

Opening_Ceremony_Cropped

Honorable Minister Masumoto, Governor of Hioko Perfection, Mr. Sato, Mayor of Himachis City, Mr. Kiyomoto, and Director General of Japan Minister of Finance, Mr. Mimura, and distinguished guests, colleagues, partners from around the world, and also people from Himachis City and also Hioko Perfection.

It is with great honor and profound enthusiasm I welcome you to the Understanding Risk 2024. This is a global forum in the historical city of Himachi, Japan. As we gather here amid the iconic backdrop of the Himachi casual, this is a symbol of traditions, innovation, resilience, those are the three characters that were spoken by our student colloquifer just a moment or so.

We really embark on an evolutionary trajectory towards a pioneer solution for multifaceted challenges confronting our world today. Before we dive into the rich discussion with us, I want to take a moment to express our deepest condolence to the life, loss, and community affected by the tragic earthquake that struck the natural peninsula on the New Year's Day this year.

Our hearts go to the victims, their families, and all those impacted by the devastating event. But this event is also a backdrop against the event we have here today. None of us are stranger to disaster and we remember many others impacted by calamity this year, such as the earthquakes in Taiwan, flooding in Brazil and other parts of southern America, including Bolivia and Ecuador, Y -file in Guatemala,

and severe flooding in parts of East Africa like Kenya, and also flooding in Democratic Republic of Congo, the cyclone in Madagascar, and also, in fact, even last week, severe flooding in Florida, America.

As we convene to address this global risk, let's keep in mind the urgent need for support and uplift those impacted by all these calamities. This forum, the UR2024, stands at the

testament to the enduring commitment of the World Bank and its partners, including the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, the GFDR, to drive disruptive innovation in disaster and climate risk management.

Furthermore, UR has promoted partnership and brought regional, international, and national agencies together to think about how we make a more resilient world. Over the past decade, our collective effort, anchored by the Understanding Risk Conference initiative, this initiative has forced a global knowledge partnership, unlike many others.

Brown out of the World Bank's GFDR, the community now comprises over 20 practitioners, experts from more than 200 countries and territories in about 5,000 organizations, and it serves as a beacon for collaboration, innovation, and shared learning in the field of disaster risk management.

Today, we have many countries and organizations represented here in this beautiful city of Heijima and making it the World Bank as the world's capital of resilience for this week. The overarching theme of UR2024, again, traditions, innovation, and resilience, plays homage to the Japan's rich experience in resilient building and its ongoing effort to address the challenge posed by natural disaster and climate change.

As we convene in Heijima, we are also reminded of the transformative journey of the Hioko Framework for Action in 2005 to the Sendai Framework in 2015, reflecting our collective commitment to advancing the disaster risk management at a global scale.

Against the backdrop of escalating crisis driven by climate change and natural disaster, the role of the World Bank as a development institution and knowledge bank has never been more vital. Our recent enhancement of the crisis preparedness and responsive toolkit, view on the foundational support by GFDR, underscore our steadfast dedication to supporting nations in boosting their preparedness and responsive capacities.

Moreover, UR 2024 will host a particular resilience, a significance as it preceded the 30 - year anniversary of the greater Hashin Awaji earthquake, which happened 29 years ago. And this is a significant reminder of the progress we make in the adoption of the Hioko Framework for Action.

As we reflect on Japan's enduring resilience in the face of adversity, we are reminded of the importance of global collaboration and solidarities in addressing these natural disasters. As the Vice President for Infrastructure at the World Bank, I cannot stress enough of the resilient infrastructure as a principle in all the works we do in the infrastructure building and all of the sustainability.

Therefore, as we engage in the discussion and collaboration throughout these forums, let us also reaffirm our commitment to investing in resilient infrastructure as a cornerstone of disaster risk management and adaptation to climate change.

I extend my deepest gratitude to our hosts, partners, and participants for their unwavering commitment to this noble cause. Together, we have the opportunity to catalyze transformative change as we help manage disasters throughout the world.

Also, throughout deliberation in the coming days, let us also remain steadfast in our resolve to harness the power of innovation, strengthen our global partnership, and empower community through inclusive risk management in the global scales.

So let's take this opportunity to connect with each other, take this agenda globally, and deepen our understanding of the way to manage disasters and also build our resilience throughout the world. Thank you very much for your attention.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chen. Up next, it is my pleasure to introduce a video message from the Honorable Takeaki Matsumoto, Minister for International Affairs and Communications, who is also the chair of the Japan Chapter of the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank.

