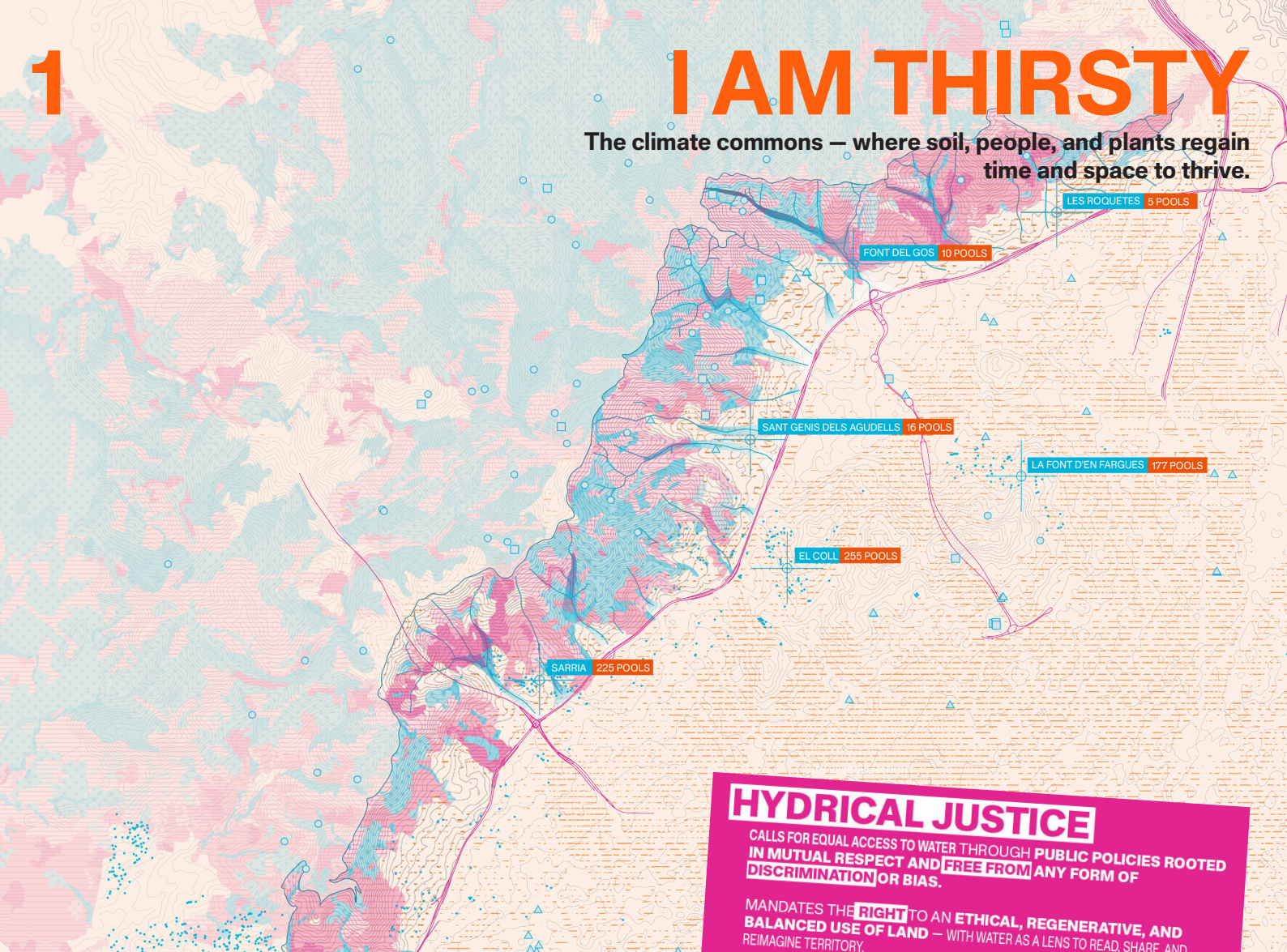


The climate commons — where soil, people, and plants regain time and space to thrive.



J'ACCUSE

The latest IPCC report warns of a +2.8 °C rise by the end of the century, far beyond Paris Agreement goals. Climate disruption is no longer abstract: droughts, megafires, glacier melt, and water conflicts are accelerating globally.

