

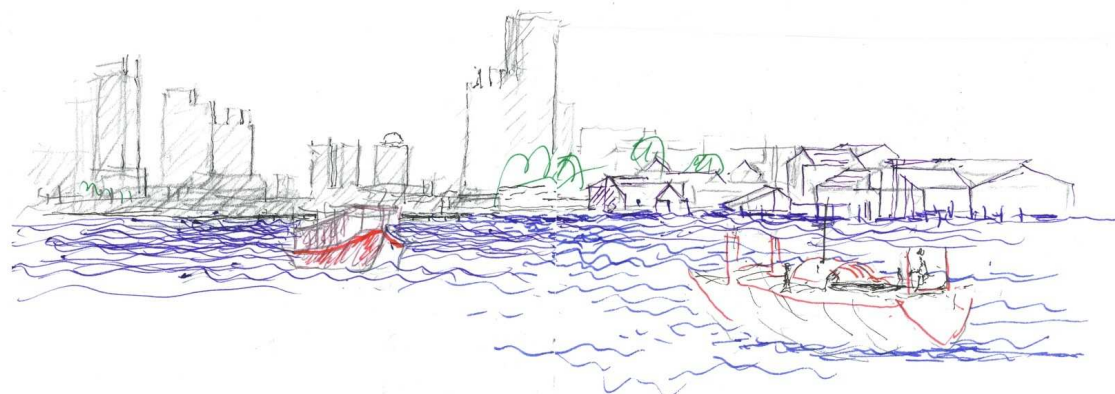
ATELIER



BANGKOK - RIVER CITY

How can the metropolis and its hydraulic network establish a modern and fertile relationship?

The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration has a will to open the city on its river as well as make the best use the rich water network. Therefore the BMA asked **les ateliers** to hold an international expert workshop on this theme, so as to benefit from new points of view and original ideas.



1- PRESENTATION OF THE TOPIC

Organizing the city around the river, dynamizing its water fronts, living our era's blue city are processes which have already changed the physiognomy, geography and customs of many cities in the world. Some of them like Paris, Budapest, Prague, Vienna, Lisbon... have achieved these objectives in earlier stages, others have more recently engaged in urban renewal. Other river-towns, London, Tokyo, New York, Buenos Aires, Montreal... can be mentioned.

In Bangkok, the former spatial and functional logic of waterways has been profoundly transformed. In a sense, through filling, mere supposition and oversight, it had given up a major part of its river existence. Today town councillors wish to develop the river by retying with Chao Phraya. Considering the scale of the aquatic territory which has nevertheless remained and the functions it can still fulfil on its course as on its banks and waterside districts, this second alliance will strongly contribute to the revival of the whole city.

Because time has passed, because certain realities have faded, because new ones have appeared, this second alliance cannot be considered as a (nostalgic) rehabilitation but must be appreciated as a mutation (not without memory of the past). It is necessary to elaborate from the existing city, a new "blue city". A first order construction site opens here, in the future of Bangkok, as in Rome, Canton, Shanghai, Seoul, Seville, Lyon... and it is to this task that the experts gathered by the Ateliers are asked to contribute by their diversified skills, their experience, their enthusiasm and their generosity.

"We sailed down the river with the wide, lazy and happy flow. Huts on piles nestled on the water's edge in the greenery of banks" said Somerset Maugham. The river is always there, wide, idle and attractive. Upstream and downstream, houses on piles follow each other, one right next to the other, sometimes bright and fresh, but always delicate, luxurious or modest. They testify to a past when living there, in this delta plain subjected to the will of the waters, above all meant composing with the river. The asset which Chao Phraya represents can find in these settlements, minor but long-lived, the origin from which would stem the new "Bangkok, river city".

The ecological context has been globally, profoundly and dramatically transformed. Dykings, fillings of canals, the excessive discharge have

transformed the relationship with the river. To a relation of friendship and respect between the city and the river succeeded a devastating war which can be lethal, especially since Bangkok has to face the floods which ruin public and private investments, which maintain the most powerless populations in states of precariousness and ill-being, as well as the risk of its ground sinking. The alarm has been given, but we have entered the state of urgency.

