



Let people **be the solution**
city-wide upgrading in Asia 2009-2013

ACHR | CAN | ACCA

GSEF 2013

“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.”

Finding our way.
Margaret J. Wheatley

Trust that people can do, everyone has basic goodness



Jabangdhigor community, Pattani < Thailand 2006

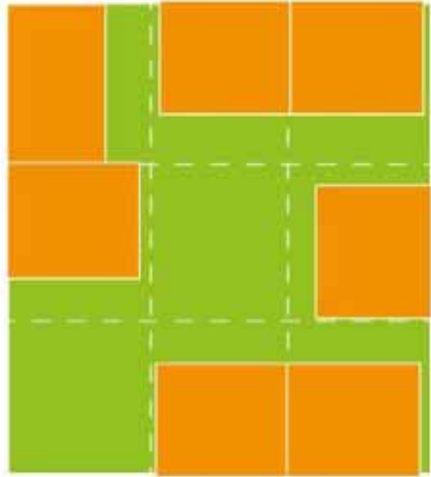
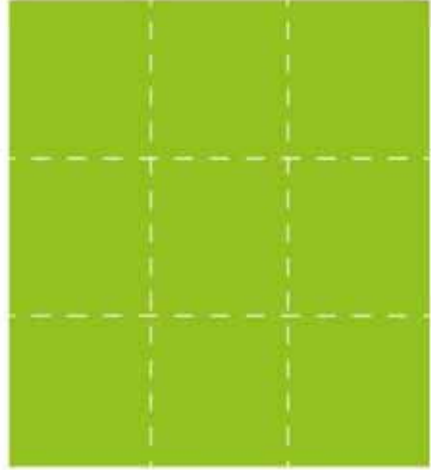
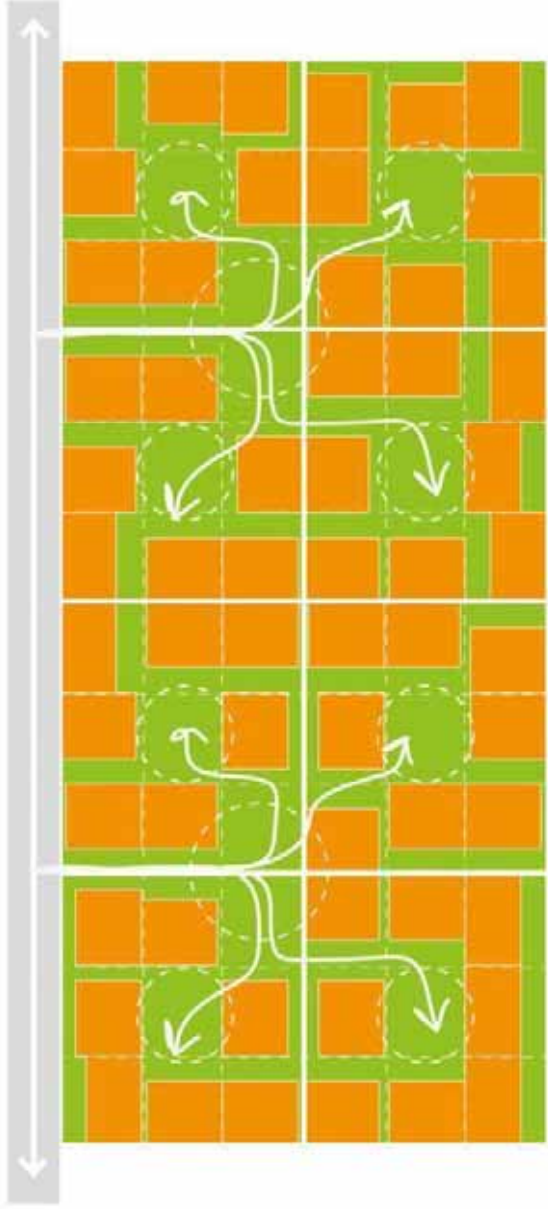




In Mandartala, Gopalganj Municipality, Bangladesh.

**Regional Workshop on Comprehensive Site Planning and Low Cost Housing
Gopalganj Municipality, Bangladesh from 09 to 18 June, 2011**









Learning by doing

Build partnership and network



participatory design+planing process

Identity

Information

relationship

community

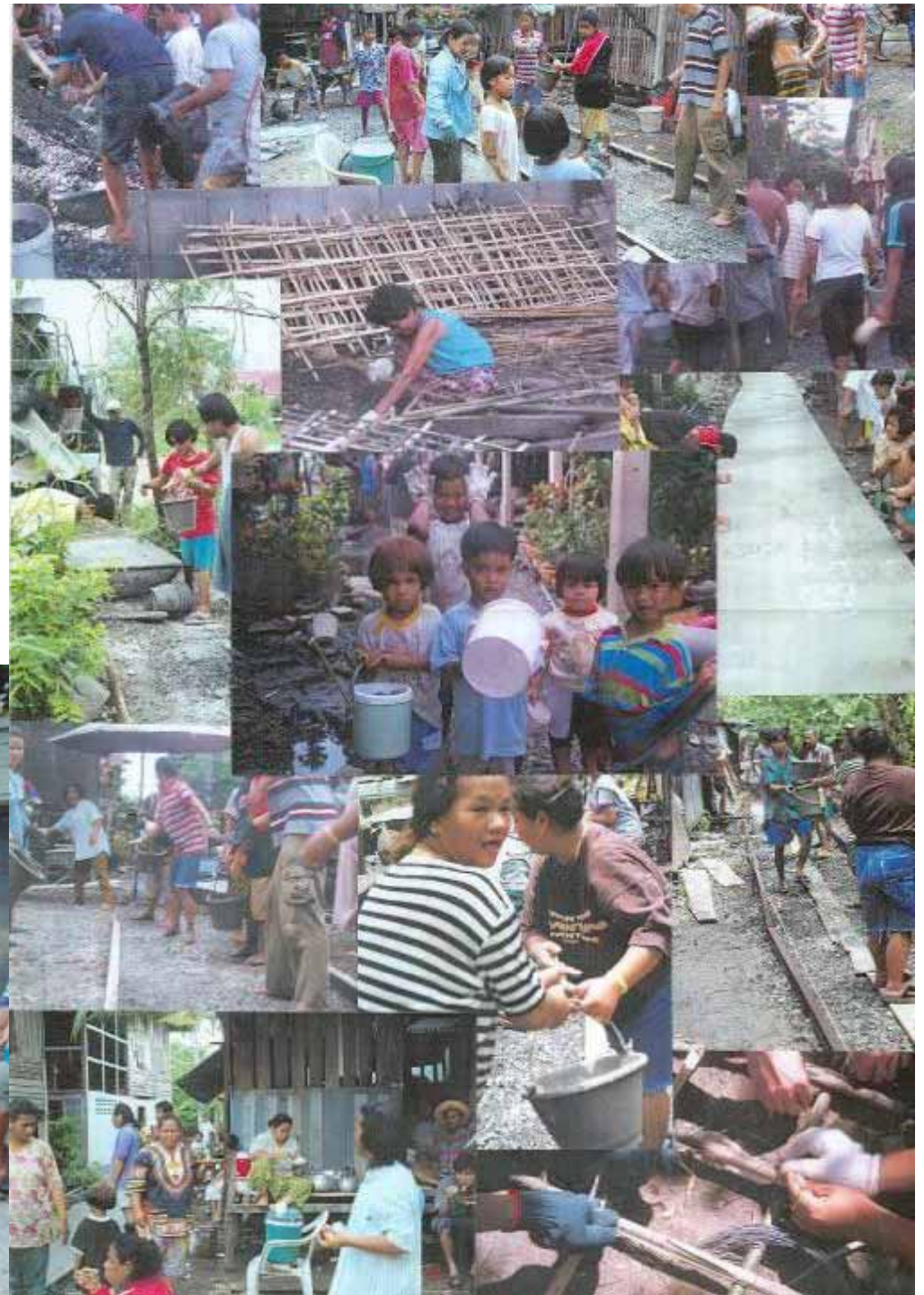
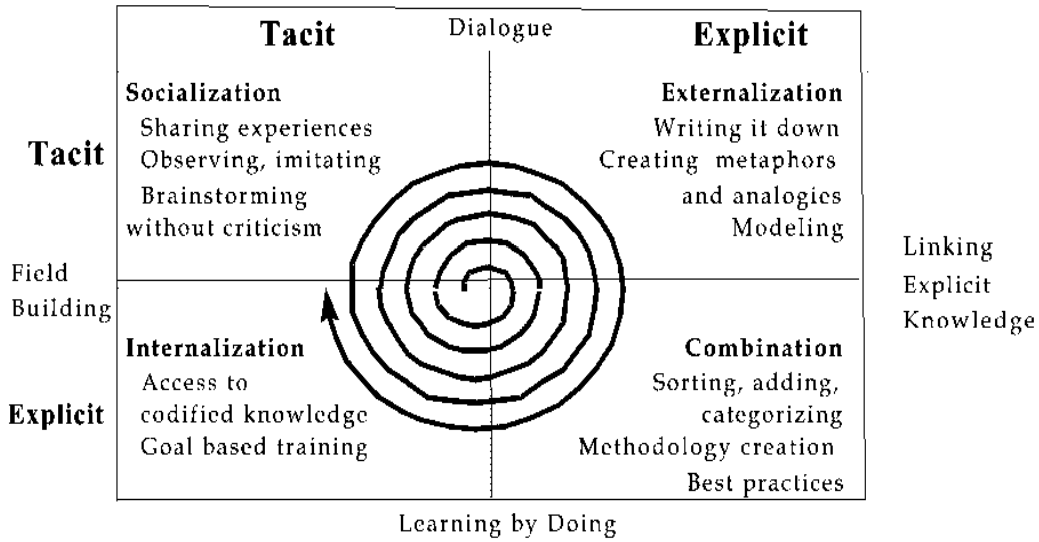


DO YOU BELIEVE IN PEOPLE?

Why is a people's process necessary?