In 2025, India suspended the Indus Treaty, Bulgaria cut water to Greece, and Kosovo suffered sabotage of a major canal. In Spain, internal water transfers fuel old regional tensions, exacerbated by persistent drought. These crises show how water has become a political weapon and a symbol of inequality. Where aquifers dry up, corporations own the last drops; where rivers cross borders, nations turn them into frontiers.

In this context, our project in **FONT DEL GOS** — a dry, peripheral, and fragmented neighborhood at the foot of Collserola Natural Park — offers a concrete, local response. Positioned between mountain and city, the project restores natural water cycles by capturing, slowing, filtering, and infiltrating runoff. We design low-tech, reproducible systems: rainwater tanks, buffer basins, permeable surfaces, planted ditches. Each element becomes a lever for autonomy and **HYDRICAL JUSTICE**.

This is not a model to impose, but a method to share—rooted in care, ecology, and citizen engagement. By placing water at the heart of the project, we reintroduce resilience into the urban fabric and empower the people of Font del Gos to reclaim their territory through a shared, just and regenerative future.

HYDRICAL JUSTICE

CALLS FOR EQUAL ACCESS TO WATER THROUGH **PUBLIC POLICIES ROOTED IN MUTUAL RESPECT AND FREE FROM ANY FORM OF DISCRIMINATION OR BIAS**.

MANDATES THE **RIGHT** TO AN **ETHICAL, REGENERATIVE, AND BALANCED USE OF LAND** — WITH WATER AS A LENS TO READ, SHARE, AND REIMAGINE TERRITORY.

DEMANDS A **REDEFINITION OF INSTITUTIONAL BOUNDARIES**, GROUNDED IN AN EVOLVING UNDERSTANDING OF THE COMMONS AS A LIVING, SHARED FRAMEWORK.

ESTABLISHES **PARTICIPATORY DESIGN PROCESSES** THAT VALUE THE DIVERSE CAPABILITIES AND KNOWLEDGE WITHIN EVERY COMMUNITY.

REQUIRES **THE REGENERATION OF SOILS TO RESTORE NATURAL WATER CYCLES** AND SUPPORT ALL FORMS OF LIFE.

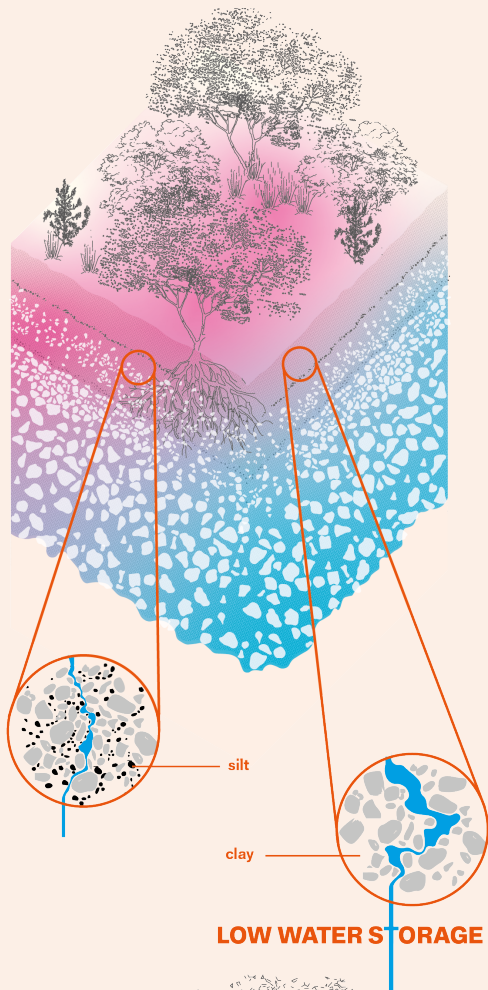
CALLS FOR **EDUCATION AND HYDROLOGICAL LITERACY** EMPOWERING PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS WITH SOCIAL, ECOLOGICAL, AND CLIMATOLOGICAL AWARENESS.

AFFIRMS **THE URGENT NEED FOR ECOLOGICAL POLICIES** — URBAN AND RURAL — TO **REPAIR AND REBALANCE** HUMAN SETTLEMENTS WITH NATURE, HONORING CULTURAL IDENTITIES.

