

ARCASIA

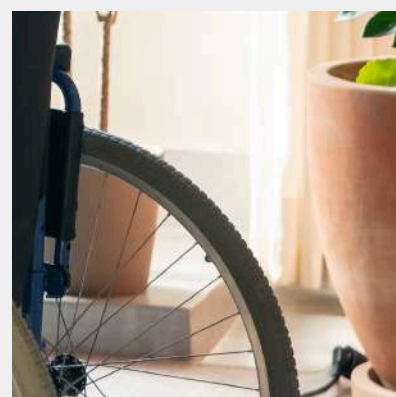
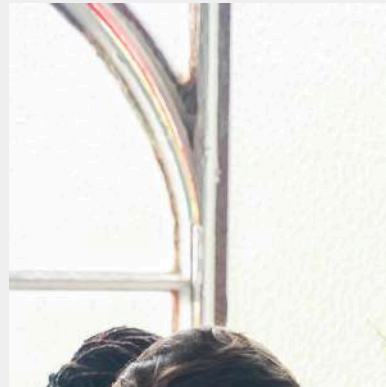
CHARTER ON SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

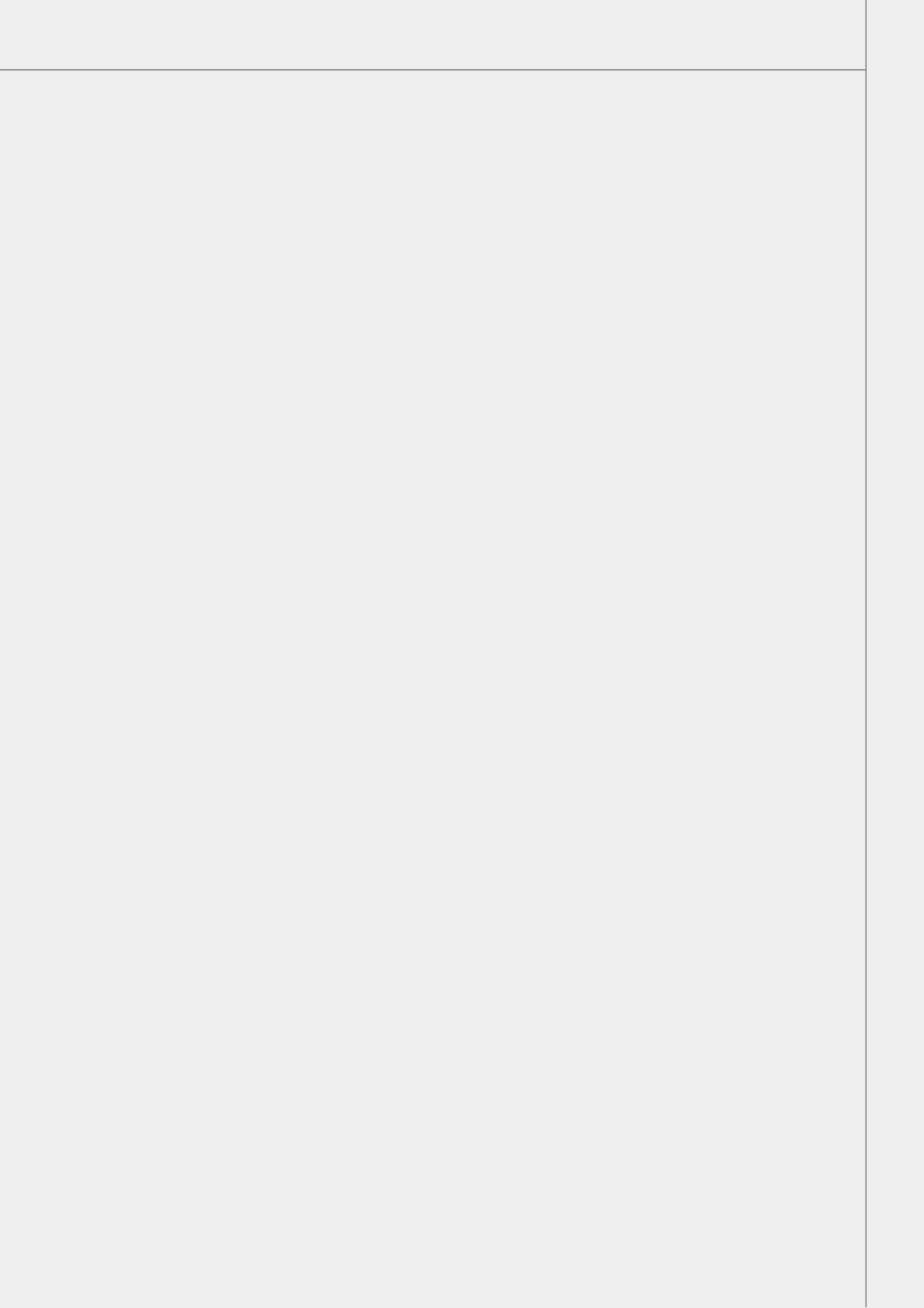
November 2015

November 2024 - Revision 1



Promoting ethical and
sustainable architectural
practices





Preface

The ARCASIA Committee on Social Responsibility (ACSR) is dedicated to promoting ethical and sustainable architectural practices across Asia. Recognising the need to improve inculcating the values of the Charter, we have undertaken a comprehensive revision to clearly present our principles and objectives, incorporating new examples of socially responsible architecture. Our goal is to expand the use of the Charter and to establish this document as the core guideline for future ACSR members, inspiring architects to integrate social responsibility into their practices, thereby contributing positively to society and the environment.

For further information, please contact:

ARCASIA Committee on Social Responsibility

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Email: enquiry@arcasia.org

Publication Year: 2024

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Technical Guide:

- **ARCASIA:** Architects Regional Council Asia
- **ACSR:** ARCASIA Community on Social Responsibility
- **ACSR Charter:** a formal document outlining the principles, objectives, and guidelines for promoting ethical and sustainable architectural practices within the ARCASIA community.

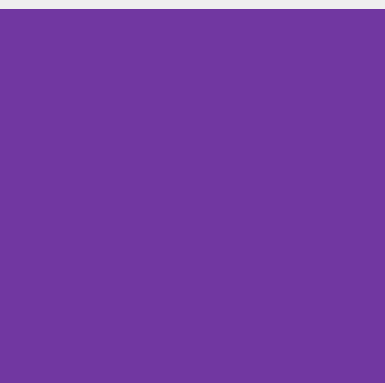
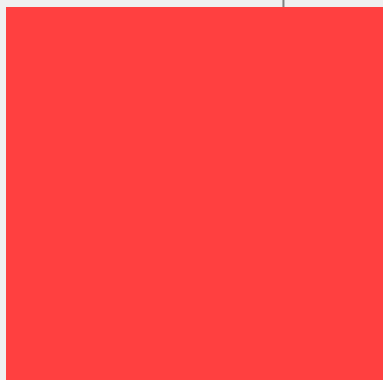


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01 INTRODUCTION

"Promoting ethical and sustainable architectural practices, the ARCASIA Charter on Social Responsibility advocates for accountability, transparency, and respect for human rights and environmental standards, showcasing exemplary projects contributing to societal well-being and environmental conservation."



1-1

2024-2025 ARCASIA President's Message

"The ARCASIA Charter on Social Responsibility, signed in 2015, promotes accountability, ethical behavior, and sustainability, integrating social responsibility and SDG principles into ARCASIA's activities, including COVID-19 guidelines."



Date: 04-01-2025

Ar. Saifuddin Ahmad

ARCASIA President
2024-2025

The ARCASIA Charter on Social Responsibility (ACSR) was signed by the 19 ARCASIA member originations back in November 2015. It was initiated by ARCASIA Committee on Social Responsibility under the chairmanship of Dr. Ar Joseph KWAN and ARCASIA Presidency of Ar Pei Ing TAN.

It was drafted in accordance with ARCASIA's seven key principles – Accountability, Transparency, Ethical Behaviour, Respect for Stakeholder Interests, Respect for Rule of Law, Respect for International Norms of Behaviour and Respect for Human Rights.

As President of ARCASIA 2024-25, my mission is spreading LOVE in ARCASIA of which two of my key missions:

L – Legacy

Social Responsibility is an integral part of our profession. ACSR has contributed a lot regionally since its inception in 2015 and its scope of duties is limitless and sometimes interrelate with other committees. I fully support the legacy initiated and it is timely that a revision of the charter is documented after almost a decade

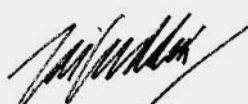
E – Environment

Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and Environmental Social and Governance (ESG) practices is something to focus on during my term. The committees are required to adopt the SDG goals in their activities. Member organisations of ARCASIA should focus on the implementation of the key components under ESG to achieve the ultimatum of the United Nations 17 goals of the SDG by 2030.

Many activities under ACSR was carried out since its inception in particular during the Pandemic of Covid 19 (2020-2021). The formulation and the documentation of ARCASIA Covid 19, Guidelines for Built Environment Intervention is a key achievement. A series of webinars was also organized to discuss on the topic. Feedbacks received on these webinars were very encouraging. Many member organisations have adopted this to suit to their respective countries.

The revision of the charter is a testimony to the continuous achievement of ACSR and I hope members who are really passionate about Social Responsibility will use this charter as a guide in their endeavours.

Witnessed by:



Ar. Saifuddin Ahmad
ARCASIA President
2024-2025



Ar. Farhana Sharmin Emu
ACSR Chairperson
2024-2025

1-2

2024-2025 ACSR Chairperson's Message

"Since 2012, the ARCASIA Committee on Social Responsibility (ACSR) has advanced social responsibility in architecture, leading a thorough charter review to make its principles more accessible, relevant, and visually engaging for future generations."

Starting from 2012 in Bali, ARCASIA Committee on Social Responsibility ACSR remained a thriving and integral part of ARCASIA in the spectrum of social responsibility in architecture and by architects in Asia. I started my journey as a Country Representative from IAB and since 2013, in many capacities in separate tenures, remained an ardent soldier for ACSR. From exploring the background of the original charter of 2015, we understood the necessity of a principle & guideline for the enormous scope of activity for ACSR; though in the course of time, the activities of ACSR became aloof from the charter. Observing the reasons behind the distance from charter, we initiated a review the charter from square one; which is taken as a long-term vision of my 2-year tenure.

We tried to find ways to make the charter more properly appealing to its end user. We tried to revise the format as an "easy to read and easy to find" manner. We added summaries and infographics with color-coded chapters. We kept all the chapters of the original charter but expanded the examples chapter with recent ARCASIA Awarded projects in Social Responsibility categories, Berry Hill Awards winning entries, ACSR Pandemic Response, Nepal Universal Toilet Competition winning entry, to make the mission and vision of the charter clearer. We tried to make the reviewed charter more user-friendly, palatable, incorporable, contemporary and appealing to future generations.

I am thankful to our farsighted present Office Bearers for allowing me the opportunity to review this charter. I express my heartfelt regards to Ar. Tan Pei Ing and Ar. Joseph Kwan, respectively ARCASIA President and ACSR Chairman during initial formation of the charter, who had been advising us throughout the journey. My sincere regards to all previous ACSR Chairs who had been a great help in the process. And finally, my utmost appreciation to the ACSR Charter Review Taskforce, who had been fabulous in the whole process. Wishing all the prosperity of ACSR!



Ar. Farhana Sharmin Emu
ACSR Chairperson
2024-2025

Witnessed by:



Ar. Thomas Cheung
ACSR Chairperson
2023-2024



Date: 20-12-2024

Ar. Farhana S. Emu

ACSR Chairperson
2024-2025

1-3

2013-2014 ARCASIA President's Message

"Emphasizes the importance of responsible architecture, universal design, and social equity, advocating for architects to prioritize societal impact and community welfare in their work"



Date: 12-11-2015

Ar. Tan Pei Ing

Arcasia President
2013-2014

Good architecture is about people and their communities, not just about fulfilling clients' dreams. It is about advocating responsible architecture and universal design. It also demonstrates how with little effort, we as architects are able to make a difference to everyone's life, in particular the less abled. All of us, at some stage in our lives will experience some form of disability. As such, we must ask ourselves, how does our profession contribute to equity amongst people and what can we do to facilitate the basic rights of people in order to guarantee that every individual has access to shelter, employment, education, culture and other facilities without facing discrimination?

I strongly subscribe to the fact that we must not lose sight of the fundamentals of our profession, which is to design architecture that demonstrates a sense of responsibility for society and the community.

In my inaugural speech as the President of ARCASIA, I spoke about my deep passion for "Architecture for Humanity" and pledged to make this as one of the key agenda items under my presidency. I am very glad to note that many of us share the same passion and commitment. ARCASIA is ideally positioned to serve as a platform to establish a framework and guidelines to assist affected Member Organizations examine issues, such as disaster management, in addition to participating in community-based projects that are both meaningful and close to our hearts.

I am glad to note that ARCASIA has initiated this project and I hope that the spirit of giving and caring carries on as an integral part of ARCASIA events in the near future.

Therefore, it is my great pleasure on behalf of the 19 ARCASIA Member Organizations who gather here today to witness the signing of the inaugural ARCASIA Charter on Social Responsibility. It is my belief that, through our combined commitment, architecture across our region will strive to build communities that will improve the quality of the lives of all people.


 A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tan Pei Ing'.

Ar. Tan Pei Ing
ARCASIA President
2013-2014

Witnessed by:


 A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sathirut Nui Tandanand'.

