9th ACCA Program Committee Meeting

This is a report which summarizes the new project proposals presented, the issued discussed, the decisions taken and the budget approvals made during the ninth ACCA / ACHR committee meeting that was held in Penang, Malaysia, September 17 - 18, 2011. The Penang meeting, which was jointly hosted by Think City, Penang Heritage Trust and Arts Ed, was the fourth to be held during the third year's implementation of the ACCA (Asian Coalition for Community Action) Program. The meeting was attended by about 30 people from 13 countries (participant list at end of this report). Several new ACCA projects were proposed during the meeting, and after reviewing and discussing them, a total budget of US$1,244,400 was approved to support new projects in 13 new cities and 16 ongoing cities in 13 Asian countries (including 23 BIG projects and 1 loan from the ACCA Regional Revolving Loan Fund and 70 small upgrading projects). The 2-day meeting was organized just before a 3-day regional workshop on the poor in historic cities, with a focus on the tenants in the World Heritage Site city of George Town (which is being documented in a separate report).

- **PART 1 :** **Report on ACCA Program activities and budget**
- **PART 2 :** **Chart summary of new ACCA budget approved on September 18, 2011**
- **PART 3 :** **Chart summary of TOTAL ACCA budget approved (as of Nov. 1, 2011)**
- **PART 4 :** **Who attended the Penang ACCA Committee meeting?**
- **PART 5 :** **Details of new projects that were proposed on September 18, 2011** *(separate file)*

AGENDA 1 : Report on the ACCA Program's performance up to now

Overall ACCA Program performance so far (2008 - July 30, 2011) *(not including this Penang meeting approvals)*

- Total number of countries : **18 countries**
- Total number of cities approved : **132 cities** *(many with city-wide upgrading, but not all of them)*
- Total number of big projects approved : **76 projects** (total approved budget $2,830,370)
- Total number of small projects : **639 projects** (total approved budget $1,659,500)
- Support for disaster activities : **in 19 cities** (total approved budget $353,790)
- Community development funds **in 107 cities** (about 70 cities directly linked to ACCA)
- ACCA Regional Fund loans **6 loans in 5 countries**
  (total amount $138,000, out of the total loan pool of $400,000)

- *Total budget approved* **$7,414,668** (**70%** of the total ACCA budget)
- Budget actually disbursed **$5,866,728** (**79%** of the total approved budget)

- Budget still available **$3,135,332** (**30%** of the total ACCA budget)
- Approved projects still possible : **29 Big projects** (including regional fund loans)
  280 small projects

CHART 1: ACCA Total budget elements (2008 - 2011) *(all figures in US$)*

- Original amount approved in November 2008 : **US$ 7 Million** *(for Nov. 2008 - Oct. 2011)*
- Additional amount approved in November 2009 : **US$ 4 million** *(for Nov. 2009 - Oct. 2011)*
- TOTAL ACCA Budget : **US$ 11 million**

ACCA Project elements	1st contract (US$)	2nd contract (US$)	Total budget (US$)	% of total project budget	
1. Small projects	1,500,000	1,00,000	2.5 million	22.7%	59.1%
2. Big projects	2,000,000	2,000,000	4 million	36.4%	
3. Support for community savings and funds	400,000	0	0.4 million	3.6%	10.8%
4. Support for understanding cities	300,000	0	0.3 million	2.7%	
5. Support for disaster rehabilitation	300,000	200,000	0.5 million	4.5%	
6. Support for city and national processes	1,150,000	700,000	1.85 million	16.8%	21.3%
7. Regional strengthening	500,000	0	0.5 million	4.5%	
8. ACHR admin and coordination	500,000	50,000	0.55 million	5%	
9. International coordination (IIED)	350,000	50,000	0.4 million	3.6%	
TOTAL	**7,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**11 million**	**100%**	
Total budget managed by ACHR	6,650,000	3,950,000	10.6 million	96%	

CHART 2 : Total ACCA approvals and expenses (Nov 2008 - July 2011) *(all figures in US$)*

ACCA Project elements	Budget approved (US$)	Budget actually disbursed (US$)	Budget still available (US$)
1. Small projects (639 projects approved so far)	1,659,500	1,123,436	840,500
2. Big projects (76 projects approved so far)	2,830,067	1,910,287	1,169,933
3. Support for community savings and funds	166,958	166,958	233,042
4. Support for understanding cities	147,500	75,404	152,500
5. Support for disaster rehabilitation	394,410	394,410	105,590
6. Support for city and national processes	917,021	917,021	575,581
7. Regional strengthening	807,398	807,398	
8. ACHR admin and coordination	491,814	491,814	58,186
TOTAL	**7,414,668**	**5,886,728**	**3,135,331**
	(**70%** of the ACCA total program budget)	(**79%** of the total approved budget)	(**30%** of the ACCA total budget)

Budget received : The ACCA budget is transferred to ACHR from IIED every 6 months, after submitting six-monthly financial reports. A total of six budget transfers were made to ACHR between November 2008 and February 2011, bringing the total amount transferred to ACHR to US$7,448,754. So there is still an amount of US$1,562,817 in ACHR's ACCA account *(as of July 11, 2011).*

AGENDA 2 : Report on activities of the ACHR Secretariat since the last meeting

May 2011 :
- ACHR and CODI organize a joint workshop with 40 masters degree students from DPU for three weeks, to do research on Baan Mankong projects in Thailand
- Community architects Nad and Tee hold a workshop in Penang on community mapping and planning
- Somsak and Maurice hold a workshop on community planning in Luang Prabang, Lao PDR

June 2011 :
- Nad and Tee hold a 10-day community mapping and planning workshop in Gopalganj, Bangladesh (with Jaya)
- First Asian Ministerial Dialogue on citywide upgrading in Bangkok
- First meeting of the Regional Urban Poor Forum (at the Asia-Pacific Urban Forum)
- Asia-Pacific Urban Forum (APUF) held in Bangkok. ACHR organizes one session on community-based finance
- Philippines and India exchange visit to Mongolia, with a focus on community savings
- Advisory visit to South Korea with Citynet to meet with government representatives
- Maurice attends a Monitoring and Evaluation training course in the Netherlands

July 2011 :
- Maurice and Wuttipan visit Siem Reap and Phnom Penh, Cambodia to open ACCA projects
- Advisory visit to Philippines by Somsook
- Advisory visit to Penang by Somsook
- Somsook, Kirtee and Maurice travel to Aachen, Germany for a meeting with Misereor
- Somsook, Maurice, Tom, Ruby, Norberto and Lajana meet with IIED in London to discuss next stage of ACCA
- Penang group visits to Chinatown in Bangkok to learn about people-driven heritage preservation

August 2011 :
- ACHR Board Meeting in Bangkok
- Advisory visit by Somsook to Phnom Penh
- Advisory visit by Somsook and Diane to Indonesian Housing Ministry
- Somsook, Diane and Nad visit ACCA projects to reconstruct villages near Mt Merapi volcano in Indonesia
- Advisory visit by Somsook to Vietnam
- Maurice goes to Cambodia for a media workshop

September 2011 :
- Advisory visit by Somsook and Natvipa to Lao PDR
- Second meeting of the Urban Poor Forum to discuss how to launch the Forum, select name, and decide on key areas of focus of the forum
- Community members from 6 countries attend Habitat for Humanity's Asia Pacific Housing Forum in Bangkok

More about the APUF Meeting in June : We saw the Asia Pacific Urban Forum as a regional platform which had the potential to show what people in the region and groups implementing ACCA projects have been doing and to link that with the larger regional process and regional platform. So we decided to take part in the meeting. And also, because the meeting was organized in Bangkok, we saw an important opportunity to invite the ministers to visit and participate in the meeting, and to interact with urban poor organizations.
- **Ministerial workshop on city-wide slum upgrading :** We asked the Thai Government to invite the ministers and other high-level professionals from various Asian countries to the Government House for a workshop on city-wide slum upgrading. And the next day, all these ministers and senior officers met with the Prime Minster of Thailand, who fully endorsed the concept of city-wide upgrading by people! So he spoke what we want to speak - and sometimes politicians speak much better than we do, and politicians also listen much more to other politicians than they listen to us! We asked our coalition partners to nominate the names of good possible ministers and to approach them. So we had a good interaction between minister and community people and ACHR partners in this meeting.
- **Workshop on housing finance :** We also organized one good session on housing finance, in which the urban poor made their own presentations, with Ruby acting as moderator (with presentations by Cambodia, Philippines, Lao PDR) about people's finance and how it works. This was one of the most active discussions in that event.
- **Our urban poor groups were very active in the plenary sessions on the last day of the APUF meeting**, and were really visible in this meeting. And we had some good impact from this APUF. Which shows that if we plan well, and create the space in which the people and the right issue are able to show some thing, we can probably change something on this higher layer.

- **Idea of setting up a new regional platform of Ministers :** After this dialogue between the urban poor and the ministers, we find that the ministers are more open, so we have been discussing the idea of setting up a kind of platform of ministers in Asia. The problem with the institutional set up in the region is that when we have a ministerial meeting of some sort, it ends up being the UN agencies that organize it, with all their own systems of protocol and management, which make it very difficult to work flexibly. And UN-Habitat already has its own ministerial platform called AMCHUD, which has its own very formal structure and ways of operating.
- **So when you try to find ways to make change at the regional level, you always get stuck!** Because this upper policy layer is not able to work! And although some good people at this level are trying to work, it's difficult for them do anything, because the whole regional political process is too stiff, too formal and too much managed by the UN system only. So we are trying to see how we can contribute to this regional policy-making level in a positive manner, and to open up new space for learning and collaboration.

