Greenpeace pleads:

Do not build Hinkley's Nuclear Power Station; use renewable!

After the Brexit vote Theresa May, UK Prime Minister, announced a fresh review of the whole project. Hinkley's is already eight years overdue; and by the time it's finished it'll be the most expensive object on earth affirms Greenpeace spokesman. *Page 3*

COLOMBIANS SAY 'NO' IN PEACE PLEBISCITE *(Photo EFE)*

Some reflections about the plebiscite on President Santos and FARC deal, by our Board member Natalia Dulcey Garrido from Medellin. *Page 2*

Nicolas Sarkozy:

'Climate Change is not caused by man'

Former French president surprises the public opinion at a recent rally for his national candidacy. *Page 5*

Urban - natural landscape rehab subject of a design competition

Palma Local Authorities plan recovery of 'Dels Jueus Stream', a natural Mallorquí landscape depressed by lack of protection. ARC•PEACE has been invited to co-organise the competition. *Page 7*

Building of Smart Cities

Dr. Ruma Shukla, ARC-Peace India General Secretary, talks on the role of Architects & Planners in making these cities in our lifetime. Her challenges deserve deep reflection and wise action before it is too late. *Page 4*

'The Burning Answer'

Dr. Keith Barnham (above) a renowned British physicist presents his highly recommended book on the great potential of solar power. *Page 5*

ARC•PEACE co-chair recognised by UNISDR

Marilú Sánchez Hurtado reports on Disaster Risk Management at a School Improvement in Peru. *Page 6*

HABITAT III
QUITO - OCTOBER 2016

Agreed Draft of the New Urban Agenda

After the Surabaya Draft of the New Urban Agenda at the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the Habitat III Conference in Indonesia in July, the New Urban Agenda has finally been agreed at the Habitat III Informal Intergovernmental Meeting held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on September. The NUA will be adopted in Quito, Ecuador, in a couple of week's time.

Dr. Joan Clos HABITAT President (right)

COLOMBIANS SAY 'NO' IN HISTORIC PEACE PLEBISCITE

ARC•PEACE Board member Natalia Dulcey Garrido, head of Bamboo Habitat, was in Bogotá at time of the plebiscite. She accepted NL Editor's invitation to comment on this attempt to put an end to a cruel inner war.

"I was born in a country at war, and as for the majority of Colombians it is very difficult to imagine how it would be now living in Colombia at Peace" says our colleague.

ARC•PEACE NL Editor asked her: ***Are you optimistic on this poll?***

NDG: We have all the reasons to be skeptical, because we have had nine peace negotiations over the last sixty and so years, and are still in war. Furthermore, we are still in war because while we were negotiating with the leftish groups (the declared enemy), under the table we strengthened the paramilitary groups some years ago.

NL: Did they end the 'guerrilla'?

NDG: These new forces got so strong that became four times bigger than the 'guerrillas'. However, we now know that the creation of paramilitary groups to combat 'guerilleros' was just the excuse to obtain territorial and economic control on different regions of Colombia.

NL: It was kind of a territorial militarization, wasn't it?

NDG: Right. The paramilitary groups justified terror and death, as a positive result of their *"fight against terrorism".* Though they weren't young peasants were treated like 'guerrilleros'. They suffered persecution, saw how their villages were destroyed; their properties confiscated, and were finally forced to migrate. So, many valuable social and environmental leaders disappeared."

NL Editor did interview Natalia only hours before the plebiscite, but she somehow anticipated the result with her own views.

While Santos rallied for YES, Uribe did it for NO. Colombians had the opportunity to vote on a historical plebiscite on the agreement signed between current Government and the Guerilla FARC as the result of dialogues held in Havana, Cuba over the last four years.

NL: What's your opinion about the peace agreement?

NDG: Although it looks like a simple decision, it has generated a big discussion in the country. It represents two very different political visions.

'NO' represents people who think that peace should be conquered militarily, with little negotiations. By the way, this was intended by the former president, but to the cost of multiplying the number of victims by four in comparison with previous governments.

President Santos (left) and former president Uribe (right) are pictured together, at the beginning of 2016.

NL: Who will vote for YES then?

Natalia: Those who think peace can be obtained via negotiations and by amnestying the 'guerrilleros'. However, this implies forgiveness, something much more difficult to achieve. Mind you, forgiving, repairing the victims, knowing the truth, cutting the circle of hate and revenge which are the engines of war, all this demands quite a big effort. Nevertheless, we all know peace is something that should not be only signed but built and kept.

