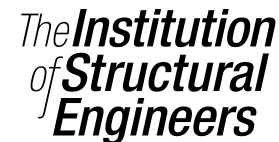


Launch of the UK Built Environment Advisory Group

supporting humanitarian action

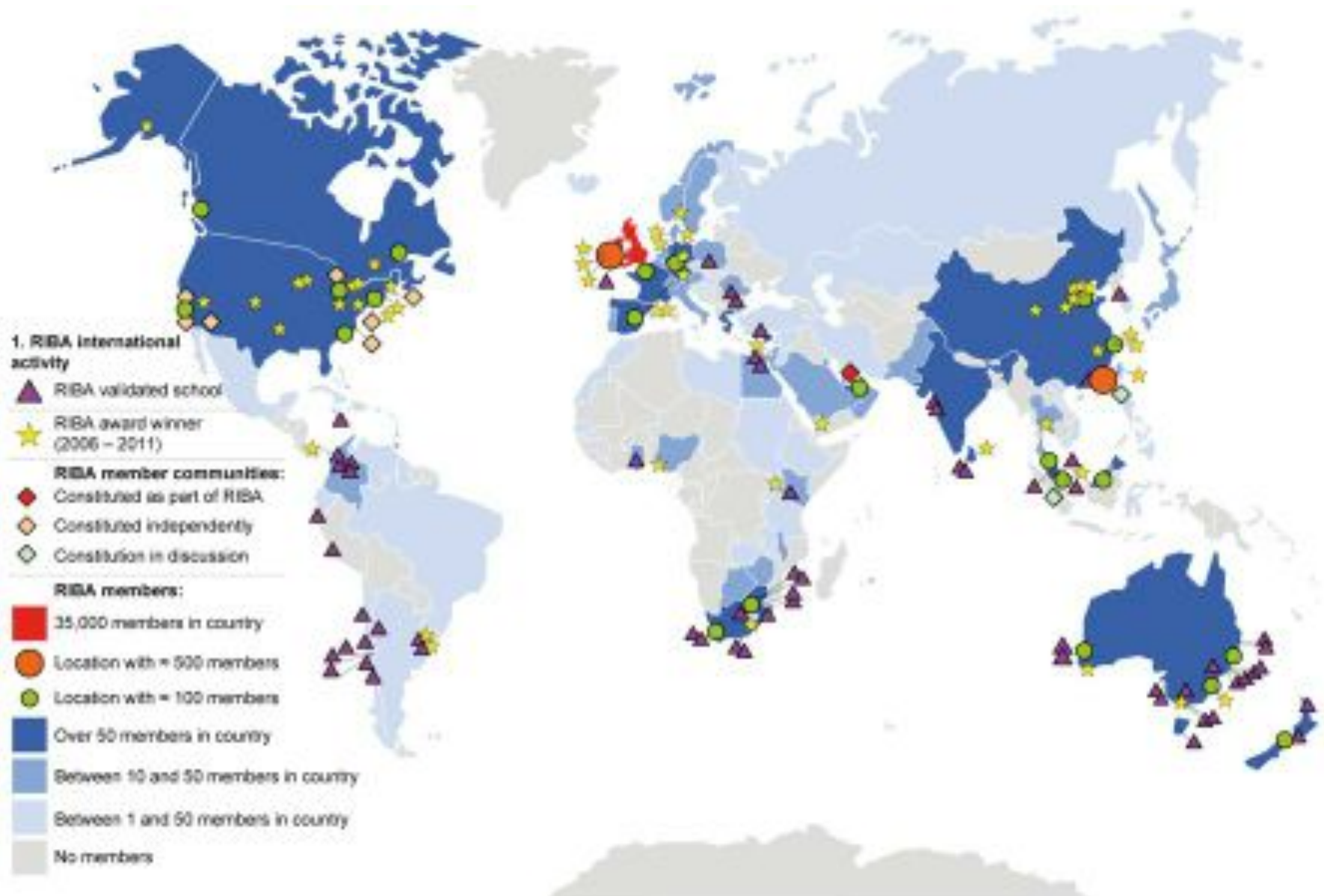


Habitat III, Quito, Ecuador, 2016



Opening address by Joan Clos, UN Habitat

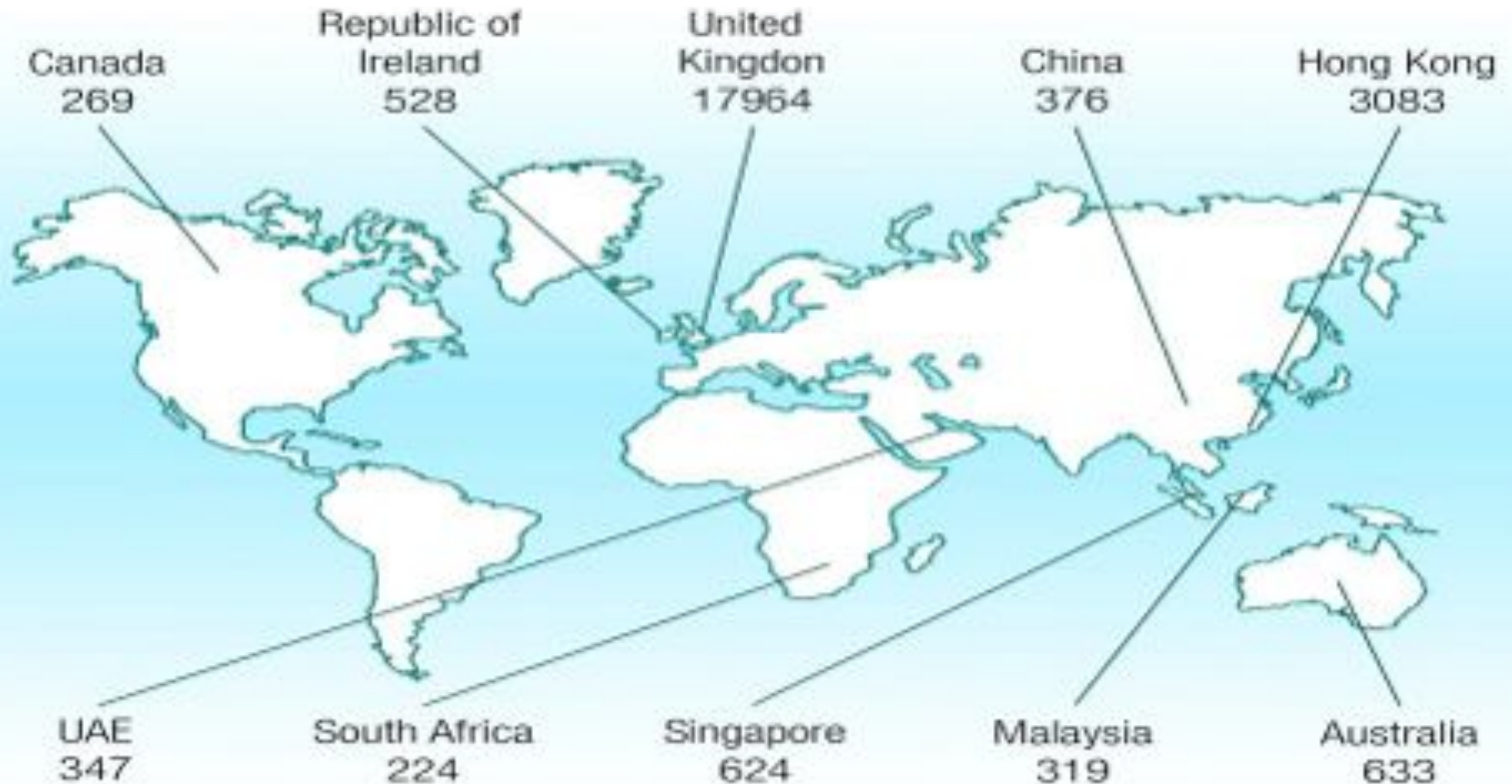
RIBA international footprint



RTPI international footprint