Policy-level advocacy work in the past six months: Another aspect that we have developed quite a lot in the past six months is on the policy level. Many countries are now becoming more conscious and more positive about these new possible kinds of development that are city-wide and are led by people. Some of these countries want to change their policies, but they don't have the knowledge or the "technology", and so we are trying to help with our accumulated knowledge with the "technology" we have been implementing through ACCA, ACHR and CODI. This is quite an important area we have to develop, because the world has changed, it's a world of the people themselves, but the supply still has only the conventional knowledge from the supply-side and from professionals. So how to make the demand side work at scale is the key question. A few policy-level initiatives by the ACHR secretariat :

- **National housing policy for Cambodia :** ACHR has drafted a new national housing policy for the Cambodian government, and we were able to talk to the minister himself, and he is quite positive.
- **Housing finance policy for Indonesia :** In the past two months we have also drafted a national housing finance policy for Indonesia. The discussion we had with some of the key groups and government officials went quite well, about how to use finance as a new tool for people-driven change. They tell us that they have the money for housing the poor already - US$500 million! And so for lack of other ideas, they are giving this money for housing the poor to the private sector, to build the conventional contractor-built high-rise apartments. But the private sector doesn't need any money, we said, this money should go to the people on the ground who need it. So we prepared a policy paper, and I will explain this policy idea to the government again. This will lead to an MOU signing between the Indonesian Government's Ministry of Housing and the Government of Thailand's Social Development Ministry (under which CODI and Baan Mankong operate), to collaborate on promoting city-wide slum upgrading in Indonesian cities.
- **Philippines :** The Philippines Government will send a big policy team to Thailand in October, led by Jesse Robredo. The World Bank has called us a few times saying they want a new set of policies for the Philippines, using finance.

Advisory work in Cambodia and Lao PDR : In the past few months, I have been working in Cambodia and Lao PDR. These are two countries with nation-wide community savings, fund and upgrading processes. During the past four or five years, we have been trying to see how to institutionalize these processes into a national system, one way or another. We've tried very hard to link with different national institutions, as part of this search to link with the national institutional framework. But every time we've gone up to the national level, we've experienced the danger of this good work being taken over by the system, so we'd lose control. So finally, we decided that in these two countries, instead of centralizing it, we decentralize it!

- **UPDF to decentralize to provincial CDFs in Cambodia :** So in Cambodia, the UPDF will remain, but it will become much smaller, and will deal only with Phnom Penh, as its original MOU stipulated. A good portion of the UPDF's capital will then be distributed among the many provincial-level CDFs that are already operating quite actively. Because on the ground, at the city and provincial level, the collaboration between people and the system is more realistic and much easier.
- **Decentralizing the CDFs to district and provincial levels in Lao PDR :** The same holds true for Lao PDR. We've had good links with the Lao Women's Union for many years, and we've been trying to find how to institutionalize this process with the LWU so that it would act as an independent agency or fund. This would be convenient because being part of the government works like a passport to being able to deal with any institution in the country. But working out how this independent agency or fund has become extremely difficult, and so finally, it's been agreed that the women's savings process and the CDFs will be decentralized to the districts and to the provinces. So there will be a lot more provincial and district-level CDFs, while the central organization will be much slimmer, and will take on only a very small coordinating role. And this will be the model, at least until the politics in Lao PDR opens up more room for change.

ACCA Second Year Report is finally finished and published. This report covers only the first two years of the ACCA Program, but it shows already that if people have the extremely modest money the program offers, they can do a lot of negotiation, and can leverage so many resources from the government and from other development agencies.   Copies of the 48 page report are available in hard cover from ACHR or can be downloaded from the ACHR website.

Working on funding proposals : The ACHR secretariat has continued to work on the new proposal to extend the ACCA Program ("300 Cities"), and to refine and negotiate the current proposal with Misereor. *(more details in Agenda 7 and 8)*

Need to build the capacity of the ACHR coalition to be stronger to deal with many of these initiatives. These days, it is more the ACHR secretariat which does most of this policy advocacy, writing all these concept notes and policy papers. We need some ideas on how to build capacities for the whole coalition to share this advisory work more efficiently and inclusively.

AGENDA 3 : **Report on Community Architects activities in recent months**

Community architects activities since April 2011 : *(Nad, Tee and Cakcak report)*

Building bamboo bridge in Davao (May-June, 2011)
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 all their ACCA small project, as a low-interest loan to the community). Since the bamboo workshop, there were delays for technical reasons, but finally, when we started, it took only the community people only two months to build their bridge, with technical support from Cakcak and others. Then, just 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.

10-day housing workshop in Gopalganj, Bangladesh (June 2011) to help a 350-household community plan the layout and houses of their new community, which will be partly supported by an ACCA big project grant of $40,000. We went with Jaya, who has been supporting the Bangladesh PUPR process as a consultant. May and Cakcak were there, along with Nad and Tee and other community architects from Sri Lanka and Thailand. And they linked with many other local architects and groups.

Community architects gathering in Yogyakarta (August 2011) Nad came for this meeting with community architects in Indonesia, with Yuli and Cakcak. They spent time with the universities and lecturers. One private architecture university in Yogyakarta (Yuli and a lot of other Indonesian community architects have been graduated from here) has a lot of potential for promoting the community architects activities.

Community mapping and upgrading planning in 3 cities in Fiji. Hugo spent some time supporting three young architects in Fiji, to work with the People's Community Network (PCN) to do settlement-specific and city-wide slum mapping (using google maps, making "jumbo" maps, with houses, looking at history and physical problems and land ownership in each settlement) and upgrading planning in Lautoka (the big city in the west of Fiji) and other cities in Fiji - where 30% of the country's population lives in informal settlements. The important thing was to actually get started doing something, so besides the mapping, some communities started projects to address their problems - particularly drainage problems. And they decided together on which ACCA small projects, in which communities, should go first. So they borrowed the mechanical digger from the municipal council and started digging drainage canals. *So it's real city-wide process!*

- **Preparations in Penang :** Tee and Nad made several trips to Penang to work with the groups there to start organizing the communities (particularly the Armenian Street tenants) and to prepare for the September Heritage Workshop.

Regional meeting of the Community Architects Network (CAN) in Penang, September 15-16, 2011 : *(Nad reports)* In the two days before this ACCA committee meeting, a group of about 30 community architects from around the region gathered here in Penang to discuss the direction of their work and their movement in Asia, and set some plans for the coming two years. Some of the ideas that were discussed :

- *Need to have more collaboration and more sharing of the coordination work*, so it's not only Nad and Tee running around and organizing everything - the work is now too big for this.
- *Linking in 4 sub-regions :* To spread out this coordination work and get more people involved, the architects will divide themselves into sub-regions, and 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 4 coordinators from the 4 sub-regions will then work closely with Nad and Tee to support the community architects activities that come up around the region. We will try this system for six months and see how it works.

- *Set up 6 task forces :* They have also set up six task forces to do the following things :
    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 on various issues
    6. Develop a platform for academics and universities to bring community upgrading into the curriculum

Heritage Workshop in Penang (September 19-20, 2011) *(to follow this meeting) (Tee reports)* Penang is a city which has for centuries been a meeting ground for many different cultures, and still has a very rich mix of people and cultures from different parts of the world. After the city of George Town, which is Penang Island's principal city, was declared as a World Heritage Site in 2007, they forgot the people who made this wonderful city and mainly focus on the physical restoration of the buildings, and many of the city's inhabitants (85% of whom are tenants) are being evicted from the city to make way for tourist boutiques and hotels. So how can historic cities like George Town be preserved, but in ways which also preserve the people and the cultures which shaped that city? That is the subject for this workshop, which is being organized by ACHR, in close collaboration with some very good and very enthusiastic partners here in Penang, such as the Think City and the Penang Heritage Trust.

- **We've worked in close partnership with Think City, to set up a development fund for the people in Georgetown.** Before, the Think City only gave grants to property owners to help them restore their historic buildings, on an individual basis. Now Think City is linking with other organizations and tenant groups.
- **Now the process which began with the Armenian Street tenants has spread to 6 areas** where vulnerable groups of tenants and market stall holders face eviction, and these six communities are now getting themselves organized, doing savings. The six groups include Armenian Street tenants, the Cannon Street tenants, the St. Francis Xavier's Church tenants, the Aceh Street Flea Market vendors, the Clan Jetties and a community in Balik Pulao. Besides working with these tenants, we are also working with the property-owners, *not as enemies but as friends.*
- *Somsook adds : We keep on moving these ACCA meetings to different places for good reasons.* For example, we have now decided to organize our ACCA meeting in George Town - a heritage city which enjoys the worldwide prestige of UNESCO recognition. But in this beautiful city, the living heritage, which is people, are not being included in the preservation process, in fact they are being evicted from their city! So in the past six

months, the young architects have been working with local groups to begin linking with renters to organize, discuss and use some big project funds from ACCA to see how they can show another way, where the people who actually live and work in the city are regarded as important heritage also, along with the material heritage of the buildings. Now, from the ACCA-supported pilot project in Armenian Street, the process is spreading to other areas and other vulnerable tenant groups in the city.

- *Heritage should be a very happy, positive issue*, but if the relationship of poor and rich in the city is not balanced, it becomes the same eviction situation as we see happening for other reasons: for development, for infrastructure, for speculation. So the question for us in this workshop is how the poor can be part of an inclusive city development, not an exclusive city development.

Report on Arkom Jogja (Indonesian Community Architects) work : *(Yuli reports)*

1. Work in Merapi volcano area :   Eruption in November 2010. Usually the mountain makes an eruption every 5 years or so, so the communities on the slopes are used to it, in fact they don't consider it a disaster but as a natural cycle, and something they are willing to live with. For them, the real disaster is the government's relocation policy, in which farmers who had 3-4 hectares of land (for farming and livestock) before the eruption are forcefully relocated to relocation sites, where they get only 100 square meters and US$3,500 to build a little house.

