(CAN)
Community Architects Network
Report: 2010-2012

"At this time in our history, we are in great need of processes that can help us weave ourselves back together. We've lost confidence in our great human capabilities, partly because we've been using organizational processes that have treated us as machines. We've ended up separated and divided, fearful and distrusting of one another. We need processes to help us reweave connections, to discover shared interests, to listen to one another's stories and dreams. We need processes that take advantage of our natural ability to network, to communicate when something is meaningful to us. We need processes that invite us to participate, that honor our creativity and commitment to the organization."

Margaret J. Wheatley

Report: 2010-2012

(CAN)

Community Architects Network

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(An invitation)

Some 4 years ago, when ACHR received substantial support for it's ACCA city-wide upgrading program for the poor, there was a perceived need for some technical input to the wide scale concrete upgrading of community infrastructure and housing that would ensue across Asia. The ACCA focus was on communities themselves planning, implementing and evaluating their projects and processes. However from our experience with the former Young Professionals program we knew that sometimes sensitive and guided professional inputs could increase the efficiency and options available to the communities and in turn young professionals could learn from energetic people's processes.. The impetus for a regional network of Community Architects escalated at the international workshop in Chiang Mai, Thailand in 2010 (referred to below). CA's still refer to becoming involved with ACHR as "2 years BC "(before Chiang Mai) or after, such was the spirit and influence of the Chiang Mai interactions. Thus the Community Architects Network - CAN - was born.

The report is a culmination of activities over the past 3-4 years. It outlines the vast number of interactions in Asia: participatory planning of housing and communities; efforts to influence, motivate and involve academia and students; advocating people's community plans to authorities as alternatives to forced evictions; social media and video activities and much more. In each activity CAN members give respect to ecology, local wisdom, and people's skills, knowledge and beliefs. CAN's respect for their learnings from communities themselves is reflected in their recent efforts to establish the Asian Network of Community Builders drawing on community knowledge and supporting activities for builders from community members to advise each other and share their experiences. CAN has expanded to include members and activists in 17 countries in Asia. It's expansion and number of practical inputs is a remarkable achievement (as you will read).

As ACHR reaches into it's 25th year, many of the "council of elders" have expressed renewed confidence that a "second generation" of "professionals" can take their place, securing a future that makes the Coalition of professionals, NGOs and grassroots community groups stronger than ever.

Maurice Leonhardt. ACHR Secretariat , Bangkok

(Overview of Community Architects Network (CAN))

Community Architects Network (CAN) is a regional network of community architects and planners, engineers, young professionals, lecturers and academic institutes in Asian countries. Established in 2010, the network has been supporting community-driven projects under the Asian Coalition for Community Action programme (ACCA) regarding people housing, city-wide upgrading, and recovery from disasters. We believe the role of community architects is to build the capacity of people, by participatory design and planning process to make people be their own solution.

Since 2010 as the network and networking started, there are 27 groups of young professionalin 17 Asian countries involving by working on participatory design and planning, city-wide mapping and surveys, seeking design solution to improve quality of life and health of community, as well as training community builders.

Our objectives are as follows:

1.Build capacities of local professionals like community builders, young architects, engineers and planners by organizing the hand-on workshops on real projects.

2.Link with local universities, and colleges with faculties of Architecture, Engineering, and Urban Planning by sharing our network experience and bring all active agents into the field working with communities on real projects.

3.Link with local government to work together in pilot projects so they can learn, support, and also continue this working process in the future.

4.Link with local organizations that work with communities in related issues.

5.Share emerging knowledge and experiences through handbooks, documentary films, and newsletter.

"To create the conditions for change where both physical and social transformation could take place through design and planning"

Community architects with a deep and sensitive understanding of theirroles in a people-driven process often try to find ways to make space andcreate tools by which the design as well as the implementation processescan become vehicles for empowering people.Community architects can use the design process as alearning and facilitating process. They are more mindful to give thepeople space to discuss, decide and resolve issues that might come out of the design or planning process, and to help people find ways of workingtogether as a community.The planning process for any project in a community is rarely withoutproblems, and sometimes tends to spark off tensions and conflicts amongthe people. This is because new solutions such as upgrading and reblocking bring about changes to the living arrangements and situationsthat people have become accustomed to. It may occasionally require some community members to give up part of their plot or house or landrights so that those who have less can have enough or so that more landcan be freed up for roads and open spaces, for example.

There are two roles that the community architect can play. The firstis to help the people absorb, visualize and appreciate the change that isgoing to take place. The architect can help soften the transition from"what is" to "what it could become". The second role is to provide spacefor people to discuss and decide for themselves and let them resolveissues and manage potential conflicts. It is important for the communityarchitect to know when to step away and let people get on by themselves and when to step back in to steer discussions away from unproductivearguments towards positive ones.

Community architects help the community visualize newpossibilities and new solutions for community transformation. Architects can quickly visualize a variety of solutions and design possibilities when they are presented with a "design problem or situation". Having thisskill is an enormous help to them when guiding the people through theprocess of physical transformation of their community. In this way, they canhelp the community to generate options for development that are realistic.

Community architects in effect help tofacilitate people's thinking processes. They try not to judge whatoption or solution may or may not be good for the community. Rather,they help the people follow through with how they think a certain solutioncould affect their way of life as a family and/or a community. They alsoconstantly encourage the people to keep seeking the solutions that couldwork best for them, including building on, rather than dismissing, existinglocal solutions and practices. The architects may also create tools to helpthe people see the bigger picture of their community, in the context of thesurrounding environment and the city as a whole, so that they developsolutions that are complementary to and not isolated from this big picture.Community architects keep a horizontal relationshipwith people and try to break the professional-people gap. In aparticipatory planning process, the architect plays the role of "facilitator"rather than "decision maker", and therefore their relationship with thecommunity does not become a vertical or top-down one. Conversely, thecommunity cannot demand from the community architect in the sameway that they do from government agencies. As facilitator, the architectdoes not have this burden of answering to demands and expectations andtaking blame from the community. He or she gives them the power, byallowing them to discuss problems and ideas while he/she facilitates the discussions in a concrete direction. In situations where power within thecommunity itself is not balanced, the architect may initiate activities toensure that as many people as possible are involved in the planning anddecision-making process.Community architects have to consciously work on narrowing downif not removing the gap between professionals and the people.

Community architects help break people's and society'smental fixation that the poor are incapable of achieving theirgoals. Through workshops and other creative activities, communityarchitects try to make the process – of designing a house or planning a newsite, for example-as simple and least technically daunting for people aspossible. The main aim of every activity should always be to allow peopleto gradually build up their confidence so that they can take the lead rolein planning, designing and building their own houses and communities;and likewise, to have the confidence to know when to seek technical helpfrom architects, engineers and planners – and also how to direct technicalprofessionals from a position of authority, as leaders of the process.To a certain degree, society makes them believe (perhaps in varyingdegrees across Asia) that because they are poor and less educated, theycannot do things such as designing houses and planning communities,and that this is a job only for professionals such as architects and planners.The community architect has a very important role here in ensuringthat transformation happens at the basic level, by breaking down suchdisempowering mental fixation that society and people themselves haveof what people can and cannot do.

City-Wide & Community Mapping

Create common understanding of existing settlements in both city and community scale,
and see what are the possibilities to be improved and planned

Upgrading

Providing basic infrastructures's design and constructing's process that is owned by the people, where physical upgrading can enhance the community building process

Comprehensive Site Planning

Through participatory design and planning process, settlement means more than road pattern laying on the vacant land.It is a process where a sense of living, people culture, and social system start to grow when people start to plan

Community Builder Training

Community builder are the craftsmen or skillful people in locality; training is an enhancing process of their skills to meetthe spirit of craft with appropriated technologies

Why is a workshop with people so important? Organizing a workshop with people on comprehensive site planning is one of the key processes for housing by people. It creates an ambience of mutual learning among the community members who will soon live together, and establishes the culture of living together. It also creates a platform for support agencies like local authorities, universities, and students to find their specific roles in supporting the process of housing by people through various facets. Usually, this workshop takes about 3-5 days of working with people. It is important to note that this process is just the starting point to roll the power and contributions into the same track of people-driven processes. The outcome, emerging idea from people will follow up, not as an individual pilot project but rolling up to the city scale.

Stages of organizing the workshop

1st: Preparation stage

- Work with people to identify any issues of upgrading from people's demands.

- Start to form a loose community organization to work together, and maintain, manage the ongoing process.

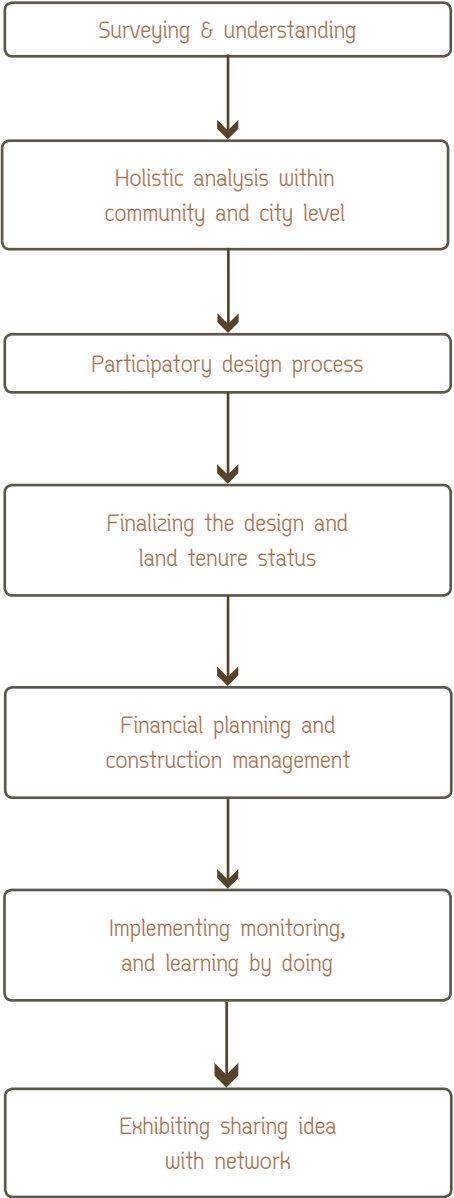- Collaborate and link with local authorities, academics, young professionals to gain more supportive tools.

2nd: During the workshop

- Work with people and the community network on the real site.

- Be open for all creative possibilities to emerge during the workshop.

- Gain new inputs to adapt into the actual project (case studies to show alternativeways of doing, new techniques)

- Start to implement the common tasks in which every partner can activelycontribute.

- Build long-term planning with people, and link it to larger policies and relatedorganizations.

3rd: Following up

- Work out any details that could not be finished during the workshop.

- Implement with support from all partners as a way of networking

- Capture the emerging knowledge, lessons learnt and tools during the workshopand implementation.

- Review and share the experience in the network and working platform to gainadditional supports and suggestions

Stream of comprehensive site planning and construction processes

Surveying & understanding

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Holistic analysis within community and city level

↓

Participatory design process

↓

Finalizing the design and land tenure status

↓

Financial planning and construction management

↓

Implementing monitoring, and learning by doing

↓

Exhibiting sharing idea with network

Stream of social and political processes

Start savings group and working team

↓

City-wide networking

↓

Set criteria for types of support

↓

Negotiate for land, lease, and support from govermment, or link with university for technical support

↓

Establish working committee and system for the community to work together

↓

Field visiting and adding more input

↓

Build up community development network

(Activities in 2010)

Regional Community Architect Meeting at Chiangmai, THAILAND
Regional workshop and training, Laos
Philippines
Mongolia
Nepal

The Regional Community Architects Meeting which ACHR organized in Chiang Mai, between June 12th-16th, 2010 may very well have been the biggest-yet gathering of that tribe, at least in Asia. Some 125 people joined the meeting, which was hosted by Chiang Mai University's Architecture Faculty, and held (at least initially) in the leafy, open-aired "Umbrella Courtyard" of the faculty's donut-shaped building. It was mostly community architects and planners, and mostly youngish and idealistic ones, but there were also some mid-career and senior community architects from around Asia in the meeting, with a few friends from southern Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Colombia. There were also community leaders from several Asian countries who are veterans of their own community design and construction projects, as well as a team from the Chang Chumchon ("Community builders") network in Thailand. The participants converged at Bangkok, and spent the first day making the long bus-ride up to Chiang Mai, with stops along the way to visit community-driven projects to revitalize a traditional market (at Sam Chuk in Supanburi), to upgrade informal settlements in NakhonSawan (the Chamlongwit and Ronachai communities) and to upgrade a historic temple in Lampang (WatPongsanuk).

