







CONTEXT OF QUITO

- Due to Quito's complex topography, the city's main plateau morphology has led the expansion to be done in a linear way and towards the valleys.
- Lack of infrastructure and basic services and amenities in suburban sprawl areas.
- Environmental problems: fragmentation of natural habitats and soil impermeabilization.









URBAN SPRAWL

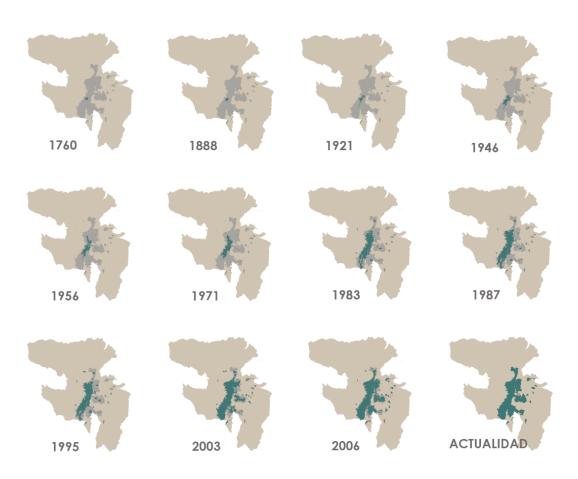
Increase of movements and urban territory expansion.

Lack of infraestructure and basic services in expansion sectors.