- **Arkom's early disaster support:** Worked with communities in barracks and villages to build communal latrines and temporary houses in affected areas in 2 provinces. After the emergency phase, we helped to build 82 small temporary houses in 5 badly-affected villages, where people wanted to come back and live in their villages as they rebuild. We mobilized a local builders network in this process.

- **Replanting bamboo - which is not only a building material, but an early warning system :** Communities on the slopes of Merapi always plant bamboo around their settlements. The slopes of Merapi used to be covered with planted bamboo forests. Why? They use the material to build all sorts of things, but the bamboo groves also act as an early warning system, because the bamboo poles starts cracking and make a thunderous noise which can be heard all down the mountain, when the heat from the volcano starts coming, and this works like a siren which tells the villagers to RUN! The bamboo cannot protect against the lava, but it can help people save lives. But during the Suharto period, the government changed the policy and cleared all these bamboo forests and planted soft-wood trees (saygon?) for economic reasons. So our suggestion is to return to the bamboo forests, and plant bamboo everywhere! Also planting hardwood trees for income-generation..
- **We are also working with children**, so they can learn about the traditional architecture and to make maps.
- **We work with a network of 11 villages.** Some of these villages are completely covered with 5m of volcanic material and cannot go back, and will have to make a new life in another place. But 3 villages are not so hopelessly buried and they disagree with the government relocation policy and have already left the government barracks and gone back and are trying to rehabilitate their villages. Yuli's group is supporting them, with small ACCA projects (rehabilitate a water supply spring, repair drains and roads, rebuild a village bridge for evacuation). They also link and coordinate with other local NGOs.
- **We've helped set up women's groups in these villages (**10 households per group), to manage the water supply and ACCA budget.
- **Community mapping completed in 4 communities**.

2. Work in other cities as technical supporters for UPC ACCA projects :   (in Makassar, Surabaya, Kendari, Lampong and Jakarta)

3. Work on bamboo and local materials technology :
- Made a community center in bamboo, as one of the small ACCA projects in Yogyakarta
- Made a bamboo house for an exhibition on "adaptive architecture" by the Guta Institute in Jakarta, with Cakcak's designs, with a roof in the Javanese style.
- Supported the bridge design and construction in Matina Crossing in Davao
- In Surabaya, the community agreed to make a bamboo-reinforced structure, with bamboo and steel, in collaboration with another bamboo expert there.

Report on the work of the Community Architects Network in Cambodia : *(Nylen reports)* The network of community architects in Cambodia is very active these days in supporting the various projects being undertaken by communities around the country, with support from ACCA and UPDF, including :

- Working with UPDF staff and local communities to do city-wide surveys and city-wide mapping
- Helping communities design and implement small projects and big housing projects (so far, 8 housing projects underway around the country), with design workshops and ongoing technical support
- helping to prepare presentation drawings and models as negotiating tools to present to local governments
- helping communities to design low-cost housing models and estimate costs.
- helping develop and manufacture low-cost building materials (both soil and cement blocks)
- linking with local universities to get students and professors involved in local community projects
- developing plans for the national building materials training center in Phnom Penh
- monthly meetings of community architects and architect students

The work of community architects in a people-driven housing movement is so important! *(Somsook)* All this work being done by community architects in the region is extremely interesting. In all these places - Penang, Fiji, Philippines and Bangladesh - the architects went there, tried to find new ways of doing, getting people to be the core actors. With this kind of delicate support from the architects, it becomes a kind of unlocking of energy and enthusiasm from the communities.
- **In the case of Fiji, for example**, it's clear that this process is not just going to be a few pilot cases - it could become a very positive revolution! Because people now know what to do, they've started the savings, they've mapped out their settlements, they've built their networks and begun to understand each other's problems of infrastructure and land ownership. You would never find this kind of city-wide understanding of the problems of shelter and land and infrastructure in the conventional government way of doing things! The governments don't usually know who or how much of these kinds of details.
- **It's interesting that we combine this community architects process with the ACCA grants, so the actual project implementation and the new kind of technical support go together, with other elements of support, to ignite things.** Also, the exchange visits also go together with the process, so it's an integrated process of learning and developing, through the implementation of actual projects. Every activity is part of the whole, and each activity contributes to the others. And in most situations, we need a combination of different aspects of support to get things moving. The Penang group, for example, went to Thailand to visit the community-driven market conservation and housing projects, and we also had several field visits from Thailand going to Penang. So we organize field trips and exposure visits, we do advocacy, we send in community architects, we put several elements together, and only then can we ignite this new possible movement in Penang, or other places. And Nad and Tee are really doing a good work in trying to link with the 3 or 4 very good key local organizations here in Penang to sit together, discuss together and work together - where before they might have kept their work separate.
- **This is quite an important aspect - for our ACCA process, the work of the community architects is becoming a very important process**, and these architects are opening up the process of community upgrading, with the people and by the people in several places - like in Myanmar, Fiji, Lao PDR, Nepal. You've got to find technical professionals who can translate what the poor community groups would like to plan for themselves, and show this plan of the transformation, in which people are the key essence of the process. If a community architect can help explain that transformation process properly, to the larger society, it becomes a kind of empowerment. Once people are involved in the measuring of their own settlements and the gathering of information about other settlements around the city, they are part of a new learning process and become active actors in that process. These are all the things that the growing network of community architects in Asia are contributing to the ACCA process.
- **Training by doing, but in real projects:** We senior people can be supporters, but we can't do this work on the ground - like spending ten days in Gopalganj to help the community make a new housing plan! On the one hand, these workshops are a kind of training-by-doing, but on the other hand it's a real project on the ground, which we want to implement because Bangladesh is a kind of sleeping poverty giant, which is not so easy to ignite. And after this first intervention, now they are proposing three new cities to ACCA in this meeting.

AGENDA 4 : Community Architect Proposals made in this meeting

Country	Proposed Activities	Budget (US$)
Indonesia (Yuli's group)	Support for ongoing community architecture activities in Merapi, Yogyakarta and other cities with UPC	$5,000
	National coordination meeting for community architects network in Indonesia, to be held in Yogyakarta in December 2011. 32 participants from 6 cities, including lecturers from 3 universities. To build strategic cooperation with universities to do joint projects with the universities, get students involved in these kinds of community projects. And also to build the capacity of this CA movement in Indonesia.	$5,000
Cambodia (UPDF)	Support for ongoing community architecture activities in several cities in Cambodia, and strengthening the national community architects network	$5,000
TOTAL		$15,000

AGENDA 5 : Report on recent regional activities and workshops

Regional Urban Poor Coalition : *(Ruby reports)* It's been more than two years now that communities have been implementing upgrading projects in the ground, with support from ACCA. How can we link this growing and lively self-development process by people into a regional platform of sharing and support? It makes me very happy that we have already made our initial plan to get together.

- **We've had two regional gatherings to discuss this new platform so far** - at the APUF meeting in Bangkok in June, and then a follow-up meeting in Bangkok in early September. At the first gathering of community leaders from around the region in June 2011, we discussed what is the role of this platform and what will be our direction? After that, we all went back to our countries and discussed with our networks and communities back home, to define the objectives of making this platform. *(More details about these two meetings are available in a note with ACHR).*
- **We want to make this platform, because we want to be visible,** we want to have a voice as a regional group of urban poor groups in Asia. Now a lot of countries are contributing ideas about the objectives of this platform. What is good is that it has been clear to the communities and countries that this platform is very important to all of our countries. This platform will be the venue for sharing and learning and supporting each other, for all the countries that are doing development programs on the ground. This platform will also be used as a forum for discussing policies and bringing frustrations and problems groups are experiencing inside their countries to this regional level to discuss and work together to resolve.
- **How will this regional platform work?** Each country also contributed ideas about what kind of activities would be done under this new platform. Thailand, for example, was very specific that this platform should be used to target 1 million secure houses in three years! So it was strongly decided that this platform can be used to make targets like that and then work together to meet them. The regional platform can also be used to help strengthen the national process in each country, and use expertise and experiences and ideas from the region to fill in gaps and strengthen the community process in the various countries. An important part of this will be motivating each country to develop their own internal national platform and networks. Each country will identify and endorse three community leaders to take part in the "core team" to facilitate this regional coalition.
- **ACHR will provide $3,000 to each country (total $30,000 to 10 countries)** to support meetings, dissemination of information about the platform, etc.
- **What is the name of this new platform?** So far, we have come up with a list of five possible names for this new regional urban poor platform: Forum of Communities Asia (FAC), Urban Poor Asian Coalition (UPAC), Urban Poor Coalition Asia (UPCA), and Coalition of the Urban Poor Asia (CUPA).
- **We plan to launch this regional platform formally in a big assembly in January 2012.** The documentation from this meeting will be circulated around 18 or 20 countries in the region, to get their views and suggestions also, and widen the participation in the platform.
- *(Ann adds)* In Vietnam, the communities are very excited by this new regional community platform, to strengthen and unite their voices in Asia. We also discussed how to start a more intense networking of community groups within the sub-regions.
- *(Somsook adds)* This will be a highly visible platform of communities in Asia, and one of the key issues of this forum will be to balance with us professionals! Otherwise professionals think very fast on many possibilities. We'd like to see how the poor and communities themselves would have their own agenda and their own plan for a regional process.

VIETNAM : *(Anh reports)* Anh has resigned from ENDA, and is now working with ACVN as the national coordinator of the ACCA process in Vietnam.

