



CAN CO-CREATE

*A Report on the 5th Community Architects Network Regional Workshop
in Kampung Beting, Pontianak, Indonesia*

Organized by collaboration of:

**arkom
pontianak**

arkomjogja



**#KAMEK
PONTIANAK**

Supported by:



CAN COMMUNITY
ARCHITECTS
NETWORK







TABLE OF CONTENTS

Background of Pontianak and Beting Area

7

Rationale of Organising CAN Co-Create Workshop in Beting

7

Outcome

19

Lesson Learnt and Reflection from Co-Create Process

21

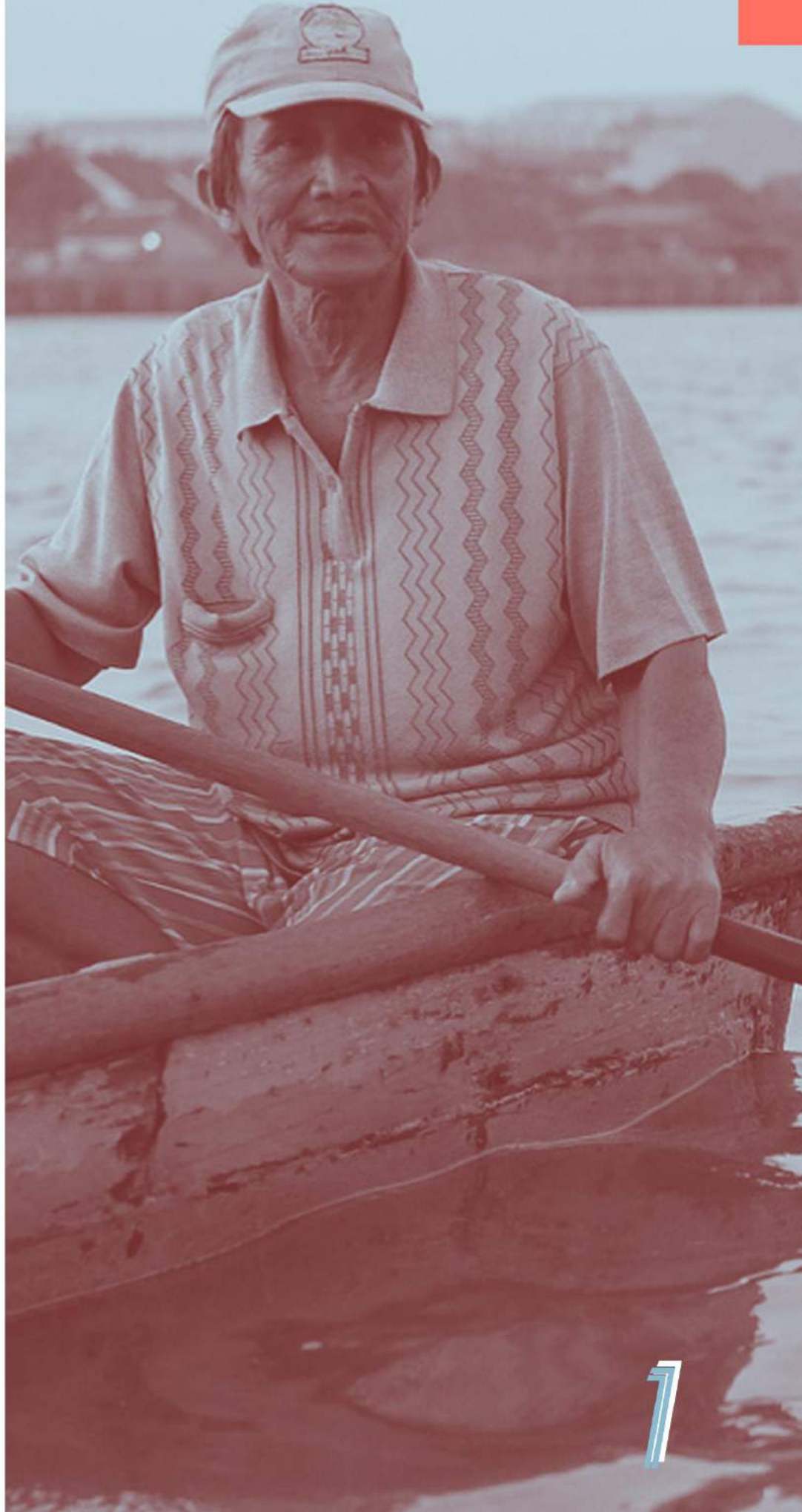
Index

25



BACKGROUND

of Pontianak and Beting Area



Place – People – History

History of **Kampung Beting** is inseparable from the history of Pontianak City, because Beting is the first village after the establishment of Istana Kadariah; Pontianak City Sultanate palace. At first, Sultan Syarif Abdurrahman Alkadrie sailed and chopped down some trees at the intersection of Kapuas River and Landak River. At that time, this river path was a trade route between various regions. Sultan fired the cannon three times; the first falling bullet was used as the location of the Sultan Syarif Abdurrahman Mosque or known as the Masjid Jami. While the fallen point of second bullet became the location of Istana Kadariah, the point of third bullet became the location of royal tomb. Around these three points, the Sultan's followers stayed. Beting which was an economically strategic area were developed by traders from various region of countries.

Most land in Kampung Beting are tidal swamp. In the beginning of Sultanate period, people's houses were in the form of **rumah lanting**; a type of house that floats on the water with wooden beams as floating media. In 1950-1970, the population began to switch to **rumah tiang**; type of house with stage structures, due to a number of things such as the increase of density of occupancy that made rumah lanting were no longer free to move on the river, the significant increase of wood materials price, the rapid modernization which more oriented to land development rather than water development, etc. After most of the houses had turned into rumah tiang, people used **gertak** (pedestrian way above the water) as the area linkage. The random village pattern is the uniqueness of Kampung Beting. But on the other hand, this condition also made high complexity in Kampung Beting settlement pattern, therefore some illegal activities developed in the village.

There are only one village included in Kampung Beting; **Dalam Bugis** which have a total area of ± 22 ha with population of ± 6.815 inhabitants and ± 800 housing units. People use water in the river without significant treatment to fulfill their daily needs; for bathing, washing clothes/dishes, brushing teeth, and also functioned as playground for children. Most of Beting people work in informal sector such as boat driver, docker, handyman, or selling food in a stall or a small shop.

Government Proposed Projects

1) **KAMPUNG NELAYAN PROGRAM** (FISHERMEN VILLAGE PROGRAM by Ministry of Public Works and Housing)