The bulk of the 4-day meeting was given to presentations and discussions about the interesting and diverse work Asia's community architects are doing with poor communities, in some 20 countries, as organized in panel sessions on participatory planning and urban regeneration, community upgrading, rebuilding after disasters, and the poor in historic urban neighborhoods. But each day's sessions in the meeting room ended mid-afternoon, and our hosts in Chiang Mai organized a series of afternoon visits to historic temples, the new "walking street", an informal community upgrading project near the city's earth wall, a historic neighborhood-wide revival, and a dinner and culture show with the Mayor of Chiang Mai.

There was, of course, plenty of news shared, plenty of projects described and slides shown, plenty of good discussion and setting of plans for future community architects activities in the region. But for most, the most important part of this big gathering was simply getting together, meeting others who are working in this somewhat new, somewhat vaguely-defined corner of the design profession, and feeling a little less lonely, a little more part of a big, new movement. An

after-meeting e-mail from one of the senior architect-participants, Kirtee Shah, described it this way: *"The energy of the young, their maturity and subject strength, richness of ideas, environment of togetherness and belonging, spirit of sharing, scale (23 countries!), variety and promise - all that was stunning and inspiring to me. It is working! It made me feel young again!"*

(For the full transcript of meeting and sharing sessions, please contact "Tee" at architect_once@hotmail.com)

Regional workshop and training (Laos)

September, 2009

Understanding Urban Form and Urbanization Impact of Vientiane, Laos

The "Understanding Urban Form and Urbanization Impact" workshop focused on Vientiane municipality area and covered aspects of history, urban ecology, as well as an informal area in risk of the city's development plan.

• **Outcome:**

- 90 Participants, from the bachelor students of architecture, planning, social science and environment to the master student of planning as well as YPs, have a better understanding of Vientiane city and hers urbanization. It is important to note that this is the first chance for all student to learn from the perspective of the community and people in development process, because usually their curriculums follow the conventional approach in community development and planning.

- Database of urban poor communities, informal settlements, and communities affected by development projects have been mapped for further steps of city-wide upgrading in Vientiane.

- Publication such as the summary report was disseminated to responsible agencies and persons. Thi s report covers historical, recent development plans, informal settlements, urban ecological aspects, and detail area studies.

- ACHR and the faculty of architecture have come up with a 1 year MOU, linking with ACCA program in Laos, to support YPs and research that focus on community development especially on housing issues.

Pilot of upgrading project at Nongduangthung community, Vientiane

Nongduangthung community is the first pilot project of housing and infrastructure development of ACCA to solve land security and housing's problems in Vientiane. Ithas been located on the government's land for 50 years. There are 84 households with a population of 500. Through participatory design process with community and saving group's committee and support from Lao's Women Union, these are the achievements which later on expand to other cities in Vientiane, Luangprabang, and Champasak province:.

• **Outcome:**

- ACCA committee was set up at city level of Vientiane which consisted of community's

network, Lao's Women Union, Faculty of Architecture of National University, Development and Construction Department of Vientiane.

- Community upgrading on existing land by adjusting the community layout for widening walkway and road linking with the main street.

- Improving infrastructure such as road, drainage channel, electricity, as well as greening the environmental condition by plants and vegetables.

- 33 Housing restorations through loaning program as revolving fund at city level.

- Establishment of saving group for housing and infrastructure improvement.

- Proposing to purchase the land or 30 years lease to government.

Regional workshop and training 〔 Philippines 〕

February, 2010

Comprehensive Upgrading workshop /training at Davao

This workshop had been organized by HPFPI, PACSII based on real project at Davao city in Mindanao. The working's subjects were divided into 3 small workshops based on real demand from community's network; upgrading, planning for relocation, bamboo and low-cost construction. Total participants were about 90 peoples; 60 participants were from 3 villages, and 30 participants were students from faculty of architecture of local university including professors. It aims to train young architects and community peoples to work on people's housing starting from survey to site planning.

• **Outcome:**

The linkage and new collaboration between professors& students of architecture and community had been plugged to support the community-led development. And there were tangible and practical solutions which architectural knowledge collaborated with local wisdom from working together, nationally and regionally, come out which prompt for following-up through ACCA program. More over the Philippines's team plan to organize the next workshop focusing on Bamboo as alternative material for housing and bridge tentatively on November 2010.

(For the full PowerPoint presentation of design outcome, please contact "Tee" at architect_once@hotmail.com)

Regional workshop and training (Mongolia)

August, 2010

Comprehensive site planning and earthen-cement block at Darhan, Ulanbataar

The workshop was planned to address and introduce the site planning's process to 13 families of Darhan city who had to relocate to a new area. It was hosted by UDRC where students and professors of faculty of architecture, Ulaanbaatar's university with staff of UDRC were invited to join the working process. Apart from the site planning workshop, we also introduced thecompressed earth blockas the low-cost construction material to the community's network and the representatives from the municipality of Bayanchandmani. This example of compressed earth blockmachine which was bought from Thailand and its production plan drew a lot of interest from the people. By testing the quality of local soil, it was shown that it is possible to produce the compressed earth block in Mongolia.

• **Outcome:**

Starting from a small workshop in October, 2010, when Nad introduced the Earthen Cement Block to UDRC and people network in Bayanchandman sum of Tuv province, now the process of developing earthen bricksas construction material has gone far and fast to meet with the challenges in finding alternative materials for urban poor housing as mentioned above.Now Mongolia can produce their own brick-making machine, with support from private companies and Land Shaft Architectural Chair of Agriculture University and Technological College, instead of buying expensive machines from China. This new invention made the news on Mongolia Public Television twice in 2011-2012 to promote earth bricks as the sustainable material since soil earth is abundant local resources in Mongolia region. So far 80 members from saving groups were trained. And the next plan is to build the training center in 7 local regions with handbooks supported by UDRC.

(For full report on Earthen Cement Block's progress in Mongolia, please contact "Bat" at bat_ubf@yahoo.com)

Comprehensive site planning and housing design of ACCA pilot project at Salayani community

The city of Bharatpur, which was selected for as a pilot city for initiating the ACCA programme in Nepal, is one ofthe major trade centers of the country. With construction of road to Gorkha from Bharatpur, the city becameimportant city linking east, west and the north including the capital Kathamndu. Maintaining its image as a gatewaytown, Bharatpur is now home to several industries, thus, attracting more people into the city for jobs and opportunities.As in case of other urban centers of the country, migration and increased number of informal settlements has become one of the major concerns in context of Bharatpur. In Bharatpur, the rapid increase in number of squatter settlement began since 1990 when the country became a democratic nation. The number of such settlementsoutnumbers the available government resources, though many pro poor schemes have been initiated by theMunicipality. Moreover, the poor people did not have direct access to such funds, thus, limiting their access to basicurban facilities. Only through the easily access to funds, can the poor in the city assess their genuine needs and acttogether to improve the way they live.
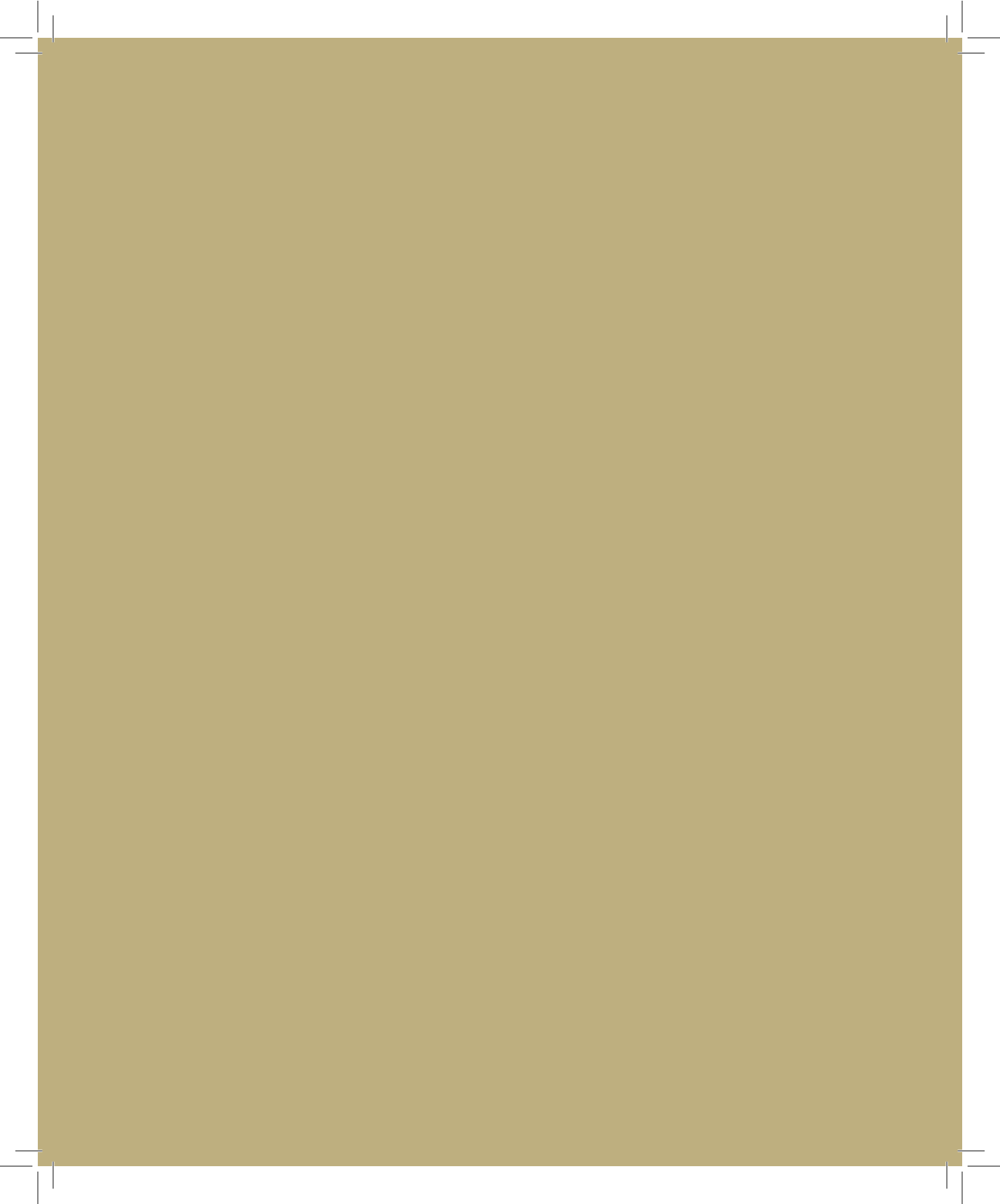
The workshop of surveying & mapping of squatter area in Bharatpur city was organized for gathering information from 13 informal communities of Bharatpur to prioritize the pilot project and form up the city's committee of ACCA program. After the survey and mapping's workshop, there was first pilot project was selected for community's upgrading at Salayani community which 31 household lived in forest department's land which risked for eviction by widening road's project.

• **Outcome:**

Establishment of a management committee for the slum upgrading forum was setup which including community networks, government representative by understanding of scale of problem gain from process of mapping and surveying. By participatory process of working, LUMANTI extend the small project into 8 villages. And the site planning and design of low cost housing was implemented together with agreement on staying on the forest department's land.

(For full report on Initiating People's Process: ACCA Programme Bharatpur, please contact "Lumanti" at lumantijoshi@gmail.com)

(Activities in 2011)

Regional community architects meeting at Penang, Malaysia
Regional workshop and training, Myanmar
Philippines
Malaysia
Laos
Nepal
Bangladesh
Fiji
Indonesia

Regional community architects meeting at Penang, (Malaysia)

15–16 October 2011

During 15th-16th Oct 2011 a group of about 30 community architects from around the region (Thailand, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam, Australia, Pakistan, Nepal, Philippines) gathered in Penang to discuss the direction of their work and their movement in Asia, and to set some plans for the coming two years. Some of the ideas that were discussed include, the need to have more collaboration in coordination work, the reflection from last 2 years working together and working support communities in each country.

Based on the last 2-year program(2009-2011) for community architect networks, together with the implementation of the ACCA program, it emerges that there are needs to build people's capacity, to learn and experiment with the people –driven process on how to make the people be the solution and the active agent.

Here is the summary outcome of the dialogue, plus key activities which we strategized through ACCA program as platform of learning process, that we can work with communities in city-wide upgrading, start to link with other partner in each city to participate these ground works with communities in each country, and bring us to understand the context, politic, local knowledge and local resources. When we said ' link' it mean we try to bring them to the participatory process with community base pilot projects of ACCA and focus on community-driven process we need to learn and listen to people's needs and ideas through design processes.