Ar. Sathirut Nui Tandanand
ARCASIA President
2015-2016

1-4

2013-2014 ACSR Chairman's Message

"Introduces the inaugural ARCASIA Charter of Socially Responsible Architecture, emphasizing its adherence to seven key principles and its aim to promote social responsibility across the region through transparent, accountable, and sustainable architectural practices"

On behalf of all ARCASIA Member Organizations I am delighted to present the inaugural ARCASIA Charter of Socially Responsible Architecture – ACSR 2015. Drafted in accordance with ARCASIA's seven key principles – Accountability, Transparency, Ethical Behaviour, Respect for Stakeholder Interests, Respect for Rule of Law, Respect for International Norms of Behaviour and Respect for Human Rights – this document seeks to define the mandate to be observed by ARCASIA as it endeavours to promote social responsibility across the region through the initiatives and projects undertaken by Member Organizations.

In today's global village, observance of the governing principles associated with social responsibility not only serve to guide architects in relation to specific projects, but also mandates all associated stakeholders to operate in a transparent, open and accountable manner for the benefit of all. This Charter aims to clarify the policy of social responsibility as applied and observed by Governments, Institutes and Societies of Architects, Schools of Architecture and Universities, architectural practices/firms and individual architects.

By adopting Social Responsibility at the Government policy level, as a code of conduct of the Institute, for inclusion on the curriculum at Schools of Architecture, as best practice as applied by companies and as a personal commitment by individual architects, the expected outcome will be the better management of global resources, more efficient use of building materials, reduction in energy consumption, less pollution and a more sustainable world.

This Charter has been produced in handbook format using simple English with practical examples, photos and images to illustrate how Social Responsibility can be applied at all levels of society.

ARCASIA supports all Member Organizations in their endeavours to apply the principles of social responsibility across the board. To this end we also look forward to the publication of future Charters and the documentation of SR progress across all member countries.

Witnessed by:



Ar. Dr. Joseph Kwan
ACSR Chairman
2011-2014



Ar. Rita Soh
ACSR Chairperson
2015-2016



Date: 12-11-2015

Ar. Dr. Joseph Kwan

ACSR Chairman
2011-2014

1-5

ARCASIA Member Organizations (Signatories to the Charter)



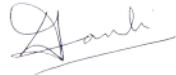
Institute of Architects
Bangladesh



President
Ar. Dr. Abu Sayeed M Ahmed



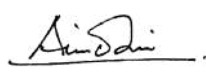
Bhutan Institute of
Architects



President
Ar. Dorji Yangki



Institute of Architects,
PUJA(B)



President
Ar. Hj Amiruddin Abdul Aziz



Architectural Society of
China



President
Ar. Xiu Long



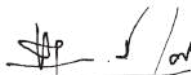
Hong Kong Institute of
Architects



President
Ar. Julia Lau Man Kwan



The Indian Institute of
Architects



President
Ar. Vilas Vasant Avachat



Ikatan Arsitek Indonesia



President
Ar. Georgius Budi Yulianto



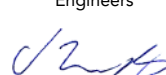
Japan Institute of
Architects



President
Ar. Naomi Sato



Association of Lao
Architects and Civil
Engineers



President
Ar. Vongphai Bounmanee



Architects Association of
Macau



President
Ar. Choi Wan Sun,
Christine



Pertubuhan Akitek
Malaysia



President
Ar. Adrianta bin Aziz



Union of Mongolian
Architects



President
Ar. Natsagdorj Nergui



Association of Myanmar
Architects



President
Ar. U Maw Lin



Society of Nepalese
Architects



President
Ar. Iswar Lal Joshi



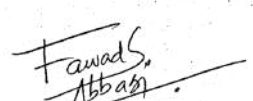
Korean Architects Union



President
Ar. Sim Yong Hak



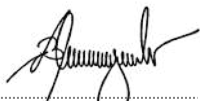
Institute of Architects
Pakistan



President
Ar. Fawad Suhail Abbasi



United Architects of the
Philippines



National President
Ar. Donato B. Magcale



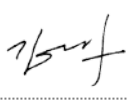
Singapore Institute of
Architects



President
Ar. Melvin HJ Tan



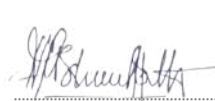
Korea Institute of
Registered Architects



President
Ar. Jaerok KIM



Sri Lanka Institute of
Architects



President
Ar. Rohana Bandara
Herath



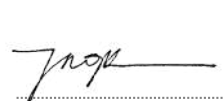
The Association of Siamese
Architects under Royal
Patronage



President
Ar. Asae Sukhyanga



Vietnam Association of
Architects



President
Dr. Ar. Phan Dang Son

We, the above signed, as Representatives of our respective Member Organizations, hereby confirm our acceptance of 2nd Edition of the Charter, its content and our commitment to its implementation.

Dated this 7th January 2025

1-6

ARCASIA Background

Social Responsibility is an ethical ideology or theory that an entity, be it an organisation or individual, has an obligation to act to benefit society at large.

(ARCASIA Committee on Social Responsibility, Bali, Indonesia. 31 October 2012)

ARCASIA comprises 22 Member Organizations across the Asia region. ARCASIA originated during the 1967 Commonwealth Association of Architects (CAA) New Delhi Conference, when it was felt that there was an urgent need for the establishment of a regional centre that would be concerned with environmental design and unity among the six Asian Member Institutes of the CAA – India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Malaysia, Singapore and Hong Kong. A proposal was subsequently made for a Centre for Environment and Technical Advancement (CETA) and for the establishment of an ARCASIA Formation Council.

The First Formation Council (1969-1974) in September 1970 resolved that future assemblies of the National Institutes of the Asian Region of the CAA and ARCASIA be formally called the Architects Regional Council Asia (ARCASIA). While also addressing the need for worldwide associations, the organisation was formed to enable closer working relationships between the individual Member Organisations within the region to deal with matters that are of more immediate importance to the region.

In 1979, ten years after the establishment of the First Formation Council in Hong Kong, the constitutions for ARCASIA and the ARCASIA Board of Architectural Education (ABAE) were signed at the inaugural meeting held in Jakarta.



Unity



Education



Advocacy



Innovation



Representation



Networking

1-7

ARCASIA Objectives

The Objectives of ARCASIA are:

1. To **unite** National Institutes of Architects on a democratic basis throughout the Asian region to foster friendly, intellectual, artistic, educational and scientific ties;
2. To **foster and maintain** professional contacts, mutual cooperation and assistance among Member Organizations;
3. To **represent** architects of the Member Organizations at national and international levels;
4. To **promote** the **recognition** of the architect's role in society;
5. To **promote** the **development and education** of architects and the architectural profession in their service to society;
6. To **promote research** and **technical advancement** in the field of the built environment.

INTRODUCTION



ARCASIA Forum 21 - Mongolia 2021



ARCASIA Congress - Philippines 2023

1-8

ACSR Background

Formation

2015

Description

The ARCASIA Council, comprising Presidents of National Institutes of Architects in Asia, convenes at annual meetings to collectively address and represent regional architectural matters.

The Objectives

The objectives are to foster unity and cooperation among National Institutes of Architects in Asia, represent them at an inter-regional level, promote the architect's societal role and education, advance research and technical knowledge, publish relevant material, provide a platform for discussions, and establish connections with other regional and international entities to support mutual advancement in architecture.



ACSR Meeting in Bali
November 2012



ACSR Meeting in Kathmandu
October 2013



1st ACSR Symposium in Kathmandu
October 10th, 2013



2nd ACSR Symposium in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
June 29th, 2014

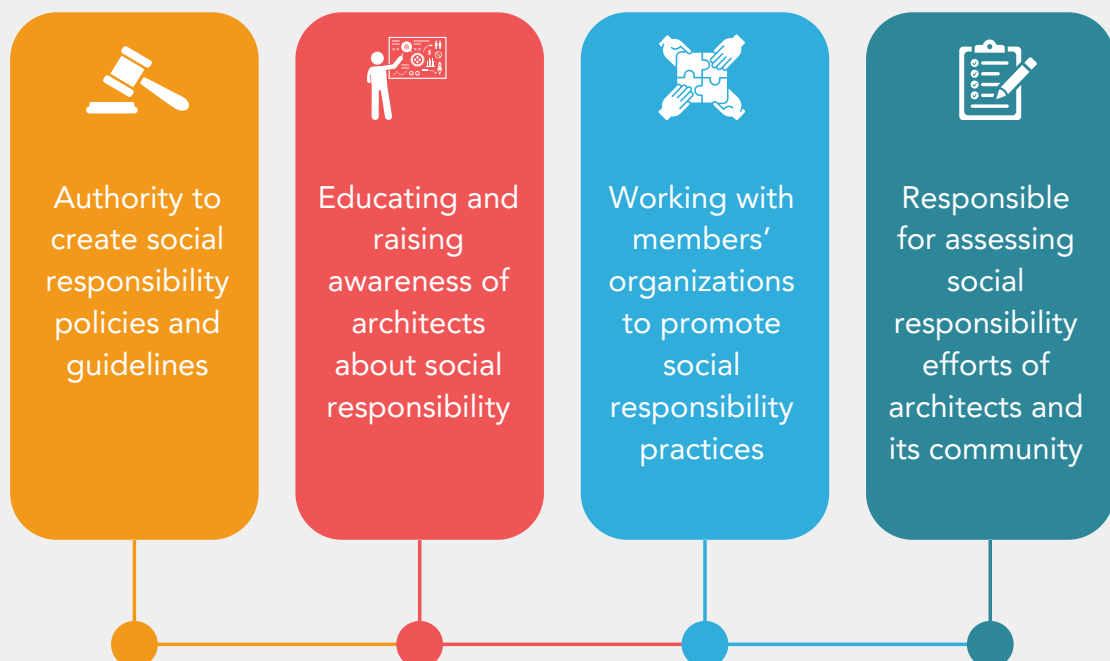
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Purpose and Objectives of ACSR

Purpose: The purpose of the ARCASIA Committee on Social Responsibility (ACSR) is to promote the implementation of social responsibility principles within the architectural profession across ARCASIA member countries. It aims to ensure that architects and architectural firms adhere to ethical standards, respect human rights, uphold environmental responsibility, and engage with stakeholders in a transparent and accountable manner.

Objectives:

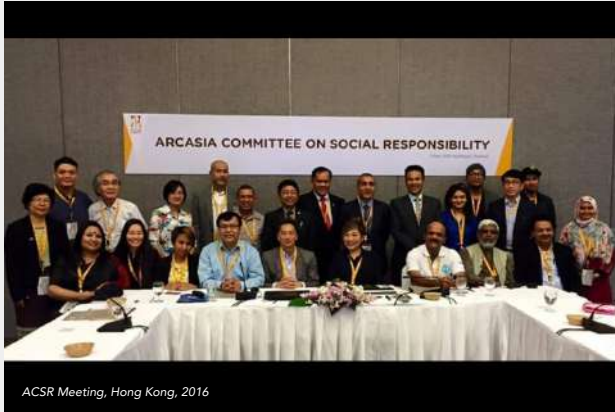
1. The right to develop policies and guidelines related to social responsibility within ARCASIA.
2. The right to collaborate with member organisations to raise awareness and facilitate the adoption of social responsibility practices.
3. The right to monitor and evaluate the social responsibility initiatives undertaken by architects and architectural firms within the ARCASIA community.
4. The right to organise events, workshops, and campaigns to promote social responsibility awareness and education among architects.