Vision: to return the image of the glory of village as the forerunner of the city of Pontianak. The concept of planning and structuring housing and residential waterfront settlements (regional scale):

- Houses
- Pathways / gertak
- Clean water
- Waste systems
- Waste water handling
- Protection of fire hazards
- Open/public space

The following points are the usage of typical village area of Beting:

- Commercial area and waterfront tourist attraction
- Resident area
- Local culture development area

In the designation of the area, its usage is adjusted to the PERDA (Peraturan Daerah / Regional Laws) of the municipality of DT II Pontianak no. 09 yr. 1997 about the revised masterplan for Pontianak City and plans for the Pontianak city area. In an effort to implement, utilize and preserve the sustainability and integrity of objects and tourist attractions, the usage of special zoning is to provide opportunities for local communities to participate in the development and management of typical areas in accordance with applicable legislation.

- a. As the embryo of the establishment of the city of Pontianak.
- b. As a cultural area with historical buildings: The Jami' Mosque and the Kadariyah Sultanate Palace
- c. Areas that are very potential for the development of historical / cultural tourism, traditional village tourism / settlements on water, indigenous shoreline tours, etc.

2) **Program of Prevention and Quality Improvement Plan for Urban Slums Area** (by Ministry of Public Works and Housing)

Purpose: produce a major instrument of technical planning in improving the environmental quality of urban slums and as



form of government efforts in alleviating slums.

Objective: provide technical assistance to local government in preparing planning documents for urban slums that consider the integration of programs and activities in the form of action plans for handling and preventing community-based areas that are equipped with RAB and DED in selected areas that are ready to be implemented in the following stages.

Target: Availability of planning documents for urban slums as a reference for the implementation of urban slums for all perpetrators (concept of delivery system)

CONCEPT & PREVENTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY OF SLUM SETTLEMENT

The pattern of handling slum areas (referring to Chapter VIII of Law No. 1 of 2011 from the beginning of articles 94 s.d 97):
Prevention and Improvement of Environmental Quality of Settlements.

The implementation of programs or activities that lead to the prevention and improvement of the quality of the settlement environment are as follows:

1. Prevention:

- Supervision and Control. Especially carried out by the regional government covering the suitability of licensing, technical booths and inspection in accordance with the legislation.
- Community empowerment, carrying out empowerment activities for the community through the implementation of mentoring and information services. It can be said that the urban PNPM program generally falls into the category of handling this slum area.

