# Royal Institute of British Architects

# Israel/Palestine

# Natural disaster



Haiti

# Civil Conflict



Syria

# Displacement and migration



Syrian refugee camps

# Natural Disaster



Nepal Eathquake

# World Humanitarian Summit, 2016



**Opening ceremony, WHS, Istanbul, 2016**

# Global Alliance for Urban Crises

# Global Alliance for Urban Crises

The Global Alliance brings together diverse actors who commit to the principles outlined in the Urban Crisis Charter, including:

| Academia / Think Tanks | Built Environment Professionals | Local Governments |
| --- | --- | --- |
| National Governments / Donors | Humanitarian and Development Organizations | Civil Society / Grassroots Organizations |

Members of the alliance work together on initiatives focused on four thematic objectives:

# Global Alliance for Urban Crises

## ADAPTING URBAN TOOLS

Tailoring humanitarian response to the urban context by developing shared assessment and profiling tools, promoting joint analysis, and adapting coordination mechanisms.

INITIATIVES

— Knowledge Product 1: Urban Profiling for Better Responses to Humanitarian Crises.
— Knowledge Product 5: Protocol of Engagement between Local Governments and Humanitarian Actors.

## MANAGING URBAN DISPLACEMENT

Building the evidence base on characteristics of protracted displacement in urban areas and contributing to the design of appropriate and cost-effective responses, with particular regard to protection of vulnerable people, shelter, basic services and infrastructure.

INITIATIVES

— Knowledge Product 3: Urban Displacement from Different Perspectives.
— Humanitarian Learning Center Operational Practice Paper 4: Vulnerabilities in Urban Protracted Displacement.

## MOBILIZING URBAN EXPERTISE

Developing or working with existing global, regional and national rosters to facilitate the deployment of urban leaders, managers and technical experts.

INITIATIVES

— Urban Competency Framework, User Guide, Research Report
— Knowledge Product 2: Philippines Case Study
— The Global Alliance for Urban Crises Response Roster

## BUILDING URBAN RESILIENCE

Ensuring 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.

INITIATIVES

— Knowledge Product 4: Building Urban Resilience in the Face of Crisis.

# Global Alliance for Urban Crises



**ALLIANCE KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS**

Knowledge Product 1
Urban Profiling For Better
Responses To Humanitarian Crises

Knowledge Product 2
Philippines Case Study

Knowledge Product 3
Urban Displacement from Different
Perspectives

Knowledge Product 4
Building Urban Resilience in the
Face of Crisis

Knowledge Product 5
Protocol of Engagement between
Local Governments and
Humanitarian Actors

Urban Competency Framework for
Humanitarian Action (UCF)

Urban Competency Framework User
Guide

Urban Competency Framework
Research Report

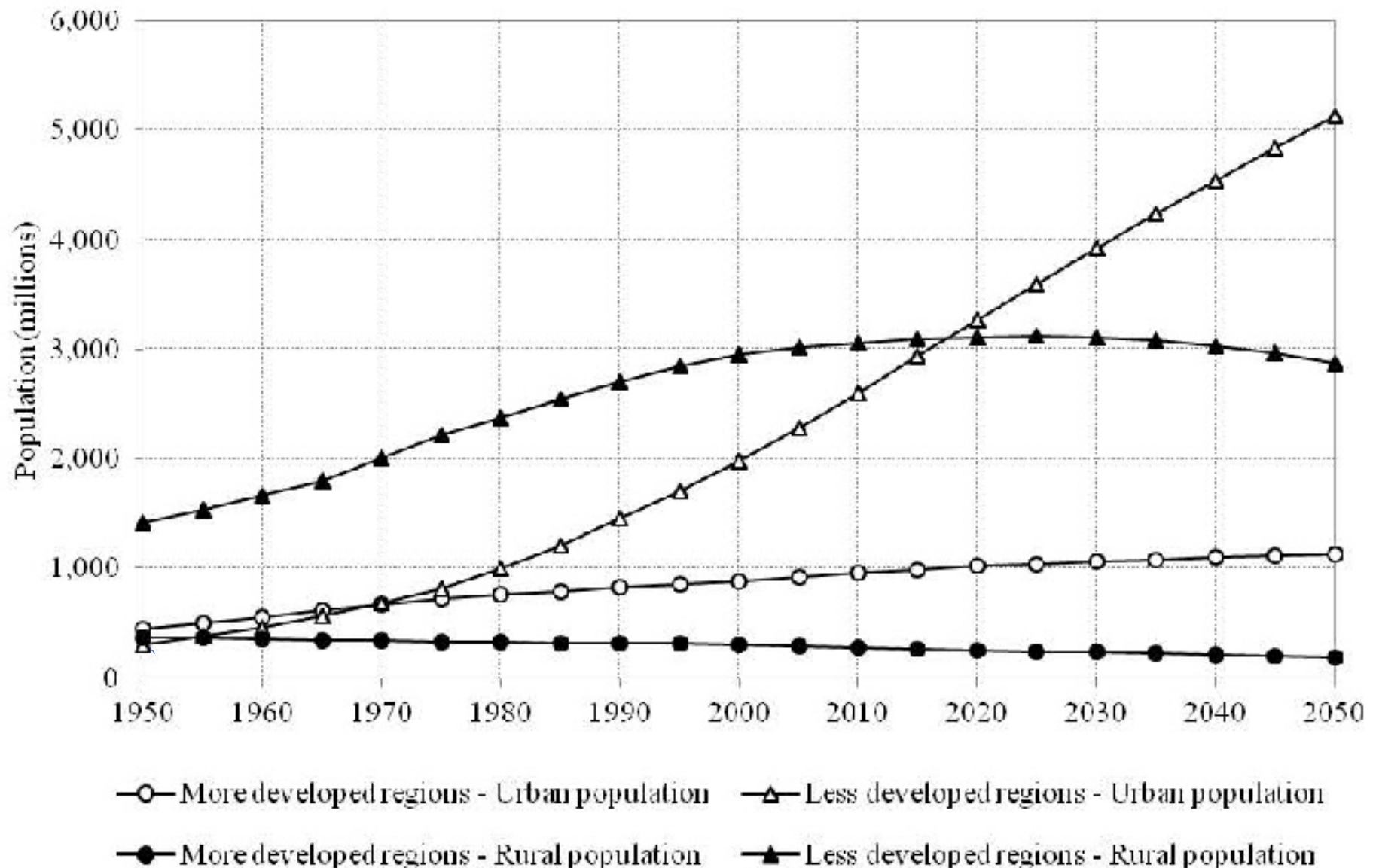# UK Built Environment Advisory Group
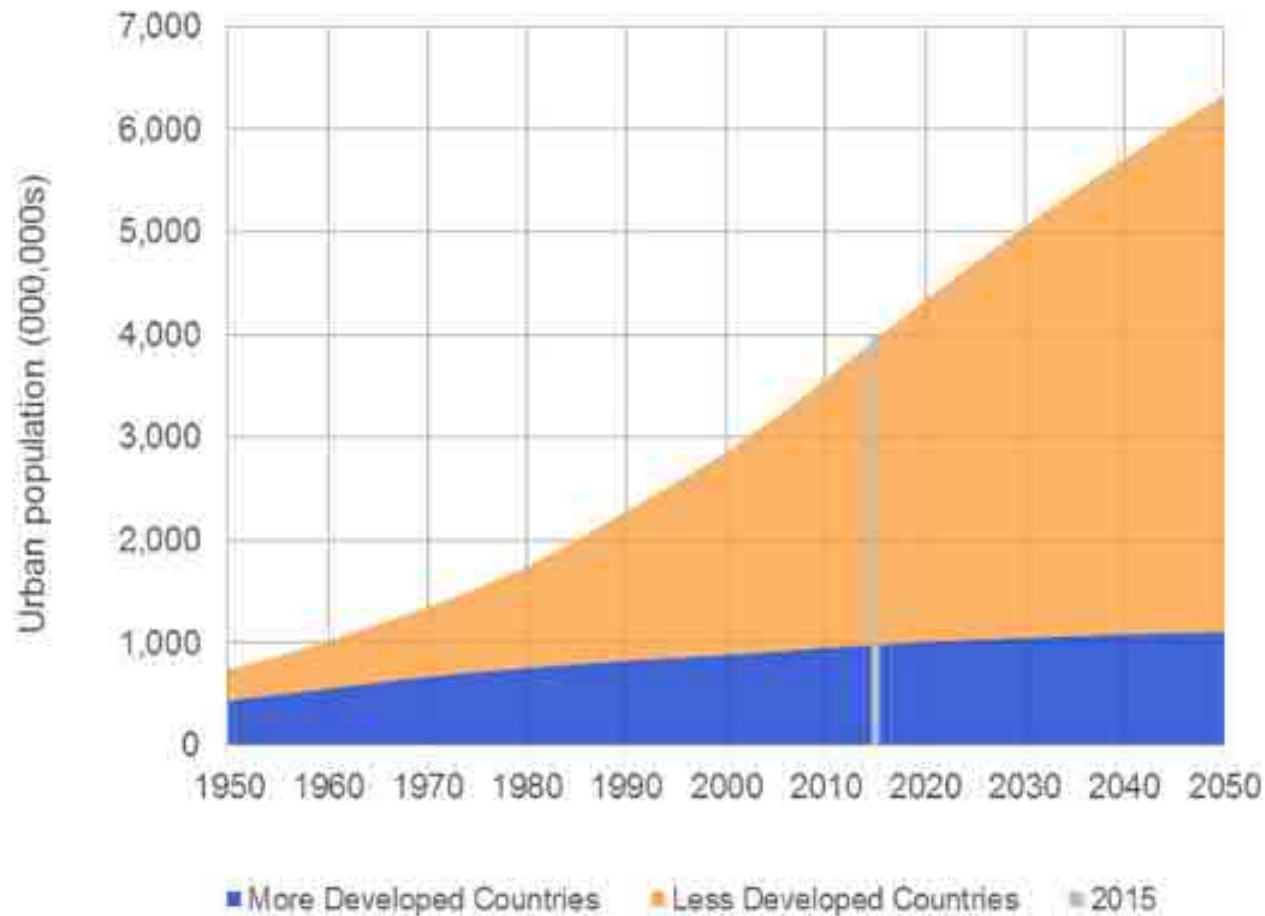
# **Habitat III**, Quito, 2016