1-10

Activities of ACSR

INTRODUCTION



ACSR Meeting, Hong Kong, 2016



ACSR Meeting, Sri Lanka, 2016



ACSR Meeting, Tokyo, 2018



ACSR Meeting, Tokyo, 2018



ACSR Meeting, Hong Kong, 2019



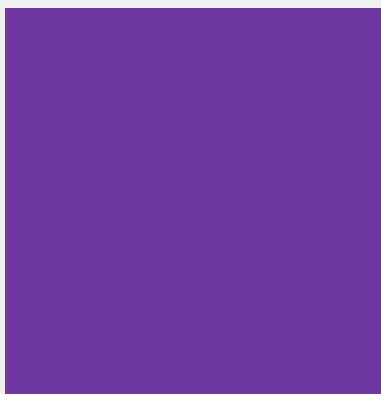
ACSR Meeting, Bangladesh, 2019



ACSR Meeting, Hong Kong, 2019



ACSR Meeting, Boracay, Philippines, 2023



02 THE ARCASIA COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (ACSR)

November - 2015



Accountability



Transparency



Ethical Behavior



Stakeholders
Interest



Rule of Law



International
Norms of
Behaviour



Human Rights

2-1

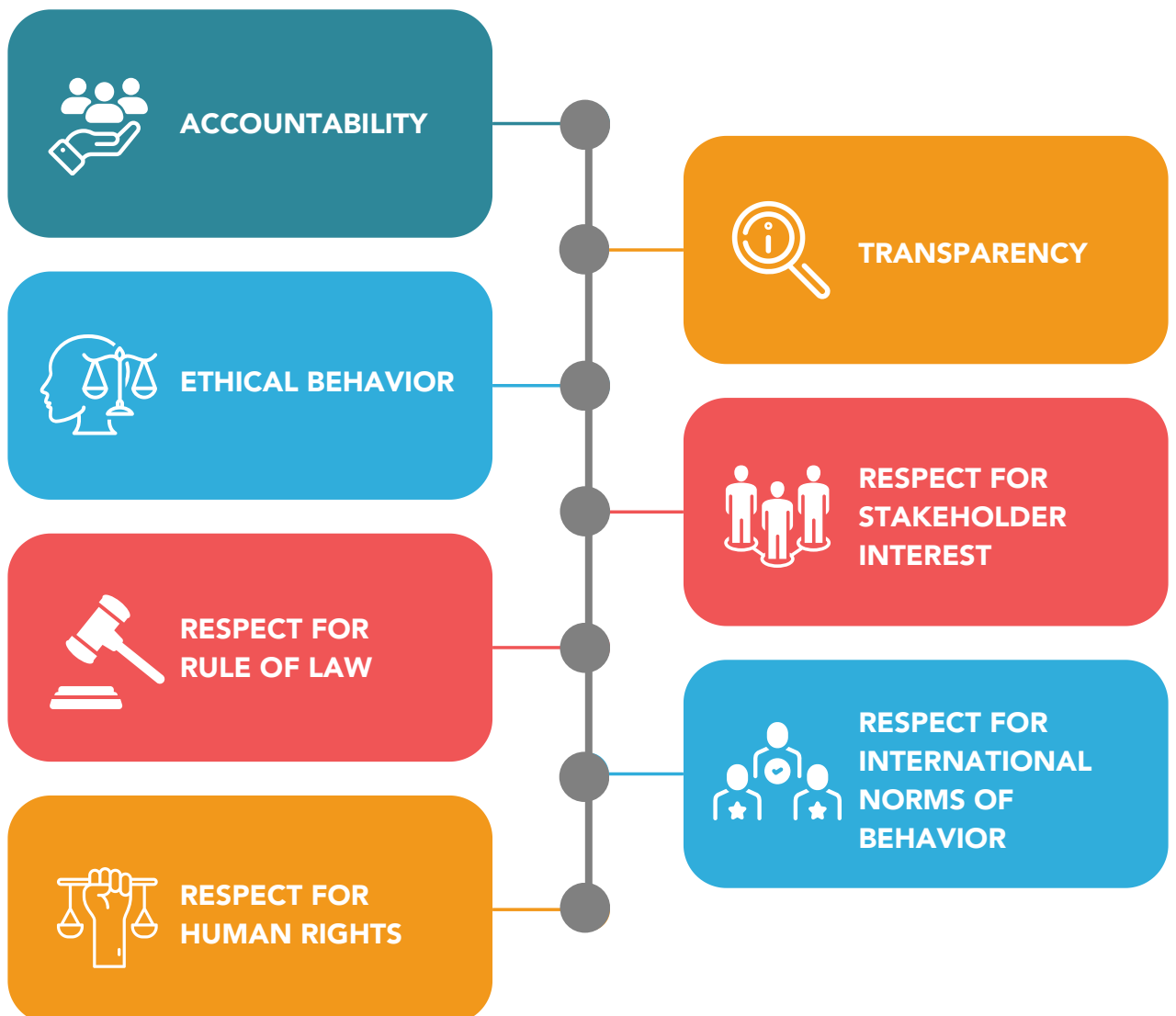
The Charter

General

“Corporate Social Responsibility” is a concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and in their interaction with their stakeholders on a voluntary basis.

(ARCASIA Committee on Social Responsibility, Bali, Indonesia, 31 October 2012)

ARCASIA KEY PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY



03

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

BACKGROUND INFO



3-1

United Nations Global Impact

BACKGROUND INFO

“Delivering a better future for all requires action by all”

The vision and aspirations of the drafters of the United Nations Charter, as they set out to be “architects of a better world”, remains a beacon today. But if in 1945 their sights were set largely on Governments, today we know that thousands of companies and civil society organisations are key partners in tackling our world’s most pressing challenges.

Building a better world is a global imperative – not just for the 1.2 billion people living in extreme poverty, the millions of youth with no prospect of employment, or one-third of the population living in countries facing water stress. These are just some of the numerous and connected crises that threaten progress, peace and stability in societies and markets everywhere.

The Global Corporate Sustainability Report 2013 reveals that businesses around the world are beginning to take sustainability more seriously. A look at the actions taken by the nearly 8,000 companies from 140 countries participating in the United Nations Global Compact tells a promising story.

Companies – from the largest to the smallest in size, from the most developed to the least developed countries – are striving to ingrain universal principles on human rights, labour, environment and anticorruption into their management and operations.

At the same time, while UN Global Compact participants are on a good track in terms of high-level commitments and goal setting, much more needs to be done to deepen sustainability efforts in how they think and act, from boardrooms to supply chains.

The UN Global Compact is continuously developing opportunities for companies to improve performance and increase action, including through issue platforms on climate, water, women’s empowerment and children’s rights that allow them to share risks and accelerate gains. The 101 increasingly active country networks are helping business pursue sustainability in line with local priorities, language and culture.

With growing incentives from investors, consumers and Governments, and pressure from enlightened business and industry leaders, we can move from incremental progress to transformative impact.

The United Nations is committed to deepening its collaboration with the private sector and advancing the corporate responsibility movement. I call on more companies around the world to join the UN Global Compact, and spur a sustainability revolution in markets and societies around the world.

The ISO 26000:2010 International Standard provides guidance to organisations, regardless of size or location, regarding:

- concepts, terms and definitions related to social responsibility,
- background, trends and characteristics of social responsibility,
- principles and practices relating to social responsibility,
- core subjects and issues of social responsibility,

The ISO 26000:2010 International Standard is intended to assist organisations in contributing to sustainable development, to encourage them to go beyond legal compliance, while recognising that compliance with the law is a fundamental duty of any organisation and an essential part of their social responsibility. The International Standard is also intended to promote common understanding in the field of social responsibility, by complementing other instruments and initiatives for social responsibility, not by replacing them.

This International Standard is intended to provide organisations with guidance concerning social responsibility and can be used as part of public policy activities.

However, for the purposes of the Marrakech Agreement establishing the World Trade Organisation (WTO) it is not intended to be interpreted as an “international standard”, “guideline” or “recommendation”, nor is it intended to provide a basis for any presumption or finding that a measure is consistent with WTO obligations.

Furthermore, it is not intended to provide a basis for legal actions, complaints, defences or other claims in any international, domestic or other proceeding, nor is it intended to be cited as evidence of the evolution of customary international law.

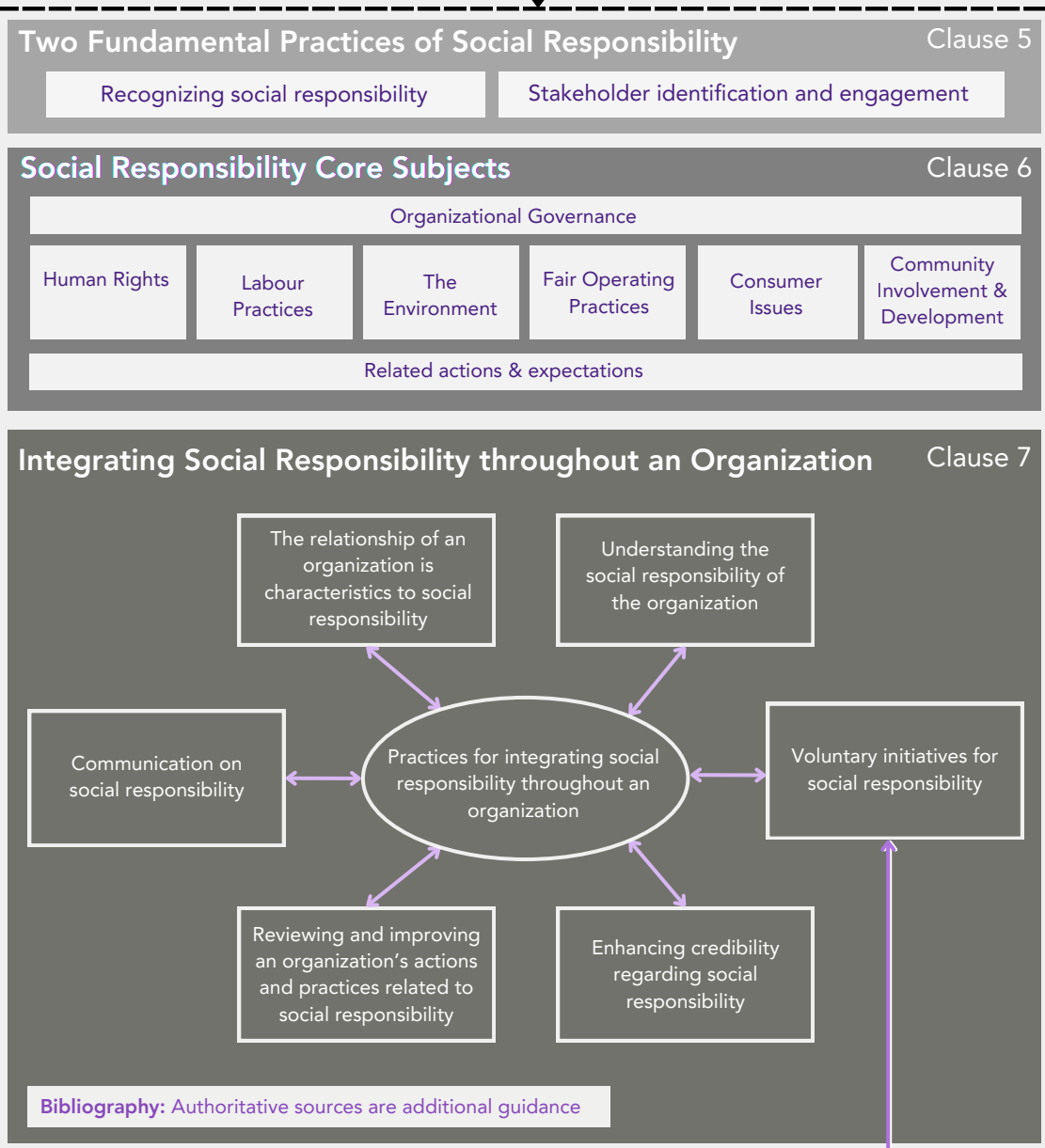
This International Standard is not intended to prevent the development of national standards that are more specific, more demanding or of a different type.

ISO 26000:2010 is a voluntary guidance standard that is not to be used for certification, unlike ISO 9001:2008 (quality management) and ISO 14001:2004 (environmental management), which can be used for certification.



Schematic Overview of ISO 26000:2010

Scope Guidance to all types of organizations regardless of their size or location	Clause 1	Principles of Social Responsibility Accountability Transparency Ethical Behavior Respect for Stakeholder Interest Respect for the Rule of Law Respect for International Norms of Behavior Respect for Human Rights	Clause 4
Terms & Definitions Guidance to all types of organizations regardless of their size or location	Clause 2		
Understanding Social Responsibility Guidance to all types of organizations regardless of their size or location	Clause 3		



Maximizing an organization's contribution to Sustainable development

Annex: Examples of voluntary and tools for social responsibility

Bangladesh
Bhutan
India
Nepal
Pakistan
Sri Lanka

Brunei
Indonesia
Laos
Malaysia
Myanmar
Philippines
Singapore
Thailand
Vietnam

China
Hong Kong SAR
Japan
Macau SAR
Mongolia
North Korea
South Korea

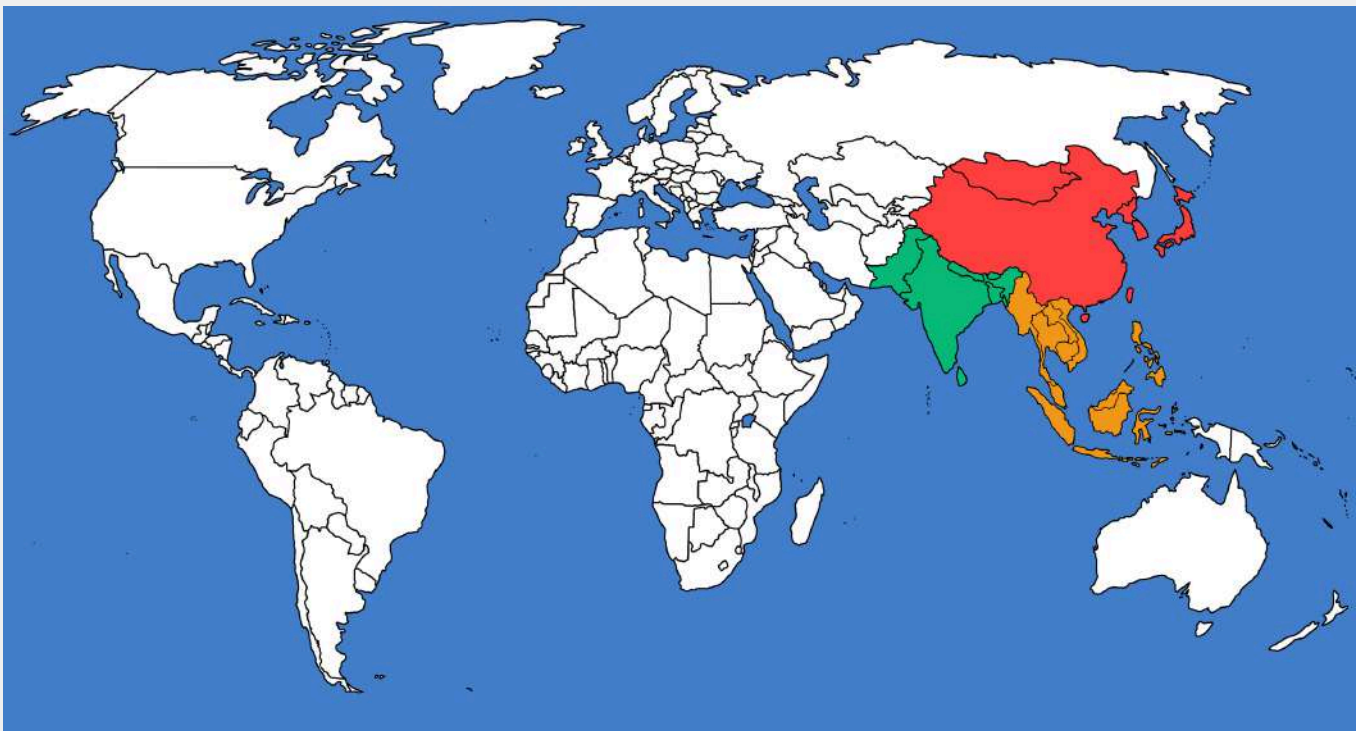
Countries and Regions

BACKGROUND INFO

Zone A

Zone B

Zone C



3

Zones

22

Country Member Institutes



04

EXPLANATION OF THE CHARTER

(EU Commission "Corporate Social Responsibility: A business contribution to sustainable development", 2002)

Social Responsibility is an ethical ideology or theory that an entity, be it an organisation or individual, has an obligation to act to benefit society at large.