Hello, everyone. I'm Konychua. I'm from Bosei Global Hall. I'm from Hyouken, Japan. Today, I'm going to show you how to make a kokoro -kara kangen. Today, I'm going to show you how to make a kangen dish from a kangen dish.

Understanding RISC 2024 Global Forum in Himeji City, the first such forum to be held not only in Japan but also in Asia.

Thank you very much.

As an opening, Vice President Gunchen and other related parties, and also Lillian Sun and other related parties from Japan, you have made a lot of effort to organize this event. And thank you very much.

I believe it is very significant that many people from Japan and abroad gather to discuss the theme of these three – tradition, innovation, and resilience – at this time before January 20, 2025, which will mark the 30th anniversary of the Great Asinology earthquake◆

Thank you.

In the recovery and reconstruction from the Great Hanshin -Awa -ji earthquake of 1995, Himichi Prefecture has been working on creative reconstruction in collaboration with its citizens. The model of creative reconstruction, which was born in the aftermath of the Kobe earthquake in 1995, aiming at building a better society than pre -disaster, has been carried over too, and utilized in the reconstruction from the Great East Japan earthquake and other disasters,

and was included in the U .N. Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction in 2015 as build back better. And it is being utilized today for disaster recovery in Japan and abroad.

Tomorrow, I would like to expand.

playing. this creative reconstruction that our prefecture has undertaken in the keynote speech at the pre -night session at the beginning of the forum tomorrow morning. In

particular, this prefecture has made progress in building disaster -resistant communities by strengthening the initial response system and the local disaster preparedness, aiming to become the advanced disaster prevention prefecture hugel.

In addition, in order to repay the warm support received from all over the world after the earthquake, as well as to pass on the experiences and lessons learned from the disasters, we have provided assistance to areas affected by large -scale disasters overseas, including the earthquake in Turkey last February and Ukraine in wartime.

Thank you very much.

The keynote speech will introduce these efforts. which will be used as a reference for strengthening disaster preparedness in each country as natural disasters become more severe and more frequent around the world.

Next year, from April.

The Expo 2025 Osaka Kansai will be held here in this Kansai region, attracting many people from Japan and abroad to visit the Kansai region and drawing the attention of the world. In preparation for the Expo, the Hyogo Prefecture is developing the Hyogo Field Pavilion in which local residents will take the initiative in showcasing the fields of activities that embody the SDGs, so that many people can come,

see, learn, and experience them. As part of this project and its effort, and by combining tours and DRR learning experiences at DRR -related facilities with field pavilions projects and others in the prefecture, we are promoting DRR tourism, which is expected to have a synergistic effect of studying DRR while having fun, and raising DRR awareness while enjoying local attractions.

This global forum, which will be attended by participants from all over the world, is an excellent opportunity for participants to experience the DRR tourism that the prefecture is promoting. We have prepared four study tours in Kobe, Hanshin, Awaji, Taharima, and Tajima, and I have heard that we are receiving many applications already.

Thank you very much.

We are also

preparing our program for our visitors' experience here at the Create Himeji tomorrow. If you have time, we would like you to experience it as well. We also consider the Expo 2025 Osaka Kansai, which opens next April, to be an important opportunity to disseminate our prefecture's concept of creative reconstruction.

And for this reason, we will hold the Hyogo Expo Week in September 2025 during the Expo period under the theme of creative reconstruction from disasters and hold symposia and other events intensively.

Among other things, we will hold a creative reconstruction summit where leaders and others from disaster -affected municipalities in Japan and abroad will gather to exchange opinions on the creative reconstruction and disseminate the results of the summit to the world.

We would like to use this knowledge gained from these discussions at the UR 2024 as a legacy for the discussions at next year's summit on creative reconstruction. Finally, I would like to thank the World Bank, Himezi City, and other related organizations for their efforts in organizing this forum from the bottom of my heart.

I would like to conclude my remarks by wishing this forum a fruitful and successful event and the best luck to all those gathered here. Thank you. Congratulations.

Thank you very much, Governor Saito. Up next, I would like to invite Mr. Mimora, the Director General of the International Bureau at the Ministry of Finance.

Honorable Minister of International Affairs and Communications, Mr. Matsumoto.
Honorable Governor of Yogo Prefecture, Mr. Saito. Honorable Mayor of Himeji City, Mr.
Kiyomoto. Vice President of the World Bank, Mr.