COMMITTS TO **LONG-TERM STEWARDSHIP OF WATER SYSTEMS**, RECOGNIZING THE **SLOW RHYTHMS** OF SOIL, VEGETATION, AND AQUIFERS, AND CALLING FOR INTERGENERATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

SUPPORTS DECENTRALIZED AND COMMUNITY-LED GOVERNANCE OF WATER, ENABLING LOCAL COLLECTIVES TO CO-MANAGE WELLS, RAIN GARDENS, AND RETENTION SYSTEMS AS CIVIC INFRASTRUCTURES.

CONDEMNS ACTS OF CLIMATIC INJUSTICE ESPECIALLY **THE WEAPONIZATION OF WATER**, AS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, **THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**, AND **THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION OF GENOCIDE**.

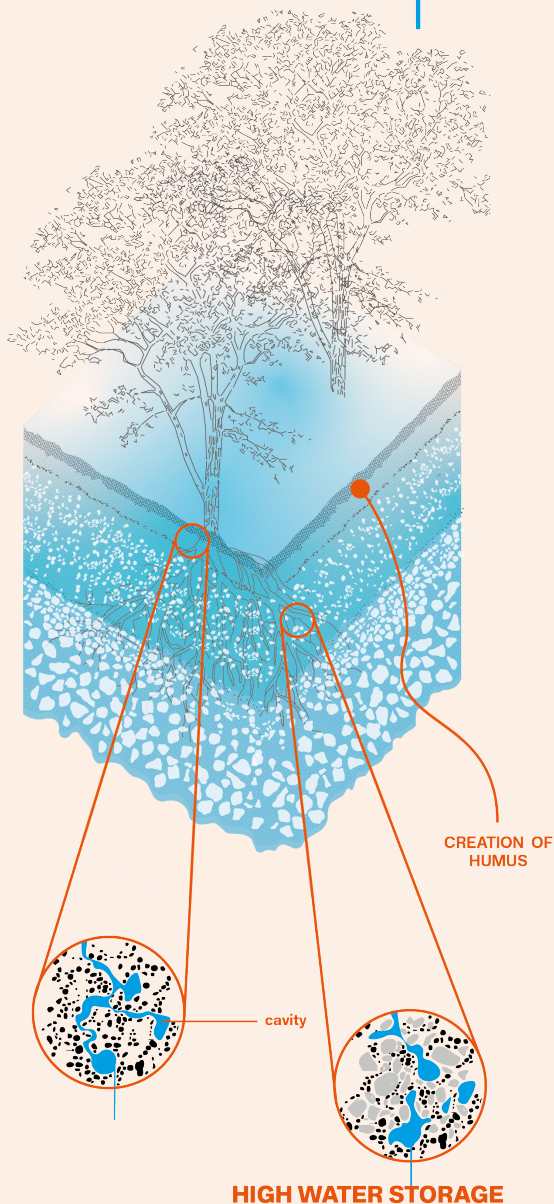


VEGETATION

The southeastern exposure, steep topography, and human activity have contributed to the retreat of dense forests in the region, now replaced by dry grasslands and maquis. These degraded areas grow on shallow, eroded, sandy-clay soils with poor organic content and low water retention (below 6%), leading to rapid runoff and erosion, especially during heavy rains — events expected to increase with climate change. In contrast, preserved oak and pine forests thrive on deeper silty-clay soils with microporous structures that allow water infiltration and retention (up to 19%). These soils act as natural sponges, supporting aquifer recharge and resisting summer droughts. Rich in organic matter and protected by dense root systems, they absorb rainfall and stabilize the terrain, making them essential for hydrological balance and landscape resilience.