IStructE international footprint



Promoting **sustainable** development



Meeting the challenge of **climate change**



Delhi, India

Creating **liveable** cities



Promoting **healthy** communities



Contributing to **global competitiveness**

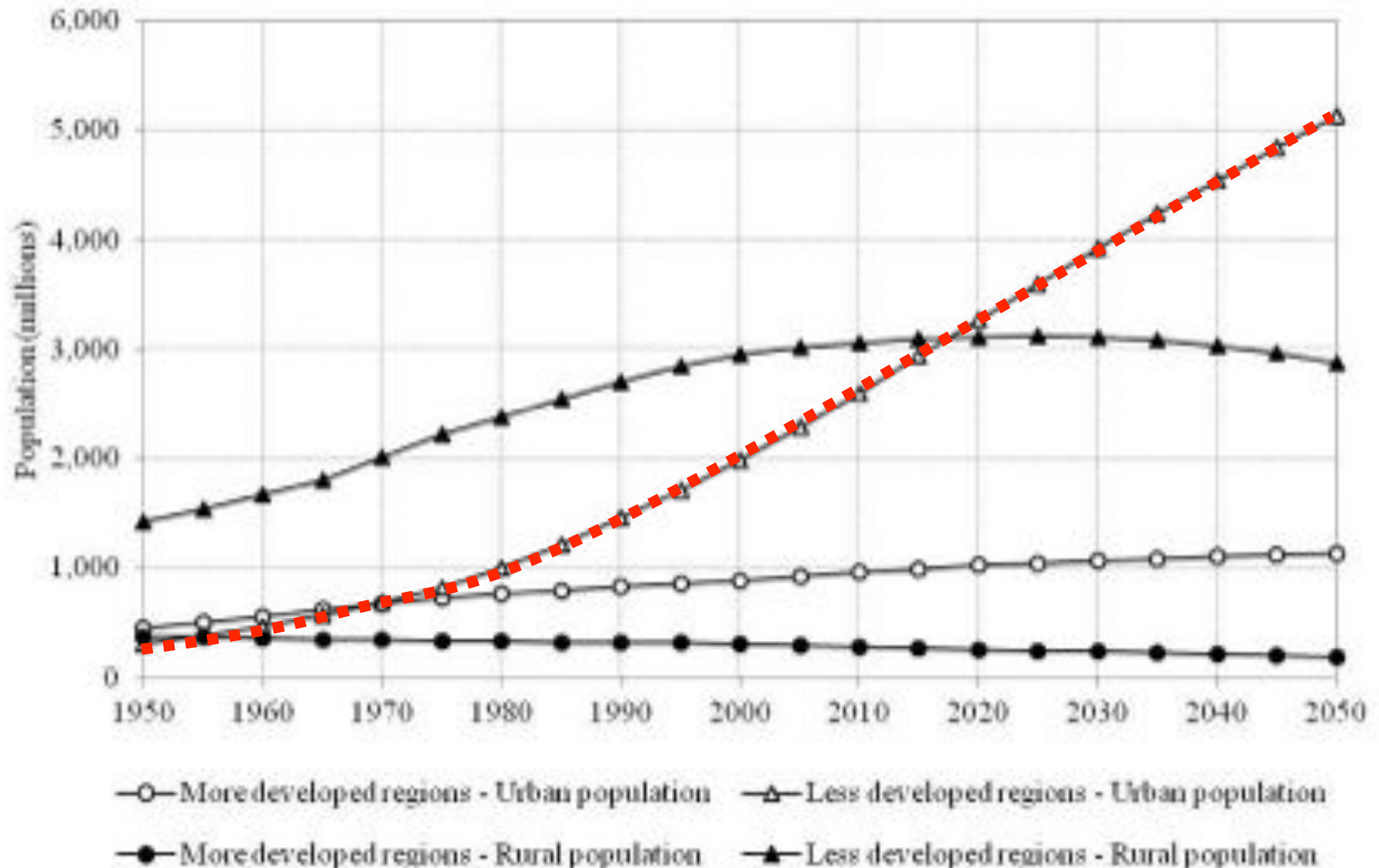


Eight Pillars

- Pillar 1: Institutions
- Pillar 2: Infrastructure
- Pillar 3: Macroeconomic Environment
- Pillar 4: Health & Primary Education
- Pillar 5: Higher Education & Training
- Pillar 6: Goods Market Efficiency
- Pillar 7: Labour Market Efficiency
- Pillar 8: Financial Market Development
- Pillar 9: Technological Readiness
- Pillar 10: Market Size
- Pillar 11: Business Sophistication
- Pillar 12: Innovation

