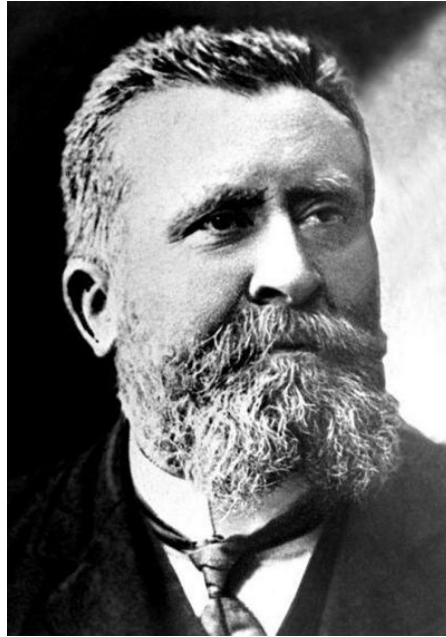




[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Utopia_\(UK_TV_series\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Utopia_(UK_TV_series))

Utopia / Sustainable Development !

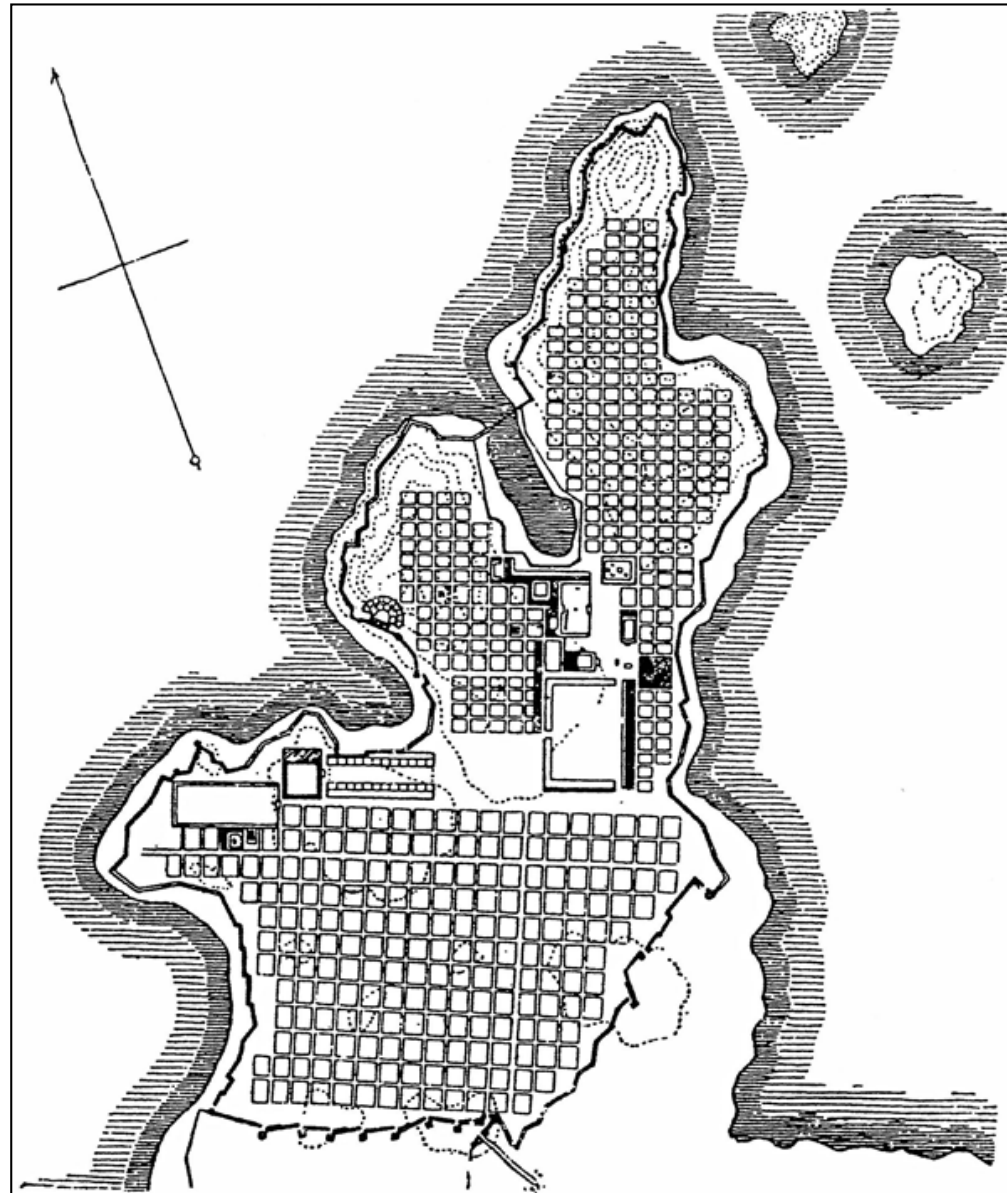




« Today's utopia is tomorrow's reality »

Jean Jaurès, french politician (1859–1914)

“Subjective” History of Utopia



<http://stl.recherche.univ-lille3.fr/seminaires/philosophie/macherey/macherey20082009/Idel2102008.html>

Hippodamus of Miletus (498–408 BC)

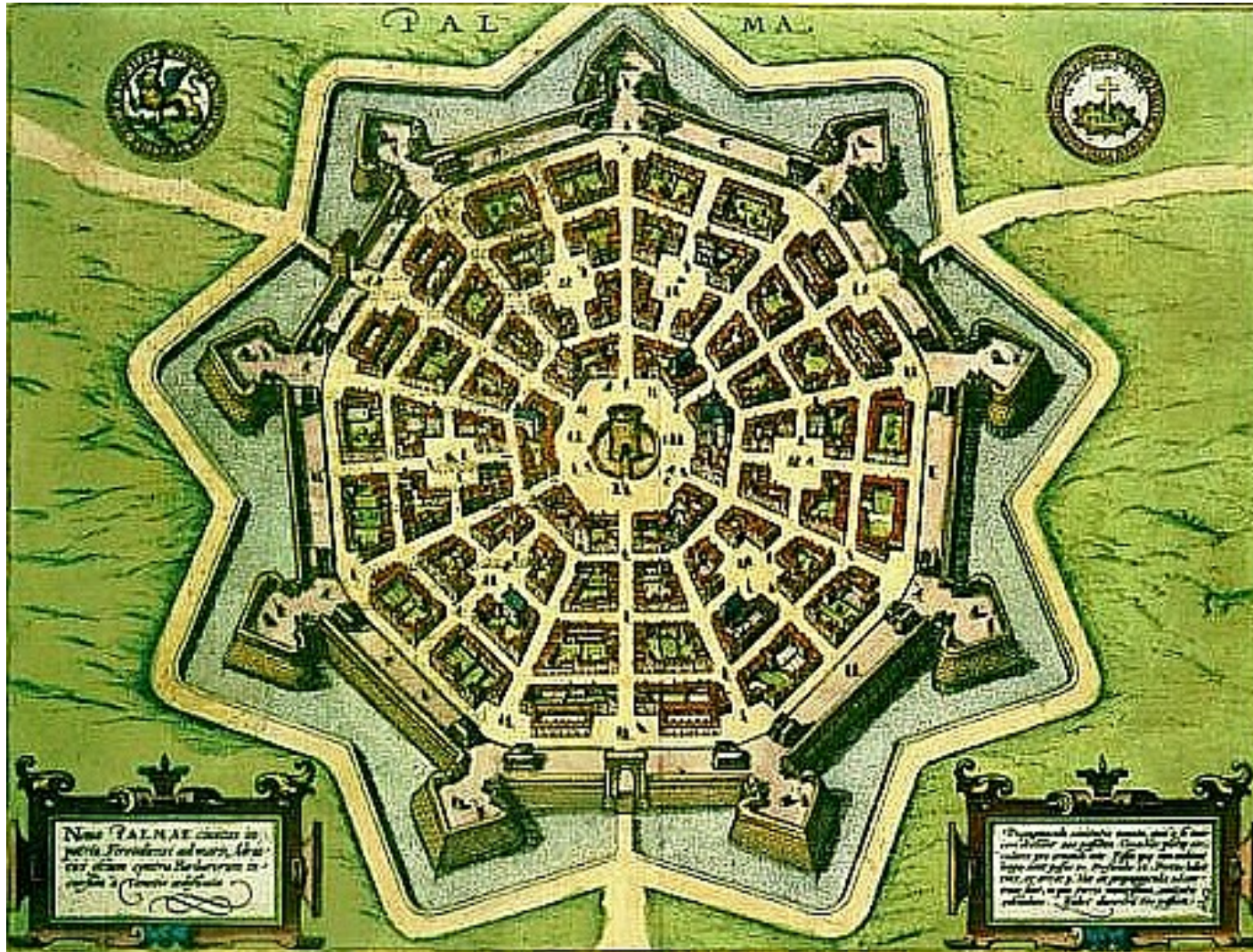


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_More



<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Utopia>

Utopia, 1516 – Thomas Moore (1478–1535)