Chen. Ladies and gentlemen, it's an honor to address you today on behalf of Japan's Minister of Finance at the opening ceremony of this Understanding Risk Global Forum, 2024. First and foremost, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the World Bank Tokyo Disaster Risk Management Hub under the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery for their timeless efforts in making this forum possible.

I would also like to extend a warm welcome and sincere thanks to all the participants from various countries across the globe. Moreover, I would like to convey our deepest appreciation for the city of Himeji, Yogo Prefecture, and their residents, our gracious hosts for this forum.

As disasters triggered by natural hazards are increasingly threatening both developed and developing economies, it is imperative that we strengthen our disaster risk reduction measures and work together to build more sustainable and resilient economies, societies.

In 2023 alone, natural disasters affected 93 million people globally, resulting in \$203 billion in economic losses. The impacts have been severe, especially in vulnerable regions, while climate -related disasters demand urgent attention.

Addressing non -climate -related disasters, like earthquakes and tsunami, are equally important. Japan has frequently experienced natural disasters, such as earthquakes, tsunami, and typhoons. Most recently, the Noto Peninsula earthquake occurred on January 1st of this year.

Having this conference here in Himeji is no coincidence. The Great Hachinawaji earthquake in 1995, which struck Yogo Prefecture, resulted in the tragic loss of 6 ,434 lives. These disasters are stark reminders of our vulnerabilities.

However, these tragedies also highlighted our resilience and ability to build -up better. In response to the Great Hachinawaji earthquake, Japan has revised its Basic Disaster Management Plan to be more concrete and practical, and invested heavily in improving building codes and urban planning.

Strict building regulations now mandate the use of earthquake -resistant materials. Materials and construction techniques, comprehensive disaster drills, and early warning systems have been established to ensure rapid and effective responses for future disasters.

We believe it is our responsibility to share these lessons and collaborate with the international community to advance disaster risk reduction and mitigation efforts. Throughout the Japan World Bank program for mainstreaming disaster risk management in developing countries, Japan has been working closely with the World Bank to enhance disaster risk management capacities in developing economies.

Moreover, Japan, with the World Bank support, has led Southeast Asia Disaster Risk Insurance Facility, or CIDRIF, which aims to strengthen the financial resilience against climate and disaster shocks in ASEAN region.

Japan will continue to provide support to enhance resilience against natural disasters through these programs. This forum, provides a vital opportunity for governments, international organizations, the private sector, and academia from across the world to come together to share knowledge, technologies, and policies on disaster risk reduction.

We anticipate vibrant discussions on new approaches to address imminent challenges, particularly through the use of advanced technologies, data, and innovative financing methods. Last but not least, the Japanese Minister of Finance remains fully committed to promoting international cooperation and supporting the enhancement of disaster risk management capacities in other economies.

Together, let us find pathways to reduce future disaster risks and achieve sustainable development with tradition, innovation, and resilience. Thank you for your attention.
Thank you.

Thank you very much, Mr. Mingora. Up next, it is my pleasure to present a video address from the Honorable Hiroshi Hase, Governor of Ishikawa Prefecture.

You You

I would like to thank the Japanese community for their support. I am very happy to be here. I am here to present the global forum. I am very happy to be here. I would like to thank the Japanese community for their support.

I thank most of the Southern States for their support. I would like to thank all the I would like to thank all of you for your support. I would like to thank all of you for your support. I would like to thank all of you for your support.

I would like to thank all of you for your support. I would like to thank all of you for your support. I thank you for your support. I can't wait to live with you on this holiday. I'd like to thank all of you for your support and for your support.

and for our support. Thank you for your support.

Thank you, Governor Hase. Next, we have an inspiring message from high school students from Miyagi, Okayama, and Kyogo Prefectures. Over the past weekend, they voluntarily gathered to discuss and commit to disaster resilience.

These passionate young individuals are dedicated to creating a safer future. And today, they will present a disaster risk management declaration to our global community. Please join me in welcoming the students from Ishinomaki Nishi High School, Soja High School, Kimeiji Commercial High School, and Maiko High School to the stage.

We are Mike High School, Himejikumasho High School, Soja High School, and Ishinamakinis High School, participating in the high school disaster prevention summit. We will make five declarations.

This year marks 29 years since the great hands -on of the earthquake. However, many people are not interested in that disaster, and the number of people who can talk about their experiences is decreasing.

So it is very important to pass on the experiences of the earthquake to future generations, hearing stories from people who are the same age as us at that time, to make experiences more compelling, allow us to make the experiences our own.