We think it is important to focus on building local capacity in the long term because it will sustain and take root in their culture and context. We can define our CAN work in 2 level;

Local level: Starting with pilot projects in new countries like Laos, Vietnam, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Malaysia [Penang], Bangladesh. To do these, we link with local NGOs that already link with ACHR and let them identify the possibility of the pilot projects. The objective is how we can bring the potential from people and local resources (local academics, local authority, and young groups) to create concrete change which all partners feel it is possible and we can learn by doing through the process.

Regional level: From 30 years of coalition, we have many groups of community architects that inspire and keep continue their work so we try to link with them. The objective is how can we share the knowledge that we have to the new generation,

what kind of process to convey the accumulated knowledge that is most effective and can create change in communities?

This is the plan to mobilize the networks which link across the four sub-regions: to spread out the coordination work and get more people involved, the architects will divide themselves into sub-regions. Each country will select two coordinators to work within their sub-region, and each sub-region will select one coordinator to work in the region. The four coordinators from the four sub-regions will then work closely with Nad and Tee to support the community architects activities that arise around the region. We will try this system for six months and see how it works.

Set up 6 task forces: we have also set up six teams to do the following:

1. Prepare regular e-news bulletins with news about community architects activities in the region.

2. Develop a special community architects website and "open space" with news and stories.

3. Develop handbooks and publications.

4. Develop films and media materials on the community architects work.

5. Organize training workshops to build architects' capacities in various issues.

6. Develop a platform for academics and universities to bring community upgrading into the curriculum

(For the full meeting's note, please contact "Tee" at architect_once@hotmail.com)

Mapping and Comprehensive site planning of ACCA pilot project at Yangon (8-12/01/2011)

Due to growing development pressure in Yangon, especially in the industrial zones where many of landless families are located, people are being forced to move out of this area by land speculation and rising rents of private land-owners. Pan Thakhin savings group is one of a number of landless people's savings groups in Yangon that is ready to shift to a new area to live together. They have been saving together for 2 years, since Cyclone Nargis hit the Irrawady Delta in 2008.

In order to initiate this pilot project of comprehensive site planning hosted by Women for the World and NGOs who closely work with communities affected by disaster, we also invited other savings groups of landless families from North Okalapa Township and rural areas of Yangon to join this series of workshops. The workshops aimed to link each group together, to find a way to deal with this land and housing situation as a network, and learn to develop the process of comprehensive site planning with technical volunteers.

• **Outcome**:

New site planning was designed to cover 22 households in new and nearby area where people are the ones who choose the site. This new site plan and its design process also create the trust among people because its makes the aim of saving activities clear and tangible which owned by them. The workshop's processes also create the platform of technical support for community network.

(For the report of workshop,
please contact "Tee" at architect_once@hotmail.com)

Community saving workshop: linking and sharing saving and development amongst 3 networks (18-21/04/2011)

The first communities combined workshop was carried out in Yangon, Myanmar on 19-20 April 2011. 40 participants from 30 communities participated in the workshop. The overall objective of the workshop is to strengthen the mechanism of saving activities and coordination among the communities.The three local NGOs called Aungzabu foundation which works in rural context, PEDA rural development program and Women for the World (WFW) who work in urban context, actively participated to encourage and

motivate the participants on sharing their saving experiences on their own contexts.

The workshop's outcome is also another excellent example of collaboration involving WFW, AZB, PEDA, communities and donor communities.It is the first event organized by three organizationsto focus on how people's finance through saving can address the land and housing issues in the context of Myanmar.

Low cost housing design and Biogas workshop (4-15 October 2011)

This workshop is the follow-up process of previous workshop on comprehensive site planning at Pantaklin saving group (20 households) where previously organized and proposed land had to be changed, so people need to find new land. Apart from Pantalkin group there are the communities from North Okhalapa area (30 households) who have already formed the saving group. These communities are also seeking for available land and require ideas of housing design and site planning, so they also participate this workshop to learn how they could develop their own housing project. This workshop also organizedthe community surveying and mapping for landless families of 18 villages of Khawmu's network which have the land security problem after the Cyclone hit the delta. Through these series of workshops, there are 20 young architects and engineers also participated so the young professionals'training was also spontaneously organized along with

these workshops.

Due to the housing project being located in a suburban context where people practice animal husbandry, there is potential for experimenting with alternative energy, and concentrate compost for agriculture. We, together with the community network and a group of young architects and engineers, organized bio-gas workshops in 2 communities at ACCA housing projects in North Okhalapa Township and Taw DwinKone village inKu Chan Kone Township. The process aimed to let the people see the potential of organic wastes. Through these hands-on workshops we could explore techniques and other potentials of bio-gas tanks.

• **Outcome:**

Both housing projects in Pantalkin's group and North Okhalapa'sgroup were implemented with support from the WFW and young professional team from Myanmar.

(For the report of workshop,
please contact "Tee" at architect_once@hotmail.com)

Bamboo for Sustainable Communities: A training workshop on bamboo as alternative building technology and livelihood enterprise for poor communities at Matina Community in Davao City,

Homeless People's Federation Philippines, Inc. (HPFPI) and the Philippine Action for Community-led Shelter Initiatives, Inc. (PACSII) hosted the bamboo workshop as the materials that is low-cost, community-friendly, environmentally sound, and locally available – i.e., qualities that can easily be managed and handled by, and transferred to the communities.

This was initially demonstrated in the adoption and use of the ICEB technology (interlocking concrete earth blocks) as an alternative technology for housing, which was first used by HPFPI in their Iloilo CLIFF housing project, and which has now spread to HPFPI housing projects in other cities like Mandaue and Digos.

It is therefore being hoped, as bamboo is abundant and affordable in many regions of the Philippines as well as in other Asian countries, that its potential as an alternative building material could further be explored; and if successful, it is hoped that it would have the same kind of spread effect as the ICEB technology. It is also the hand-on workshop focusing on enhancing skills of community builders in ACCA network that could guide the process of exploration and development of the bamboo technology for application in community-driven housing and upgrading projects.

• **Outcome:**

Building the 23-meter bamboo bridge which links the 3 Matina Crossing communities with the main land, in Davao, Philippines. This project was supported by a small ACCA project grant of $7,000 (which the HPFP manages, like their entire ACCA small project, as a low-interest loan to the community). When the bridge was finished and the mayor was scheduled to come inaugurate it, Davao was hit with torrential rain and flash floods on 28 June. The bridge survived the flooding and helped hundreds of Matina Crossing community members to escape to safety, but the 3 communities were very badly damaged and many houses were destroyed. Now the focus is moving to rehabilitation of the flood-affected communities (a new disaster proposal from Davao is included in this meeting, to rebuild the damaged houses using stilt and bamboo technology, to be more flood resistant). The success of the bamboo bridge has given the people new

courage and energy to stay in their communities (which are on private land), despite the government's efforts to evict them for safety's sake.

(For the report of workshop, please contact "Cak" at andrea.fitrianto@gmail.com)

(For the report of workshop,
please contact "Cak" at andrea.fitrianto@gmail.com)

Collective housing in heritage city the ACCA pilot project in Penang (29-31/04/2011)

This is the ACCA pilot project is World Heritage City, being implemented by a group of tenants whooccupy a row of 11 historic (but rundown) shop-houses and one templeon Armenian Street, in the heart of Georgetown. All the buildings areowned by the Hock Teik Cheng Sin Buddhist Temple, which hastraditionally used the rent of the shop-houses to fund the basic functioningof the temple. All of these houses are tenant-occupied, and the Templehas agreed to allow the tenants to stay and is ready to help them repairtheir houses - many of which are in somewhat dilapidated condition.Some of these houses are purely residential, and some have businesseson the ground floor (including a barber shop, an antique shops, a bicyclerepair shop). So far, the tenants in 8 of these 11 houses are joining theproject. This ACCA project on Armenian Street will be Georgetown's first evertenant-managed collective restoration project, and is being seen asan important pilot to build people's capacity to work together as acommunity to identify their housing needs, improve their livingenvironment and strengthen their tenure security.

This initiative has been partnership in funding with ThinkCITY an organization which support revitalization project in Penang.

Outcome:

After the long process of working, finally there is an agreement for 10 years leasing between property's owners and group of tenants, in which the owners pay for the cost of external renovation, and tenants pay for internal renovation which will take loan from ACCA as revolving fund. Recently the external renovation is undergoing 70%. Moreover an idea of city fund and its mechanism in Penang to solve the land and housing's security have been discussing. There will be an event to celebrate this pilot in February 2013.

(For the full working report, please contact "Tee" at architect_once@hotmail.com)

Mapping and Surveying in Penang (6-12/08/2011)

From the rough data, there are 7,000 shop-houses in George Town, and 4,000 shop-houses are listed as heritage building. 15 % are the individual owner and the rest of 85% belongto clan family and Kongsi or Wakaf association. 20% are vacant which 10% of them are in dilapidated

condition. Apart from the pilot project at Armenian Street, the team seeks a chance to contact other communities in Georgetown and Penang that may have same problems to discuss. This surveying and mapping aim to catch the scale of community development issues regarding to housing's security. On the small trip and workshop we organized with active partners like Penang Heritage Trust, Arts-Ed, and ThinkCITY, we got an involvement from 5 communities that are interested to join the idea. Here are the communities and their own issues.

> • St. Francis Xavier Community: An Indian Catholic community living within a church compound facing eviction

> • Clan Jetties Community: A traditional Chinese fishing settlement living on stilt houses by the waterfront facing environmental deterioration issues.

> • Cannon Street Community: Community living in shophouses within the George Town World Heritage Site; like the tenants of Armenian St Pilot Project, this community is facing similar issue related to tenancy security.

> • Acheen Street Flea Market: A small community selling second-hand goods at an open space along Acheen Street facing eviction by the council due to the lack of proper waste and traffic management

> • Kampung Kuala JalanBharu: A fishing village in BalikPulau facing eviction due to new housing development

Heritage by People workshop: Community Building in Penang Heritage Sites (19-21/09/2011)

Since there is the housing pilot project of ACCA program in Georgetown, Penang, this heritage workshop aimed to facilitate a platform for exchange and sharing of community-driven approach in heritage conservation and to explore how a 'bottom up' process can be applied to a world heritage site and scale up into other community apart from first pilot project at Armenian Street. This initiative workshop hosted and organized by Think City SdnBhd (TCSB), Penang Heritage Trust (PHT), George Town World Heritage Incorporated (GTWHI), Arts-ED (AAK) which being active organizations in Penang regarding heritage issues. This workshop was encompassed by 3 focuses;

> • Sharing of Penang case studies in the Penang-World Heritage Site

> • International exchanges by ACHR network (cases from India, Nepal, Japan, Thailand, Pakistan, Vietnam, and Turkey)

> • Towards building a heritage network

It was a very interesting workshop since there are communities from tenants group of Chew Jetty &Yeoh Jetty, St. Francis Xavier community, Kampung Kuala JalanBahru, BalikPulau, Cannon St. tenants, and Acheen St. Fleamarket participating and working closely together throughout the program. Apart from field visiting on each community to find the starting point to take

initiative, an MOU was signed between Think City and ACHR, together with community's network, to set up a CDF in George Town which allows people and community to address their community's issues through this fund.

• Housing situation in George Town, Penang

Following the listing of George Town as UNESCO World Heritage Site (WHS), one of the issues that haves raised much concerns is the housing security for existing tenants. George Town has already lost a big chunk of its community network during the repeal of rental act between 1997-2000. Now the remnants of the community are facing yet another challenge with the onset of gentrification. With the hike of property value and rental rate, many property owners are looking into restoring their property to fetch better selling price or rent. Under such circumstances, many existing tenants who had been residing in the inner city for generations were forced to move out either due to the lack of tenancy security or financial inability to bear the increment in their rental. These tenants are part of the fragmented community network in George Town (an after-effect from the repeal of rental act); they have no community platform where they could seek help or advice or funding resources when dealing with such circumstances.

• Possibility & opportunity

By the opportunity of ACCA Program and

Asian networking of community architects, think-CITY -George Town Grants Programme- proposes the idea of joining program with ACHR by taking the restoration of ten houses of Armenian St. which is belonged to Hock Teik Cheng Sin temple as the pilot project.

This joint fund will be used to restore the shophouses with the main objective in meeting people's need and improving living environment, as well as trying to create alternative solution of housing security in George Town.

Comprehensive upgrading after the fire at Pakse (13-18/02/2011)

BaaanPhonsa-ath located in the core area of Pakse city -the center of the Southern Laos. The community people have lived in the government's land for more than 40 years, some families have land title and some without land title, and few of them are sub-renter. Totally there are 108 households. After 18 households (110 people) burnt down by an accidental fire, the local government planned to develop a new site for all community members to be relocated to. This new site is about 7 km away from the city and has no basic infrastructure.