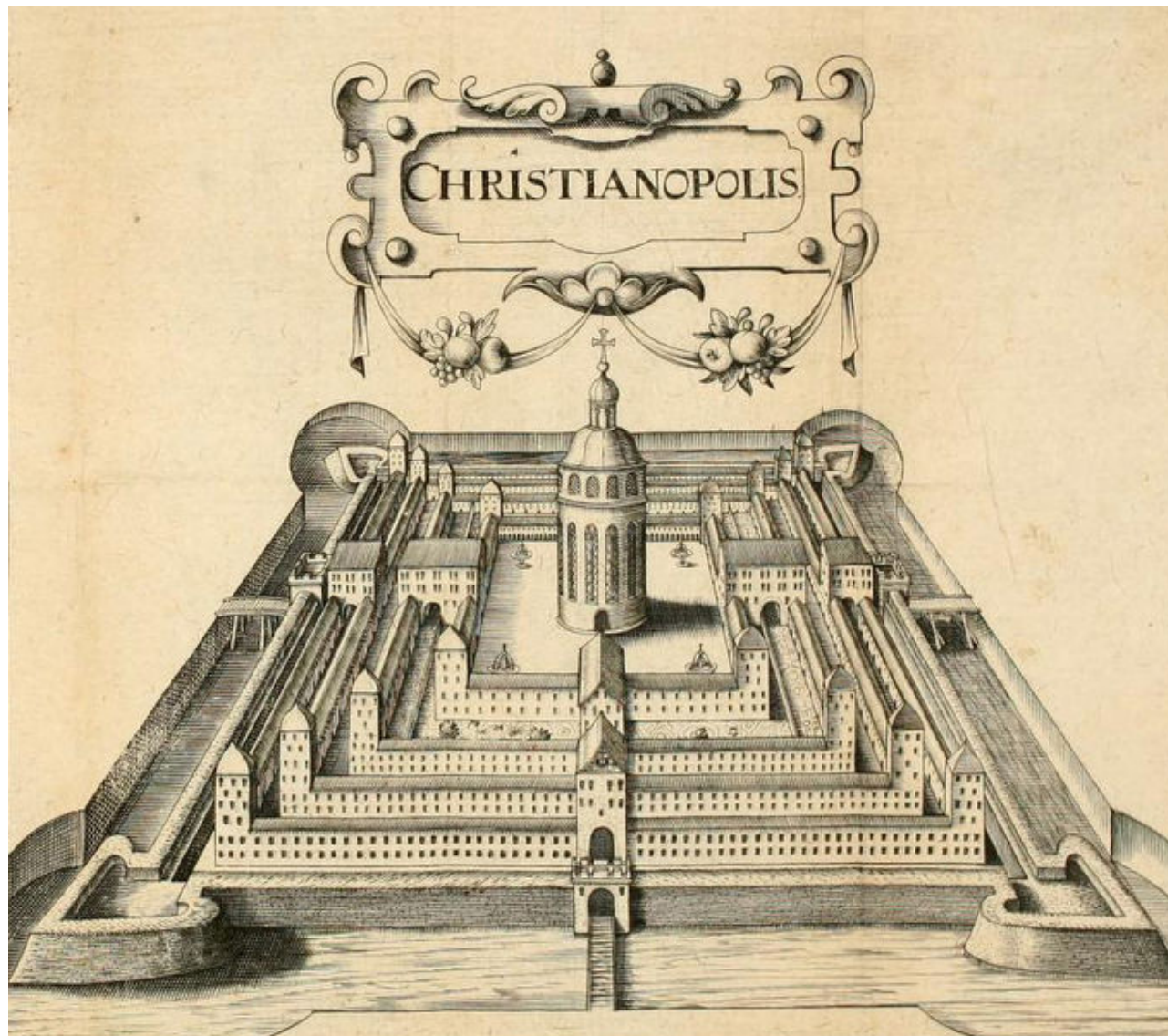
<http://polylogue.org/dreamlands-la-ville-en-jeu/>

« The City of the Sun » Tommaso Campanella (1568–1639)



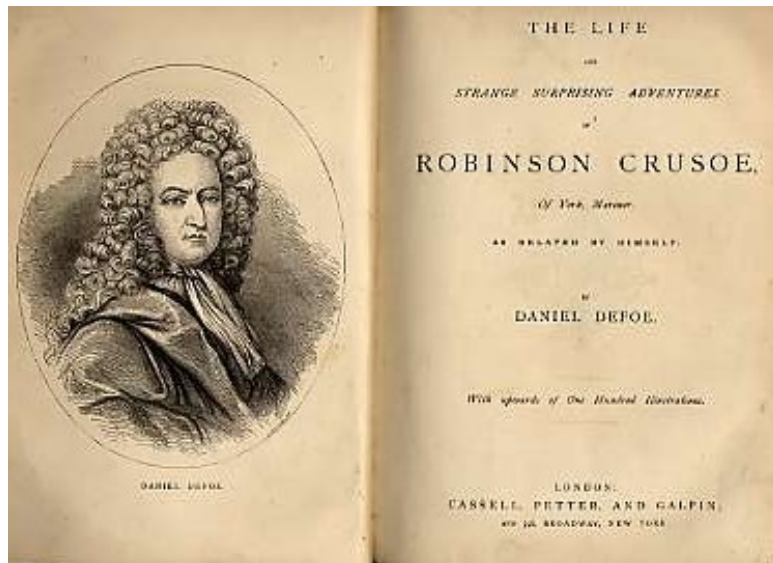
<http://historizo.cafeduweb.com/lire/11498-atlantide-entre-mythe-realite-derives-sectaires.html>

« New Atlantis »
Francis Bacon (1561–1626)



http://www.martayanlan.com/cgi-bin/searchresults.cgi?item=3215&start=305&map_or_book_id=1&cat=29&catalog=all&ke...

« Christianopolis », 1619
Johann Valentin Andreae



http://robinsoncrusoe.jamesmckane.com/crusoe%20pages/cassell_petter_galpin.htm

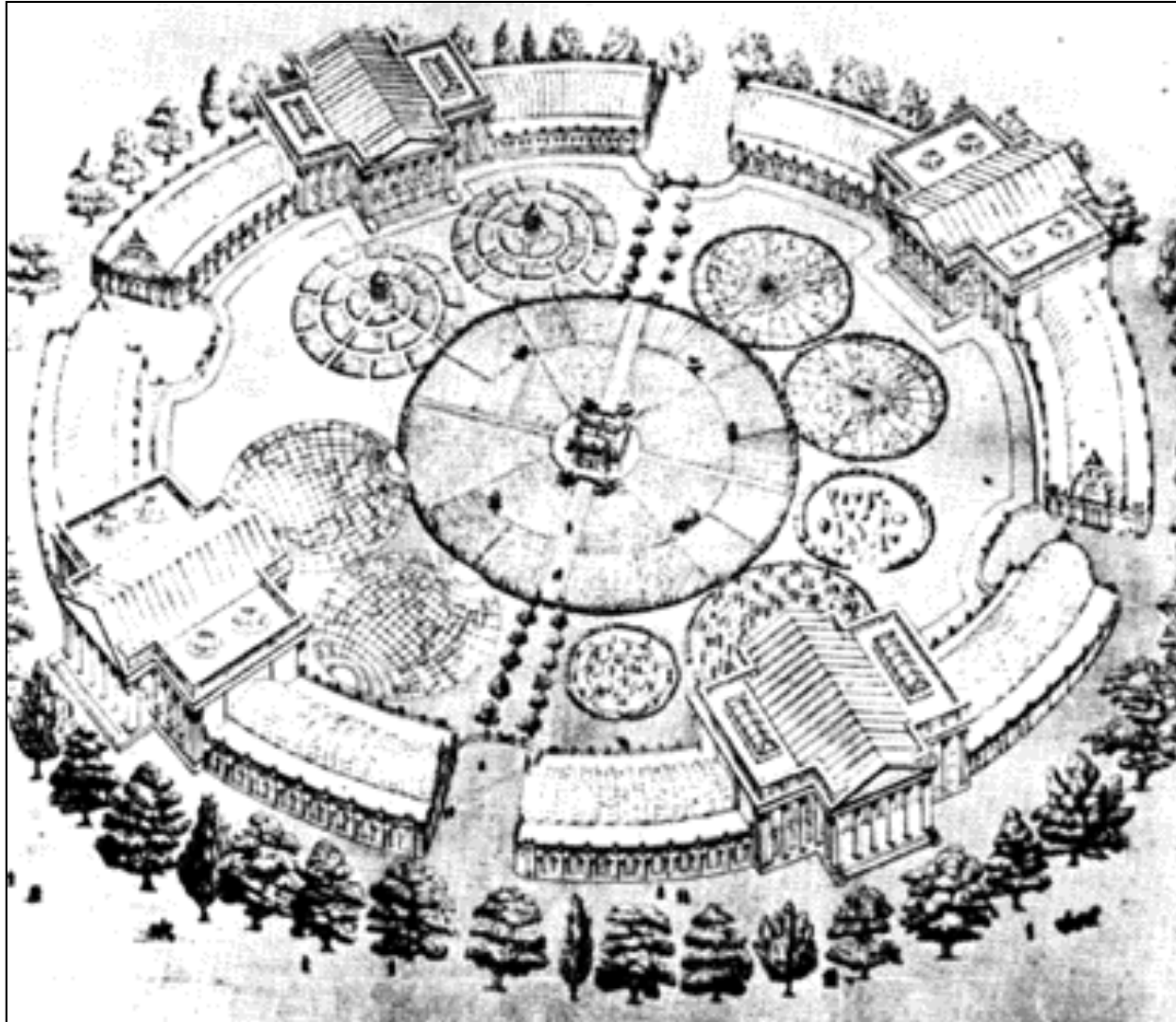


« The life and strange surprising adventures of Robinson Crusoe »
Daniel Dafoe (1660–1731)



