



DISASTER RESILIENCE

**ARCASIA COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ROUNDTABLE MEETING
HONG KONG**

14 SEPTEMBER 2019

Committee on Social Responsibility (ACSR)

Formed during Forum 16, Aug 2011, Danang, Vietnam

Aims & Objectives of ACSR:

- ❖ To discuss the importance of Social Responsibility
- ❖ To discuss the role of ARCASIA Architects in SR related issues
- ❖ To integrate ACSR Program with other ARCASIA Committees
- ❖ To establish SR Action Plans amongst ARCASIA Member Institutes

Committee on Social Responsibility (ACSR)

Proposed Topics:

Climate Change

Natural Disasters

Disaster Prevention, Preparedness & Risk Reduction

Aging Population

Universal Design (*Inclusive Design for All*)

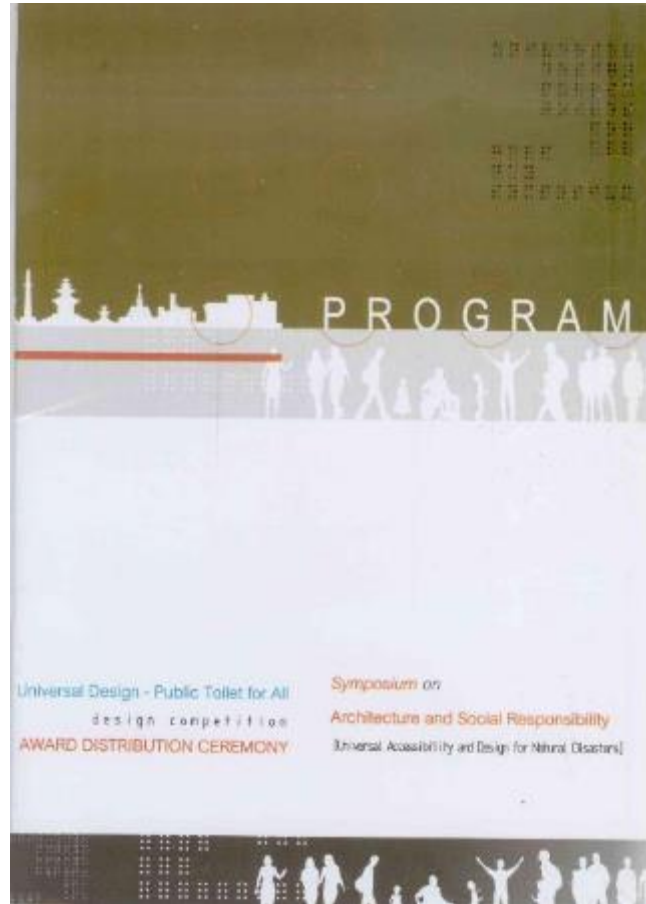
Architecture for Humanity

Social Housing and Livable Conditions

Heritage and Cultural Conservation

ACSR Symposium

Kathmandu 2013



ACSR Symposium Kathmandu 2013

“Social responsibility
is something very new and having a charter
will help convince governments and clients
about what they should be doing”

“WE SHOULDN'T BE DEALING WITH ONLY RICH CLIENTS AND BIG CORPORATIONS BUT WE SHOULD BE ABLE TO SERVE THE OTHER SPECTRUM AS WELL WHERE THERE ARE THE NEEDY”

ACSR SYMPOSIUM is the first of its kind in Nepal, organized by the Chartered Institute of Architecture, Nepal. The event will be held on October 25-26, 2013, at the Sheraton Hotel, Kathmandu. The symposium will focus on the theme of 'Social Responsibility' and will feature a series of lectures, panel discussions, and a networking dinner. The event is free of charge for all participants.



Harshvardhan

What is the value and relevance of architecture?
Architecture is not just about buildings; it is about the way we live and work. It is about the way we shape our environment and the way we create a sense of place. Architecture is a profession that has a social responsibility to serve the community and to create a better world for all.

ACSR is an organization that is committed to the development of the architecture profession in Nepal. We are a not-for-profit organization that is dedicated to the advancement of the profession and to the service of the community. We are a member of the International Council of Architecture (ICA) and the International Union of Architects (UIA).

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THT property Plus



ARE WE PREPARED FOR disaster?

Shirapan News Service

Kathmandu
According to the Global Report on Disaster Preparedness, Nepal ranks 11th in the world in terms of earthquake risk. Professionals worry that a catastrophe will strike after a major quake in the country lacks disaster preparedness and through planning to cope as well as with urban areas.

Experts stress on the need for the government to wake up to the imminent threat of a major quake hitting Nepal

By Dipendra K. Shrivastava, manager at Invest Development Services
Nepal's population, rapid urbanization and weak infrastructure, including cultural heritage, public and residential buildings, earthquake-resistant building code (NBC), among others are serious Kathmandu valley problems are at higher risk. While development of infrastructure was considerable in Kathmandu as it is the capital and centre of all activities, Shrivastava says, "the government has not planned and strictly implemented regulations to mitigate risk and no concrete steps have been taken for disaster preparedness".



then using traditional heavy materials like brick, cement, wood, steel, etc.