In attraction lines in Western Japan in 2019 -18, one student at Soja High School was the catalyst that brought together 1000 volunteers using Twitter. Taking a cue from that incident, we too would like to use the internet to the incident, internet to this minute, our disaster prevention efforts.

We also thought it was important to learn about disaster prevention by actually visiting disaster -stricken areas seen and experience them with our own eyes.

I don't think that disaster prevention can be run in a fun way if it is all classroom running and training. So I think it is better to run through physical exercise and in the form of games. For example, there is a game called Catfish School in which participants check behavior during a disaster.

We will provide quality disaster prevention education from the perspective of the SDGs in order to reduce the number of people who fail to escape or suffer damage when disaster strikes. Since few people learn about disaster prevention professionally, we thought that learning about disaster prevention on a regular basis will make people feel closer to disaster prevention.

And we will create a town where people can continue to live. We will promote a safe and secure city by making houses stronger and more earthquake resistant so that people can continue to live in them even after disaster.

By participating in local festivals and evacuation areas, you can get to know people in town and see things from the perspective of various generations.

Based on the above, we will realize five declarations to create a society where no one will be left behind.

I would now like to invite World Bank Vice President, Mr. Guangchen, up on the stage again to receive the Disaster Risk Management Declaration. Thank you. Thank you to the students and Mr. Chen.

He's gone. He's gone. He's gone. He's gone. He's gone.

Japan has faced numerous disasters and has gained invaluable lessons from each experience. Over the decades, it has cultivated a culture of preparedness and resilience. A prime example of this tradition, innovation, and resilience is our special keynote speaker.

He is a Japanese architect whose work is recognized internationally, and his commitment to humanitarian designs and activist work is equally distinguished. He's the founder of the Voluntary Architects Network, an organization devoted to providing assistance in disaster hit areas through architecture and provision of temporary structures.

He has pioneer initiative aimed at improving the livelihoods of individuals impacted by disasters, both in Japan and across the globe. He has been awarded multiple international honors, including the Pritzker Architecture Prize, the Mother Teresa Memorial Award for Social Justice, and the Princess of Asturias Award for Concord.

Please join me in welcoming our very special keynote speaker, Mr. Shigeru Bang.

Good afternoon. It's really my pleasure to be here to present my activities all over the world. I'm a practicing architect, but also I organized a voluntary team to build temporary housing and temporary shelters all over the world.

Let me start my slides. 1985, I start developing structure out of recycled paper tube. Before people start talking about ecology, recycling, sustainability, so on, can we start right? So this is an exhibition I organized in 1986 for the Finnish architect, Alberto.

I didn't want to use the wood because for temporary use I didn't want to waste such a precious material after that exhibition is over. So this is our paper, made of recycled paper, which was all over my studio after we finished fact slow tracing papers.

All those papers should remain. I kept them to use for something else, and I used for the ceiling and the partitions. Then I started testing the material to be used for the building structure. Next, please.

Then I designed my own weekend house in order to get government permission to use such an unusual material for building structure. This was built in 1990. This is the first permanent building out of recycled paper with government permission.

It still exists, but I have no weekend working all over the world, so that house is still empty. Next, please. In the year 2000, already people started talking about the environment. This is the world expo in Hanover, Germany.

The main theme of expo was the environmental issue, so that I was chosen to build Japanese pavilion. This is made of locally available paper tubes. The part of the contract we made with this local company, they have to collect all the paper tubes after building the demolition in order to recycle again.

Even I didn't want to use the concrete foundation. This building has no concrete foundation. We made a wooden box filled with sand instead of concrete, even membrane. Normally, we use the PVC membrane, but PVC is not environmentally friendly.

So I made a paper membrane waterproofed via protective. We covered over 2,500 square meter paper tube structure. This is the biggest structure made in recycled paper tube. Next, please. 1994, east side of Africa, in Rwanda, as you may remember, there was genocide.

Over two million people became refugees, and this is refugee shelters organized by United Nations High Commission for Refugees. I was very surprised to see the people freezing with the blanket. And I found out during the rainy season, they couldn't keep them warm enough with this kind of poor plastic sheet shelters.

So I wrote a letter to the United Nations to improve this shelter condition, but I got no reply. So I had to go to Geneva, headquarter of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, without any appointment.

And I was very lucky to meet a German architect who was responsible for shelter construction. And that time, I was hired as a consultant because of the following reason. Originally, this is a typical refugee shelter, and refugees have to cut the trees by themselves to make a frame.