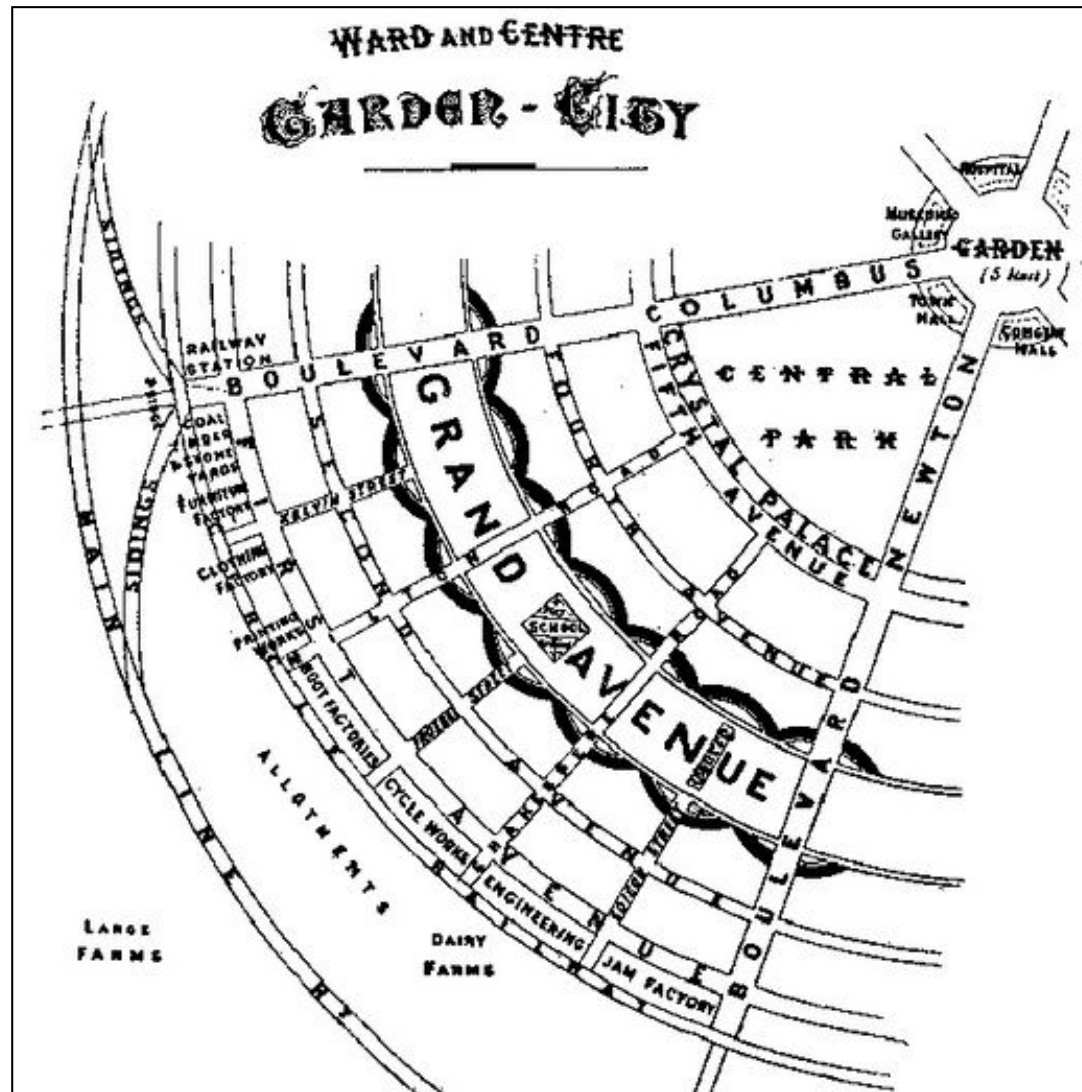
<http://jacquesmottier.online.fr/pages/ledoux.html>

« Saline de Chaux »
Nicolas Ledoux (1561–1626)



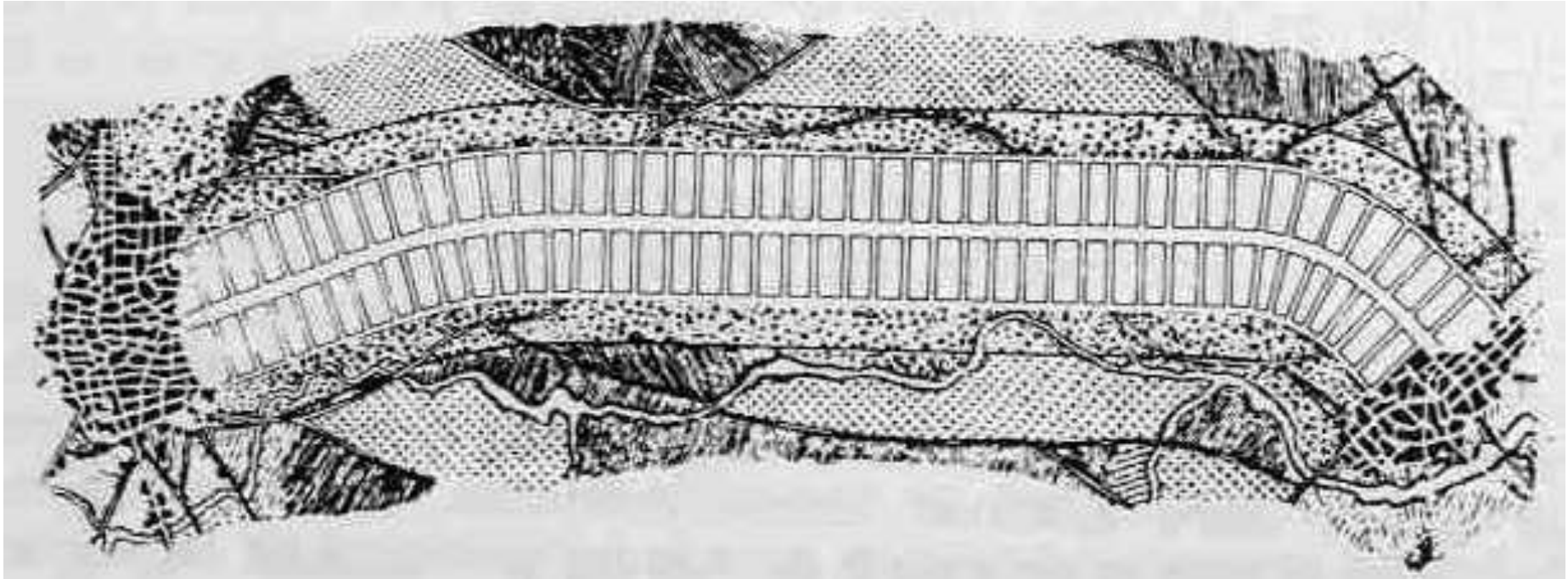
<http://www.public.iastate.edu/~rex/LaDan/Hygeia.html>