MICRO-CLIMATE

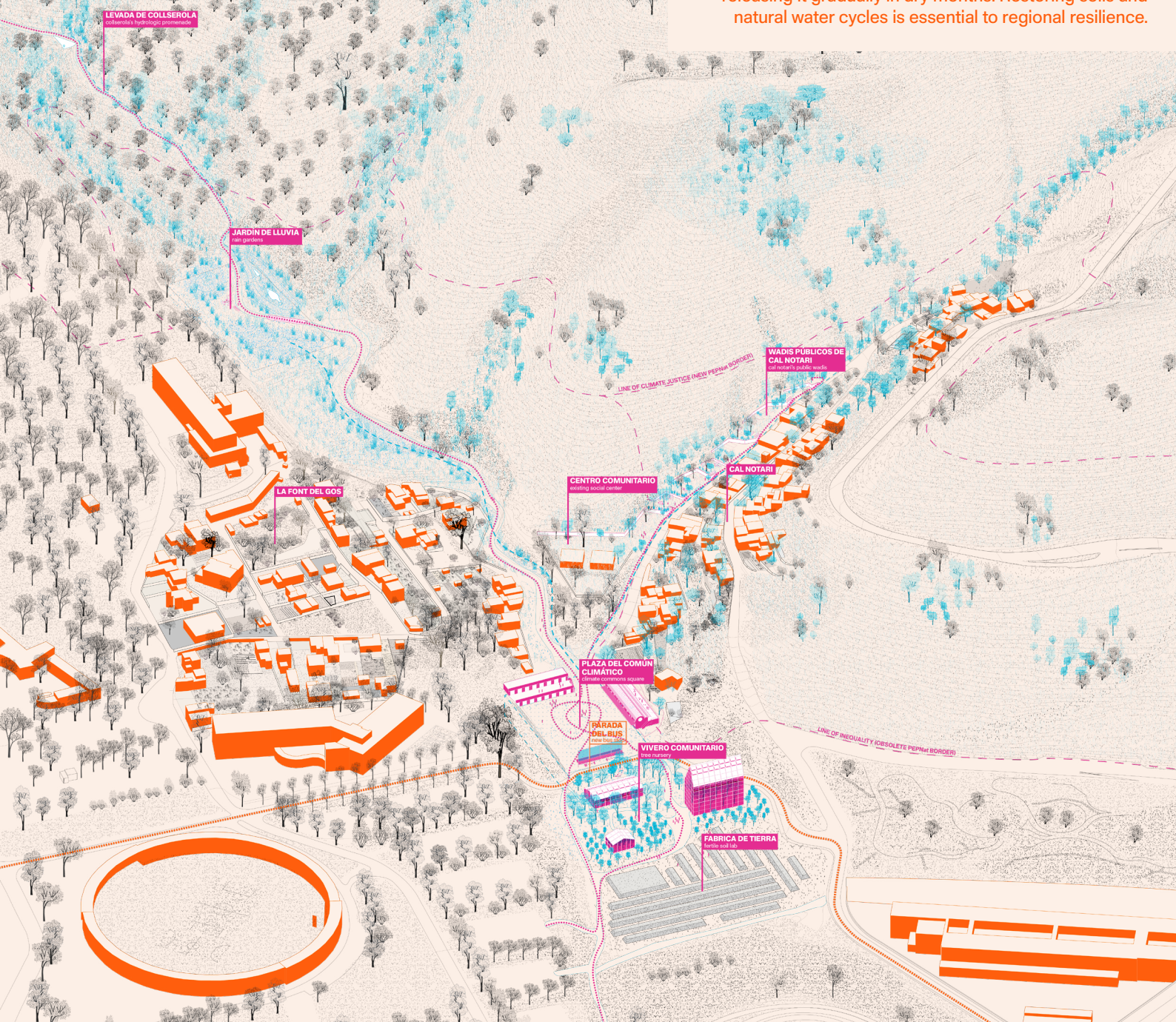
Vegetation plays a key role in regulating the local water cycle and temperature. Trees release moisture into the air, creating cool zones and reducing heat by 3 to 5 °C. Their shade also preserves soil moisture. In areas like Font del Gos, the loss of tree cover and increasing impermeable surfaces (roads, rooftops, parking lots) intensify urban heat islands and prevent water infiltration. This worsens heat stress, especially for vulnerable populations without access to cooling. The lack of shade discourages walking or cycling and reinforces car dependency. More than a comfort issue, this reflects a form of climate inequality — where some neighborhoods remain cool and green, others face exposure, dryness, and health risks.



VULNERABILITY

Font del Gos, located on the edge of Collserola Natural Park, is highly vulnerable to wildfires and erosion due to its steep slopes, degraded vegetation, limited emergency access, and proximity of buildings to flammable scrubland. The area sits at the critical interface between forest and city, where heatwaves and droughts intensify risks. Shrublands and maquis, rich in dry biomass and flammable oils, heighten fire danger, while mature forests provide natural resistance thanks to moist soils and thick-trunked trees like cork oaks. Beyond fire, the loss of tree cover also increases landslide risks: bare soils become unstable under heavy rain, leading to gully erosion and infrastructure damage. These combined pressures make Font del Gos a priority for action. A long-term strategy of soil and vegetation regeneration is essential to restore ecosystem resilience and protect the neighborhood from future climate-related hazards.