- **Cities Alliance is supporting ACVN to expand the ACCA process to 100 cities.** But the $1 million they have promised to ACVN hasn't come yet! Cities Alliance also wants to help revitalize the Vietnam Urban Forum, which is now administered by the Ministry of Construction, and is one channel of policy advocacy, if ACVN can utilize it. But much depends on ACVN. But there are dangers with this Cities Alliance support - particularly with the idea of only supporting cities to do projects that are fixed by the CA project, and they are not so flexible. This is the typical outside donor problem, where the focus is only on finishing the project, and not on using the project to leverage something longer-term. So we are discussing how they can give more flexibility like ACCA.

- **City-wide mapping in some key new cities in central and south Vietnam:** In the last two years, most of the ACCA cities have concentrated in the north. But now in the past two months, we have started doing city-wide slum mapping in several cities in the central and south of the country. The two new cities being proposed in this meeting come out of this mapping process. More southern cities and central highlands cities are now waiting to be mapped in the coming months.

- **Monthly E-Newsletter inside Vietnam** - to keep informing all the communities and local governments about what is happening in ACCA and to disseminate information about the community-driven city wide upgrading process - the cities, in the whole country and in other ACCA countries. We are just now starting this.

NEPAL *(Lajana reports)* Now there are 99 municipalities in Nepal - up from 58 (announced by the government two months ago). So the urban family in Nepal is increasing slowly, and the urban issues and housing and poverty are attracting more attention now. We have already visited some of these new municipalities and many are interested to work on this new area of community led processes to deliver housing and infrastructure in new ways, and they are looking for new ideas, new partnerships.

- **Pilot in Liknat Municipality, near Pokhara.** This small municipality has planned to construct 5,000 housing units for new squatters in the next five years, and they want to avoid what is happening in larger cities like Pokhara, where slums and squatter settlements are growing very fast. They are in the planning stage, and we are having a dialogue with them about how to produce a city plan where new migrants who are poor don't have to squat and build a hut.

- **Apartments or row-houses? Government relocation project in Kathmandu.** They had a very strong idea that they wanted to build apartments, but are trying to advocate for a high-density ground floor row-housing as an alternative to blocks of flats. Arif visited Kathmandu recently and gave us lots of suggestions. Sonia, Perween, Celine also visited before Arif, and all of them said avoid apartments! So our community architects in Lumanti worked with the community people who will be relocated in this project and prepared an alternative plan, which more closely reflects what they would like. And we presented this plan in the Department of Urban Development.

- **Payoff from investing in a few key government officials :** The current director of this DUDC participated in the ACCA launching program two years ago, and he also visited CODI housing projects in Bangkok, on an exchange visit. He was very impressed, and now he is in the position to make a decision on the ideas he believes in. So he said go ahead to our row-house plan. He is also working with us to help change the building and planning bylaws to make them more friendly to this kind of high-density row house development by people. *These developments didn't happen immediately after the exchange trip to Bangkok -it came out gradually, but very clearly! It took two or three years of this investment and continuing dialogue.*

- **The role of young architects :** The beautiful drawings that the young architects prepared, to show this alternative row-house development, were also very important tools to convince the government officials to see this other model as viable and possible.

- **This will be the first case in Nepal of a community-led housing process being adopted in a government-initiated housing relocation project!** Before, there was never any community component at all, no participation at all! I think this has been a big achievement for us.

KOREA : *(Somsook)* Over the past year, we have been trying to see how ACHR can support the people who have troubles from eviction in Seoul - but it seems like our visit has brought more eviction!

- *(Na)* We have had some problems with rain, floods, fires in the vinyl house communities. After these disasters, the community people have done some fund-raising, and one community where 76 houses burned down managed to raise $160,000 in donations to rebuild their houses, *without any support from the government!* And after they rebuilt their houses, the government demolished them!

- **No mayor for Seoul now.** In June, when a team from Citynet was visiting Korea, there was a debate going on in Seoul about certain municipal welfare and school lunch programs. The mayor of Seoul was involved and tried to make a referendum, but he failed. So now we have no mayor in Seoul, and the next one will only come after elections on 26 October.   One candidate for mayor is a human rights lawyer and a friend of mine - he got the Magsaysay award and knows Father Anzorena very well. He is running in the mayor race as an independent candidate, without any party, and he is quite popular in Seoul so far. If he wins, he might support our ACCA program. Before this Penang meeting, I invited him to visit the burned down vinyl house community in Seoul. He was very excited to support this kind of project, and told me that if he wins, he will try to support us.

- **So we cannot promise to organize the "Inclusive Cities" workshop with Citynet yet.** Citynet cannot handle this meeting without the mayor. So let's see what happens in October and then plan again - maybe next year in February or March 2011. So it's good news from Seoul.

- *Somsook adds :* We had planned with Citynet to organize a workshop at the end of 2011 in Seoul, in order to bring up the issue of "Inclusive Cities" - which means that everybody should be part of this new city development process, including the poor. The city authorities seemed reluctant, though, and we went to visit with Citynet, and Bernadia from Citynet was pushing that this is a good idea. But the city was not that eager, but accepted. At the time we were there, we didn't know the mayor would take a wrong turn and finally be forced to resign. So we will wait for the new mayor, and if he is a better one, then he will be happy with this new issue of "inclusive cities" - why not? This is a very positive issue!

SRI LANKA *(Jaya reports)* In Sri Lanka, because of the ACCA and the earlier tsunami assistance from ACHR, we have established an approach which is acceptable to the cities. We have tested this approach in the first two or three cities (in which we start with the city-wide slum mapping, and afterwards present the results to the mayor and the council, and use that presentation strategically to form the city development committee, which is normally chaired by the mayor, and then this committee meets every month to review the activities.)

- **Why this city development committee is strategic?** Because we want to solve the land problems, with the involvement of the municipal council, and also the mayor can invite the other central government officials dealing with land. When you were in Nuwara Eliya, you saw how the mayor is taking the people's side and negotiating for land.

- **Progress in Batticaloa :** That process was slow in Batticaloa, and the municipal council was reluctant to give land to several low-caste Tamil Hindu communities. But we have a very good Sevanatha staff member who stays there, and we formed the savings groups there with Women's Bank (200 families members so far). Most savings members are very poor families with land problems. Because of the monthly city development committee meetings, there is now a place for the communities to come and present their cases to the mayor and other officials. In the last two months, CLAF-Net has been able to give housing loans to 33 families, and they all got the land rights by the central government. Now they have established the process, and it will continue in the whole of Batticaloa.

- **Most of the mayors are using the database from our slum surveys to tell the city people they know all about slums settlements in their city.**

- **CLAF-Net looks like a centrally-operated fund.** But actually, when the funds go to the city level, they have their own committee, and they are the ones who have all the information about how much money is there and also how to allocate it. CLAF-Net is receiving funds from other sources besides ACCA and ACHR - also funds from UN-Habitat and a new project from Homeless International in Colombo. So more funds available for housing loans and infrastructure, which all go through CLAF-Net. The CLAF-Net fund is managed by a joint

committee which meets every month, and all the staff and community leaders are involved - including the 7 cities in ACCA so far, and another 3 cities that are getting support from the fund, using the same ACCA approach. So far, loan recovery is 100%, and we are using this recovery money to address the new demands.

CAMBODIA *(Somsak reports)* We have been trying to find a new national institute to stand on its own to support the national community process.

- **Community Development Fund Foundation** has been registered with the Ministry of Interior, as an NGO. This is the new national organization that will be the NGO support partner to the national people's process, but it will not have a fund component, like the UPDF, but will focus on technical support and coordination and work with the ACCA projects.
- **Now four ACCA housing projects under construction.** All very different solutions with different kinds of land, but all land is free from government!
- **On-site upgrading in Boeng Kak area in Phnom Penh.** This has become a very hot case in Phnom Penh, and has been getting a lot of international attention from the housing rights groups. We have been trying to support the idea of on-site upgrading in this redevelopment project, being developed by the investors. Now the government has agreed to on-site upgrading for 800 families in Boeng Kak. And the people are now working on developing their own alternative plans - some on-site and some land-sharing in the same area.
- **Also on-site upgrading in railway slums in Phnom Penh:** The government has agreed to our proposal that the railway slums can upgrade, but move just a little way away from the tracks and reblock. This involves more than 200 families.

PHILIPPINES *(Ruby reports)* On August 29-31, 2011, we held a national assembly for all the HPFP groups implementing ACCA Projects in the whole country (not including other non-federation groups), and this was an important chance for us to reflect on the two years implementation of how we implement ACCA.

- **A lot of gains in different cities.** But also some cities still struggling to get the support of the city governments. In this first phase of ACCA, we are all doing things concretely on the ground, but in the next phase, we will invite the local and national governments and show them what the federation has accomplished. And how we can get support from them. We already have a demonstration which concretely shows the movement in different cities, and which communities led the process. We think that by showing these concrete projects, we can get support from the government for the next phase, to scale up.
- **The Department of Social Welfare Development** is inviting us to look at how to implement their "4 Ps" program which is a kind of subsidy for the very poor families. They want to partner with community organizations to really implement this, so the poor people really benefit, and not just the politician's friends. This is how we are integrating the Decent Poor Program - if they can support this program (?).
- **We met our Vice President in the Habitat for Humanity Housing Forum in Bangkok,** and I told him that we would be coming to his office to discuss all of our housing initiatives. So this meeting was a chance for us to meet him, and we have some strength to talk to him because we have been part of this big UN Habitat meeting.

First repayment made from the HPFP's ACCA regional fund loan (for Mandaue) In this meeting, Ruby brought the first 6-monthly installment of the federation's repayment for their regional fund loan in Mandaue. The amount due, according to the repayment schedule in Pesos, was 48,546 Pesos, which Ruby translated into US dollars (at the current exchange rate), which comes to $1,116. This cash was handed to the ACHR secretariat with great applause!