1



2



3



The new paradigm shift

For housing development by people **in action**

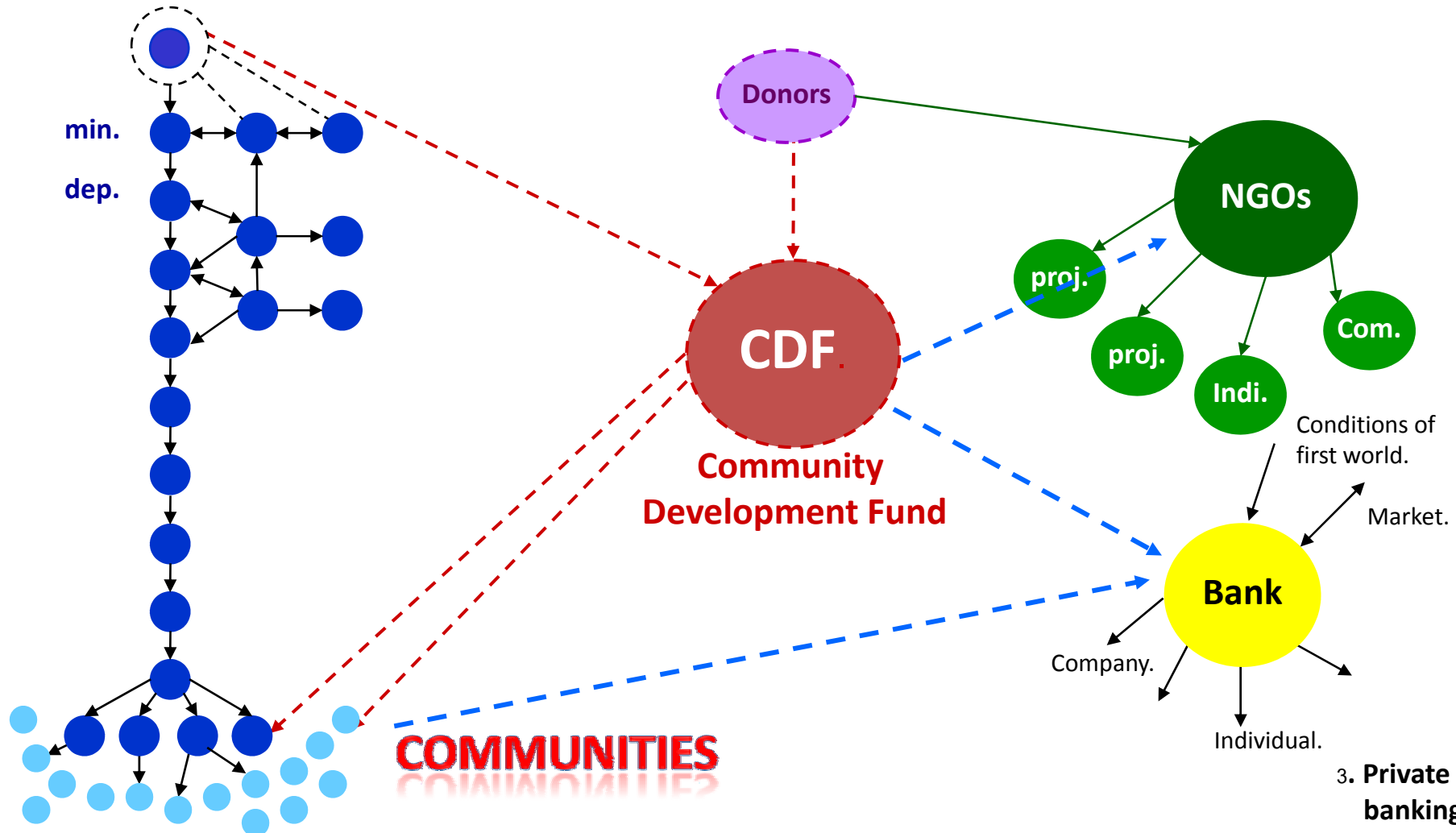
1. Community organizations are the **owners** of projects
2. Change from supply driven to **“Demand Driven by communities”**
3. Change the approach from construction management to **flexible financial management** allowing community and local partners to work together
4. **Urban land reform** for urban poor housing by land survey and community negotiation
5. **holistic upgrading process** to build strong and secured community organization and managerial capacity as a collective group for integrated physical, economic and social improvement
6. **City-wide** development process covering all communities in the city

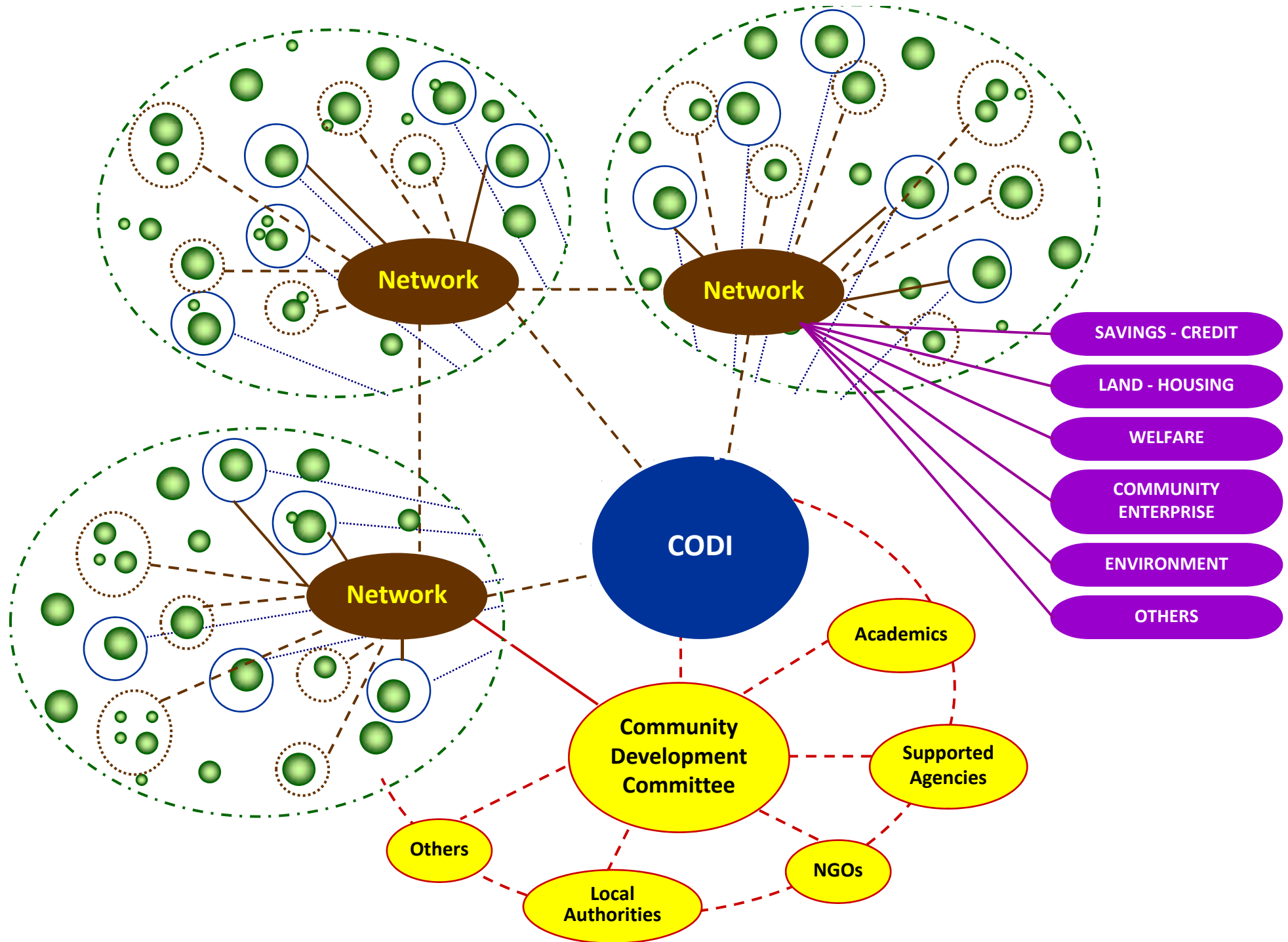


CODI:Community Organization Development Institute

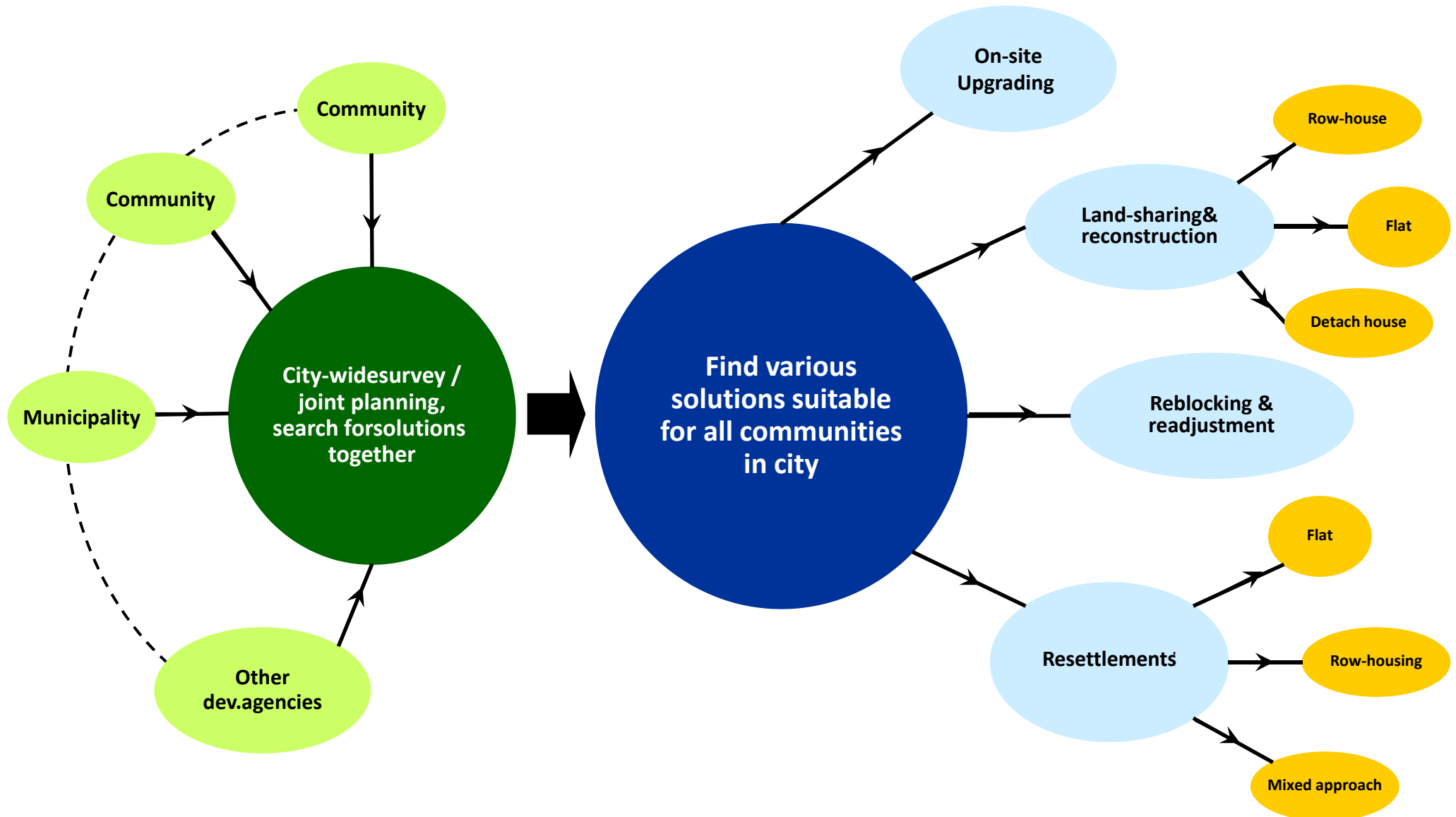
1. Conventional govt, Fiscal budget, top-down system.

