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#### TOOLBOX FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN ECUADOR - 2022

Metropolitan District of Quito - Ecuador · LEGISLATION AND POLICIES - CONSULTANCY CAF - Studio Q3 Architects



Definition guidelines, technical criteria and tools for Educational Infrastructure improvement in Ecuador. Ministry of Education, Ecuador, CAF Consultancy.

#### Description

The toolbox is a technical instrument that seeks strengthen management issues in order to improve the Educational Infrastructure in Ecuador. It will focus on sustainability, prevention, monitoring, follow-up evaluations, and long-term planning. It follows existing guidelines and standards of educational units in the country. Additionally, it incorporates the impacts of the pandemic caused by COVID-19.

For the the execution of Educational Infrastructure, it calls national government to engage in multidisciplinary approaches, in coordination with local governments and other key actors, responding comprehensively to causes and effects.

The toolbox is organized into six sequential steps for implementation:

STEP 1: Strengthening Governance in relation to Educational Infrastructure

STEP 2: Understanding the Construction Process of Educational Infrastructure

STEP 3: Implementation of Educational Infrastructure as a Public Policy

STEP 4: Tools Needed for Implementation

STEP 5: Project Profile

STEP 6: Decision Making - Political Will in Authorities.



ANA GABRIELA SALVADOR ARCHITECT - MASTER IN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

#### LAKE YAHUARCOCHA - IBARRA - URBAN INTERVENTION PROPOSAL - 2020

Ibarra - Imbabura - Ecuador · URBAN DESIGN - 42.400 m2 - Studio Q3 Architects



#### Description

Presented to the Decentralized Autonomous Government of Ibarra, Imbabura

The project is named the Park of Life" considering the intention of regenerating and improvement of the Lake Yahuarcocha in Ibarra, Imbabura. It will ensure its citizens to take back their cultural identity ownership. The "Park of Life" is characterized by 4 main zones that enhance the project:

1. The Seed (the beginning of life).

2. The elements of nature (that physically constitute life: earth, water, fire and air).

3. Light (element that allows life to be generated)4. The senses (that makes us recognize we are alive though taste, smell, sight, hearing and touch).

The park covers an area of approximately 42,400 m2, for the development of the four zones. Each one represents a concept and rescues the natural elements of the area, emphasizing its flora, fauna, economy, human settlements, social management and culture.









#### QUITO INNOVATION CENTER (QIC) - KOICA - CONQUITO - 2022

Metropolitan District of Quito - Ecuador · ARCHITECTURE DESIGN - 3.255 m2 - Studio Q3 Architects



Korean International Cooperation Agency Offices in Ecuador - Innovation and Technology Strengthening Project - Quito Innovation Center (QIC) - Competition. Third Prize

#### Description

The project has been identified as a terminal for entrepreneurs, located at the old Air Terminal built in 1960.

It respects and enhances its original facades, and the two wall murals inside the building, in accordance to Quito's 2015 ordinance. Quito Innovation Center promotes entrepreneurship, productivity and creativity through the use of multifunctional and flexible spaces and natural light.

It is seen as an urban attractor, enriching the development of the area and the city, through its innovative activities. It integrates directly with outdoor public spaces, Bicentenario Park, by opening both facades. The proposal includes social and economic developments as well as integral environmental solutions, thus responding to SDG 9.

The Quito Innovation Center will encourage the use of new technologies and facilitate international trade, increasing investment in research and scientific innovation, including renewable energy, food waste reduction, efficient and sustainable industrialization, and green practices.



#### Metropolitan Habitat and Housing Public Company - Municipality of Quito 2020-2021. Metropolitan District of Quito - Ecuador · STRATEGIC - LONG TERM PLANNING - CITIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT



Framed in developing sustainable human settlements from an environmental, economic, social, cultural and technological point of view, promoting housing as a central component, through inclusive and sustainable urbanization processes.

Development of short, medium and long-term strategies and actions, that guarantee accessibility to housing, considering community needs and the improvement of urban environments.