(Above) Peasant women show the bamboo model of their project.

NL: What's the connection between 'Hábitat Bambú', and Peace if any?

NDG: Whatever the result of the plebiscite it will take us some decades to rebuild what has been destroyed during the war; i.e. the respect for institutions, credibility, tolerance, justice, social equality, communication, and so on…

We must be able to repair lives of those who have suffered the most in this war: the peasants. They deserve education, land tenure, a home, infrastructure, sanitation, decent jobs, and other basics.

NL: Which are the aims and projects initiated by HB?

NDG: *'Hábitat Bambú'*, is a two year old NGO born to initially support several hundred women, mostly peasants, and help their dreams come true.

The *Morales Peasant Women Network* is a first step; building the *Agribusiness Center*, is the next. A place which identifies them, made out of bamboo, where they can transform and commercialize their own products. We aim at helping them recover the pride of being peasant women; to become the engines of their own development and leaders of the reconstruction of their lives in a zone of historic conflict.

Many thanks Natalia! We wish you all the success you and your endeavours deserve. *The Editor*

Tricky Nuclear Power, China Dollars, BREXIT & Greenpeace

The British government's tried to delay final approval of the controversial Hinkley Point C nuclear power station. Set on the Bristol Channel coastline, the project attracted great controversy. An article suggested by Kate Macintosh.

Theresa May's government is reviewing the proposed £18bn plant. This shocked EDF Board, the largely French State-owned company which was expecting to sign contracts for building the plant.

May's decision comes when her work as UK Prime Minister is barely a couple of months old, due to Brexit. Former PM David Cameron and George Osborne backed the project heavily, and it is unlikely that a review would have taken place if they were still prime minister and chancellor.

The Hinkley Point C project is being led by EDF, but China is providing major financial support. The state-backed China General Nuclear Power Corporation has agreed to take a 33% stake in the project.

Nick Timothy *(on the right)* last year accused Osborne of "selling our national security to China". He was May's aide at the time.

He claimed that China was effectively buying Britain's silence on allegations of Chinese human rights abuse. On Hinkley Point, Timothy said:

"Security experts, reportedly inside as well as outside government, are worried that the Chinese could use their role to buildweaknesses into computer systems, which will allow them to shut down Britain's energy production, at will."

Although EDF and China will initially pay for the construction of Hinkley Point C, which will create 25,000 jobs, the cost will eventually be picked up by British taxpayers.

The National Audit Office has warned that taxpayers could end up paying more than £30bn through a range of subsidies designed to support the project.

The government has agreed a "strike price", a guaranteed price for the electricity generated by Hinkley Point C, of £92.50 a megawatt hour for 35 years.

This is more than twice the cost of existing wholesale electricity prices.

The British government could now look to renegotiate these terms, although EDF, whose finances are in a perilous state, is unlikely to be accommodating.

Negotiating tactic for Brexit?

The construction of Hinkley Point C would represent a remarkable collaboration between the British and French governments.

The UK is a vital growth market for EDF, with other major industrialised countries such as Germany and Japan closing down their nuclear reactors.

By delaying approval of the project, the prime minister may be looking for some leverage with France as Britain begins talks about leaving the EU.

(Above) Theresa May might have agreed the project review and a new timetable with François Hollande, the French president.

To UK and France critics, Hinkley Point C is an expensive, unsafe and outdated white elephant.

GREENPEACE PLEADING

Greenpeace claims that the government would be better off developing cheaper renewable energy sources, while trade unions in France believe that EDF simply cannot afford the project. The British government's decision to delay approval could be a means of shelving the project without anyone losing face.

Scottish born, Kate Macintosh architect RIBA, MBE, ARC•PEACE co-founder, and for many years quite active with SGR (UK) is widely known for his solid professional career and exemplary social commitment.

Adapted by Oscar Margenet Nadal from: 'Why have ministers delayed final approval for Hinkley Point C?' The Guardian, July 29th 2016.