And they put the plastic sheet given by the United Nations. However, over two million people cut the trees. This area used to be a forest. But all the trees are gone, and they go much farther to cut more trees.

So this became very serious deforestation and environmental problem. So the United Nations started providing them aluminium pipes. But aluminium was very expensive material locally, so the refugees sold them out for money to cut trees again.

So this was not a good solution. So that was the timing I proposed my year to make a shelter out of recycled paper. Next, please. So this is three prototypes I built in Switzerland. And also, I wanted to make something more comfortable.

However, because of the United Nations policy, then we are not supposed to give them something too comfortable, because if that is too comfortable, they're going to stay there longer. So that I got only 50 US dollars per unit in order to stop deforestation.

So this is the paper tube shelter. It costs only 50 US dollars. Next, please. year after 1995 in city of Kobe, Japan, we have big earthquake, over 8,000 people are killed, and also some of the area was totally burned five years after the earthquake.

I knew there was many Vietnamese refugees gathering at the Catholic Church, and I thought that they are having more difficult times than normal Japanese victims. So I went there to look for them, and finally I found the Catholic Church.

All the building was gone by the destroyed earthquake and the fire after the earthquake. And they are having morning service around the fire, and I proposed to the priest after the morning service. Why don't we rebuild the temporary charge out of paper infrastructure?

He thought I'm crazy, proposing making building out of paper after the fire, but I didn't want to give up. Next, please. Every Sunday, I took a train to Kobe, and I got to know the Vietnamese people.

They are living in the park with plastic sheets, like this kind of condition. In the fine days, inside of the house, the shelter became over 40 degrees. In the rainy days, all the floor gets wet, and although the government started making temporary housing, the Kobe is very congested, so that most of the houses, all the houses was built outside of the city.

But these Vietnamese people have only job in particular area, in particular factory. If they move out from the city, they're going to lose their job, so that they want to keep living here, even such a condition.

However, Japanese neighbor people try to kick them out, because they are afraid this park is becoming like a slum. But they have no place to go, so that I got my student to build temporary houses with paper tube and only 10 -centimeter diameter.

Wall thickness is only four millimeters, and we are not supposed to use any permanent material concrete, so we made a foundation out of beer crates. At that time, there were two major Japanese beer companies killing, and Asahi was competing, because Asahi made a plastic beer crate red, which doesn't go with the color of the paper, so I asked killing to donate, and we were very disappointed.

They donated. We thought that they donated beer inside the beer crate, but it was a total empathy. We worked with engineers to put sun back in order to prevent for the strong wind. This is inside. People are living there for four years.

Next, please. Then, please trust me to make a temporary house, temporary church, so this is only 10 -meter by 15 -meter. Everything is made with paper tube, made by a student. This was the first morning service under the roof, and he thought we can use only for a few years, but it was there for 10 years, because this became a symbol of the reconstruction of the Kobe, and having not only religious service,

but many public services, wedding, concert, moving, so on, so this was 10 years. They decided to redesign something bigger. I was very lucky to design, but also there was a big earthquake in Taiwan. Next, please.

We disassembled them, send over to Taiwan, assemble again with the Burantia people, and this became permanent church and community centre in Taiwan. Then I wonder, what is the definition of the temporary structure?

What is the definition of the permanent structure? As you can recognize, in many big cities, there are many buildings in concrete made by developers, but other developers by the land destroyed the existing building to put new ones.

Even the building in concrete, if building was made to make money, they are very temporary, but even building made in paper with a student, if people rub it, this can be permanent. This still exists in Taiwan, so this became a permanent structure.

Next, please. 1999 in Turkey, there was a big earthquake. I was asked to make temporary houses. Everything locally available, even paper tube and beer crate were totally donated, free of charge with local manufacture, and this is my favourite church, children help us to put waste paper inside of the paper tube to make more and more insurance.

This is how we built with local students. Next, please. Year 2001, west side of India, there was a big earthquake. I was there again to make temporary housing. Everything was available, except beer crates, because nobody drinks beer in this area.

My local Indian architects proposed me to use a red Coca-Cola crate, but I thought that is out of context, so we made a traditional mud floor and foundation. Some of them are used as a house, some of them are used as a school.

This is a photo I had received last year from my local architect. This is still there, used as a local clinic. Next, please. 2008, two months before Beijing Olympics, they had a big earthquake, over 80,000 people killed in Sheshawan district city called Chandu.

And I started preparing temporary housing, but local government didn't want any foreigner to make temporary houses. But instead, I asked by the local elementary school master to make the temporary classrooms.