This program is made up of 4 scale projects that cover the city' sneeds:

1. Quito Seedbed: Land bank 2. My first Home: Social housing 3. My Home is My Neighborhood: Sustainable approach 4. Quito 2050: Long term projects

Projects managed: Bosques de Nayón Elderly Home (100 homes), Girón de Chillogallo (Real Estate Project, 672 homes), Jipijapa - La Y Real Estate Project (500 homes, 1000 commercial premises, 94,000 m2), Market Network (Santa Clara and Iñaguito), Amazonas and Pereira Real Estate Project (124 homes), Urban Operator, Social Interest Housing Ordinance.

a. New Logistics Supply Center for Quito (91,000 m2) -Selected project by ONU Habitat for the Cities Investment Facility Platform

b. Bicentennial City Linear Park (1.6km) - Participatory design process with residents.

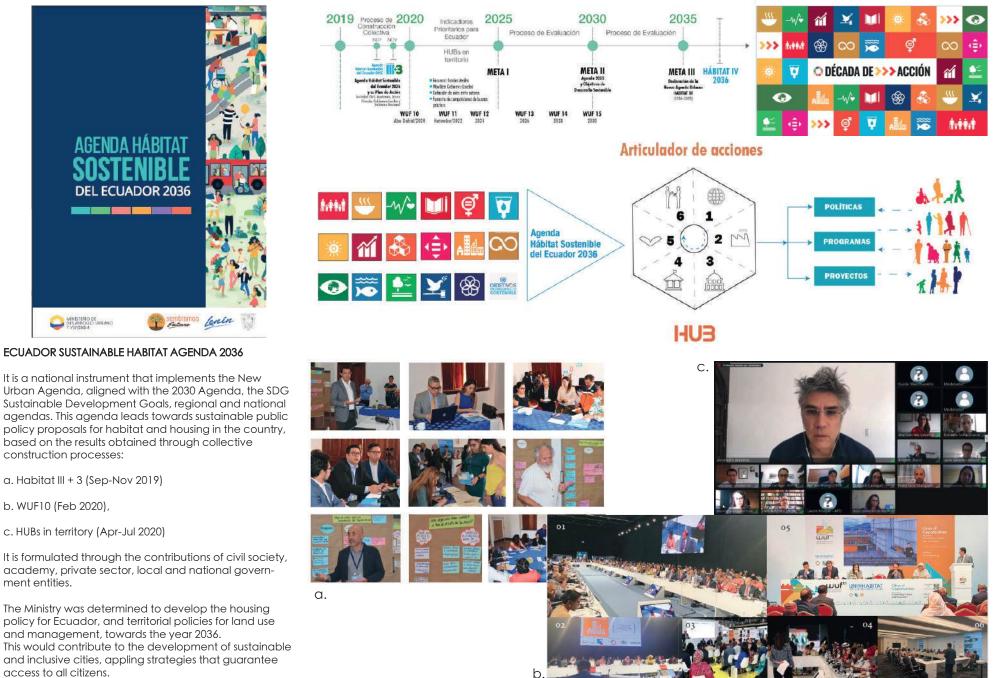
c. Solanda Strategic Project (100 Ha.) - Proposal for a partial urban renewal plan to World Bank.



**GABRIELA SALVADOR** CT - MASTER IN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN ANA G ARCHITECT

### Ministry of Urban Development and Housing of Ecuador - 2019-2020.

Ecuador · STRATEGIC - LONG TERM PLANNING - CITIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT



#### QUITO in 2040 - Vision of the Future - Planning Process 2016-2018.

Quito Metropolitan District - Ecuador · URBAN PLANNING - LOCAL SCALE - SUSTAINABLE NEIGHBORHOODS · LA MARISCAL



1. An Inclusive neighborhood (Social Policy): It is an inclusive neighborhood with identity and sense of belonging. It promotes safety and social inclusion.

2. An Ecosystem neighborhood (Environmental Policy): Seeks balance between conservation and sustainable use of environmental resources, considering economic and social aspects.

