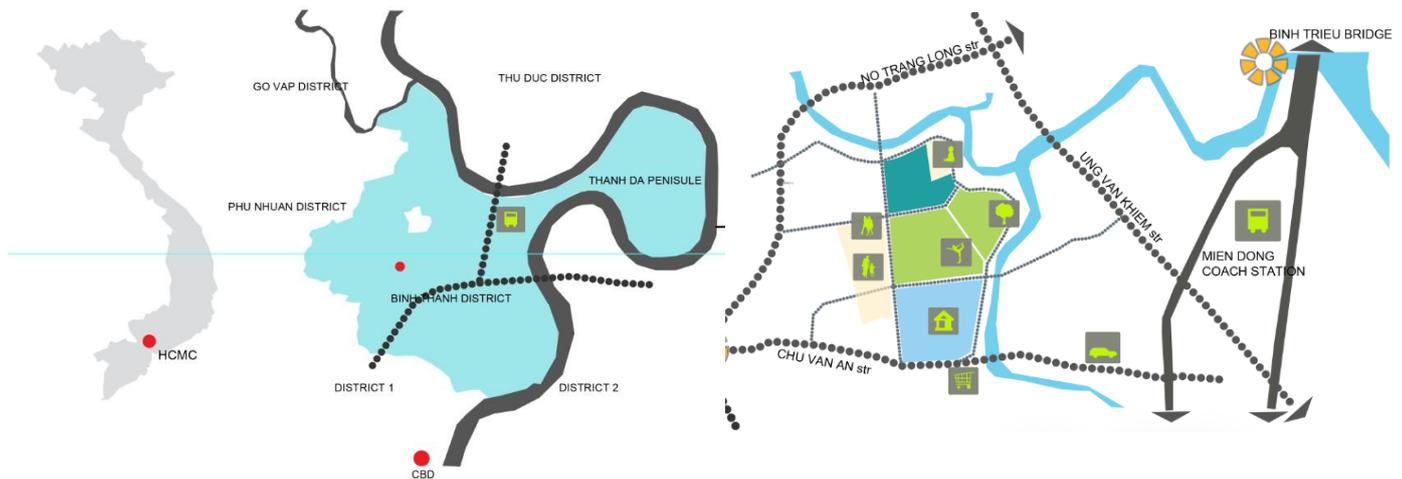


HOUSES FOR CHANGE – INTERNATIONAL DESIGN COMPETITION

Group: NGUYEN PHUOC VINH – HOANG HUU GIA HAN

SITE: Chu Van An Street, Ward 12, Binh Thanh District, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.



OBJECT OF STUDY: the poor, those who are at risk, the neglected people

The research site is a part of the resettlement project of the educational center of Binh Thanh District.

Binh Thanh District is closed to the heart of Ho Chi Minh city with high density of population but fragmented developing along with fast urbanisation. Housing is developing without any guideline and monitoring from authorities, spreading out on land with low-rise but high dense individual temporary houses, therefore remain a plenty of environmental problems, especially sewage water which pours out directly to canals, public and social facilities are missing so all community activities are on street.

1

a. The poverty index in Vietnam.

“Urban areas: house holds whose average income are under 260.000 VND/hh/month (under 3.120.000 VND/head/year) are considered as poor” (Decision issued by Priminister about definition of being poor in 2006)

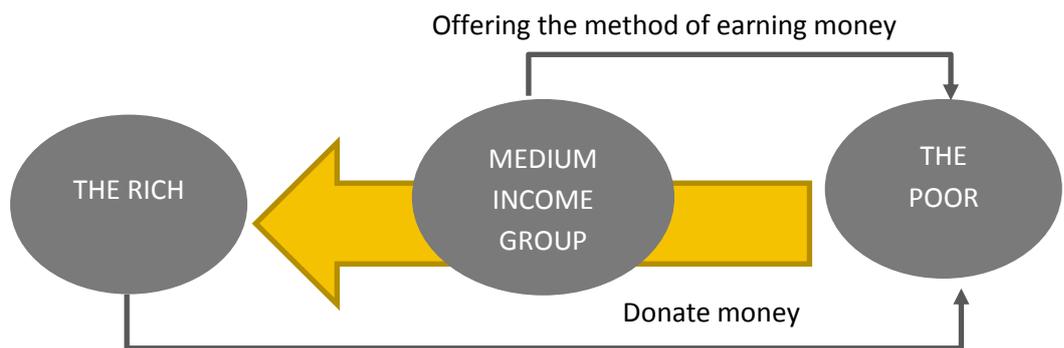
b. Causes:

1. Indecent jobs with low wage/ jobless
2. High rate of dependancy in the family
3. Corruption and high inflation of World Economic.
4. No accessibility to oportunities/ chances
5. Vietnamese Thinking: Housing is place to live and work in peace and contentment.
6. Agricultural lifestyle: interrelationship, high dependency between households in the village.

c. The urban poors:

What they have got	What they have not got
Not many opportunities to decent jobs	Living cost: not enough compared with the total expense → self production of food and other family facilities
Social stratification, social discrimination, feeling of being excluded	Communication and public space for developing social network

d. Relations between social groups



- How the urban poor has been treated in the society:

Urbanization of Ho Chi Minh City is very fast and unpredictable, more and more immigrants from many provinces have moved into the center of the city which can be seen as a human force for economic development, however this phenomenon leads to the overload of housing provision, infrastructure and social healthcare, social facilities, etc. The municipality has decided to reduce the population density by upgrading new satellite cities; also high value lands in the core of city would be used for more benefits.

This idea may take the time of 50 years, and the poor will move to the skirt of the city with lower price houses. New houses with no more slums may bring about better environment but may not give the people more jobs and skills. What outside the door to be expected?

- Consequences:

Growing urban size, degradation of land quality gives impacts to the general urban environment and waste of land and other resources.

To the urban poor: losing opportunity to get rid of being poor because of losing job resources found from the inner city.

Create a network of opportunities for the poor by urban planning and architectural solutions

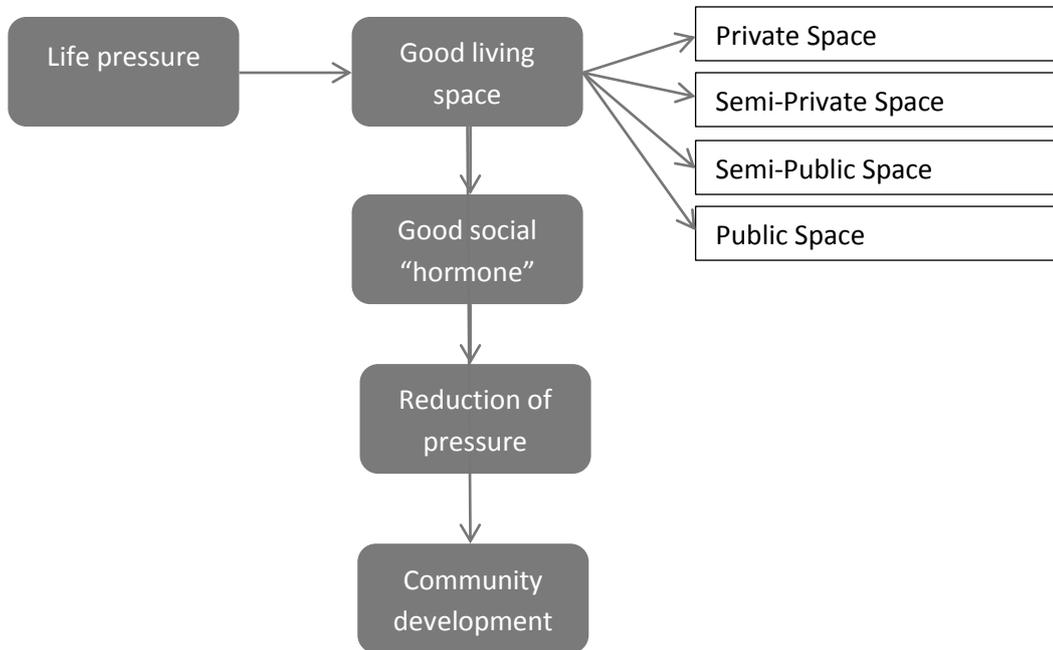
e. What people lose to the urbanization?