This pilot project is the first ACCA project in Pakse city. By proposing onsite upgrading plan, we took this chance to make the city-wide survey in 5 villages together with member of Laos women's union, and to make a proposaleon housing problems to the vice mayor.

Following up the ACCA projects and extend the project to others cities (3-8/04/2011)

There are 55 families of Thungkhankham community in Chanthaburi city living in Government's land (259 pop.). This is the second housing project of ACCA in Vientiane. Based on ACCA

experience of housing project at Nongduangthung community, we together with community's leader and working's committee from Nongduangthung communityand young architect of WCEP went to Thungkhankham community, Chanthaburi district to share their experiences, and how they have been developing this project. By this activity people from Thungkhankham started to form working group and start mapping process. After the introductory process in community level, WCEP had organized the meeting among representatives from 7 city of Vientiane Province to introduce how ACCA projectsfunction and open the space of solving housing issues for the poor. During the meeting, each city presented their problems and rough plan for projects. Then each city will meet again to present their community's survey and select the first project from each city to Laos's ACCA's committee to propose at ACCA meeting in the next round.

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Comprehensive site planning at Luangprabang (9-14/06/2011)

Baan Huadernbin is a poor community located in the municipality's land adjacent to Luangprabang International Airport.Since the

extension project of Luangprabang International Airport had started last year, Baan Huadernbin was evicted. 176 households already moved to other communities nearby and got compensation, but 52 households have been left behind and now are staying in vinyl tents for 5 months on private land. The government plans to provide a new piece of land with basic infrastructure near the existing community for all 52 families to stay together. But the process of moving people to the new location is slow while the tent area where they are staying in has no access to water nor electricity.

To initiate solutions to the difficult situation while solutions through ACCA program had not been set up in Laungprabang, WCEP organized a city-wide survey in Luangprabang city. This survey was participated in by representatives from communities, Laos women's union of 5 cities in Luangprabang province. This workshop addressed the community problems and its solutions in 4 sub-districts in Luangprabang municipality area. And Baan Huadernbin became the pilot project in which young architects assistspeople to plan the community with the cooperation from the government to fasten the process.

By clear design of new planning in relocation site, we set the meeting with the vice-mayor and all stakeholders from related departments in Luangprabang city. And we took this chance to introduce ACCA program and the output of the city-wide survey.

City-wide mapping and comprehensive upgrading workshop with Lumanti and young professional (6-16/04/2011)

A team of 4 volunteer architects and the technical coordinator of Lumanti conducted community design workshop in 2 communities in Kohalpur, namely Ektanagar and Vawanipur from 6th April to 12th April. The first one is part of ACCA housing project whereas the second being the CLIFF funded project. The process developed during the Bharatpur housing project was adopted for the purpose. The first two days were dedicated to work in Ektanagar and the remaining 3 days of the visit were utilized for conducting the workshop in Vawanipur. The members from the User committees, Nepal BasobasBastiSamrachyanSamaj (NBBSS) and youth from the communities assisted in making the process simpler.

• Sharing Programme with volunteer architects

After the on-the-job experience in the field, the volunteer architects and a few other professionals had a chance to interact with Nad, a community architect from Thailand. Nad shared his 10 year long experience on working with and for the poor communities in Thailand and other parts of the world. Various examples and types of project which he had worked on were part of the discussion. The participants showed a keen interest to again work with the poor communities after the presentation. They are currently working on the drawings for Ekta Nagar and Vawanipur.

• Sharing Meeting with the User Committees from the ACCA communities

Apart from the field visits, a sharing meeting was conducted with the user committee representative to learn about the process adopted and the progress update on the project. This was aimed to provide the communities a platform to share their experiences and learn from each other. Moreover, the principal objective was to strengthening the networking between the poor communities in Birgunj. Mr. Mohammad Aslam, representative from UPES briefly explained on the present status of the projects. This was followed by the representatives from the communities (BhagwatiTole, Nagawa, Gahawa, Ram Tole and Shanti Tole) sharing the progress of the work, how this has helped the community be the change and in turn, how this has assisted in changing government's perspective about the urban poor.

∨ • Regional workshop and training（Nepal）

∧ • Regional workshop and training（Bangladesh）

Comprehensive site planning workshop after eviction at Gopalganj

A Mandartola is a new area that was allocated by the government for 346 evicted families in Gopalganj municipality. In 2009, those 346 families were evicted from their settlement to make way for the expansion of a sport complex. Now they are living in temporary housing in 32 locations scattered around town. People have been organized by the Urban Partnership for Poverty Reduction Program (UPPR-an organization managed by UNDP) into saving groups and Community Development Council (CDC).

346 families requested to move onto this 4.16 acre site, once land filling and plot allocation were finished. To do so, community architects with local young architect s and planners, together with UPPR and municipality staff, have been assisting in order to get people involved in the process of site planning and housing design.

• **Outcome:**

- Community members in Mandartola and other community networks in Gopalganj municipality started to know each other through the workshop process. It was the key stage to naturally form their community organization by self-determination in working together.

- Schematic site plan which can accommodates 198 families with each cluster having their own basic services and open court yard. Each plot about is 18x30 sq.ft. and 21.5x25 sq.ft.

- Infrastructure plan and rough costing (land filling, shared sanitation and septic tank, rain water harvesting and water supply's tank)

- Low-cost house model starting from 35,000 taka by using bamboo posts (470 USD) – 60,000 taka by using RC columns. (800 USD). These costs are the material cost plus labor cost.

- Financial scheme at the household level for loans and repayment.

- Concept structure of CDF and revolving fund within the existing community development committee (CDC) structure needs to be followed up.

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(For the full working report, please contact "Tee" at architect_once@hotmail.com)

City-wide mapping and survey at Suva and Lautoka

Hugo Moline, Anna, and Heidi worked with People's Community Network of Fiji (PCN) on community and city-wide mapping process which is a key element of starting city-wide upgrading though ACCA program. The working site is Lautoka city in the north-west of VitiLevu of Fiji. Lautoka, which has a population over 50,000, is otherwise known as 'sugar city' due to the predominance of sugar cane farming in this area. The people who originally settled in the coastal squatter communities involved in this workshop were Solomonilabourers for the CSR (cane sugar refinery). Today there are still descendants of these settlers living on the land (that was given to them to build their houses on during the times of CSR), as well as native Fijians. Many present day dwellers in these squatter communities work in the local industries of sugar cane and timber.

Mappings in community

Each community made a sketch map of their community using pens, paper and cardboard. This was a process for the people to document their own information. The maps contained different information depending on the situation each community felt was most important for them. The most important thing for most communities was to identify the where the houses are and which families live there. Some also added the number of families in each house and number of people in each family. This kind of information is very useful for assembling basic statistic of both community and the city-wide level.

Making the city-wide map

Bringing the information from all the individual communities' maps together we made a very large map of the whole city. We could identify the size location, land tenure and number of households for each community from the data in the maps already done. Put all together this information becomes a very powerful tool to understand the collective situation of the city.

Using the map to negotiate for land

Some of the community representatives took the large map to the local Lands Department. The people there were very amazed as they had not seen a map which showed all the informal settlements in the whole city picture. We asked the officials to show us on the maps where any land might be available. They nominated 2 parcels of land. One was quite close to a number of coastal

settlements in danger of flooding from a nearby industrial development and climate change.

Outcome:

Following from this process a number of small scale upgrading projects were launched and comprehensive site planning was initiated for the land close to the city. Unfortunately this land has been found to be very flood prone and will not be developed. However the design ideas and financial structures designed by the community can be applied to another site. Mapping is now being done in other cities around Fiji.

(For the full working report, please contact "Hugo" at hugo@thelot.net.au)

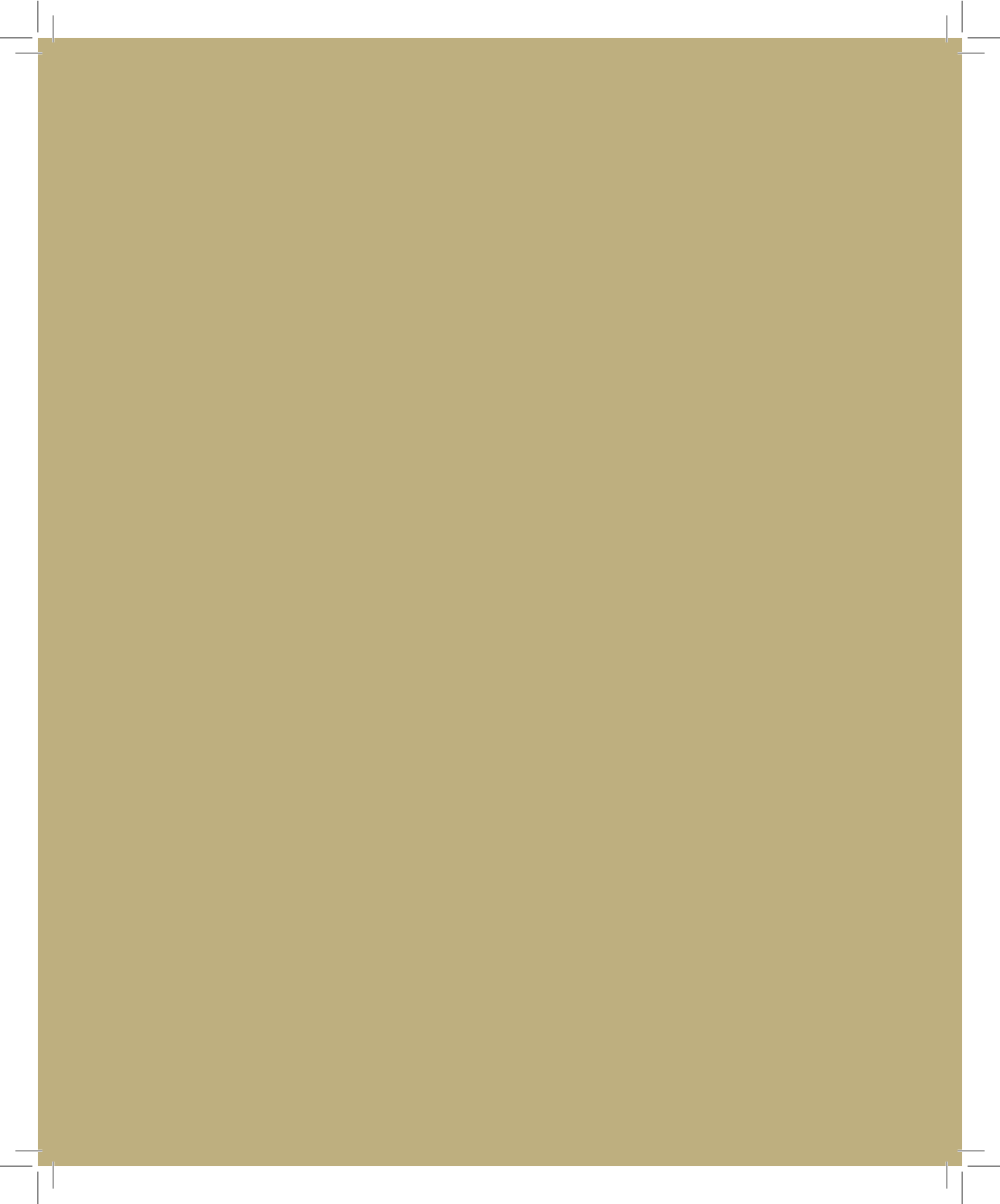## Regional workshop and training 〔 Indonesia 〕

10-19 August 2011

Visiting lecture and sharing experiences of CAN at Jakarta and Yogyakarta

We visited Ciliwung Merdeka the active group working in Kampong Pulao, Jakartato organize an event with the urban poor along the river to address housing issues in which they are in risk of eviction. We visited a small upgrading project to understand the situation and find way to support and work together.We sharedour experience with local team, communities, and volunteer architects working with Ciliwung Merdeka, about 20 people. In Jakarta we as the representative of CAN gave a lecture in Duta Wacana Christian University in Yogyakarta, we shared about our work in CAN and Cak showed his wonderful work in bamboo bridge in Davao, Philippines. There were 50 students joining in this special lecture, and we had the opportunity to discuss with the Dean and other lecturerson collaboration with Arkom (the community architect group run by Yuli and his friends) in the future. On the last station in this trip we together visited Ngibigan village to learn about the rehabilitation project after the earthquake in 2006. We had a chance to talk with EkoPrawoto a senior architect of Indonesia on how to run the rehabilitation project with the community leader. Key lesson learn is about the process of rebuilding bythe community people with architectural techniques that are affordable and practical. This trip encouraged local teams and other partnersto plan for their activities and to link up with community architects' groups at the national level of Indonesia.