Fragmentation of natural ecosystems



UNSUSTAINABLE









FRAGMENTATION OF NATURAL HABITATS

IMPERMEABILITY



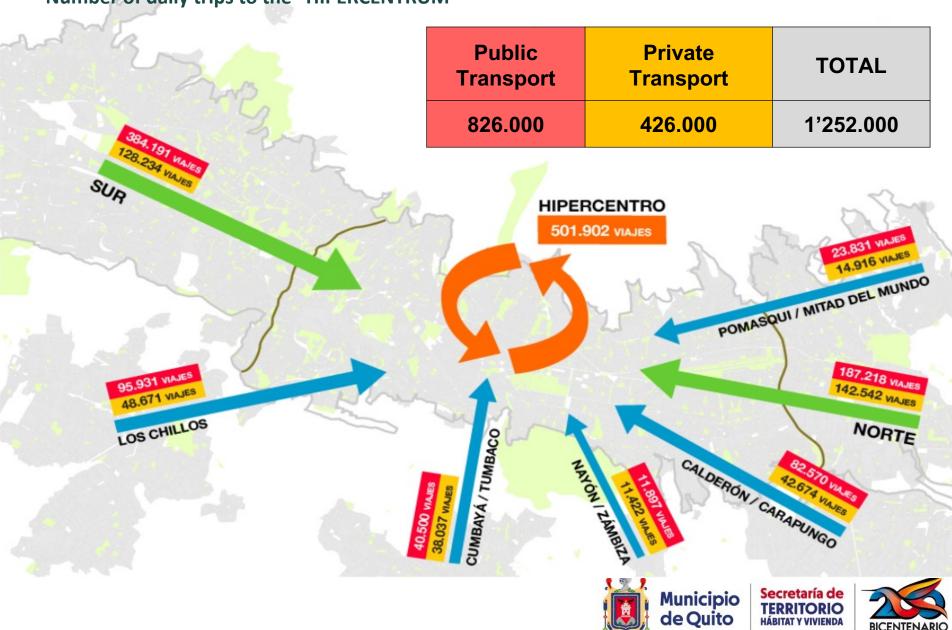


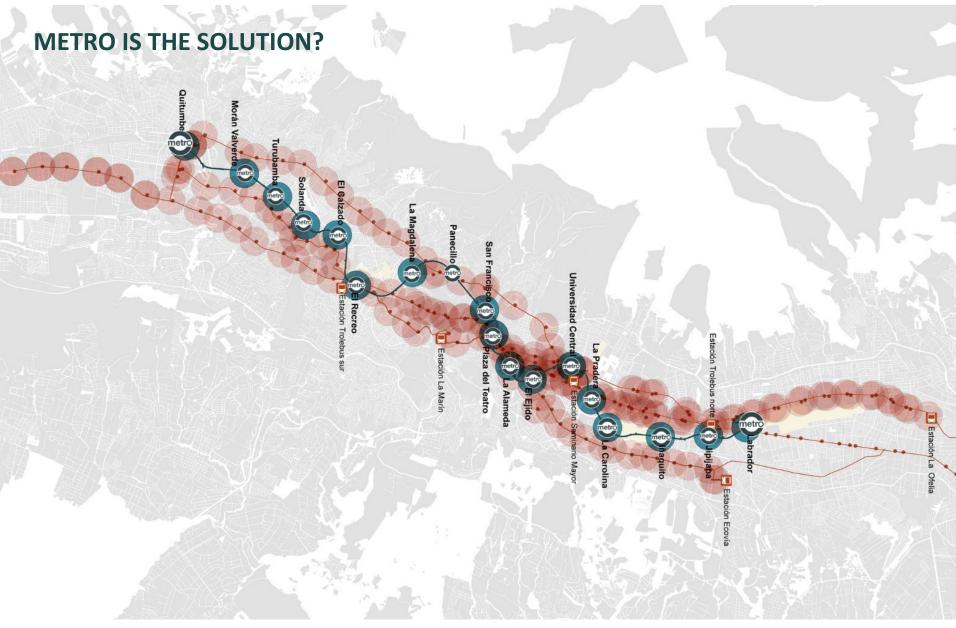




HÁBITAT Y VIVIENDA

Number of daily trips to the "HIPERCENTRUM"











Densification is the solution...



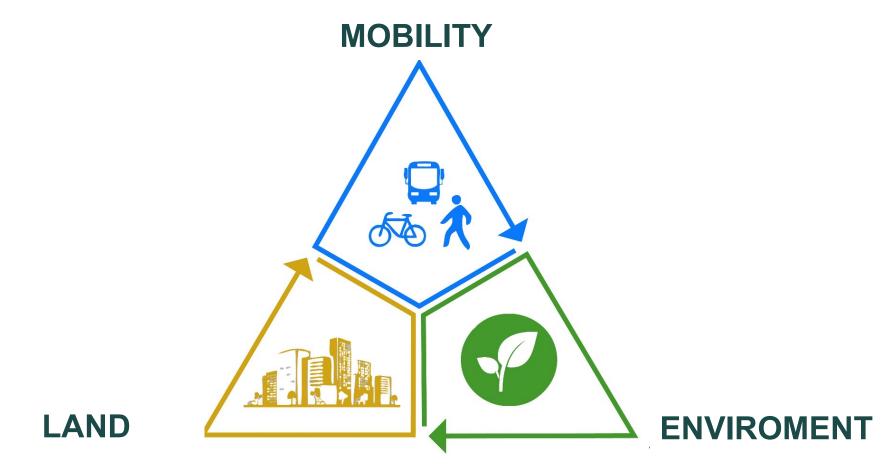


HOW?





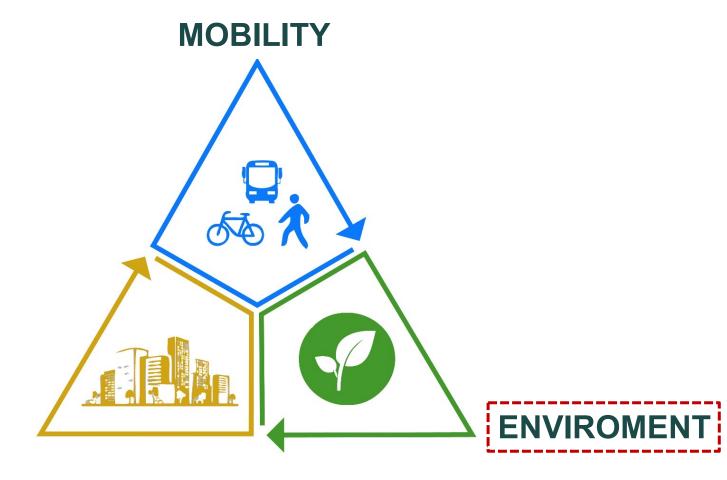












LAND



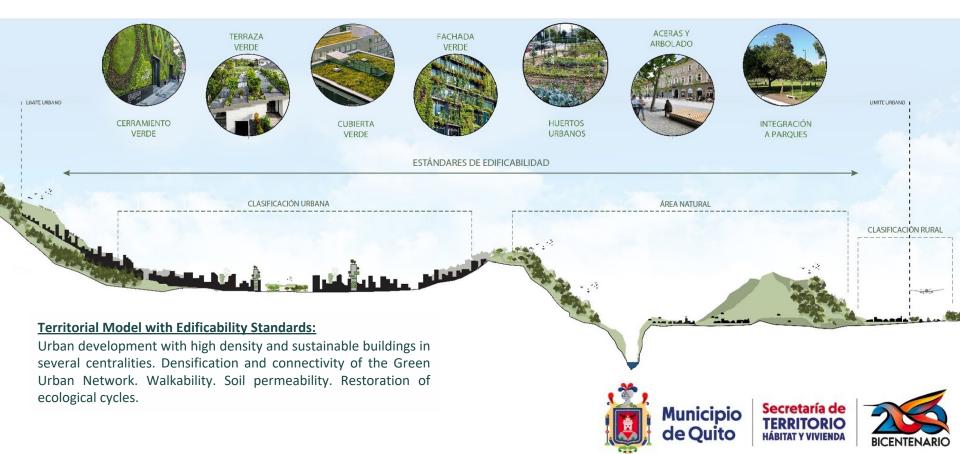




SUSTAINABLE BUILDING STANDARDS

Mechanisms to reduce the effects of climate change through mitigation and adaptation strategies such as the transition from a gray buildings to green buildings, as well as measures to promote sustainable development (public space, urban green network).