2. NGOs Service delivery.

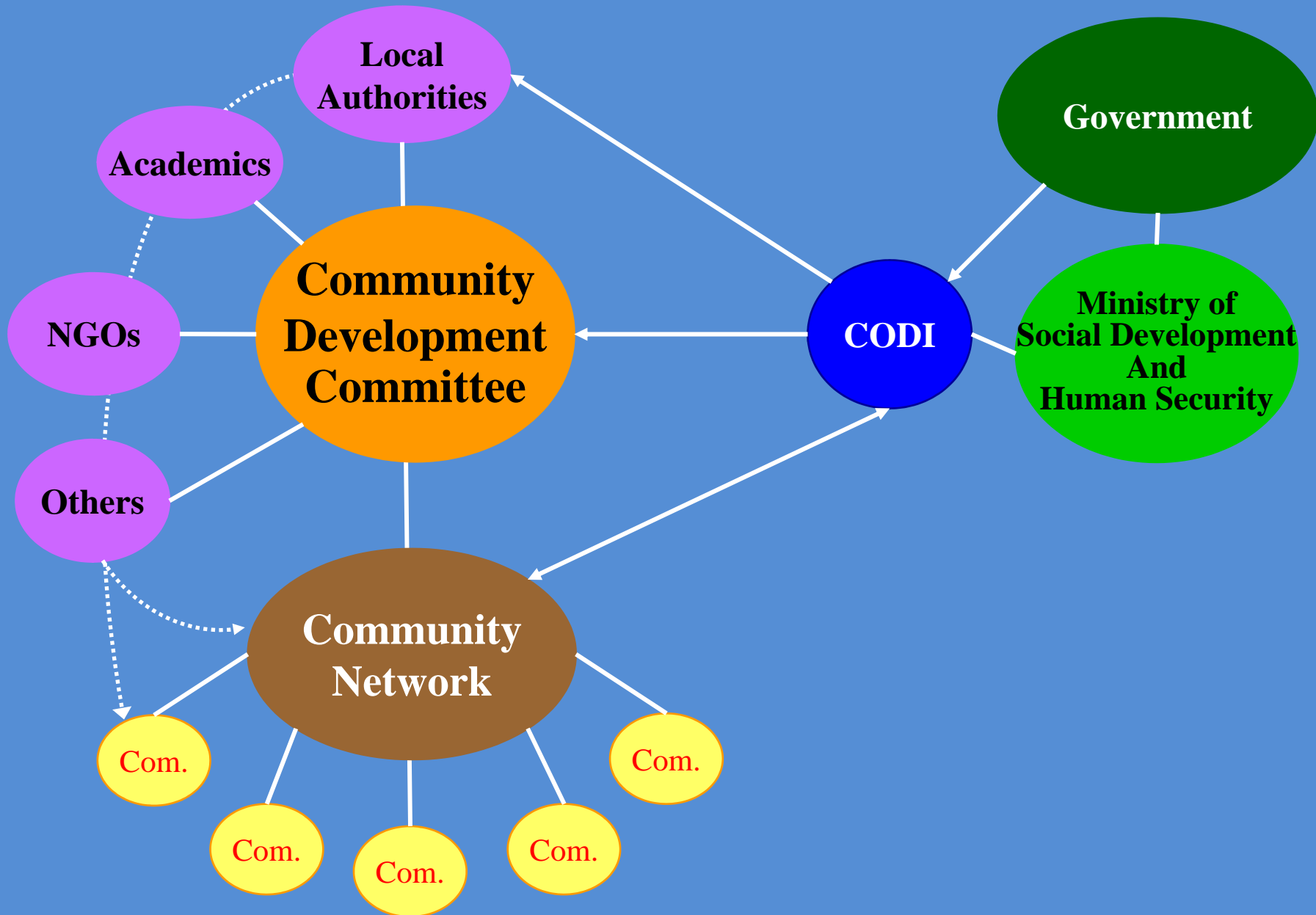




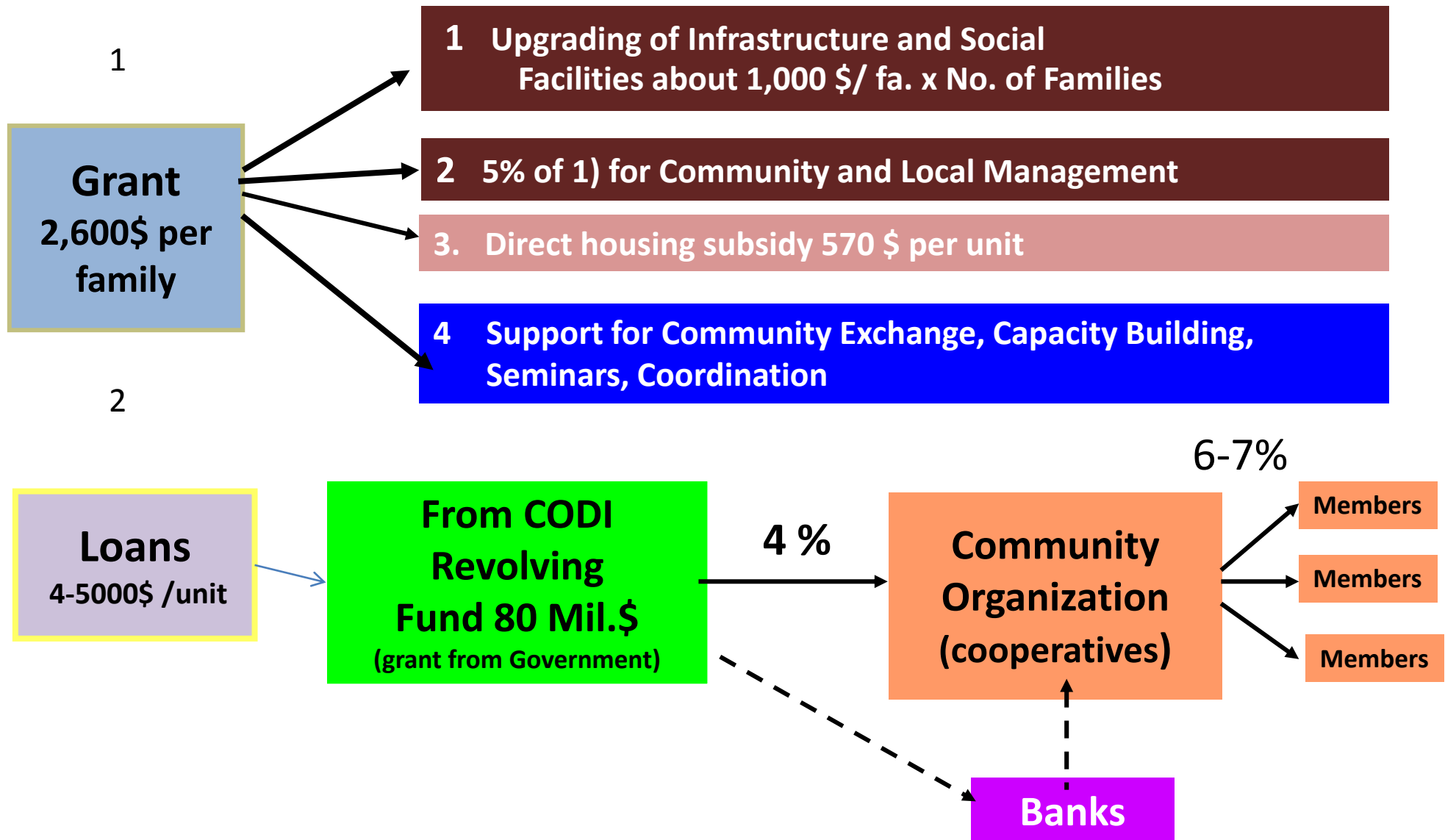
City-wide upgrading involving many possible city development actors and find various secured housing solutions for all communities in the city



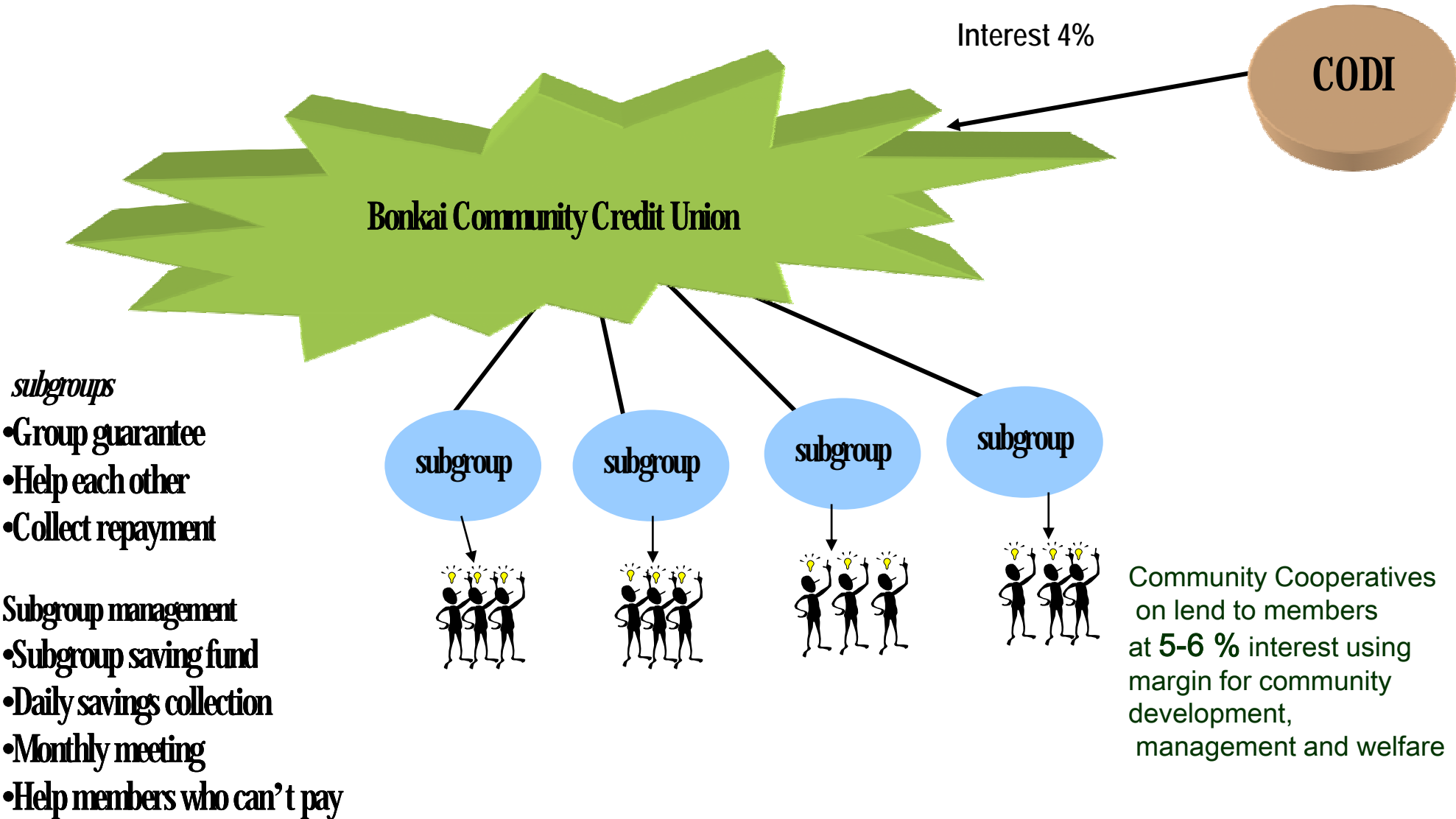
Project Mechanism



Providing Flexible Financial Support for City-wide Upgrading by Communities



**Whole sale loan from CODI to community cooperatives and
Development of sub-groups in new com. management**



Community Saving Activities

Saving people, saving money, saving group managerial capacity
And building community financial system
for long term sustainable community and housing development



Community Survey all communities in districts and city

Community survey of all households
In the community and city carried out by
community people