Source: 'The Global Competitiveness Report 2012-13', World Economic Forum

Global Urbanisation, **current projections**



The other global context

1. **Increasing Global Urbanisation**

By 2050 68% of the worlds population will be living in cities, (ie 6.3bn people).

2. **Increasing vulnerability of Cities**

1.5% of the worlds land area is estimated to produce 50% of global GDP. The World Bank has established that the potential for losses is particularly high in urban areas.

3. **Staggering economic losses**

Over the last 30 years one third of all monies spent on development has been lost as a result of recurring crises, ie over \$3.8 trillion worldwide.

4. **Sub-standard housing:** Habitat for Humanity estimate that 1.6 billion people living in sub-standard housing (ie 25% of worlds population)

5. **Lack of investment in emergency preparedness**

Less than 5% of all humanitarian funding is spent on emergency preparedness.

6. **Growing number of refugees displaced by Civil Conflict**

Number of refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced people has, for the first time since WWII, exceeded 50m

7. **Human rights has an architectural dimension**

As evidenced by workers conditions in Qatar and tragedies such as the Rana Plaza collapse

Natural Disaster



Nepal Earthquake

Civil Conflict



Gaza

Displacement and migration



Syrian refugee camps

UK Built Environment Advisory Group



UK Built Environment Advisory Group

Objectives

To provide a more effective conduit to the collective expertise of its member institutes together with access to the combined resources of over 100,000 members working in more than 150 countries throughout the world.

To provide access to expertise in connection with strategic policy making and also, via the Institutes, to their members at times of need.

UK Built Environment Advisory Group

Core Skills

The following are among the core skills offered by members of the group:

- Town & Country Planning
- Strategic Master Planning
- Infrastructure
- Urban Design
- Place Making
- Architecture
- Structural Engineering

All of the skills necessary to determine where to build, what to build and how to build.