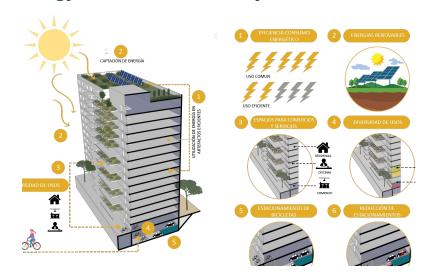
Establish urban and sustainability standards for edifications in Quito, in order to promote the development of a city with a more resilient, inclusive, accesible and healthy habitat for all its citizens; therefore increasing life quality for all its citizens.



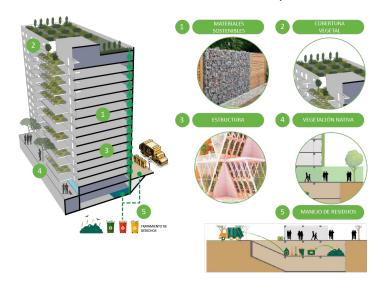
SUSTAINABLE BUILDING STANDARDS



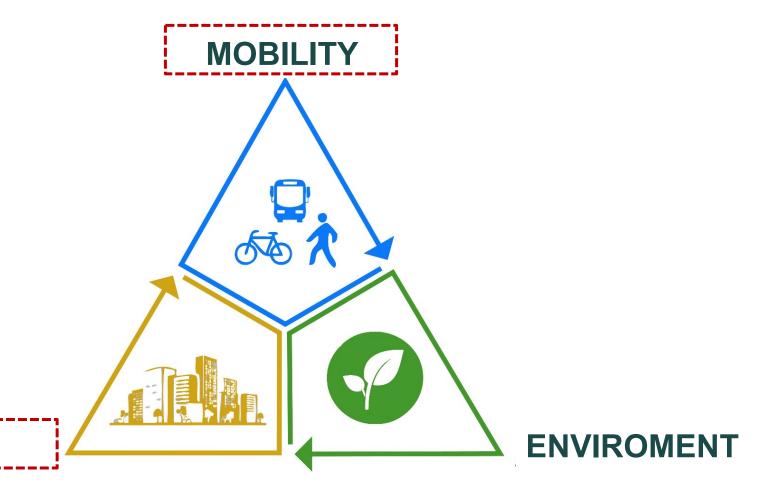
2. Energy, sustainable mobility, use diversification



3. Sustainable materials, green infrastructure, public recreational space maintenance, Bioclimatic and heat island effect standards







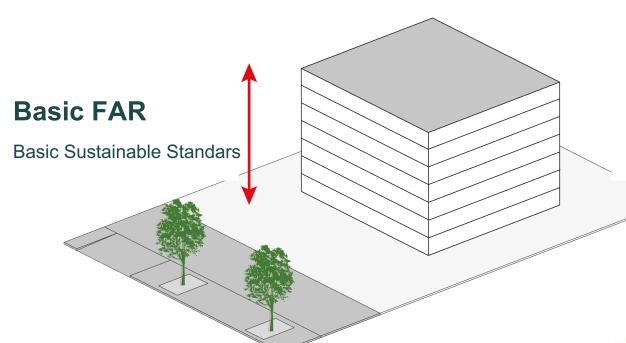
LAND







Floor Area Ratio (FAR)



Example:

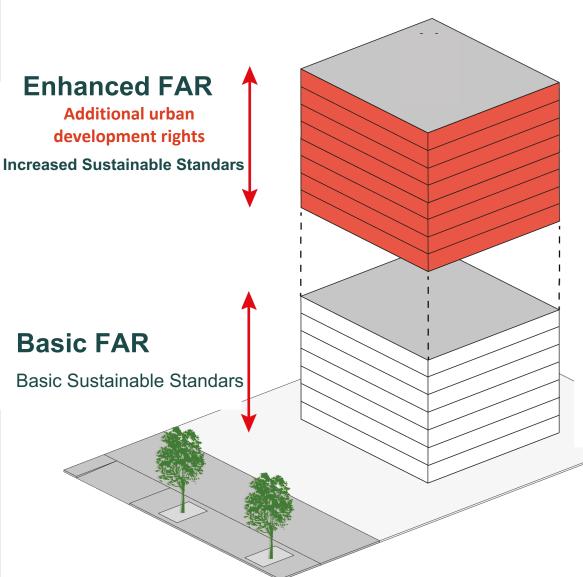
- Bike parking
- Waste separation and management
- Groundfloor integration to the public space