Role of Planners and Architects in Building of Smart Cities

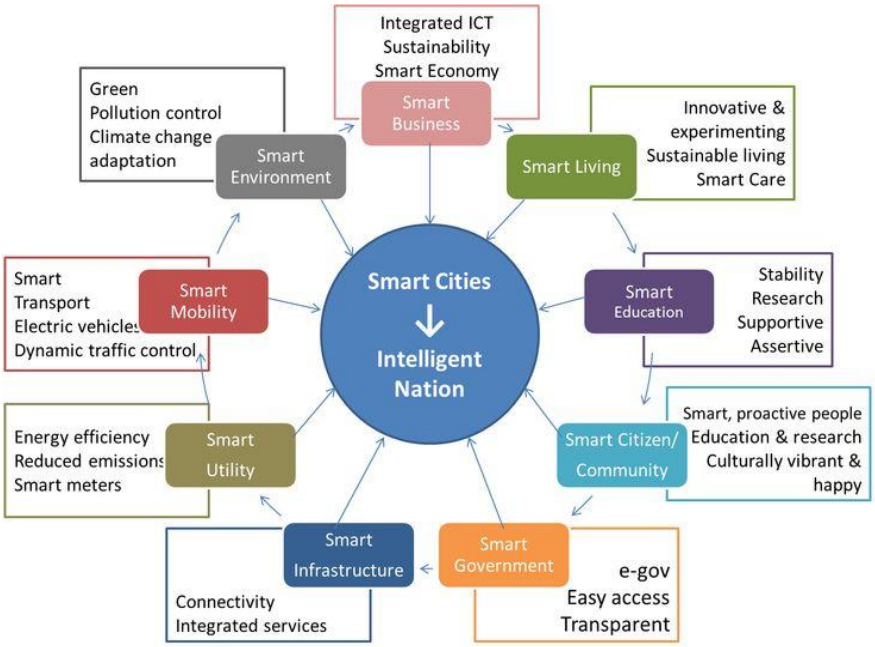
Smart city planning and development is a priority task both in developed and poor countries. People-centric use of technology is essential when working with the poor and disadvantaged groups. By Dr. Ruma Shukla, ARC•PEACE India.

The Scenario

The world of cities is already there. Mega cities are increasing fast over the number of 22 in 2011.

Global urban population of 3.2 Billion will rise to nearly 5 Billion by 2030 (UN) and bulk of it will be in developing countries.

The urban sector is already a major driving engine for national economies.



Yet, deprivation of living conditions for a significant proportion of the population particularly in large cities pose an alarming threat to quality of growth. Urban increase will be most dramatic on the least-urbanized continents of Asia and Africa.

India, alone, is likely to add 260 Million more to its 320 Million urban populaces by 2030. **World–wide, a billion people live in shanty towns with wretched living condition across the world and the number is going to rise to 2 billion by 2030.**

We know how high rate of deprivation is common in poor countries with high rate of diseases, lack of basic sanitary conditions, extensive malnutrition and extremely poor health care systems.

When we see the above in the context of impending urban growth and bursting cities, one shudders on how pressing is the task of reshaping our cities, redesigning living environments and empowering people to contribute are formidable challenges before the architects and planners.

In the context, smart city planning and development is a priority task that seizes the attention of all countries including the developing and poor ones.

The changing cities and what we can do

Cities are becoming large in size and population. In the process, their traditional and old parts often remain chaotic when incremental growth is taken over by newly planned areas. Revitalization and regeneration of inner city areas continues as a major challenge for planners and architects. Physical and economic efficiency of inner city areas becomes a requisite for making cities smart.

Architects and planners, as said above, must reorient their skills and augment capabilities to ensure that future smart cities are inclusive, people-centric in development and shape within green environment. This surely calls for reorientation of architecture and planning education in a big way away from being only dominated by the dictates of market forces and the demand for the rich and elite.

In building smart cities in developing countries, planners and architects have to be prepared to play bigger role than their current traditional technocrat role. Broadly, the challenges faced by the Planners and Architects in building a smart city will be:

(a) How to avoid haphazard and unplanned development, stand and act against victimization of people living in slums,
(b) Ensure provision of basic 24/7 infrastructure for all making communicative infrastructure,
(c) To plan transport in such a way, where the people has to travel lesser distance and at cheaper cost,
(d) Design pollution free, energy efficient, affordable housing and working environment, and
(e) Reduce the digital divide by improved and cheaper ways of communication technology.

All this should go a long way in reduction of poverty, inequality and human injustice.