# UN Sustainable Development Goals, **2030**

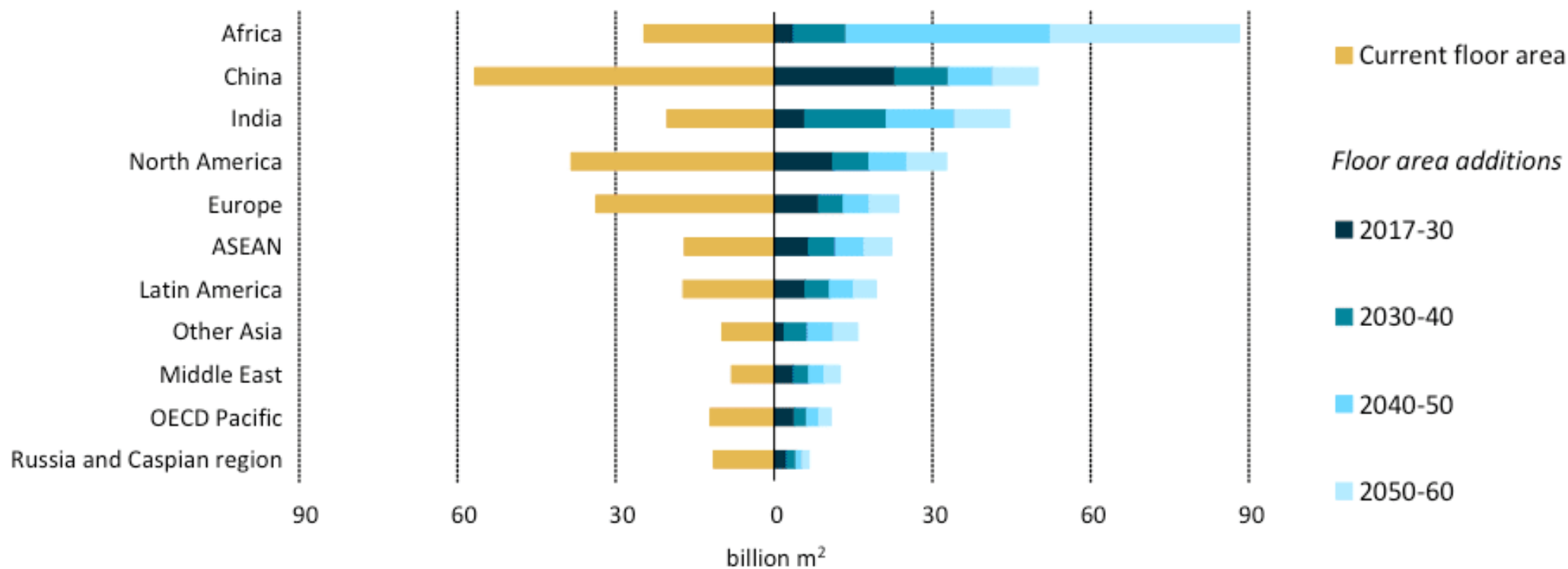# UN Habitat World Urbanisation Prospects

# UN Habitat World Urbanisation Prospects



Between 2015 and 2050 the urban population in Less Developed Countries will increase by 2.35 billion, or 18 times the expected increase of 130 million in More Developed Countries. Source: NYU
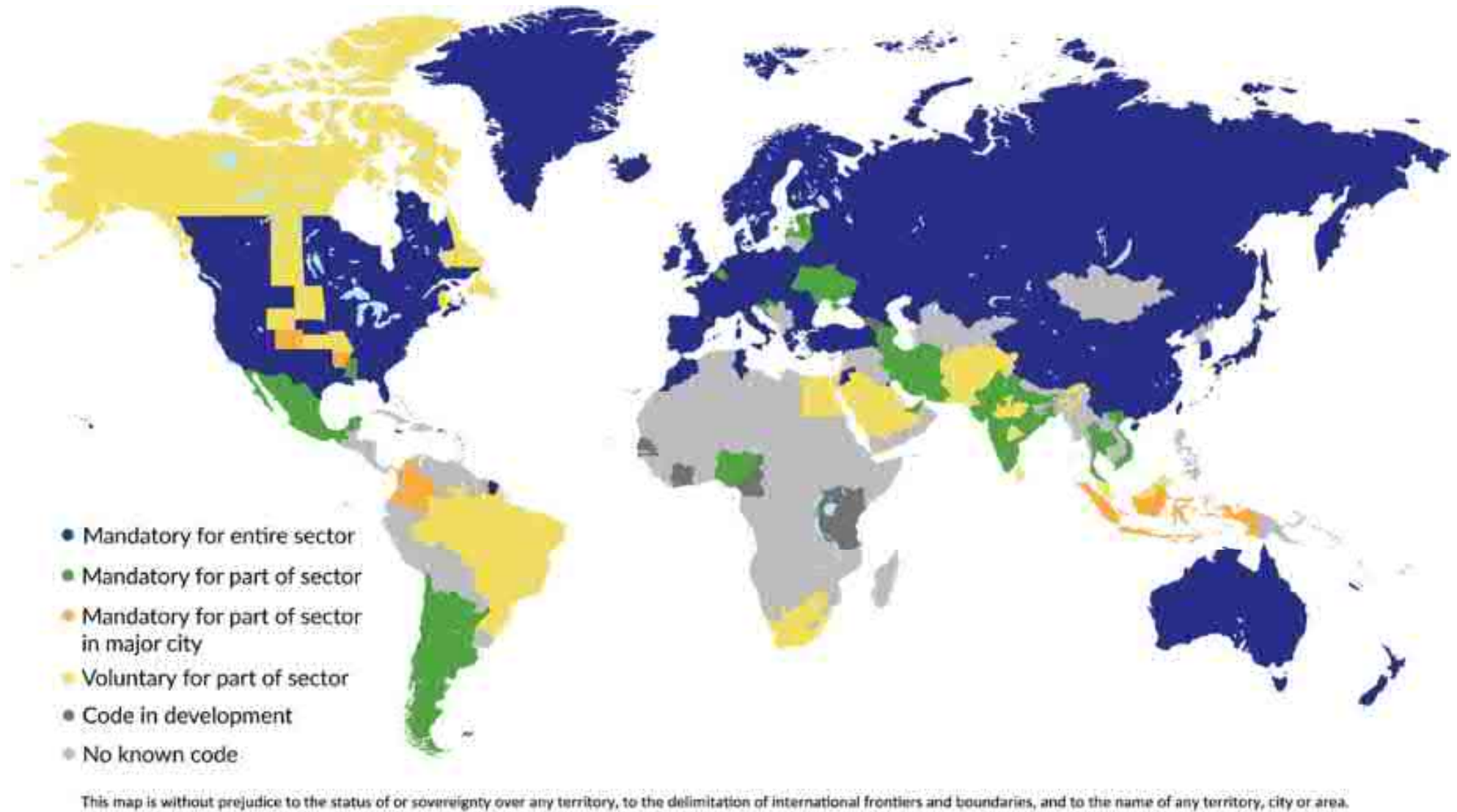
# Floor area additions by 2060



Notes: OECD Pacific includes Australia, New Zealand, Japan and Korea; ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations.
Source: IEA (2017), Energy Technology Perspectives 2017, IEA/OECD, Paris, www.iea.org/etp.

Source: 'Energy Technology Perspectives', International Energy Agency/OECD, 2017

# Building energy codes by country, 2018



- Mandatory for entire sector
- Mandatory for part of sector
- Mandatory for part of sector in major city
- Voluntary for part of sector
- Code in development
- No known code

This map is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries, and to the name of any territory, city or area.