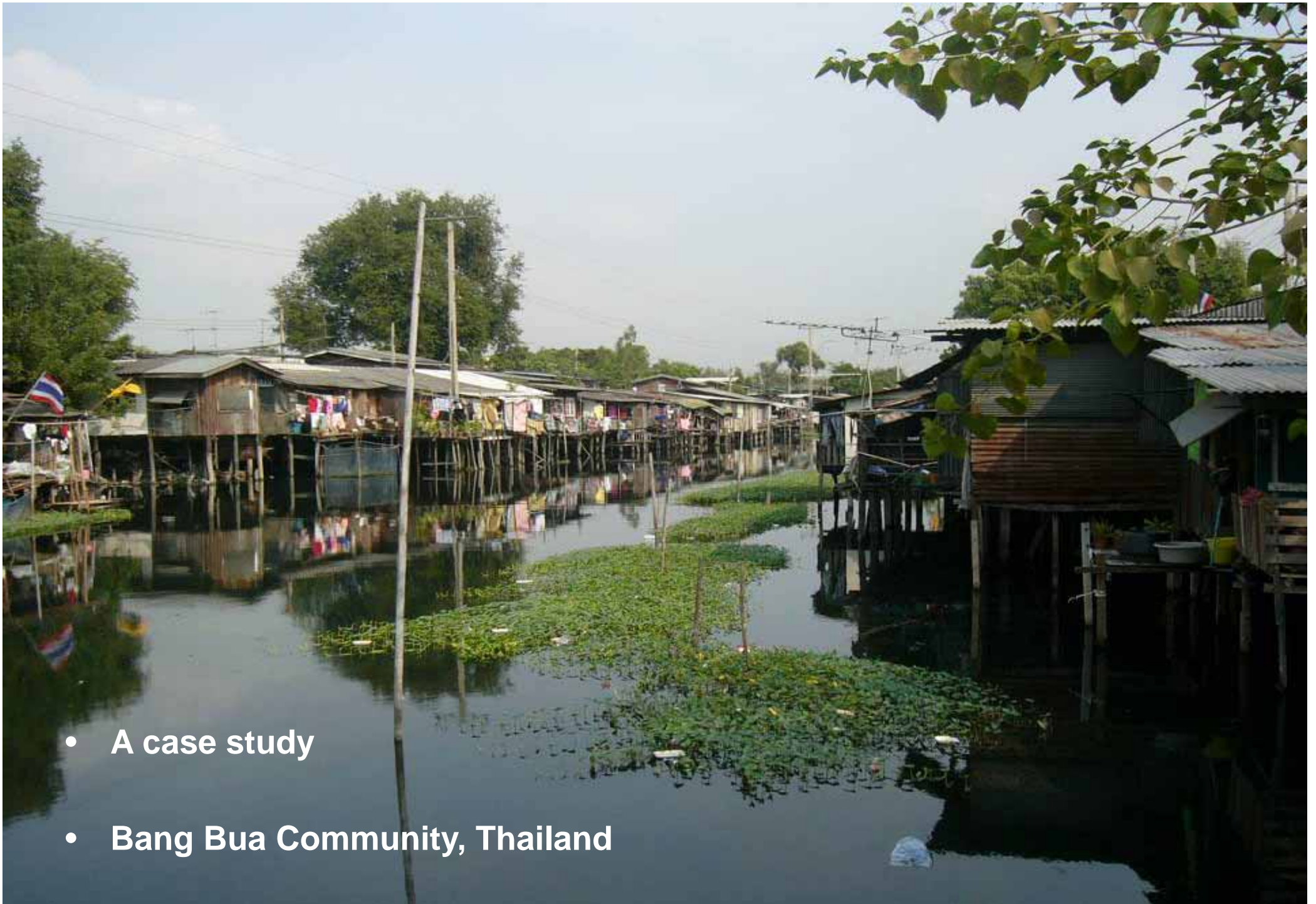


City – wide Upgrading

ผังแสดงตำแหน่งกลุ่มชุมชนที่มีปัญหาเรื่องที่อยู่อาศัยจำแนกตามเจ้าของที่ดิน

- กลุ่มที่ได้รับผลกระทบจากโครงการอุทยานประวัติศาสตร์ (134 หลังคา) หน้าพระนอน / บ่อทุ่งเสียดินคา / วัดวิหารทอง / วัดชุมชนเมืองใจ / บ้านญวน / ป่ามะพร้าว
- กลุ่มที่อยู่บนที่ดินกรมธนารักษ์ (201 หลังคา) ช่างทำแพงโรงพยาบาล / ศาลเจ้าแม่ทับทิม / โรตีสายไหม / วัดโคก / โรงงานสุรา / อาคารสงเคราะห์
- กลุ่มที่อยู่บนที่ดินวัด (324 หลังคา) หลังอำเภอ / คาบเรือ / ช่างซุ้ม / วัดพิชัย / วัดวงษ์ฉ่อง / วัดเชิงท่า / วัดป่าไค้ / วัดเกาะแก้ว /
- กลุ่มที่บุกรุกที่ดินสาธารณะ (36 หลังคา) ริมคลองข้าวสาร / เวียงเก่า /





- **A case study**
- **Bang Bua Community, Thailand**



Source: Prayong Posriprasert







BANG BUA COMMUNITY

No. of Households : 264

Location : Phaholyothin Road, Soi.49/2

Joined BMK in 2003

Type of BMK: Reconstruction

C: The main open space is currently used for a playground, football field and for special ceremony and festive events. The architect intended to keep traces of community's old small walkway, trees and ponds, which existed before the reconstruction. There is a plan to build a community nursery and community learning centre in the near future. Recently, the community got some financial support from Action-Aid for the construction work. Along the canal bank, there are designated points for weekly garbage collection by the boat from the District Authority.



F: This community centre was built on land that was formerly occupied by Uncle Sanit. After many negotiations and also social pressure, his land was redistributed equally to others, and one part was given to the community centre. The building offers an office and a multipurpose space for the community to hold meetings and workshops. The women's group, which set up a small catering enterprise, also uses the space to run their activities regularly. This group has generated income for housewives in the community. A youth group has also actively runs activities to generate income, such as producing artificial flowers and growing vegetables in the canal for sale to some local schools. At this centre, there is an old tree that the locals pay great respect to and set up a spirit house for this tree.

G: This compound of self-built houses is owned by a local builder, who lives with his relatives. Self-building is an alternative for the family to save on their construction costs. These skilled community builders eventually formed a network and set up as a community enterprise to help build other Baan Mankong housing projects. At Bang Bua in particular, the community builders, together with community cooperative, set up a 'Home Service Centre' which provides construction services to the public, in order to generate more income.



A: This multi-purpose pavilion was used as a meeting space of the Bang Bua community members during the participatory planning process with COOI and architects.



B: Baan Klang ("welfare house"). The community built two welfare houses to accommodate the poorest, elderly and disabled people who have nobody to look after them. The houses were financed by community members collectively with a small subsidy from COOI. These people live downstairs, while other rooms upstairs are occupied by renter families who have lived in this community but did not have structure-owner rights. If these renters stay and rent for ten years, then they will get full rights and build their own houses. The rents the community cooperative earns from these rental units will partly be used to feed and take care of those living in the welfare houses, and to build up a fund for taking care of future needy people.

D: Some rows of houses have electrical lines passing through them. That is because the Electric Generation Authority of Thailand, which was supposed to move the electric poles three meters away from the site, did not cooperate well at the beginning of the program. The community recently got some financial support from the District Authority to relocate these electric poles. But it took them years to get this done.



Entrance from Phaholyothin Road, Soi 49/2.



E: The main entrance to this community is from Phaholyothin Road, Soi 49/2. In the past, Uncle Sanit, a former community leader, asked a local politician to help the community to negotiate with the adjacent military base to open this access for the locals.

H: The first phase of this community is a group of houses planned next to a small garden. These houses became examples to help other community members to visualise what their houses would look like. Khun Tan's house was the first house built here, since her old wooden house was badly decayed. The house of Mr. Prapas, a community leader, was also built in this first phase. Though his family once owned a big plot of land with rental houses, the family agreed to participate in Baan Mankong program and built a smaller house. Mr. Prapas considered that his position as a leader and a pioneer in the upgrading process would encourage others to participate in the upgrading program. In these ways, the first visible, physical changes the upgrading process starts bringing about work to give people faith in the upgrading program.

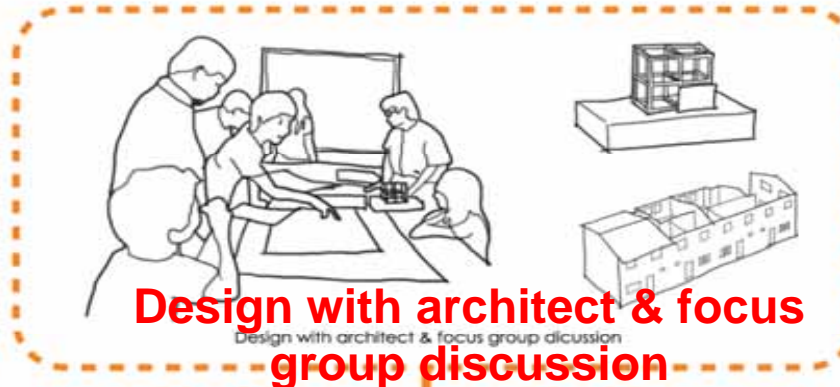
I: This community library in Bang Bua was supported by the Bang Khen District Authority, as a pilot project. The district's support includes paying the salary of one librarian of \$200 a month. This library is going to be shared between the Bang Bua community and the Roornai Pattana community nearby.



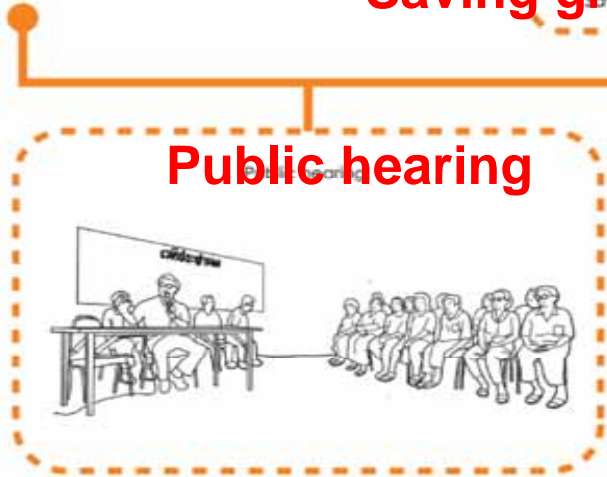
PARTICIPATORY APPROACH



Saving group



Design with architect & focus group discussion



Public hearing



Surveying & planning



Implementing + construction & management

AFTER



Existing canal community and
the new reconstruction plan
165 plots in 1st phase and plot side 5 x 10 sqm.











**Every house has its own water treatment
and children/youth participation
in water clean up**

Building new secured community

- ***Collective land*** ownership, or lease
- ***Community savings and fund*** (acting as community bank)
- ***Welfare activities*** : scholarship, children, youth, elderly, sick and advantaged, dead
- Active linking with ***community network*** and city organizations and regular meeting
- ***Collective management***
- ***Active citizen***, closer or regular link with local authority

Urban poor housing development is an investment, not only social expenses

Input :

- Government subsidy **2,000 \$**
- Loan for land/housing average **4,500 \$** (to be repaid)
- Community contribution **500 \$**
- Other contribution **500s**

Total investment 7,500 \$ (govt. less than 30%)

Output : For urban poor family

1. *Economic Assets* for the urban poor family more than **15,000 USD**
2. *Legitimacy* ,and security
3. Healthy environment
4. Community asset : Community organization ,welfare , better social cohesion
5. *Political asset* of active community network and participation

Some Achievement and Impact :

- Community upgrading and housing development **850 projects** in **270 cities** total **92,000 families**
- Community organizations and networks in more than **300 cities** with information and partnership with cities
- City Development Fund as alternative community finance organize in **205 cities** with welfare funds, income generation, insurance and housing development
- Change in the regulation, lower standard, attitudes from policy, land owners, cities and the public