2. Improving the Quality of Environmental Settlements, in an effort to housing and slum settlements the government and / or local government establishes policies, strategies, and patterns of handling that are humane, cultured, fair, and economical. Quality improvement pattern; the settlement environment is carried out through 3 categories:

- Restoration; the repair activities of buildings, infrastructure, facilities, and / or public utilities carried out without fundamental and partial changes, especially carried out in areas in the category of light slums.

- Rejuvenation; complete dismantling and organizing buildings, infrastructure, facilities and / or public utilities. Usually done to areas that fall into the category of medium slums.
- Resettlement; moving affected communities to locations with a legal land status classification, usually carried out in areas that fall into the category of heavy slums.
- Reconstruction of house buildings with land efficiency with a strategy.

Planning for building density is prioritized for areas with densities of more than 100 houses/ha, as follows:

- Make a concept of a house vertically so that the remaining land can be used for open space. The concept of vertical home development is important to avoid horizontal housing development.
- Maximize existing open space by not covering with concrete pavement.
- Make use of the distance between buildings as a green open space.

For regions that have less than 100 house density/ha, strategies that can be used for slum area arrangement are as follows:

- Controlling building density with KDB (Floor Area Ratio) regulations in accordance with the RTRW (Land Use Planning Law).
- Maximizing the available open space in each region for community social activities.
- Adjust the density of buildings by setting a minimum distance between buildings.

3. Applying an artistic impression by creating mural painting competition. With the competition, the settlement will be full of paintings on the wall. This makes the new characteristics appear, namely artistic settlements.

4. Gives the impression of a clean settlement. In each yard, small pots are planted. Then the road is repaired using neat and arranged paving blocks.

5. Developing green spaces. Providing lands for green space in accordance with applicable green space regulations to create harmoniously environment.

6. Development of socio-economic conditions and community legal rules.

Local Team of ARKOM Pontianak



Anggun Rachmawati
Coordinator



Fiqy Sulthony
Conceptor



Rissa Fitria Syafutri
Conceptor



Vilda Indrawati
Money Keeper



Teguh Pamuji
Secretary



Herlambang Tri Prasetyo
Surveyor



Uray Rama Dhany
Surveyor



Fany Alfinda
Surveyor



Mulyo Widodo
Surveyor



Hendra
Surveyor

And Friends ...






RATIONALE

Organizing CAN Co-Create Workshop in Beting





Massive physical development in waterfront settlements has been intensely happening in recent years. Pontianak city government planned out programs for the slum settlement areas; with an intention that all city dwellers can live ideal lives. Unfortunately, there are some aspects that are forgotten and those have broad impact to the community. Many parties forgot that development cannot be done only on the physical side, but also must be balanced with social development by building up the human resource in it.

Before ArkomPontianak decided Kampung Beting as location for conducting the workshop, we had done some observations in several waterfront villages near Sungai Kapuas: Tambelan Sampit, Banjar Serasan, Bansir, Kamboja, Benua Melayu Laut, Sungai Jawi Luar, Dalam Bugis, and for sure, Beting. The uniqueness of Kampung Beting typical settlement pattern, people who live above the water, the history, people kindness alongside with the negative rumors about the village were the reasons we chose the place.

The workshop was supported by Community Architect Network and ARKOM Jogja. It aimed to explore the potentials and problems faced by the community to be studied together. The government and communities in several cities in Indonesia and Asia were involved. The big idea of co-create workshop was about participatory, therefore the necessary things were value of participation, mutual cooperation, enthusiasm and energy of the people in making their village better. By choosing Beting village as a location for conducting activities, we hoped that the results of this workshop can be implemented as well as being a pilot project for other villages in Pontianak and Indonesia.

Aim of The Activity

To create a platform between Beting people, NGOs and other communities, activists, researchers, government and other stakeholders. This platform can be a place to exchange experiences, ideas and thoughts in seeing the potential issues, problems, and hopes of Beting people. By this purpose, we hope that this can encourage people in Beting to plan and organize their own villages through people-driven method.



Working Plan and Program

The workshop was held for 5 days, from November 6 to November 10, 2018. During the workshop process, we were open to flexibility in changing the schedule of activities. We had our own goals every day, but we were open to the methods we used. Openness to unexpected things made the process of discovery that we experienced, original and the decisions we made were decided with Beting community and participants involved in the workshop.

