

UIA  
国际建筑师协会

Social Habitat Work Programme  
社会人居工作委员会

MANIFESTO  
宣言

The Architecture of Social Habitat : Leave No One Behind  
社会人居建筑 : 不让任何人掉队

***Following the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), Article 25.1, «Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services [...]» and the UN Housing 2030 Agenda, we affirm the following intentions:***

*根据联合国《世界人权宣言》(1948年)第25.1条,“人人享有足以维持其本人及家庭健康和福利的生活水准,包括食物、衣物、住房和医疗服务以及必要的社会服务[...]”和联合国2030年住房议程,我们有以下宣言:*

## 1. THE RIGHT TO HOUSING IS A RIGHT TO THE HABITAT

HABITAT | Housing is an organic part of wider built environments and the right to housing is a right to a holistic habitat that includes community life, health, cultural and education services and social-economic opportunities within a respectful environmental feasibility. Therefore, housing is a permanent or temporary (intended as both provisional and humanitarian emergency) safe and healthy private space and the communal and public spaces which are required for a full life as habitat.

### 1- 住房的权利就是居住的权利

**居住:** 住房是更广泛的建筑环境的有机组成部分, 住房权就是多样环境适应性下的完整居住的权利, 包括社区生活、健康、文化和教育服务以及社会经济机会。因此, 住房包含永久或短暂的(旨在作为暂时和人道主义紧急情况)、安全健康的私人空间, 以及完整的人居生活所需的社区与公共空间。

## 2. THE RIGHT TO THE HABITAT IS UNIVERSAL AND INALIENABLE

SOCIAL HABITAT | Everyone has a the right to the habitat and societies must be committed in providing it, guaranteeing the adequate solutions to satisfy an undeniable necessities, even to the needy people: disabled, single parents, aged people, immigrants and poor.

### 2- 居住权是普遍且不可剥夺的

**社会人居:** 每个人都享有居住权, 社会必须致力于提供这种权利, 保证提供充分的解决方案以满足所有人的生活之需, 尤其是需要关爱的人群: 残疾人、单亲父母、老年人、移民和贫困者。

### 3. THE RIGHT TO THE HABITAT IS EFFECTED BY THE ARCHITECTURE

THE ARCHITECTURE OF SOCIAL HABITAT | Architecture is the society's proxy to design inclusive social habitat, which have to meet all of the human needs and capabilities, and guarantee at least the minimum rights as (but not less than) the affordable housing.

#### 3- 居住权受建筑影响

**社会人居建筑:** 社会人居建筑是设计包容性社会人居的重要指征, 它必须满足人类的所有需求和能力, 并至少保证 (但不限于) 最低的居住权利, 如经济适用房。

***In order for the habitat to be socially inclusive, it must provide not only shelters, but also decent, long-lasting and healthy solutions, ensuring at the same time the privacy and the individuality for the inhabitants. Hence, the habitat should be built on four essential pillars:***

*具有社会包容性的人居, 不仅提供庇护场所, 还必须提供体面、持久和健康的解决方案, 在确保居民隐私的同时保留个性化。因此, 人居环境应建立在以下四个基本支柱上:*

#### 1. HABITAT AS A HOME

DIGNITY | To design a good habitat, it has to be conceived ensuring also the minimum of qualitative existence and not only the minimum of size. Moreover, houses (especially the affordable ones) have not to be stigmatized, but perfectly built, harmonized and blended within the context.

##### 1- 以居为家

**尊严:** 一个良好的人居环境设计, 必须确保一定的居住品质, 而不仅仅考虑如何将尺寸最小化。此外, 社会性住宅 (尤其是经济适用房) 不应被污名化, 而应完美协调地建造并与环境融为一体。

#### 2. HABITAT AS A CORE

INVOLVEMENT AND PARTICIPATION | To design an active and lively habitat, it has to be intended as a spacial and dwelling infrastructural framework, achieved by an inclusive architectural process and a holistic system where people can live in and participate, designing their habitat according to their needs, desires and abilities. Therefore, the social habitat is not a preconfigured solution, but a continuous work-in-progress where inhabitants can expand the given nucleus over time, rethinking their homes as well as the private or shared, indoor and outdoor spaces.