LAO PDR *(Somsak and Somsook report)*   **They have now developed this community fund and upgrading in 22 districts in Lao PDR.** They use the ACCA funds a little differently and spread it out much wider than in other countries: they share the total budget so that each district gets $7,000 for small projects, which they put into their district funds, which the savings groups then borrow (all loans, no grants!) for their small upgrading projects. With this $7,000, each district then implements about 3 or 4 projects, and when the money revolves back in the CDF, it will support another round of small projects. So we can see a big, big number of small projects being implemented by groups, through the mechanism of these district funds and the extensive network of these community savings groups which they link together. All the ACCA projects in Lao are working through this already-established mechanism.

Then four big housing projects have been approved so far. In Vientiane, the city is now going to celebrate the 450th anniversary of the city, and to prepare for this and beautify the city, there are plans to evict most of the urban poor communities - they have no knowledge and no idea what else to do! So our first ACCA big housing project in the Nong Duang Tung Community (an on-site upgrading of an old squatter settlement, on government land, with long-term lease) is an important milestone for the city and for the whole country, because it shows an alternative way to deal with urban upgrading, in which the people can stay and improve their settlement on-site, instead of being evicted. Now there is a second project in Vientiane, and these two projects bring into Lao the knowledge of how the communities themselves can fix the problems - and it's quite simple and easy! Then from the first two big projects in Vientiane, two more projects in Champasak and Luang Prabang.

Decentralizing the coordination of the national savings process to the community networks : For some time, we have been trying to propose to institutionalize this national women's savings process under the Lao Women's Union (LWU). But this hasn't gone that easily. So finally the network of the communities in different districts agreed that they would like to link together as a network and register themselves as an association, and will take over this kind of facilitating and coordinating work in Lao. And hopefully the national fund (which is now managed by the LWU) will transfer its capital to the various district-level CDFs. So like Cambodia, it will also be a decentralizing direction, with the communities taking over! And we hope that eventually, ACCA can link directly with this community network association.

Somsook : *We are now talking about the whole country!* In some ways, it is clear now that some of the groups have a vision of making change at the country level now. Of course we start at the city level with our city-wide upgrading, but then when people start moving and negotiating in their cities, they link with other cities, and start developing a vision of change across the country. I think this is very important, because we are not just doing projects, but using the implementation of concrete projects to be tools for change: tools to link people, tools to go up into another level, tools to change policy, tools to negotiate. We can see this change very clearly in the process that we have implemented in the last two and a half years.

- **Most of the countries are now working at the scale of cities**, and also trying to get the national government involved. This requires a new set of support. We've started with a little bit of finance to help people wake up and start working. But we need more of this in order to make a stronger change, a policy change, a national change. And we need another set of advocacy - we are doing that, but it may not be sufficient.

Next 2 ACCA Committee meetings :
- **ACCA meeting in November 2011, to take place in Yogyakarta**, to be organized along with the regional disaster meeting, to be hosted by Arkom and UPC, with a local focus on the Merapi reconstruction process.
- **ACCA meeting in February 2012, to take place in Lao PDR**, and organized along with the Lao Women's Network national meeting. Hopefully, we can also organize an ACCA assessment with this meeting, also, and divide the participants into groups to visit more districts.

Upcoming regional workshops
- **UN-Habitat Korea Committee Meeting in Korea in October 2011:** *(Na)* The Korean government has suggested to us to organize an open forum on UN-Habitat Korean Committee. The new executive director of UN-Habitat, Dr. Joan Clos (a doctor who used to be mayor of Barcelona, with more experience of town planning and beautification than poverty!), will come to Korea in October 2011, and the government officials are interested to invite him to visit Seoul during that visit. But it is the government's idea to use this UN-Habitat visit to raise Korean funds to contribute to other countries (especially around Asia), not to look inside Korea and contribute to the poor people here! We have discussed this visit with many civil society organizations and agree that it is an important opportunity to catch up on Habitat's global agenda here in Korea, and maybe highlight these issues of vinyl house communities and redevelopment evictions inside Korea. Professor Ha and I will be organizing this open forum on the UN-Habitat's Korean Committee next month. We need to invite comments from other countries and perhaps invite others to take part in this. If the new Seoul city mayor is with us - my old friend - we can have these agendas.
- **Regional workshop on community-driven disaster rehabilitation in December 2011 in Yogyakarta :** Possible venues for the disaster workshop we discussed were Japan (to go with the earthquake/tsunami disaster), Sorsogon City Philippines (a typhoon-affected small city) and Yogyakarta. It was decided that this workshop will be organized in Yogyakarta, and will be hosted by the two groups that are doing ACCA projects in the Mount Merapi volcano area: UPC and Arkom Jogja. *(Ruby has prepared a concept note on this disaster workshop, as part of their proposal to host the workshop in Sorsogon city, but all the ideas still apply in Yogyakarta)* Suggest that about 6 countries participate in this workshop: Philippines, Indonesia, Japan, Vietnam, Thailand, others? How communities themselves can use disasters as an opportunity to rebuild their systems in a stronger manner, to get rid of the insecurity and work together as a group to build things they didn't have before the disaster.
- **Coalition of the Urban Poor Asia (CUPA) regional forum in January 2012: Venue: Philippines**?
- **Video workshop in March 2012: Venue Bangkok.** Maurice will coordinate the workshop. With the newly-approved budget from Rockefeller, we can now continue with our video and media program in the region. In the first phase of the Rockefeller support, we prepared a compilation of 17 films on upgrading from 10 countries. So now we can plan to produce a new set of video films. We've already had some ideas: one video will be more professionally edited by Brenda Kelly (who does films for BBC) on ACCA city wide and community driven upgrading, and one video on the community architects. The others are open to whatever ideas the groups propose - including participatory videos with communities - put the camera and production and story line in the hands of community people. The new Rockefeller budget will allow us to explore some of these possibilities, and we will discuss all this in the February workshop in Bangkok.
- **Regional meeting of Community Architects in April 2012, in Indonesia.**

Documentation of the ACCA program :

3rd Year ACCA report: All the implementing groups will now be invited to prepare their own ACCA reports on their ACCA projects in their cities and country. The ACHR secretariat will have to gather some basic facts and figures about the projects for our regional report (and we will send everybody those forms), but these country and city reports are entirely up to you, you decide how to tell the story. ACHR will support this documentation with a little budget of $3,000 per country (which can be increased up to $5,000 for countries with a lot of cities to document)
- **3rd year reports due in December 2011:** So you have two months. These country and city reports will have to be prepared in the coming two months and drafts will be finished by December 2011, when we will have a small workshop to look at the drafts and see what needs to be added and refined. In this meeting, everyone will show their documents to everyone.
- **Selecting the cities for the IIED Journal :** It may also be possible if we use this workshop to look at all the cities and decide which ones to document in much greater detail in longer and more scholarly articles for the IIED Journal (*see below*).

Special issue of the IIED Journal "Environment and Urbanization" on city-wide upgrading in Asia : David Satterthwaite and Diana Mitlin are inviting us all to contribute articles about ACCA projects to a special issue of the E&U Journal on city-wide upgrading in Asia. This issue will come out in October 2012, and the deadline for articles is April 2012.

- **So that gives us six months to prepare more scholarly, longer articles.** Diana has asked that the articles focus more on the change process in one particular city - or perhaps comparing two cities. But lots of details and figures and stories about what has changed and how the ACCA process has worked.
- **Also articles about interesting aspects of the ACCA program**, for separate articles in that same issue: like land, or how the partnership between the poor and the city has changed, etc. We can pick up many interesting issues and share on in this meeting.

AGENDA 8 : After ACCA: new "300 Cities" proposal to the Gates Foundation

(Somsook reports) One possible new direction for the ACCA program is to extend it into a "300 Cities" Program, a wider regional collaboration with international agencies including UNESCAP, UN-Habitat and Citynet. This "300 cities" idea has been slowly germinating over the past two years, almost since we started the ACCA Program. Early on, a group of us went to Japan to discuss with UN-Habitat about how Habitat should be changed, and we proposed for the first time then the idea of working together on a large scale in 300 cities, on the city fund and demand-driven and city-wide upgrading. We drafted a concept paper and sent it to several organizations. In the feedback we got, one of the common reservations was uncertainty about ACHR working with UN agencies. But the discussion has continued, more actively in recent months.

We want to change the region! If we do this program well, we can use it to really change the region, by getting the key organizations (like ESCAP, Citynet and Habitat) to make city-wide slum upgrading a region-wide city strategy. So the strategy is to get these key regional organizations to collaborate and work with with our program, and we build this program together - a new joint program between ACHR, UN-Habitat, UNESCAP and Citynet. So all these key organizations are involved, instead of being separate actors doing their own things without any connection. And this program will support wide-scale change by people - and this means inevitably that we need to get the institutions to open more room and participate in the people's process - at the city and national level. To make the politics more open and softer for people on the ground, we need to make the city government and the national government go in this direction - and to get them to go in that direction, we have to get the UN to speak the same language. And these organizations are now all happy to be part of this new collaborative process.

New regional platforms : By involving these key institutions, we will establish a number of regional platforms:
- A platform for cities
- a platform for civil society
- a platform for ministers
- a platform for urban poor community networks
- a platform for private sector and philanthropists

How the 300 Cities Program will work : The targets are the same as the ACCA Program: community-driven, city-wide, link the city and the people to work together with other actors. We will let the community networks and their city governments find their own way together. The implementation of the small upgrading and big housing projects will all be done by people, as with ACCA. And the program will target the setting up - o strengthening - of city-based development funds, so there will be a new financial system for people, by the poor and for the poor, in all these cities. But the city funds will be broader and more integrated than under the ACCA Program, and will also cover welfare, income generation, disasters, etc. And like ACCA, the cities will have to propose what concrete projects they are planning - the money won't just be transferred to the city!