Source: International Energy Agency, March 2019

# Climate Change Risk
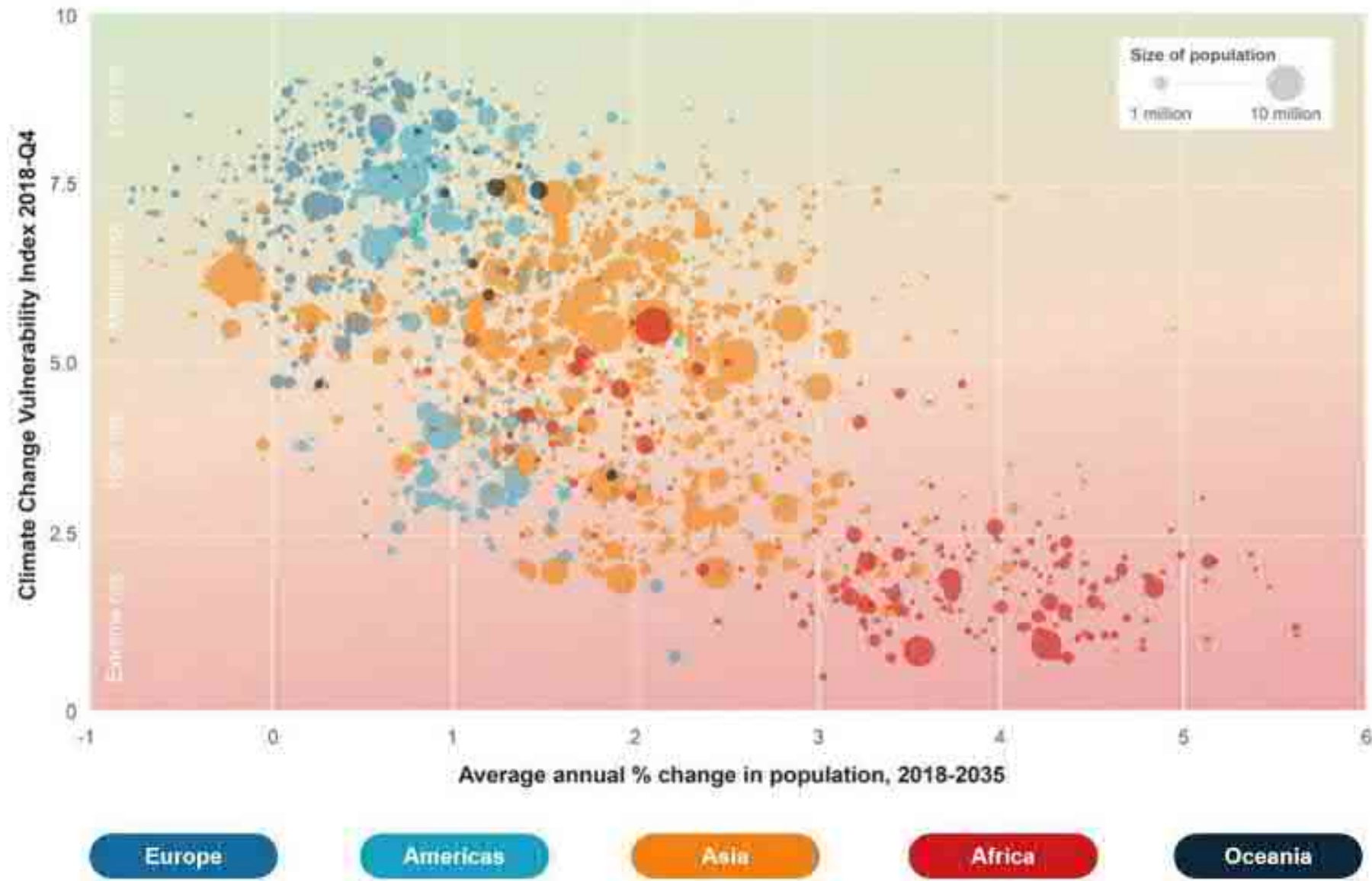


Source: 'Climate Change Risks', Verisk Maplecroft 2018

# CAA Survey of the architectural profession
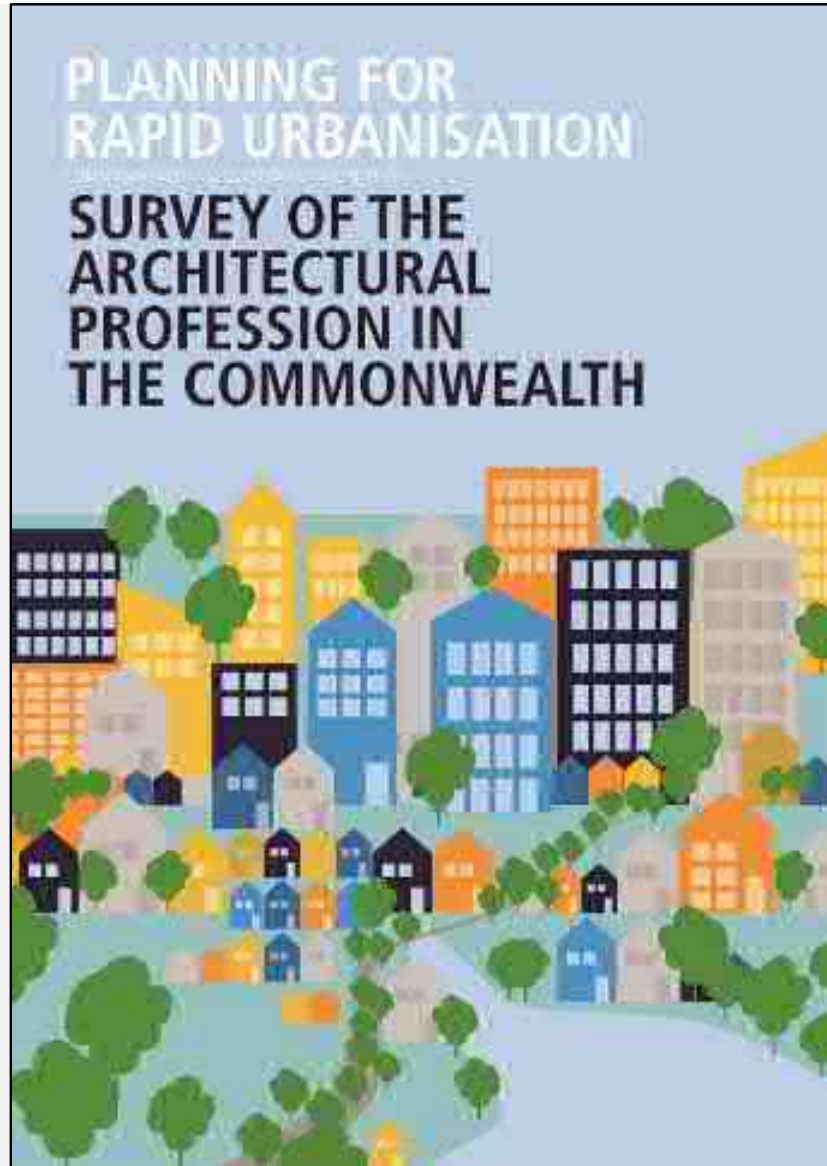


PLANNING FOR RAPID URBANISATION

SURVEY OF THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION IN THE COMMONWEALTH

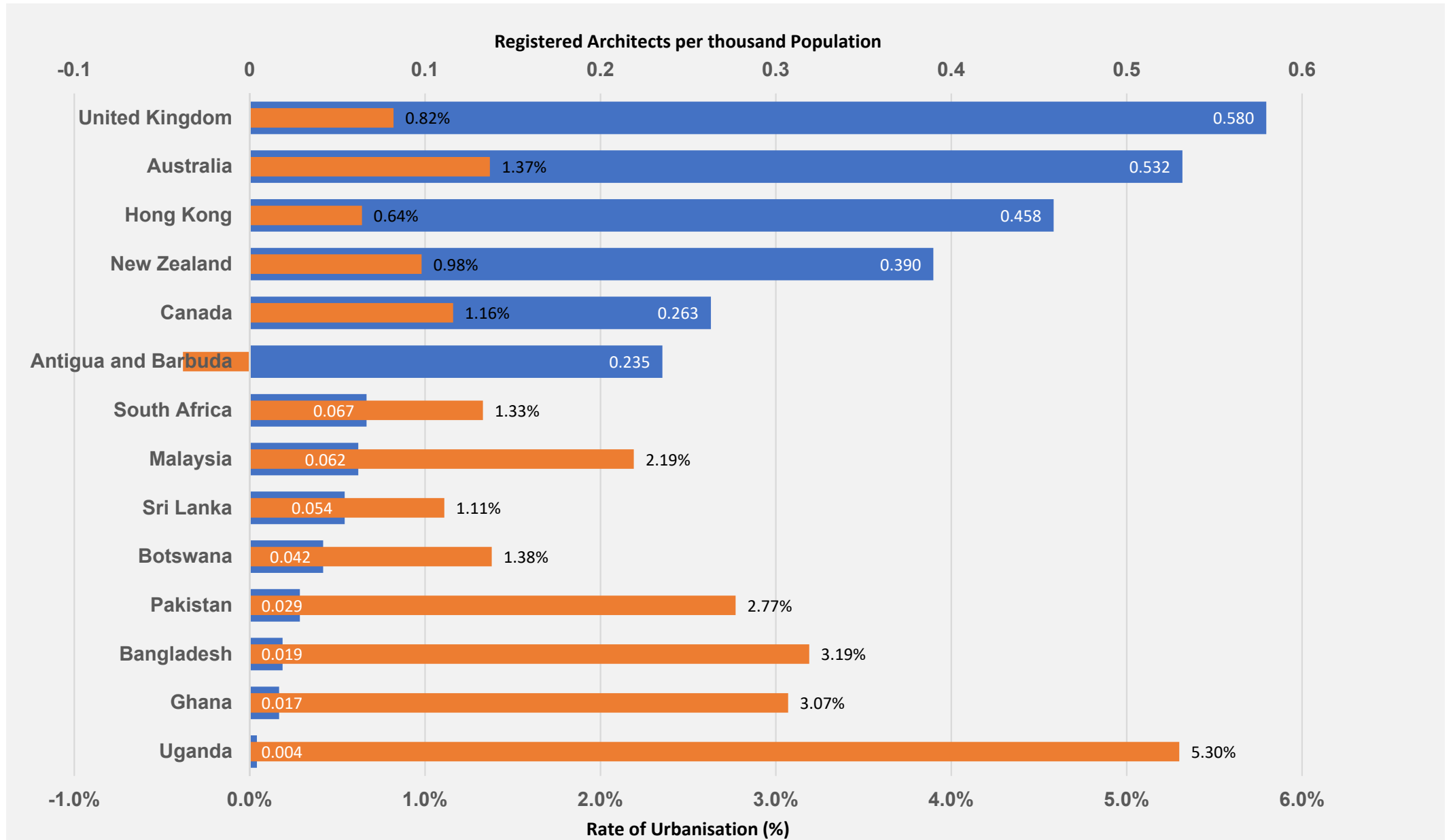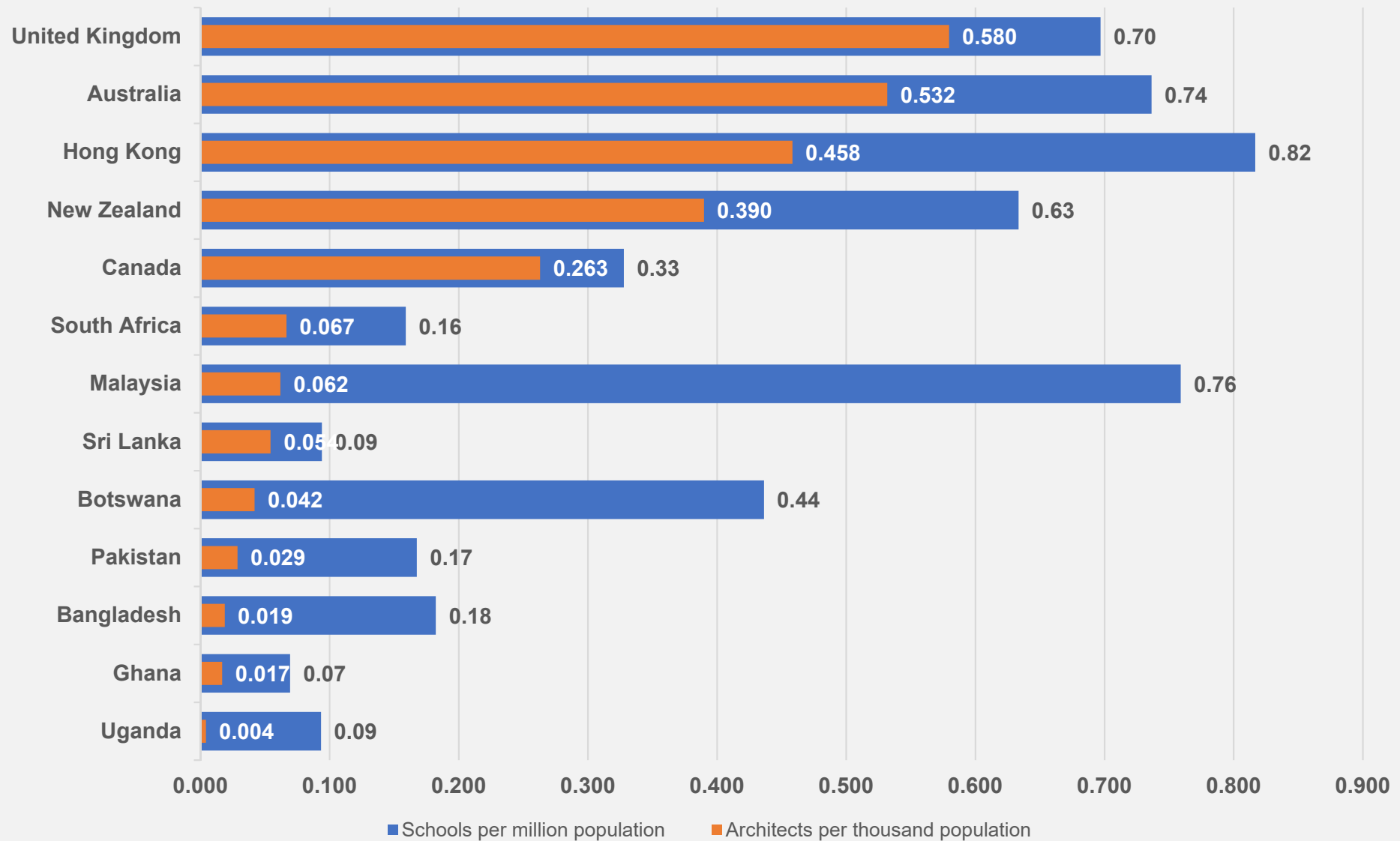**Survey respondents:**

