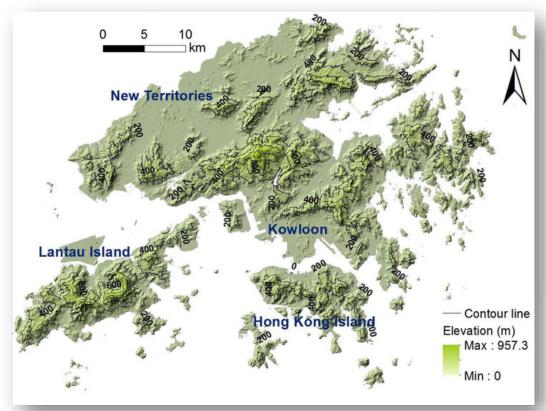


Land Use Planning
To Build Disaster Resilience

WFEO-CDRM Webinar Toward Resilient Societies: The Engineering Contribution

Eric S.C. Ma, CEO, NWS Holdings Ltd Former Secretary for Development, HK SAR Government

Topography & Challenges of Hong Kong (1)

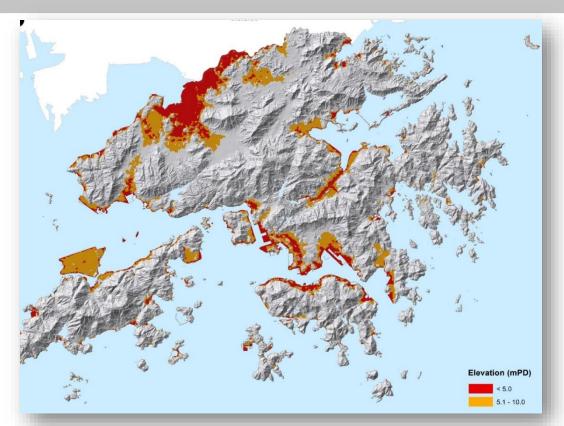




- 7.3M population
- 1,110 km²



Topography & Challenges of Hong Kong (2)



Features: 260km² developed areas

- 70km² reclaimed land
- 60,000 man-made slopes
- High density developments at low-lying area
- Medium density development at mid-levels in particular the steep north shore of Hong Kong Island

Building Jungle



- A city with borders
- 500+ buildings taller than 150m
- Average building height 120m (40-storey)
- Super high-rise buildings in steep slopes and reclaimed land



Types of Natural Disasters in Hong Kong

- Exceptionally heavy rainfall
- Storm surge
- Thunderstorms
- Tropical cyclone
- Heat wave
- Droughts
- Rise in sea levels

- > Flooding
- Coastal Erosion
- Natural Landslides
- ➤ Man-made slope failures
- ➤ Building/structure damages
- > Transport incidents
- Portable water shortages



Natural Disasters

Landslide after severe rainstorms in 1972

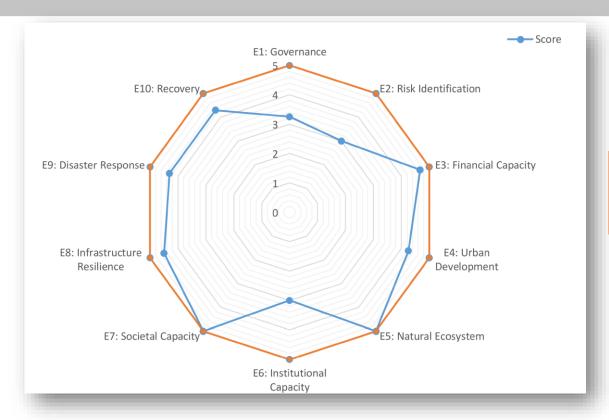




Storm Surge during Mangkhut in 2018



Hong Kong Resilience Performance



UNISDR (United Nation Office for Disaster Risk Reduction) 's 10 aspects for disaster resilience

E8: Infrastructure Resilience
4.5 out of 5



Town Planning Process

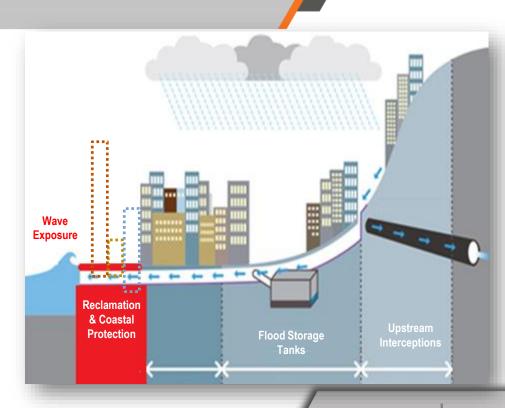
- Started in 1970s to facilitate new town developments
- Multi-disciplinary approach with professional engineers as Study Director or Design Director
- Land Use proposals supported by a series of environmental and engineering studies