Floor Area Ratio



Example:

- Efficiency in water consumption
- Efficiency in energy consumption
- Plant cover

Example:

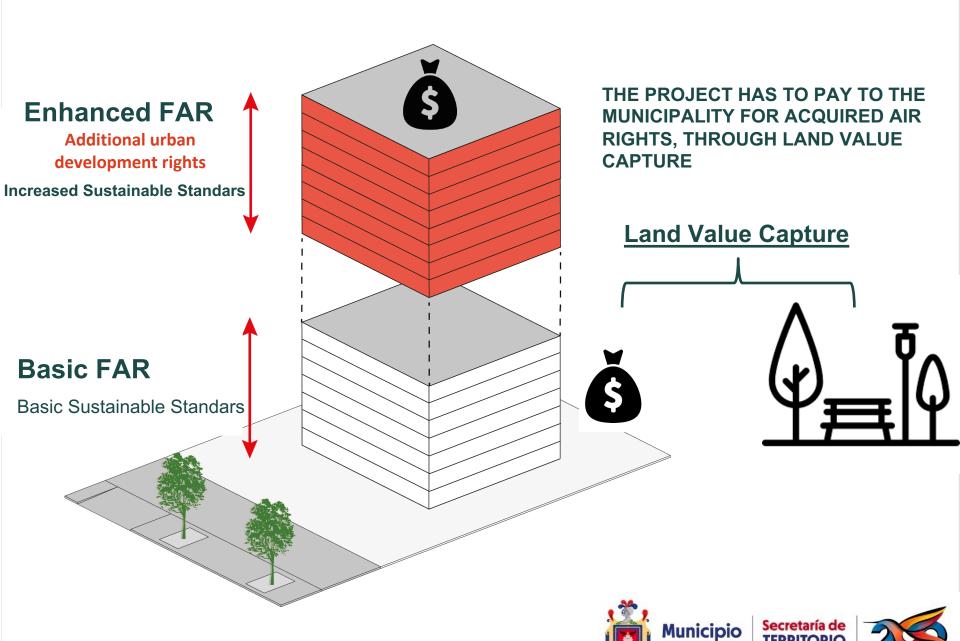
- Bike parking
- Waste separation and management
- Groundfloor integration to the public space





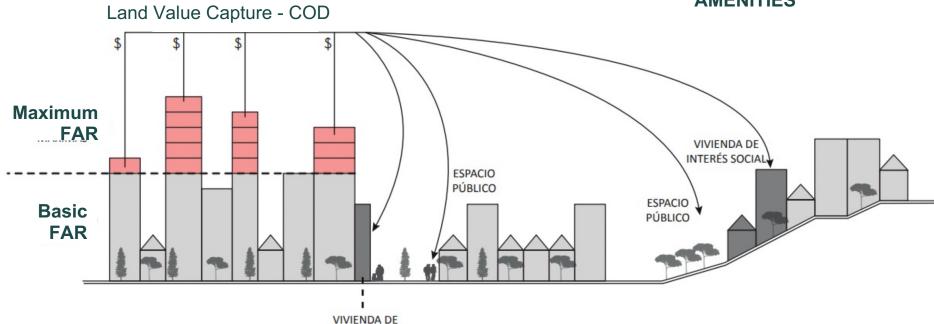


de Quito



THE PROJECT HAS TO PAY TO THE MUNICIPALITY FOR ACQUIRED AIR RIGHTS, THROUGH LAND VALUE CAPTURE

LVC IS INVESTED IN LOW INCOME NEIGHBORHOODS IN NEED OF INFRAESTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES



INTERÉS SOCIAL







LAND VALUE CAPTURE

To acquire air rights in centralities and TOD areas...



Developers have to apply sustainable standards and pay the Land Value Capture to the Municipality



Municipality redistributes LVC in low income neighborhoods Quito



ENVIROMENT RESULTS



45+ approved buildings



50% in energy consumption



113,138 Lt of retained water 294 000 gallons of water



50% in energy consumption Generated on site



647 565 Lt of saved water 323 781 bottles of potable water



48% of ungenerated waste



162 933 Lt of treated grey water 36 207 Lt of water discharges



20% of built area with green infrastructure.