« Hygeia, a city of health », 1875
Benjamin Richardson



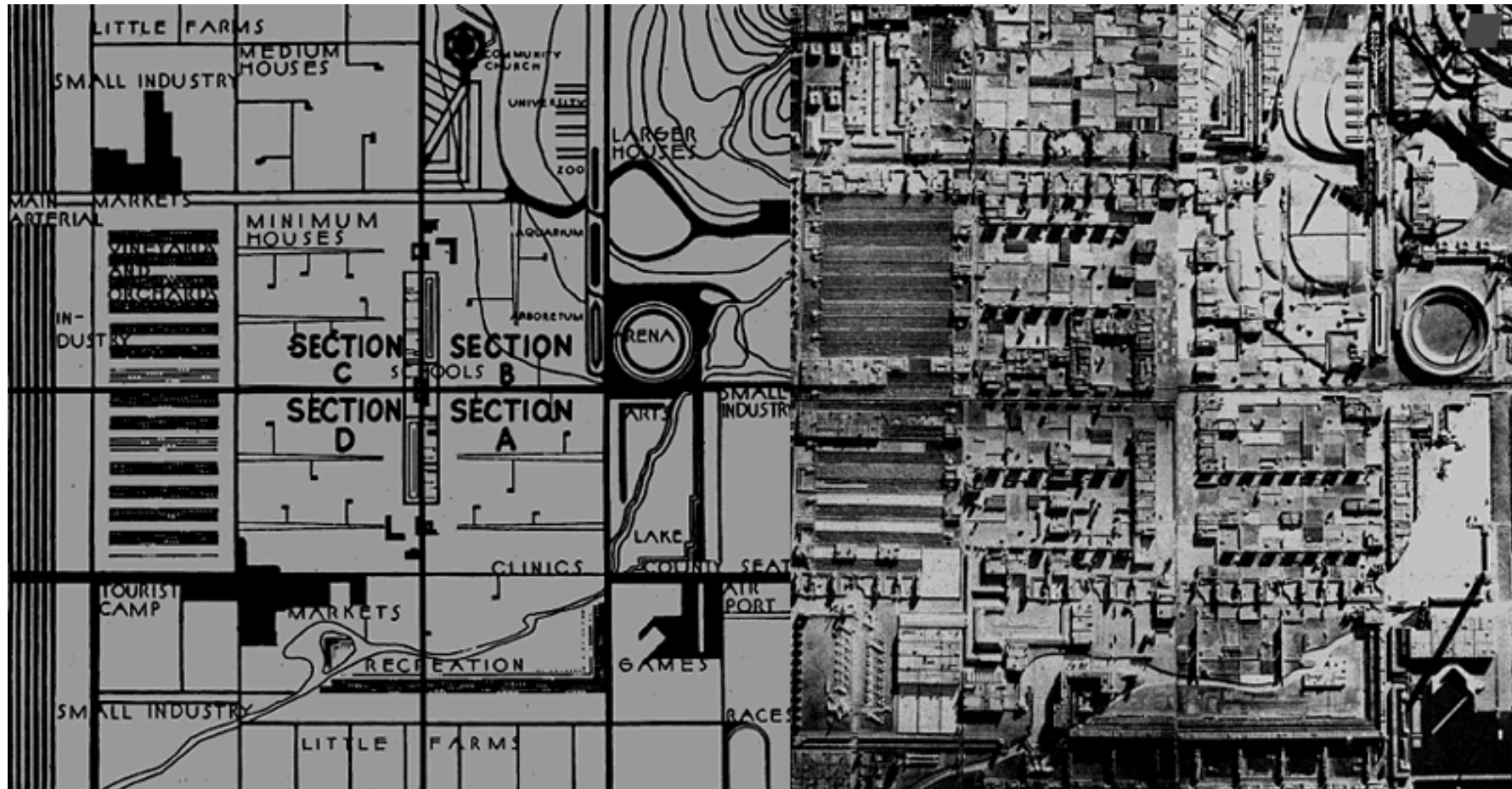
<http://www.morrissociety.org/worldwide/agregation.boos.html>

« Garden City »
 Ebenezer Howard (1850–1928)



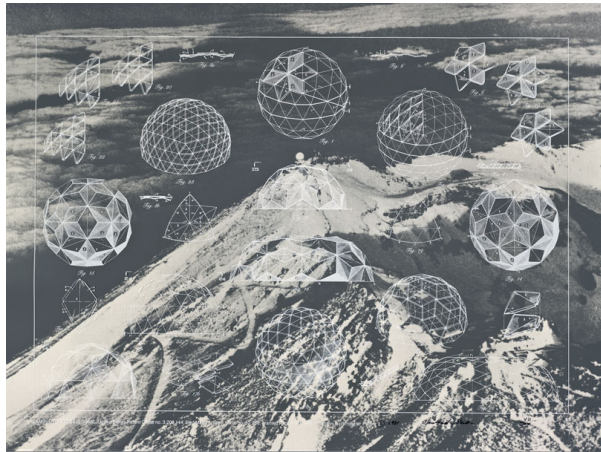
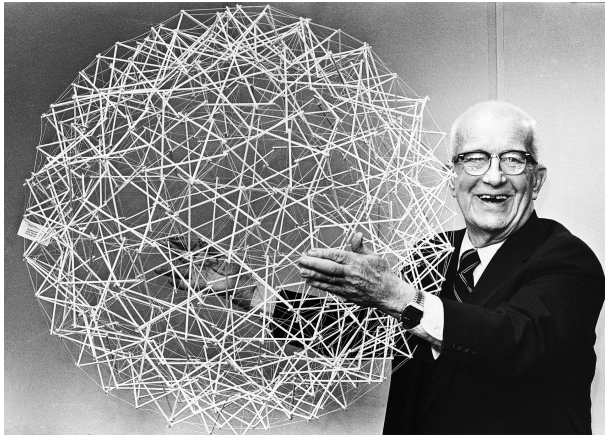
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linear_city

« The Linear City »
Soria y Mata (1844–1920)



http://www.mediaarchitecture.at/architekturtheorie/broadacre_city/2011_broadacre_city_en.shtml

« Broadacre City Usonia »
Frank Lloyd Wright (1869–1959)



<http://www.forbes.com/forbes/welcome/>



<http://www.mimoa.eu/projects/Canada/Montreal/Montreal%20Biosphere/>

Geodesic domes – The Biosphere, Montréal, 1967 Buckminster Fuller (1895–1983)



<http://lunettesrouges.blog.lemonde.fr/2012/12/05/la-ville-radieuse-et-les-faisceaux-le-corbusier-en-italie-en-1934/>

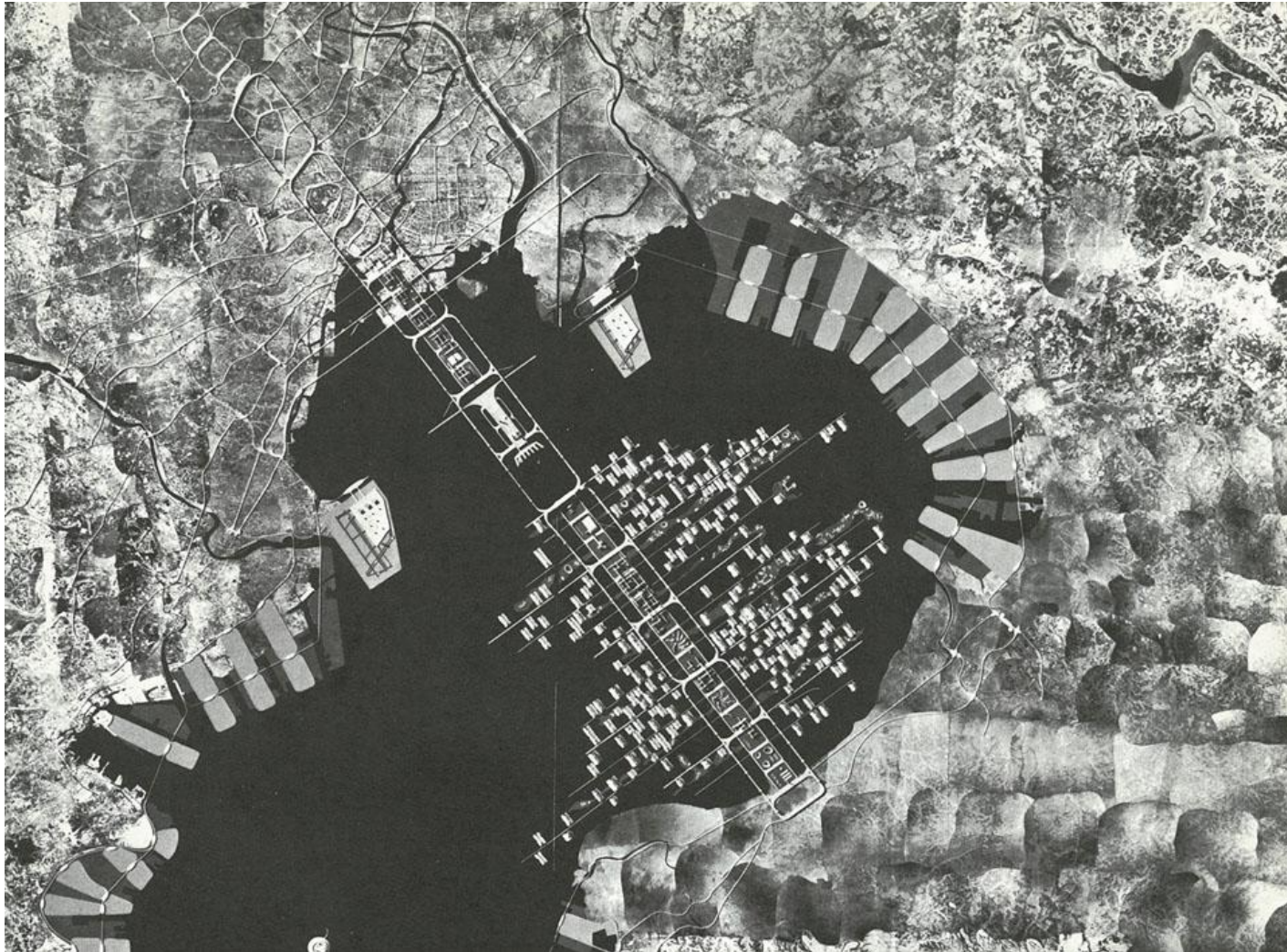
« La Ville radieuse » (Radiant City)
Le Corbusier (1887–1965)