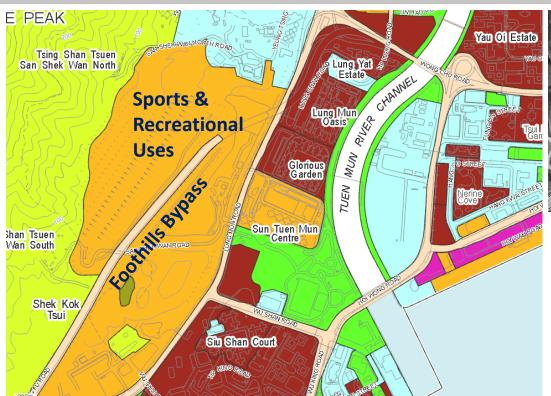
Risk-sensitive Approach

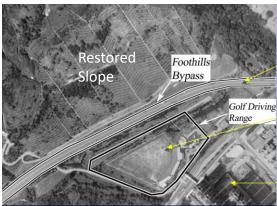
Engineering Inputs:

- Marine/Coastal
- Drainage/flooding risk
- Geotechnical/Natural Terrain
- Environmental Impact
- Engineering Infrastructure and Utilities Assessment

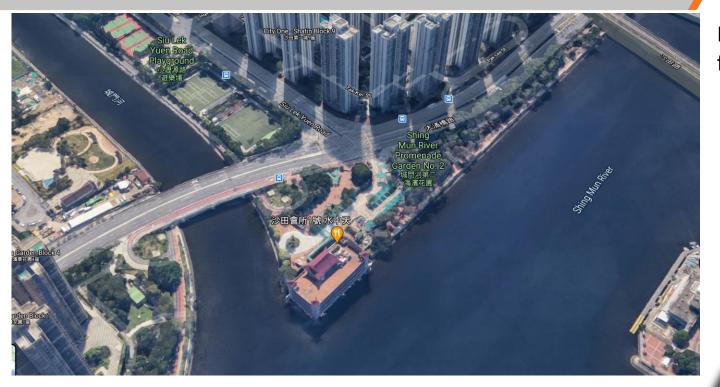




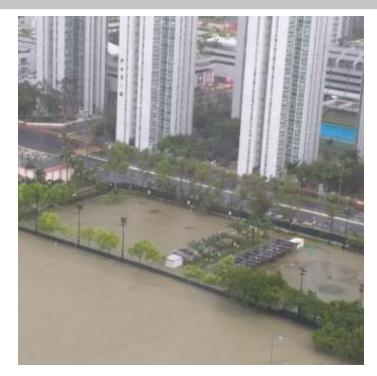




Provision of Buffer with Unstable Slope



Drainage Buffer for Amenity



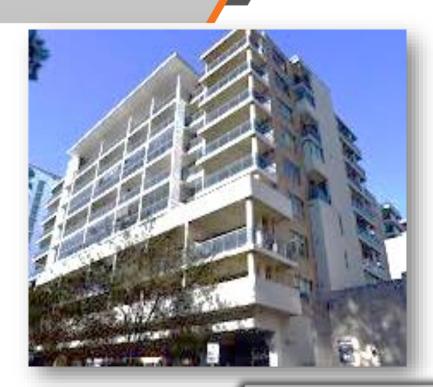


Under Severe Storm Mangkut

Resilient Infrastructure

Incorporate disaster-resilience in land use planning and building designs

- Material capacities to enforce hazardresistant building standards
- Building practices regularly updated to meet international standards, e.g. steel structures in HK are designed to be resilient to disasters
- Seismic-resistance design
- Using natural ecosystem to protect against hazards
- Different designing solutions to reduce cyclone impacts





Disaster Management

- Effective emergency response system addressing different levels of threats
- Contingency plan for natural disasters adopting a dynamic and proactive strategy which is a cycle of preparedness, response, recovery and post-disaster review

Tier 1 Emergency Services Dept

Tier 2

Security Bureau

Tier 3

Chief Secretary Steering Com



To Conclude...

- √ formulate planning processes
- ✓ undertake hazard assessments
- ✓ craft programs to manage urban development to be more resilient to natural hazards
- √ focuses on emergency response and building resilience physically

Looking forward:

Continue to enhance disaster governance through encouraging cooperation between the Government and society to identify disaster risk and share information to prepare for any disasters and to build a livable and sustainable city.



Thank You!

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