But the river and some canals are still alive, as shows the intense traffic of cargo boats, ferries, "long tails", sampans and diverse barges or the kids who bathe there, or the thousands of city-dwellers who use it every day, or again the hotels which build their terraces on its edge. It is also alive for property developers who're discovering the market value of the "view on the river" and try to get the best profit out of a land tax which becomes rarer everyday, by piling up floors, higher and higher.

To offer Bangkok a calm and glorified relationship with its river, to serve the economic and social development of the city, to enjoy Chao Phraya as a wild, familiar and prolific nature... How to make these dreams real? Twenty one talents, twenty one skills, twenty one imaginations, twenty one experts will not be too many to take up this challenge.

Claude Prelorenzo
Scientific manager of the workshop



2- METHOD, PARTICIPANTS AND SCHEDULE

Presentation of *Les Ateliers*



les ateliers is a non-governmental organization that gathers universities, decision makers and professionals dedicated to planning, development and urban design.


Since 1982, **les ateliers** has been organizing international workshops on topics defined together with local authorities for city or regional planning. The method consists in gathering students or professionals of different nationalities and different specializations (landscape designers, architects, engineers, economists...), and make them work in different teams that finally present their proposals to an international jury composed of local authorities and international experts.

Each workshop offers to local authorities new and innovative urban development proposals, assessed by the members of the jury and transcribed into a synthesis delivered 2 months after the workshop. These workshops are also a source of training for all the participants, whether they be local or international experts.

At the beginning, **les ateliers** focused on planning issues for the Paris Ile de France Region. Then, they developed a very high knowledge in Asia (we held 10 workshops there: Tokyo, Doi Tung, Canton, Shanghai, Ho Chi Minh, An Giang, Can Gio, Phnom Penh, Bangkok) and recently diversified their fruitful work combining workshops along the Mediterranean Sea (Casablanca, Marseille and Alexandria of Egypt) and in Africa and South America (Benin, Senegal and Brasil).

The method of a professional workshop

This traditional method of **les ateliers** has been developed over 26 years of experience.

- 
- **15 days** non-stop work
 - **3 teams** competing - 7 participants in each team : 2 locals + 5 internationals
 - Participants are **professionals from different nationalities and specializations** : urban planners, architects, engineers, geographers, designers.
 - **International final jury** to assess the proposals : composed of local authorities and International experts.

Recent Experience

2008	Bangkok - Thailand	Bangkok River City
2008	Cergy-Pontoise- France	Great infrastructures in an urban environment
2007	Paris Airports - France	Towards an AEROPOLIS?
2007	An Giang - Vietnam	Urban Development in the Mekong Delta
2007	Marseille - France	Development of the Harbor Area (160 Ha)
2006	North Paris - France	Urban Renewal, densification and metropolitan integration
2006	Casablanca - Morocco	Urban Projects for the Inncercity Former Airport (450 ha)
2005	Can Gio - Vietnam	A New Ecological City
2005	Saclay - France	Metropolitan territory of high scientific competitiveness
2005	Porto Novo - Benin	Identity and Development of an African Capital City
2004	Cergy-Pontoise- France	Polycentrality in metropolitan space
2003	Seine&Marne - France	The river's confluence: A new gate for Paris.
2002	Cergy-Pontoise- France	From the "new town" to the city: images and ambitions
2001	Le Bourget - France	Sustainable effects of short-lived events: the 2004 technology fair
2000	Pontoise - France	The city center of Pontoise

PARTICIPANTS

TEAM ARCHIPUNCTURE

DILET Marc	France	Architect Professor
HONNENS Stephan	Germany	Architect - Project Manager in Hambourg
PESSOT Fabien	France	Economist Senior analyst
SOULATGES Marie	France	Sociologist - Urban Planner
JUMRUSJARO NGPOL Amnat	Thailand	Instructor Architecture Department
KLAICHOM Sasithorn	Thailand	Architect at Design division
ZEEUW Thijs	Holland	Landscape architect

3 teams of 7 professionals
= 21 participants, from 8 different countries.

MANAGING TEAM

Claude PRELORENZO- Sociologist - Professor
Bertrand WARNIER – City Planner
Nicolas DETRIE – Director of **les ateliers**
With the help of Pr Siriwan PALACHARANAN

SCHEDULE

Friday 30th and Saturday 31st May

Arrival of international participants.