Shankar Kulkarni, chairman of the All India Council of Technical Education, also highlights the need to follow proper engineering techniques, the use of quality materials, design and employing of skilled workers during construction. He further suggests standardized steel bars in earthquake-resistant steel bars in concrete buildings and using rubbers in the buildings along with earthquake resistant frames help in safeguard

Preparedness is the only way we can combat a natural disaster.
— John Quinlan



Change for the better and the worse

Coming to terms with the past is more complex than just preserving monuments and artefacts

KatWise
The dilemma of conservation in the contemporary situation of eroding the effects of time on objects of great value. The first paragraph of the 1964 Venice Charter states that it is our duty to hand the ancient monuments to future generations in the best possible way. This has been taken to mean that the conservation of the past should be done in a way that respects the original character of the monument. However, the Venice Charter also states that it is our duty to hand the ancient monuments to future generations in the best possible way. This has been taken to mean that the conservation of the past should be done in a way that respects the original character of the monument.



What about our cultural heritage?
Known as the city of temples, Kathmandu boasts of a large number of temples and historical buildings that add to the cultural and historical significance of the city. However, with the disaster preparedness plans set in place, there is a concern that these structures are in danger of being lost. The Deputy Director General of Department of Archaeology, says, "The government has not done anything of its own volition to protect the cultural heritage sites."



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ACSR Symposium

Kuala Lumpur 2014



THE SYMPOSIUM 2014

The Symposium is held annually as part of the ACSR objectives to provide continuous awareness, disseminate knowledge, and encourage participation of many stakeholders, from students to practitioners in the making of a model responsible design in our environment.

For the ACSR Architecture 2014 Symposium in Kuala Lumpur, the theme "Rejuvenate and re-consolidate humanity and environment through architecture", is to address outcomes of recent events of the region that includes the major typhoon incident in the Philippines as one of natural disasters, the incident of M1070 Search and Rescue (SAR) operations, the basic need of providing affordable shelter for people, and the continuous efforts of implementing inclusivity, accessibility, universal design in the design of the built environment.

The theme "Rejuvenate and re-consolidate humanity and environment through architecture" aims to initiate agility and flexibility in the approach of responsible design architecture with social equity in mind. Addressing the needs of different geographies, climate and altitude; culture, social, political, and economic worldwide of Asia is a challenge. History had proven that sharing of ideas and experiences towards effective solution needs a common media. Architecture reinventing through equating epic and innovative architectural solutions for contemporary use has never fail to inspire and indeed wise move.



confronting challenges of Disaster Risk Reduction

- Government support with disaster through and needs assessments to cover loss and economic damage
- Building capacities of every level, and addressing climate change and vulnerability, how to strengthen disaster impact
- Second forecasting information, also made for other countries



ACSR Initiatives

❖ **ARCASIA Emergency Architects (AEA)**



❖ **ARCASIA Charter on Social Responsibility**

Types of Natural Disasters

Flood

Earthquake

Landslide

Tsunami

Wildfire

Typhoon

Drought

Nuclear



Thailand Floods 2011

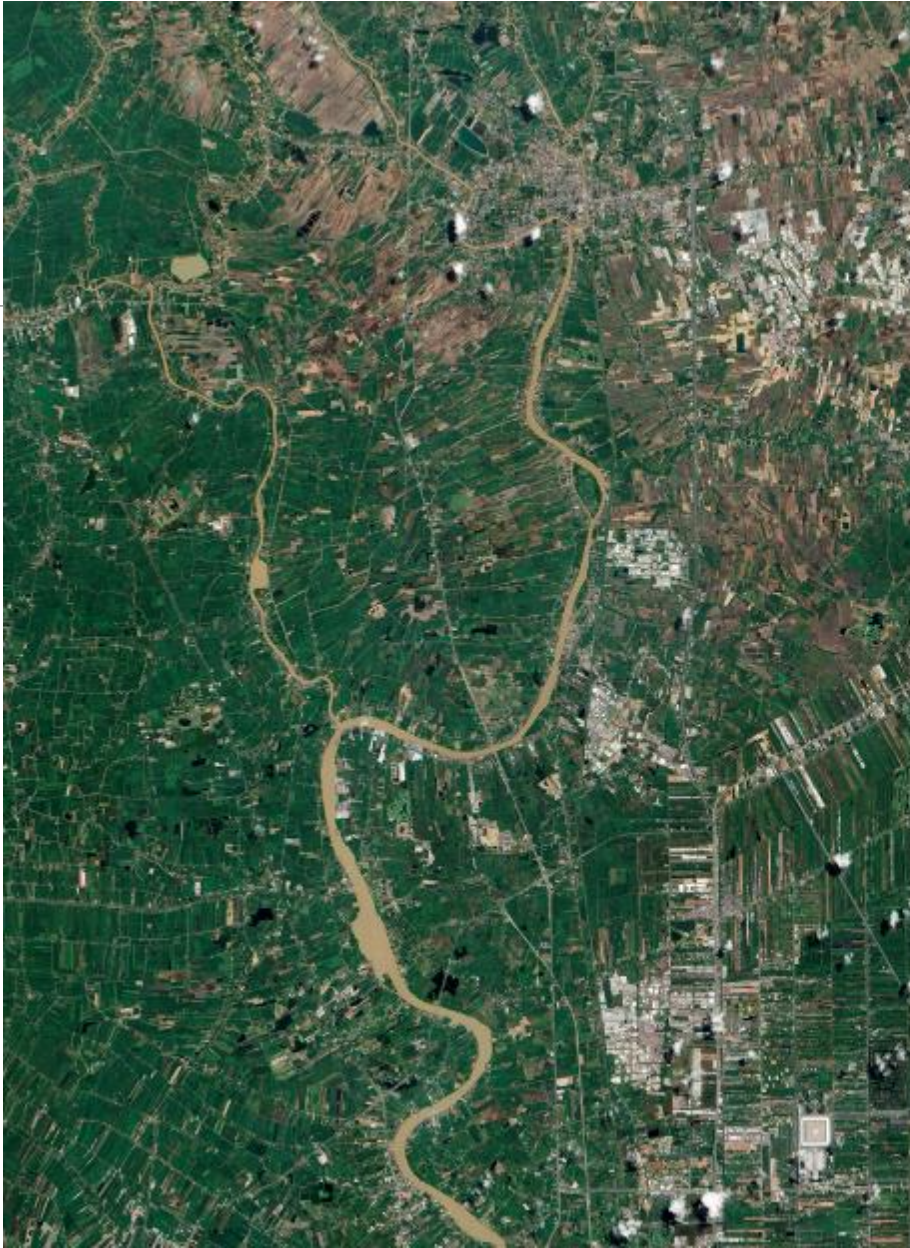
Property damage: 1,425 billion baht
(US\$45.7 Bn)