This will be a joint program, but it will be managed by ACHR, or by a joint secretariat. The funding will not go to the UN, but will come to this joint secretariat, which ACHR will facilitate, and then the money will flow directly to the groups in the country and the cities, like ACCA. That has been agreed by all the partners.

The 300 Cities program would be made up of a number of key components (4 year) :
- **Support for housing projects in 300 cities**: as in the ACCA program, each community selected would be allocated US$ 40,000 to implement a housing project. The community has the freedom to decide how this money should be allocated and whether it is given in grant form or as a revolving fund, or through another system. Land tenure security also needs to be ensured in the process of housing construction or improvements.
- **Seed fund for city level welfare funds in 300 cities**: this component will support and strengthen citywide welfare funds, for example to assist the elderly, children, and the disabled. Many communities have their own community-level welfare fund which draws on savings group contributions, and by linking these small funds together at a city level, with the aid of a US$ 3,000 seed fund, community networks can be built and strengthened at a citywide level.
- **Financial support for income generation activities in 300 cities**: this component will support income-generation activities through a revolving loan scheme, with US$ 15,000 provided per city as a seed fund.
- **Support for small upgrading projects in 300 cities**: as in the ACCA program, a lump sum of US$12,000 will be disbursed to each city, via its CDF, and this should be divided between at least 4 communities for the purposes of small infrastructure upgrading projects, such as walkways, sanitation or drainage. It is up to each city how this money should be administered, and whether each community receives their share as a grant or as a revolving loan which should be repaid at the city level for other communities to benefit.

- **Seed fund for a Regional Revolving Fund**: this will be a regional Asian revolving fund to assist and strengthen the community-driven movement in the region, and can also serve as a negotiating tool. It can be a seed fund, starting with US$1 million, to mobilize further finance, such as from private finance or philanthropists, building financial cooperation in the region.
- **Advocating for structural change:** by demonstrating the capacity for communities to help themselves, and the benefits to cities from the city-wide approach, the momentum will be created for policy changes to ensure that demand-led approaches become mainstream in urban development. City governments and local communities will be able to work jointly in achieving upgrading and poverty alleviation.

300 Cities Program Budget (3 years)		
Activity	*Breakdown*	*Total (US$)*
City process support	$3,000 x 300 cities	900,000
Small upgrading projects	$15,000 x 300 cities	4,500,000
Income generation activities	$15,000 x 300 cities	4,500,000
Seed fund for community welfare activities	$3,000 x 300 cities	900,000
Support for community-driven disaster activities	$300,000 x 3 years	900,000
Big housing projects	$40,000 x 300 cities	12,000,000
Sub total for city-wide and community project activities		**23,700,000**
Regional revolving fund		2,000,000
Capacity building at city and country levels	$50,000 x 16 countries x 3 years	2,400,000
Regional capacity building and support	$450,000 x 3 years	1,350,000
Policy advocacy at regional, national and city levels	$350,000 x 3 years	1,050,000
Research, information distribution, publications	$250,000 x 3 years	750,000
Support for regional community networks and orgs.	$150,000 x 3 years	450,000
Sub total for capacity building and regional process		**8,000,000**
Coordination of regional and international agencies		1,000,000
Regional administration and coordination		1,200,000
Sub total for coordination and admin		**2,200,000**
TOTAL		**$ 33,900,000**

- **70% of the budget** goes directly to poor communities for various activities: **$23.7 million**
- **60% of the budget** remains and keeps revolving in city development funds: **$20 million**
- **6% of the budget** goes to the regional loan fund to attract more funds to communities: **$2 million**
- **18% of the budget** for city, national and regional learning and capacity building: **$6 million**
- **6% of the budget** for regional coordination and administration: **$2.2 million**

Questions and comments about the "300 Cities" Program, from the committee :
- Why would anyone fund ACHR when it has such rich project partners as UN?
- UN agencies come with a huge negative baggage - they are resource-guzzlers, bureaucratic, slow-moving, archaic, and they could bring problems to our programs.
- Governments might see this as a UN program, not as an ACHR program.
- Who is the owner of the process? Will ACHR be able to maintain control? What are these organizations bringing in? What will be the decision-making process?
- **Suggestion to set up a much larger regional urban poor fund** - $1 million is too small! Need to tap Asian private sector, donors and philanthropists, and do more fund-raising. Suggest to target raising $100 million in 5 years! Then this fund could not only be a regional fund, but also a fund to cushion ACHR's work and sustain it, so it is not always dependent on fickle donors.

AGENDA 9 : MISEREOR proposal

The last ACCA committee meeting report (*from the Colombo meeting in April 2011*) included an update on the new proposal ACHR was in the process of preparing to MISEREOR, to support activities in the region. At the end of July 2011, a team from the ACHR Secretariat (including Somsook, Maurice and Kirtee) traveled to Aachen, Germany, to discuss this new proposal with MISEREOR. The ACHR team had discussions with MISEREOR staff from the Asia Department and with Dr. Almuth Schauber, who has been our main contact concerning the proposal. MISEREOR seemed to be very concerned about ACHR's role in the ACCA Program and felt that the proposal needed to be adjusted, to add many more elements having to do with adjusting the ACHR Secretariat's systems of management, administration and staffing. After the meeting, MISEREOR sent a note summarizing these points to ACHR, and we circulated this note to ACHR colleagues around the region, along with a copy of the External Review which MISEREOR had contracted Terry Standley to prepare about ACHR's work. There was subsequently a good deal of discussion and opinion-sharing among members of the ACHR coalition.

Since then, the question has been how to proceed with the new proposal: whether we should move forward with it and try to address those points raised by MISEREOR, or to stop.

This discussion continued during this ACCA Committee meeting in Penang. The committee members in Penang felt that since MISEREOR has been an important funder and supporter of ACHR's activities since the coalition was founded in 1988, it is important to keep a good, friendly relationship, as much as possible. It was also agreed that those points raised by MISEREOR will be considered, but we will have to do so in accordance with our development direction in the region and in accordance with the ways of working that we believe in.

In view of the fact that the current ACCA Program has been extended to the middle of 2012 and that a new proposal to the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation is now being prepared, one of the ideas proposed was to explore the possibility of making this new proposal a collaboration with more than one donor. Over the last few months, ACHR has been drafting a concept note for a new proposed program of a larger change process by communities in the region (from 2012-2015), and it was suggested that we see whether MISEREOR would be interested in joining this new collaborative process. So it was agreed that the ACHR Secretariat would make the appropriate decision about this.

AGENDA 10 : Decent Poor Program proposals

We were supposed to send a report to Selavip on the progress of the regional Decent Poor Program, but because we got late gathering all these proposals together, we have already sent these proposals to Selavip, before the approval in this meeting.

- **Several countries briefly describe the process whereby the community groups selected** the Decent Poor beneficiaries (Ruby from Philippines, Lajana from Nepal, Anh from Vietnam, Jaya from Sri Lanka and Somsak from Cambodia) and what problems they encountered.
- **This first round of Decent Poor proposals may be a little rough**, but we hope that with more knowledge and experience later, this new concept will become more clear: helping poor communities and community networks to develop systems for making sure their own poorest and most vulnerable members are not excluded from the housing projects because they cannot afford housing. This is not only a kind of welfare to the poorest community members, but a pilot exercise to seed a new concept, a new way for communities to think about their own poorest members as a matter of course.
- **We can approve some more proposals at the next meeting.**

Country	Facilitating organization	Number of households to get grants (@$500 per household)	Amount pro-posed (US$)
India	Hunnarshala Foundation, in Bhuj	10	5,000
India	Tibet Heritage Foundation, in Ladakh	10	5,000
Mongolia	Urban Development Resource Center (UDRC)	9	4,500
Mongolia	Centre for Human Rights Development (CHRD)	2	1,000
Indonesia	Urban Poor Consortium (UPC)	20	10,000
Cambodia	Urban Poor Development Fund (UPDF)	20	10,000
Sri Lanka	Sevanatha and Women's Coop	20	10,000
Nepal	Lumanti	20	10,000
Philippines	Homeless Peoples Federation (HPFP)	10	5,000
Myanmar	Women of the World	10	5,000
Myanmar	Bedar Rural Development Program	10	5,000
Vietnam	Association of Vietnamese Cities (ACVN)	10	5,000
Lao PDR	Maeying Lao	10	5,000
TOTAL		**161 households**	**$ 80,500**

(All figure in US Dollars)

Country	City / District	Total budget proposed	Big projects	Small projects	City process	Underst anding cities	Other city and national process	Disaster	Com-munity savings and fund
INDONESIA	Yogyakarta	5,000					5,000		
NEPAL	Techo	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Dharan	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Kalaiya	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
BURMA	Dadeye Township	35,200	31,200		4,000				
PHILIPPINES	Davao	50,000	40,000					10,000	
VIETNAM	Tam Ky	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Soc Trang	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Lang Son	40,000	40,000						
	Ca Mau	55,000	40,000	15,000 (5)					
	Mapping 15 new cities	10,000					10,000		
	Community forum	10,000					10,000		
SRI LANKA	Wattala Mabola	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Mount Lavinia	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	CLAF-Net loan	50,000	50,000 (loan)						
FIJI	Suva	40,000	40,000						
	Lautoka	40,000	40,000						
	Sigatoka	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Nasinu	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
LAO PDR	Sangthong Dist. Vientiane Prefecture	40,000	40,000						
	Muang Ngoy Dist. Luang Prabang Prov.	40,000	40,000						
	Yod-Ou District, Phongsaly Prov.	40,000	40,000						
	Phongsaly Distict, Phongsaly Prov.	40,000	40,000						
PAKISTAN	Bahawalpur	10,500					10,500		
	Karachi Goths (OPP)	10,000					10,000		
CHINA	Yushu	20,000	15,000			5,000			
JAPAN	Tohoku tsunami	24,700						24,700	
BANGLADES	Dhaka (DSK)	18,000		15,000 (8)	3,000				
	Chittagong (UPPR)	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Rangpur (UPPR)	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
AFGHANSTN	Kabul	28,000		15,000 (5)	3,000				10,000
TOTAL		1,244,400	896,200 (23 proj)	210,000 (70 proj)	43,000	5,000	45,500	34,700 (2 proj)	10,000

