

PLANNING AND DESIGN AS A BASIS FOR SUSTAINABILITY DEVELOPMENT GOAL SUHARDI MAULAN^{1,2}

¹*Editor in Chief*

²*Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Design and Architecture, Universiti Putra Malaysia*

The scope of ALAM CIPTA is about sustainability in the context of research, planning, design and practice. With the issues that we are facing now such as severe drought, flooding, desertification, loss in biodiversity and increase urban poverty level, the world needs drastic measures and actions. Since the publication of Brundtland Commission Report in 1987, many discussions had been held and several global level initiatives have been launched during United Nations (UN) Conference of Parties (COP) Summit and among the notables are Rio Earth Summit 1992, Kyoto Protocol 1997 and Copenhagen Accord 2009. The needs for sustainable development are very much a concern for the world hence in 2015, United Nations via its General Assembly launch Sustainable Development Goal (SDG). SDG is a framework or a collection of seventeen goals designed to be a blue print to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all (United Nations, 2015).

The seventeen SDG are (1) no poverty, (2) zero hunger, (3) good health and wellbeing, (4) quality education, (5) gender equality, (6) clean water and sanitation, (7) affordable and clean energy, (8) decent work and economic growth, (9) industry, innovation and infrastructure, (10) reduced inequalities, (11) sustainable cities and communities, (12) responsible consumption and production, (13) climate action, (14) life below water, (15) life on land, (16) peace, justice and strong institutions, (17) partnership for the goals. There are indeed very broad and expand the three basic tenets of sustainability which are environment, community and people.

However, it is very important to note that many of these goals cannot be achieved without strong support from creative planning and design exercise. In other words, the SDG is intertwined with planning and design. In the context of architecture, landscape architecture, urban planning and product design; sustainability is always or should always be at the back of every designers and researchers minds and creativity. What ever they do, they must

show their concern how their works will affect sustainability. For example, for architects, any building they designed, they must ask; what is the impact of their design to SDG such as affordable and clean energy. For landscape architects and planners, for every land they planned what is the consequences to SDG, for example, sustainable cities and communities. Even for industrial and product designers, how their products that they designed can affect SDG such as life on lands. For engineers, whatever they plan and design for, how it impacts SDG especially industry, innovation and infrastructure should be think about.

Eight articles have been published in this issue and two articles are brief communication on standard and measurement tools to enhance design. One article discusses on the needs to use Malaysian Standard (MS966) to boast health and safety of children and another article review building performance tools to ensure the buildings are at high quality. These two articles directly related to SDG 3: good health and wellbeing. Another two articles discussions are related to SDG 14: life below water and SDG 13: climate action when they discuss the impact of water activities to the health of waterways and influence of environmental settings towards the pedestrian's thermal comfort in tropical settings.

Meanwhile, four articles are related to SDG 3: good health and wellbeing, SDG 11: sustainable cities and communities and SDG 7: affordable and clean energy. One article discusses on the needs to international support for marine based community livelihood and another article discuss workers perception for thermal conditions of the working spaces. Motivational factors among quantity surveyors also been discussed in one of the articles to ensure they are competent in the competitive jobs' markets. Sustainable cities rely on the cities ability to preserve culture heritage and one article discuss the needs to preserve the old and heritage trees in the historic urban park.

As we see it, planning and design research and practice is a basis or perhaps the most important foundation to achieve SDG. It is a fact that whenever we design and plan, the output may have impact or change the form, shape and spatial quality of the environment surround us. It is a powerful tool and therefore, for all of us, researchers and designers in the creative field, have an important role to play for SDG and it is a very important one. Here, we are proudly saying that ALAM CIPTA is already playing their part.

ALAM CIPTA accepts articles that concern with architecture, art, and design related to the process, methods, techniques, practices, and theories in expanding our understanding to ensure sustainability. All articles in this issue provide very relevant knowledge about how can we plan and design our environment, built environment and products better. On behalf of the editors, I would like to thanks all the authors and reviewers who had work very hard. Your contribution is very valuable as it helps the advancement and dissemination of knowledge to “cipta” [create] a better world. We encourage your feedback at alamciptaeditor@upm.edu.my and thank you for your continuous support of ALAM CIPTA.

REFERENCES

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