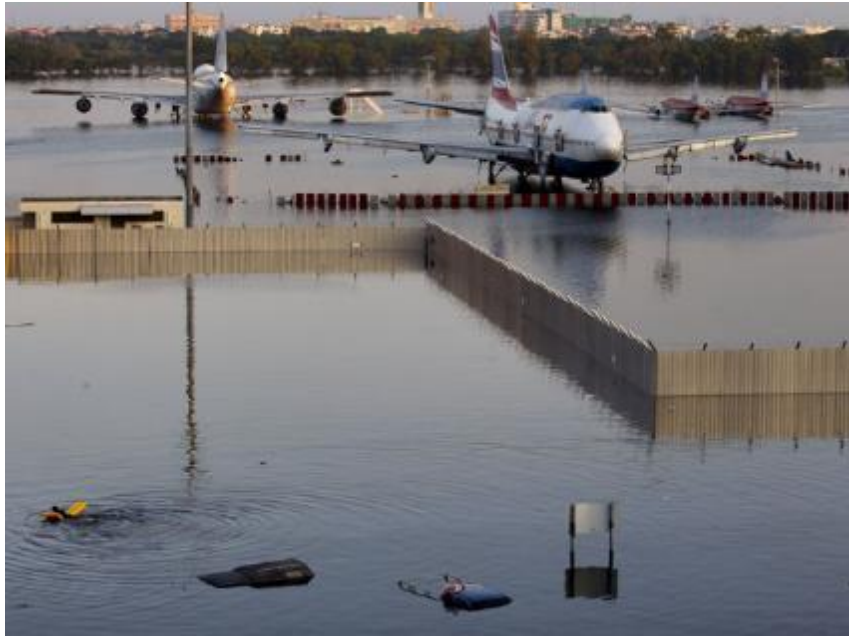
Deaths: 815

Date: Jul 2011 – Jan 2012 (175 days)

Location: 65 of Thailand's 77
Provinces







Black Saturday Bush Fires Victoria 2009



Typhoon Haiyan 2013

Total fatalities: 6,340

Highest wind speed: 315
km/h

Date: 2-11 Nov 2013

Category: Category 5
Super Typhoon

Affected areas:
Philippines, Micronesia,
Vietnam







United States

2005 - 2008

5 Hurricanes

Louisiana
Mississippi
Alabama
Kentucky
Georgia





Emergency Shelter for 45,000



Emergency Shelter for 100,000

Taiwan

21 May 1999

Taiwan

7.3 on Richter scale

2,378 deaths

6,534 casualties

40,845 homes destroyed

41,373 damaged



Kobe Japan

17 January 1995

Kobe Japan

7.2 on Richter scale

6,434 deaths

43,792 casualties

320,000 rehoused



Shigeru Ban: paper log house



512 Sichuan Earthquake

12 May 2012

Wenchuan, Sichuan Province, China

8.0 on Richter scale

Over 100,000 casualties

Over 80% buildings were destroyed



Nepal Earthquake - April 2015



Nepal Earthquake

7.8 magnitude
earthquake devastated
many parts of Nepal on
25th April 2015

Nepal lost more than
8,000 people with
15,000 injured

300,000 homes and
15,000 schools
destroyed



Loss of Heritage and Cultural Monuments



A Better Way to Rebuild Nepal

The post disaster reconstruction can **help end, not fuel,** aid dependency



Nepal Needs

- ❖ Nepal says it needs around **\$6.7 billion** to recover from the April disaster, which killed more than **8,800** people, destroyed nearly **half a million houses** and left thousands in need of food, clean water and shelter
- ❖ In total, more than **three-quarters of the buildings** in Nepal's capital, Kathmandu, are **uninhabitable or unsafe**. Government officials have tallied **153,000 buildings in ruins** across the country, with **170,000 more damaged**
- ❖ Estimates of post-quake reconstruction run as high as **\$10 billion**, about **half of the country's annual economic output**

Reasons for Establishing Emergency Architects

Over past decades, the number of natural disasters has increased tremendously. Each month a new disaster occurs somewhere in the world causing huge damage to the infrastructure and also to the economy.

Emergency architects working with governments and international NGOs craft new shelters for the homeless affected by hurricanes, earthquake, tsunamis, armed conflicts, floods, chemical explosions and other catastrophes

The main function includes emergency architecture planning and project management services for disaster reconstruction and development.

A number of emergency architect organizations also facilitate construction volunteering.

What is an Emergency Architect ?