<https://culturereetro.wordpress.com/>

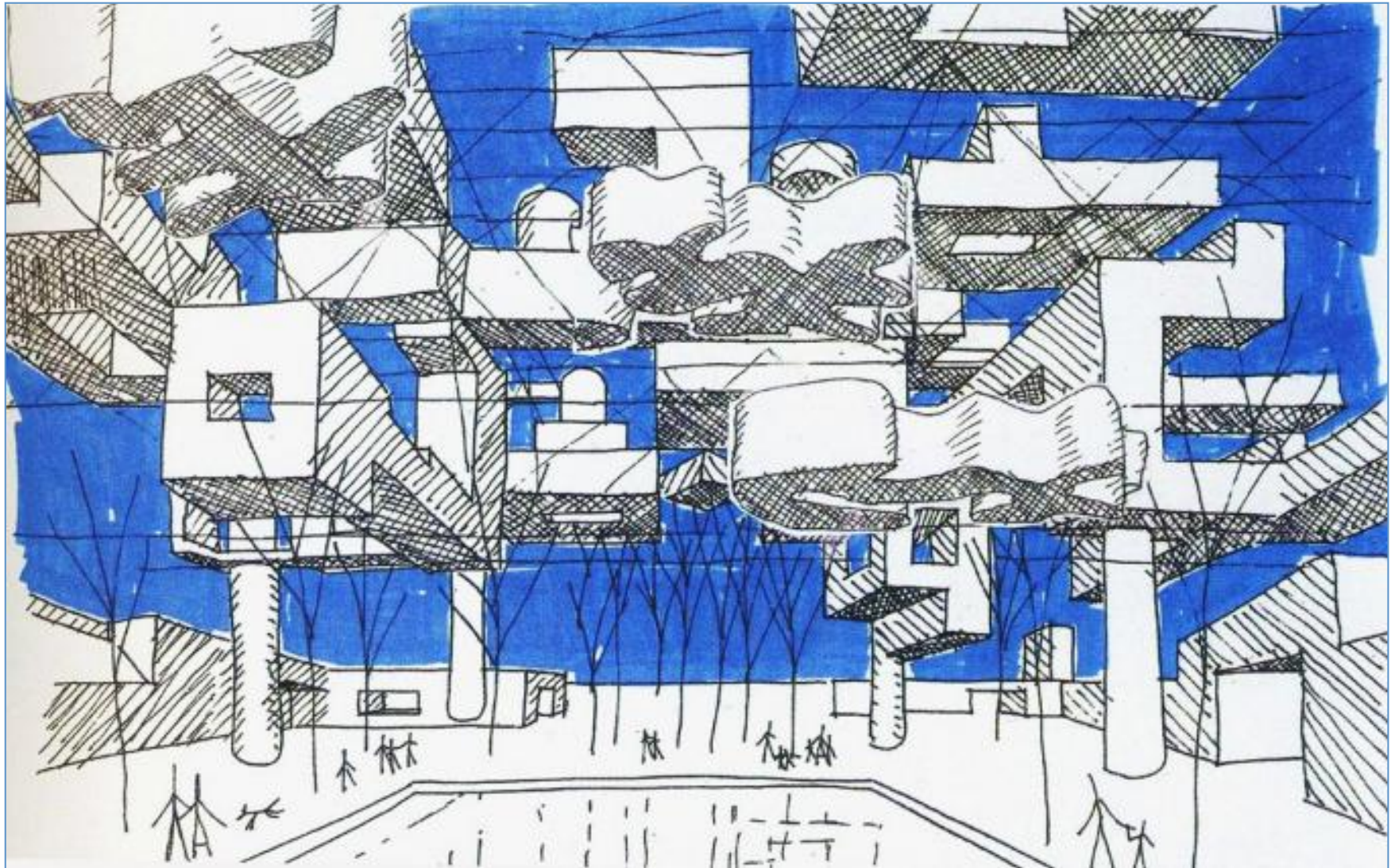


« Mai 1968 » (May 1968)
Cultural Revolution, France



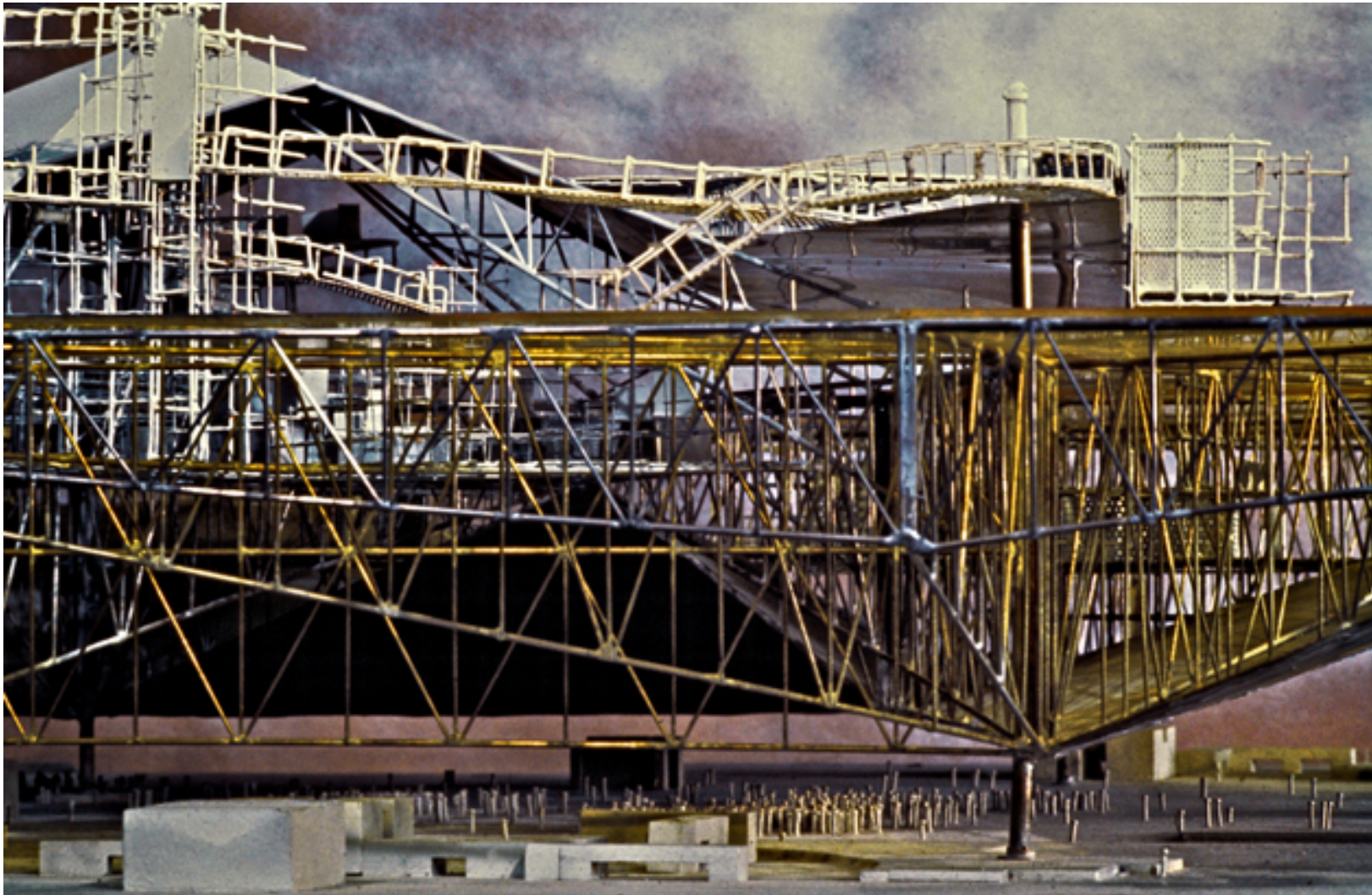
<http://document16153178.blogspot.fr/2014/09/research-essay-kenzo-tanges-plan-for.html>

« Métabolism », 1960
Kenzo Tange (1913 – 2005)