Before the co-create workshop was conducted, we tried to explore the potential and problems in Beting village through physical mapping carried out with the people-driven method, so that not only we learned about the village but the people in Beting also learned about theirs. The result we produced was physical maps with significant information about the physical condition of infrastructure in several hamlets.

During the workshop process, we sought the most essential problems in Kampung Beting, which was on the 3rd day we agreed to study more about waste problem. The fact that this topic was the most problematic issues and its relation to possible potentials in Kampung Beting were the factors that made us chose it as the main discussion topic at the cocreate workshop.

Day 1

Afternoon: Welcome and Introduction game to Workshop Participants

On the first afternoon, we did a game that aimed to get to know each other better. Participants came from various countries and various cities in Indonesia, with total participant was around 60 people. Nad (CAN Coor) gave two color papers and asked the participants to draw something that reflected themselves. Then after described it, the participants walked around and mingled with the other with the eyes closed. The point of this game was, when we stopped at one person, that person got to tell about themselves and that was how we got to know to each other. It continued for 2 times then afterwards we started forming a small group to tell about the expectation to the workshop. It was important for us to hear stories from other participants and to



build communication so that we could equalized the frequency that we needed for the next 5 days. In the last session we wrote on a paper to reveal what values were expected from the workshop.



Night: Dinner with the Mayor

At night all participants were invited to have dinner with the Mayor of Pontianak along with his staff. This dinner was also an opening for the workshop activities that would last for the next 5 days. The representative from all participants in the evening program delivered some speech to formally opened the workshop event.

Anggun Rachmawati

Arkom Pontianak Coord | Tell the process before the Workshop that had been passed and the reason for choosing Kampung Beting as the location of the Workshop. Anggun recounted the two-month process that had been passed with the residents while displaying a teaser video that had been made by the Arkom Pontianak.

Yuli Kusworo

Arkom Indonesia Coord | Tell about Arkom and its networks throughout Indonesia and how Arkom works for the urban poor.

Witee Wisuthumporn (Muang)

CAN Asia Coord | Tell the values that might be obtained at the workshop that will take place later.

Ahmad Jaiz

Beting Resident | Acknowledgments to the Arkom, and to all participants for wanting to work together with Kampung Beting to realize and care for their village.

Edi Rusdi Kamtono

Pontianak Mayor | The approach taken by Arkom is a new hope in development which is usually always top down. Mr. Edi saw Beting as an example of the concept of village structuring in Pontianak City and even National. However, to achieve that, public awareness is needed to change.



Day 2

Morning: Sharing Session

On the second day, the workshop began with listening to various experiences and knowledge about the city of Pontianak and Kampung Beting. This session involved Pontianak City Government, Arkom Pontianak, Beting Residents and Surakarta City Government. The discussed themes were:

Amirullah

Chief of Bappeda Pontianak | Vision of Pontianak City

Deri Gunawan

Chief of Monitoring and Evaluation of Planning Development at Bappeda Pontianak | Pontianak City Planning Based on Eco Waterfront City

Heri Ade Saputra

Beting Resident | Potential and Problems of Kampung Beting



Fiqri Sulthony

Arkomp Pontianak Conceptor | Mapping of Kampung Beting

IR. Ahyani M.A.

Chief of Bappeda Surakarta | Participatory Planning of Kali Pepe

The Surakarta City Government delivered a presentation of an example of a city that successfully worked with Arkom Indonesia for urban rural planning. Planning carried out by the Surakarta city government was based on the needs of the people.

They gave examples of how the planning might be carried out with the collaboration of many parties, the government, Arkom and society (Multi Stakeholders). The purpose was that Pontianak City could apply similar methods in planning riverside villages. In addition, all participants of the workshop were free to discuss and to explore information related to the planning that had been done by the Pontianak City Government in Kampung Beting.



Afternoon: Kampung Beting Observation

On the first day the participants were divided into 5 large groups based on potential data and problems that had been obtained before the workshop. Namely, policy groups, environment, housing and infrastructure, empty space, and social culture.

The participants with groups that have been divided see the conditions of Kampung Beting and do an initial scanning of the topics to be picked up.



Day 3

Morning: Ngampung and Robo-Robo Festival

The third day began with reflection before all the participant went to Beting. At that day, the local people held **Robo-Robo**; an event of ceremony to avoid misfortune in their village. This Malay traditional event annually took place on Wednesday, the last week on the month of Safar (the Islamic calendar / month of Islam).