ACCA PROJECT Asian Coalition for Community Action



ACCA PROJECT
IN 19 COUNTRIES IN ASIA

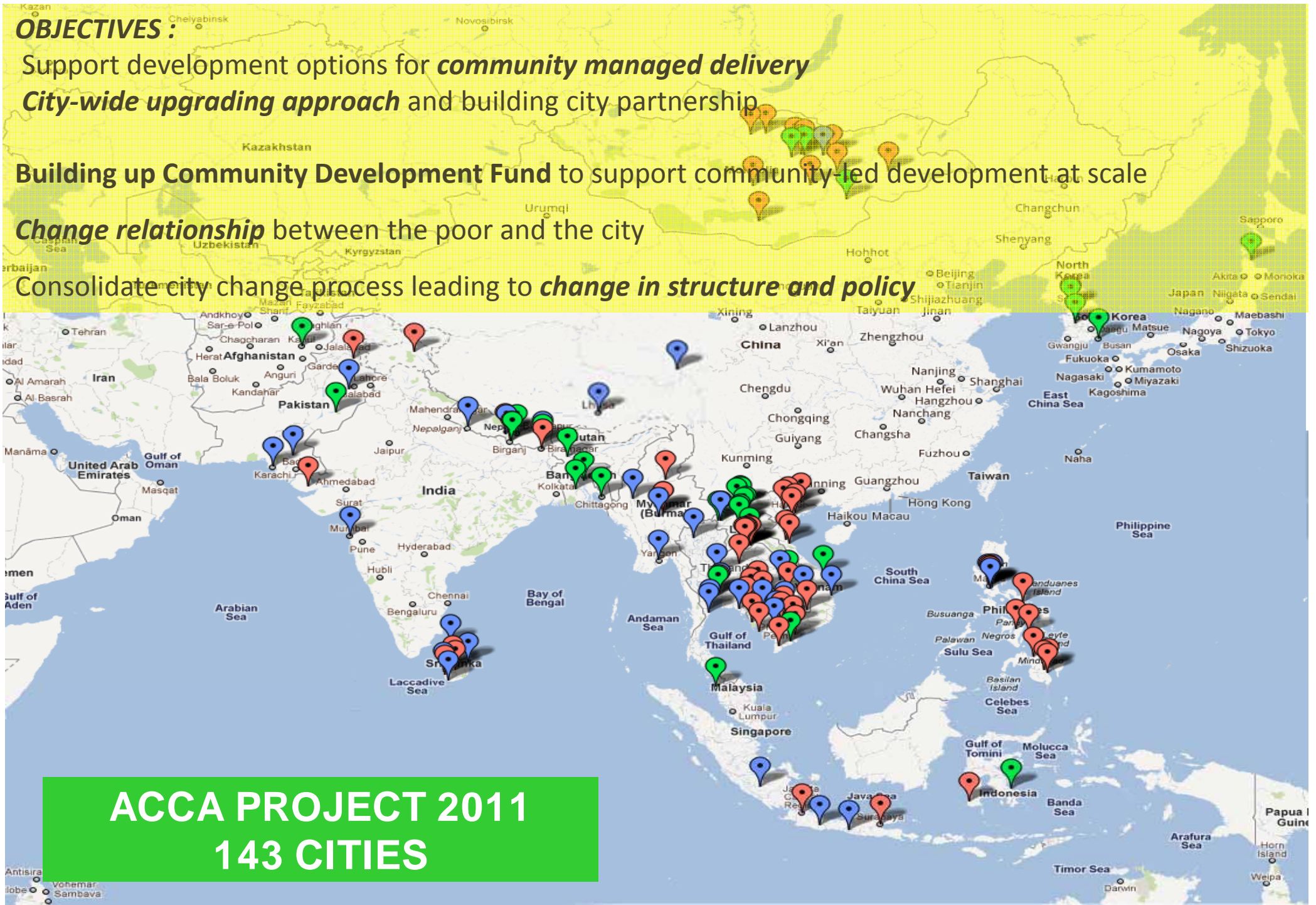
OBJECTIVES :

Support development options for *community managed delivery*
City-wide upgrading approach and building city partnership

Building up Community Development Fund to support community-led development at scale

Change relationship between the poor and the city

Consolidate city change process leading to *change in structure and policy*



ACCA PROJECT 2011
143 CITIES

Regional network [19 countries/165 cities] \$11 million

National network [10 cities/ countries]

Key process

- 1 city-wide approach mapping + survey
- 2 saving groups
- 3 community networking CDF
- 4 partnership with local government
- 5 participatory planning and design

ACCA – Fund/ one city

- big housing project = **40,000** usd [1 project]
- small projects at least 5 communities @ 3,000 usd/community = **15,000** usd
- support community networks activities = **3,000** usd
- Total fund = 58,000 usd.**

CDF

Community network + local government + academic & university + professional
[architects, planner, engineer etc.]

Community cluster/zone/land owner

Community cluster/zone/land owner

community community community

community community community community

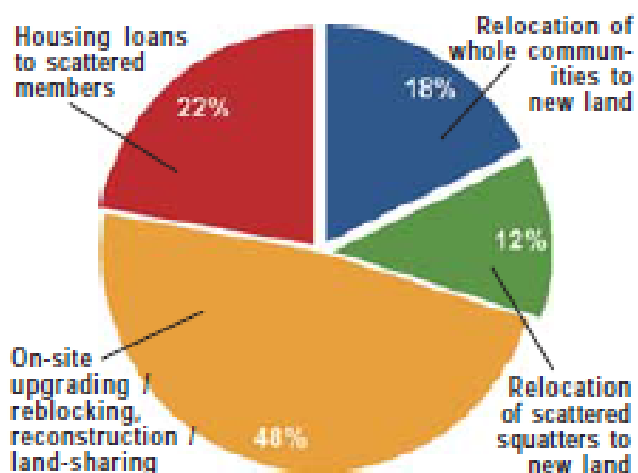
Sub-group [5-15 hhs]

Sub-group

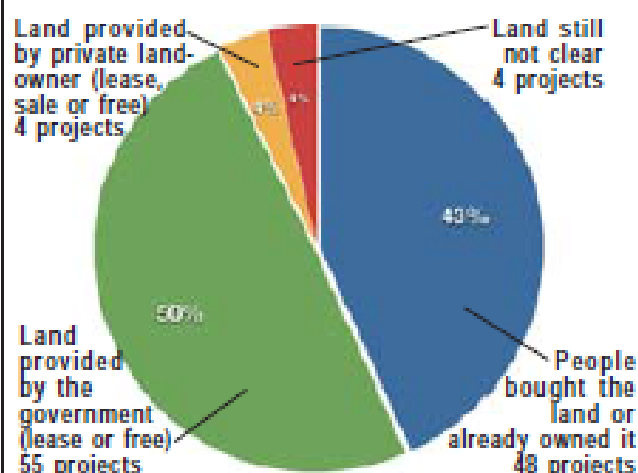
Sub-group

Sub-group

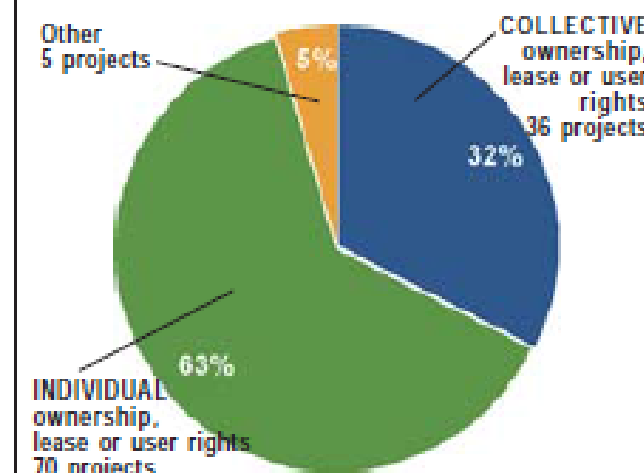
Types of ACCA BIG projects



Who gave the land in the BIG projects?



What type of land tenure?



TYPES of big projects :

• Relocation of whole communities to new land	20 projects	18%
• Relocation of scattered squatters to new land	14 projects	12%
• On-site upgrading or reconstruction	54 projects	49%
• Housing loans to scattered members	23 projects	21%

Who provided the LAND ?

• People purchased land or already owned it	48 projects	44%
• Land provided by government, free or leased	55 projects	50%
• Land provided by private landowner, free or lease	4 projects	3%
• Land occupied without formal tenure	4 projects	3%

LAND TENURE in the big projects :

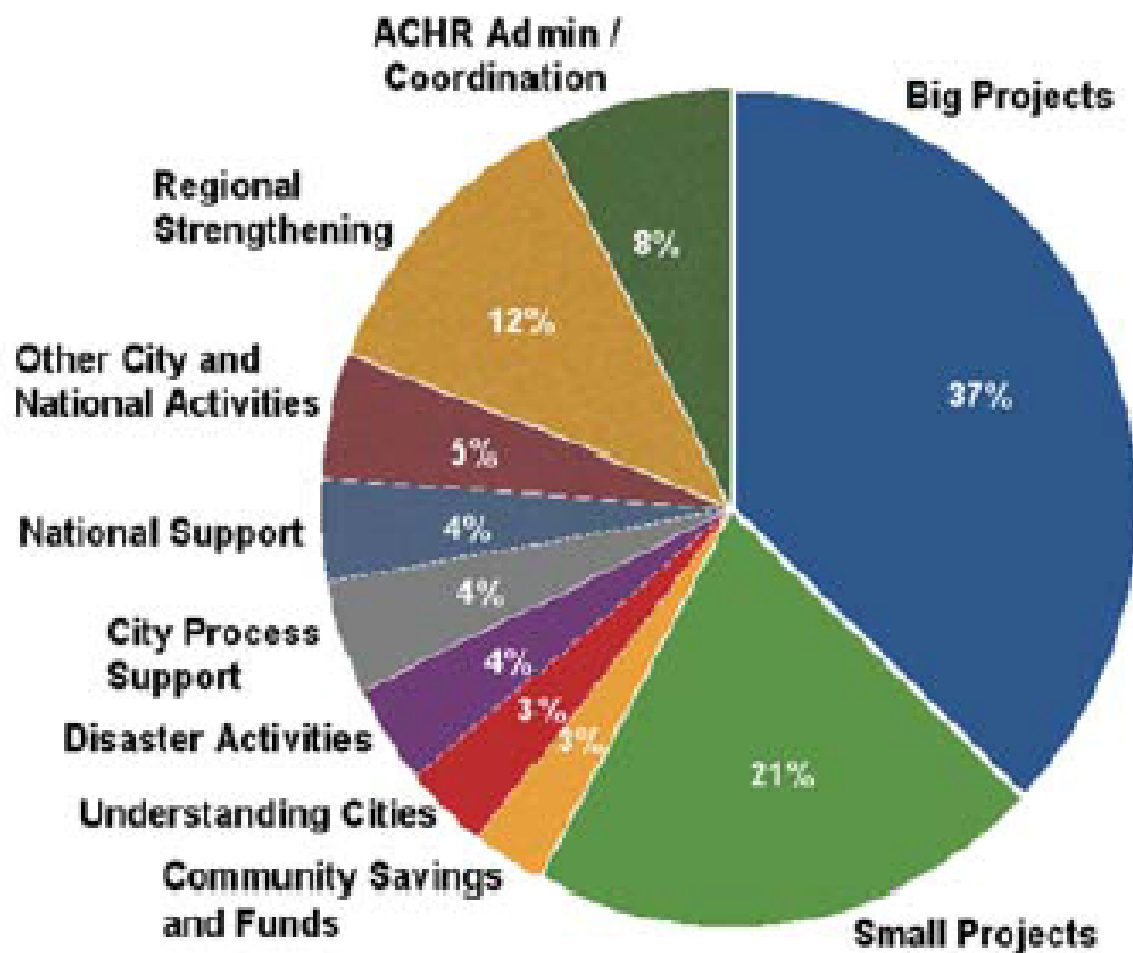
• Collective land ownership or leasehold	36 projects	32%
• Individual ownership or leasehold	70 projects	63%
• Tenure remains uncertain	5 projects	5%

Original ACCA TARGETS :

The ACCA program set a target of achieving 150 cities within 3 years (2009-2011), with the following elements :

- 750 small upgrading projects (@ \$3,000 each)
- 100 big housing projects (@ max \$40,000 each)
- at least 100 city-based community development funds
- community savings
- citywide survey and information
- city-wide upgrading action plans
- community networks
- partnership with these cities
- understanding Asian cities research / projects
- community-led disaster rehabilitation

ACCA Total budget elements (2008 - 2012)



This diagram shows how the ACCA Program budget has been spent, with about 74% of it going directly into the hands of poor people, enabling them to do real housing and upgrading projects on the ground. Another 18% of the budget goes to capacity-building activities, and only 8% goes to administration and coordination (ACHR and IIED). These figures are in sharp contrast to the budgets of most expensive and top-heavy international development projects, where management and overhead costs eat up 30% to 50% of project budgets, and only a pittance actually makes its way into the hands of the poor. We have maintained these proportions throughout the program.