Emergency architects are professional experts who offer their services for areas that are affected by natural disasters or armed conflicts

Many non-profit, private and government organizations collaborated with architecture firms to help in development of the affected areas

Functions

Architects, planners, and engineers have used their professional expertise (knowledge of risk prevention and of building) **to provide sustainable and appropriate assistance to the populations affected by technological** (chemical factory explosion), **human** (civil) and **natural disasters** (tsunami, earthquake)

Always work with local populations and use local materials in their buildings

Advantages

The role of emergency architects is to facilitate growth from within the community, improve the current infrastructure and enhance the sustainable growth. It often encourages active community participation by contributing their significant services to help sheltering the victims of natural disasters

Today, the emergency architect has become one of the most promising and influencing domain for the nations throughout the world especially for those who are more vulnerable towards the natural catastrophic situations

Emergency Architects globally

Emergency Architects Foundation (EAF)

created by Patrick Coulombel (architect) in [Amiens](#) France in April 2001

Emergency Architects Australia (EAA)

was started in 2005

Emergency Architects Canada (EAC)

was founded in 2007

Emergency Architects has already led 28 actions in 24 countries
made more than 39,600 assessments and about 8,500 buildings

Aims

The main objectives of **ARCASIA Emergency Architects** are:

to support and develop architects' *humanitarian engagement* in Asia Pacific, thus to contribute to the development of architecture

to train architects with skills to *help populations affected by natural, technological or human disasters*

to *preserve and promote architectural, historical and cultural world heritage*

Rebuilding

Help to rebuild sustainable and decent housing and restore basic economic and education infrastructure

Re-house displaced populations

Risk Prevention

Analyse relevant environmental, urban, technological and architectural factors with regards to rebuilding safely

Capacity Building

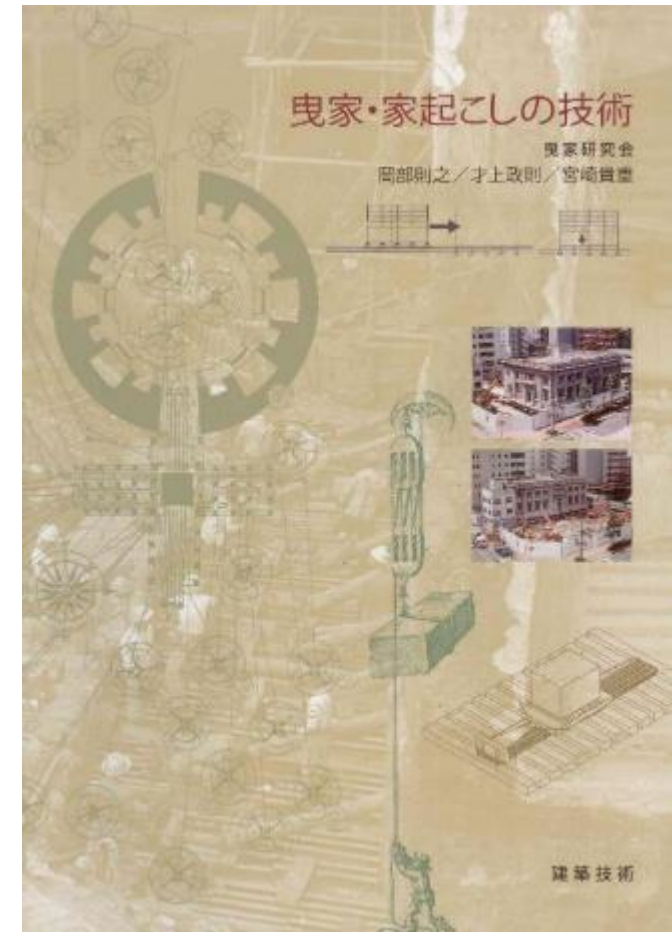
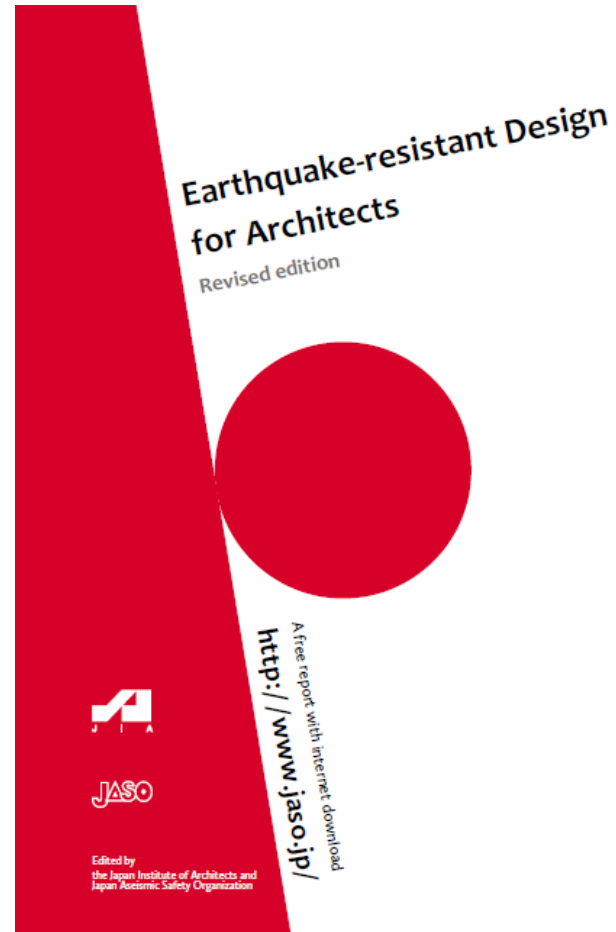
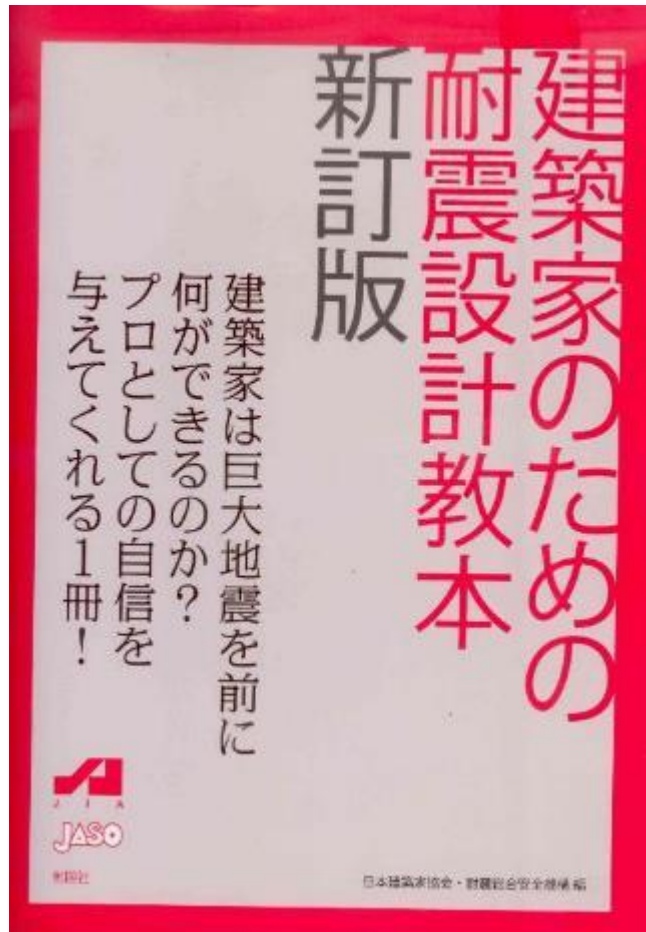
Preserve traditional know-how while adding features to make them **resilient** and **resistant** to future disasters