Sunday 1st June - Visit

Visit of the city by bus and by boat
*Dr Siriwan and Jittisak from Chulalongkorn University
and Mr Sompong, from BMA*
Presentation of the workshop

Monday 2nd – Opening and lectures

Chulalongkorn University, Sasa Patasala

Official Opening and speeches

- Governor of Bangkok Mr. Apirak Kosayothin
- Philippe Liège, French Embassy
- Dr. Bundit Chulasai, Dean Faculty of Architecture of Chulalongkorn
- Bertrand Warnier, Vice-Chairman Les Ateliers, Head of Scientific Committee

Lectures

- Story of Bangkok “River City”, by Dr Sumet Jumsai
- The Moving city (Transport), by Pol Maj Dr Yongyuth Sarasombath
- Hydrology of the metropolitan area, by Christian Piel
- Strategy of private property investors, by Hans Brouwer, Raimon Land

Tuesday, June 3rd - Lectures

Faculty of Architecture, Kasetsart University

- Master Plan and river projects, by Dr Banasopit Mekvichai, BMA's Deputy Governor
- Green River / Environmental impacts, by Dr. Eggarin Dean of Faculty of Architecture, Kasetsart,

TEAM FLOWING CITY

DI FIORE Patrizia	France	Photographer
NIANG Demba	Sénégal	Economist – Manager of UN projects in Africa
SMOLARSKI Evelyne	France	Architect Urban Planner - Project Manager
TANI Ken	England	Architect
LOAKAEWNO O Treechart	Thailand	Student Ph.D. In urban and regional planning
BOONRAWAT Pruksanubal	Thailand	Assistant Research in reginal planning
TIRAO Mano-Ura	Tahiti	Geographer

TEAM WATER CITY

BASILE Maria	France	Geographer – Teaching in France
GUTH Marie- Odile	France	General inspector of environment
LE XUAN Son	Vietnam	PhD student in urban planning
RIETVELD Frank	Holland	Assistant landscape architect
YIMPONG Sukhontha	Thailand	Urban Planner
THANAGOSE S Ronarit	Thailand	Head at division of Activity and Museum
ROUY Céline Sarah	France	Engineer – Planer In charge of housing

- Living in the city (Housing, sociology...), by Dr Yongtanit Pimonsatean, Thammasart University
 - River front cities panorama, by Pr Claude Prelorenzo
- Definition of the 3 teams

Wednesday, June 4th - Chulalongkorn

Installation in the studio - Workshop

Thursday June 5th - Workshop

Friday June 6th - Workshop

Saturday June 7th - Workshop

20:00 Party dinner, (organized by *Les Ateliers*)

Sunday June 8th - Break

Monday June 9th - Workshop

Exchange Forum

Tuesday June 10th - Workshop

Wednesday June 11th - Workshop

Arrival of foreign jury members

Thursday June 12th

Rehearsal of oral presentations
Deadline for paper presentations
Visit and conference for jury members

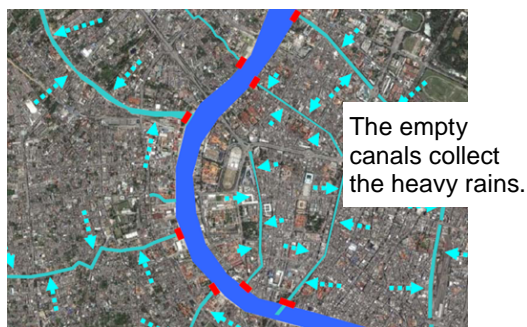
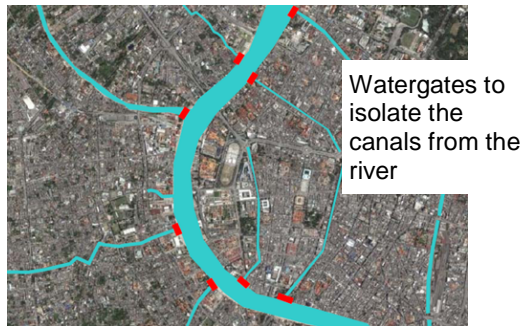
Friday June 13th - Jury

Morning: Presentations of the teams
Afternoon: Public debate, deliberation of jury
Evening: Final ceremony