COMMUNITY FINANCE (August 2012) Summary of community savings and community funds in ACCA cities *(all figures in US\$)*

	SAVINGS				CITY-BASED COMMUNITY FUNDS					
	<i>#ACCA cities</i>	<i># savings groups</i>	<i># savings members</i>	<i>Total savings</i>	<i># city funds</i>	<i>Funds from ACCA</i>	<i>Funds from communities</i>	<i>Funds from government</i>	<i>Funds from other sources</i>	<i>Total capital in funds</i>
1. CAMBODIA	20	283	9,738	297,580	15 funds	410,000	120,291	25,100	11,200	566,591
2. INDONESIA	10	141	2,610	20,460	1 fund	3,100	4,500	0	0	7,600
3. NEPAL	11	300	6,804	638,767	4 funds	160,000	0	102,001	13,572	275,573
4. BURMA	7	72	1,919	56,730	4 funds	177,400	17,336	0	10,700	205,436
5. KOREA	4	7	212	51,600	0 funds	0	0	0	0	0
6. PHILIPPINES	20	1,270	23,741	414,464	11 funds	441,385	302,578	250	65,249	809,462
7. VIETNAM	16	1,823	29,265	1,465,616	14 funds	586,390	0	234,500	284,076	1,104,966
8. SRI LANKA	9	747	7,848	1,330,048	0 funds	0	0	0	0	0
9. MONGOLIA	17	189	3,333	53,824	12 funds	18,717	4,713	5,576	7,210	36,215
10. FIJI	7	985	9,840	97,760	5 funds	254,000	0	107,000	10,000	371,000
11. THAILAND	8	86	14,773	1,687,120	7 funds	160,000	1,333,552	120,332	0	1,613,884
12. INDIA	2	51	800	4,913	1 fund	40,000	840	0	1,600	42,440
13. LAO PDR	24	546	151,459	16,237,568	22 funds	482,000	37,504	500	169,757	689,761
14. PAKISTAN	5	23	743	21,000	1 fund	20,000	0	0	10,000	30,000
15. CHINA	1	0	0	0	0 funds	0	0	0	0	0
16. JAPAN	1	0	0	0	0 funds	0	0	0	0	0
17. BANGLADESH	2	321	10,154	116,295	1 fund	43,000	3,528	0	0	46,528
18. MALAYSIA	1	1	6	98	0 funds	0	0	0	0	0
19. AFGHANISTAN	2	27	989	2,257	0 funds	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	167 cities	6,872 groups	274,228 members	\$22,496,100 total savings	98 funds	\$2,795,992 (48%)	\$1,824,842 (31%)	\$595,259 (11%)	\$583,364 (10%)	\$5,799,457 (100%)

SMALL ACCA Projects :

(as of November, 2012)

Total number of projects approved
in three years : 949 projects

Total number of projects actually
implemented : 1,185 projects
in 963 communities, in
158 cities, in 18 countries

Total small project budget approved
US\$ 2,189,300

Budget contributions to the 963 small
projects *(actuals, in US\$)* :

- ACCA \$2,046,426 (33%)
- Comm. \$1,253,744 (20%)
- Govmnt. \$2,620,083 (42%)
- Other \$395,145 (5%)
- Total \$6,284,949 (100%)

Number of households who directly
benefit from these small projects :
145,990 households



BIG AGCA Projects :

(as of November 30, 2012)

Total number of big projects approved
in three years : **111 projects**

Total big project budget approved
US\$ 3,929,767

Number of households who benefit
from these projects :

- **8,611 households** *(directly)*
- **79,284 households** *(indirectly)*
- **42,760 households** *(got secure land tenure through the projects)*

Status of the 111 big projects :

- Fully completed (47 projects)
- More than 50% done (24 projects)
- Less than 50% done (30 projects)
- Not yet started (10 projects)



Small community projects

Intend to be small concrete development projects implemented by communities such as infrastructure, water, sanitation, toilets, gardens, community buildings, markets, etc.,.

- To solve immediate needs, and make concrete change
- To allow community to deliver the physical and visible change together
- Small scale support for small scale improvement by communities
- To use as tools for negotiation with relevant organizations
- support upto 60% of total budget

Proposed 3,000 \$ per project

Calculating maximum 5 projects for one city so total about 15,000 \$

As small community project grants or revolving fund (it could finally be more than 5 projects on sharing basis) in city-wide small upgrading



Plant the tree together.



The Community clear the garbage in the canal together.



Plan together

Build together

Manage together

With strong feeling of ownership





*We can build our own communities.
All we need is land.
- HPFPI*

*Nothing about our
settlements without us.
-HPFPI*



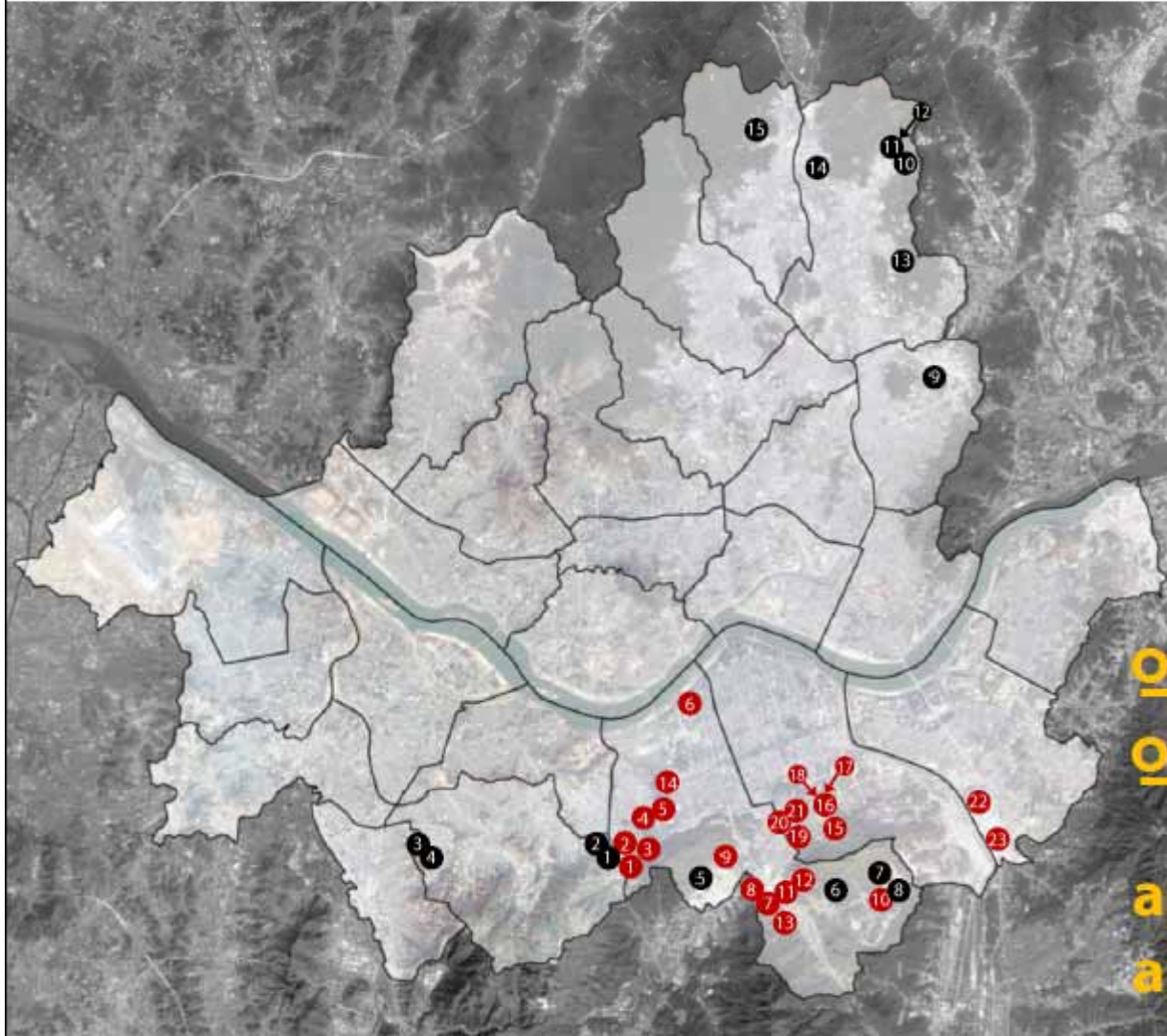
- It is important to build community network and alliance with the city and other actors to support and to get various aspects of collaboration



New politics of Cooperation and building LOCAL PARTNERSHIP



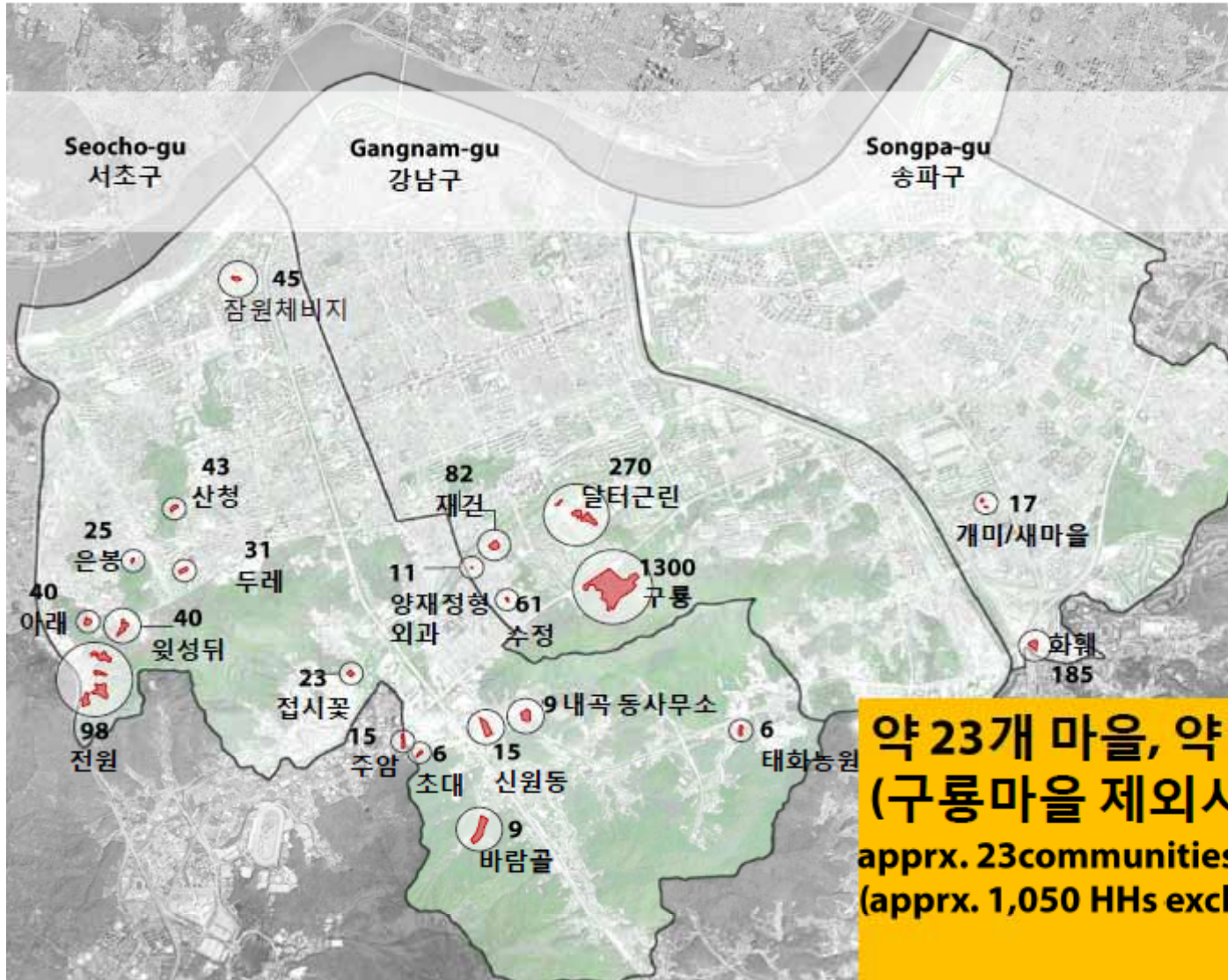
서울시 비닐하우스촌/무허가촌 위치 Location Map



**약 38개 마을
약 4,800 가구**

**apprx. 38 communities
apprx. 4,800 HHs**

비닐하우스촌위치 - 서초, 강남, 송파구



약 23개 마을, 약 2,350 가구
(구룡마을 제외시 약 1,050 HHs)
 aprpx. 23communities, 2350 HHs
 (apprx. 1,050 HHs excluding Gooryong comm.)