(Activities in 2012)

Regional Community Architects Meeting in Bangkok, THAILAND
Regional workshop and training, Indonesia
Vietnam
Nepal
Bangladesh
Korea
Philippines
India

Regional Community Architects Meeting in Bangkok, (THAILAND)

28-29 April 2012

On 28th-29th April 2012, 20 community architects (Thailand, Indonesia, Australia, Korea, Nepal, Philippines, Vietnam, and Cambodia) met again for discussions of their past works and experiences, and to plan regional activities for the year ahead. From the past two years' experience, the emergence of community architects groups have been strengthened and linked on the platform of ACCA program. And coming of the last phase of ACCA and CAN program in this year, community architects networks in each country visualized the future of CAN, what is the value of the network and activities that they should continue and link in the future. The idea came up duringthe annual regional workshop that the network will work on the selected city identified by community network of each country. By working together on the real project, it aims to share experiences of older generation to the new generation, and actively involve with universities at both regional and local levels. Tentatively a workshop will be organized in Philippine around October 2012. From now on to October, the task and remaining budget has been decided into taskforce teams.

Task force teams(on Handbooks, Workshop and Training on enhance community architect and community builder/artisan's skills, CAN's webpage, Documentary films, Seed fund Program) and summarized detail of each activity was divided and shared, and will start operation from May, 2012 – April, 2013.

**(For the full meeting's note,
please contact "Tee" at architect_once@hotmail.com)**

Community Rehabilitation after Disaster at Yogyakarta

The first meeting of community architects' of Indonesia took place from 30 January until 1 February 2012 in Yogyakarta. The occasion was held consecutively after the regional meeting of "Community Resilience on Disaster" where issues around natural disasters, especially from the Merapi eruption in 2010 were highlighted and discussed. For the architects' meeting, there were 20 community architects/community professionals, 3 professors, 20 architecture students and 4 community representatives from seven cities of the islands of Java, Bali, and Celebes. Maurice Leonhard from the Asian Coalition of Housing Rights (ACHR) was present as an observer.

The community architects 'meeting started with visits to two "best practices" of community architecture in and around the city of Yogyakarta. The first visit was at Kampung Code, a river side settlement at the heart of the city that was once threatened by eviction some 30 years ago. Architect/priest Mangunwijaya reconstructed the slope inhibiting settlement with light-structured houses and community centers made of timber and bamboo with active participation of the residents.

Involvement of art students brought colors and more beauty to the structure. During the visit, a community leader shared some social aspects of this "un-ending project," such as how the community conserves the number of families resides within the area as an effort for sustainability. Kampung Kali Code won Aga Khan Award for Architecture in 1992, nine years after it is initiated.

The second site visit was at Kampung-Ngibikan that is located around 18 km south of Yogyakarta. KampungNgibikan was struck by a big earthquake on 2006, when nearly all houses in this semi-agricultural village collapsed. In the aftermath, Maryono, a local leader who is also the lead carpenter of Yogyakarta's renowned architect EkoPrawoto took initiative to organize his community for reconstruction. Eko helped Maryono with a design for wooden truss that can be reproduced by house owners whom are mostly traditional farmers. Wall infill, doors, and windows left to be designed and constructed by owners. In a semi-fabricated fashion minimum shelter provision obtained. This allows the community to move further for a collective housing production; 64 houses completed in around three months.

Held in a village resort comprise of

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refurbished joglos, antique Javanese teak house, surrounded by rice fields some 30km south of Yogyakarta, the second day of the meeting started with presentations of student groups who have been engaged in urban issues and involved in participatory planning with urban poor communities in Makassar, Kendari, Surabaya, and Jakarta. The afternoon session hosted presentations of mid-career community architects who have some significant experience such as YosiFajarKresnoMurti's experience in informal communities in Yogyakarta, Yuli-Kusworo experience with UPLINK in post-tsunami Aceh, and Andrea Fitrianto's with community bamboo bridge in Davao. The day closed with a panel discussion from Muhammad Nawir, Paulus Bawole, EkoPrawoto, Antonio Ismael, InneRifayantina. The panel covered issues of urban social movement, community architects in practice, in education, in bureaucracy, and in the professional association. The panel discussion was facilitated by Marco Kusumawijaya.

On day-three that was the last day of the meeting, city groups were allowed to make one year plan. Indonesia's first community architects' meeting was ended in the afternoon with the city of Makassar decided as the site for next year, community architects' meeting in 2013. Afterward, at the free time some participants made chance to visit the beach 5 km south of the venue. In the morning after a bus brought back all remaining participants to Yogyakarta to say goodbye and departed to their respective cities.

Regional workshop and training ﹇ Vietnam ﹈

January 2012

Community Architect workshop/ training at Tan An city

On March 20121, Regional community architect training in Tan An city has been organized on the ACCA housing project with local young Vietnamese architect, planner, with community network and local officer in charge of housing and planning and interested students for 4 days. This workshop also included 6 YPs professionals from Indo-china countries as a part of regional training. It aims to boost an understanding of people-driven process in new ACCA housing project to local officers, and community leaders by working together. Also working on the real project together between senior YPs and new comer is a good way to train the YPs group in Vietnam (CAN-Vietnam). This workshop has really made a kick start for the process in communities. It is not only the community from alley no. 115, Nguyen Thai Binh street, Binh Dong 1 Quarter, and 3rd Ward where they already have ACCA projects joining this workshop, but other communities in Tan An city also joined and will link with this national network. After the workshop, the southern Vietnam YPs groups in Ho Chi Minh gained 6 new members as volunteers to continue working with Tan An city government to complete the community detailed plan.

City-wide upgrading workshop: Inclusive planning with urban poor communities along Bagmati River

After the eviction in Thapathali community in May 2012, all the government and politiciansfailed to take any responsibility for this action. 252 houses still live in vulnerable situation, around 150 houses still stay in Thapathali. From the report of a 5-year plan (2009-2014) for the rehabilitation project on the Bagmati, there is alreadya proposal for therelocation of the communities along the riverside with a total of 588 houses. ThisBagmati action plan together with its budget has no participatory process in the planning. There is a need to rethink and find better solution and open space for communitiesy to participate and plan for their own communities. Aftera fact finding mission in June by ACHR, SDI, CAN and Lumanti to observe and discuss with affected communities and the government in the case of eviction in Thapathali, we agreed to organize a workshop to find a better solution for the riverside settlement in Bagmati and practical solution to make the city livable for all. This workshop was finally organized in August and participated by 5 international architects including planners and engineer from Thailand, Indonesia, and India which

all are part of CAN. This workshop was supported and facilitated by the local team at LUMANTI together with PTAG (15 architects and planners) and with communities' representativesfrom people's federation.

• **Outcome and its key processes:**

1. Organize city-wide survey and community survey 2 months before the workshop for all informal settlements in KTM.so we got data of the existing communities and all is done by communities with some advice from Lumanti and PTAG.

2. Organize meeting with federation to plan and listen to ideas, also information from riverside settlement.

3. Collect data, research relating to the Bagmati action plan

4. Visit 12 riverside communities along Bagmatiriver to observe and learn from each community what the problem is and how communities think about the development for the river and their own communities.

5. Analyze and do schematic design for riverside settlements, we use the existing location of Bagmati river from Google earth map so it can have some error for the dimension. And all the

maps and schematic design the data of the community's size based on our measurement from Google earth.

      6. Organize public presentation for the solutions for upgrading the communities and Bagmati River to media, partner organizations and government.

Re-design site planning for imple-mentation at Gapalganj, Dhaka

This workshop was held in the community center that the CDC clusters have built for their citywide activities, with UPPR support, on land that was provided by the Municipality, beside a lake in the middle of town. About 50 women from the evicted communities joined this very lively workshop, along with Gopalganj UPPR staff and American architect Myrna Poirier (who has been hired by UPPR as a consultant to help get the project moving).

Key agendas of workshop

• Housing planning:To decide how to adjust the Mandartola housing layout plan, to fit in more families, and who would like to live together in what cluster. Also to review the house design and dimensions and see how to make it cheaper, more permanent.

• Housing finance: To make some preliminary decisions about the first batch of housing loans from the new CDF, and about what should be the maximum housing loan amount and interest rates.

• Criteria for first borrower: To discuss the criteria for borrowers who will get loans in this first batch of housing loans.
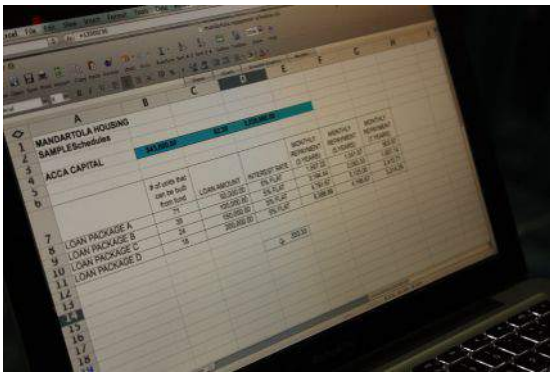
Key decisions the women took at this workshop

• Houses to be built in pairs, with one common wall, to save space and money

• Slightly smaller plots: the women also agreed to making the dimensions of the plots slightly smaller, to accommodate more families on the land.

• Squeezing as many families as possible into the land: The women were unanimous in wanting to fit as many of the 346 evicted families as possible into this free government land. So after looking over the three site layout options that have been prepared so far (with 198, 218 and 268 house plots), the women agreed to ask Myrna and the UPPR engineers to develop a new layout plan with 260 – 280 house plots.

• Maximum housing loan of about 50,000 Taka ($615) at 5% flat annual interest

Based on this condition and key issues from the workshop, we with help from architects in CAN developed the new design which covers all discussed issues and focused on how people can start implementing right away with minimum assist and help from an outsider.

(For the full report on this trip, please contact
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and for final design plan, please contact
"Tee" at architect_once@hotmail.com)

Community Workshop "Sharing community Stories and Building up Cooperative Housing Alternative", Seoul

This workshop was the follow-up event of the Seoul Workshop on 10th of August (SMG-CITYNET/ACHR Workshop- Inclusive Cities: A Challenge to Housing the Low Incomes in Seoul and Asia) where SMG and community people could find the alternative housing model which is suitable with housing policy in Seoul. We as a team of community architects/planners from Japan, Thailand and Korea put an effort with Asian Bridge team plus visiting guests from KCHR and local architects working with 3 communities in Seoul. We learned that the outcome of this workshop could unlock people's mind that housing by people is possible together with working organizations to find alternative options suitable with Korean situation to negotiate with GOV. What we observed is that people could relate thatstarting from small saving could meet with the land acquisition strategy once people have their clear and realistic plan of community's planning linked with people's finance. During the workshop there were lot of moments that people broke their mindset from impossible to be possible through small actions like going to see the area that people want to re-adjust, starting measuring the site, and calculating the construction cost relating with their saving ability. By this way we learned that it is not just the proposal from people's side to show to the housing officers that cooperative social housing is possible. By clear plan with financial flow, the government was keen to listen, since their pilot which they shown us could not meet the scale of problem and demand. At the end of the workshop community members learnedthat they have to keep this momentum and to start planning their own organization together with saving and housing's solution schemes (land sharing, re-blocking, etc.).

(For the full working report, please contact "Minha" at minha3298@gmail.com)

Regional workshop and training （ Philippines ）

17–21 December 2012

Core regional meeting and planning for regional CAN workshop in Manila, Philippines

As a result of previous CAN meeting in Bangkok, we agreed to organize the CAN workshop in Philippine at city-wide level in 2013. This workshop aims to train the new generation of community architects/planners by working on site for 10 days with local teams in Philippines. Apart from training by working on real projects on sites, it also aims to gather CAN colleagues in the region to meet and share accumulated experiences to boost the role of architectural skills and wisdom at city-wide scale.One or two cities in Philippines will be taken as cases for working in collaboration amongst community's networks, federations, local universities, and related official organization.

During 16th-22th November 2012, and hosted by HPFPI, PACSII, and TAMPIE, we organized the planning mission at Manila to visit 5 sites in Bocaue municipality of Bulacan province, and one pilot project of housing development at Caloocan city. There were many partners about 25 peoples from CBOs, NGO, and local authorities, and local architects participated in this mission. The field visit was very interesting for all of us to understand the people's struggle and the gap between the aims of city development and outreach to the poor. By the chance of all partners' gathering it also helped invigorate the community's networks in locality, and re-boost the people's process to survey and gather information for the workshop, since this workshop is planned as a spontaneous supporting stream to the real working on site of each cities.

Tentatively the workshop is planned to organized 16th-25th March 2013 at Metro Manila, Philippines.