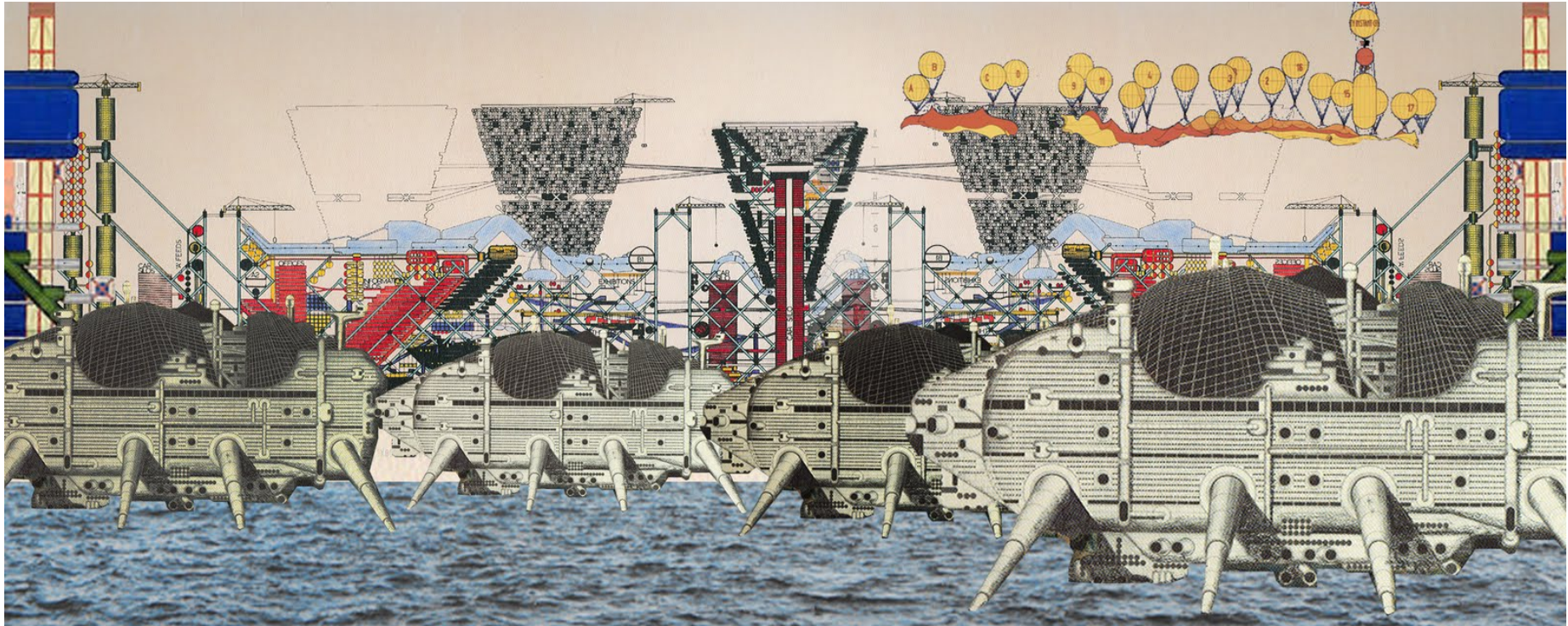
<http://www.metalocus.es/content/es/blog/yona-friedman-la-dissolution-de-larchitecture>

Yona Friedman (born en 1923)



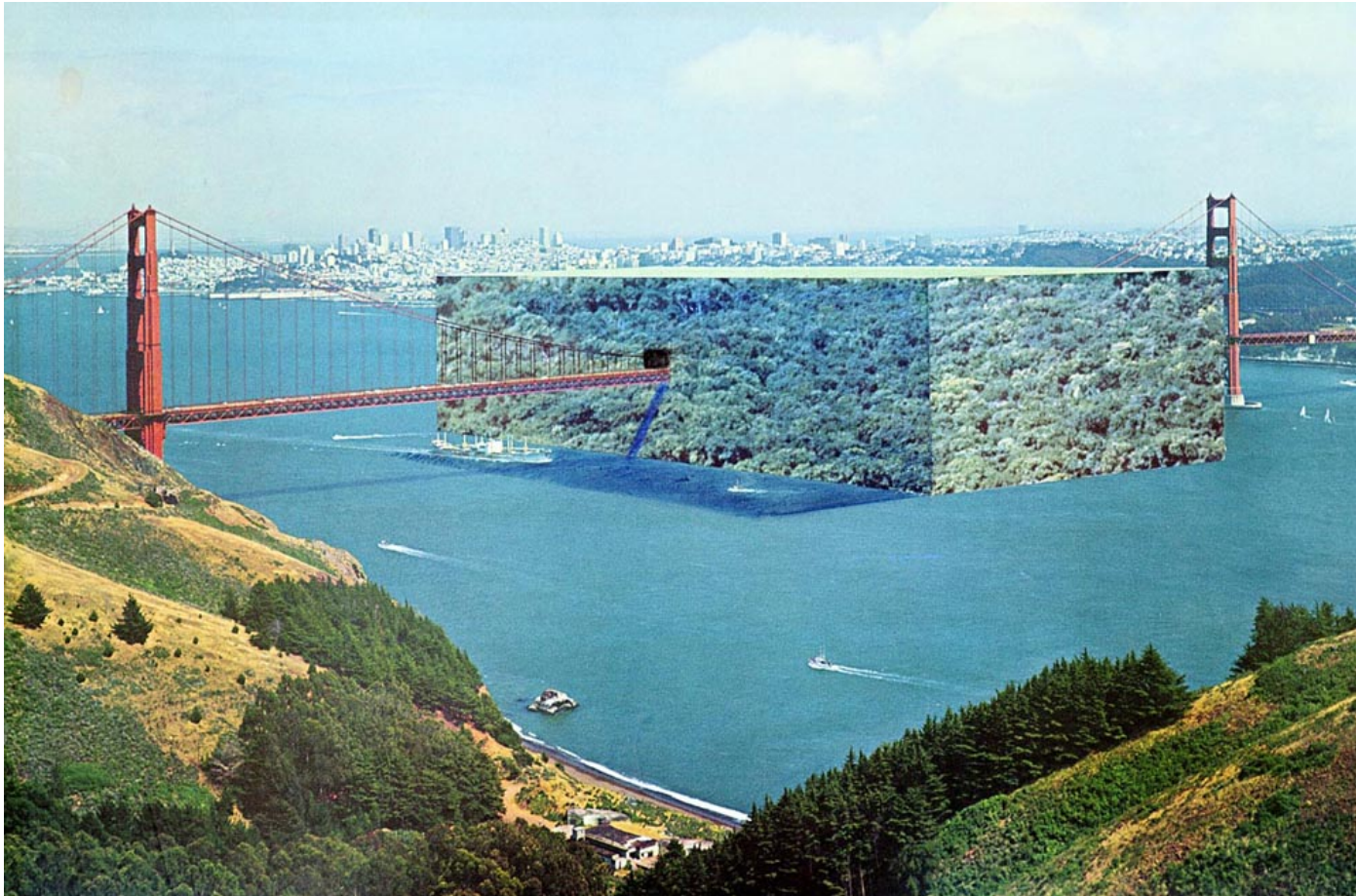
<http://www.lacittanuova.it/opere.asp>

« New Babylon »
Constant Anton Nieuwenhuys (1920–2005)



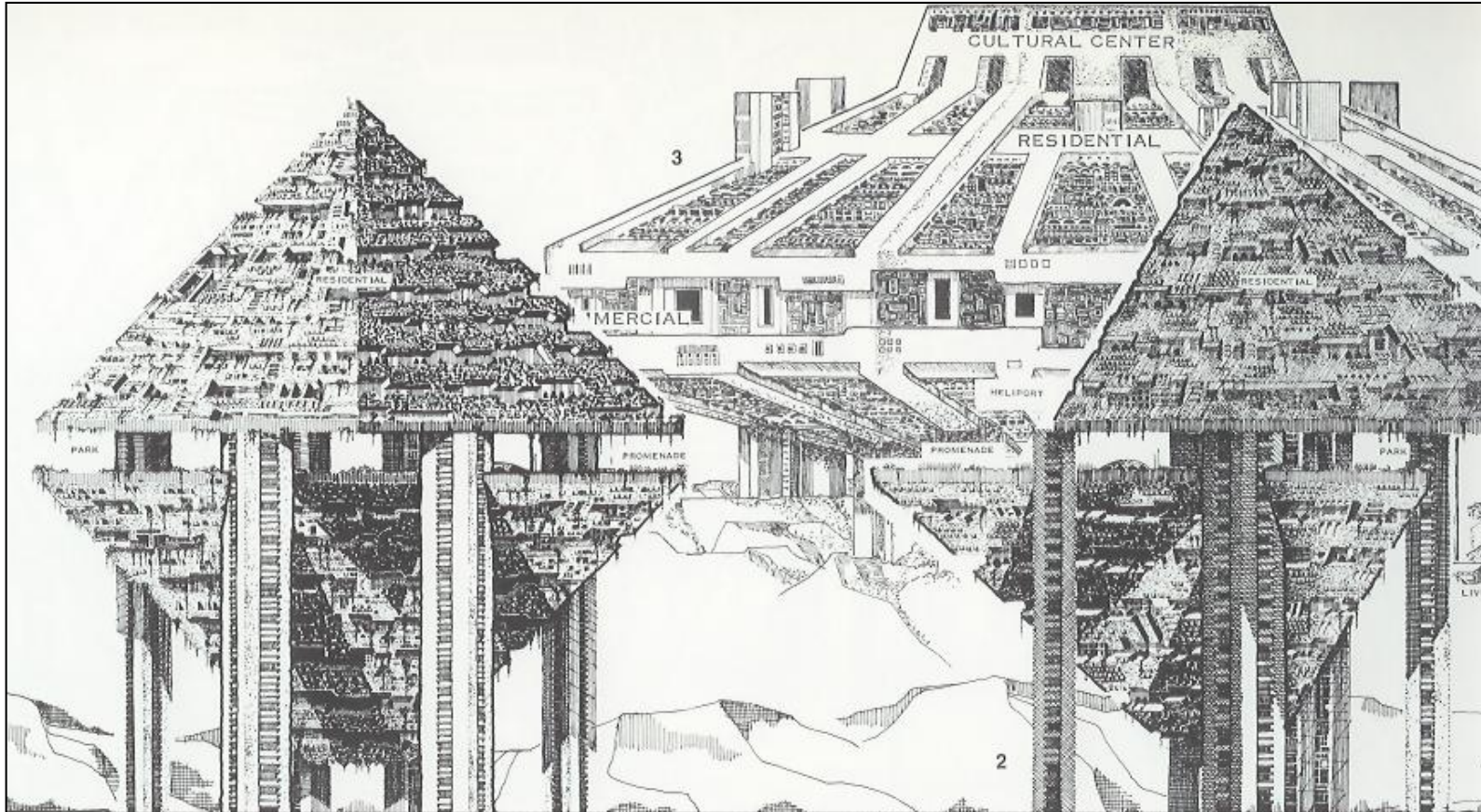
<http://walkingthecityupolis.blogspot.fr/2011/03/guest-post-archigrams-walking-city.html>