Developing educational standards



Developing professional standards



Building institutional capacity



Providing advocacy



Promoting public engagement



Influencing Government Policy

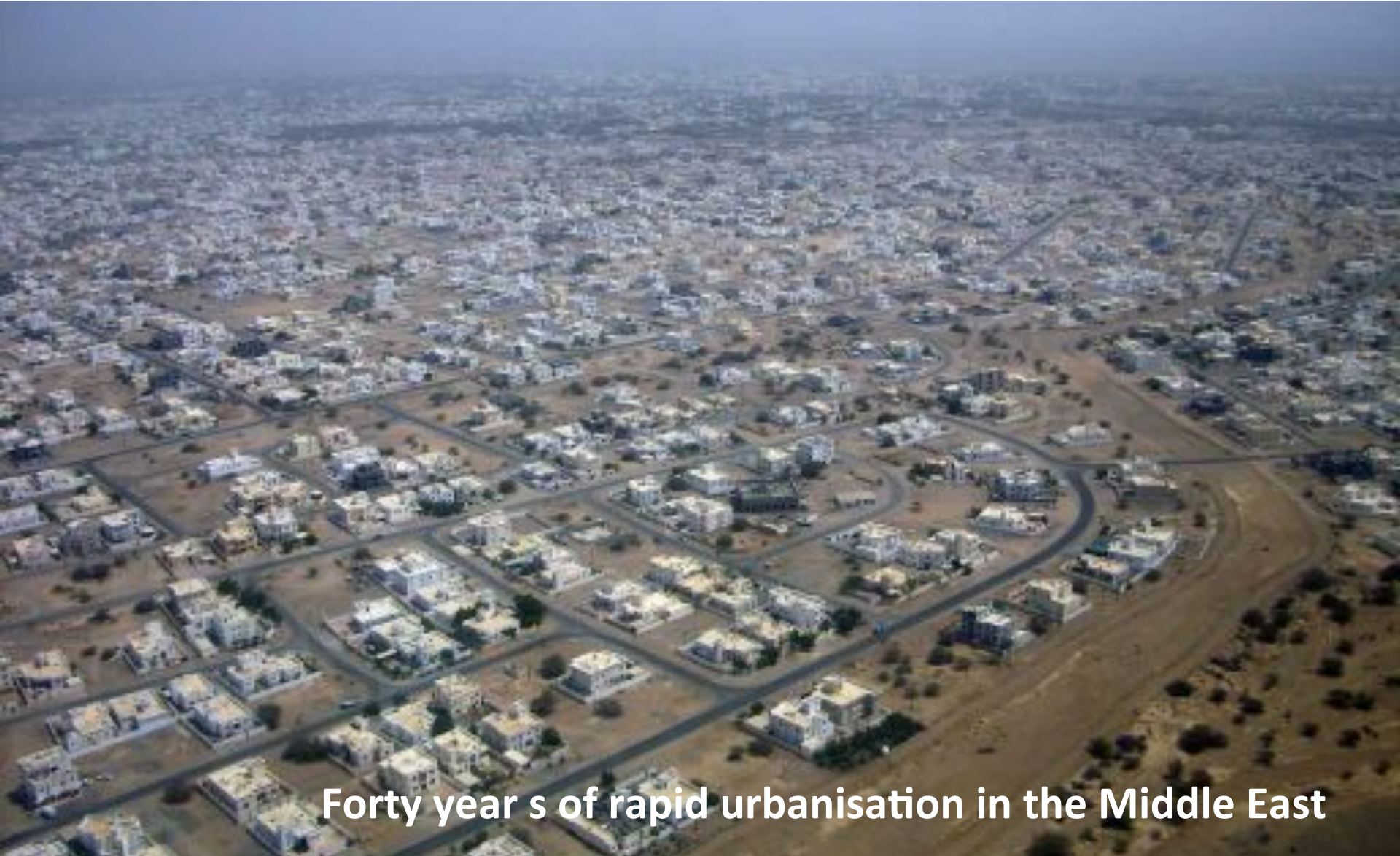
The Case for Space



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Planning policy



Forty years of rapid urbanisation in the Middle East

Building code



Rana Plaza, Bangladesh

Fire regulations



Construction standards



Taiwan Earthquake, 2016

Building Back Better



UN Habitat Building back better in Ecuador

Global Alliance for Urban Crises



World Humanitarian Summit

Global Alliance for Urban Crises



Overarching Principles

We, the signatories, commit ourselves to work together to enable urban communities, in particular those most at risk, **to prepare for, cope with and recover more quickly from the effects of humanitarian crises**, including forced displacement, natural disasters and/or armed conflicts.

We recognize that urban settings have specific characteristics which require effective, context-specific approaches to addressing vulnerability and risk reduction, preparedness and crisis response.

Global Alliance for Urban Crises

Four key commitment areas:

1. **Tailor humanitarian response to the urban context** by developing shared assessment and profiling tools, promoting joint analysis, and adapting coordination mechanisms.
2. **Develop or work with existing global, regional and national rosters** to facilitate the deployment of urban leaders, managers and technical experts.
3. **Build the evidence base on the specific characteristics of protracted displacement in urban areas**, and contribute to the design of appropriate and cost-effective responses, with particular regard to protection of vulnerable people, shelter, basic services and infrastructure.
4. Ensure that initiatives focused on building urban resilience incorporate components on resilient response and recovery from crises, and that they **leverage greatest impact in cities most at risk of humanitarian emergencies**.

Global Alliance for Urban Crises



Bridging the divide



Promoting design excellence



Building failure



Divided community



Natural disaster



Displacement