Architects and planners in building smart cities must aim at decentralized and inclusive cities. Innovative decentralized planning can largely cope with large migration to the cities. Smart and innovative planning should be the basis for master planning and land-use planning. At the same time, smart inclusive cities must also take care of micro details such as safety for women, physically challenged and needs of working women particularly single women and also the community right to health, education and safe drinking water.

(Conclusion on Page 9)

‘The Burning Answer’

‘Barnham is a leading researcher and developer of silicon solar cells and, for a while, his team held the world record for the most efficient version of this rapidly improving technology’.

Adapted by The Editor from burninganswers.com and ‘The Guardian’.

Emeritus Professor Keith Barnham ranks at the Imperial College as a Distinguished Research Fellow with the Department of Physics of the Faculty of Natural Sciences.

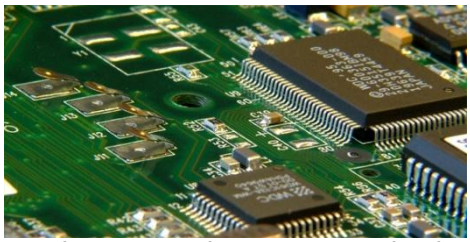
Author of the book ***‘The Burning Answer: a User’s Guide to the Solar Revolution’,*** he explains how the solar revolution will enable the sun to supply all our energy needs and how we can avoid the threats posed by global warming, oil depletion and nuclear disaster. He states that his book ‘is written for non-scientists’, and that in fact it is three books in one.

1. A popular science history that describes how the solar revolution developed from the semiconductor revolution that has changes our lives. It explains the workings of the solar cell and the silicon chip in your laptop computer.

2. A manifesto on environmental politics. It describes how renewable technologies are developing in Europe and have reduced the wholesale price of electricity in Germany.

3. A prophecy of how sunlight could power our transport and the revolution will spread around the world and suggestions.

‘A leading researcher / developer of silicon solar cells his team held the world record for the most efficient version of this rapidly improving technology.



He is not an ivory-tower scientist and has worked to commercialise his discoveries – but he has come up against the chronic failure of British industry and finance to nurture such innovative technology’, said British journalist Peter Forbes on his article dated 22/05/2014.

The first the world knew of the photoelectric effect was the photocell-operated automatic door, patented in 1959 and emphatically not the stuff of Manhattan Projects; silicon solar cells first powered a calculator in 1978.

Barnham finds it hugely significant that the US and Britain, the nations that principally developed nuclear technology, lag behind the world in renewable solar energy, whereas the leaders in the field are the three defeated nations of the second world war: Germany, Japan and Italy, all of which were barred from developing nuclear weapons.

He cites many instances of British governmental prejudice in favour of nuclear energy, despite a history of technical and commercial failures.

He demonstrates that even northern countries have enough renewable energy available. The Scandinavian countries plus Germany are the leaders in renewables, with Iceland (geothermal) and Norway (hydroelectric) close to 100% in renewable electricity generation. If they can do it, so can Britain.

Barnham proposes a combination of technologies.

As a leading photovoltaic solar cell inventor, he gives this pride of place, along with onshore wind, biogas from waste food and underground heat pumps. The last two are the least familiar but perhaps most promising for filling the gaps when the sun doesn't shine and the wind doesn't blow.

(Conclusion on Page 8)

Sarkozy says climate change not caused by man

‘Climate has been changing for four billion years,’ French presidential hopeful told a panel of business leaders this week, the weekly *Marianne* reported.

“Sahara has become a desert, it isn’t because of industry. You need to be as arrogant as men are to believe we changed the climate.”

Sarkozy has been critical of climate change coverage in the media before, saying that too much attention was focused on international climate talks last December:

“They are only talking about the COP21.” He said media should have focused on the terror attacks that killed 130 people in Paris in November instead of covering the climate summit.

However, Sarkozy, who hopes to secure the center-right’s presidential nomination, had never before denied that climate change was caused by man.

Sarkozy once said European countries *‘should focus on blocking migrants entering the continent from Africa’*, acknowledging that some migrations were caused by desertification, Ms. Hortense Goulard from *Marianne* reported.

Political experts highlight the fact that presidential hopefuls Nicolas Sarkozy and Donald Trump use similar sayings on migrants and climate change. ***The Editor***

Community synergy resulting in school rehabilitation

The Chocos District, in the high Andes of Peru, currently has a disaster safe school. Local folks were empowered and trained on earthquake resistant building technology. By Luz María Sánchez Hurtado, ARC•PEACE Co-Chair.