Approval notes :

- **Indonesia - Yogyakarta :** approved as proposed (budget for city-wide mapping and surveying)
- **Nepal:** All 3 cities approve as proposed
- **Burma - Dadeye Township:** Approved as proposed (propose CA network help with mud houses)
- **Philippines - Manila :** postponed with questions (see details in proposal discussion)
- **Philippines - Davao:** approved as proposed
- **Vietnam - Tam Ky, Soc Trang and Ca Mao:** approved as proposed.
- **Vietnam - Lang Son:** Big project approved, but small projects postponed (over ceiling).
- **Vietnam - Ben Tre:** small projects postponed, over ceiling.
- **Vietnam : Mapping 15 new cities and Community Forum:** approved as proposed.
- **Sri Lanka : Mabola and Mount Lavinia:** approved as proposed.
- **Sri Lanka: CLAF-Net regional fund loan:** approved only up to the $50,000 ceiling.
- **Mongolia -Bulgan District:** postponed with questions (see details in proposal discussion)
- **Fiji :** All four Fiji projects are approved, as proposed, but with the condition that the ACCA funds for each city should all go directly to that city's CDF. Each city CDF will have to have its own bank account to receive the money.
- **Lao PDR:** All 4 projects approved in principal, but need more project details!
- **Pakistan :** both projects approved as proposed

- **China - Yushu:** approved as proposed
- **Japan - Tohoku:** approved as proposed
- **Bangladesh - Dhaka:** approved as proposed
- **Bangladesh - Chittagong and Rangpur:** approved as proposed, with condition that ACCA funds go directly into CDFs + CDF workshop (see details in proposal discussion)
- **Afghanistan - Kabul:** approved as proposed

Country	City / District	Total budget approved	Big projects	Small projects	City process	Understanding cities	Other city and national processes	Disaster	Community savings and fund
1. Cambodia (15 cities) **- 9 big projects** **- 136 small projects**	Serey Sophoan	58,000	40,000	15,000 (12)	3,000				
	Samrong	58,000	40,000	15,000 (11)	3,000				
	Preah Sihanouk	58,000	40,000	15,000 (8)	3,000				
	Peam Ro Dist., Prey Veng	58,000	40,000	15,000 (8)	3,000				
	Bavet City	58,000	40,000	15,000 (13)	3,000				
	Khemara Phoumin (Koh Kong Province)	68,000	50,000 (loan)	15,000 (11)	3,000				
	Kampong Cham	58,000	40,000	15,000 (6)	3,000				
	Pailin	18,000		15,000 (6)	3,000				
	Sen Monorom	18,000		15,000 (9)	3,000				
	Siem Reap	58,000	40,000	15,000 (8)	3,000				
	Phnom Penh, fire	55,000	40,000	10,000 (1)				5,000	
	Community Builders Training center (PNH)	20,000		10,000 (1)			10,000		
	Daun Keo, Takeo Prov.	18,000		15,000 (8)	3,000				
	Steung Treng Municipality	18,000		15,000 (10)	3,000				
	Banlung, Ratanakiri	18,000		15,000 (17)	3,000				
	Pursat	18,000		15,000 (7)	3,000				
	National slum survey	10,000					10,000		
	Community savings fund	10,000							10,000
	Nat. process support (x3)	30,000					30,000		
2. Indonesia (8 cities) **- 5 big projects** **- 35 small projects**	Surabaya	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Makassar	55,000	40,000	12,000 (4)	3,000				
	Jakarta	18,000		15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Tasikmalaya District	10,000		10,000 (1)					
	Yogyakarta	23,000		15,000 (5)	3,000		5,000		
	Merapi Volcano (UPC)	75,000	30,000	15,000 (5)	5,000			25,000	
	Merapi Volcano (Yuli)	70,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000			12,000	
	Kendari	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	National survey and map	10,000					10,000		
	Surabaya architects design competition (UPC)	30,000					30,000		
	Community architect work in 3 cities (UPC)	10,000					10,000		
	Nat. process support (x2)	22,000					22,000		
	Bamboo handbook	2,000				2,000			
	Other national activities	26,497					26,497		
3. Nepal (9 cities) **- 10 big projects** **- 41 small projects**	Bharatpur	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Biratnagar	70,500	52,500 (2 proj)	15,000 (6)	3,000				
	Birgunj	63,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000		5,000		
	Kohalpur	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Ratnanagar	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Koshi	17,300	17,300						
	Techo	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Dharan	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Kalaiya	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Country survey	16,100					16,100		
	Federation building	5,000					5,000		
	Nat. process support (x3)	30,000					30,000		
4. Burma (7 cities) **- 7 big projects** **- 28 small projects**	Khawmu Township (SEM)	178,800	80,000 (2 proj)	30,000 (10)	3,000		8,000	54,800	3,000
	Kunchankone (WW)	65,000	40,000	12,000 (4)	3,000			8,000	2,000
	Dadeye Township	64,200	31,200		4,000			30,000	
	Gangaw Township	10,000		10,000 (1)					
	North Ukkalapa Township, Yangon	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Hlaing Tar Yar Township, Yangon	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				

	Landless Farmers Network (WW)	58,000	40,000	15,000 (3)	3,000				
	National activities	2,000					2,000		
	National process support	10,000					10,000		
5. Korea (4 cities) - 1 big pr. - 20 small	Seoul	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Gwacheon	18,000		15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Daejean	18,000		15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Busan	18,000		15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Nat. process support (x2)	20,000					20,000		
6. Philippines (17 cities) - 13 big projects - 67 small projects	Quezon City Dist 2 (FDUP)	64,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	4,000	5,000			
	Manila Baseco (UPA)	85,500	50,000	16,000 (3)	3,000		6,500	10,000	
	Navotas (TAO)	65,500	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000	7,500			
	Iligan (SMMI)	46,000	40,000	3,000 (1)	3,000				
	Quezon City Dist 1+2 (HPFP)	18,000		15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Typhoon Ketsana (HPFP)	70,000	20,000					50,000	
	Mandaue (HPFP)	89,000	86,000 (2 proj)		3,000				
	Davao (HPFP)	68,400	40,000	10,000 (4)	3,000	1,700		11,700	2,000
	Digos (HPFP)	58,400	40,000	10,000 (4)	3,000	1,700		1,700	2,000
	Kidapawan (HPFP)	58,200	40,000	10,000 (4)	3,000	1,600		1,600	2,000
	Albay, Bicol (HPFP)	36,000		25,000 (6)	3,000			8,000	
	Talisay (HPFP)	18,000		15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Muntinlupa (HPFP)	18,000		15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Bulacan Province (HPFP)	33,000		30,000 (10)	3,000				
	Rodriguez (HPFP)	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Sorsogon City (HPFP)	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Quezon City Sama Sama	20,000	20,000						
	National Disaster survey + workshop (HPFP)	35,000						35,000	
	Nat. process support (x2)	22,000					22,000		
7. Viet Nam (12 cities) - 9 big projects - 56 small projects	Viet Tri	61,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	4,000				2,000
	Vinh	86,300	45,000	15,000 (5)	4,000			20,300	2,000
	Lang Son	61,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	4,000				2,000
	Ben Tre	18,000		15,000 (6)	3,000				
	Hung Yen	18,000		15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Thai Nguyen	18,000		15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Hai Duong	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Ha Tinh	45,300	25,000	15,000 (5)	3,000			2,300	
	Ca Mau	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Quinhon	29,390	15,000					14,390	
	Tam Ky	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Soc Trang	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	City Support Process				16,000				
	National processes	77,464					15,000	62,464	
	National CDF activities	32,139							32,139
	Nat. process support (x3)	64,000					64,000		
8. Sri Lanka (9 cities) - 11 big projects - 46 small projects	Nuwara Eliya	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Kalutara	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Matale	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Batticaloa	118,000	60,000 + 20,000 (loan)	15,000 (5)	3,000			20,000	
	Galle	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Kilinochchi	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Moratuwa	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Wattala Mabola	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Mount Lavinia	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	WB Information Center	10,000		10,000 (1)					
	CLAF-Net loan	50,000	50,000 (loan)						
	Nat. process support (x2)	17,500					17,500		
9. Mongolia (15 cities) - 5 big projects	Erdenet City (UDRC)	60,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				2,000
	Tunkhel village (UDRC)	60,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				2,000
	Bayanchandmani Dist (UDRC)	60,120	25,120	20,000 (6)	3,000	10,000			2,000
	Ulaanbaatar, Khan-Uul Dist, 5th Horoo (CHRD)	20,000		15,000 (5)	3,000				2,000