Accountability




Respect for Human Rights



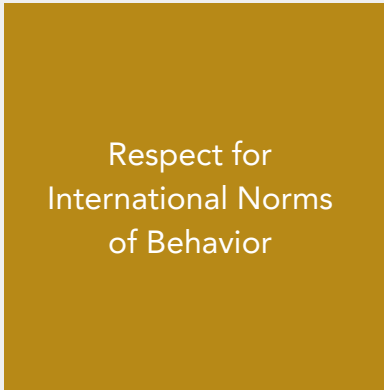
Ethical Behaviour



Respect for Stakeholder Interest



Respect for the Rule of Law



Respect for International Norms of Behavior



Transparency

4-1

General

[Corporate Social Responsibility] is a concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and in their interaction with their stakeholders on a voluntary basis.

(EU Commission "Corporate Social Responsibility: A business contribution to sustainable development", 2002)

Social Responsibility is an ethical ideology or theory that an entity, be it an organisation or individual, has an obligation to act to benefit society at large.

(ARCASIA Committee on Social Responsibility, Bali, Indonesia, 31 October 2012)

What is Social Responsibility?

Social Responsibility (SR) refers to an approach to business and professional practice that involves participating in initiatives that benefit society. As consumer awareness about global social issues continues to grow, so does the importance of SR. The ARCASIA Charter on Social Responsibility focuses on SR related to professional architectural practice, teaching, research, and regulation undertaken by individual architects, businesses, schools, and governments within ARCASIA member countries.

SR functions as a self-regulating mechanism that allows a business or individual to monitor and ensure continuing compliance with the rule of law, ethical standards and respect for international norms of behaviour.

There are basically four types of SR: 1) Environmental Responsibility, 2) Human Rights Responsibility, 3) Financial Responsibility and 4) Political Responsibility.



4-1

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is defined as corporate self-regulation integrated into a specific business model, and is a subset of SR.



1) **Environmental Responsibility** includes taking responsibility for reducing carbon emissions, global warming, pollution and the consumption of non-renewable resources. It also includes taking the steps necessary to do so, namely, to reduce carbon footprints, limit pollution and obtain materials from sustainable sources.



2) **Human Rights Responsibility** includes addressing the issue of unfairly treated workers, promoting demand for fair trade products and ensuring that strict labour standards are applied to, and by, suppliers.



3) **Financial Responsibility** includes ensuring that all finances are ethically obtained and managed. This includes personnel being expected to and supported when they act as whistle blowers, whether about white collar crime or other criminal activities amongst stakeholders.



4) **Political Responsibility** includes not trading with or otherwise supporting repressive regimes. This is an ongoing and difficult issue in the observance of SR.



4-2

Accountability

ARCASIA supports initiatives to encourage individual professionals and companies engaged in architectural practice to conform to socially responsible standards.

What is Professional Accountability?

Over the last 30 years, businesses around the world have witnessed the growing importance and visibility of a range of initiatives pioneered by businesses, social organisations and governments that aim to encourage companies to behave in more socially responsible and accountable ways.

Professional accountability is related to corporate accountability. According to researchers Marshall and Macdonald, "accountability" differs from "responsibility" in that it is commonly used to refer to more confrontational or enforceable strategies. It typically implies that corporate, and by extension professional, behaviour can be influenced by pressure exerted by social and government groups beyond the company itself. Such groups can adopt a range of strategies, including legal mechanisms to enforce social standards.

Architects practising under the auspices of the various ARCASIA Member Organizations are typically required to subscribe to a code of conduct or ethics.

Such codes set the standards in accordance with which such professionals are required to act, in addition to those imposed by the general law of the jurisdiction. They typically apply not only to individual members acting on their own behalf but also to the conduct of any architectural businesses in which they have an interest. Most, if not all, ARCASIA Member Organizations are empowered to impose sanctions in case of non-compliance with such codes. Institutional codes of professional conduct therefore impose a form of professional accountability with which architects must comply.

However, professional accountability also demands participation by affected groups. This may include giving voice to, and considering the interests of, individuals and groups who work within, or are affected by, the works of architectural practices.

SUPPORT FOR SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE STANDARDS

ARCASIA supports initiatives that encourage professionals and companies on social practices in architectural practice.

PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY

ARCASIA involves itself in initiatives to encourage companies for socially responsible and accountable acts.

CODES OF CONDUCT

Architects under ARCASIA must follow a code of ethics which set professional standards beyond legal requirements.

PARTICIPATION BY AFFECTED GROUP

Professional accountability requires involving and considering the interests of those affected by architectural practices.

4-3

Transparency

ARCASIA supports a policy of total transparency with all stakeholders in order to build trust, create a positive brand image and reduce reputational risks in times of crisis.

What is Professional Transparency?

Transparency refers to the open and honest reporting on policies, procedures and operations, which goes beyond the statutory requirements for disclosure imposed on businesses by the jurisdictions within which architects practise their profession.

Transparency can help to reduce reputational risks by building trust with stakeholders and enhancing brand image. Individuals and corporations that practise transparency take responsibility for the impacts caused by their businesses, including negative impacts and performance failures.

This includes reporting on targets that have not been met, providing explanations of the reasons for not doing so and detailing the efforts being made to improve future performance. Transparency is therefore also closely related to accountability.



Source: ARCASIA ACSR

4-4

Ethical Behavior

What is Professional Ethical Behavior?

Ethical architectural practice in the context of Arcasia encompasses various aspects, including:

1. **Design Integrity:** Creating designs that are honest, authentic, and true to their purpose, without compromising on aesthetic or functional values.
2. **Environmental Stewardship:** Designing buildings and spaces that minimize environmental impact, reduce carbon footprint, and promote sustainability.
3. **Social Responsibility:** Creating architecture that serves the greater good, promotes social justice, and enhances community well-being.
4. **Cultural Sensitivity:** Respecting and celebrating local cultures, traditions, and built heritage, avoiding cultural homogenization or insensitive appropriation.
5. **Professional Accountability:** Taking responsibility for one's actions, decisions, and designs, and being accountable for the impact they may have on the built environment and society.
6. **Collaboration and Transparency:** Fostering open communication, collaboration, and transparency in all professional dealings, including client relationships, contracts, and project management.
7. **Continuing Education:** Committing to lifelong learning, staying updated on industry developments, and sharing knowledge and expertise with peers and the wider community.
8. **Respect for Local Regulations:** Adhering to local building codes, regulations, and laws, and advocating for improvements that benefit the built environment and society.

By embracing these ethical principles, architects in Arcasia can create a positive impact on the built environment, society, and the profession, upholding the highest standards of integrity and responsibility.

Aspects of Ethical Behavior



4-5

Respect for Stakeholder Interest

ARCASIA supports respect for the interests of all stakeholders, including ongoing engagement and formal acknowledgement of stakeholders' expectations.

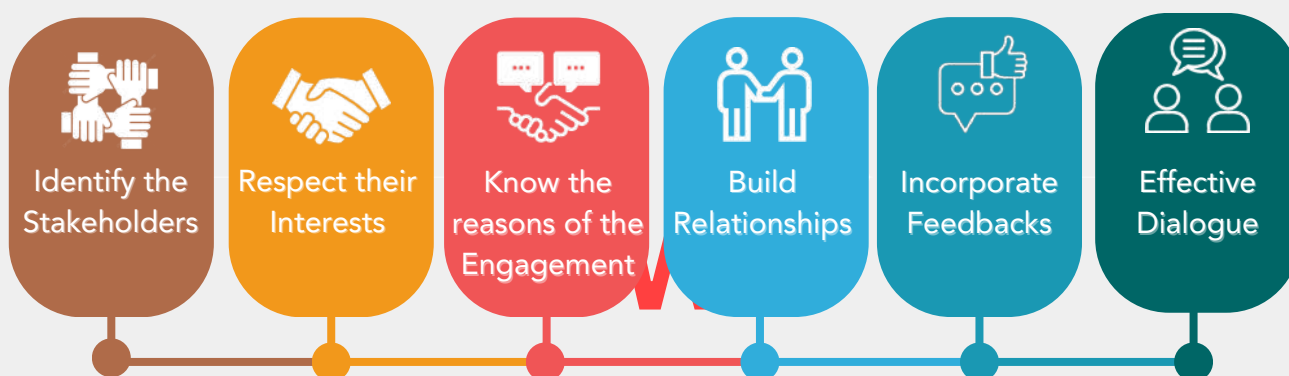
What is Professional Respect for Stakeholder Interest?

The starting point for any individual or organisation to respect stakeholder interests is to identify the stakeholders. Stakeholders have been defined as the individuals or parties that have an actual or potential interest in or impact on the company, its operations and financial results, who often have the ability to influence the success (or failure) of a company at various levels (Libit, 2013).

The location, scale and nature of operations will determine who sees themselves as stakeholders. Stakeholders will expect to be recognized when an organisation's effect on them is direct or immediate, for example, employees. Even people who seem to have no direct connection to the business may consider themselves stakeholders, such as the families of employees and those who live in the communities in which the business is located.

For those involved in the practice of architecture, stakeholders also include those who are directly or indirectly affected by their built works. These may include occupants, neighbours, utility and service providers, those responsible for maintenance and, ultimately, future generations.

Identifying and Respecting Stakeholder Interests



Source: ARCASIA ACSR

4-5

Respect for Stakeholder Interest

CHARTER EXPLANATION

Architectural professionals, companies or other organisations may be contemplating stakeholder engagement for a variety of reasons. These may include better understanding of the impacts, help in the articulation of values, mission, strategy, commitments and their implementation. Other reasons may be to facilitate a regulatory approvals process, to participate in measurement and reporting, to avert or solve a crisis or to improve relationships proactively. The reasons for engaging stakeholders will determine both the style of engagement and the stakeholders' expectations, all of which may be subject to change over time. A primary objective of stakeholder engagement is to build relationships with stakeholders to understand better their perspectives and concerns on key issues, including SR issues. Having understood those perspectives and concerns, consideration may be given to incorporating them into the business's corporate strategy.

Research into stakeholder dialogue relating to SR indicates that "more important than actually carrying out stakeholder dialogue is knowing that the outcome of that dialogue has the potential to influence the company's management" and ensuring that a system is designed to ensure that the results of such dialogue are "fully grasped and considered". Failure to do so may lead to the risk that "the stakeholder dialogue will have been nothing more than an exchange of opinions" (Tokoro, 2007).

4-6

Respect for The Rule of Law

ARCASIA respects the rule of law and the legal systems as applied in all respective Member Organization countries.

What is Professional Respect for The Rule of Law?

The Rule of law is a fundamental principle of governance. It refers not to any single particular law or set of laws, but to the existence and application of overarching legal concepts and frameworks. While these may, and do, vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, the principles are essentially universal.

The peak body promoting and supporting the rule of law internationally is the United Nations (UN).

“The ‘rule of law’ is a concept at the very heart of the [United Nations’] mission. It refers to a principle of governance in which all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, and which are

consistent with international human rights norms and standards. It requires, as well, measures to ensure adherence to the principles of supremacy of law, equality before the law, accountability to the law, fairness in the application of the law, separation of powers, participation in decision-making, legal certainty, avoidance of arbitrariness and procedural and legal transparency.

“... ‘justice’ is an ideal of accountability and fairness in the protection and vindication of rights and the prevention and punishment of wrongs. Justice implies regard for the rights of the accused, for the interests of victims and for the well-being of society at large. It is a concept rooted in all national cultures and traditions and, while its administration usually implies formal judicial mechanisms, traditional dispute resolution mechanisms are equally relevant.”

(S/2004/616)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Rule of Law and Transitional Justice in Conflict and Post-Conflict Societies

For architects practicing within ARCASIA jurisdictions, respect for the rule of law entails understanding and complying with all laws, regulations, and codes applicable to their work.

Includes aspects like relevant design and building codes, safety standards, and environmental requirements, related to building and construction, and compliance with any laws relating to the practice and business and labor, taxation, and business laws and regulations.

Architects and Architectural practices are expected to respect the general civil and criminal laws of the places in which they work.

4-6

Respect for The Rule of Law

CHARTER EXPLANATION

The UN has articulated the elements that constitute a rule of law framework at the national level as follows:

"... a Constitution or its equivalent, as the highest law of the land; clear and consistent legal framework, and implementation thereof; strong institutions of justice, governance, security and human rights that are well structured, financed, trained and equipped; transitional justice processes and mechanisms; and a public and civil society that contributes to strengthening the rule of law and holding public officials and institutions accountable.

These are the norms, policies, institutions and processes that form the core of a society in which individuals feel safe and secure, where disputes are settled peacefully and effective redress is available for harm suffered, and where all who violate the law, including the State itself, are held to account."

"United Nations and the Rule of Law" (www.un.org/en/ruleoflaw/)

For architects practising within ARCASIA jurisdictions, or who are members of ARCASIA Member Organizations and practising in other jurisdictions, respect for the rule of law entails ensuring understanding of, and complying, with all laws, regulations and codes applicable to the architect's work within the jurisdiction(s) within which it is performed.

Most obviously, that will include aspects such as the relevant design and building codes, safety standards and environmental requirements, which apply directly to buildings and the process of constructing them. It also includes compliance with any laws relating to the practice of architecture and business applicable in the place or places where the architectural services are provided. The latter includes labour, taxation and business laws and regulations. Finally, architects and architectural practices are expected to respect the general civil and criminal laws of the places in which they work.

In the context of international practice, where work may be undertaken in more than one jurisdiction as is common in the ARCASIA region, more than one set of laws may therefore apply. As a minimum, ARCASIA Member Organization members are required to comply with the rule of law as it applies in each such jurisdiction.