So I brought my Japanese student, working with local Chinese student, for five weeks using locally available paper chip. We made a wooden joint. And everything was done by student. We made nine classrooms over 500 square meters.

Next, please. This is the result. And students look so happy. And this school also exists in Chandu. Next, please. 2009, Raku era, in Rome, near Rome. And the old city, Raku era, total destroyer earthquake.

And do you remember him? Former prime minister of Italy, Mr. Berlusconi. He decided to bring the G8 summit to Raku era. That time, Russia was part of the G8, so it's not G7. And immediately after the earthquake, I went there and met the mayor.

He asked me to design temporary concert hall, music hall, because Raku era is very famous for music. They have their own film orchestra and school of music, but there are no place to play. So, and then I got the phone call from the ambassador of Japan in Rome, and he want to help for fundraising.

So this is the fundraising conference organized with Mr. Berlusconi, with former Japanese minister, Mr. Aso. And I'm sure Mr. Berlusconi doesn't know what he's holding. He's holding paper chip. And because of this successful conference, I got half a million euro to build, next please, temporary concert hall.

Again, I didn't want to use the concrete, but this has to be very, very acoustically insulated. So this is very thick wall with the scaffolding and the sand back to make very, very acoustically insulated the wall.

Just because so ugly, it's just covered with red curtain. And the inside is paper tube with different diameter for the acoustical reasons. Exterior paper tube is part of a structure. This is opening concert.

This also still exists in Dakura. Next please. Year after 2010, Haichi in the small island in Caribbean Ocean, left half is Haichi, right half is the Dominican Republic. Because all the airport as close in Port of the Prince of Haichi, I had to fly over Santo Domingo, capital of the Dominican Republic, drove up seven hour finding out the station like this.

And I couldn't find any material and so that I made a team with a student in Santo Domingo and prepare the paper tube shelter to brought over to train local people to build by themselves. Next please.

Year after, north of Japan, so -called Fukushima, earthquake and tsunami nuclear problem. And sorry, this is one before. This is 2004 in Niigata. After, when I saw that the refugee, no, the evacuation facility in Kobe, I knew there's no privacy between family in evacuation facilities.

And I thought the privacy is very important. So 2004 in Niigata, I start making the kind of the shelter to give the privacy to each family. But the local authorities who organized the evacuation authorities, they said that there are no example and it's easier to control people without any shelter.

So only few were accepted as a kind of changing room, but it was not accepted. But I did not give up. Next please. So this is a photo of 2012, Erebus and Fukushima and the Tohoku area. Again, people stay there without any privacy.

So this school was organized by a physical teacher because all the mayor and the city official was killed by the tsunami. And he was so happy to make the 500th family unit with us in one week. So this is just small paper.

Actually, you can visit the same partition was used for exhibition outside of this hall. Small diameter just inserted, hanging the fabric with a safety pin. And we visited eight facilities and the 430 rejected it.

Finally, we made 2 ,000 unit in three months. And this photo taken 2020 after pandemic. Because of the pandemic, the doctor told us that having this partition is very good to splitting COVID viruses.

So finally, after I spent 15 years, the Japanese government accepted this as a standard partition system for the evacuation facilities. Next, please. So after they spent four months, they can move to the temporary houses made by government.

This is the one, this is a typical one. Because of privacy, they cannot open the window. Inside is like this. And leaking. And also many area in Tohoku was through the lights. The land was totally destroyed.

And I expected some area doesn't have enough flat area to build government standard single -story housing. So immediately after, I made design the three -story temporary house out of a shipping container stacked on top of each other as a checkable pattern.

And next, please. And the city called Onagawa, they have only one baseball ground for 190 unit, which was not enough for a single story. So they accepted it. The non - concrete foundation just still played stacking the container as a checkable pattern inside is like this.

And the size of the house is exactly government standard. Also, the building cost is also exactly the same as the government standard. Still, it's very comfortable. But I created a new problem. Because normally, they can stay there only for four years.

But nobody wants to move out. So that they had to keep for eight years because they were really comfortable staying here. Next, please. Few weeks before the earthquake in Japan, there was a big earthquake in Christchurch in New Zealand.

And this is the most important cathedral in Christchurch. This was totally destroyed. And also, the 28th Japanese student were killed after this earthquake. And I got the email from the priest. He said, you must be the architect.

We can design temporary church without any fee. I said, if the temporary church is not used, not only the religious service, but the public services, I'm happy to do it. So also, I'm very busy commuting the Tohoku area.