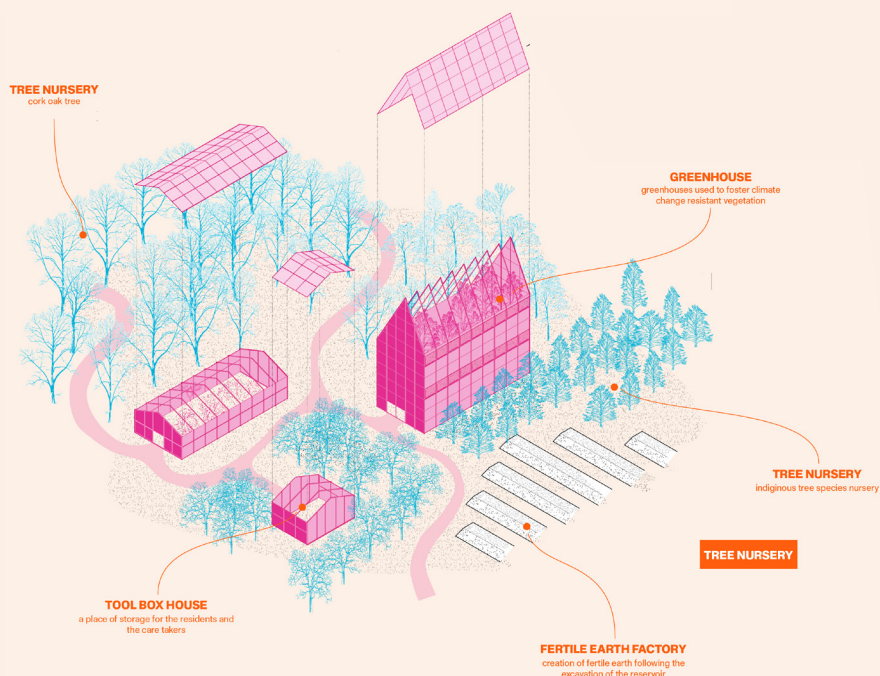
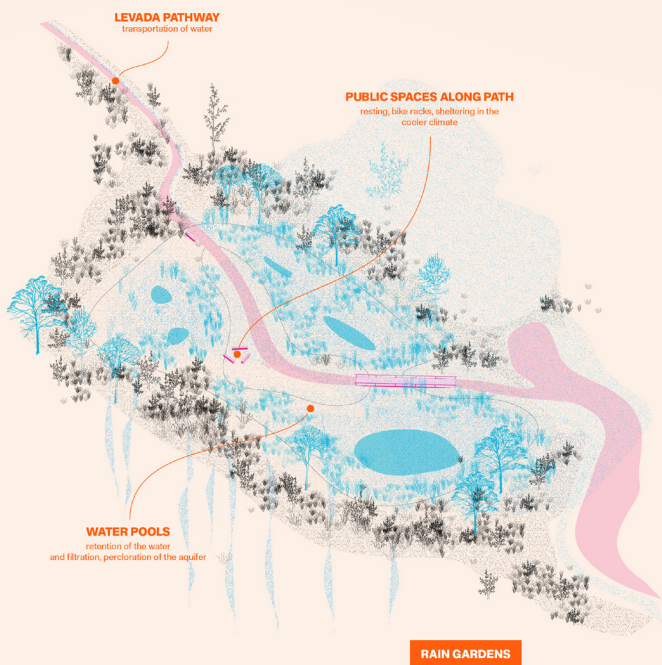
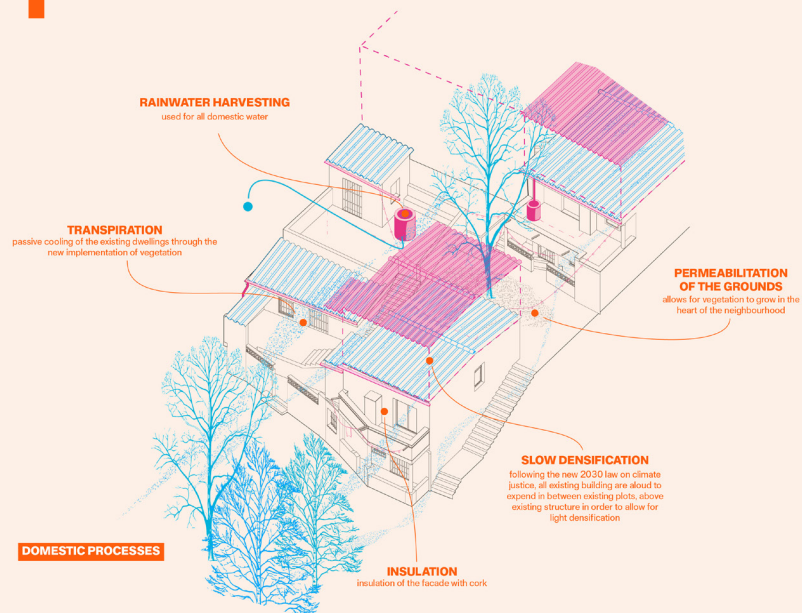
The region's Mediterranean climate is defined by irregular rainfall and a strong contrast between wet and dry seasons. Rainfall is concentrated in two key periods: January to March and October to November, helping to replenish water reserves. Between these, a long dry season from May to September brings heat and drought, increasing water demand while supplies diminish. This imbalance creates severe water stress. To address it, strategies must focus on capturing and storing rainwater during wet periods and releasing it gradually in dry months. Restoring soils and natural water cycles is essential to regional resilience.