Architects engaged in best practice, however, may consider going beyond this minimum compliance, to apply higher standards based on their international experience and understanding, where these are not incompatible with the relevant local law.

4-7

Respect for International Norms of Behaviour

ARCASIA supports respect for international norms of behaviour in order to promote and protect the implementation of adequate environmental and social safeguards.

What is Professional Respect for International Norms of Behaviour?

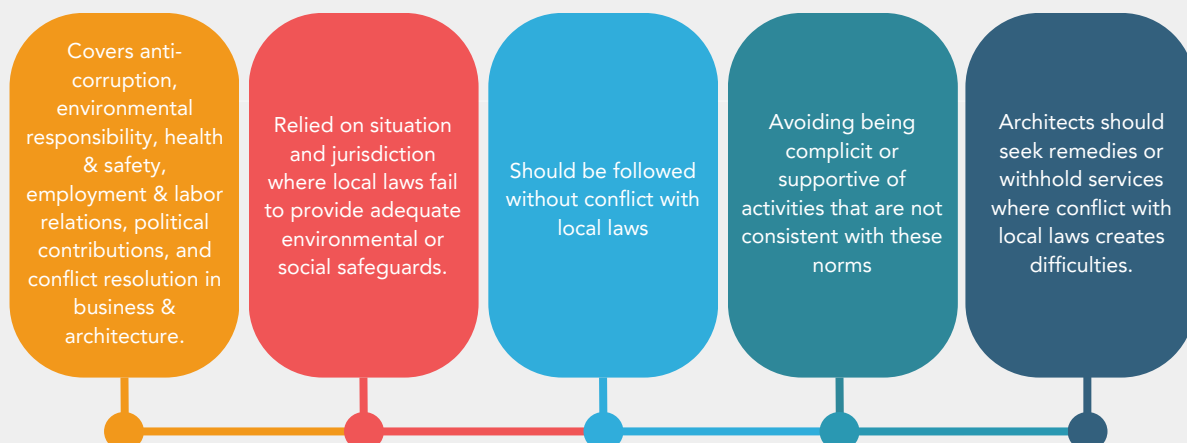
Respect for international norms of behaviour implies going beyond mere compliance with the law, and applying instead higher or more universally recognized standards than may apply in the relevant jurisdiction(s). Such norms relate to a wide range of aspects of business and architectural practice, including for example anti-corruption behaviour, environmental responsibility, health and safety, employment and labour relations, political contributions and approaches to conflict resolution.

As a minimum, international norms of behaviour may be relied upon in situations and jurisdictions where the locally applicable law or its implementation does not provide for adequate environmental or social safeguards.

In countries where the law or its implementation conflicts with international recognized norms of behaviour, the international norms should be followed where this can be done without falling foul of the local law.

In some situations, the local law or its implementation may prevent compliance with international norms of behaviour or make it unreasonably difficult. In such situations and where not following these norms would have significant consequences, architects should consider legitimate opportunities and channels to seek to influence relevant organisations and authorities to remedy any such conflict. Where such remedies are unavailable, architects should also consider withholding their services and withdrawing from the situation until such time, if any, that the situation has changed.

Respect for international norms of behaviour also entails avoiding being either overtly or covertly complicit in or supportive of the activities of other organisations that are not consistent with those norms.



Source: ARCASIA ACSR

4-8

Respect for Human Rights

ARCASIA encourages and supports respect for human rights and strives to secure dignity and equality for all people.

What is Professional Respect for Human Rights?

ARCASIA encourages and supports respect for human rights and strives to secure dignity and equality for all people.

The Global Compact Network Netherlands has published useful guidance for companies seeking to do business with respect for human rights. The publication both explains what human rights are and sets out the business case for respecting them:

“Human rights are basic standards aimed at securing dignity and equality for all. They are universal, indivisible and inalienable. Human rights are written down in international agreements. The most well known is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (... UDHR). While human rights treaties do not directly address businesses, the UDHR states that ‘every individual and every organ of society shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms.’

“Respecting human rights is the right thing to do – it is in line with core business values such as integrity, respect for people, and equal opportunity. In addition, human rights due diligence is good risk management: it helps protect business value by maintaining reputation, avoiding strikes, boycotts and protest, and prevents disputes from becoming costly lawsuits or damaging public campaigns. Finally, human rights increasingly helps raising the bottom line as it assists companies in understanding different individuals’ needs and makes a company more attractive to investors and prospective employees.”

The document gives practical examples of human rights relevant to business. These are set out as a non-exclusive list under five headings, with reference to particular rights as expressly set out in the relevant articles of the UDHR.

Global Compact Network Netherlands (2010)

For architects and architectural firms, respect for human rights relates not only to their business practices, but also to the products of their work. Architects should strive to ensure that their designs and the buildings constructed from them help to promote human rights, by facilitating dignity and equality for occupants, users, neighbours and other stakeholders.

Architects should also refrain from participating in projects which would have negative impacts on human rights and should not engage with regimes and organisations which fail to respect human rights.

4-8

Respect for Human Rights

- **Human Resources:**
 - Right to equality (UDHR article 1)
 - Freedom from discrimination (UDHR article 2)
- **Health and Safety:**
 - Right to just and favourable work (UDHR article 23)
- **Suppliers and contractors:**
 - Right to join a trade union (UDHR article 23)
 - Freedom from slavery (UDHR article 4)
- **Product Safety:**
 - Right to Health (UDHR article 25)
- **Employee Benefits:**
 - Right to social security (UDHR article 22)
 - Rights to an adequate standard of living (UDHR article 25)

For architects and architectural firms, respect for human rights relates not only to their business practices, but also to the products of their work. Architects should strive to ensure that their designs, and the buildings constructed from them, help to promote human rights, by facilitating dignity and equity for occupants, users, neighbours and other stakeholders.

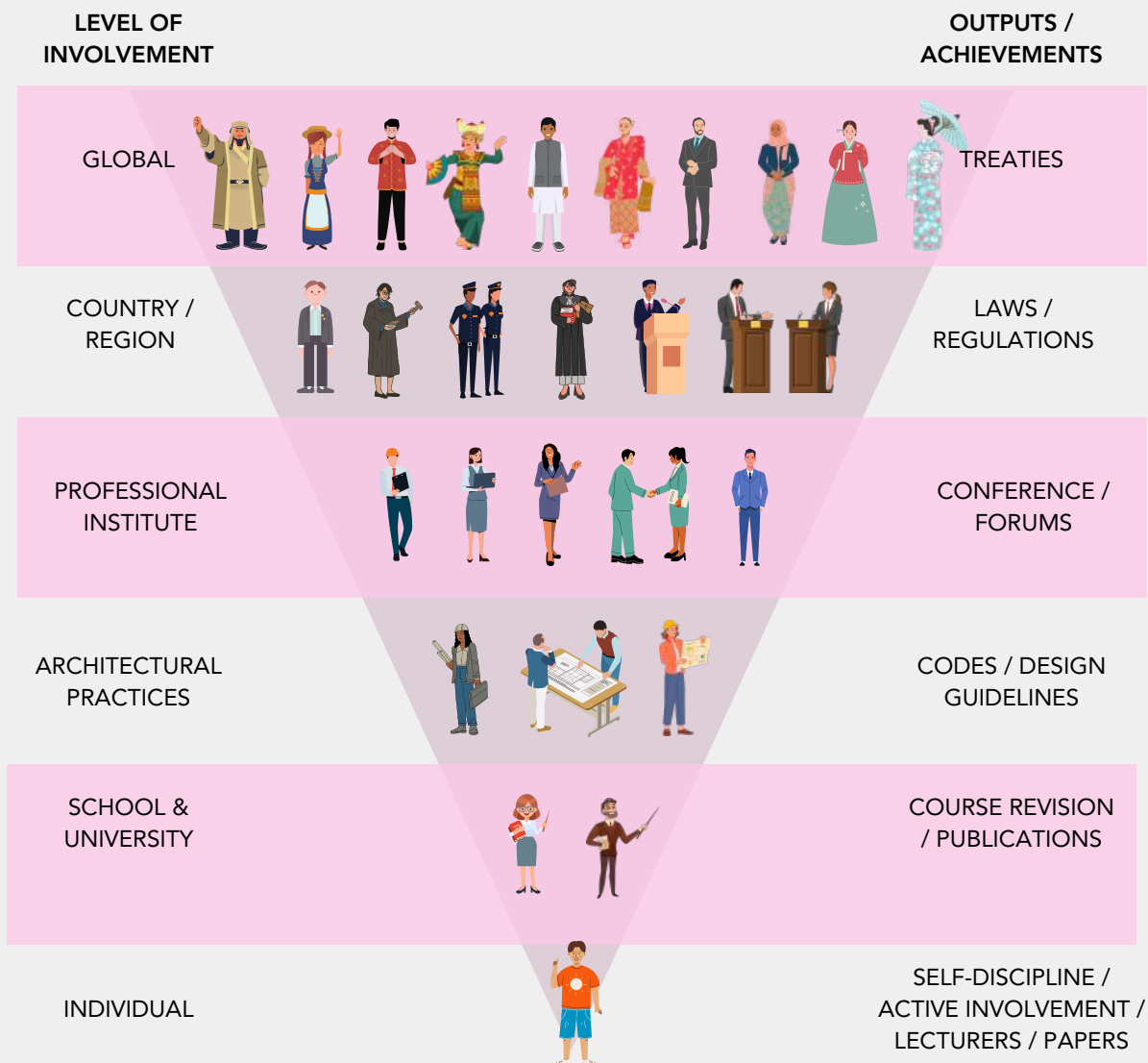
Architects should also refrain from participating in projects which would have negative impacts on human rights and should not engage with regimes and organisations which fail to respect human rights.



4-9

The Social Responsibility Pyramid

CHARTER EXPLANATION



Edited from source: ARCASIA Charter on Social Responsibility

4-10

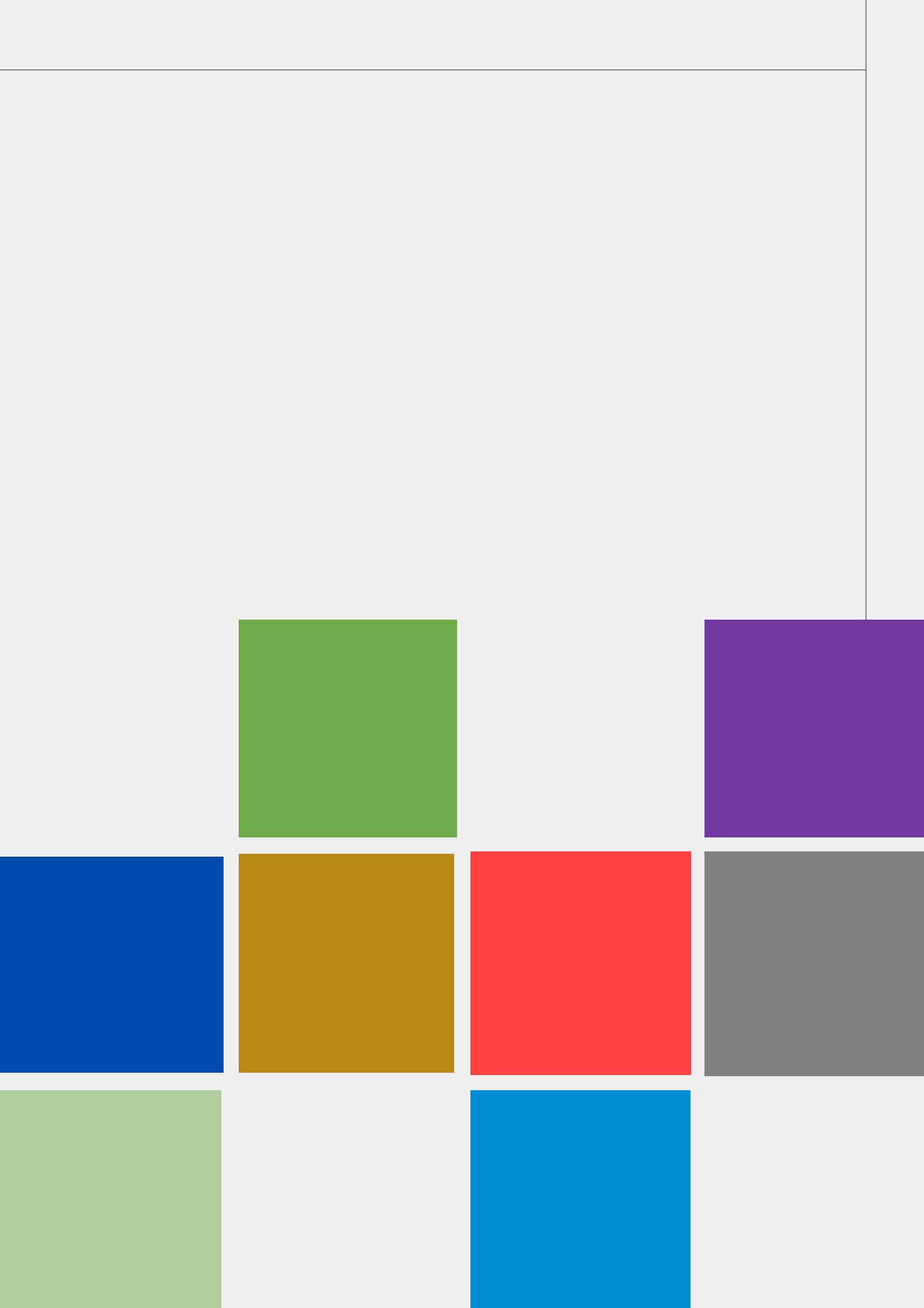
Summary

In summary, this chapter covers the foundational principles of social responsibility for architects, focusing on the ethical standards ARCASIA promotes. Key elements discussed include:

- **Accountability:** Architects are encouraged to take responsibility for their decisions and the outcomes of their designs, ensuring they contribute positively to society.
- **Transparency:** The importance of clear communication with stakeholders is emphasized, fostering trust and collaboration.
- **Ethical Behavior:** Architects are urged to adhere to ethical standards that prioritize social good over profit.
- **Respect for Stakeholder Interests:** Acknowledging the needs and interests of all stakeholders, including the community and environment, is crucial in architectural practices.
- **Rule of Law and International Norms:** Architects are reminded to respect legal frameworks and international norms to promote good governance and sustainable practices.
- **Human Rights:** The chapter underscores the obligation of architects to respect and promote human rights in their work, creating inclusive and equitable spaces for all.