3 – SPECIFIC ISSUES AND ELEMENTS

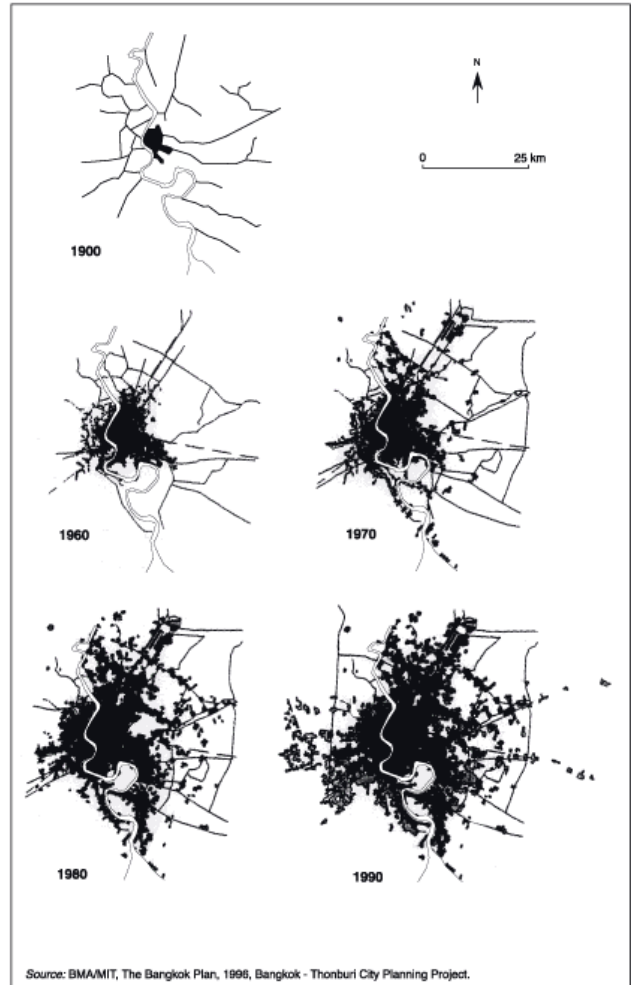


The perimeter of the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration in the urban region of Bangkok



Flood management

Urban growth of Bangkok
Bangkok: expansion urbaine (1900-1990)



LCA - M. Denard



The 2 types of construction along the river and the canals

SPECIFIC ISSUES

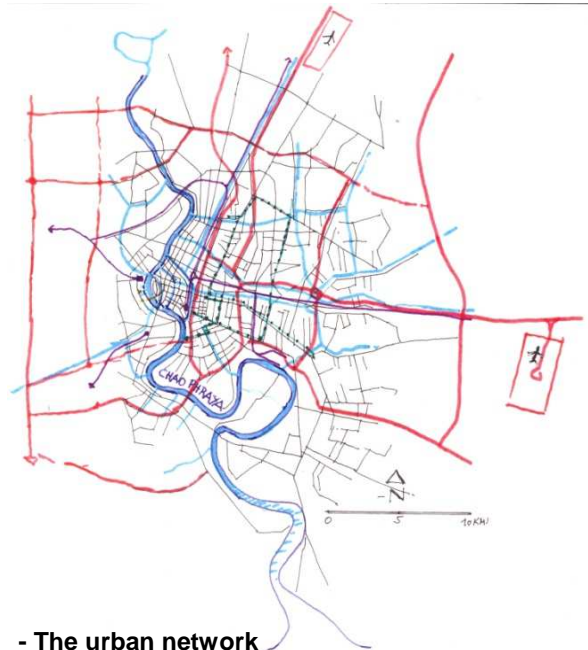
- The low height of banks.-

The river runs in a plain that is 2 meters above the sea level, which leads to frequent flooding and worry about the predicted rise of the sea level soon. Let's not forget the tide as well because Bangkok is practically at the mouth of the river.



- Shapes, design, and centralities

The unequal and heterogeneous occupation of banks makes this land attractive and open to important mutations. Today, all sorts of urban shapes confusedly appear: temple and palace gardens next to hotel terraces, small shops on the river bank, old cottages and damaged housing with a great view, wasteland, a few fields, many piers and pontoons... and mushrooming high rise buildings. If revitalized, the river corridor could be an urban centre with what that implies in terms of growing density, shifts of activities, creation of new roles... and also in terms of clarity of what is being built. What image does this evolving city want to give in the future?