« Walking City », 1965
Archigram



<http://coolinthepools.blogspot.fr/2011/06/superstudio.html>

Superstudio, 1966



<http://jaredbkeller.tumblr.com/post/125855949124/i-wrote-about-italian-architect-paolo-soleri>

Paolo Soleri

Etc.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Utopiai>



<https://fiinnovationblogs.wordpress.com/2014/04/18/sustainable-development-and-natural-resources-fiinnovation/>

Sustainable Development

the sustainable development timeline

(http://www.edu.gov.mb.ca/k12/cur/socstud/frame_found_sr2/tns/tn-43.pdf)

1968 – Biosphere: Intergovernmental Conference for Rational Use and Conservation of the Biosphere (UNESCO) is held; early discussions of the concept of ecologically sustainable development (www.unesco.org)

1969 – Friends of the Earth forms as an advocacy organization dedicated to the prevention of environmental degradation, the preservation of diversity and the role of citizens in decision making. (www.foe.org)

1969 – National Environmental Policy Act is passed in the U.S., one of the first countries to establish a national legislative framework to protect the environment. It sets the basis for environmental impact assessment in the world.

1969 – Partners in Development/1970–IDRC: Report of the Commission on International Development. This is the first of the international commissions to consider a new approach to development, focused on research and knowledge in the South. It leads to the formation of the International Development Research Centre. (www.idrc.ca)

1970 – First Earth Day is held as a national teach-in on the environment. An estimated 20 million people participated in peaceful demonstrations across the U.S. (earthday.envirolink.org/history.html)

1970 – Natural Resources Defense Council forms with a staff of lawyers and scientists to push for comprehensive U.S. environmental policy. (www.nrdc.org)

1971 – Greenpeace starts up in Canada and launches an aggressive agenda to stop environmental damage through civil protests and non-violent interference. (www.greenpeace.org)

1972 – UN Conference on Human Environment/UNEP held in Stockholm. The conference is rooted in the regional pollution and acid rain problems of northern Europe. It leads to the establishment of many national environmental protection agencies and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (www.unep.org)

1972 – Environnement et Développement du Tiers-Monde (ENDA) is established in Senegal, becoming in 1978 an international NGO concerned with empowering local peoples, eliminating poverty, and southern research and training for sustainable development. (www.enda.sn)

1972 – Club of Rome publishes controversial Limits to Growth. It predicts dire consequences if growth is not slowed. Northern countries criticize the report for not including technological solutions while Southern countries are incensed because it advocates abandonment of economic development. (www.clubofrome.org)

1973 – OPEC oil crisis fuels limits to growth debate.

1975 – CITES: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna comes into force. (www.cites.org)

1976 – Habitat: First global meeting to link environment and human settlement.

1977 – UN Conference on Desertification is held.

1979 – Banking on the Biosphere, IIED report on practices of nine multilateral development agencies, including the World Bank, sets the stage for reforms which are still underway.

1980 – World Conservation Strategy released by IUCN. The section “Towards Sustainable Development” identifies the main agents of habitat destruction as poverty, population pressure, social inequity and trading regimes (www.iucn.org)

1982 – The United Nations World Charter for Nature adopts the principle that every form of life is unique and should be respected regardless of its value to humankind. It calls for an understanding of our dependence on natural resources and the need to control our exploitation of them.
(www.un.org/documents/ga/res/37/a37r007.htm)

1984 – Third World Network is founded as the activist voice of the South on issues of economics, development, and environment.
(www.twinside.org.sg)

1985 – Climate Change: Austria meeting of the World Meteorological Society, UNEP, and the International Council of Scientific Unions reports on the build-up of CO₂ and other “greenhouse gases” in the atmosphere. They predict global warming. (www.wmo.ch)

1987 – Our Common Future (Brundtland Report): Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development weaves together social, economic, cultural, and environmental issues and global solutions. It popularizes the term “sustainable development.”

1990 – UN Summit for Children: This gives important recognition to the impact of the environment on future generations. (www.unicef.org/wsc/)

1992 – Earth Summit: UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) is held in Rio de Janeiro. Agreements are reached on the action plan “Agenda 21,” and on the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Framework Convention on Climate Change, and non-binding Forest Principles. (www.unep.org/unep/partners/un/unced/home.htm)

1993 – First meeting of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development established to ensure follow-up to UNCED, enhance international cooperation and rationalize intergovernmental decision-making capacity. (www.un.org/esa/sustdev/)

1993 – World Conference on Human Rights: Governments re-affirm their international commitments to all human rights. This marks the appointment of the first UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. (www.unhchr.ch)

1995 – World Summit for Social Development held in Copenhagen. This marks the first time that the international community has expressed a clear commitment to eradicate absolute poverty.
(www.un.org/esa/socdev/wssd/index.html)

2000 – At the largest ever gathering of world leaders the Millennium Development Goals are agreed which are time-bound and measurable goals for combating poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination against women.

2000 – UN Millennium Summit and the MDGs: The largest-ever gathering of world leaders agrees to a set of time-bound and measurable goals for combating poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation, and discrimination against women. Now known as the Millennium Development Goals, they are to be achieved by 2015. (www.un.org/millenniumgoals)

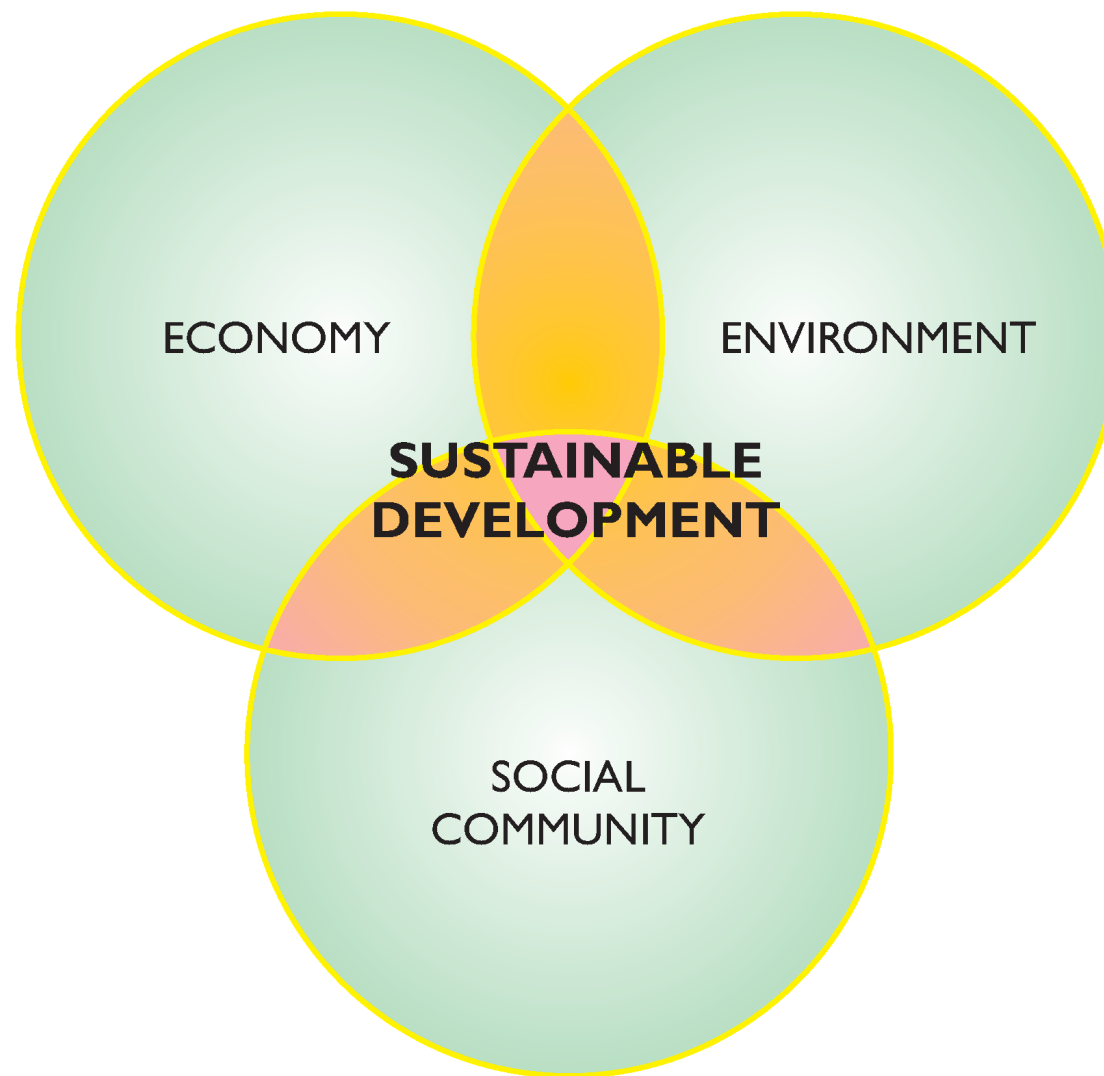
2002 – World Summit on Sustainable Development is held in Johannesburg marking 10 years since UNCED. In a climate of frustration at the lack of government progress, the Summit promotes “partnerships” as a non-negotiated approach to sustainability. (www.johannesburgsummit.org)