##### 2- 居为核心

**参与参加:** 一个充满活力的人居设计, 在空间和基础设施的框架基础上, 通过包容性的建筑设计过程, 根据居民的需要、愿望和能力来设计人居环境, 构成居民可以居住并参与的整体人居系统。因此社会人居建筑不是一个预先配置的解决方案, 而是一个持续的工作进程, 居民可以随着时间的推移扩展给定的起点, 重新思考他们的家园、以及私人或共享的室内外空间。

### 3. HABITAT AS AN ORGANISM

URBAN INTEGRATION | To design an inclusive social habitat, it has to avoid isolation and segregation: it must include dwelling, public spaces and facilities. An integrated urban habitat instead of an isolated sub-urban housing must be planned: a widely green spaces system, kindergartens and schools, shops, cultural and religious buildings, sports facilities, public transportation etc. must be guaranteed and accessible to everyone.

#### 3- 人居有机体

城市整合: 包容性的社会人居设计, 应避免孤立和隔离: 它必须整合住宅、公共空间和设施。必须规划一个资源整合的城市人居, 而不是孤立无援的郊区住房: 必须保证人人都可以使用的绿地系统、幼儿园和学校、商店、文化和宗教建筑、体育设施、公共交通等。

### 4. HABITAT AS A RESPONSIBLE PROCESS

SUSTAINABILITY | To design a future respectful social habitat, it must be also sustainable, ensuring both feasible and environmental principles: the former from economic, social and technical points of view; the latter by designing in terms of energy consumption and natural life preservation, but also using recyclable, local building materials and techniques that let people take part in the economy, produce things by themselves and market them, to be part of a wider system and community life.

#### 4- 人居作为责任建构的进程

可持续发展: 面向未来受人尊重的社会人居设计必须是可持续的, 要确保可行和环境两原则: 可行原则从经济、社会和技术的角度出发; 环境原则强调人居设计关注能源消耗和自然生态保育, 同时采用可回收的、当地建筑材料和建造技术, 让人们参与这部分经济活动, 开展生产与市场化, 成为更广阔的人居系统和社区生活的一部分。

***We strongly call on all decision makers in the governmental authorities, public and private entrepreneurs, professional experts in relevant fields and our colleagues in the architectural discipline, to adopt – as well the general public to demand – the principles of this manifesto***

*我们强烈呼吁来自政府、公共和私营企业家的所有决策者、相关领域的专业专家以及建筑学科的同事们, 以及广大公众采纳本宣言的原则*

**UIA Work Programme in Social Habitat**  
**国际建筑师协会 社会人居工作委员会**

in concert with Architecture and Children | Architecture for All | Community Architecture and Human Rights | Educational and Cultural Spaces | Heritage and Cultural Identity | Architecture, Cities and Territories | Public Health | Public Spaces | Sports and Leisure

与以下工作委员会保持高度一致：建筑和儿童|所有人的建筑|社区建筑与人权|教育和文化空间|遗产和文化认同|建筑、城市和地区|公共卫生|公共空间|运动休闲

### **WHAT WE DO 工作内容**

Social inequality is becoming increasingly visible, especially in the urban environment, where people from various social strata live in close proximity. The increase in social inequality in urban areas has been shown to have a direct correlation with homelessness, unemployment, social deprivation, and health problems.

社会不平等现象日益明显，尤其是在城市环境中，来自不同社会阶层的人们距离很近。城市区域社会不平等的加剧已被证明与无家可归、失业、社会剥夺和健康问题等直接相关。

The UIA Social Habitat Programme works to investigate these problems from an architectural standpoint, and to start implementing positive social action within the architectural community.

UIA 社会人居工作委员会致力于从建筑角度研究这些问题，并在建筑界实施积极的社会行动。

### **HOW WE DO IT 工作方法**

#Peer learning – Programme Members from around the world exchange experiences and good practice through debates and seminars organised by the Programme.

同行学习——来自世界各地的委员们通过社会人居工作委员会组织的研讨与交流相互学习经验和优秀做法。

#Research – The Programme produces analysis, compilations of case studies, and best practice recommendations to be distributed to the relevant local and national authorities.

研究——社会人居工作委员会制定研究分析、案例汇编以及最佳实践建议，并分发给相关国家和政府参考。

### **WHO WE WORK WITH 合作者**

Architects, urban planners, local and national legislators, and social activists.

建筑师、城市规划师、地方和国家立法者以及社会活动家。

# UIA Social Habitat Committee Members

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