This is the schedule for the workshop.

- Day 1: Overview of housing development of Philippine and filed visit

- Day 2-3: Sharing session on the role of community's initiatives, professionals, education, and young professionals regarding community de-velopment.

- Day 4-7: Working on site with CBOs and local team

- Day 8: Present the outcome at each city

- Day 9: Gathering session and preparation for exhibition at Manila

- Day 10: Presentation and celebration

Community Architect Meeting in Ahmadabad (23-24/6/2012)

National community architects meeting in India was held in Ahmedabad. It aims to synergize the platform for future collaboration among community architects groups in India as national level, and take this chance to introduce community architects network (CAN) to the Indian groups. There are 15 groups of professionals, community architects, and development organizationsconcerned with housing for the poor across the country participated in this two-days workshop. First day began with Kirtee Shah, senior advisor of CAN, expaliningcontext setting of the community architect's role in various facets and human settlement's challenges highlighting on disaster issues, unplanned development regarding urban poor issues, people as an asset for development, and scaling-up possibility to meet the future challenges. All groups the presented their works for 15 minutes each, to build the base line on what already achieved in India. By knowing each other through projects and experiences, it lead to the tomorrow discussion on synergizing and future platform. These were the groups presented on the first day; Mahila housing and SEWA trust, Shelter Associations in Pune, Centre for Heritage

Management in Ahmedabad, AVAS in Bangalore, Maharashtra Socail Housing and Action League (Marshal) in Pune, HUDCO from Delhi, Mr. Balachandran a planner working in Bhuj after the earthquake, India Habitat Forum (INHAF), People in Centre Consulting, SAATH from Gujarat, Wonder Grass and Rhizome the groups focusing on Bamboo and craftsmanship entrepreneur, Habitat Technology Group from Kerala, and Home in the City Program which is a collaboration by many groups in Bhuj, CURE from Delhi, Sprout from Mumbai, VINYAS from Dehli, and SEED from Delhi. This day CAN also presented their works supporting ACCA projects, and briefly introduced the concept of ACCA program of ACHR.

The morning of the second day started with field visit to learn and discuss with Debashish-Nayak in the walled city of Ahmedabad, and one of housing project of Mahila Housing Trust of SEWA in Ahmedabad. In the afternoon session all participants sat in the campus to discuss and share from what they had learned from all presentations of day one including the real projects saw in the morning session. These were the key points that all participants concerned about and looked for more details to build in the future; **1)** how our contri-

butions on urban poor can be scaled-up?, **2)** how our works can create systematic change?, and **3)** how all works can be replicated by communities and responsible organizations. Later on the participants divided into small groups to response these 3 questions; **1)** how all groups can synergize in Indian context, **2)** how to link with ACHR and CAN, and **3)** what are the key working issues of INHAF. All participants agreed on synergizing each other through platform of INHAF (it used to be functioning as the platform for communication 6 years ago). And through the INHAF, ACHR could communicate with all Indian groups collectively

Since CAN: Community Architects Network was initiated in 2009, we have learned that the local people, including community artisans and community builders, are 'the architects' by practice. A platform for these community builders and artisans is needed so that they can share ideas and knowledge, as well as to support each other. Therefore, CAN organized this regional workshop which aimed at bringing key community builders, artisans and architects from the network together to share their experiences on the process of community projects, utilizing alternative material and appropriate technology, and building community builders network in each context. Field visit to housing projects and training centers for community builders and artisans in India was arranged, mainly in Ahmedabad and Bhuj, in which our partners- Kirtee Shah and SEWA in Ahmedabad with Hunnarshala Foundation and its alliances in Bhuj- warmly welcomed over 40 participants from Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia, Nepal, Bangladesh, Mongolia, Tibet Heritage Fund and India.

The workshop was started in Ahmedabad where the participants learned and appreciated several valuable historic buildings in this fascinating city through the "Heritage Walk". Case studies in Ahmedabad have presented various models of how to revive our heritage buildings and the city physically yet also economically and spiritually.

Further, SomsookBoonyabancha as the secretary-general of ACHR and the group participated in a seminar entitled "Approaches, Strategies and Ways to Housing the Urban Poor in Asia", cordially host by the Gujarat Institute of Civil Engineers and Architects. ACCA and its realizations were presented to and exchanged with the local professionals and triggered wider dialogue on how the roles of engineers and architects can play in housing the majority in Asian context.

Visiting Ahmedabad is also a great opportunity for the group to learn from SEWA (Self Employed Women's Association)and its initiatives that have, for decades, financially supported poor women and their families in India to improve their quality of life. The SEWA Bank and its pioneering work on collective saving have demonstrated the mechanism to empower women workers in India and have been resourceful for many countries worldwide. The group also visited the Gandhi Ashram, which was converted into a must-visit museum in Ahmedabad. The spirit of his place and Gandhi's achievements were definitely inspiring for people working in the development field as the CAN group.

In Bhuj, Hunnarshala Foundation and its partners organized a seminar and workshop "Sustainable Cities, Dignity for All" presenting several projects from various organizations in Bhuj, such as Sahjeevan, Bhuj Urban Watershed Management- Arid Communities and Technologies (ACT), Kutch MahilaVikaasSangathan, and

Women SHG group. Further, Auroville, founded as an experimental "universal township" project of the Sri Aurobindo Society from south-India, also shared its philosophy and various innovative projects in alternative energy and technology. The group learned from Kutch earthquake rehabilitation process, while the community architects, artisans and builders from CAN network also shared their current practices and experiences from their home countries to local practitioners, including several NGOs, local government officers, academia and communities.

Field visits to several communities and actual projects in Bhuj, such as GIDC relocation site and urban water management initiatives, are worthwhile for the group, including a visit to the Shaam E Sarhad Village Resort. This village-run resort was designed with technical suppports from Hunnashalar Foundation and partially financed by the local government, in collaboration with the local villlagers. Resort's villas are traditional round houses called "Bhunga" constructed with eco-friendly materials. Having been operated for several years, recent profits are being returned to the village's own development. This place is a good example to show how to manage and balance between the traditional lifestyle of the villagers and eco-tourism, especially the best benefit to local people. In addition, the CAN participants had an hand-on training on alternative building materials, like rammed earth and compressed stabilized earth blocks (CSEB) at Hunnarshala Foundation.

Various projects of Hunnarshala Foundation itself provided tangible examples of how low-cost and eco-friendly materials, such as mud, compressed stabilized earth blocks, bamboo, and rammed earth together with innovative methods can generate not only excellent architecture but also valuable knowledge in appropriate technology for low-income housing projects and the city for all. The works can generate incomes for skilllfull workers who later become the entrepreneurs and contractors. The process of working in participation with communities also enhances local wisdom and culture, as well as values the traditional buildings and local artisans.

At the end of this workshop, all participants discussed and reflected their views for what they have learned, what they can contribute individually and collectively. They additionally visualized what can be done in each country as well as future activities and collaboration that can support each other and strengthen the network. The mutual tasks include promoting and utilizing alternative building materials and appropriate technology suitable for low-cost housing and infrastructure which the communities can manage locally, organizing special skills trainings and construction workshops, participating in actual projects being implemented in particular countries, and hosting regional meetings for CAN to update and share experiences regularly. It is expected that by creating this mutual platform for/by/with the community artisans, architects and builders who

have already engaged in the development of their own communities and cities will certainly result in making tremendous changes to the lives of the majority, who have endangered by the uneven development and other threats. Confidently, we, together, can find the Asian solutions for our own people and context.

(Seed Fund Program 2010-2012)

Seed Fund Program assists theACCA process by supporting some regional community architects who can move around from country to country, between communities, and within each country there are teams of architects who can also share and apply their knowledge. For example, Indonesian architects can share their expertise in bamboo construction with groups the Philippines. In addition to this, documents can be circulated among the groups, and trainings provided for the young professionals, universities and students can be involved in the process, or even older architects can be brought out of retirement. It is all a process of intervention to create a new space for knowledge, learning and collaboration, to boost the knowledge of participants to merge with community and to create new possibilities with community people. Another important support will focus on building technical know-how and expertise to community people and to support this learning and active network of community's own technical advisers, builders or architects to work within communities.
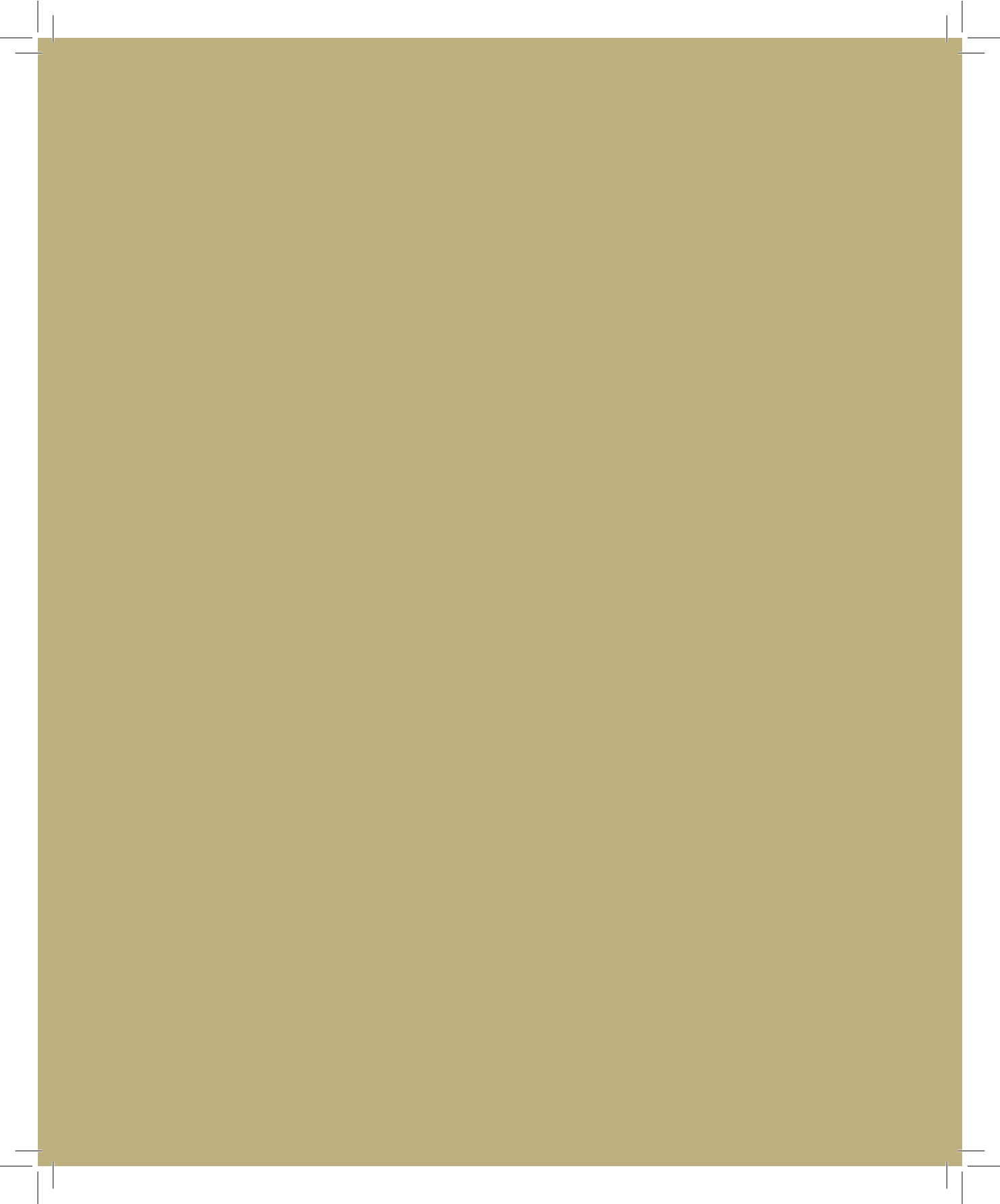
No.	Country	Activities	Budget (USD)
1	Cambodia	– Support the research on bamboo for low-cost housing and infrastructure – Organize workshop for YP and students in Kept city (city-wide upgrading)	8,000 USD
2	Laos	– Support 3 YP architects to working in housing pilot project in Vientiane and other provinces – Support Laos National's University to develop the curriculum in community's development	11,000 USD
3	Vietnam	– Organize workshop for YPs and students in Tan An city to work in community upgrading	4,000 USD
4	Myanmar	– Support 5 YP architects and engineers to work in housing pilot project and bio-gas in 3 communities in Yangon – Support workshop and training for comprehensive site planning, community mapping and bio-gas for 5 communities in Yangon and 3 community in Kwamu area.	8,000 USD
5	Malaysia	– Support local architect and volunteer to work in pilot projects	4,000 USD
6	Philippines	– Organize the bamboo research and workshop in Davao – Preparation for the regional community architect workshop in March 2013	40,000 USD
7	Indonesia	– Organize the national meeting for community architect in Yogyakarta	4,500 USD
8	Fiji	– Support local architect to do city-wide mapping in 3 cities – Support local architect to do city-wide upgrading in 2 cities	8,000 USD

No.	Country	Activities	Budget (USD)
9	Nepal	– Support activities of PTAG, local community architect in Nepal – Organize workshop in Nepal, city-wide upgrading in Kathmandu	8,000 USD
10	India	– Organize the national community architect meeting in Ahmedabad	5,000 USD
11	Tibet Heritage Funds (THF)	– Support volunteer architects to work in Yushu area in Tibet for rehabilitation projects after the Earthquake – Support volunteer architects to work on measurement and research in vernacular architect of Sikkim	8,000 USD
12	Mongolia	– Support YP and community builder to develop earth block machine and do the training to produce earth block to use for housing	4,000 USD
	TOTAL		112,500 USD

(Joint programs and activities)

- Global Studio
- Joint programs and new collaboration with Development Planning Unit (DPU) at University College of London
- UN Habitat trip: World Habitat Award Study Tour in Nepal
- World Urban Forum 6

Global Studio [India]

CAN (Nad, Tee, and Nong) joined the Global Studio 2012 in Bhopal, India from 9-17th January. Global Studio is a placebasedaction research program where international students, academics, and professionals come together with localuniversities, local government, NGOs, and CBOs to collaborate with communities.