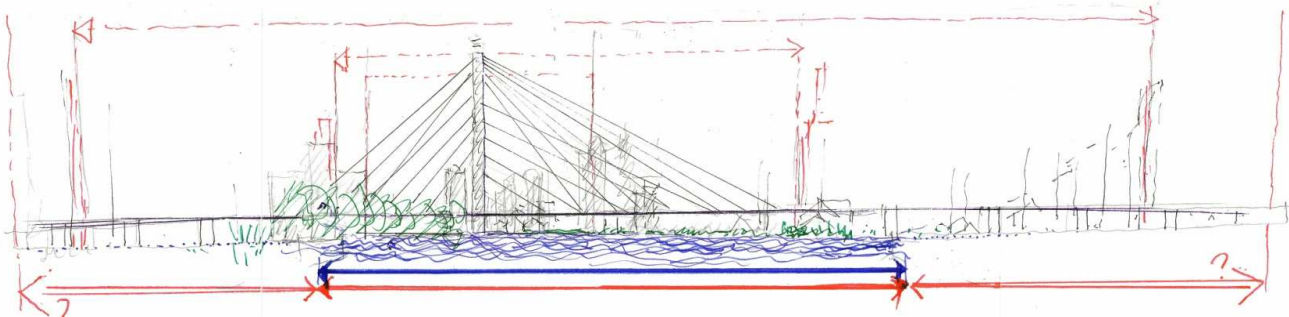


- The urban network

Despite the recent constructions of numerous bridges, the urban network is not very orientated towards the river. Organizing the river in the town requires to rethink the urban network, the direction of ways, the thickness of the coastal layer, the location of places where you can stay: parks, terraces, viewpoints...

- The decreasing of economic activities on the river.

The commercial functions established on waterways have progressively moved to dry land. The "floating market" is just a tourist attraction now. However, the river remains an economic asset as a major regional communication route and an intense urban means of transport, as an important tourist attraction and as land to highly prized estates... Certain specific functions are remaining: river mail, floating library, groceries boat... What other hypotheses could strengthen the active role of this important corridor in the agglomeration?



- Dimensioning the river space

The inexistence of linear access to the banks. Nearly all access to the bank is only possible perpendicularly. There are very few banks, parallel passages or "San Marco" piazzas. The water scene of the city and the construction of banks is to be invented in relation to the thai culture of water and the developmental imperatives. What is the river corridor really? Just a water way or a much more important space?

3 – PRESENTATION OF TEAMS PROJECTS - PART 1

URBAN ARCHIPUNCTURE : Water system as a catalyst

APPROACH: Functional rather than structural, the “urban acupuncture” approach proposes to act with specific projects in a selection of hot points in Bangkok. This is a soft approach, which takes care of the context, whose purpose is to drive the development rather than control it.

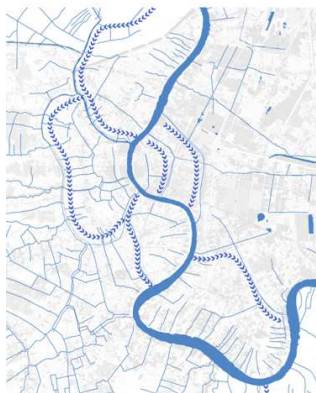
ELEMENTS OF DIAGNOSTICS

Bangkok is a « wild » innovative city, that leads to a « patchwork City» with a lot of attraction and connection points, that all developed “freely”. Communities are highly involved in urban projects and negotiations. The team Archipuncture wishes to maintain this energy of the city, and use potentials and renewals instead of moving things heavily.

ACTION

“Urban archipuncture” is all about punching the proper project to the right place. Strategic points to act on can be connection points for different flows: water, transport, people. A further analysis can help choosing these points. Here follow proposals of intervention.