Almost all the riverside communities in Pontianak City maintained the tradition until today. Even if they no longer hold traditional ceremonies, they eat and pray together as parts of the whole events. Eating together is also quite unique because residents do *saprahan*—the way to eat certain traditional food together by forming a circle of 5-6 people—which is done outside the house; in the field, on the edge of the road, or any possible space. Before the main event, people prepare the food and the venue together. This process was potential because people still maintain a sense of togetherness and tradition.

We divided the participants into two teams because there were several Robo-Robo event locations. The goal was that workshop participants could got closer to the local people. After robo-robo, we invited all the people who involved in the event to discuss about issues in Beting in the Sultanate Palace terrace.



Afternoon:

We divided several groups of local community into groups of fathers, youngsters and mothers. We attempted to remind the local community along with the participants about our pride of Beting. We asked a number of questions that so on had been discussed within the smaller groups, about:

***What makes the Beting so valuable for people?
What can we do together to show the other side of the Beting (the good side of the Beting other than the negative stigma)?***

We knew it wasn't easy to be aware of how precious the history, culture and nature possessed by Beting because of the negative stigma that had been attached as central of illegal activity such as drugs trading. But with those questions, the people were provoked to tell the potential and challenges they faced. These are some points of result of the discussion:



Strength of Beting:

- Historical settlement where the area was built by Sultan Syarif Abdurahman Alkadrie, the founder of Pontianak (1773 M)
- The Jami Mosque; first building in Pontianak (1773 C)
- Kapuas River and Landak River as parts of main living source.
- Lanting house as part of typical traditional house
- Gertak (wooden pathways above the river, belian/iron wood)
- Hospitality of Beting people
- The other function of canals; as a playground for children
- Settlements on the water that formed the unique pattern
- Stage house / Rumah panggung
- Sampan (wooden boat) activity
- Religiousness and Rich traditions, events, foods, local cakes
- The diversity of people
- Beting is in strategic place
- Currently developed under Pontianak Waterfront City projects by the government

Beting Issues:

- Problems with crime, drugs and the negative stigma
- Village slum problems
- Dense settlements; this increased the “x” factor of slum issues
- Complicated pattern of pathways (referred as “maze” pattern) that linked between the buildings inside the area; could be a way of illegal transaction grew in the village
- Waste problems; when the water recedes, almost every trapped space under the houses filled with pile of garbage. This created severe environmental problem, e.g.: polluted water, unpleasant smell within the air, mosquitos and bugs nest, etc.
- Lack of awareness of the people about the value of Beting history and its influence to the development of Pontianak in several aspects
- Lack of security management
- Sedimentation in canals
- People in Beting find it difficult to get a job because of the negative stigma attached (they are labeled as bad people)
- Not every local resident willing to be involved in gotong royong to clean the garbage, it shows the lack of empathy.

Action

We decided that we should make an action during the workshop. Several youths initiated to brought up gotong royong activities again, on the last day of the workshop. They hoped that by carrying out gotong royong, people awareness could be opened. It was also a momentum for the local people to start doing the activity on regular basis, because the spirit of gotong royong has lowered down especially within the youngsters. Therefore, we agreed to do gotong royong on the closing day, with every participant and the local people involvement.

We made a strategy to increase the enthusiasm of local people to the public. We planned to make a documentation video and distribute it to all social media. It can be a good way to show public viewers that the local people are good people, despite the negative stigma attached by. This will be a good start to generate further movements by the residents for the Beting village after the workshop

Day 4

On the fourth day we concluded what the participants along with the local people should do regarding to **waste** problem as the main issue in Beting. .

It had always been the problem mentioned by local people that worsened the conditions of canals, rivers and the environment in general. To make it more effective, we divided the participants into small groups to focus on several different subjects:

- **Type of Waste in Beting**
- **Case study of waste**
- **Short term planning**
- **Long term planning**
- **Media & communication & Otherside of Beting**
- **Imagine Beting in the future**

The method we used was to find the key person that could help every group finished their tasks. Each group managed their own system to find the information as many as possible. We believed that we could achieve the best result by intensely doing it together.



Day 5

On the fifth day, we held a small meeting amongst the participant first thing in the morning before continued to find data in Beting. It began by reviving the spirit that started to weaken due to several changes about workshop concept, location of activities, etc. After that we separated into our subject groups to prepare for the method to get important information needed in the field.