- **Africa**
  Botswana, Ghana, South Africa and Uganda.
- **Asia**
  Bangladesh, Hong Kong*, Malaysia, Pakistan and Sri Lanka
- **Caribbean and Americas**
  Antigua and Barbuda and Canada
- **Europe**
  Cyprus, Malta and the United Kingdom
- **Pacific**
  Australia and New Zealand

*While Hong Kong is no longer part of the Commonwealth, the HKIA remains a member of the CAA

# Architects and Urbanisation, 2017

Registered Architects per thousand Population

| | Rate of Urbanisation (%) | Registered Architects per thousand Population |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 0.82% | 0.580 |
| Australia | 1.37% | 0.532 |
| Hong Kong | 0.64% | 0.458 |
| New Zealand | 0.98% | 0.390 |
| Canada | 1.16% | 0.263 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | 0.235 |
| South Africa | 1.33% | 0.067 |
| Malaysia | 2.19% | 0.062 |
| Sri Lanka | 1.11% | 0.054 |
| Botswana | 1.38% | 0.042 |
| Pakistan | 2.77% | 0.029 |
| Bangladesh | 3.19% | 0.019 |
| Ghana | 3.07% | 0.017 |
| Uganda | 5.30% | 0.004 |

Rate of Urbanisation (%)

Schools of architecture, 2017

| Country | Schools per million population | Architects per thousand population |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 0.70 | 0.580 |
| Australia | 0.74 | 0.532 |
| Hong Kong | 0.82 | 0.458 |
| New Zealand | 0.63 | 0.390 |
| Canada | 0.33 | 0.263 |
| South Africa | 0.16 | 0.067 |
| Malaysia | 0.76 | 0.062 |
| Sri Lanka | 0.09 | 0.054 |
| Botswana | 0.44 | 0.042 |
| Pakistan | 0.17 | 0.029 |
| Bangladesh | 0.18 | 0.019 |
| Ghana | 0.07 | 0.017 |
| Uganda | 0.09 | 0.004 |