Promote the Training of Locals

from masons to architects

Masons
Carpenters
Electricians
Plumbers
Planners
Architect
Engineers

Publications on Quake Design



Disaster Assistance Handbook

Third Edition, March 2017



Get involved with disaster assistance

BEFORE	<p>CONNECT with your local Disaster Assistance Program through state or local AIA chapters.</p> <p>If a local program doesn't already exist, consider spearheading one; see page 103.</p>	<p>COORDINATE with your state or local chapter to institute the five components of a State Disaster Assistance Program.</p> <p>Learn the disaster assistance essentials on page 54.</p>	<p>DEVELOP relationships with state officials and the community—well in advance of a disaster.</p> <p>Find out who your best allies are on page 52.</p>	<p>BUILD a broad geographic network of volunteers.</p> <p>When disaster strikes, architects within the affected area will be focused on their own families, homes, and businesses.</p> <p>Learn about volunteer activation on page 57.</p>
DURING	<p>CONFIRM that a request for disaster assistance has been made by the authority.</p> <p>Follow the disaster protocol on page 73.</p>	<p>LEARN what certification and training is needed to serve your community in an emergency on page 70.</p>	<p>PROTECT your personal safety and professional liability if you're volunteering in a disaster response effort.</p> <p>Learn how on page 72.</p>	<p>COMPARE your state's Good Samaritan legislation on page 116.</p>
AFTER	<p>UNDERSTAND local recovery challenges and community needs.</p> <p>Case studies of common hurdles and unexpected opportunities featured on page 88.</p>	<p>PREVENT the next hazard from becoming a disaster.</p> <p>Employ hazard mitigation tactics on page 42.</p>	<p>RENEW your community by choosing wisely to repair, rebuild, retrofit or relocate.</p> <p>Learn about recovery options on page 95.</p>	
ANYTIME	<p>REDUCE RISK of disaster by evaluating how vulnerable you and your clients are.</p> <p>Find the data you need to prioritize hazard mitigation design decisions on page 41.</p>	<p>PARTICIPATE in community hazard, disaster recovery and resilience planning and policy efforts to create a more sustainable community.</p> <p>See policy efforts outlined on page 33.</p>	<p>GET INVOLVED in your community's adoption, application, and enforcement of building codes and standards on page 38.</p>	

FOR FULL ACCESS, VISIT AIA.ORG/DISASTERASSISTANCEHANDBOOK

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AIA's Disaster Assistance Program

AIA Architects Respond to Disasters

Architects can use their building knowledge to help their communities both before and after a disaster. AIA's Disaster Assistance Program supports Components and equips architects with the knowledge and skills to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from a disaster.

Since 1972, the program has ensured that AIA, Chapters, and members are prepared to assist communities nationwide and internationally in leadership and volunteer roles. At the request of a state or local jurisdiction, our members are trained to serve as volunteers to perform rapid or building safety assessments in their communities following a disaster.

Learn about the important role of architects in disasters

Want to prepare for the hazards in your own back yard and be ready to respond as a “citizen architect” to help your community recover from a hazard event? Connect with your local or state AIA chapter to inquire about your state’s disaster assistance program. A directory of chapter committees can be found in the Appendix of the 3rd Edition of the AIA Disaster Assistance Handbook.