- 24 hours per day are not enough for self-caring, social network, entertainment and sleep → Bad habits effect to public health.
- Pressure from working → losing personal feelings

- Communication is not concentrated but added up by fragmented small periods
- Artistical characteristic from inside – according to authors – can be seen as a factor to foster the community interaction
- The ability to self produce food.

2

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PEOPLE & ENVIRONMENT

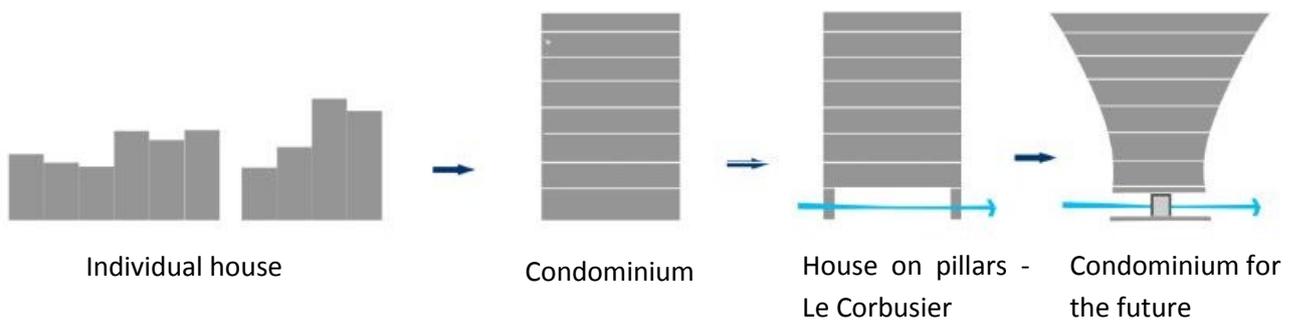


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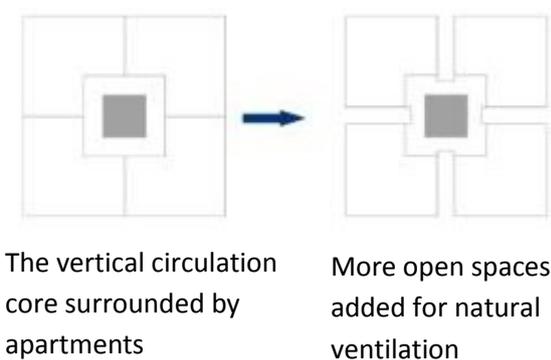
CONCEPT

1. Global trend:

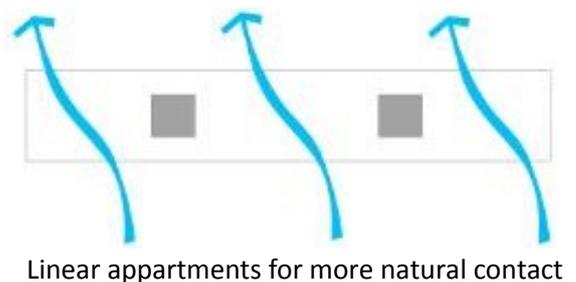
- Housing typology



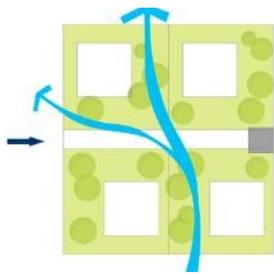
- Spatial arrangement of Interior



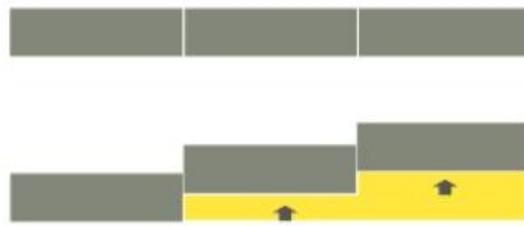
COMMUNITY ACTIVITY IS LIMITED



2. Basic CONCEPT



Future floorplan



Connect Community activity

HOUSING FOR URBAN POOR = "SMART" HOUSING

= Environmental friendly + Most Economical + Maximize spatial usage + maintain Social Network