- 83 small projects	Darkhan (CHRD + UDRC proposals combined)	43,000	20,000	17,000 (8)	4,000				2,000
	Arvaiheer District, Uvorkhangai Province (CHRD)	44,647	25,647	15,000 (5)	4,000				
	Ulaanbaatar, Baganuur District (UDRC)	20,000		15,000 (8)	3,000				2,000
	Bulgan Dist, Bulgan Province (UDRC)	20,000		15,000 (6)	3,000				2,000
	Ulaanbaatar, Sukhbaatar District (UDRC)	20,000		15,000 (5)	3,000				2,000
	Baruun Urt District, Sukhbaatar Prov (UDRC)	18,000		15,000 (8)	3,000				
	Tsenhermandal District, Khentii Province (UDRC)	18,000		15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Bayandalai, Gobi (UDRC)	18,000		15,000 (8)	3,000				
	Sainshand District	10,500		7,500 (3)	3,000				
	Undurshireet District	10,500		7,500 (3)	3,000				
	Zuunmod District	10,500		7,500 (3)	3,000				
	Pollution study (UDRC)	15,000				15,000			
	National S&C process support to all groups	5,000							5,000
	National activities	24,490					24,490		
	Nat. process support (x 3)	32,641					32,641		
10. Fiji (5 cities) - 5 big projects - 25 small projects	Suva	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Lautoka	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Lami	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Sigatoka	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Nasinu	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	National comm. survey	15,000				5,000	10,000		
	Community planning	10,000				10,000			
	Community architects	32,000					32,000		
	Nat. process support (x2)	30,000					30,000		
11. Thailand (9 cities) - 8 big projects - 20 small projects	Chumpae City	33,000	30,000		3,000				
	Bang Ken Dist. (Bangkok)	43,000	30,000	10,000 (4)	3,000				
	Chiang Mai learning centr.	20,000				20,000			
	Prachuab Kirikan Prov. (stateless Thais)	38,000	20,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Ubon Ratchatani	27,000	20,000	5,000 (2)	2,000				
	Rangsit, Pathum Thani	27,000	20,000	5,000 (2)	2,000				
	Hua Hin, Prachuab	27,000	20,000	5,000 (2)	2,000				
	Nakhon Sawan	27,000	20,000	5,000 (2)	2,000				
	Koh Khwang, Chantaburi	27,000	20,000	5,000 (2)	2,000				
	Chinatown Bangkok	3,500		2,000 (1)	1,500				
	Nat. process support (x2)	20,000					20,000		
12. India (2 cities) - 2 big proj - 12 sm proj	Bhuj	58,000	40,000	15,000 (7)	3,000				
	Leh City (Ladakh)	63,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000	5,000			
	Meeting PROUD Bombay	5,000				5,000			
	Meera research	4,000				4,000			
13. Lao PDR (22 districts in 5 provinces) - 8 big projects - 82 small projects	Pak Ngum District, Vientiane Prefecture	8,000		7,000 (3)	1,000				
	Sangthong District, Vientiane Prefecture	48,000	40,000	7,000 (3)	1,000				
	Naxaythong District, Vientiane Prefecture	8,000		7,000 (3)	1,000				
	Srisatthanat District, Vientiane Prefecture	8,000		7,000 (3)	1,000				
	Chanthaburi District, Vientiane Prefecture	49,000	40,000	7,000 (3)	2,000				
	Sikotthabong Dist, Vientiane Prefecture	49,000	40,000	7,000 (3)	2,000				
	Hadxayfong District, Vientiane Prefecture	8,000		7,000 (3)	1,000				
	Muang Kong District, Champasak Province	16,000		15,000 (5)	1,000				
	Pakse District, Champasak Province	48,000	40,000	7,000 (4)	1,000				
	Chana Somboon District, Champasak Province	8,000		7,000 (4)	1,000				

	Luang Prabang District, Luang Prabang Province	48,000	40,000	7,000 (4)	1,000				
	Muang Ngoy District, Luang Prabang Province	48,000	40,000	7,000 (4)	1,000				
	Nambak District, Luang Prabang Province	8,000		7,000 (4)	1,000				
	Pak Ou District, Luang Prabang Province	8,000		7,000 (4)	1,000				
	Huayxay District, Bokeo Province	8,000		7,000 (4)	1,000				
	Tonpheung District, Bokeo Province	8,000		7,000 (4)	1,000				
	Paktha District, Bokeo Province	8,000		7,000 (4)	1,000				
	Boonneue District, Phongsaly Province	8,000		7,000 (4)	1,000				
	Yod-Ou District, Phongsaly Province	48,000	40,000	7,000 (4)	1,000				
	Phongsaly District, Phongsaly Province	48,000	40,000	7,000 (4)	1,000				
	Buntay District, Phongsaly Province	8,000		7,000 (4)	1,000				
	Muang Khwua District, Phongsaly Province	8,000		7,000 (4)	1,000				
	Support to 5 provinces	5,000			5,000				
	Com. savings support	21,570					8,370		13,200
	National activities	52,000				52,000			
	Nat. process support (x3)	54,000					54,000		
14. Pakistan (4 cities) - 2 big projects - 10 small projects	Rawalpindi	14,600					14,600		
	Karachi Goths (OPP)	79,494	40,000		3,000	18,000	18,494		
	4 new towns (OPP)	20,000					20,000		
	Floods in Sindh and Punjab Provinces (OPP)	85,000	40,000	20,000 (10)				25,000	
	Research Housing Lahore	6,000				6,000			
	Research Arif 4 projects	25,000				25,000			
	Bahawalpur City	18,100					18,100		
	National activities	20,000					20,000		
	Nat. process support	10,000					10,000		
15. China (2 cities) - 2 big proj - 6 small proj	Lhasa, Tibet	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Yushu Prefecture, Tibet	60,000	39,000	8,000 (1)	8,000	5,000			
	Community architects	5,000					5,000		
16. Japan	Tohoku tsunami	40,700						40,700	
17. Banglad (4 cities) - 3 big proj - 18 sm proj	Gopalganj	43,000	40,000		3,000				
	Dhaka (DSK)	18,000		15,000 (8)	3,000				
	Chittagong (UPPR)	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
	Rangpur (UPPR)	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
18. Malaysi	George Town	58,000	40,000	15,000 (5)	3,000				
19. Afghan	Kabul	28,000		15,000 (5)	3,000				10,000
TOTAL (19 countries)	**132 Cities / Districts**	**7,546,111**	3,741,767 (101 proj)	1,748,500 (693 proj)	394,500	157,500	781,756	375,490 (19 proj)	103,339

ACCA Program Update : *(Cumulative figures, as of Nov 21, 2011, after the Penang meeting)*

- **ACCA activities approved in 147 cities** / towns / districts, in 19 countries.
- **101 big housing projects approved** (Total big project budget approved: US$ 3,741,767 - which includes 6 projects from the new ACCA regional revolving loan fund)
- **693 small upgrading projects approved** (Total small project budget approved US$ 1,748,500)
- **19 Community-driven disaster rehabilitation projects approved in 8 countries :** Cambodia (1 project), Indonesia (2 projects), Burma (3 projects), Philippines (7 projects), Vietnam (3 projects), Sri Lanka (1 project), Pakistan (1 project), Japan (1 project).

PART 4 :
Participants who took part in the meeting in Penang

ACCA / ACHR Committee members :

2 representatives from SOUTH ASIAN countries :
- *From Sri Lanka :* Mr. K.A. Jayaratne (Sevanatha NGO)
- *From Nepal :* Ms. Lajana Manandar (Lumanti NGO)

2 representatives from EAST ASIAN countries :
- *From Korea :* Mr. Hyo Woo Na (Asian Bridge NGO, based in Seoul)
- *From Korea :* Ms. Boram Kim (Architect, Asian Bridge NGO in Seoul)

3 representatives from SOUTHEAST ASIAN countries :
- *From Viet Nam :* Ms. Le Dieu Anh (ENDA-Vietnam NGO, Ho Chi Minh City)
- *From Cambodia :* Mr. Somsak Phonphakdee (UPDF, Cambodia)
- *From Cambodia :* Ms. Chou Lennylen (Media person, Urban Poor Development Fund, Cambodia)

3 Community representatives :
- *From Philippines :* Ms. Ruby Papeleras (Homeless People's Federation)
- *From Sri Lanka :* **ABSENT** - Mrs. Rupa Manel (from Women's Co-Op)
- *From Indochina Network :* **ABSENT** - one reprepresentative to represent the Indochina Network

2 senior people from the ACHR network :
- Fr. Norberto Carcellar (PACSII NGO, Philippines)
- Mr. Kirtee Shah (Ahmedabad Study Action Group in Ahmedabad, India)
- Mr. Gregor Meerpohl (Independent development consultant, Germany)

1 representative from the ACHR secretariat :
- Ms. Somsook Boonyabancha, **achr@loxinfo.co.th**

International observers :
- Mr. Noman Ahmed (Professor at the Architecture school, NED University in Karachi, Pakistan)
- Ms. Lumanti Joshi (Architect, Lumanti NGO in Kathmandu, Nepal)
- Ms. Chou Lennylen (Media person, Urban Poor Development Fund, Cambodia)
- Mr. Heng Meng Ho (Director, Mekong School of Civil Engineering and UPDF technical partner)
- Ms. Val Libutaque (Architect, PACSII, Iloilo, Philippines)
- Mr. Huan Nguyen Quang (Architect, ACVN in Hanoi, Vietnam)
- Mr. Yuli Kusworo (Architect, Arkom Jogja, Yogyakarta, Indonesia)
- Mr. Andreas ("Cakcak") Fitriano (Architect, Arkon Jogja, Yogyakarta, Indonesia)
- Ms. Wan Sophonpanich (Architect, working with Red Cross on disasters in Haiti and Pakistan)
- Mr. Hugo Moline (Architect, Milk Crate Unlimited in Sydney, Australia)

Observers from the ACHR Secretariat in Bangkok :
- Mr. Maurice Leonhardt
- Mr. Chawanad Luansang ("Nad", community architects regional program coordinator)
- Mr. Thomas Kerr (publications)

Observers from Penang :
- Ms. Ai Tee Goh (Architect based in KL, working with PHT and Think City in Georgetown)
- Ms. Veronica Liew (Program Manager, Think City, Penang)
- Ms. Ng Hooi Seam (community architect, Penang)
- Ms. Yoke Pinn (Arts Ed, Penang)