Disaster Assistance Program

The AIA Disaster Assistance Program supports chapters and equips architects with the knowledge and skills to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from a disaster. Since 1972, the program has ensured that AIA, Chapters, and members are prepared to assist communities nationwide and internationally in leadership and volunteer roles.

Register for a Safety Assessment Program training in your area

HISTORY OF AIA DISASTER ASSISTANCE

1972

AIA formally recognizes the role of architects in emergency response

1974

The Disaster Relief Act of 1974 establishes the presidential declaration process for federal disaster aid

1978

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is created as an independent agency

1988

Congress passes the Stafford Act to codify the federal role in disaster assistance and improve planning, preparedness, and coordination

2005

Hurricane Katrina strikes the United States, raising awareness of disaster risk in the built environment

2006

AIA establishes the Disaster Assistance Program and appoints a Disaster Assistance Committee to lead the charge

AIA creates the Disaster Assistance Comprehensive Response System

AIA develops model Good Samaritan legislation for licensed architects

2008

AIA Disaster Assistance Committee launches the AIA Safety Assessment Program, uniformly training architects, engineers, and building inspectors in post-disaster building assessments

2010

AIA Disaster Assistance Committee launches AIA State Disaster Coordinator Network to facilitate AIA engagement in disaster preparedness and response efforts on a state level

2011

AIA joins the Buildstrong Coalition of designers, first responders, and insurance industry representatives to advocate for safer building codes and improvements to federal disaster programs

2012

AIA partners with the former Architecture for Humanity to offer the AIA/AFH Disaster Response Plan Grant to empower chapters to work with local government agencies on planning, training and other critical disaster relief initiatives.

2013

AIA hosts the Designing Recovery Competition, an ideas competition aimed at designing disaster-responsive homes for New York City, NY, New Orleans, LA and Joplin, Mo

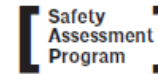
2014

AIA Board of Directors adopts position statement on resilience to address the impacts of an increasing number of natural disasters, climate change, environmental degradation, and population growth

AIA co-authors the Building Industry Statement on Resilience; a guiding document for industry leaders to enhance the resilience of the built environment

2017

AIA Disaster Assistance Handbook V3



SAP Training



Post-disaster Safety-Assessment Program (SAP) training provides architects, engineers, and building inspectors with the knowledge to provide evaluations of facilities and buildings in the aftermath of a disaster.

ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS//

All building industry professionals are welcome and will receive a class attendance certificate. In addition, certain licensed practitioners will be eligible to perform post-disaster assessments after successfully completing SAP training as certified Building Evaluators:

- Licensed architects
- Registered civil, structural, or geotechnical engineers
- Certified building inspectors

CERTIFICATION PROCESS//

In 2008 AIA adopted and adapted California's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) Safety Assessment Program (SAP) as the official AIA all-hazards post-disaster training.

After successfully completing AIA's SAP training, eligible individuals will earn a California-issued registration ID card. This nationally recognized certification is often required training for volunteer building safety evaluators nationwide.

PROGRAM DETAILS//

This full day, in-person, all-hazards, training course will include the SAP Building Evaluator Manual. Attendees will receive one field manual from the Applied Technology Council (ATC):

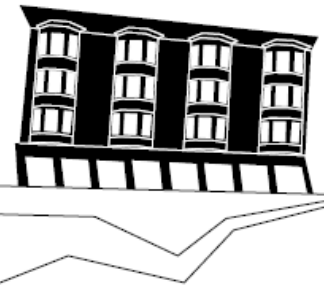
ATC-45 Safety Evaluation of Buildings after Windstorms and Flood; or ATC-20 Postearthquake Safety Evaluation of Buildings.

AIA SAP instructors will share personal experiences from the field and will walk attendees through interactive case studies. Attendees will understand chain of command in declared disasters and safety precautions to deploy into the field.

6.5 AIA HSW CEUs will be earned.

ENGAGE //

Interested in attending a training in your area? Contact resilience@aia.org





[Home](#) > [Programs](#) > [Community Resilience](#) > Community Resilience Planning Resources

Community Resilience Planning Resources

Planning resources for local planners to define vulnerabilities, involve community members, and design for resiliency.

Find by Planning Topic

[Vulnerable Populations](#)

[Design Thinking](#)

[Collaboration](#)

[Community Engagement](#)

[Tools and Assessments](#)

[Performance Measurement](#)

[Funding and Program Alignment](#)

Resilient Design Solutions

[Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience Case Studies Series](#)

This case study series highlights climate change adaptation and resilience work in the transportation sector.

Date Published: July 2016

[North Atlantic Coast Comprehensive Study Report](#)

This report provides communities information on changing flood risks associated with with climate change. It also provides tools to help communities prepare for future flood risks.

Date Published: January 2015

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

Community Resilience Success Stories

Planning Guide

Volume I

Community Resilience Planning Guide Volume I - Español

Volume II

Community Resilience Planning Guide Volume II - Español

Planning Guide FAQ

Community Resilience Planning Guide 4 Page Brochure

Community Resilience 12 Page Brochure

Performance Guide Table Template

Planning Guide Briefs

Economic Decision Guide

Community Resilience Data Workshop

Program and Project Descriptions

Community Resilience Publications

NIST Community Resilience Fellows

Panel for Buildings and Infrastructure Systems

Center of Excellence (CoE)

Community Resilience Planning Guide

Natural, technological, and human-caused hazards take a high toll on communities, but the costs in lives, livelihoods and quality of life can be reduced by better managing disaster risks. Planning and implementing prioritized measures can strengthen resilience and improve a community's abilities to continue or restore vital services in a more timely way, and to build back better after damaging events. That makes them better prepared for future events and more attractive to businesses and residents alike.