4

DESIGN

MATERIALS: BAMBOOM IN VIET NAM

Bamboo is a tribe of flowering perennial evergreen plants in the grass family Poaceae, subfamily Bambusoideae, tribe Bambuseae. Giant bamboos are the largest members of the grass family.

GARDEN: small tree, vegetation (cabbage, loofah,...)...

TARIFF: BUDGETED COST OF WORK PERFORMED FOR MODUL BASIC CONTRUCTION

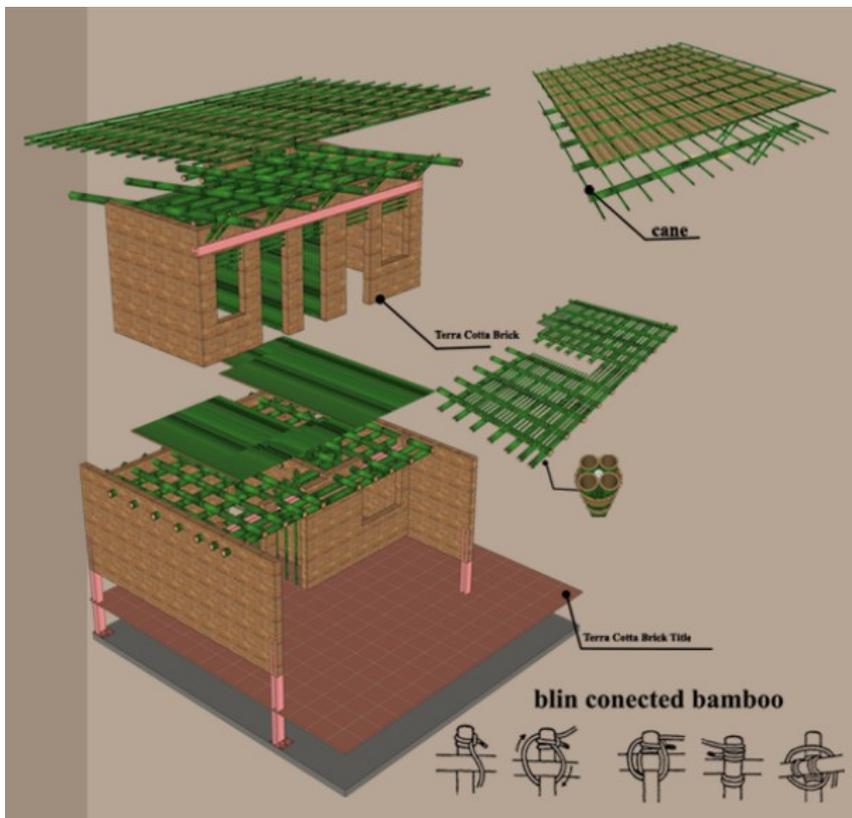
Brick tile floor (40X40)-62m ²	= 150\$
Terra Cotta Brick wall (210x100x60)-1040 Pieces	= 375\$
Bamboo	= 800\$
Steel	= 120\$
Another cost	=1000\$

TOTAL = 2.445\$

BUDGETED COST OF WORK PERFORMED FOR MODUL FINISHING CONTRUCTION

1 lavabor, 1 water-closet, 1 bath	= 300\$
3 bed	= 600\$
Kitchen	= 900\$
Landscape	= 500\$
Another cost	= 1500\$

TOTAL = 3.800\$



WATER FILTER SYSTEM