At 11:15 a.m. some groups decided to go first to the village to add more some data. The media team informed the local people about the main event on the last day and the agenda to do gotong royong in some segments of canals in the afternoon. This announcement was disseminated through Jami' mosque announcer, videos that posted on social media, broadcast messages, and also by words of mouth amongst the people. It required extra energy to spread the information due to many changes that happened. The other team worked on digging the data needed for final presentation.

In the evening the participants and some local people prepared the media for presentation on a paper in many sizes. Some local people practiced to deliver the presentation with some participants while other participants prepared the venue for grand event.



Day 6

The sixth day was the closing day. We began the day since morning by finishing the layout, the meal buffet, the media for presentation in Pak Ceng building (an indoor badminton field). The residents gathered in the building because information that the Mayor would come. We intensified this info since morning to persuade people to come. When the preparation was done and the residents were ready, the Mayor arrived in Beting by using a sampan owned by local person who were also sampan drivers in the village. Around 11 a.m. the Mayor entered the venue and warmly welcomed by enthusiastic people. The activity began with the presentation of chosen representatives of the community, to be responded directly by the Mayor. The festive atmosphere lasted until the afternoon.



All people that involved in the event were divided into two groups, one group discussed planning the follow-up of the village while the rest focused on gotong royong to clean some segments of the canal. The event programs ran with full of enthusiasm and joy especially from the local people that rarely done this kind of activities, although in fact these two things were common activities amongst Indonesian culture. After everything was done, we stabilized an agreement regarding to the long-term planning in Beting.



In the evening, we held closing ceremony that been attended by some local people and all the participants. The event was opened with hadrah—traditional instrumental music played by a group of women—from the EL-Betingqy Assembly and also a traditional malay dance. The program was continued by liwetan—a traditional way of eating together—in the venue. It was closed by doing a reflection as a way to deeply understand the purpose of the whole activity that been experienced





OUTCOME





Cooperation in the workshop co-create is done with CAN (Community Architect Network) Asia. This organization undertakes participatory projects in planning and development in various cities in Asia. CAN Asia is working with Arkom Jogja, using '**people driven**' method as a way to approach local people. The people driven method means approaching a local community as source of knowledge in building and developing their own regions. This method might be lost in any consultant or developer in general. With this method, local people can work together with various stakeholders to think what is best for their own region. In our opinion, this method is the most effective and right way to apply in Beting

From the workshop that we have done, the results obtained are:


1. Cooperation is established to plan and build Kampung Beting between the Beting community, Arkom Pontianak, and Pontianak City Government
2. Short-term solutions in the form of:
 - **Gotong royong** to clean up trash in the canal in RW 12, RT 4 on Saturday, November 5, 2018, which was done by workshop participants and Beting people. From this activity, residents experienced the atmosphere of togetherness and caring that was built within the workshop.
 - The workshop participant gathered Beting residents to make a group that have responsibility to design a waste management regulation on each canal in Beting (in the location where the workshop was held). The next plan is to create a system to be followed up to the relevant government service.
3. Pontianak Mayor, Ir. Edi Rusdi Kamtono, also came to witness the presentation about waste, as one of the most important problem in Beting.
4. Arkom Pontianak made the project activities scheme for Kampung Beting. It contains of the preliminary stage to the physical implementation, which also included the flow of activities, goals, stakeholder involvement and activities that need to be carried out by these parties. In addition, mid-term and long-term solutions will also be developed to be submitted to the relevant governmental regional work unit.



LESSON & REFLECTION

from Co-Create Process





According to wikipedia, co-creation is a management initiative or form of economic strategy, that brings different parties together, in order to jointly produce a mutual valued outcome. This kind of togetherness is called "**gotong-royong**" in Indonesian. The term is known by everyone in Indonesia, even the children, as it was already taught in elementary school. As in adulthood life, we often forget this precious value. We do almost everything by our own selves. Even when we work in a team, we divide the task only to focus on our responsibilities and let others finish theirs. This could be called as "professional habit". But it's so much better to work in a community because it encourages everybody to work together and help out each other, without neglecting personal duty. By this co-create workshop, we learned some values within the process, which were:

You will not know until you experience it

Beting is famous with its negative stigma, even our relatives wondered why we frequently went there since it is known as home for drug users and gamblers. First time we visited there, we had many negative expectations in our mind; afraid to go there alone or only with a friend. But once when we sensed the atmosphere of Beting by ourselves, it broke the tense we had before, because most of the local people were really nice. Maybe it is true that the drug dealers exist, but it doesn't mean the whole villagers are bad. The most unexpected thing was we developed a special relationship with the local people, that we were treated as their own son, daughter and sibling. They made Beting feels like home for us.