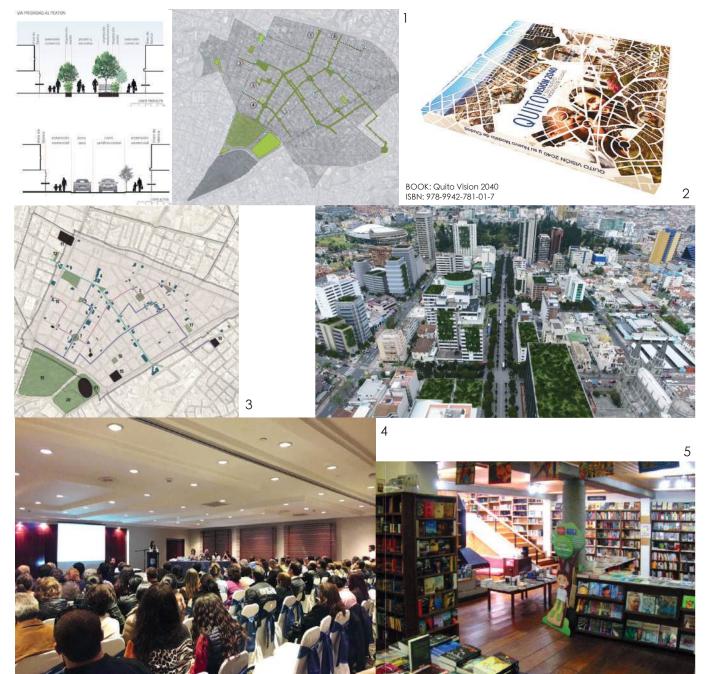
3. A Habitable neighborhood (Territorial Policy): It promotes an adequate degree of compactness and consolidation. It revitalizes urban life, improves public spaces, strengthens sustainable mobility, and revives residential use.

4. An entrepreneurial neighborhood: (Economic Policy): It is a neighborhood with a high socio-community dynamism. Its citizens are motivated to realize their ideas and desires in a creative, proactive and attractive way that may be replicated.

5. A co-responsible neighborhood: (Social Policy): An organized neighborhood with the ability to make decisions. Its inhabitants are aware that their actions, and consequences share responsibility with governmental institutions, the academy and civil society.

The appropriation of these concepts allows sustainability and replicability in other neighborhoods of Quito DM. over time,

The Quito Vision for 2040 has an holistic approach, integrating eleven components of the city's model, improving life qualities in neighborhoods and consequently in the entire city.



QUITO in 2040 - Vision of the Future - Planning Process 2016-2018. Quito Metropolitan District - Ecuador · URBAN PLANNING - LOCAL SCALE - SUSTAINABLE NEIGHBORHOODS · HABITAT III · DMQ: 423.055 Hectares



ANA GABRIELA SALVADOR ARCHITECT - MASTER IN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

# BUS TERMINAL IN CUENCA - ARCHITECTURAL PROJECT 2014 - 2019

Cuenca - Ecuador · ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN: 39.000 m2



#### Description

The project is aligned to the Ecuadorian National Plan for Good Living, objective 7: "To Build and Strengthen Public, Intercultural and Common Meeting Spaces, and territorial reorganization policies for Cuenca.

The architectural project is designed to improve the existing urban environment, the social and cultural context of the city of Cuenca, and its 20-year projection. It allows the user to take ownership of the place. A new structure is developed in three floors (including a basement), demolishing the existing building.

#### Advantages:

- Greater surfaces of green areas, due to having the loading platforms in the basement, mitigating environmental contamination.
- Freedom for the location of buildings on the different floors.
- Possibility of expanding built areas in the future, as there is more free space left on the ground floor.
- Greater flexibility in the design, linked to current and future demands.
- Proposes a new urban image of the area, linking it better to its urban context and green areas.
- innovative architectural proposal, that improves the spatial quality of the project, uses local materials and light structures, easy to assemble and long lasting (Brick, stone and metal structure).





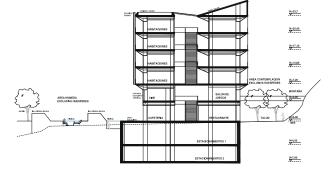
# FIVE STAR HOTEL IN BAÑOS - ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION - SECOND PRIZE 2018.

Baños - Ecuador · ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN: 14.000 m2