But also, I committed to New Zealand. And the first thing I did is analyzing the geometry of this cathedral, finding out many rules, including golden sections. So I used this same rule to design a new temporary concert, new cathedral.

Next, please. This is the result. This is a locally available paper chip in New Zealand. The grand floor is made of a shipping container. So this was meant to be temporary. But this became a very famous tourist destination so that they decided to keep it.

And even the cross, this is the only thing that I had to fight with the bishop. She's here. She really loves the space. But she thought making the cross out of paper was very cheap. But I told her that in Japanese by chance, that we call kami for the paper, which by chance it also means God.

So I told her that making the cross out of paper is very lucky, and she accepted. Now she's really loved with this cross out of paper. Thank you. Next, please. 2014, in Cebu Island in Philippine, they had big earthquake and also typhoon.

We went there with a student to build temporary housing. We used a locally available woven bamboo. And in the Philippines, there was a big beer company called Sammiger. But they didn't want to donate their plastic beer crates.

So finally, I had to use the red Coca-Cola crates. Next, please. Next, please. 2015, Nepal, they had a big earthquake. I went to there, and most of the building was brick, which is not really good for the earthquake.

But I didn't want to waste this brick as a lavish. So, I proposed the temporary, not temporary, permanent houses using this brick, but it has to meet Japanese earthquake Japanese earthquake standard.

So, this is a testing piece I did in Japan, with wooden frame filled with brick to meet the Japanese earthquake regulation. So, this is the houses we built with the locally available, the rubbish brick, you feel it in the frame of the wood.

And there was also some area in the higher in attitude in mountains. We also made a temporary, no, it's not temporary, it's a permanent elementary school, because brick was not available. We just put the stone inside of the frame.

It's also a permanent elementary school. Next, please. This is the temporary house out of paper tube structure in four different locations last year. First one, this was in Turkey, in Antakya, near the Syrian border.

In March, they had earthquakes, so we went to there, and I made this temporary house with the student from Ankara. And this is in Marakeshi, Maro Moroko, and the same house made with local students. And this is also temporary house built in Hawaii.

August, last year, they had a big fire. There was a Japanese temple. They asked me to make temporary houses. Now we are under design of temporary houses. They have a very simple, out of paper tube structure.

This house was also same structure built August, sorry, May last year in Susa city, which is the most north location of the Noto Peninsula. They had earthquake, and this is the same house we built with students, but this photo was taken January 1st this year.

You may know we had a much bigger earthquake in Noto Peninsula, and this house was okay in May last year, but destroyed by the latest earthquake in January. Raining on our house, our house has no problem.

So this can be, we proved that how strong our house is. Next, please. As you know, the February 24th, 2022, Russia invaded the Ukrainian, and this is a situation of Ukrainian refugees. Over 3 million refugees were in Poland, and staying in gymnasium, just like the situation after the earthquake.

There was no privacy between families. So I collaborated with my friend, no, actually not only friend, I'm part of the member of New European Bauhaus, created by President of the EU, Mrs. And we collaborated with the member in Poland and Slovakia to make a shelter, paper tube partitions, locally available paper tube.

This is my brotherly architects network, NGO, and building in Poland, Ukraine, Slovakia, Berlin, in Paris, like this. Next, please. Then, as you remember, Russia attacked the power station, so that I sent the firewood stove from Japan in Hokkaido, north of Japan.

I found out there's very good stove, very lightweight. He can hold it, and also even they can cook with firewood. And he looks very happy receiving the firestop, but he's injured, and his house was totally destroyed by bombing.

This is the first meeting with the mayor of the city of review, Mr. Sadobi, west side of Ukraine. I start preparing affordable housing system with a Polish student, and this is the first meeting last year in February.

Next please. So this is what we did with a Polish student, and this is a new system called style form housing system. This is style form, form core, normally used for the packing inside of the cardboard or is used for the installation.

It's very lightweight, and we just paint with glass fiber reinforced plastic, and it's modular system. It's very lightweight, and this is not my invention. This is traditional technology to waterproofing, to waterproof the roof, even making the middle size board or even soft board made with same technology.

And just I applied this technology to make a modular housing system. We don't need any machine, and all the modular system was prepared in Poland, and we just brought over to Ukrainian review to build in one day with the student.

So this is a system we try to use for the reconstruction, because after the disaster, either manmade or the natural disaster, always contractor become very busy, and the normal building material become very expensive.

So I tried to make affordable housing without contractor, without using normal building materials. Next please. This is also a project in review, this is Mayor Mr. Sadowby. He asked me to design the hospital 25 ,000 square meter.

