ARCHITECTURE OF HUMILITY

Rebuilding the architect's role with community architecture post natural disasters

[Brief]

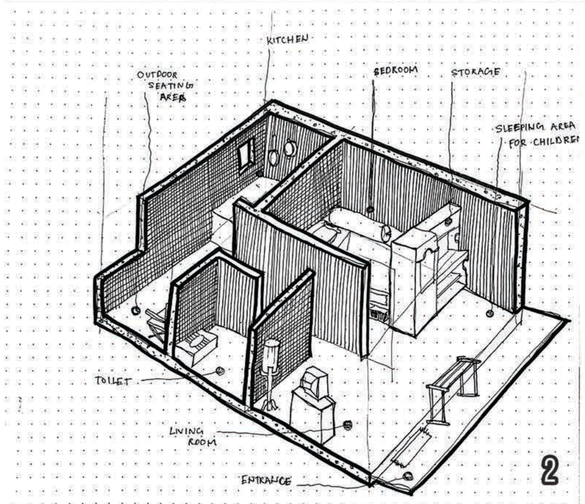
Architecture of Humility is a term coined by Jimmy Lim on his views against the architect and their predisposition to riot against mother nature in the built environment. This term hits closer to home when mother nature strikes in the form of a natural disaster; there's nothing more humbling than losing everything overnight. The community often must take matter into their own hands to rebuild their homes and subsequently, their lives. In communities where money does not come easy, community architecture takes place and the role of an architect shifts.

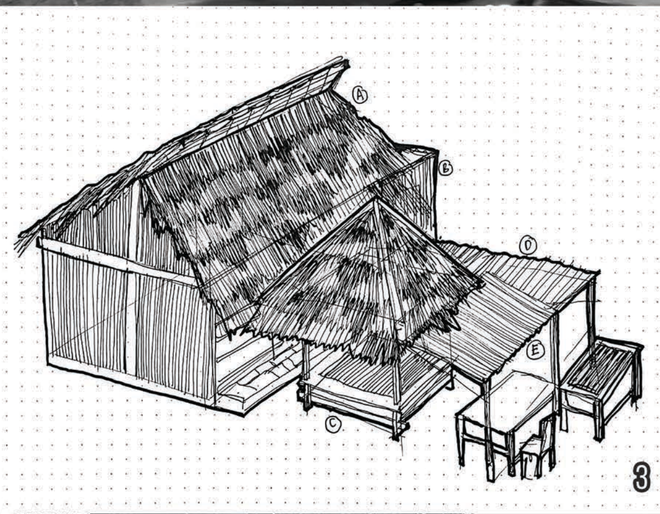
The ones involved in the early stages of recovery are often authorities, medical officers, and international aid focused on minimizing the amount of lives lost in the critical moments after a disaster strike. But what happens after? Tents and relief centres are forms of shelter, but they are not sustainable in the long run. The recent case of such an event was the series of earthquakes in Lombok Island, Indonesia. Before the devastation, Lombok's landscape and architecture was carved from the community and not driven by professional architects or contractors. This community architecture was driven by people of all ages irrespective of professional qualifications. After the quake, most of them began to look back at past traditional architecture before designing future buildings.

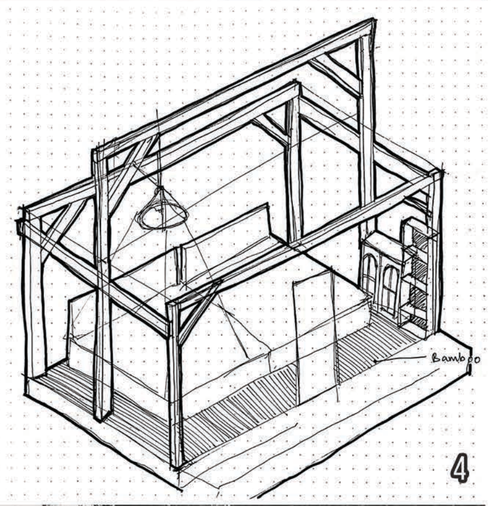
On the other hand, architects are professionally trained to build shelters and community centres. However, how relevant are architects in the rebuilding process? To continue from my research in Lombok, I intend to further visit two locations for two months each — Karachi and Hokkaido —of different economic and cultural backgrounds but with one common factor; they've all had a hand in rebuilding themselves post natural disaster. This travel aims to look at how factors such as economic, cultural, and geography differences play a role in shaping the rebuilding process.

Putting these countries side by side is not to show which country is employing the best method but to prove that a solution borne uniquely from the site and its people works best.

In summary, the objective of the study is to record and analyse first hand on how architecture plays a role in rebuilding communities after the event of a natural disaster with or without the architect.





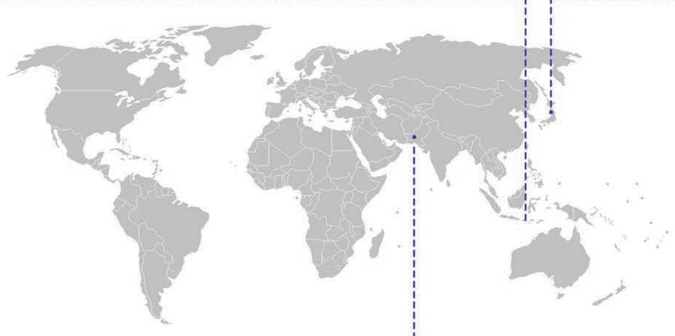


1/ A child posing for a picture in front of the shelter.Taken in November 2018
2/ Interior of one of temporary housing designed and built by the locals. Location; Jeringo, Lombok taken in January 2019
3 - 4/ Exterior and interior of temporary housing in Gili Air, Lombok, designed and patched together by the inhabitant.
5 - 6/ The community of Jeringo work to rebuild post-earth quake. Taken in January 2019
7/ Front facades of temporary housing in Gili Air and Jeringo respectively
8/ A man rebuilding his house module by module in Tanjung, by using the surviving timber framework

Photos are taken by me unless otherwise stated.

[9] AD Editorial Team (2014, March 24). The Humanitarian Works of Shigeru Ban. from https://www.archdaily.com/489255/the-humanitarian-works-of-shigeru-ban
[10] see above
[11] Buxton, P. (2016, January 18). After Disaster. Culture. from https://www.riba j.com/culture/crea tion-from-catasrophe
[12] see above

[Location]



[Completed]

Location: Lombok, Indonesia
Situation: Earthquake, August 2018

Completed activity: Visited and stayed at multiple disaster struck neighbourhoods across Lombok and recorded the communities' efforts to rebuild.

Peiod: 5 weeks (1 week in November 2018 and 4 weeks between January and February 2019)

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[Phase II]

Location: Hokkaido, Japan
Situation: Earthquake, September 2018

Action: Volunteer with Volunteer Architects Network (VAN) to observe first-hand the recovery support phase.

Period: August till September 2019 (60 days)

[Phase III]

Location: Karachi, Pakistan
Situation: Earthquake and Flood damage

Action: Volunteering under Heritage Foundation of Pakistan; specifically works in Earthquake areas

Period: November till December 2019 (60 days)

[Budget]

Item	Note	£
Flight Tickets	Karachi	400
	Sapporo	400
Total cost of Flight Tickets		**800**
Accommodation (60 nights each)	Karachi	1200
	Hokkaido	1200
Total cost of Accommodation		**2400**
Transport and logistics		1500
Sustenance		1500
Exhibition preparation		100
Student Visa		300
Travel Insurance		400
Total		**£7000**