# NEW PARLIAMENT COMPLEX - FIRST PRIZE Competition Architectural/ Urban Project 2010. Construction year: 2013 - 2015

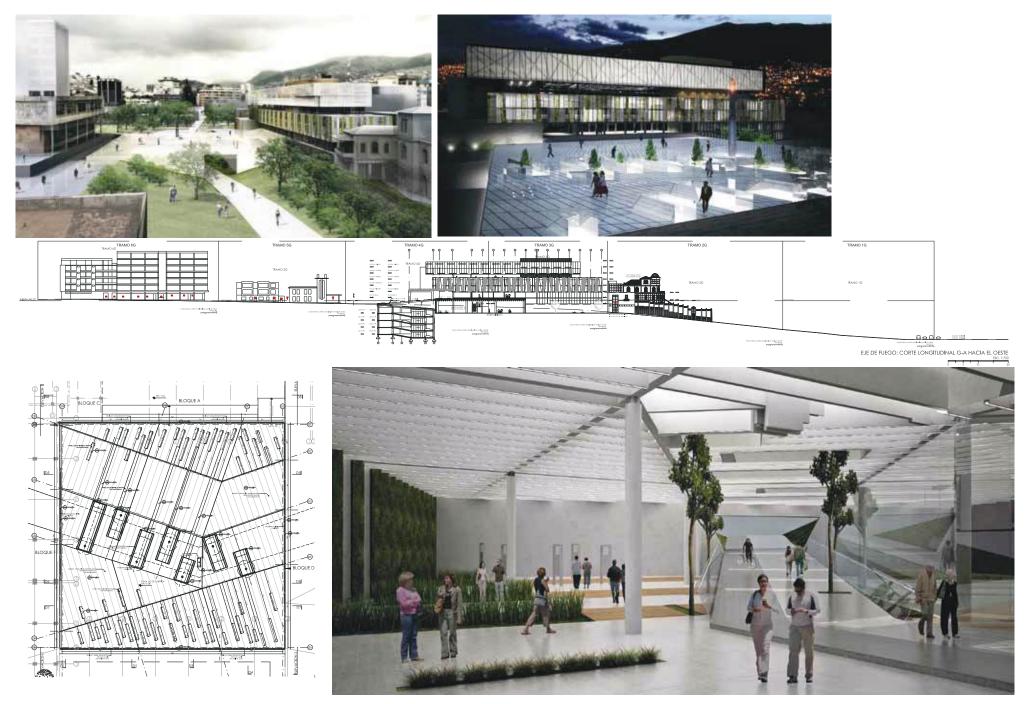
Quito - Ecuador · URBAN DESIGN: 2.6 Hectare · OFFICE BUILDING: 22.600 m2 · PARKING BUILDING: 17.400 m2





#### NEW PARLIAMENT COMPLEX

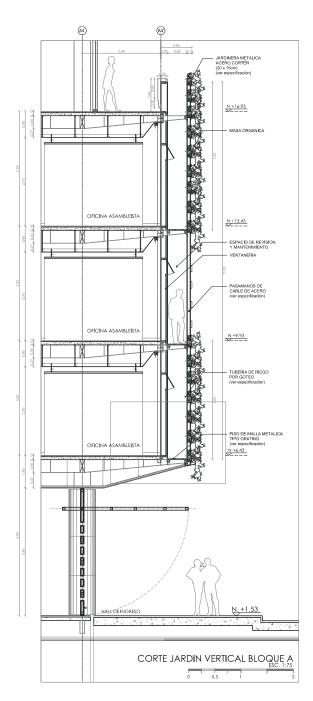
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#### NEW PARLIAMENT COMPLEX Quito - Ecuador · URBAN DESIGN: 2.6 Hectare · OFFICE BUILDING: 22.600 m2 · PARKING BUILDING: 17.400 m2