There is no perfect way to achieve the goal

When we first went there, we did not tell them that we were Arkom and had any agenda for Beting. We only strolled around, met new person, talked, and ate in the food stall. We joined the boat group, batik (a traditional way to paint a fabric with hot wax) group, El-betingay (a religious assembly in Beting, they held regular meeting to pray or to study about Islam together), a regular social gathering of women group, and until one time we realized that these groups didn't have any intersection to each other.

This condition became a problem when we wanted to gather them to introduce 'the real us' and our agenda. So, we came to Ketua RT, Ketua RW, Lurah (chiefs in village). Though we avoided them at first, because we didn't want to be looked as part of the elite. And as we expected, by using a letter from Lurah we gathered Ketua RT and RW, and built intimate connection amongst the local people. By the result, they gave us their trust that we wouldn't harm their communities.

Act speaks louder than word

With little time (around 2 months), we only could have touched some hearts. Though the some of the others also came several times when we held a meeting, they did not really into it. Co-create workshop conducted as a proof, that we were not like others who ever entered Beting—talk much but no execution. In the last day of workshop, when we cleaned the canals together (Arkom, CAN, the local team, and participants from different places of Indonesia), there were many new faces also joined in the activity, even without being asked. They said, "you are not from here but care about our environment, we should do like you do".

Communication

Although act speaks louder than words, a good communication is the one which makes the act happens. The gap between local people and government exist because government never clearly explain about how they imagine Beting in the future. The local people had gap with us (at first) because they had trauma since projects conducted beforehand, didn't go as they expected. That is why communication is important. We cannot understand each other if we don't speak up. The most important is communication between members in team. It may seem we walk together on the same path, but without communication we will not know what do the others feel or think. After the workshop, we realized that no matter how much effort we put to the community, if we don't take care to each other amongst the internal team, we could never unite our voices; it will be useless.



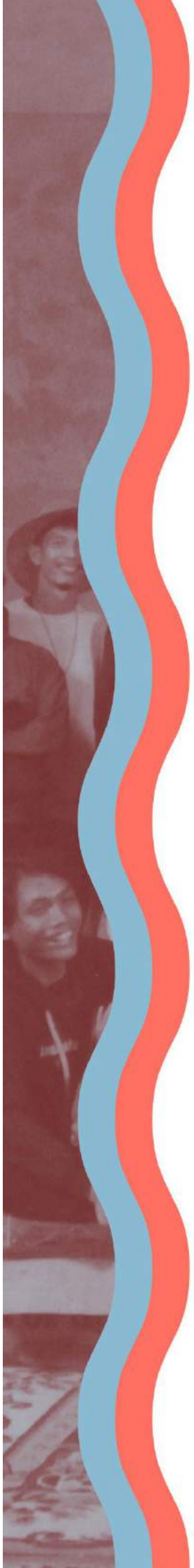
How are we doing after the workshop?

We're doing good!

Arkompontianak and the local people in Beting eventually decided to do some great things regularly. Until this month (January 2019), we've been done **gotong royong** (co-create) by cleaning some segments of the canals for 5 times in weekends, started **English class** for A1 and A2 students, and **gathered** the local people with some stakeholders that either having a project on going or planning on making a project in Beting.

At December 2018, we received a recent report from a local resident that revealed quite significant progress of canals in the village after we manually cleaned it together. The greatest news is, the people actually started to **independently** clean their canals without Arkompontianak usual reminder. It shows that their awareness to make the environment better is slowly increasing.

Our coming up projects will be regularly posted on our Facebook Fanspage: **Arkompontianak** and Instagram: **@arkompontianak**. See you there!