Because the review is a city, it's west side of Ukrainian, it's rather safe. That's why there's many internal displaced people, and also many injured people from the war. So that city hospital is totally over capacity.

That's why they like to make a new hospital. But also it's interesting that in Ukrainian, they have biggest CLT, CLT stand for closed dominated timber factory in biggest in East Europe. They used to export to Canada, US, but now they cannot.

So that he asked me to design the hospital out of this CLT locally available. But according to Ukrainian building regulations, they cannot make such a size of the building in timber. It's just like Japan, we have very strict building regulations for wood.

However, if we apply building regulation of EU, we can make such a hospital in timber. As you know that the Ukrainian want to be part of EU, so that Mr. Sadowby decided to make this hospital out of CLT timber.

So this is becoming first building in Ukrainian, built with the EU building regulation, locally available timber. So it has very many meanings. So now we are in the design, this is my sketch, try to make out of the, without using the metal connections, using some locally, this is kind of the idea I got from the Ukrainian traditional building, traditional houses.

So this is a hospital, only the four corner is concrete in the stair, emergency stair and elevator. Otherwise, everything is made of timber. Construction will start next spring. Next please. This is the last project in north of Peninsula again.

This is the same paper as we proved, this was very strong for the earthquake. Now, in Noto area, in Wajima, Raka, Klassmann and Suzu, Pottery, Klassmann, they have no place to work. So we are building the temporary, but this can be permanent, the studio for those artists.

This lady, she's not an artist, but she was living in the greenhouse for a few months. But it's so cold in that area, so that we got donation to make the house for her. So now she's just got out from the greenhouse.

Next please. This is the last slide. This is also another project we are doing with the students. The noto area is really beautiful with the timber structure and the noto roof tiles, but they are destroyed.

And normally they are destroyed by machine and become the rubbish. But there are no manufacture anymore to continue building, making the tiles. So now with students, we are collecting them to reuse, to bring back to the original landscape and the original traditional houses by collecting.

Before they are destroyed by machine, we are now collecting this to reuse so not to make the rubbish. So we need continuous support from you in noto printer that I like to continue building temporary houses or temporary structure to be, sorry, this is the last project, I forgot.

This is the temporary house I will be building in noto. But this can be permanent. This is permanent structure with locally available timber. Again, stacking on top of each other, stacking checkerboard pattern.

So this is the first temporary house to be used permanently in noto island and we keep building them. And this is much more comfortable to be used as a permanent structure. Thank you very much.

Thank you very much, Mr. Bond. Our final speaker of the evening is our gracious host from the city of Himeji. It is my honor to introduce Mayor Kiyomoto of Himeji.

Welcome, everyone, to Himeji. On behalf of the people of the city of Himeji, I would like to extend my very warm welcome to all of you and express my heartfelt joy in opening, understanding this global forum, 2024.

You are 2024 here in Himeji. Let me begin by expressing my deepest contrast for all food perished in the 2024 firing earthquake in Taiwan and the 2024 Noto Peninsula earthquake in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

And my wishes for food and rapid recovery for all who suffered injury or loss in those disasters. You are 2024 brings together the representative of governments and NGOs and corporations, as well as specialists involved in disaster risk management around the world.

I appreciate the profound significance of this conference and their discussions will be held here to deepen understanding of the risk of natural disasters and grapple with issues related to reduce that risk.

The main menu for you are 2024 here at Himeji is a large -scale multifunctional facility that opened in September 2021 to serve as a hub for promotion of culture, the arts, and mice in Himeji. We in Himeji are deeply honored that this complex was selected as the venue of host you are 2024.

The English Wars life has three meanings, lives, way of living, and lifetimes. Himeji advances a policy of protecting and supporting their lives, way of living, and relatives of people of Himeji, as well as stimulating the value of the community.

Next year, 2025, Himeji co -committed the 30 deliveries of the great Hansing Awaji earthquake. At the same time, the more recent Noto Peninsular earthquake reminds us once again of the importance of preventing and mitigating the effect of disaster, a vital term for protecting people's lives, way of living, and longevity.

I expect that through the library and crisis discussion of the importance of disaster risk management and crisis management across regional and national borders, you are 2024 will light the way to making individuals and society legitimate in the face of disaster, natural, and otherwise.

In closing, I pray that this conference will bear fruit in ways that are... meaningful for all attendance. And I wish you wonderful, staining Meiji. And thank you very much indeed. Thank you.