Through examples and case studies, the chapter illustrates how architects can implement these principles in various contexts, thus contributing to societal well-being and environmental stewardship.





05 EXAMPLES OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

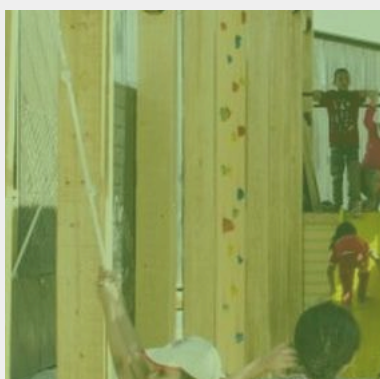
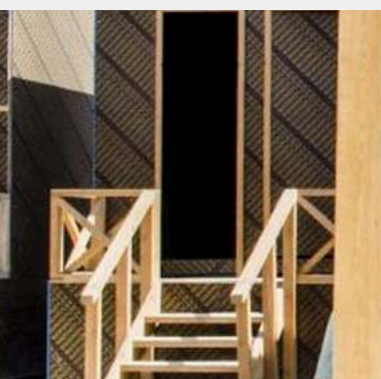
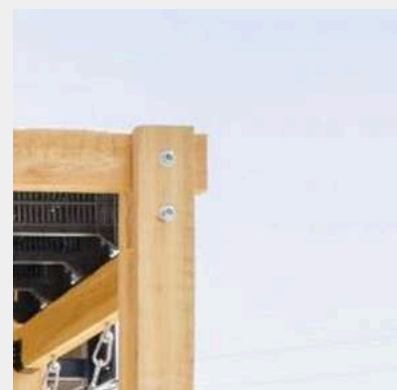
EXAMPLE OF SR



Disaster Risk Reduction and
Disaster Post-construction



Planning with the Local
Community to Re-generate and
Re-vitalize the Community
through Cultural Heritage
Communal Bath & Toilets



Sustainable Low-Cost
Regeneration of Existing
Social Housing and
Community



Covid-19 Guidelines



Pro-Bono Work



Accessibility &
Universal Design



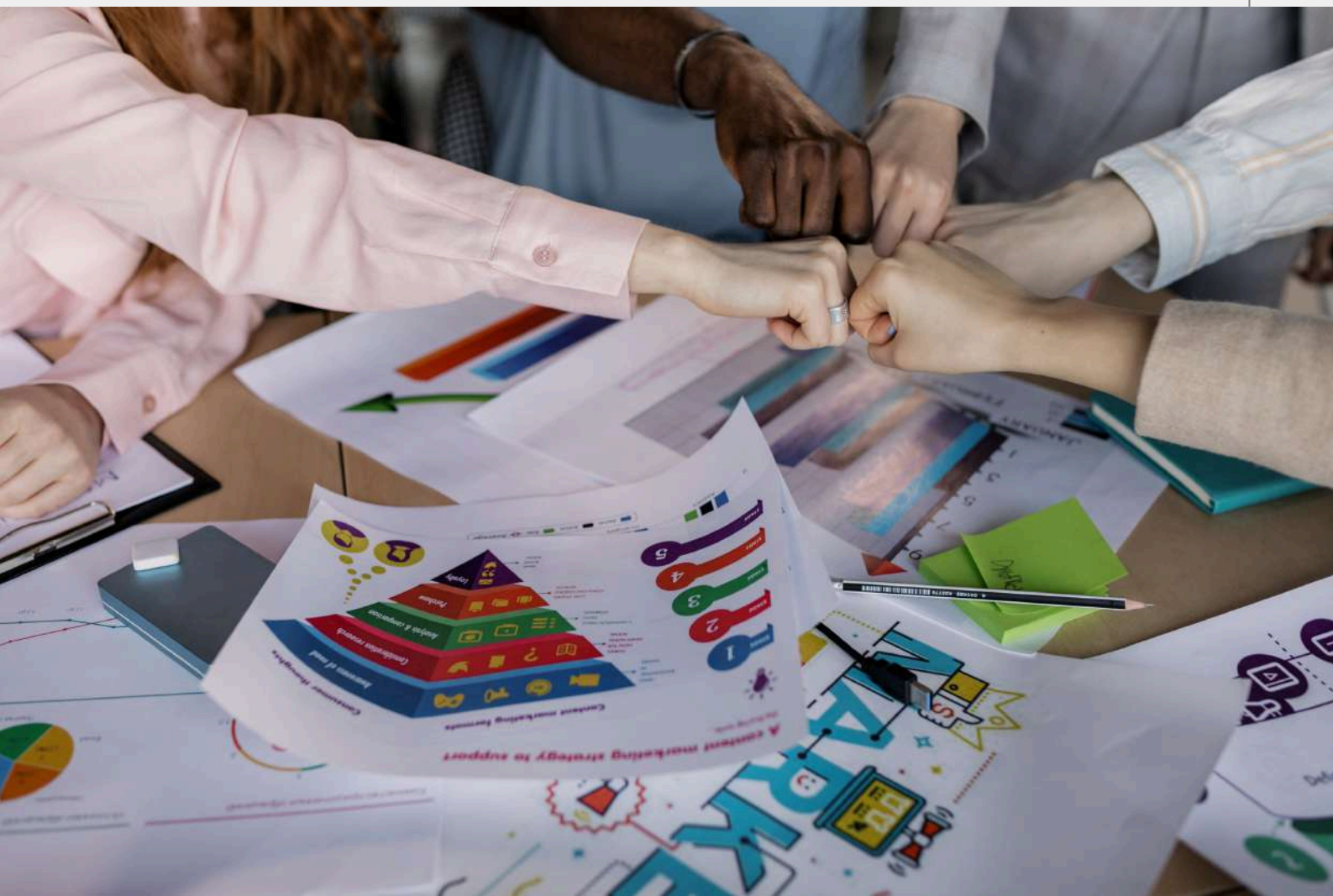
Climate and
Environmental Change

5-1

General

This chapter lays out ARCASIA's commitment to embedding social responsibility in architecture through the ARCASIA Charter on Social Responsibility. This chapter aims to:

- Showcase successful socially responsible projects that received ARCASIA awards, focusing on disaster risk management, sustainable design, and community engagement.
- Highlight how ARCASIA aligns architectural practices with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), thus integrating broader environmental and social objectives.
- Outline ARCASIA's mission to promote architectural work that respects local cultures and environments. This introduction sets up a series of case studies that demonstrate ARCASIA's dedication to advancing social responsibility across member regions.



5-2

Disaster Risk Reduction & Disaster Post-Construction



EXAMPLES OF SR

Flood Reconstruction Project

Award: GOLD Award in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2014

Location: Pakistan

Architect: Ar. Yawar Jilani

In 2010, Pakistan's monsoon flooding led to KRT and Arcop partnering to rebuild rural areas, providing sustainable housing and infrastructure for over 1,000 families in Sindh and Punjab provinces.



AFRCS Community Centre for Tsunami Affected Community

Award: GOLD Award in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2013

Location: Sri Lanka

Architect: Ar. Chinthaka Chaminda Wickramage

This project provided a safe space for communities affected by the tsunami to gather, to seek support, and to engage in activities that promote healing and resilience.

5-2

Disaster Risk Reduction & Disaster Post-Construction

EXAMPLES OF S



Flood Reconstruction Project

Award : HONOURABLE MENTION in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2013

Location : Pakistan

Architect : Ar. Nayar Ali Dada

The project focused on designing sustainable and resilient housing solutions for communities displaced by the Indus River, ensuring that their new homes are safe and suitable for their needs.



Earthquake Reconstruction in Northern Pakistan

Award: GOLD Award in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2014

Location: Pakistan

Architect: Ar. Yawar Jilani

This project involved rebuilding efforts in areas affected by earthquakes, with a focus on sustainable and earthquake-resistant design.

5-2

Disaster Risk Reduction & Disaster Post-Construction



EXAMPLES OF SR

Post-Earthquake Reconstruction Demonstration Project of Guangming Village

Award : HONOURABLE MENTION in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2020

Location : Zhaotong, China

Architect : Ar. NG Yan Yung Edward

After a minor earthquake in August 2014, Guangming's residents lost faith in traditional rammed earth buildings. To improve safety and quality sustainably, this project innovated on traditional techniques with a "high science–low technology" strategy. Using natural resources and recycled materials reduced costs and energy use. This holistic approach promoted sustainable development in poor rural areas through local materials, technology, and labor.



Tangshan Earthquake Memorial Park

Award: GOLD Award in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2017

Location: CHINA

Architect: Ar. Yuan Ye

Completed in September 2008, Tangshan Earthquake Memorial Park, designed as the "Road of Memories," commemorates the 240,000 lives lost in the disaster. Reflecting themes of nature, life, science, and history, the park's simple yet impactful design creates a memorable spatial environment, offering a place for reflection, solace, and hope for survivors and visitors.

5-3

Planning with the Local Community to Re-generate and Re-vitalize the Community through Cultural Heritage

EXAMPLES OF SR



Rasulbagh Children's Park

Award : HONOURABLE MENTION in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2022

Location : Dhaka, Bangladesh

Architect : Ar. Rafiq Azam

The Children's Park, once plagued by flooding, illegal occupation, and antisocial activities, has been transformed. The project addressed water management with a new rainwater collection system, improved community relations, and added functionality with a multipurpose facility. Now featuring a library, gym, women's club, and more, the park is a community celebration.



Jetavana Buddhist Temple

Award : HONOURABLE MENTION in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2020

Location : Chuncheon-si, Republic of Korea

Architect : Ar. Hyeung Nam LIM / Studio GAON

The temple was designed to blend modern lifestyles with traditional Buddhist doctrines, aiming to restore the spirit Sakyamuni preached in Jetavana. Brick, symbolizing Jetavana, was chosen as the main material, with concrete frames overlaid with bricks. The path through the Iljumun Gate curves three times, respecting the site's original elevation and traditional layout.

5-3

Planning with the Local Community to Re-generate and Re-vitalize the Community through Cultural Heritage



EXAMPLES OF SR

Museum for Site of XANADU

Award : GOLD WINNER in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2019

Location : Xanadu, China

Architect : Ar. Li Xinggang

A museum was built near Xanadu's ruins, now a world cultural heritage site, to collect and display Yuan dynasty artifacts. Situated east of a hillside and facing the ruins, the museum emerges suddenly to visitors from the south. It sits in an abandoned quarry, its exposed structure resembling an extended "mountain stone," aligned 18 degrees east of north, pointing to the capital's central axis.



Bangprathun Community Learning Center

Award : HONOURABLE MENTION in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2018

Location : Thailand

Architect : Ar. Niphatana Chakkaphak

Originally a key transportation route during the Ayutthaya period, Bangprathun canal in Thonburi evolved into a drainage system due to economic and social changes. In 2011, the 'Rak Bangprathun' initiative established a community learning center to preserve traditional knowledge, engage youth, and support local agriculture through a flea market.

5-3

Planning with the Local Community to Re-generate and Re-vitalize the Community through Cultural Heritage

EXAMPLES OF SR



Pavilion of Canopies

Award : HONOURABLE MENTION in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2017

Location : Kolkata, India

Architect : Abin Design Studio

Built for a religious festival of a tribal community near Kolkata, this pavilion celebrates tribal life, rituals, and their relationship with the forest. It aims to raise awareness about forest conservation and the lives within. The design abstracts a pilgrimage through lush canopies, reflecting the surrounding dense greenery and contextual characteristics.



Toigetation

Award : GOLD AWARD in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2016

Location : Ha Tinh City, Vietnam

Architect : Ar. Doan Thanh Ha

BES (Bamboo + Earth + Stone) project in central Ha Tinh city, Vietnam, is a community service space focusing on art and culture, constructed from local materials and traditional methods. Designed to blur the boundaries between indoor and outdoor spaces, it educates users about its environmental impact and encourages participation in the building process, teaching principles of aerodynamics, light diffusion, and biology.

5-3

Planning with the Local Community to Re-generate and Re-vitalize the Community through Cultural Heritage



Communal Bath & Toilets

Award : HONOURABLE MENTION in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2014

Location : Pahang, Malaysia

Architect : Ar. Ang Wen Hsia

A facility designed for the World Indigenous Day festival in August 2013 in Pian Village, Pahang, serves as a Balai Adat (Community Hall) with 8 cubicle toilets/showers and a water tower. It incorporates Orang Asli architecture for climate responsiveness, with a steel scaffolding system providing stability and support for indigenous arts and crafts, ensuring easy maintenance and durability.