# Built Environment Policy, 2017



Planning Policy

Implemented Effectively 43%

Fit for Purpose 71%

Building Code

Implemented Effectively 36%

Fit for Purpose 71%
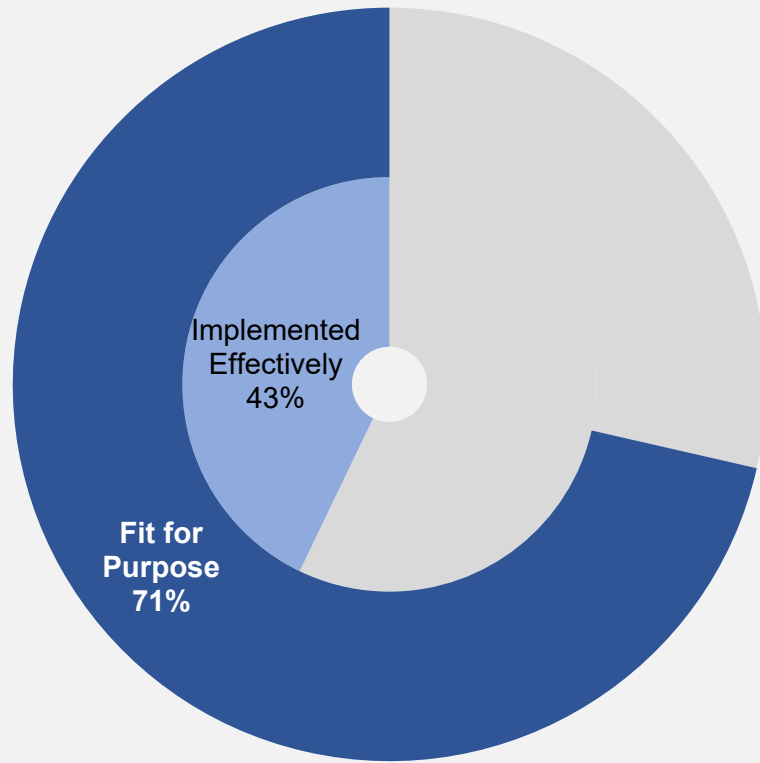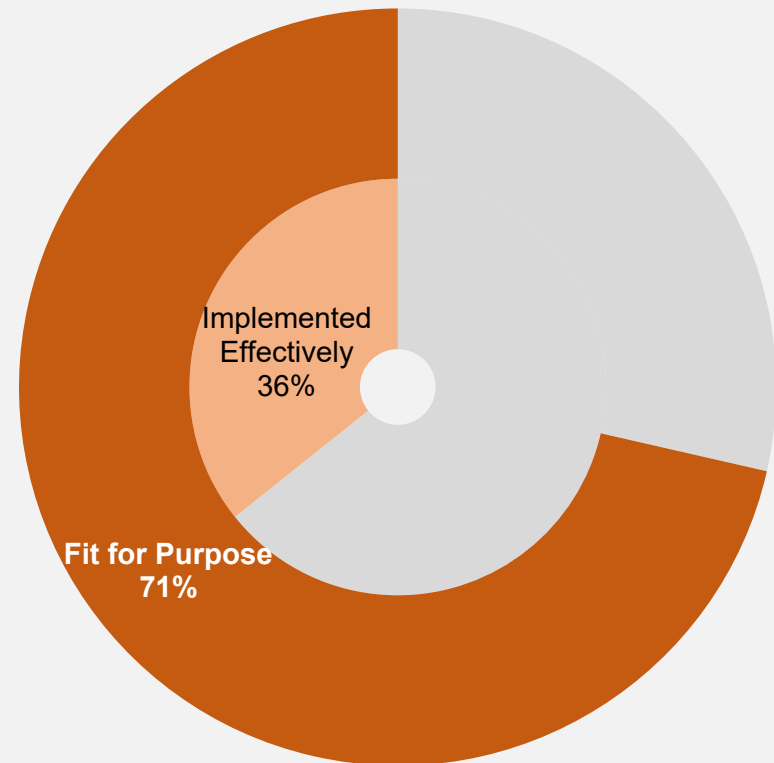
# CO$^2$ per capita v GNI per capita
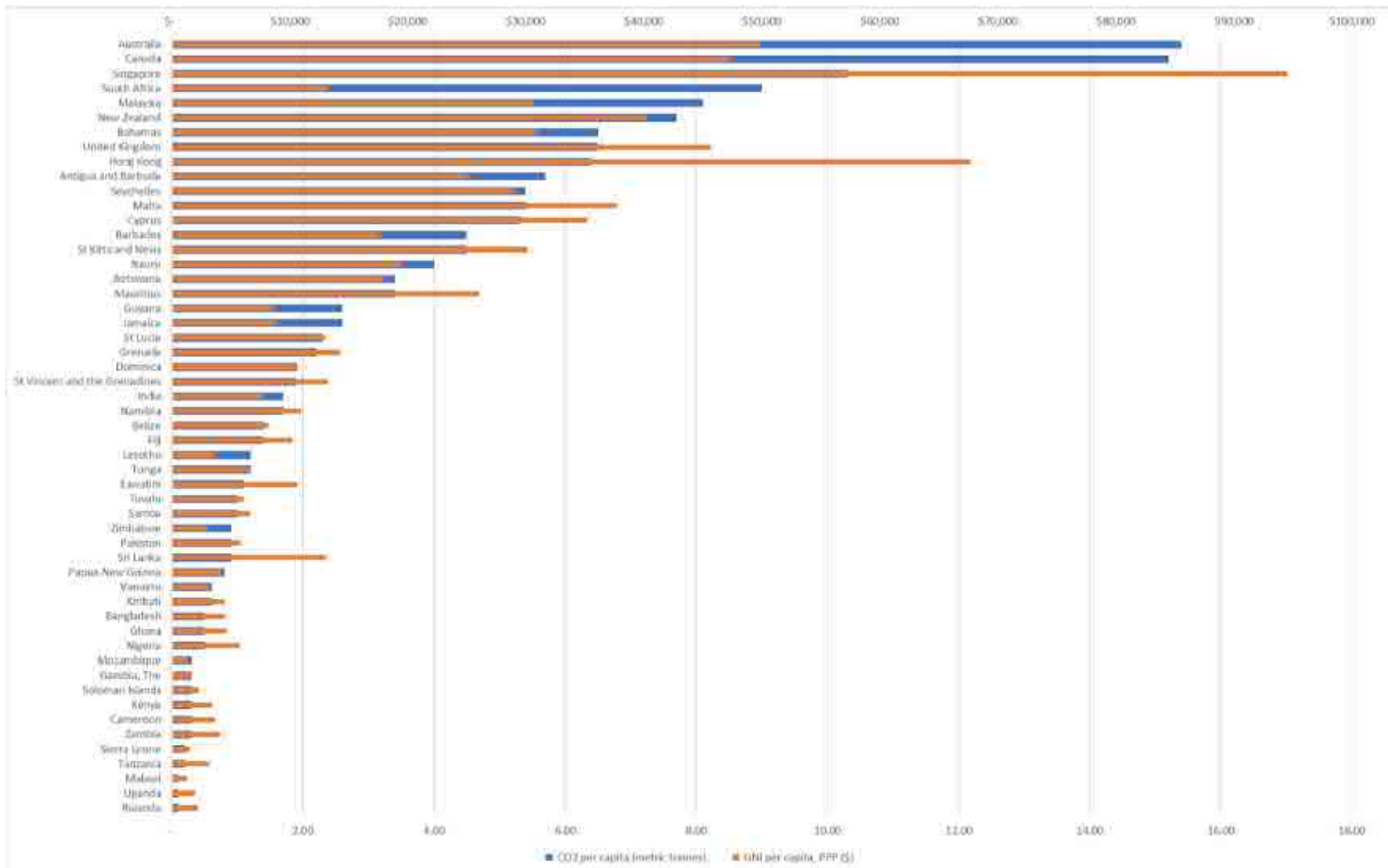
# CO² per capita v rates of urbanisation



250m people
2.3bn tonnes CO²

2.27bn people
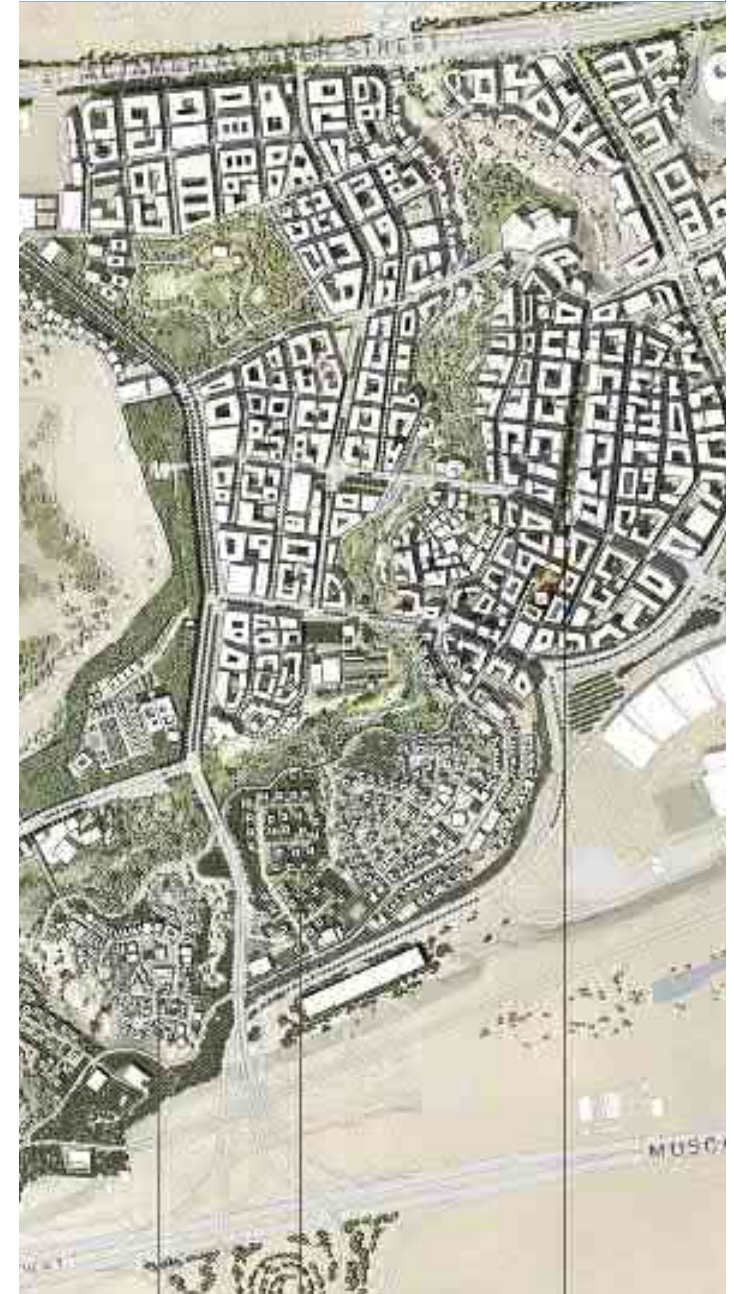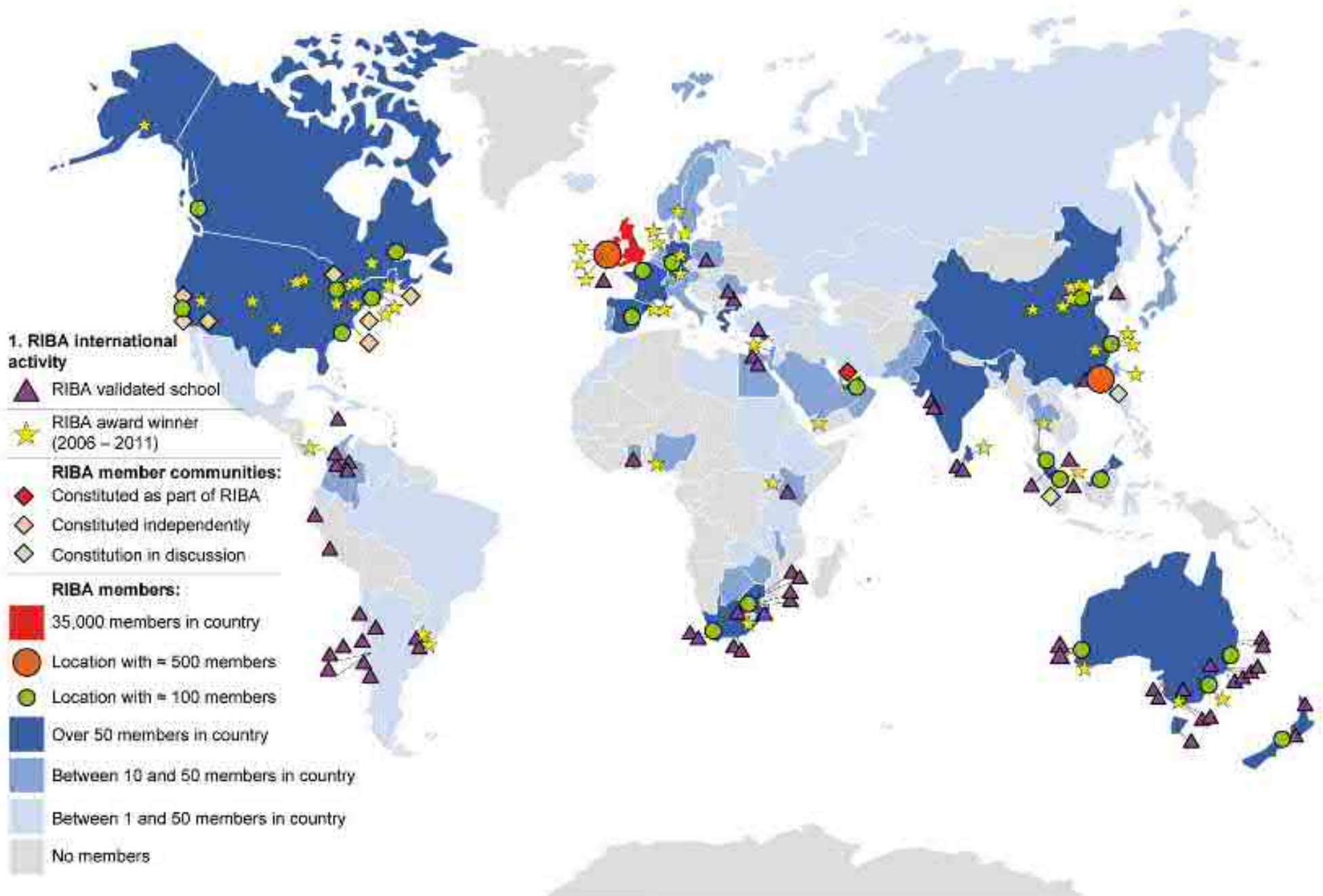2.7bn tonnes CO²
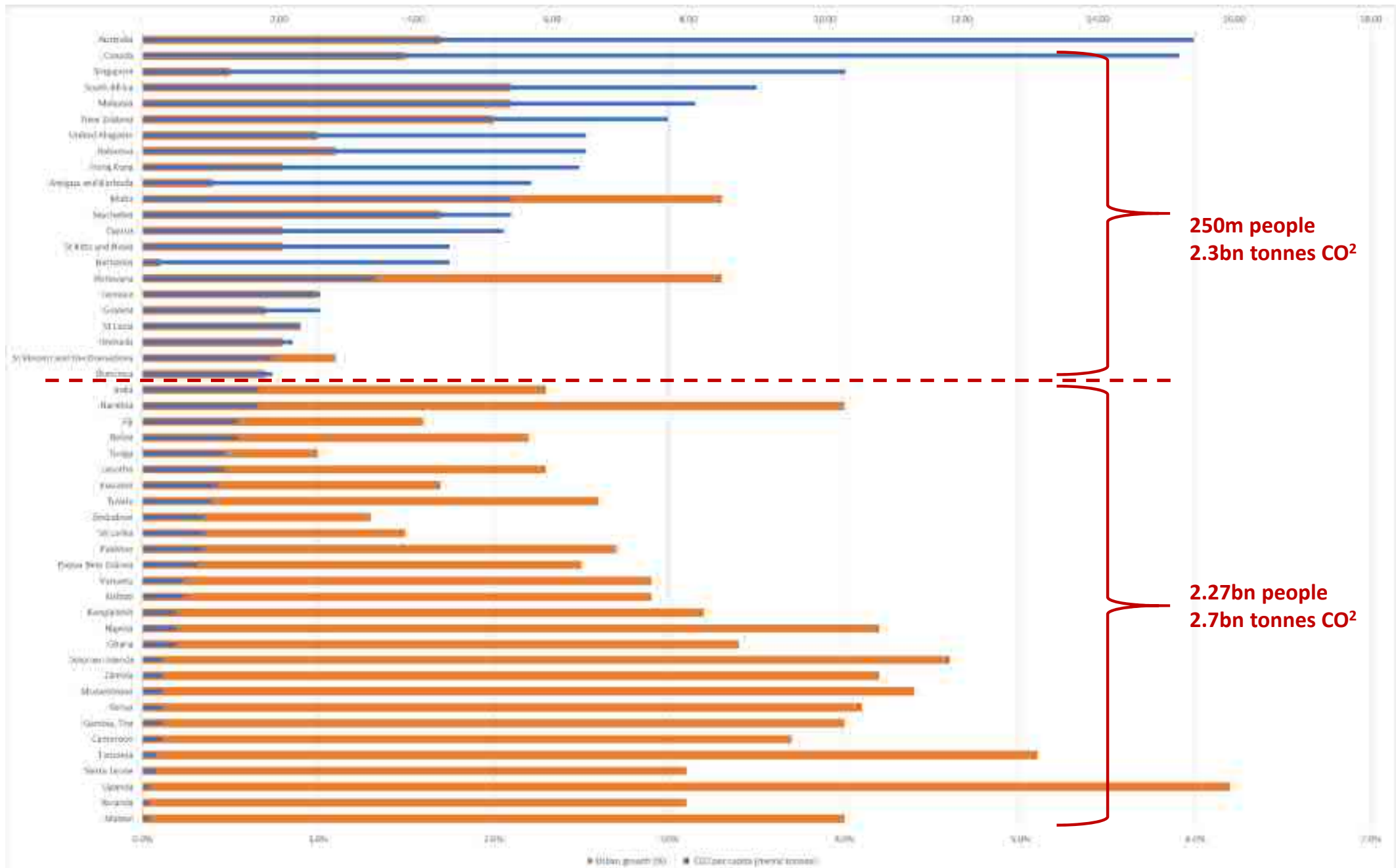
# Unplanned?