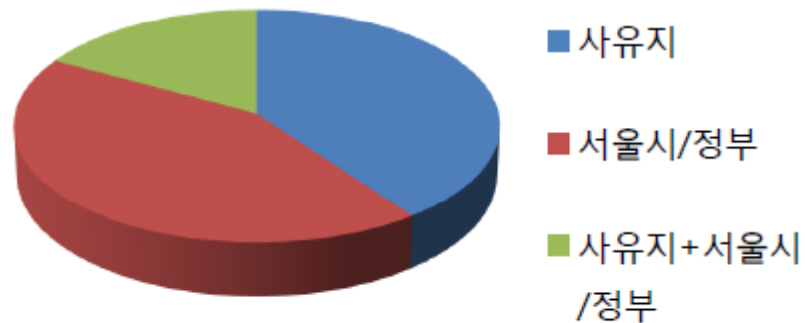
마을 현황 개요 (서초, 강남 및 송파구)

Brief Information on Communities

- in 3 districts (Seocho, Gangnam and Songpa)

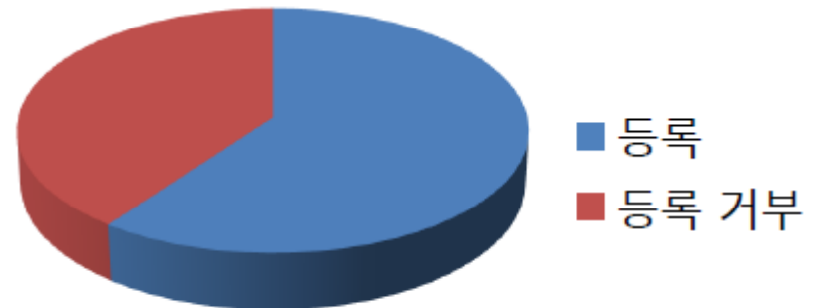
토지 문제 Land ownership

사유지 거주 40%, 사유지와 시유지가 혼합된
토지 정주마을 17%, 시유지 거주마을 43%



현 거주지로 주소지 등록 인가 여부

2009년 이후 법적으로 주소지 등록이 가능해
졌으나, 40%가 넘는 마을이 주소지 등록을 거
부당함.



토지협상과 건축방식은 어떤 식으로 가능할까?

**Possible Negotiation Strategies for Land Acquisition
& Financing construction cost**

Type of Ownership and Management (소유/관리 유형에 따른 분류)

Possible Options (선택가능한 방법)	LAND (토지)	HOUSE (주택)	
		CORE STRUCTURE and BASIC SERVICE	INTERNAL FURNISHING
OPTION 1	Rent from GOV. 정부로부터 임대	GOV. invest and people payback in rental fee	
OPTION 2	Rent from GOV. 정부로부터 임대	GOV. invest and people payback in rental fee	People will incremental build by themselves
OPTION 3	Rent from GOV. 정부로부터 임대	GOV. subsidy for the cost	People will incremental build by themselves
OPTION 4	Buy from GOV. 정부로부터 매입	Hire contractor	People will incremental build by themselves
OPTION 5	Buy from Private owner 민간으로부터 매입	Hire contractor	People will incremental build by themselves

집을 지으려면 우리가 얼마나 필요할까?

Can we afford the cost for housing?

Budget Planing (사례 가정을 통한 예산 계획안)

Basic Suppositions (기본 가정조건)

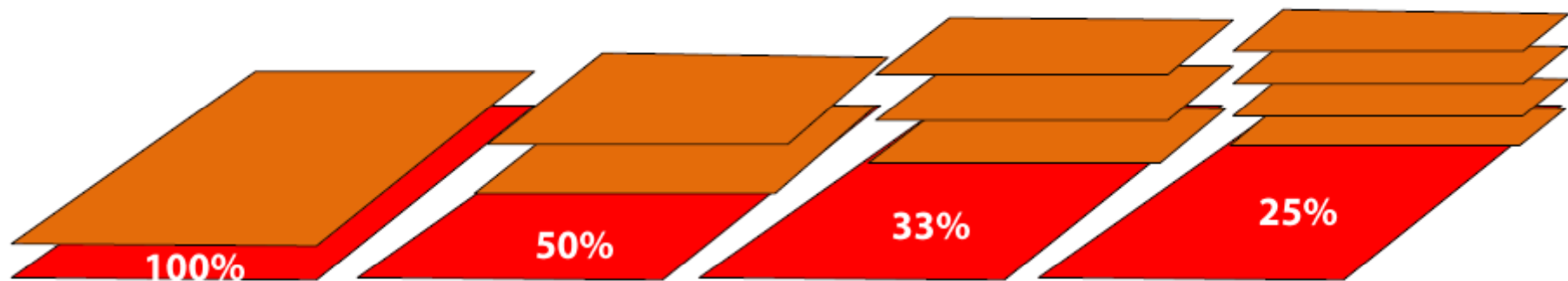
- Total Land Area (토지면적): **1,800 m² (550평)**
- Total Number of Households (총 세대수): **80** (1-2 인: 5, 2-4인: 70, >4 ppl: 5)
- Land Price (토지공시지가): 450,000 KRW/m² (**45만원/m²**)
- Standard Construction Cost (Government): 1,630,000 KRW/m² (**163만원/m²**)
국토해양부 2012년 임대주택 표준건축비 (5,380,000 KRW/py, **540만원/평**)
- Construction Cost (Community) (apprx): 1,210,000 KRW/m² (**121만원/m²**)
협동조합형 주택 평균 건축비 (가정): 4,000,000 KRW/py, **400만원/평**)

Calculation (세부내역 산정)

Co-operative Social housing (협동조합형 사회적 주택)	No 가 구 수	Area 면적/가구		Total Area 총 필요 건축면적		Construction cost 가구당 건축비		
		m ²	PY	m ²	PY	1,210,000 W/m ² /hh	4,000,000 W/PY/hh	\$3,600 m ² /hh)
Households (1-2 people) - 세대수	5	26	8	130	39	3150만	3150만	\$28,000
Households (2-4 people) - 세대수	70	70	21	4,900	1,485	8500만	8500만	\$77,000
Households (More than 4 people)	5	82	25	410	124	9900만	9900만	\$90,000
Total of Households (총 세대수)	80			5,440	1,648			
community + open space (30% of total area) 공동체 공간 + 야외 공간				1,632	495			
Total Area for Cooperative Social Housing (협동조합형 사회적 주택에 필요 한 총 토지면적)				7,072 m²	2,143 평			

Calculation, continued (세부내역 산정, 계속)

Possible option for size of the land (토지 크기에 따른 선택가능한 방법)	Area (m2)	Total Land Price		Total Land Price per HHs 가구당 토지비용
		450,000 W/m ²	410 USD/m ²	
Option 1: Ground Floor House (1층 집)	7,072	32억 원	7,762,000	4000만 원
Option 2: 2-storey House (2층 집)	3,536	16억 원	3,881,000	2000만 원
Option 3: 3-storey House (3층 집)	2,357	11억 원	2,587,000	1300만 원
Option 4: 4-storey House (4층 집)	1,768	8억 원	1,940,000	1000만 원



Calculation, continued (세부내역 산정, 계속)

협동조합형 사회적 주택 예산 상세 (토지매입 경우 전제)

Total Budget for Cooperative Social Housing (Including Land Conditions : To buy)	on ground	2-storey	3-storey	4-storey
Total cost for community (KRW)	98억 원	82억 원	76억 원	74억 원
Total cost per household (가구당 소요비용)				
Households (1-2 people)	7100만 원	5100만 원	4500만 원	4100만 원
Households (2-4 people)	1억 2500만	1억 500만	9800만 원	9500만 원
Households (More than 4 people)	1억 4000만	1억 1900만	1억 1200만	1억 900만
Total cost per housing per year (Total 20 years) (가구당 매년 소요비용, 총 20년간)				
Households (1-2 people)	360만 원	260만 원	220만 원	210만 원
Households (2-4 people)	620만 원	520만 원	490만 원	470만 원
Households (More than 4 people)	700만 원	600만 원	560만 원	550만 원
Total cost per housing per month (가구당 매월 소요비용)				
Households (1-2 people)	300,000	210,000	190,000	170,000
Households (2-4 people)	520,000	440,000	410,000	390,000
Households (More than 4 people)	580,000	500,000	470,000	460,000

Calculation, continued (세부내역 산정, 계속)

협동조합형 사회적 주택 예산 상세

(20년 상환 가정, 건축비만계산, 토지매입 경우 배제)

Total Budget for Cooperative Social Housing (Excluding Land Conditions: Whether to rent or get from the government)	
Total cost for community (KRW) 총 건축비	66억 원
Total cost per household	
Households (1-2 people)	3100만 원
Households (2-4 people)	8500만 원
Households (More than 4 people)	9900만 원
Total cost per housing per year (Total 20 years)	
Households (1-2 people)	160만 원
Households (2-4 people)	420만 원
Households (More than 4 people)	500만 원
Total cost per housing per month 20년 상환시 가구당 월별 예상 상환액	
Households (1-2 people) 1~2인 가구	13만원
Households (2-4 people) 2~4인 가구	35만원
Households (More than 4 people) 4인가구 이상	41만원

Comparison of Results (결과 비교)

정부 공공임대주택과 협동조합형 사회적 주택의 총 건축비 비교

	일반 공동임대주택 Rental Public Housing (A1)	협동조합형 사회적 주택 Community-led Construction (A2)	A2/A1 (협동조합형 사회적주택/공공임대주택)
Total Construction Costs (Excluding Land Prices)	89억 원 (평당 건축비 538만 원)	66억 원 (평당 건축비 400만 원)	74.2%