2003 – The Earth Charter includes “Values and Principles for a Sustainable Future”.

2012 – Rio +20: Fifty years after Silent Spring, 40 years after Stockholm and 20 years after the Earth Summit, the global community reconvenes in an effort to secure agreement on “greening” world economies through a range of smart measures for clean energy, decent jobs and more sustainable and fair use of resources (www.uncsd2012.org/rio20/)

2015 – COP21 The 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP 21 or CMP 11 in Paris, France, from 30 November to 12 December 2015. It was the 21st yearly session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 11th session of the Meeting of the Parties to the 1997 Kyoto Protocol. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2015_United_Nations_Climate_Change_Conference)

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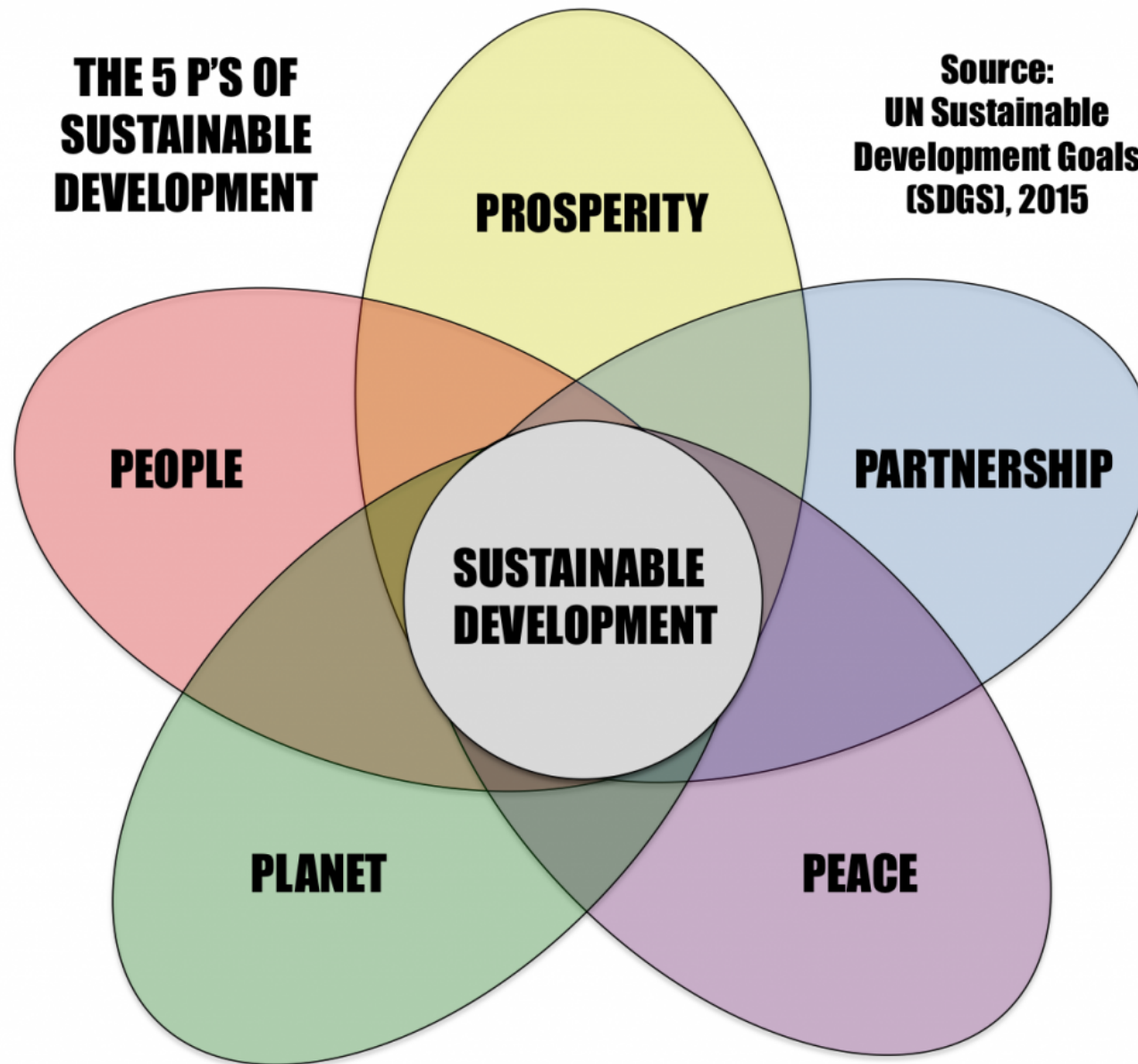
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goals

- Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

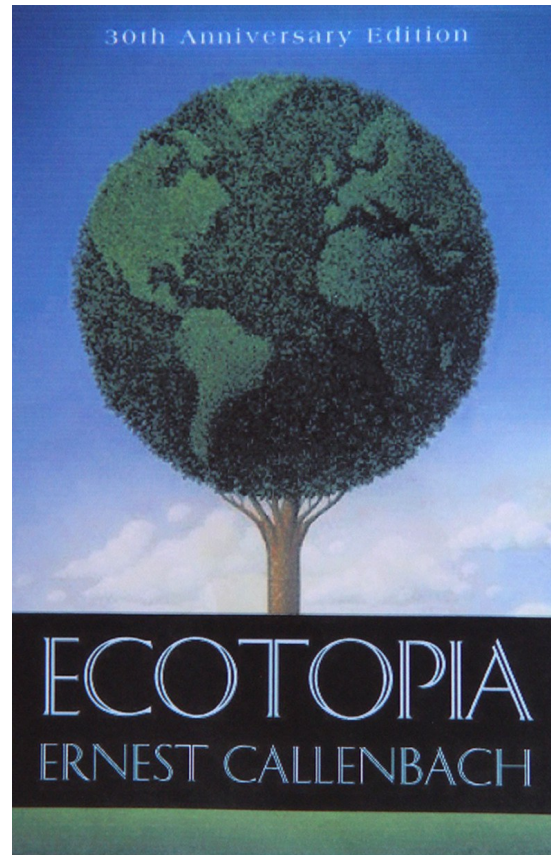
- Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans,
seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems,
sustainably manage forests, combat desertification,
and halt and reverse land degradation
- Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development,
provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable
and inclusive institutions at all levels
- Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership
for sustainable development

**THE 5 P'S OF
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**

**Source:
UN Sustainable
Development Goals
(SDGs), 2015**



 **Wayne Visser 2015**



<https://labouquinerie.wordpress.com/2007/03/06/ecotopie/>

Conclusion: « Ecotopia »

Face the differing positions

A debate, a dynamic, a future

Resist the regulatory approach

Planning for the future and identifying the achievements

Political issue versus democratic requirement

Involve multiple scales (geographical, natural, urban, etc.)

What can we do / What prevents us from do it?

Strategic thinking

Relations to the world

Produce a mixed: between nature and man-made,
between the public and the private,
between ourselves and others ...

Doubt, wander, seek

Maintain the flexibility

Preserve the continuity

What is permanent?

What is transmitted?

More knowledge, training and sharing

The absolute necessity
to invent new meanings of the possible and another world

...

ila...



<http://forum.actudz.com/topic23476.html>

« *Be realistic, demand the impossible* »

Ernesto Che Guevara

Tahdir – Gaziantep, Turkey

April 2016

Cy – La