5-4

Sustainable Low-Cost Regeneration of Existing Social Housing and Community

EXAMPLES OF SR



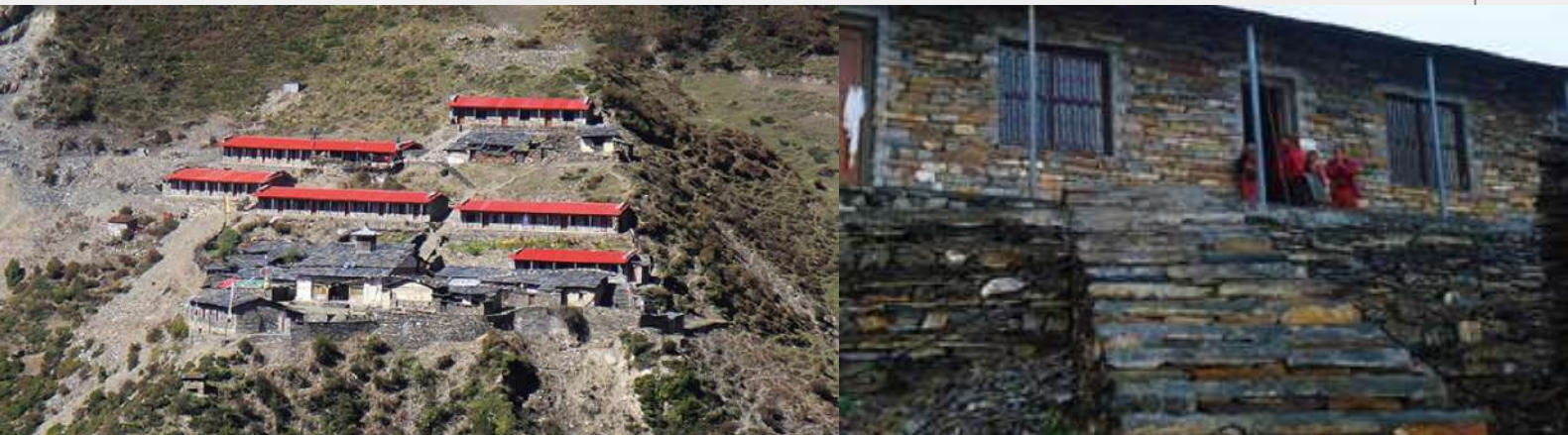
Ta Phin Community House

Award: HONOURABLE MENTION in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2014

Location: Lao Cai Province, Vietnam

Architect: Hoang Thuc Hao from Vietnam

Ta Phin Commune, 15 km from Sapa in northern Vietnam, features scenic landscapes and a vibrant Red-Dao culture. With 300 residents primarily in farming and crafts, it draws visitors for trekking and homestays. The community house serves as an education center, craft exhibition, and cultural venue, blending with local scenery and employing green design for sustainability.



Retreat Dwellings, Mu Monastery

Award: MENTION in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2014

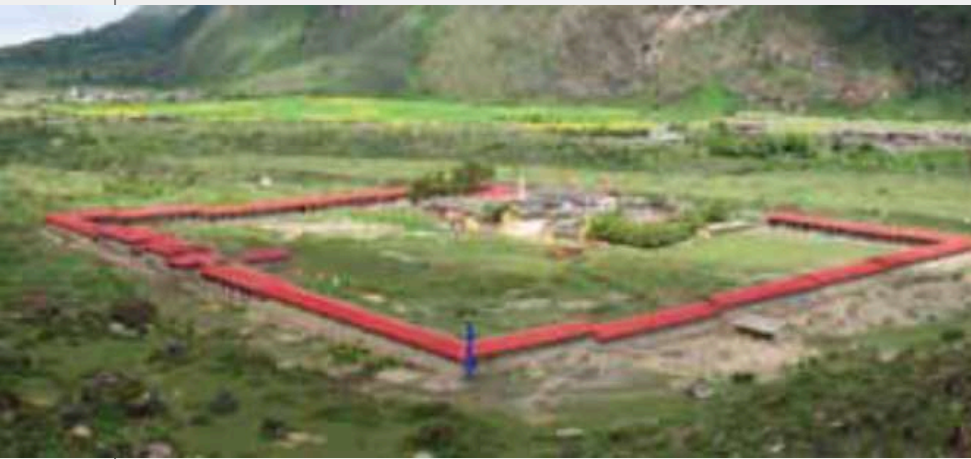
Location: Tsum Valley, Nepal

Architect: Ar. Mel Soong Meow Sin from Malaysia

The site, accessed by daily footpaths used by monks, villagers, and summer hikers, leads to a Tibetan temple built in 1895 AD on a plateau at 3,700 meters. Surrounding it, new retreat dwellings blend into rocky terraces, offering views of the Nepali Himalayas. Stabilized earth structures maintain simplicity and local material connections.

5-4

Sustainable Low-Cost Regeneration of Existing Social Housing and Community



EXAMPLES OF SR

Ranchen Nunnery, Nepal

Award: MENTION in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2013

Location: Tsum Valley, Nepal

Architect: Ar. Mel Soong Meow Sin from Malaysia

Ta Phin Commune, 15 km from Sapa in northern Vietnam, features scenic landscapes and a vibrant Red-Dao culture. With 300 residents primarily in farming and crafts, it draws visitors for trekking and homestays. The community house serves as an education center, craft exhibition, and cultural venue, blending with local scenery and employing green design for sustainability.



TMT "Folding Park": Reconstruction of Former Beijing Tuan He Station

Award: GOLD AWARD in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2022

Location: Beijing, China

Architect: Ar. Di Ma

This urban renewal project in China revitalizes old buildings with imaginative and humanistic design. It transforms an abandoned police station into an enterprise office building, enhancing daily city life by creating public spaces. The project endows spaces with multiple attributes, fostering opportunities for people to meet and interact.

5-4

Sustainable Low-Cost Regeneration of Existing Social Housing and Community



The Red Roof

Award: GOLD AWARD in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2020

Location: Quang Ngai, Vietnam

Architect: TAA Design Company Limited

The project site is a small house occupying 80 square meters. It is located on the main village road. Urbanization has transformed the village architecture and living space. The land has been divided into many small plots, and the buildings are influenced by the architecture of urban townhouses, which does not suit the local lifestyle. The house is meant for a married couple aged fifty-plus years living in this rural area. Daily activities, which include gardening and paddy drying, are connected with nature.



Enabling Village

Award: HONOURABLE MENTION in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2019

Location: Singapore

Architect: Ar. Mun Summ Wong

Located in Redhill, this project rejuvenates the heartland by repurposing the 1970s Bukit Merah Vocational Institute into the Enabling Village. This inclusive space integrates education, work, training, retail, and lifestyle, connecting people with disabilities to society. The client, an agency supporting disabled individuals, provides information, grants, training, employment options, and promotes inclusive practices among stakeholders.

5-4

Sustainable Low-Cost Regeneration of Existing Social Housing and Community



EXAMPLES OF SR

Disappearing Lands: Supporting Communities Affected by River Erosion

Award: GOLD AWARD in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2018

Location: Gaibandha, Bangladesh

Architect: Ar. Jala Ahmed

Bangladesh's shifting rivers have displaced about seven million people over two decades. In response, Practical Action Bangladesh launched a project in April 2004 targeting north-western regions. The project focuses on developing cluster villages, multipurpose shelters, food security, alternative employment, and enhancing disaster risk management and climate adaptation.



S house 1

Award: HONOURABLE MENTION in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2016

Location: Vietnam

Architect: Ar. Vo Trong Nghia

S HOUSE 1, the initial prototype for low-income families in Vietnam's Mekong Delta, exemplifies affordability and durability with a construction cost as low as USD 3,500. Designed to minimize functions and utilize natural energies, it has evolved through iterations like S HOUSE 2, 3, and 4, adaptable for diverse tropical climates and social needs. The innovative spatial design includes multi-level floors and adaptable interiors with flexible living solutions like folding beds and curtain partitions, aiming to optimize small spaces efficiently.

5-5

Pro Bono Work

The architecture community is also well placed to give back to society, and does so through its generosity in relation to many pro bono projects across the region.



The Bund Section of Suzhou Creek Waterfront Public Space

Award: HONOURABLE MENTION in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2022

Location: Shanghai, China

Architect: Ming Zhang, Zi Zhang

The Suzhou River, the "mother river" of Shanghai, nurtured the national industry but suffered severe pollution, becoming the city's "back alley." Starting in the 1990s, over two decades of effort have cleared the river and revitalized the surrounding areas. Today, it stands as a proud example of a livable space in a mega-city.



Agri Chapel

Award: HONOURABLE MENTION in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2021

Location: Nagasaki, Japan

Architect: YU Momoeda

This is a Japanese-wooden chapel with a fractal structure system. The site is surrounded by a large national park overlooking the sea. We tried to connect the activity of the chapel to the natural surroundings seamlessly. In Nagasaki, there is an oldest wooden gothic chapel in Japan known as "Ohura-Tenshudou". This chapel is not only a famous tourist point, but a place loved and cared for the townsfolk.

5-5

Pro Bono Work

The architecture community is also well placed to give back to society, and does so through its generosity in relation to many pro bono projects across the region.



EXAMPLES OF SR

More than Just a Library

Award: GOLD AWARD in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2020

Location: Siem Reap, Cambodia

Architect: Chu Yang Keng / IX Architects Pte Ltd.

The design concept aimed to create an engaging children's library using three movable cubes. When locked together, they form a linear library resembling a shipping container; when separated, they create a multi-purpose space for lessons and performances. Initiated and crowdfunded by IX Architects Private Ltd., Project Books and Cubes is a pro bono learning space within a primary school in rural Siem Reap, Cambodia, promoting education and the arts.



In-Bamboo Village

Award: HONOURABLE MENTION in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2019

Location: Daoming Town, Sichuan Province, China

Architect: Philip F. Yuan

Located at Daoming Town, Sichuan Province, this village consists of 86 families with a harmonious atmosphere of a close neighborhood. The village is known for its bamboo weaving traditions, but with rapid urbanisation, is at risk of having this tradition going extinct. In 2016, the local village committee sought ideas to renew the village, and through the use of the annual tax refund from the government for rural construction, a renewal project was undertaken.

5-5

Pro Bono Work

The architecture community is also well placed to give back to society, and does so through its generosity in relation to many pro bono projects across the region.



Maggie's Cancer Caring Centre (2013)

Community Care

Location: Hong Kong

Architect: Frank Gehry from USA in conjunction with Ronald Lu & Partners (RLP) from Hong Kong

Designed by international and local architects, the Centre is a warm, inviting drop-in facility near the district's main hospital. It features a large kitchen, private contemplation areas, and flexible social spaces for patient interaction. This is the first of several such Centres established outside the UK.



Aoi Pui School (2013)

Special Needs Education

Location: Hong Kong

Architect: Benoy from Hong Kong

The Aoi Pui School is the first, and only, school for children with autism in Hong Kong. Benoy assisted by contributing pro bono Interior Design, Graphic Design and Technical Support to the redevelopment of the school's relocated site in Hung Hom, Kowloon.

EXAMPLES OF SR

5-5

Pro Bono Work

The architecture community is also well placed to give back to society, and does so through its generosity in relation to many pro bono projects across the region.



EXAMPLES OF SR

Feeding Hong Kong Headquarters (2014-15)

Food Banking

Location: Hong Kong

Architect: Benoy from Hong Kong

As the only food banking organisation in Hong Kong, Feeding Hong Kong worked for a number of years to secure a larger space in order to expand its services. After acquiring funding and a site in 2014, the organisation contacted Benoy to assist. Benoy provided pro bono services for redesign and conversion of the 650m² warehouse in Yau Tong, Kowloon, into a fully functioning office and food distribution centre.

The new headquarters will allow the charity to enhance their operations with larger and better equipped areas for receiving food pallets, cleaning and repackaging goods, food storage including cold and freezer rooms, distribution, training and the charity's day-to-day running.

5-6

Accessibility and Universal Design

EXAMPLES OF SR



The Public Restroom

Award: HONOURABLE MENTION in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2020

Location: Nanjing, China

Architect: LI Zhu / Architects & Engineers Co., Ltd. of Southeast University

Located in a green forest near office buildings, this public recreation facility serves employees seeking relaxation and exercise during breaks. It will be built quickly to minimize environmental impact and seamlessly integrate with the landscape. The facility offers people-friendly services and an appealing space for rest, thanks to its thoughtfully designed form and structure.



No Boundary Toilet

Award: HONOURABLE MENTION in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2019

Location: China

Architect: Qiao Zhong

Located at a road intersection, this toilet features a border-less design that integrates with the surrounding greenery, blurring the lines between architecture and nature. The facade uses 8K mirror stainless steel, and natural light supplements the bright interior to reduce energy use. It includes three gender-neutral compartments, a bathroom, a children's outdoor toilet, and an administrator room.

5-6

Accessibility and Universal Design



Public Toilets

Design Competition

Location: Kathmandu, Nepal

Architect: ACSR and SONA

In the capital city of Nepal, Kathmandu, it is well noted that there are no public toilet facilities for the local community, and not even for visitors at any of the major touristic sights and attractions. People with disabilities, both local and visitors, do not have access to accessible public conveniences.

In 2013, ACSR and SONA conducted design competitions on "Universal Design – Public Toilet for ALL" for both Students and Professional categories. A total of 49 entries were submitted in both categories, with 32 and 17 in each respectively. Prizes were also awarded to all winning entries. It is the intention to build the Professional winning scheme at a tourism site for the Nepal community, and at the same time to demonstrate that all good responsible designs can be affordable and low-cost, sustainable and universally accessible, to cater for a range of people including the elderly and persons with disabilities.

It is also the goal of the project to build this universally accessible "Public Toilet for ALL" in Kathmandu as a prototype for other communities and regions within Nepal to follow.

5-7

Climate and Environmental Change

EXAMPLES OF SR



Musashino Clean Center

Award: HONOURABLE MENTION in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2022

Location: Tokyo, Japan

Architect: Toshihiro Mizutani, Hiroshi Kimura, Kajima Design, Tomoko Fuchigami

This project transforms Musashino City's 33-year-old waste incineration plant into the Clean Center, an eco-facility for community activities. It integrates urban development with waste disposal and harmonizes with the landscape. Visitors can tour the facility to learn about the waste disposal process and its environmental impact, highlighting human roles in conservation.