The concept of Global Studio is veryimpressive. This year the theme was "Re-Imagining Inclusive Urbanization": People Building Better Cities. The participatoryplanning and design studio touched upon the crucial issues of Bhopal city:

1) Housing and slum free policy and applications,backed up by theRAY and JNNURM's policy of the government of India

2) Inclusive urban formto knit the old and new city

3) Schools anddesigntomeet theneeds of the school and precinctneighborhood.

We with Ms. Anna Rubbo (the founder of Global Studio) discussed about how our CAN network can link and worktogether with Global Studio, in order to benefit both community based organizations in our network and our YPs, as well asincluding community development issues in

conventional architectural universities' courses. On last week of February, the Global Studio's exhibition will be displayed in Bangkok together talk and exhibition as an event for various groups of community architects in Thailand to share their experience to student and interest group at Silpakorn University. This exhibition aims to encourage the young architect and planner to find their creative role in community development. And this exhibition will move to Manila for the Regional Community Architect Workshop and Training in coming of March 2013.

Joint programs and new collaboration with Development Planning Unit (DPU) at University College of London (England)

The partnership between the Development Planning Unit at University College of London, the Asian Coalition of Housing Rights (ACHR) and the Community Architects Network (CAN) can be dated back in 2010 when the first overseas fieldtrip was held in Bangkok in collaboration with CODI and ACHR. In May 2011 and in May 2012 two groups of more than 50 students and junior professionals participating in the DPU's MSc Building and Urban Design in Development (BUDD) directed by Dr. CamilloBoano and the MSc Urban Development Planning directed by Ms Caren Levy, were involved in intense two week workshops dealing with urban development, community engagement, and design and planning working closely with community architects and local institutions within and outside Bangkok investigating the "Co-production of Housing at Scale".

Since then an array of activities and events have been blossoming. Ms SomsookBoony-abancha has been hosted several times in London including public lectures, dialogues and interviews (http://www.bartlett.ucl.ac.uk/dpu/latest/in-short). In September 2012 a separate field research visit

was undertaken by William Hunter (BUDD Teaching Fellow) and Dr. CamilloBoano to the Philippines where they met with members of the Philippines Alliance and Community Networks across Manila, Iloilo, and Davao. This visit was part of a larger endeavour with ACHR and CAN throughout Southeast Asia in order to explore the potential for a live project to be run in the BUDD Urban Inter-ventions Studio module beginning in October 2012.

Since the inception of the teaching term the new BUDD students have been working on the 'live' case study project, titled "Meta-narratives of Philippine Urbanism". Following on previous 'live' case studies, the project forms the basis of the BUDD studio module and has been developed in close collaboration with the Philippines Alliance network (Homeless People's Federation of the Philippines, Technical Assistance Movement for People and the Environment, and Philippine Action for Community-led Shelter Initiatives). Although the primary studio investigation is run remotely from London, the Alliance network and communities in Manila, Iloilo, and Davao developed the original

design briefs. The progress of the studio, which will end in the beginning of February 2013 can be f ollowed at the students' blog http://buddesign. tumblr.com.

On Friday, December 14, in an exhibition event, the current BUDD students presented their results from the Individual Design Intervention phase. Taking into account the cross-cutting contexts of communities in Manila, Ililo City and Davao City, the exhibition illustrated a diversity of particular entry points and topics stemming from the students' individual reading of the cases as well as original briefs developed with members of the different communities and the Philippines Alliance. Following phases that entailed quantitative and qualitative phenomenological mapping, socio-spatial profiling and the formation of design principles and guidelines, the students presented interventions that would capitalize on the discoveries made through this critical process. The projects ranged from small scale architectural proposals for spaces centred on educating children, mobile units for commerce, adaptive material re-use for public space furniture and individual shelter to toolkits for components of informal/formal housing upgrading, plans for improving public space through nature, and strategic re-blocking schemes addressing infrastructural safety.

Further projects aligned with a less physical directive, including communication campaign strategies for addressing flooding, to interactive games for facilitating community participation. Throughout all the projects, there was a strong undercurrent of critical thinking and reflection on the role of the practitioner through design interventions that exploit established community strengths, knowledge and culture while dealing with contested issues such as safe land tenure and environmental vulnerability.

In addition to the above, after more than six months of planning, the collaboration between DPU and ACHR and CAN launched the 2013 Junior Professional Scholarship, a scheme where six junior professionals (DPU Alumni) were awarded paid internships to work in several countries through-out Southeast Asia. After a competitive selection process, these DPU alumni will experience on-the-job-training while supporting the advancement and use of methodologies and tools in community-driven development. Specifically working with members of CAN, community organizations and members of ACHR the group of interns will first meet in Bangkok to begin their work in the areas of mapping, planning, design, management, recovery and rehabilitation of housing, land and settlement.

JohannaBrugman Alvarez,Barbara Dovarchwill work in Vietnam, Philippines, Indonesia and Cambodia. In Vietnam, they will work with the Association of Cities of Vietnam (ACVN), a partner organization of ACHR, which is called Community Development Fund or CDF network. By now the CDF network in Vietnam has 31 city-members, spread all over the country - from Lang Son at the border with China in the North, to Ca Mau down in the very south of Vietnam. More specifically, the alumni will work at the Hung Hoa commune housing project with support from ACCA. The project serves as a model for other communities and cities in Vietnam who are in the People's Committee and Hung Hoa Commune People's Committee, as well as for local communities (both businesses and residents) in the planning process. Vinh city will arrange a staff interpreter to facilitate the work.

In Indonesia, ArielShepherd will work with Ciliwung Merdeka. This is an NGO established in 2000, initially focusing on education and the environment, which today comprises a People's Cultural Arts Education Program and a Spatial Planning Education Program in Self Reliance. These programs are at risk however, since the community in which this NGO works is currently threatened with eviction by the Government. The Government plans to relocate 34,000 households from the banks of the Ciliwung River to rental flats in the Berlaan Area. The work by the interns here will involve efforts to strengthen the community; data collection and mapping designed to more accurately match the existing; measurable participatory planning; developing and implementing process development of "KampungSusunManusiawi Bukit Duri"/ Humane Vertical Kampung of Bukit Duri.

In the Philippines, Sarah Ahmed and ZahraKassamwill work with The Philippines Alliance, composed of the Homeless People's Federation of the Philippines (HPFPI), the Philippine Action for Community-led Shelter Initiatives (PACSII), and the Technical Assistance Movement for People and Environment (TAMPEI) which is committed to supporting slum dwellers with construction projects in their communities. Possibly working in several different communities and cities, the DPU interns here will support the Alliance's work in strengthening communities through initiatives that may include data collection, mapping and participatory planning. They may also see out the implementation of projects. They will be asked to use their initiative to come up with innovative ways to spur on already thriving community projects. Specifically the works will be conducted in NCR (Manila, Bulacan, Rodriguez, Muntinlupa areas), Western Visayas (Iloilo City and Hamtic, Antique), Central Visayas (mainly Mandaue City), Bicol (Albay Province, Sorsogon City and Labo, CamarinesNorte), Mindanao (mainly Davao City).

In Cambodia, Francesco will work with UPDF on a citywide upgrading program involving work with a Community Development Fund. This fund will operate at city and provincial city level through close collaboration with local government using a scheme of community saving and credit. Its aim will be to enhance land and housing security, augment community welfare, both socially and environmentally and assist disaster projects in different provinces. Potentially set in multiple communities and cities, the participants will support the CDF's citywide upgrading strategy and strengthen community relationships with local governments.

UN Habitat trip: World Habitat Award Study Tour (Nepal)

CAN joined the international study tour took place from 30th October – 3rd November 2012 to the Healthabitat/CHDS Village Sanitation Project in Nepal, a project run by Healthabitat and the Community Health Development Society (CHDS). Healthabitat is a recipient of the 2011 World Habitat Award for its Housing for Health programme in Australia, an approach that aims to improve the health of Indigenous people in Australia, by ensuring they have access to safe and well functioning housing and an improved living environment. The Nine Healthy Living Practices pioneered through the project are now part of current federal and state government policy and knowledge gained through the Housing for Health projects has been used to develop a national Indigenous housing design code that respects cultural traditions and norms.

The Village Sanitation Project in Nepal embodies many of the core principles of Healthabitat and the Housing for Health approach undertaken in Australia. The prime aim of the project is to improve health through improvements to the living environment. Healthabitat and local partner CHDS Nepal work closely with participating villages to build toilets, building capacity in all stages of the project – budgeting, planning, design, construction planning, construction and evaluation. Biogas is produced from toilet and animal waste to provide a free, clean source of cooking fuel, reducing the indoor smoke from cooking fires that leads to high rates of respiratory illness as well as addressing wider environmental concerns.

During this five-day study visit, we have a chance to share our workand seek for new collaboration with new friends from 9 countries who involving in the housing, health and environmental design fields.

World Urban Forum 6 [Naples, Italy]

On 5th September at WUF6, there was WUF Training Event hosted by UN-HABITAT together with Architecture Sans Frontiers UK (ASF-UK) in which CAN-ACHR, SDI, and Pamoja Trust (NGO working on housing issues in Kenya) participated in the group discussion by sharing experiences. The workshop aims to condense the experiences of participatory design and planning by taken experiences from three working organizations as the base line for further dialogue in three level of workings -house, community, and city- under the theme "Participatory Design for Slum upgrading and Inclusive City Building". We (Sonia, May, and Tee) and others about 100 peoples attended this workshop to share views and experience crossing the working context. UN-HABITAT has been planning to compile this dialogue and cases into the publication and asked CAN to contribute our experiences. We agree to contribute on this publication and keep link and communicate with this network and new friends.