#### HOTEL MAKANA

Tonsupa - Ecuador · BUILDING: 12.000 m2 · LANDSCAPE DESIGN: 6.780 m2





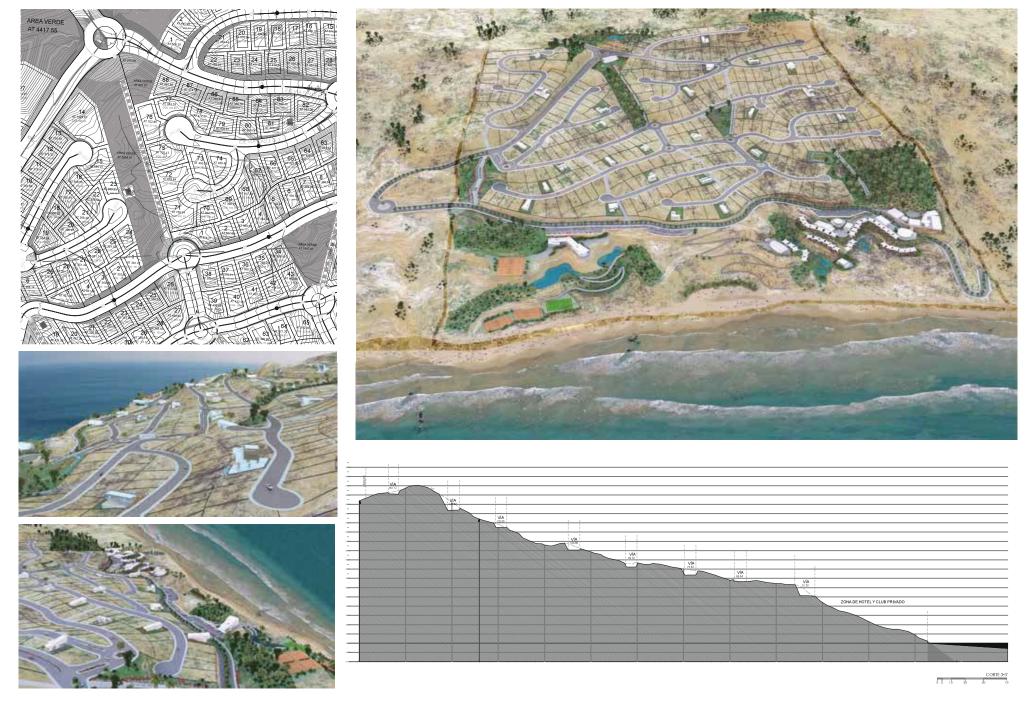




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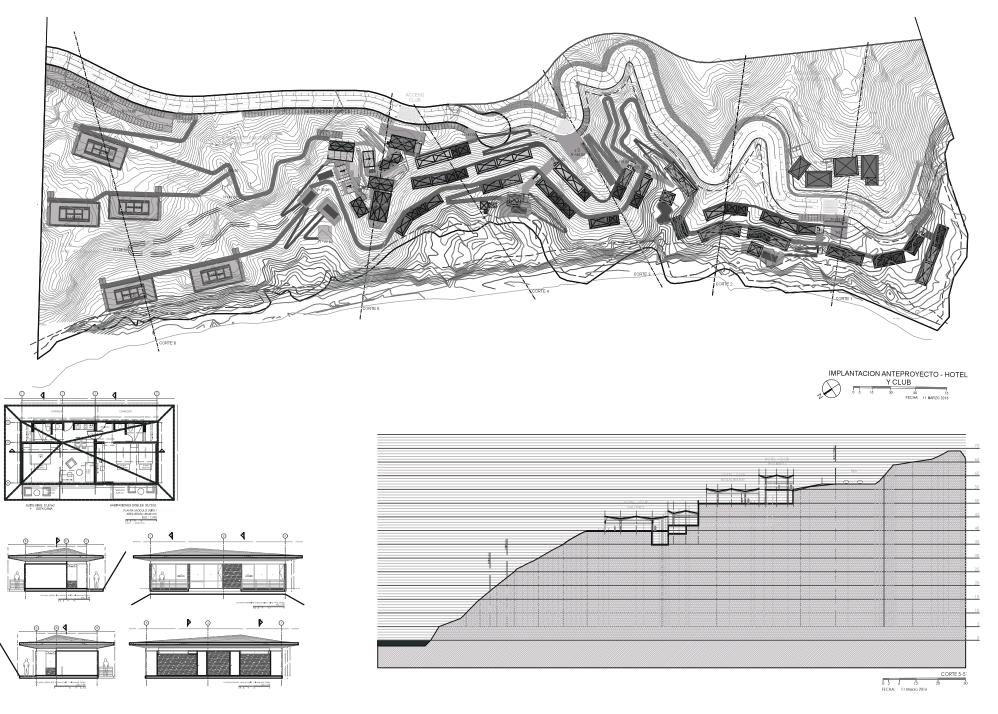
# COSTA DE LA PLATA - Residential land units - Project 2015.

Manta - Ecuador · URBAN DESIGN: 17 Hectares · LAND UNITS: 362 u. · HOTEL & CLUB ZONE: 12 Hectares



# COSTA DE LA PLATA - Hotel - Project 2015.

Manta - Ecuador · ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN: 8860m2 · URBAN DESIGN: 12 Hectares · HOTEL: 7860 m2; 96 Rooms · CLUB: 1000 m2.



ANA GABRIELA SALVADOR ARCHITECT - MASTER IN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

# FRANCISCO MANGADO Architecture STUDIO - Exhibition & Conference Center Avila - 2004. Construction year: 2009.

Avila - Spain · BUILDING: 22.000 m2