Jackfruit Village

Award: GOLD AWARD in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2020

Location: Hanoi, Vietnam

Architect: 1+1>2 Architects

Located in Trai Lang Village, Co Dong Commune, Son Tay, this 1.7-hectare project is bordered by a lake and features 38 jackfruit and 13 pomelo trees. Elevated house platforms prevent termite damage and enhance drainage. The design harmonizes with local vegetation and topography, using eco-friendly materials like adobe bricks and thatched roofing. It includes biological septic tanks, a vegetable garden, fruit trees, and a fish farm for a daily organic food supply.

5-7

Climate and Environmental Change



EXAMPLES OF SR

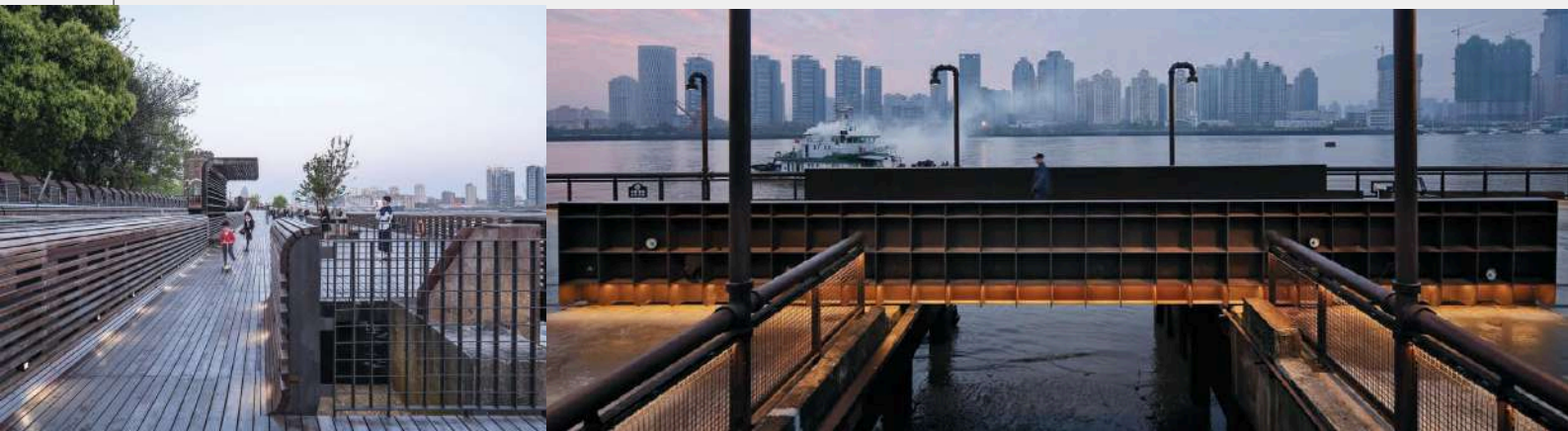
Grow with the Forest - Valley Villas at the foot of Changbai Mountain

Award: HONOURABLE MENTION in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2019

Location: Erdaobai River Town, China

Architect: Ji Li

Located in Erdaobai River Town at the foot of Changbai Mountain, the project sits between a virgin forest river valley and an abandoned amusement park. The architect aimed for symbiotic harmony between nature and human activities. The structure's form avoids primeval trees, growing freely towards the sun and landscape, exploring the borders between nature and cities.



Demonstration Section of Yangpu Riverside Public Space

Award: GOLD AWARD in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2018

Location: Huangpu River, China

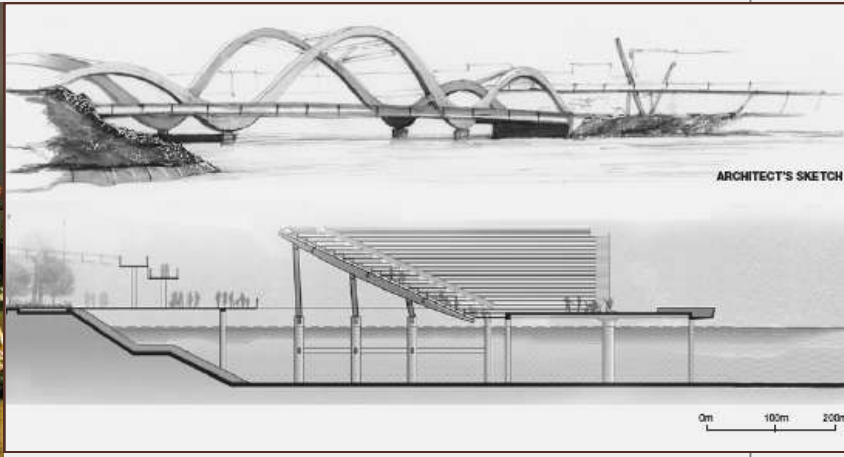
Architect: Ming Zhang

This project aims to reclaim the Huangpu River's riverside for Shanghai's citizens by creating the city's longest public open space. Transforming former industrial shorelines into a 45km linear park, the Yangpu Riverside Public Space serves as a benchmark, covering 3.8 hectares and 985 meters, highlighting environmental remediation and public space development.

5-7

Climate and Environmental Change

EXAMPLES OF SR



Urban Oasis: Integrated Development of Hatirjheel including Begunbari Canal, Hatirjheel

Award: HONOURABLE MENTION in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2017

Location: Bangladesh

Architect: Ar. Md. Iqbal Habib

Originally a wetland restoration to prevent Dhaka flash floods, this 311-acre initiative now enhances connectivity, reduces traffic, manages wastewater, improves drainage, and offers recreational amenities. With scenic lakes and green spaces, it aims to revive neglected water bodies and transform Dhaka back into a 'floating city.'



Redevelopment of Gopi Talao as a Lake

Award: HONOURABLE MENTION in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2017

Location: India

Architect: Urban Initiatives

The redevelopment of Gopi Talao in Surat revitalizes a historic 10-hectare site into a lake and public park. It features a water body, preserved stepwell, and seven themed zones representing Surat's key aspects: history, environment, diamond trade, cuisine, textiles, communal harmony, and future aspirations.

5-7

Climate and Environmental Change



EXAMPLES OF SR

Regeneration of copper mine industry

Award: HONOURABLE MENTION in ARCASIA Awards for Architecture 2015

Location: China

Architect: Duan Jin, Qi Zh ang and Ming Yin

Located near the scenic tourist area of Langyashan, the project transforms two waste disposal sites into a small commercial district for tourists, addressing environmental issues through remediation. The new culture leisure center in Chuzhou features neo-Chinese style buildings with courtyards and plazas, blending traditional Anhui elements with innovative designs to create unique public spaces.



Eco School – Maosi Ecological Demonstration Primary School

Award: COMMENDATION in World Architecture Festival (WAF), Barcelona, Spain, SPECIAL AWARD for Sustainability in Design for Asia (DFA) Awards and FINALIST in Hong Kong Green Building Award (2008)

Location: Xian

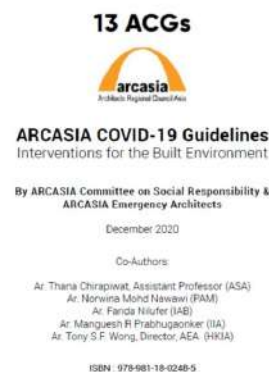
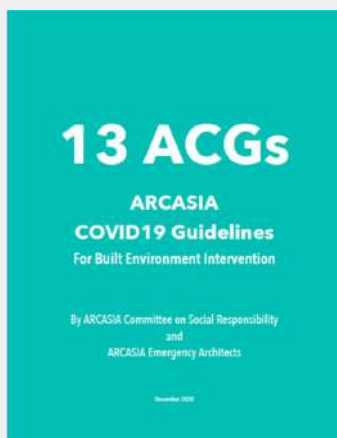
Architect: Department of Architecture, The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK)

The objectives of the project were two-fold: to design and build a “demonstration school” for the children of the village and to educate school builders and officials about what an environmental-friendly village school should be, i.e. to be in harmony with human, nature and buildings. The eco-school project was designed not only to create a comfortable, desirable study ambience for children, but also to demonstrate a feasible way for the locals to reach their maximum environmental sustainability.

5-8

ACSR Covid-19 Guidelines

EXAMPLES OF SR



ARCASIA Covid-19 Guidelines

ARCASIA's Response to the Covid-19 Pandemic

Location: ARCASIA

Architect: ACSR & AEA Team Members

The document "13 ARCASIA COVID-19 Guidelines for Built Environment Intervention" was created by the ARCASIA Committee on Social Responsibility and ARCASIA Emergency Architects, finalized in December 2020. Its objective is to provide a comprehensive set of guidelines to address the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic within the built environment. The guidelines are intended for architects, policymakers, public authorities, and the general public across ARCASIA's 21 member countries. They focus on space planning, building technologies, environmental adaptation, flow management, communication, education, and resilience planning to manage the spread of the virus and ensure safer living and working conditions. The intent is to consolidate various guidelines into a simple, implementable format to help communities fight the pandemic effectively.

The guidelines cover several key areas:

1. **Space Planning:** Configuring spaces for contamination prevention, social distancing, and anxiety reduction.
2. **Building Technologies:** Implementing ventilation, drainage systems, and contact-free technologies to reduce virus spread.
3. **Environmental Adaptation:** Modifying spaces for safe living, working, learning, and social activities.
4. **Flow Management:** Managing the circulation of people and goods to minimize cross-contamination.
5. **Communication and Education:** Providing transparent, fact-based education to instill public confidence.
6. **Standard Operating Procedures:** Developing and updating SOPs for cleaning and responding to the pandemic.
7. **Resilience and Contingency Planning:** Creating plans for different pandemic scenarios, with regular reviews and drills.
8. **Medical and Healthcare Facilities:** Ensuring capacity for isolation and healthcare surge.
9. **Building Regulations Review:** Revising regulations to support pandemic resilience.
10. **City Planning and Urban Design Review:** Adapting urban and rural planning to new needs.
11. **Health and Wellbeing:** Designing for clean, healthy environments, especially for vulnerable communities.
12. **Socio-Cultural Aspects:** Safely conducting cultural and religious activities.
13. **Urban/Rural Migration:** Planning for potential shifts in population due to the pandemic.

5-9

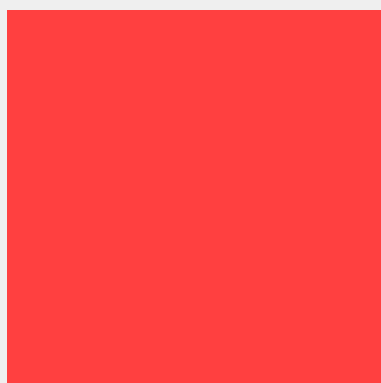
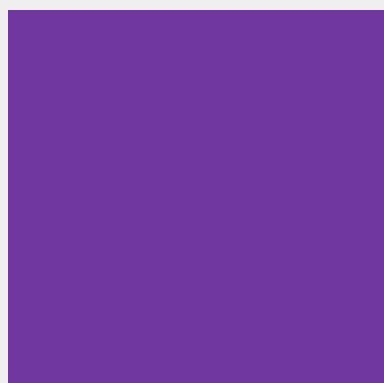
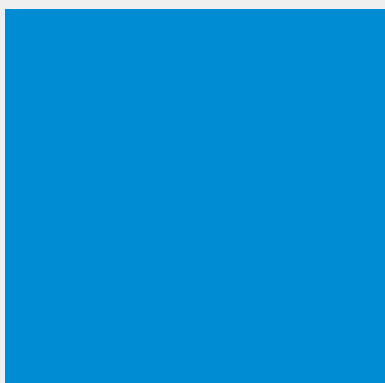
Summary

This chapter has outlined the mission of ACSR to promote sustainable and ethical architectural practices, stressing the importance of architects in advocating for social equity and environmental responsibility. It emphasizes that these principles should be integrated into all aspects of architectural work, guiding architects towards practices that benefit both society and the environment.

- **Disaster Risk Reduction:** Projects in Pakistan and Sri Lanka showcase rebuilding efforts in disaster-affected areas, with structures designed to be resilient and suitable for community needs.
- **Environmental and Climate Change Adaptation:** Examples include the Musashino Clean Center in Japan and the Yangpu Riverside Public Space in China, which promote eco-friendly urban development and waste management practices.
- **Community Involvement and Cultural Heritage:** Projects like the Jackfruit Village in Vietnam and the Bangprathun Community Learning Center in Thailand highlight how local communities are engaged to revitalize cultural practices and environmental stewardship.
- **Accessibility and Universal Design:** Design competitions in Nepal for accessible public toilets exemplify ARCASIA's support for inclusive design.
- **Pro-Bono Work:** Efforts in Hong Kong for food distribution and autism education facilities demonstrate the architectural community's generosity and commitment to social betterment.

The chapter concludes by reinforcing the positive impact of socially responsible architecture, demonstrating how it can enhance community resilience, cultural heritage, and environmental conservation while addressing contemporary challenges faced by societies.



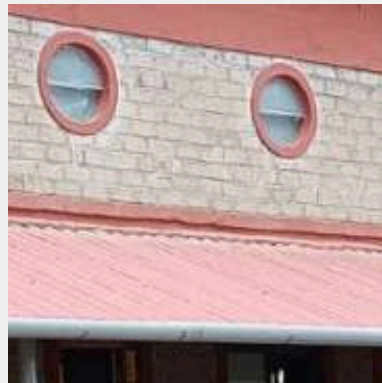
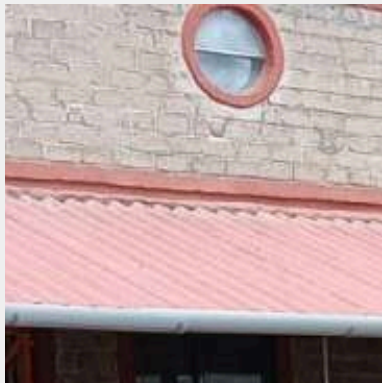


06

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