INDEX



List of Workshop Participants

No	Full Name	Call Name	Country	Organization
1	Chawanad Luansang	Nad	Thailand	Coordinator
2	Supawut Boonmahathanakorn	Tee	Thailand	Coordinator / Jai Baan Studio
3	Witee Wisuthumporn	Muang	Thailand	Coordinator / CROSSs
4	Kasama Yamtree	Ploy	Thailand	Coordinator / Openspace
5	Kabir Khondaker	Kabir	Bangladesh	Cocreate Architect
6	Yuli Kusworo	Yuli	Indonesia	ArkomJogja
7	Ruby Haddad	Ruby	Philippine	HPFPI
8	Pasu Nimmol	Pasu	Thailand	mor
9	Rath Roongruengtantisook	Rath	Thailand	mor
10	Kathleen Infante	Kat	Philippine	LINKBUILD
11	Md Mehede Masud	Masud	Bangladesh	ALIVE
12	Fauziyyah Sofiyah	Uji	Indonesia	ASF
13	Kamil Muhammad	Kamil	Indonesia	ASF
14	Annisa Hadny Zakiyaturrahmah	Nisa	Indonesia	ArkomJogja
15	Amalia Nur Indah Sari	Amel	Indonesia	Rujak Center for Urban Studies
16	Christopher Ebreo	Chris	Philippine	TAMPEI
17	Anggun Rachmawati	Anggun	Indonesia	ARKOM Pontianak
18	Fiqry Sulthony	Toni	Indonesia	ARKOM Pontianak
19	Rissa Fitria Syafutri	Rissa	Indonesia	ARKOM Pontianak
20	Vilda Indrawati	Vi	Indonesia	ARKOM Pontianak
21	Fany Alfinda	Fany	Indonesia	ARKOM Pontianak
22	Uray Dany	Uray	Indonesia	ARKOM Pontianak
23	Herlambang Tri Prasetyo	Lambang	Indonesia	ARKOM Pontianak
24	Mulyo Widodo	Edo	Indonesia	ARKOM Pontianak
25	Teguh Pamuji	Teguh	Indonesia	ARKOM Pontianak
26	Andina Syafrina	Andin	Indonesia	ARKOM Pontianak
27	Hendra	Hendra	Indonesia	ARKOM Pontianak
28	Fakhri Hilmi	Fakhri	Indonesia	Architects Eng. (2)
29	Hanafi	Hans	Indonesia	ARKOM Pontianak
30	M. Jalaludin	Jalal	Indonesia	Civil Eng. (1)
31	Budi Utomo	Budi	Indonesia	URP Eng. (1)
32	Santy Wahyuni	Santy	Indonesia	URP Eng. (1)
33	Rhisma Aulia Ahmad	Ima	Indonesia	Architects Eng. (1)
34	Dini Asih Setiarini	Dini	Indonesia	Architects Eng. (1)
35	Galuh Rizka Fitri Nobela	Bela	Indonesia	Architects Eng. (1)
36	Rijaludin	Rijal	Indonesia	Architects Eng. (1)
37	Cory Glorya Simbolon	Cory	Indonesia	Architects Eng. (1)
38	Friska Johana Benedict T.	Friska	Indonesia	Architects Eng. (1)
39	Bethesda Bakara	Bethes	Indonesia	Architects Eng. (1)
40	Aulia Maulani	Au	Indonesia	Architects Eng. (1)
41	Ari Deriansyah	Ari	Indonesia	URP Eng. (2)
42	Yoka Saputra	Yoka	Indonesia	URP Eng. (2)
43	Clara Ludowika Yuli M.	Clara	Indonesia	URP Eng. (2)
44	Indriani Pratiwi	Indri	Indonesia	Registered
45	Feliks Dexy Bonifasius	Dexy	Indonesia	Registered
46	Putri Alifa Widiyasri	Putri	Indonesia	Registered
47	Utin Mardiyanti	Utin	Indonesia	Registered
48	Ela	Ela	Indonesia	ARKOM Surabaya
49	Alif	Alif	Indonesia	ARKOM Makassar
46	Yoyok	Yoyok	Indonesia	ARKOM Makassar
47	Solahudin	Ishol	Indonesia	ARKOM Jogja
48	Aldi Herdian	Aldi	Indonesia	ARKOM Jogja
49	Fajar Setiawan	Fajar	Indonesia	ARKOM Jogja
50	Tomo Hendra	Tomo	Indonesia	ARKOM Jogja
51	Syarifatun Niza	Atun	Indonesia	ARKOM Jogja

(1) Tanjungpura University

(2) Politeknik Negeri Pontianak

For the Media Download, Please use the link below:

<https://bit.ly/2DPf9zc> (photos)

<https://bit.ly/2MJglqX> (videos)



About ARKOM Pontianak

ARKOM Pontianak is a community supported by ARKOM Indonesia to focus on providing assistance to the community in the village or suburban area.

This was accompanied by cooperation between all parties in the city, Government, Practitioners, Professionals, Academics, and others.



@ARKOM Pontianak



@arkompontianak



arkom.pontianak@gmail.com



arkom pontianak