I AM THIRSTY

This project places water at the center of **URBAN REGENERATION**, treating it as both a climate resource and a social right. In the neighborhoods of **FONT DEL GOS** and **CAL NOTARI** — two fragmented and marginalized edges of Barcelona, located at the foot of Collserola Park — the proposal reactivates the territory's hydrological memory to address drought, soil degradation, and social neglect. Through a network of low-tech, reproducible systems — planted wadis, rain gardens, permeable surfaces, and underground reservoirs — rainwater is captured, slowed, filtered, and reintegrated into the landscape. This hydric strategy restores the soil's capacity to retain moisture, supports ecological succession toward resilient cork oak ecosystems, and reduces urban heat and erosion risks.

At its core, the project transforms a disused parking lot into a civic and ecological hub: the «Earth Fabrika». This space hosts a tree nursery, a shaded public square, and a water retention basin that cools the area while sustaining vegetation. Around it, key public services — such as a hydrological library, a local school, and a pharmacy — are reintroduced, reinforcing the right to stay, to care, and to learn. The informal urban fabric of Cal Notari is not erased but supported, offering tools for self-management and community empowerment. Rather than delivering a fixed model, the project proposes a method: to regenerate, adapt, and share — **MAKING WATER A DRIVER OF JUSTICE AND RESILIENCE**.



MULTISCALAR PROCESS OF RE-SOURCING

This project proposes not a fixed form, but a living method of regeneration—ecological, social, and spatial. Located at Barcelona's edge, where Font del Gos and Cal Notari meet the Collserola Natural Park, the intervention addresses a fragile territory marked by drought, erosion, and social precarity. Rather than impose solutions, the project repairs broken cycles of water, soil, and community, enabling long-term resilience through care.

Water is central—not just as a resource, but as a civic right and spatial driver. Soil is the starting point: compacted and dry, it is rehydrated to become a living infrastructure. Low-tech systems—planted wadis, terraces, rain gardens—capture rain across elevations, slowing runoff and allowing infiltration. This cascade regenerates aquifers and shifts the landscape toward more resilient, biodiverse cork oak ecosystems.

At the project's heart is the Earth Fabrika, built on a former parking lot. Using excavated soil from reservoir works, it creates compost mounds that mature over a year, turning extraction into renewal. Nearby, a community-run tree nursery grows native species for planting across public space. Beyond ecological impact, it fosters learning, employment, and intergenerational care. Residents become stewards of their land, embedding participation into material practice.

A Hydrological Promenade weaves through the site, tracing the flow of water while offering moments of reflection, learning, and connection. It redefines the territory not as marginal, but as central to urban regeneration.

Public space upgrades, ecological repair, and community infrastructure improve quality of life without displacement. New housing, services, and commons enable inclusive densification rooted in care, not speculation. Together, water, soil, and people form a new ecology—resilient, equitable, and quietly transformative.

FONT DEL GOS BECOMES FERTILE GROUND FOR JUSTICE AND RESILIENCE, WHERE WATER, CARE, AND COLLECTIVE ACTION SHAPE A NEW WAY OF INHABITING – HUMBLE, SHARED, AND ROOTED IN THE LIVING.