The NIST Community Resilience Planning Guide for Buildings and Infrastructure Systems (Guide) provides a practical and flexible approach to help all communities improve their resilience by setting priorities and allocating resources to manage risks for their prevailing hazards. Volume I of the Guide describes the six step planning process and provides a worked example to illustrate the process. Volume II is a resource that describes how to characterize the social and economic dimensions of the community, dependencies and cascading consequences, and building and infrastructure performance. Using the Guide can help communities to integrate consistent resilience goals into their comprehensive, economic development, zoning, mitigation, and other local planning activities that impact buildings, public utilities, and other infrastructure systems.

The Guide's six-step process helps communities to think through and plan for their social and economic needs, their particular hazard risks, and recovery of the built environment by:

- Setting performance goals for vital social functions—healthcare, education and public safety—and supporting buildings and infrastructure systems - transportation, energy, communications, and water and wastewater
- Recognizing that the community's social and economic needs and functions should drive goal-setting for how the built environment performs
- Providing a comprehensive method to align community priorities and resources with resilience goals

A fictional community, Riverbend, illustrates the six-step process and how resilience can be integrated into community planning.

The Guide was released in late 2015 and is being supplemented by [Guide Briefs](#) with more information on supporting methods and best practices.



[Building materials](#), [Structural engineering](#), [Community resilience](#) and [Disaster & failure studies](#)



Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030



Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Contents

Preamble

Expected outcome and goal

Guiding principles

Priorities for action

Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk

Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance
to manage disaster risk

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective
response and to 'Build Back Better' in recovery, rehabilitation
and reconstruction

Role of stakeholders

International cooperation and global partnership

Build Back Better

GVAR

Launch of the United Nations'
Global Assessment Report 2015
and Dialogue on Implementation of the
Sendai Framework

PolyU-The United Nations Office for
Disaster Risk Reduction Collaboration Programme

Wednesday, 2 December 2015

9:30 am
Room M1803, 18/F, Li Ka Shing Tower, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong



GVAR

Global Assessment Report
on Disaster Risk Reduction

2015

Making Development Sustainable:
The Future of Disaster Risk Management





DISABILITY INCLUSIVE DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

VOICES FROM THE FIELD & GOOD PRACTICES



CSR ASIA Forum



**DISASTER
PREPAREDNESS
2016 FORUM**

**BUILD BETTER NOW
BANGKOK
10 NOVEMBER 2016**

THE DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FORUM 2016: BUILD BETTER NOW

10 November 2016, Grand Hyatt Erawan, Bangkok, Thailand

Now in its fourth year, the Disaster Preparedness Forum will address the need to develop disaster resilient homes and schools for vulnerable communities in Asia at scale. This year's theme "Build Better Now" reflects the significant economic losses and damages in the region due to disasters. It will focus on the need for more strategic and greater investment to make our communities safe and resilient to the devastating impact of disasters.

This one-day event will convene thought leaders, innovators and practitioners from across the region that are helping to progress the vision of disaster resilient homes and schools in Asia. Speakers and participants from government, humanitarian and business sectors will convene to address the fundamental questions and identify potential solutions to the perennial challenge associated with this theme.

Potential Partners - **adpc**

ARCASIA signed a **Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)** with **Asian Disaster Preparedness Center** in Ayutthaya in November 2015



One-day Course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to disaster risk management • The role of architects in DRR • How can architects help? Preparedness via building codes and regulations. Regional/National emergency response mechanism • The build back better concept and case studies from previous disasters 	<p>One-off development cost: US\$5,000</p> <p>Delivery cost per course: US\$2,300 (for 2 trainers) plus travel costs</p>
Four-day T4T Course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to disaster risk management • How to train the trainer using this course • The disaster cycle: mitigation, preparedness, relief, reconstruction. • The role of architects across the disaster cycle: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation - safe design, building codes, upgrading, retrofitting Preparedness – adaptive design, promoting skills within the community Relief - temporary shelters, specific needs (gender, disability) Reconstruction – building back better, working with communities, community-led design, interdisciplinary working with other service providers, universal design • Hazard specific concepts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthquake, Flood, Drought/water table change/subsidence, Slopes, Storms, Fire • Dynamics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change, Land use and urbanization, Universal design • What happens in an emergency response? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global/regional/national emergency response arrangements • Case studies from earlier disaster response, the dos and don'ts • Further information – signposting 	<p>One-off development cost: US\$14,000</p> <p>Delivery cost per course: US\$8,000 (for 3 trainers) plus travel costs</p>

Courses - adpc

Potential Partners

愛在行動 愛永不止息
Love in Action Love never End



AMITY'S DISASTER RELIEF WORK IN NEPAL

Fact: A devastating earthquake with the magnitude between 7.8 struck Nepal on April 25. The death toll passed 8,000 people and the disaster is Nepal's deadliest reported earthquake for more than 81 years. The epicenter of the earthquake was located near the border to China and caused victims in the autonomous region of Tibet, India, Bangladesh and on Mount Everest.

Another 7.3 magnitude earthquake struck the Himalayan region on May 12 worsening the situation. The new earthquake hit areas that suffered most before.

The Amity Foundation and our international partners support the victims of the shocking disasters and help our affected neighbors. Since April 27, Amity emergency response teams are on the ground, readily distributing relief supplies to survivors. Amity is also delivering the life-saving relief supplies to remote areas and villages in many areas.