Five hundred people were killed by the earthquake occurred in 2007 in Peru. This helped create awareness in the surviving population. United by the need to repair the damaged school building, they learnt to protect their own lives against possible disasters, recognizing evacuation sites and building safer houses.

The San Cristobal School suffered from serious structural problems. Many cracks caused by the earthquake nine years ago represented a constant danger to the children attending school. The training on resistant construction began; and soon it was widespread in the earthquake community.

Subsequently, the population carried out the risk mapping community, an important tool to influence the authorities at claiming for a disaster free life.

Local folks were trained to produce of strengthened materials such as improved adobes, to replace old ones. Finally, men and women villagers trained on earthquake-resistant construction participated in the process of school improvement.

This action became a model replicated at local and national levels. The commitment showed by both local folks and district authorities contributed in changing the community. Even children had a starring role in achieving that transformation.

This program is related to the Campaign Sendai 7. Target 1 is to considerably reduce global mortality caused by disasters by year 2030, considering that 100,000 deaths were recorded in the period 2005 - 2015.

Both the Ministry of Housing and local governments also played an important role in supporting the community programme. The villagers learned to recognize the vulnerabilities in their community and how to resolve them.

The Mayor of Chocos, Señor Macedonio Aburto Gutiérrez, had a key role along the whole process.

The Mayor approved the legal aspects of the community physical sanitation, including in the budget the public participation, and starting the titling process. The results of the organised participation include: property titling; approval of the bylaw allowing owners to demolish buildings in risk of collapse; training local men and women for the application of earthquake resistant technologies; construction of new houses with the use of local materials; spreading their experience to other districts in the area; creation of new jobs; construction of speed bumps and river embankments.

Disaster risk programme has revealed the straight relationship between disaster reduction and land titling.

The Global Campaign is known as *"Making Cities Resilient: My city is getting ready"*.

At the end of the programme the advocacy process was initiated through the Management Committee. It consists of five individuals elected by the community from the whole population, to represent them and whose role is to follow up on the commitments made by the authorities, obtaining the expected support.

At the end of the programme the advocacy process was initiated through the Management Committee. It consists of five individuals elected by the community from the whole population, to represent them and whose role is to follow up on the commitments made by the authorities, obtaining the expected support.

Marilú leads the task force (above)

Other organizations like Geo Hazards International and Stanford University in San Francisco USA; the Catholic University of Peru and the NGO STRATEGIA Peru, played an important role in the development of this program.

Translated and adapted by The Editor.

ARC•PEACE invited to co-organise important Design Competition

To rehabilitate territorial and urban systems with sustainability criteria

The Consortium Platja de Palma (CPP) is planning a challenging Design Competition. The intention is to recover the natural territorial landscape and work the built environment to integrate both to the seafront. *By Oscar Margenet Nadal.*

ARC•PEACE is cooperating with CPP through the Secretariat at Palma, the Balearic Islands capital city. The Competition calls for proposals to recovering the territorial and urban system known as *Torrent dels Jueus (Jews' Stream, aerial view above).*

The *'Integral Action Plan for Palma Beach'* frameworks to the whole exercise, including five Strategies:

1: Betting on a competitive and sustainable tourism. *2:* Addressing global climate change and natural marine and terrestrial systems stewarding. *3:* Improving living and employment conditions of residents and workers. ***4: Revaluing the territorial and urban systems with sustainability criteria.*** 5: Setting ambitious commitments to reduce local and global ecological burden in the urban metabolism. *6:* Creating an innovative digital space for all people and activities. *7:* Implementing an institutional and social pact and new "Governance" for change.

Strategy 4 includes five programs which work as a group, namely: ***planning, land management, urbanization, construction*** and ***rehabilitation.***

It aims at five key objectives:

• ***Revaluing integrally the field with not urban growth.*** With this development model it is intended to help reduce the problems caused and brought about by human pressures on the territory and consequently develop a proposal to deepen in mitigating environmental, marine, urban and social deterioration of the area.

• ***Reinventing the urban and landscape space in Mediterranean key.*** It is thus to enhance the different uses PDP offers in different seasons, by adapting different experience spaces, structured and interconnected with the exterior with sustainable non polluting transport means.