정부 공공임대주택과 협동조합형 사회적 주택의 월 분납비용 비교

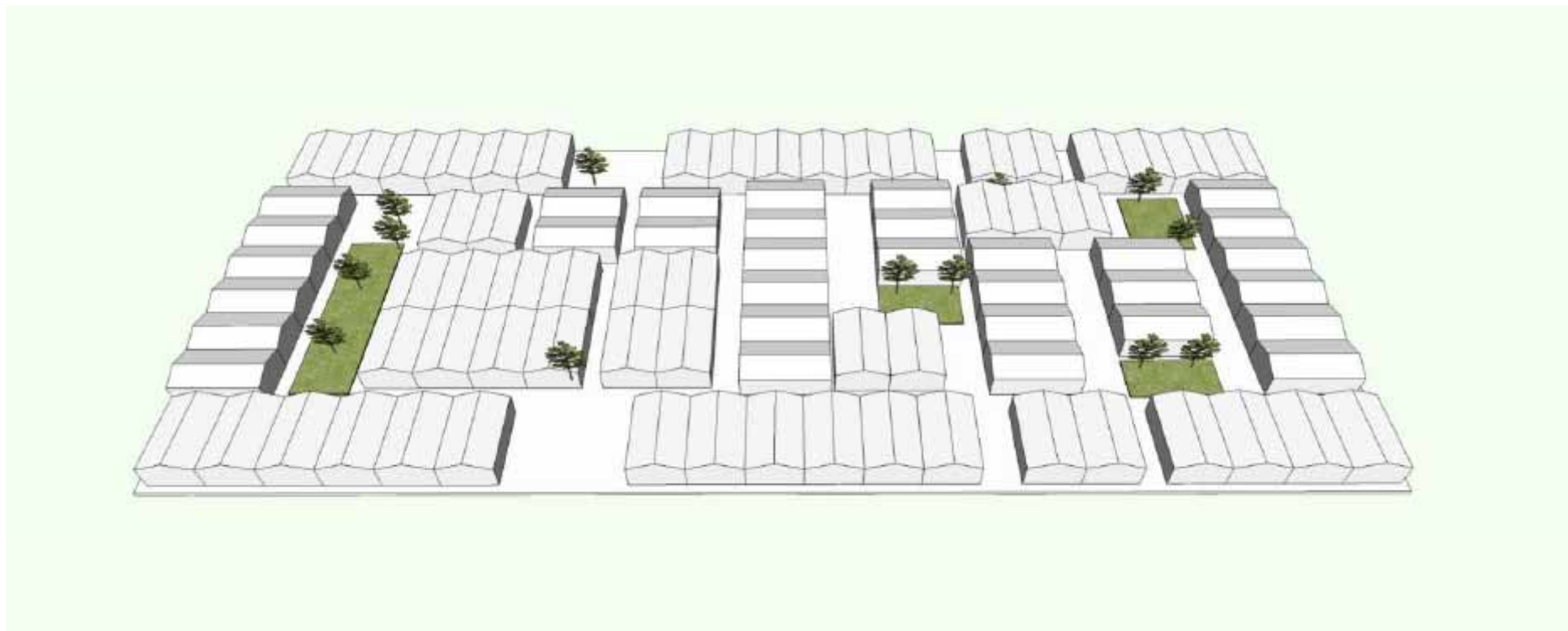
	Rental Public Housing	Community-led Construction		
20년 상환 월 상황금(예상)	KRW 300,000 ~ 600,000	토지매입경우 Buying Land	토지 장기임대 Renting Land	시유지 무상임대 Gov't grant
Monthly Payment (for 20 years)	(Deposit: KRW 30,000,000 ~ 60,000,000)	KRW 170,000 ~ 460,000	KRW 130,000 + @ ~ 410,000 + @	KRW 130,000 ~ 410,000

어떤 디자인이 가능할까?

Possible Design Models of Cooperative Social Housing

LAND AREA (토지면적) : 7,800 sqm. (2,300 평)

No. of HH (총 세대수): 80

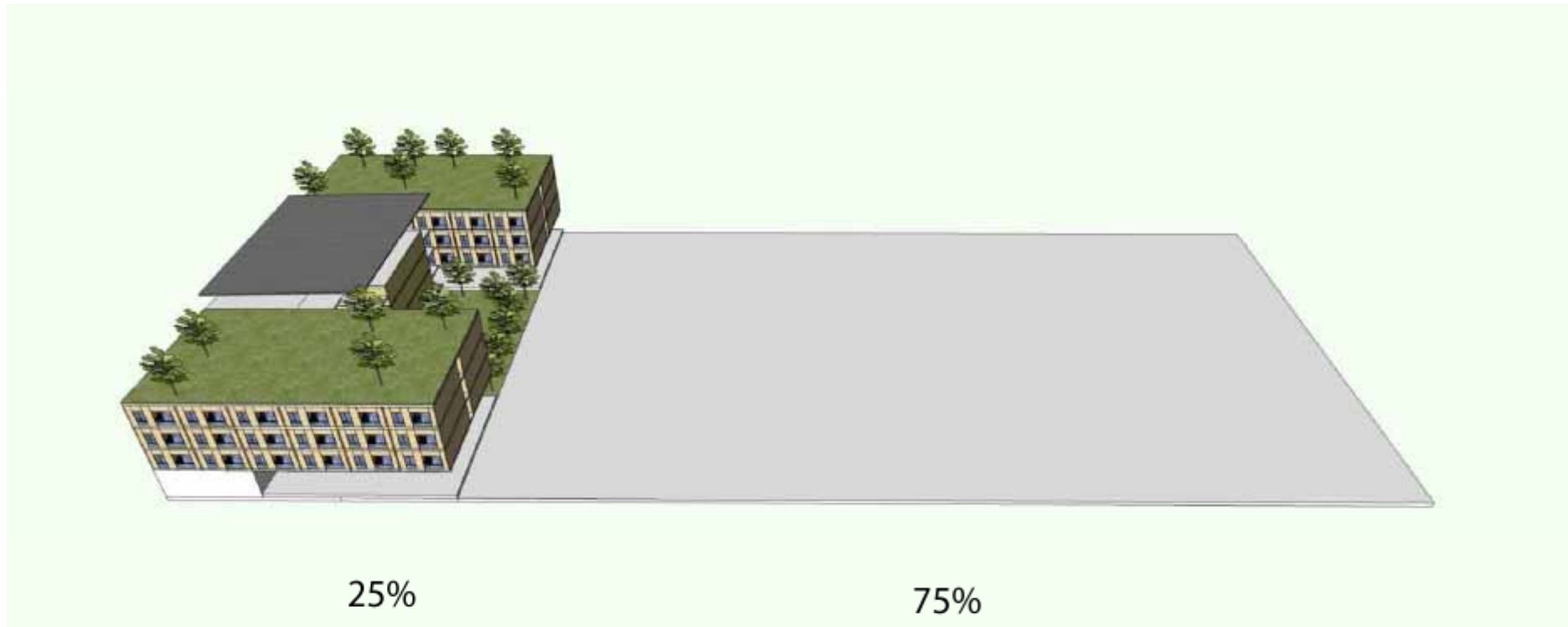


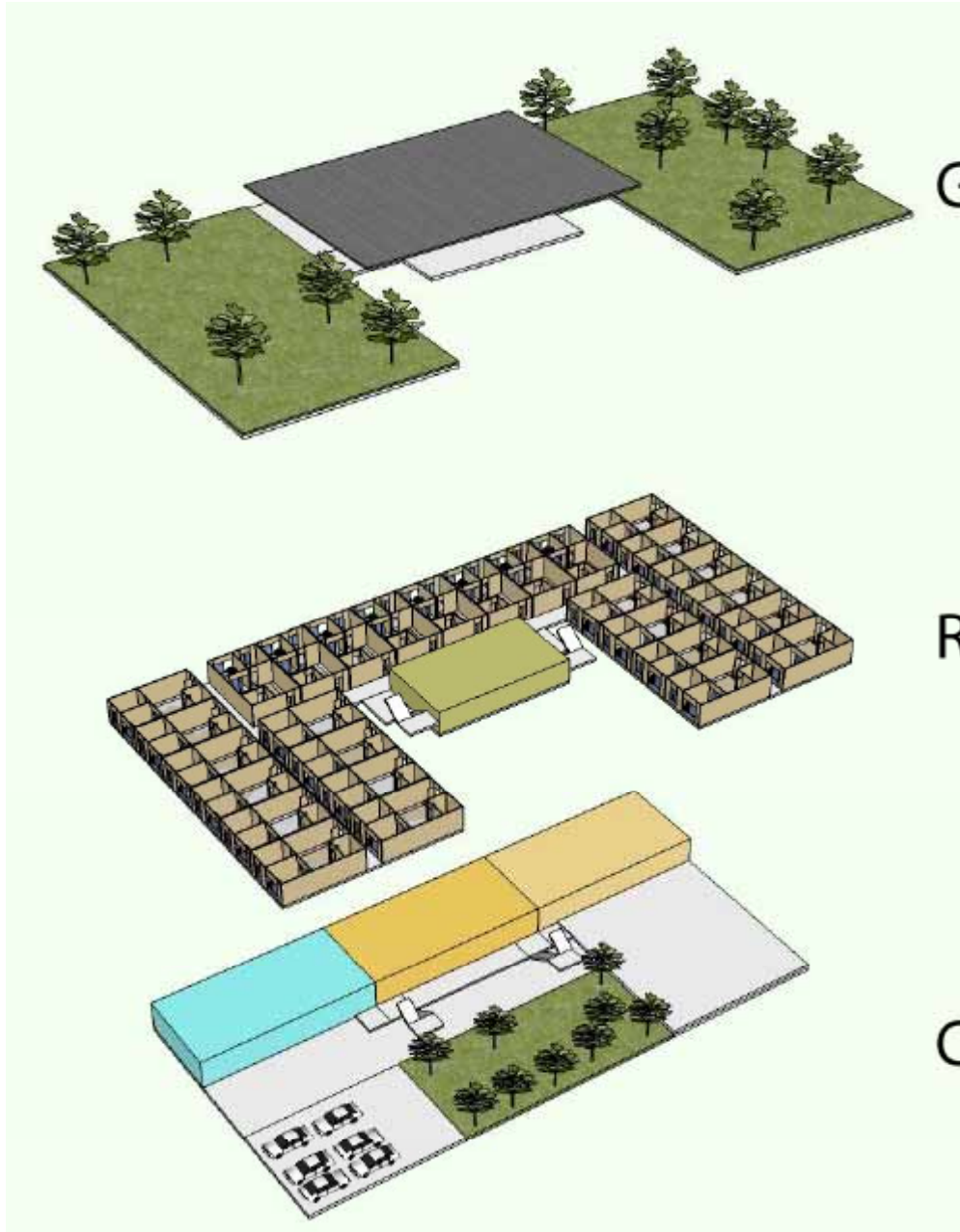
LAND AREA(토지면적) : 1,800 sqm. (550 평)

No. of HH (총 세대수) : 80



LAND AREA (토지면적) : 1,800 sqm. (550 평방미터)
No. of HH (총 세대수) : 84





Garden (야외공간)

Residential (주거공간)

Community (마을 공동체 공간)



Residential Unit
(주거시설 단위)
- 5x8 m. (40sq.m.)



Perspective View (투시도)

Possible Model Approaches for Cooperative Social Housing
(협동조합형 사회적 주택의 가능한 접근 모델)

SMG(서울시)

Platform of Working together
(다함께 대화하는 창구)

Alternative
housing
Solutions
(주거 대안)

- ❖ People Saving
- ❖ Community organization & Committee
- ❖ Alternative Housing Design
- ❖ Participatory Financial Design
- ❖ Vinyl Housing Network

Community Housing Cooperative (마을 주택협동조합)

Our Growth

17 countries, 27 groups

2012

- Looking for sub-regional mechanism
- Ground ourself with community, and city scale
- Link with global academics

2011

- Emerging of new groups
- Working together in many cities (exchange and learning process)
- Emerging of new Yps, linking with universities
- Start producing handbooks

2010

- 1st regional community architect meeting
- CAN was formed as the network

2009

- ACCA program started
- June, 2 coordinators at ACHR
- Scattering friends working in different spots

Since 2009 CAN create link with
27 CA groups in 18 countries

33 universities in 10 countries

30 workshop in 12 countries

More than 2000 students,YP, and communities involved in Workshop



3rd year's IMPACT : Involving 360 peoples, boosting 18 cities

2nd year's IMPACT : Involving 240 peoples, boosting 12 cities

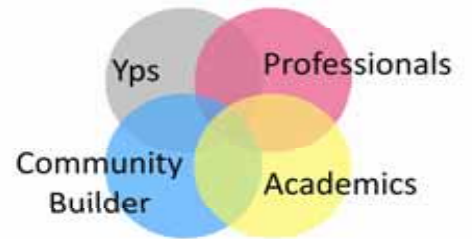
1st year's IMPACT : Involving 120 peoples, boosting 6 cities

City-Wide Workshop I
(2 times a year)

sub-regional workshop
or meeting (Tri-monthly)

Institutionalized
CAN

OUTPUT
within 3 yeras



INPUT

- workshop
- seed fund
- exchange
- knowledge management

Capacity Building Program
support
CITY-WIDE Upgarding

City-Wide Workshop II

CAN's Program (2013-2015)

CAN status:
Networking with 17 countries
27 groups of Professionals
60 young professionals
11 networks of community builders
20 universities had been involved



CAN
community
architect
Network

www.communityarchitectsnetwork.info