# Unplanned, poorly planned?

# Unplanned, poorly planned, **well planned**?

# How can we make a difference **at scale?**



1. RIBA international activity

▲ RIBA validated school

☆ RIBA award winner (2006 – 2011)

**RIBA member communities:**

◆ Constituted as part of RIBA

◇ Constituted independently

◇ Constitution in discussion

**RIBA members:**

■ 35,000 members in country

● Location with ≈ 500 members

● Location with ≈ 100 members

■ Over 50 members in country

■ Between 10 and 50 members in country

■ Between 1 and 50 members in country

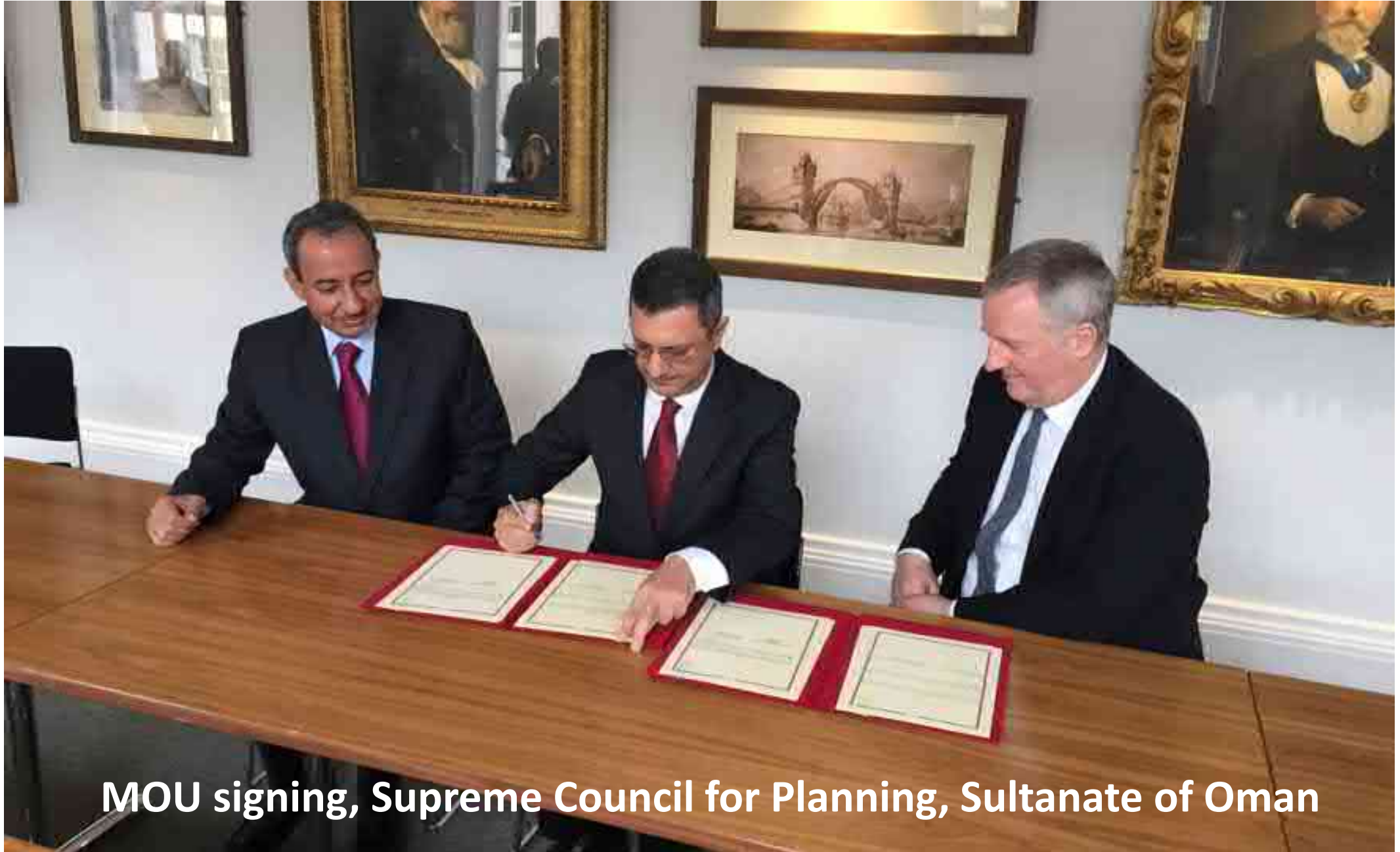■ No members

# How can we make a difference **at scale?**

1. **P**olitical
2. **P**olicy
3. **P**lanning
4. **P**rofession
5. **P**ractice
6. **P**roject
7. **P**ractitioner