• ***Adapting the urban fabric and urban design to Climate Change.*** Obtaining a space more suited to urban residential and tourist reality which has to serve CPP in years next, by redesigning the network of public roads. Chosen tools that to achieve this, (trees, traffic calming, creating spaces for leisure pedestrian, elderly, children and disabled) must advocate adoption of furniture based on renewable energy in order to contribute to the integrated system sustainability.

• ***Empowering urban attractiveness by diversifying urban identities and experiences.***

The purpose is to value intrinsic field differentiators and to foster the design of a "polycentric" CPP allowing multiple environments and experiences. (***Conclusion on Page 8)***

*(**From Page 7**: ARC•PEACE invited to….)*

Finally:

• ***Creating a powerful network of symbolic urban pieces that revalue the whole urban system.*** In the rehabilitated urban fabric, obtained from the articulation of the various embraced identities, it is proposed to add a certain number of spaces, edified or not, generators and containers of special activities, which by way of "monuments" or "Cathedrals" make vibrate each of the different areas; and integrating them into revaluing the various actions mentioned in the various areas described in the above objective.

The aim is to obtaining a space of memorable experiences linked to regeneration and landscape value, which results in distancing CPP qualitatively from other competing destinations, identified as different.

Credits.

http://www.west8.nl/news/west_8_wins_playa_de_palma_competition_in_mallorca/

http://luisvelascoroldan.com/?p=774

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE DESIGN COMPETITION

Please write to

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Secretary

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cc

margenetnadalriba@gmail.com

*(**From Page 5**: Burning Answers)*

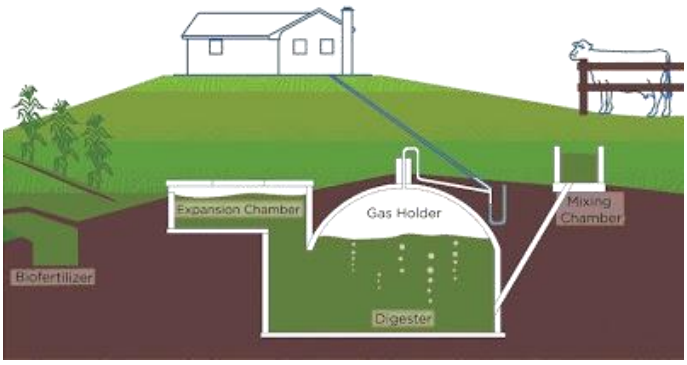
The first the world knew of the photoelectric effect was the photocell-operated automatic door by General Electric (*1931, seen below*); while silicon solar cells first powered calculators by 1978.

Barnham finds paradigmatic that USA and Britain, the nations that principally developed nuclear technology, lag behind the world in renewable solar energy, whereas the leaders in the field are Germany, Japan and Italy (the three defeated nations of the WW II), all of which were barred from developing nuclear weapons. **He cites many instances of British governmental prejudice in favour of nuclear energy, despite a history of technical and commercial failures.**

He probes that even Scandinavian countries plus Germany have quite enough renewable energy available. Indeed, they are the leaders in renewables, with Iceland (geothermal) and Norway (hydroelectric) close to 100% in renewable electricity generation. '**If they can do it, so can Britain'**, challenges Prof. Barnham.

To that end he proposes a combination of technologies. As a leading photovoltaic solar cell inventor, he gives this pride of place, along with onshore wind, biogas from waste food and underground heat pumps. The last two are the least familiar but perhaps most promising for filling the gaps when the sun doesn't shine and the wind doesn't blow.

In Sweden more than 90% of new homes have ground source heat pumps installed: just 2 meters down the ground retains sufficient warmth to provide hot water for a house via reverse refrigeration technology. Biogas technology puts to use the methane from household waste.



Instead of adding to global warming by dumping waste in landfill (methane is 25 times more potent a greenhouse gas than CO2) it can be used either to supplement natural gas to generate electricity or for domestic heating and cooking. Just by developing biofuels from the very CO2 that is tipping the world's climate into the danger zone Barnham's contribution is enormous.

Perhaps the most important of all Barnham's correctives to the received wisdom on energy sources is his stress on developing biofuels from the very CO2 that is tipping the world's climate into the danger zone.

Carbon dioxide is the source of all living plant material (biomass) and fossil fuels. The best-known technology for reducing CO2 emissions at source is carbon capture and storage; but why pays to bury it when it could be put to use? To do this we have to learn what every leaf knows: how to turn sunlight, CO2 and water into biomass.

