with UN City Copenhagen and other stakeholders.



The school

ECAP RO2019

KADK The Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts
Schools of Architecture, Design and Conservation

Menu



SCHOOLS & INSTITUTES

DA

LATEST

EN



UN Global Goals

The next three academic years KADK will focus massively on the UN Global Goals - in our research, in our educations and in our graduation projects.

Here you can explore projects, articles and photos connected to this effort - and you can contact us, if you have an idea for a collaboration centered on the UN Global Goals.

The school

ECAP RO2019

Annual conference in UN City Copenhagen.



Photo: KADK



SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND RAPID URBANIZATION



How can architects and designers contribute to making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable?

This discussion focuses on communities and citizenship as drivers in the planning, design and development of safe, inclusive, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements.

In one end of the spectrum of contemporary urban development, we see vast unplanned settlements that fill areas previously regarded as unfit for habitation. In the other end we see highly planned, data and infrastructure driven "smart city" development claiming to consider every possible issue past, present and future.

In-between these two extremes, the field of urban development is wide and varied, but one factor remains in common: The people who inhabit these cities and settlements and how they organize in communities and are empowered as citizens to partake in the making of the city they desire.

In the discussion, we ask how professional planners and planning processes may build upon and amplify the capacities of the communities and how urban development may nurture engaged citizenship that connects communities and promotes social cohesion.

Moderators
Jesper Pagh
Thomas Binder



ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES



How can design and architecture contribute to healthier environments?

In 2050, 22% of the world's population will be 60 years or older. Responding to this, the notion of ageing has now shifted to emphasise the abilities and contributions of this age group to society.

The well-being of people in society is defined through a complex relationship between not only personal factors such as gender, race, socio-economic status and health condition, but also external factors such as societal attitudes, architectural characteristics and welfare models. This requires for architects and designers to engage with individuals within communities and interdisciplinary settings.

This session invites you to an open discussion about how environments must respond to challenges towards better physical and psychosocial health as well as well-being for people of all ages.

Moderators
Sidse Carrol
Masashi Kajita



GENDER



How can design, architecture and conservation address issues of gender equality?

The session looks at how gender equality can inspire graduate projects for KADK students of architecture, design and conservation.

The themes may span from the concrete to the conceptual. From using design and architecture as a method towards empowerment of women in developing countries to more abstract visual statements designed to ask questions more than propose solutions.

Graduate projects can contribute by creating knowledge and awareness to challenge systems maintaining gender inequality including cultural, ethnic, economic and political factors.

Moderators
Grethe Weber
Maria Mackinney-Valentin



The school

ECAP RO2019

Themed exhibitions aimed at the public, KADKs students and staff, the profession and decision makers.

OPEN Call EXHIBITION ON CLIMATE → CHANGE

Open Call:

As part of KADK's commitment to focusing on the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals, and as part of the upcoming climate summit, COP24, in Copenhagen, KADK's Exhibition Committee hereby invites students, researchers and educators from all academic environments, programme and year group to submit exhibition proposals for KADK's curated exhibition on climate change.

We are looking for projects whose problems, issues and proposed solutions to climate change and/or its consequences are illuminated or interpreted and which present an innovative approach to how architecture, design and conservation can help address these challenges in Denmark and internationally.

About climate change and the context for the exhibition:

The earth's climate is constantly changing for both natural and human-induced reasons. In recent centuries, human-induced activities have had an increasing impact on the climate resulting in mounting problematic consequences. The impact of our over-consumption is manifested in many parameters, including biodiversity, human health, extreme weather

events, rising sea levels and much more besides. This indicates a pressing need to halt carbon emissions and secure a green transformation to a sustainable future. The exhibition is intended to be included in the programme for the upcoming "C40 Mayors Summit" on climate to be held in mid-October 2019, when Copenhagen will host a landmark event for the 86 member cities of the worldwide C40 climate network.

Application deadline:
25 April 2019

Exhibition period:
1 September – 15 November 2019, in the Exhibition Hall of Mellemhøj Smedje.

Who is eligible to apply:

All students, researchers and instructors from all programmes at KADK's Schools of Design, Architecture and Conservation. Applications may be submitted by individuals or groups with projects that are either completed or in progress when the exhibition opens. All projects must have been produced after 2016 as part of your activities or studies at KADK.

Application:

The application must contain a completed exhibition form, including a brief summary of the project (max. one A4 page) specifying the title, participants and an introduction to content focus explaining how the project helps combat climate change or its consequences. In addition, the applicant must submit any sketches, photos or other materials which clearly visualise the project contents and scope, as well as specify spatial needs and technical requirements. All materials must be submitted in digital form and gathered in one e-mail or sent via WeTransfer or Dropbox.

Selection Committee:

A committee comprising external and internal representatives will select projects for the exhibition: Member of Parliament Ida Auken, Meteorologist Jesper Thielgaard, Lectur Nicolai Bo Andersen, Professor Eva Brandt, Head of School of Conservation Rikke Bjørnhoj and Curator Susanne Jøker Johnsen.