# How we can make a difference **at scale?**



High Influence

Low Influence

Policy Development | Project Creation | Concept Design | Detailed Design | Tender | Construction | In-use

Project creation provides far greater scope for adding significant strategic long term value, eg project identification, project definition, site selection, team selection etc.
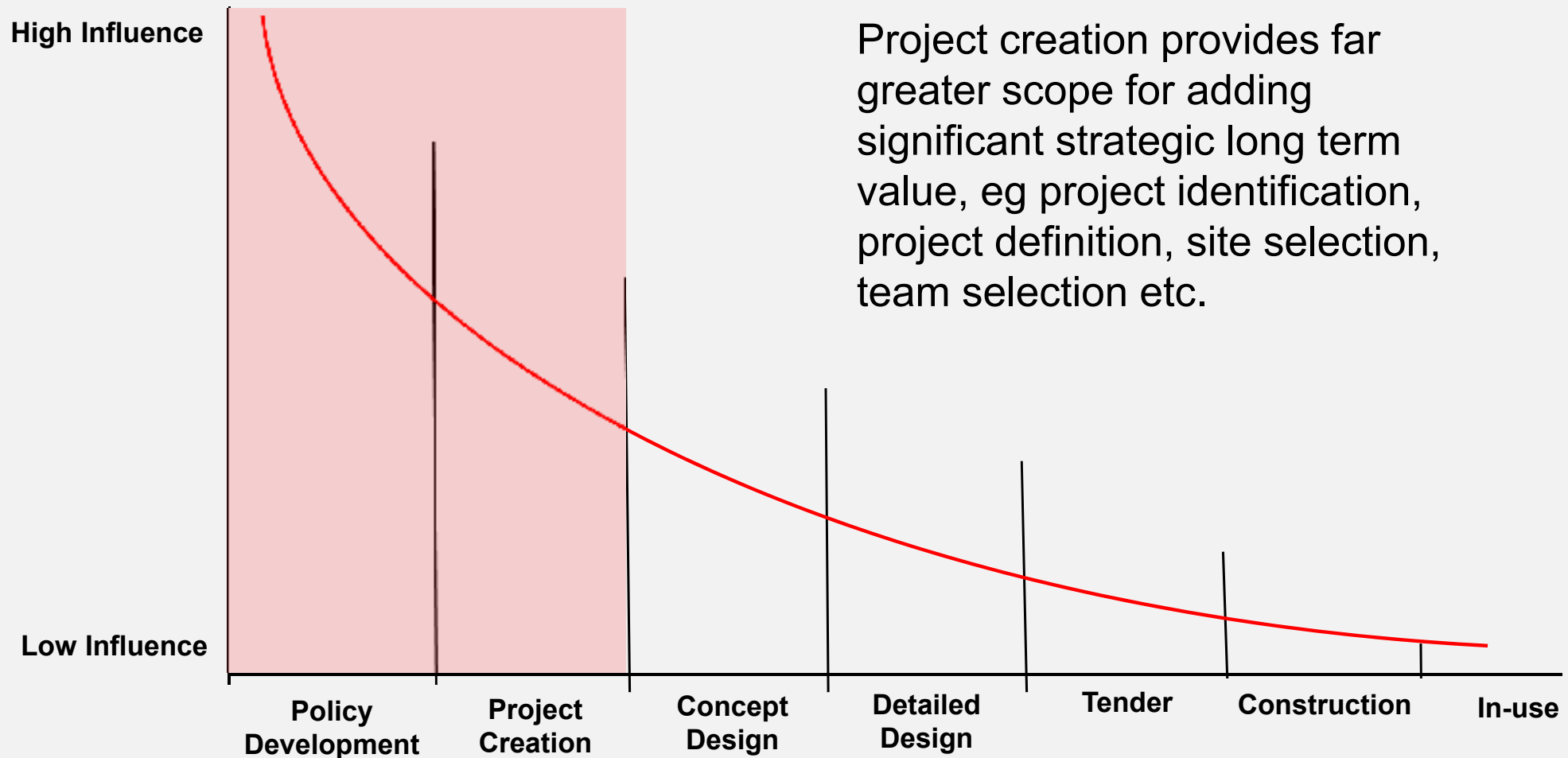
# Engage with Governments & City Leaders



**MOU signing, Supreme Council for Planning, Sultanate of Oman**

# Planning Policy



Rwanda, 'Land of a thousand hills'

# Building Code



Rana Plaza, Bangladesh

# Construction standards



Taiwan Earthquake, 2016

# Build institutional capacity



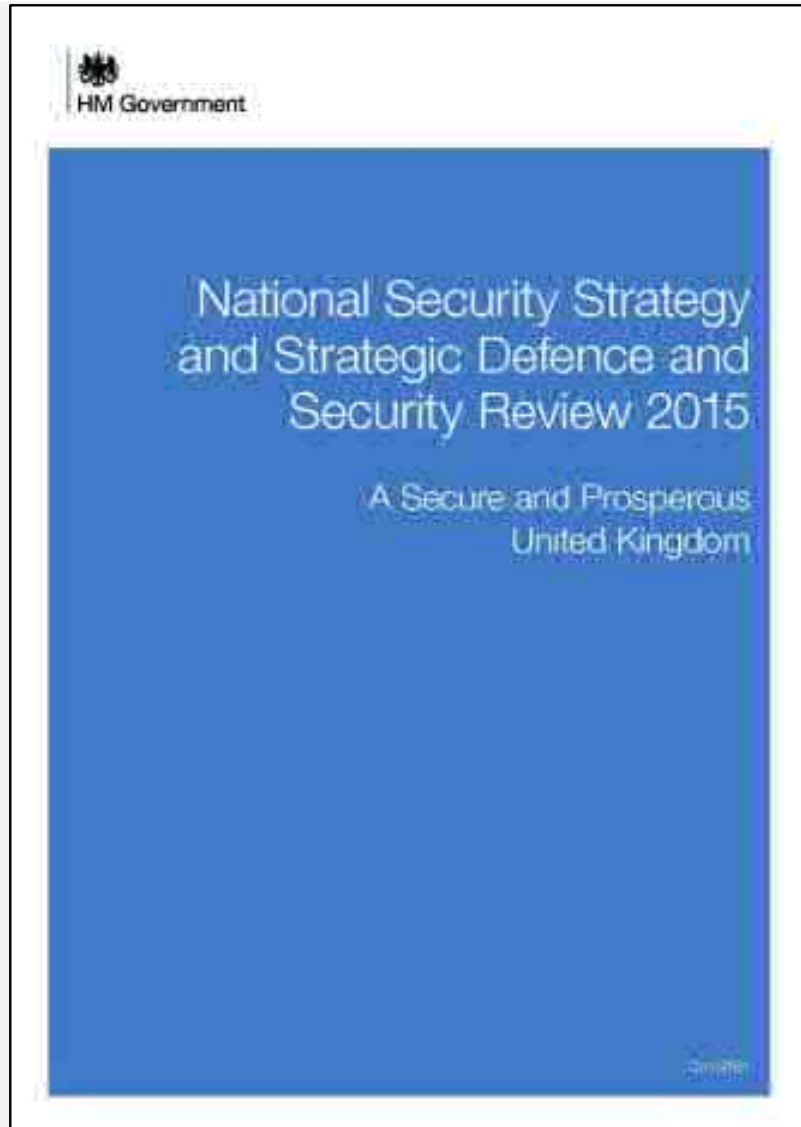**MOU signing with architects in Libya**

# Raise educational standards



University of Tripoli

# Promote public participation



Muscat Youth Summit

# UK National Security Strategy, 2015



**The National Security Context:**

"Many drivers of instability are likely to persist over the medium to long term, including social inequality and exclusion, demographic changes, **rapid and unplanned urbanisation**, climate change, and global economic and other shocks. This is why we have chosen to focus more of our development effort on building stability overseas in fragile states."

Source: 'National Security Strategy and Strategic Defence and Security Review 2015'

# UK National Security Strategy, 2015
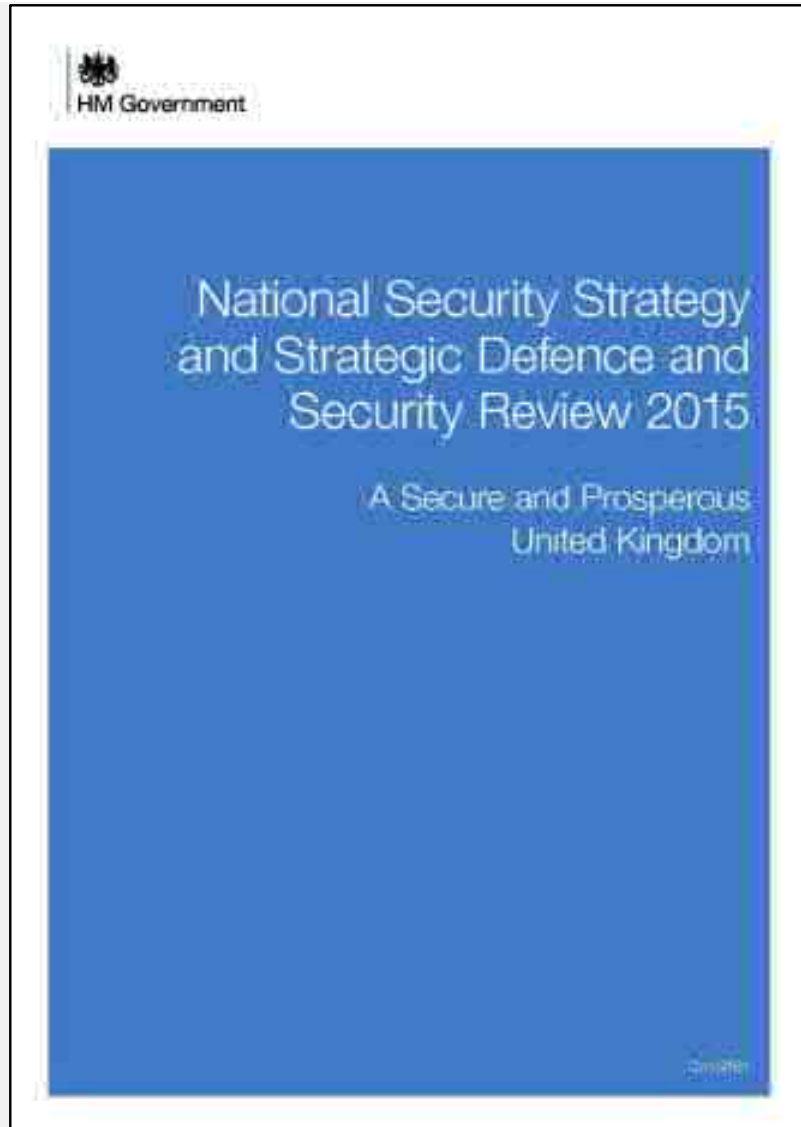
**Prosperity Fund:**

£1.3bn fund over 5 years to promote economic reform and development needed for growth in partner countries:

1. Trade
2. Anti-corruption
3. Business Environment
4. Financial Services
5. Better Health
6. Energy and Low Carbon
7. Education
8. **Future Cities**

Source: 'National Security Strategy and Strategic Defence and Security Review 2015'

# **FCO** Global Future Cities Programme

# Resilience



Resilience, (Yangon)

# Transportation
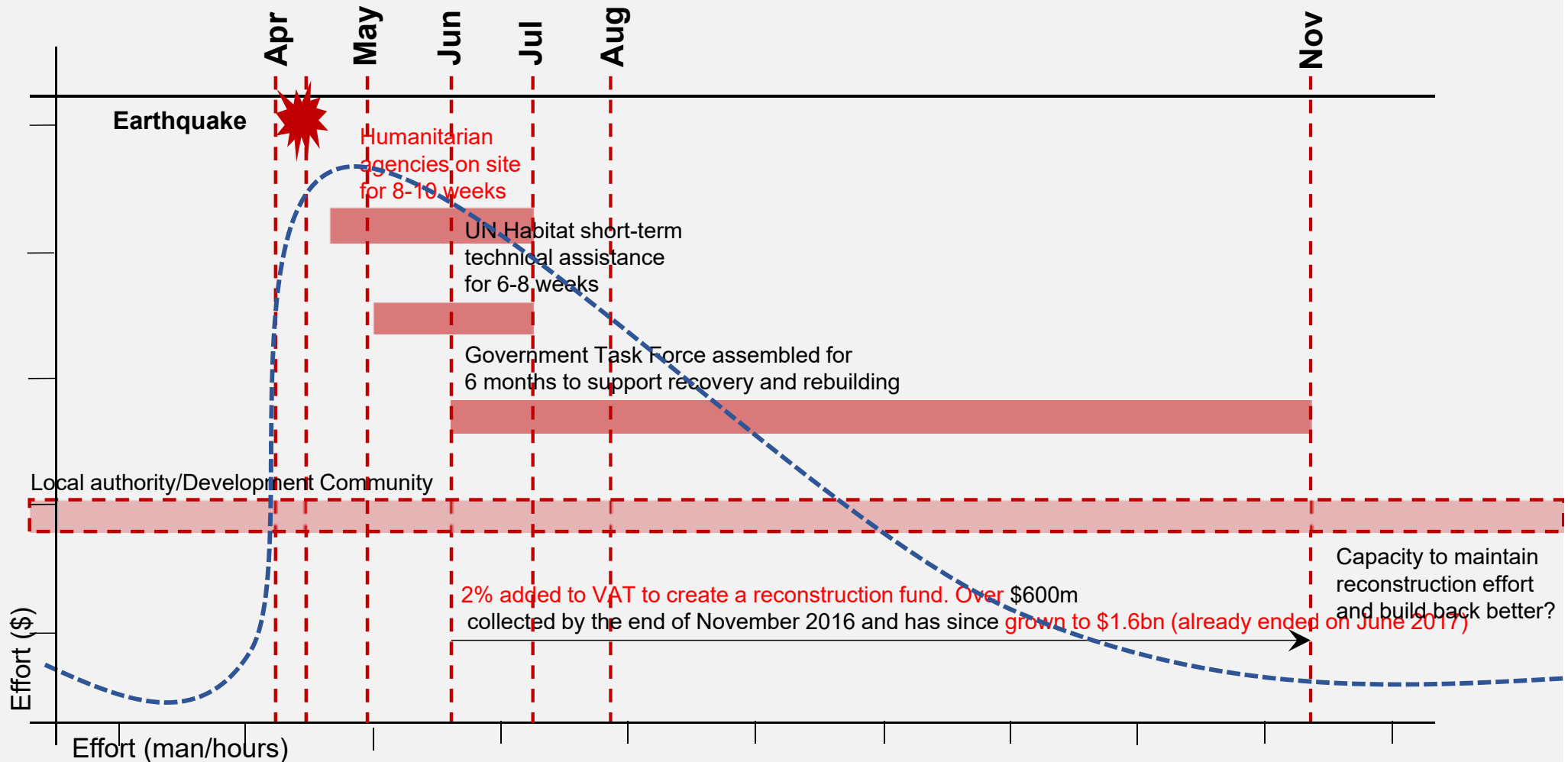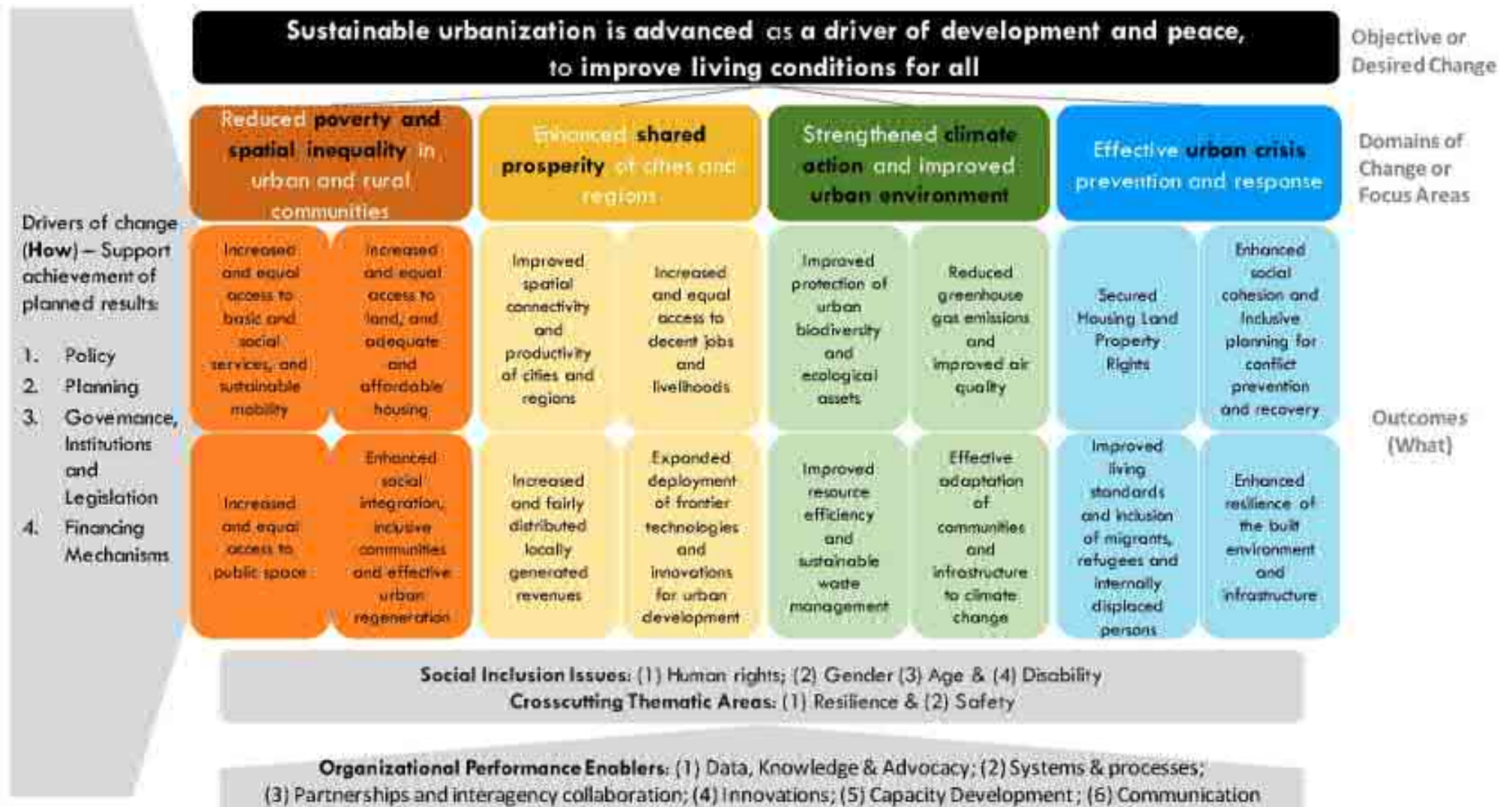


Transportation, (Lagos)

# Urban Planning



Urban Planning (Johannesburg)

# Ecuador earthquake, timeline of events



**Approximate timeline of events:**

# UN Habitat, **Theory of Change**

# UN Sustainable Development Goals, **2030**