Labs all over the world are racing towards the goal of artificial photosynthesis to produce economically viable biofuel from CO2; this will certainly be achieved, despite the many hurdles thrown in the way by uncomprehending governments and malign lobbies. **Clearly:** making energy from CO2 solves two problems at once. Problematic CO2 is transformed into the solution. And this will change everything. When we can produce biomass from CO2 and sunlight we will have options on what to do with it. *Read more: Science & Nature 'The Guardian' 22/05/14*

***From Page 4**: Role on Planners….)*

The write up focuses on how architects and planners can meaningfully contribute towards the task in developing countries. Besides a meaningful vision, there seem to be four important areas where architects and planners can contribute significantly. Building cities as sustainable driving engine for economic growth through design of green habitat, green infrastructure with basic facilities for all remains the top task.

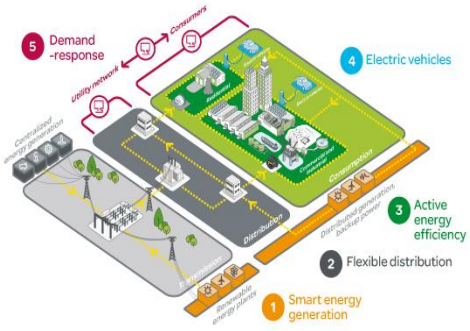
Toward this, architects and planners should be capable to plan and optimize the use of ICT for building connected society and empowering people to shape their living environment. Architects and planners, therefore, must be equipped with skill for people-centric use of technology and work together more with the poor and disadvantaged groups.

The Smart Cities as hubs of innovation, knowledge and low carbon footprint

Smart cities must also be connected hubs of knowledge providing opportunities of livelihood through incubations and skill centers. Role of planners and architects, therefore, learn from global best practices in the context.

Design of knowledge centers with open windows for global learning and promotion of innovation and entrepreneurship is the objective.

Another important role of the planners and architects will be to create carbon-free footprint cities using the best available global technology. Design of buildings and infrastructure must be based on codes and practices of sustainable development in light of the UN SDGs and now MDGs. Design and planning for adoption of alternative sources of energy in habitat design including building smart power grids are related important tasks.



Green infrastructure planning should be smart promoting fossil fuel based medium, focus on intermediate modes of transport, use of sensor embedded traffic junction monitoring, etc. are surely called for.

Similarly design of SCADA based 24/7 for water supply and power network for optimum network utilization is important.

Use of mobile phones realizing its current fast growth should be also used as a powerful medium for connectivity. All these areas bring new challenges before the architects and planners to equip themselves with new knowledge and skill. In this context, as said earlier, reorientation of architecture and planning education in a big way is called for.

ARC•PEACE Mission imbibes critical elements that underline various tasks that have been referred to above. Planning for smart cities is a reality before us, architects and planners, both as an opportunity and challenge as well.

Planning for smart cities is a reality before us, architects and planners, both as an opportunity and challenge as well. We need to stand up firm within the ARC • PEACE banner and should do our best not only to bring change in cities but be the agents of change in building humane smart cities.

Dr. Ruma Shukla

PhD Geography, Masters in Architecture, Nagpur University. She is acting Secretary of ARC•PEACE India.

BOOK JULY 2017. PARTICIPATE CELEBRATING OUR 30º ANNIVERSARY & 20º GENERAL ASSEMBLY
BE PART OF THE PROGRAMME / COME TO MALLORCA / ENJOY BALEARIC SUMMERTIME.

This Newsletter has been edited by co founder Oscar Margenet Nadal in collaboration with Andy Margenet Cáceres and Alejandra Cerutti Jacob. We expect to publish NL #51 by December 2016. All members are invited to send suggestions for articles, photos and projects. If you wish to be an ARC•PEACE member, please contact: secretariat@arcpeace.org **Visit our website:** www.arcpeace.org and our Facebook pages in several languages and email groups. *ARC•PEACE is registered in special consultative status with UN ECOSOC since 1993.* It is also registered as an NGO with Spanish RNA Nº G1º / S4ª / Nº141 since December 2015.
Secretariat new address: C/Alfons el Magnánim 5, 7º, 2 / PC 07004 / Palma, Mallorca, Balearic Islands, Spain.
Thanks for your time contribution and/or generous donation!