NEPAL: Earthquake epicenters and aftershocks



Find more updates on our websites




- about 15,000 quake survivors have received support by Chinese donors through Amity
- almost 13,000 families have been supported by the team of ACT-Alliance members

Why Amity is helping?

- The disasters has caused more than 8,000 people dead and more than 18,000 people wounded in one of the most impoverished regions.
- There is the urgent need to support the survivors of the shocking earthquakes in Nepal. The Nepal government reports a total number of almost 500,000 destroyed and 300,000 damaged houses.
- Many Chinese people are willing to contribute to Amity's disaster relief efforts and help their neighbors in the need.



How we are helping?

- The Amity Foundation sent disaster relief emergency response teams to Nepal and supports our local partners with the contribution of food, water, blankets, tarpaulin and other daily necessities.
- Amity staff is working with local partners, who are familiar with the local circumstances and the region.

Who are our local partners?

- The Amity Foundation is member of ACT Alliance, an international coalition of more than 140 churches and affiliated relief organizations supporting one another during natural disasters. The Amity Foundation is the Mainland Chinese organization who is a member of this network.
- The Lutheran World Federation is Amity's local partner in Nepal. The LWF has decades of experience in disaster risk reduction and emergency response. Based on the LWF experience, Amity's relief efforts will be backed strong network and significant capacity on the ground.





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Habitat for Humanity
Rebuild Homes for Nepalese
Earthquake Victims

Amity Foundation
Relief Efforts

Architecture for Humanity

Potential International Partners



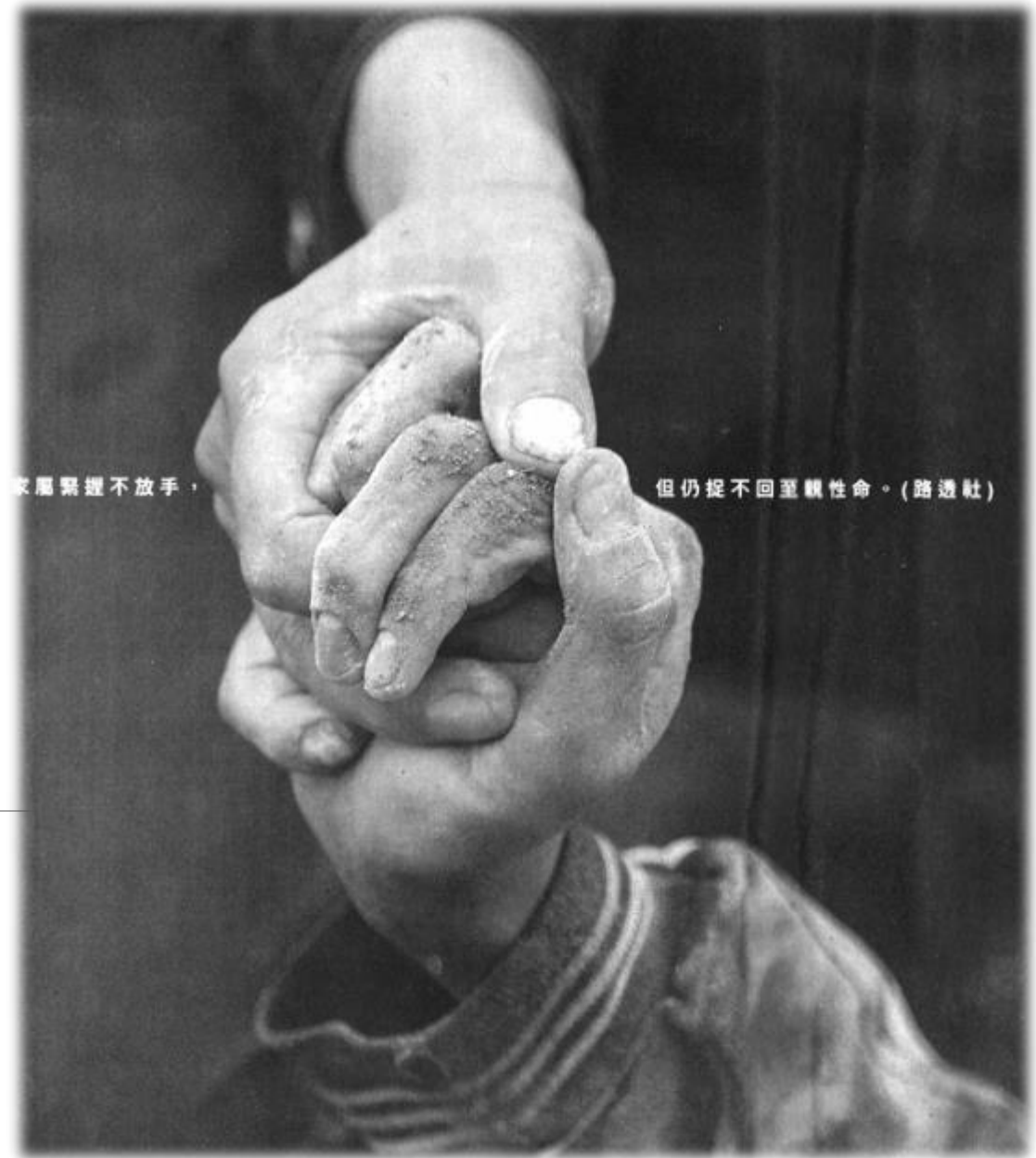
UN - Economic & Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP)



Rehabilitation International (RI)

RI Task Force on Disability-inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (DiDRR)

Helping Hand



Thank you

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