All documents is downloadable at

http://www.achr.net/achrdownloads.html

• Publication: Compilation of case studies

1.Design by.with.for People: community architects in Asia 2010

2.Report and working process's record: Initiating People's Process on ACCA programme Bharatpur

3.Handbook on Community Mapping for Housing by People's Process

4.Handbook on Comprehensive Site Planning
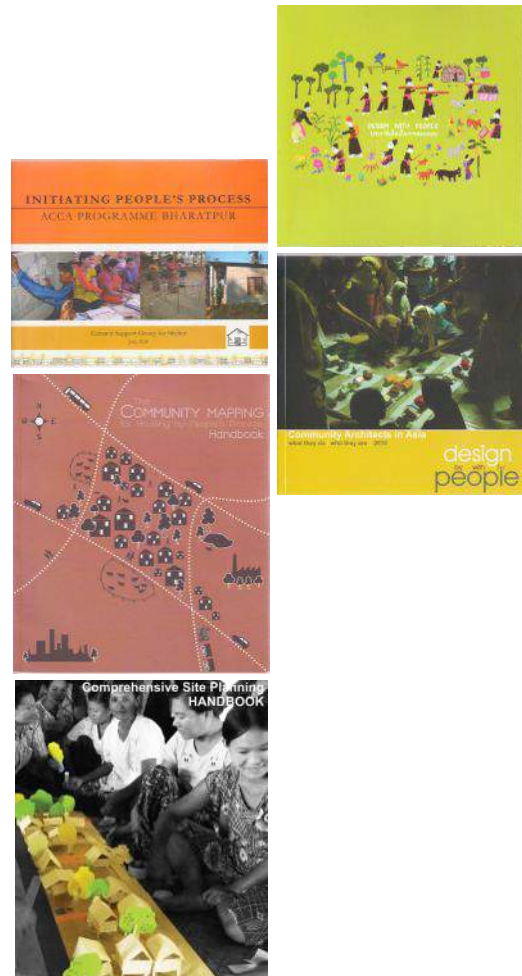
• Articles in Environment & Urbanization's Journal

1.The role of community architects in upgrading; reflecting on the experience in Asia *April 2012, Volume 24, Number 1*

2.Facilitating community mapping and planning for citywide upgrading; the role of community architects *October 2012, Volume 24, Number 2*

• Documentary Film

1.Meeting's record Regional Community Architects Meeting 2010

2.Working process's record: Design with People

Support for community architect workshops, and national workshops, according to need and demand
13 Countries: India, Vietnam, Thailand, Philippines, Mongolia, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Myanmar, Nepal, Indonesia, Malaysia, Fiji, Korea

Regional meetingsto bring together groups of community architects, planners, engineers, etc. in Asia to share learning and experiences in working and supporting communities in their upgrading and housing initiatives.
4 times in 3 countries: Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia

Support, building capacity, training, of community members in technical skills and networking
8 Countries: Philippines, Mongolia, Cambodia, Myanmar, Indonesia, Fiji, India, Tibet Heritage Funds (THF)

Community Architect seed funds program
11 countries: Vietnam, Thailand, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Myanmar, Nepal, Indonesia, Malaysia, Fiji, India, Tibet Heritage Funds (THF)

Activities linking professionals/students with communities, such as internships, summer schools, workshops on curricula reform
10 Countries: Vietnam, Thailand, Philippines, Mongolia, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Indonesia
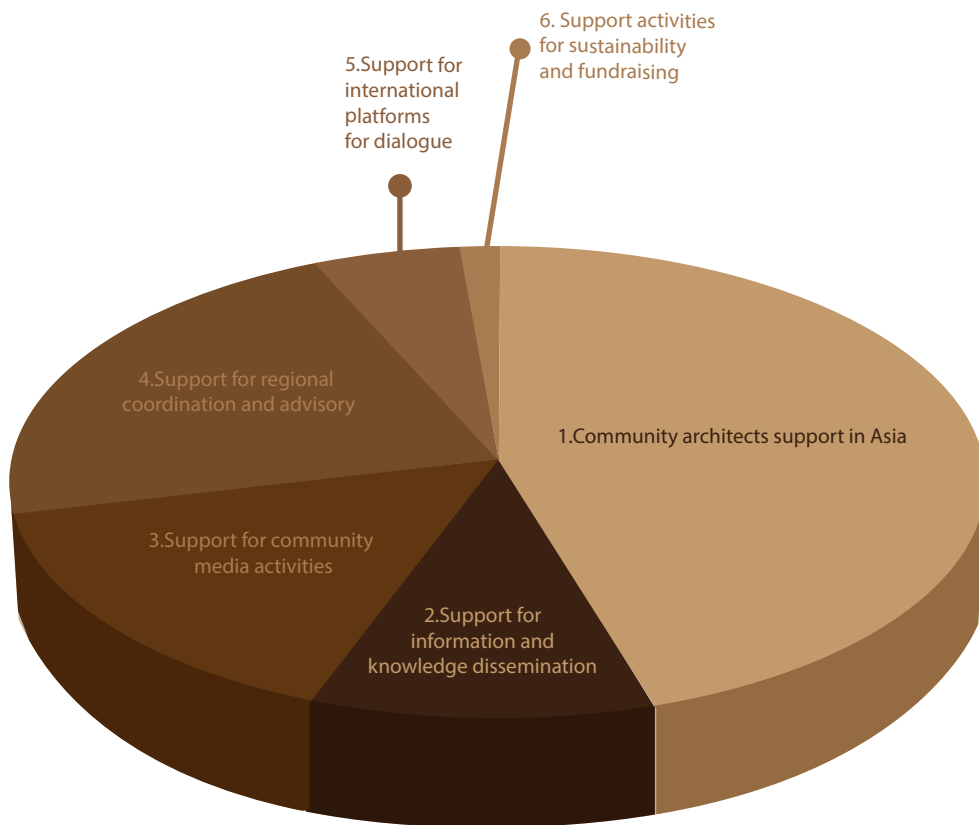2 International academic institutions: University College of London, Global Studio

Activities	Budget USD
1. Community architects support in Asia	**260,000**
1.1 Support for community architects to work with communities in 10 countries (10 x 2 x 4,000) Activities and workshops Bangladesh, Pakistan, Cambodia, Lao PDR, South Korea, Vietnam, Indonesia, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Mongolia, Malaysia	80,000
1.2 Support for community architect workshops, and national workshops (6 per year x 5,000 x 2 years) 60,000 Year one: Malaysia, Bangladesh, Korea, Lao PDR, Pakistan, Nepal, Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam, Sri Lanka , and others to be determined according to need and demand from grassroots groups.	60,000
1.3 Support activities with universities, students, change of curriculum, or other activities to link professionals and communities (15,000 per year x 2 years) 30,000 A variety of activities with academic institutions, including summerschools, internship programs, workshops on curriculum reform, bringing in community persons to give inputs to planning/ architecture departments, and so on.	30,000
1.4 Regional meetings (20,000 x 2 years) ACHR community architects regional meeting: covering costs of conference venue, airfares for international participants, food and hotel accommodation, for around 80 participants	40,000

Activities	Budget USD
1.5 Support, building capacity, training, organizing, building network of community builders, community surveyors, community technical experts and networking (25,000 per year x 2 years) 5-10 activities in at least 5 countries, per year, depending on need and demand.	50,000
2. Support for information and knowledge dissemination	**60,000**
2.1 Support for studies, publications, information dissemination, production of handbooks (national and regional level) (20,000 x 2 years) 5 regional level publications be published and disseminated within and beyond the ACHR network, 1000-2000 copies of each, as well as 3 national level publications	40,000
2.1 Support for website, internet publications and e-news New design of website by Opendream social entrepreneurs and ongoing maintenance Country level support for local internet-based activities	20,000
3. Support for community media activities	**90,000**
3.1 Activities to create links with public media (10 x 5000) Raising awareness of community activities in local and national media in 8 countries, by inviting media to major events such as inaugurations, as well as getting community members to appear in print, radio and TV media. Activities to encourage linkages between communities and the professional media, such as workshops, local documentary making	50,000

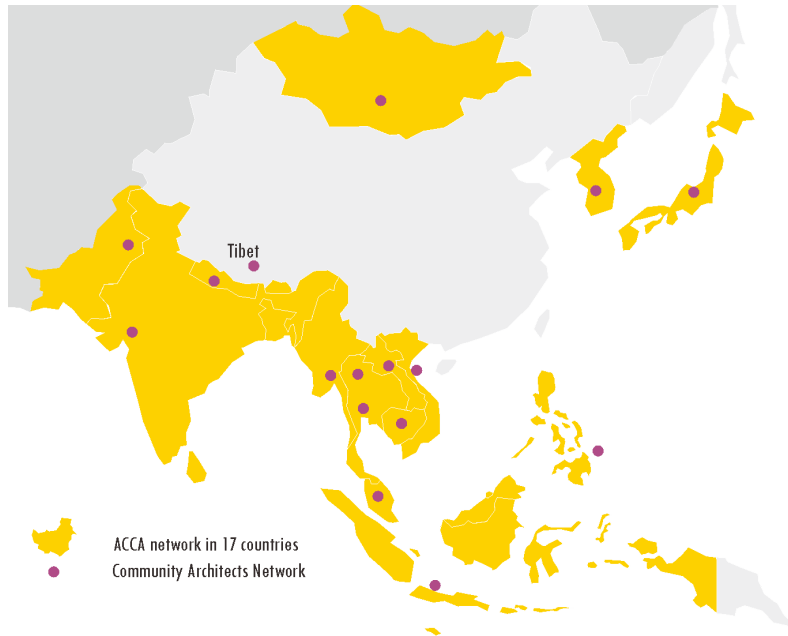| Activities	Budget USD
3.2 Production of community films (10 x 4,000) 5 films to be produced a year, by community members, showcasing community upgrading processes, and disseminated amongst national and international networks	40,000
4. Support for regional coordination and advisory	**126,000**
4.1 Salary of two regional coordinators (2,400 x 12 months x 2 years) Supawut Boonmahathanakorn (community architect, full time) Chawanad Luangsang (community architect, full time)	57,600
4.2 Support for coordination expenses, transport, office expenses and necessary equipment (1,600 x 12 months x 2 years) Contingency for additional cooridnation expenses Transport expenses for regional coordinators Office expenses and equipment	38,400
4.3 Other regional network support, advisory and support activities Advisory visits, where requested or needed, relating to community architects Supporting the activities of local NGOs within ACHR with their community architecture related activities such as small training sessions.	30,000

Activities	Budget USD
5. Support for international platforms for dialogue	**30,000**
5.1 Return economy class airfares for participants of the Asia Pacific Urban Poor Forum Economy class airfares for 2 community representatives and one community worker from 10 Asian countries, including Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam, the Philippines, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal, South Korea, Mongolia, Indonesia, to Bangkok.	20,000
5.2 Travel costs for Ministers for the Ministerial Dialogue on Citywide Upgrading at APUF Economy class airfares for Ministers and senior government officials from 10 Asian countries, including Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Mongolia, Indonesia and Nepal, to Bangkok.	10,000
6. Support activities for sustainability and fundraising	**8,000**
Inviting potential funders to major ACHR events such as inaugurations and meetings Exposure visits and meetings for potential funders so that they gain an understanding of community-driven development as supported by ACHR's community architects	
Total budget (USD)	**574,000**

6. Support activities for sustainability and fundraising

5.Support for international platforms for dialogue

4.Support for regional coordination and advisory

3.Support for community media activities

2.Support for information and knowledge dissemination

1.Community architects support in Asia

Financial Report Pie Chart

(Our Growth and Network)

Tibet

ACCA network in 17 countries
Community Architects Network

Fiji

2009
• Presence of scattered friends and groups working in different countries

• June 2009, 2 coordinators started work at ACHR office

• ACCA programme started

2010
• CAN was formed as a network

• 1st Regional Community Architects Meeting

2011
• Started to produce handbooks

• Linking with universities

• Network working together in many cities (exchange and learning process)

• Emergence of new groups

2012
• Link with global academic institutions

• Ground yourself in community, and work at city scale

• Looking for sub-regional mechanism

(Contact us)

Thailand

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• Community architect unit in CODI
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• Openspace
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• Kon.Jai.Baan
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Lao PDR

• Community architect working with WCEP
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Vietnam

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Cambodia

• CAN-CAM
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Myanmar

• Volunteer architect and engineer's group
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Contact person: Lizar
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Malaysia

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thettrcorangi13@yahoo.com

India

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Nepal

• Lumanti Support Group for Shelter
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Sri Lanka

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Fiji

CAN PACIFIC
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It is our turn

Throughout human existence, there have always been people willing to step forward to struggle valiantly in hope that they might reverse the downward course of events. Some succeeded, some did not. As we face our own time, it is good to remember that we are only the most recent humans who have struggled to change things.

Getting engage in changing things is quite straightforward. If we have idea, or want to resolve an in justice, or stop a tragedy, we step forward to serve. Instead of being overwhelmed and with drawing, we act.

No grand action is required; we just need to begin speaking up about what we care about. We do not need to spend a lot of time planning or getting senior leader involved; we do not have to wait for official support. We just need to get started-for whatever issue or person we care about.

When we fail, which of course we often will, we don't have to feel discourage. Instead, we can look into our mistakes and failures for the valuable learning they contain. And we can be open to opportunities and help that present themselves, even when they are different from what we thought we needed. We can follow the energy of " YES!" rather than accepting defeat or getting stuck in plan.

This is how the world always changes. Everyday people not waiting for someone else to fix things or come to their rescue, but simply stepping forward, working together, figuring out how to make things better.

Now it is our turn.

Perseverance

Margaret j. Wheatley

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Development interventions should try to create space for people to be the doers,

for them to be able to lead the development process with confidence.

We just need to understand the techniques to unlock this people's energy

and to channel it into a creative new force for city development.

About COMMUNITY ARCHITECTS NETWORK – CAN

CAN is a network of architect, planner, para-profesionals, academia, and community builder founded in 2010. By practical skills and creative contribution, we facilitate the community-driven processes by our skills on participatory platform through design and planning in which people are the key actor.

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Asian Coalition for Housing Rights

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