Contact:

For further details contact Head of Exhibitions Susanne Jøker Johnsen
4170 19 80 / sj@kadk.dk

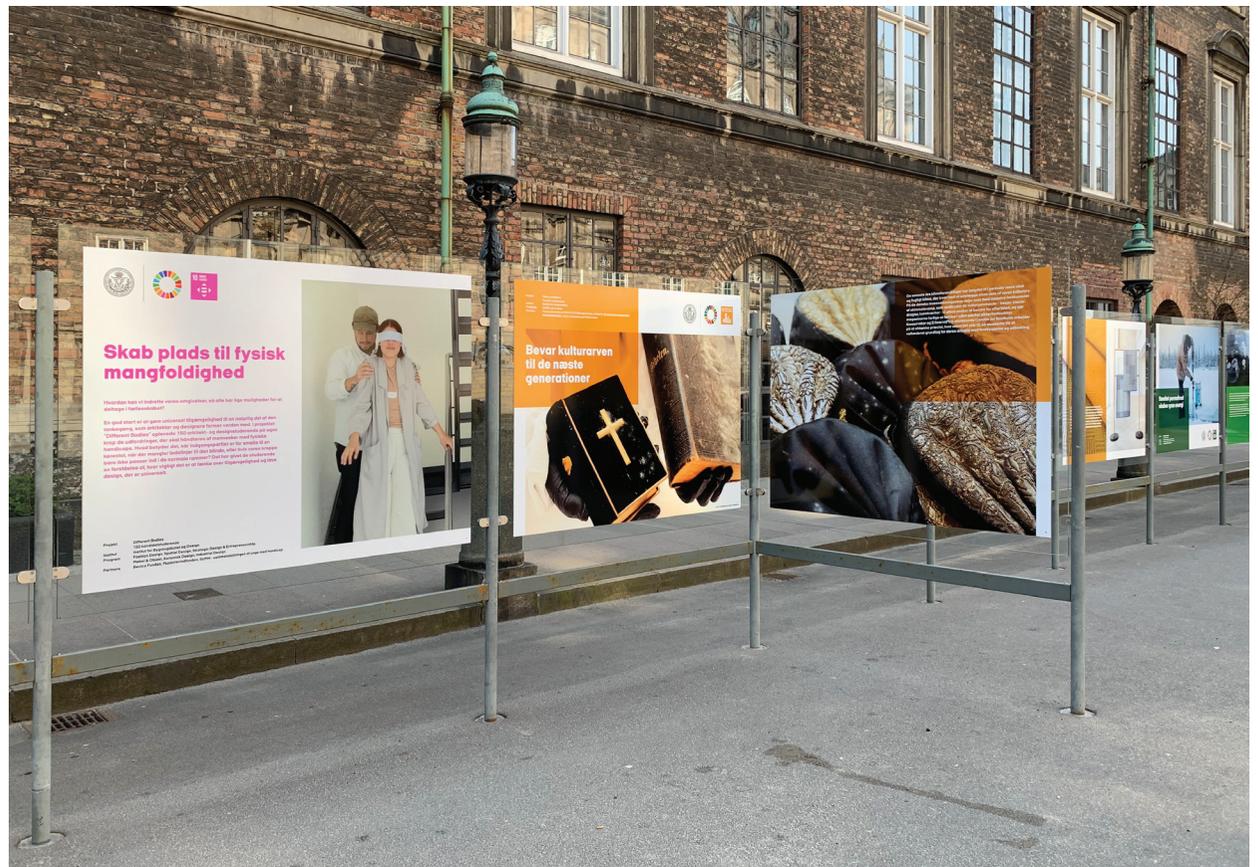


Photo: KADK

The school

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“To us a common focus on the UN Global Goals is a way of developing and systematising the work that is already taking place at KADK, and to show how our educations can contribute with specific solutions for the making of a sustainable society.”

Lene Dammand Lund - Rector, KADK

The school

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More than 600 graduate projects have engaged with the Sustainable Development Goals in the last three years.



Photo: Dorte Krogh

“Architects can provide basic ideas and proposals for regulations that make it possible for us to have sustainable cities and communities in the future. Architects can facilitate the open dialogue and work in partnerships to give us good solutions and can encourage authorities to make the regulations necessary to move forward.”

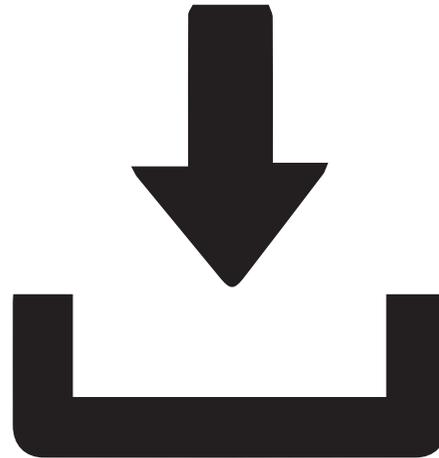
Mogens Lykketoft
Former Danish Minister of Finance and of Foreign Affairs,
President of the United Nation’s General Assembly
from September 2015 to September 2016.
November, 2018

Epilogue

ECAP RO2019



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Thank you

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On behalf of the editorial committee of “An Architecture Guide to the UN 17 Sustainable Development Goals”

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Annette Blegvad, Managing editor.

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Annette Blegvad, Secretariat of The UIA Commission on the UN Sustainable Development Goals