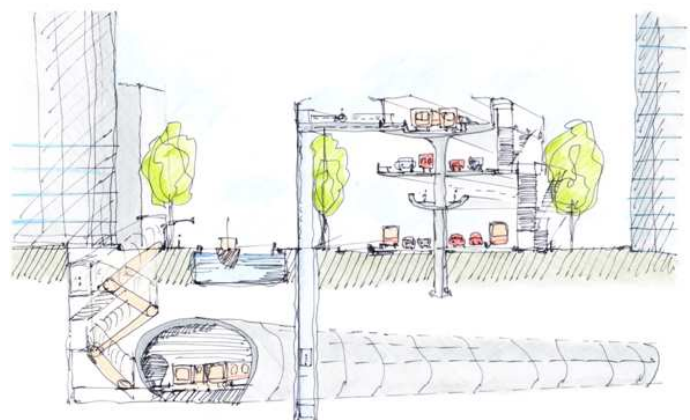
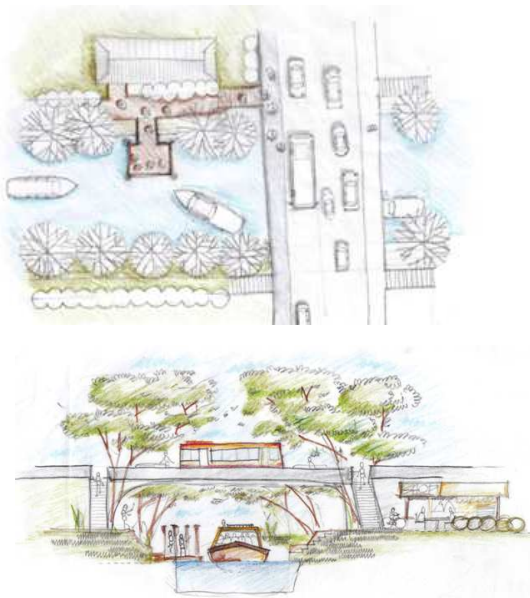
DEVELOP CANALS NETWORK



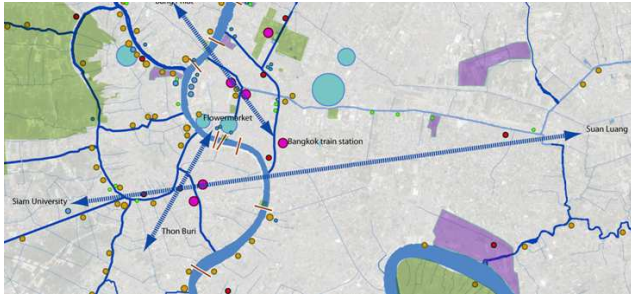
- 1- Enlarge the canals: enables to increase the capacity of rain collection during monsoon.
- 2- Increase connectivity between the canals, and with the river: enables to support more transport.
- 3- Increase accessibility by creating walkways, with sand to clean the run-off water.



CONNECT WATER TRANSPORT SYSTEM



Enable easy connections with other transport modes
Connect to major infrastructural nodes

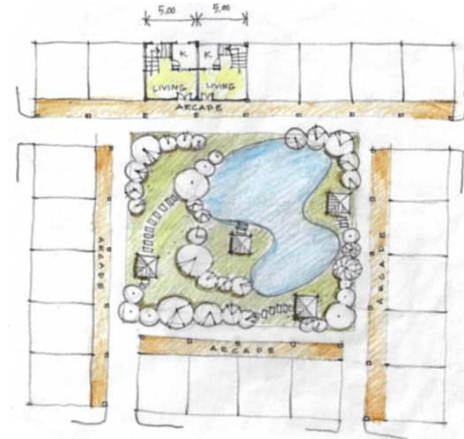


DEVELOPMENT ON THE WEST BANK

Firstly, create a fast water connection between East and West. Then initiate projects of housings, boardwalks with boat stops, temples and private gardens.

FLOOD MANAGEMENT BY RETENTION GARDENS

Example of a 22-family dwelling unit, with a retention garden in the middle, that can be flooded during heavy rains.



THREE ICON PROJECTS

Three icon projects could symbolize the new relationship between the city and its river. One would highlight the link water-transport, the second water and trade, the last water and ecology.



Transport Hub

Ecological park on the bank

Special River Market

OTHER PUBLIC ENHANCEMENT POLICIES

The team also suggests some public enhancement policies :

- Pre-emption rights from government to consolidate the river space
- Social housing ratios for new constructions.



3 – PRESENTATION OF TEAMS PROJECTS – PART 2

FLOWING CITY

IDEA: Towards a Flowing City, use the river as the development axis of Bangkok.

ANALYSIS

If before the river was the main artery of the city for providing food, water supply, irrigation and transportation, today the roads guide the urban sprawl towards the hinterland.

The presence of the river is declined due to the fast development of the high-rise buildings and the huge infrastructure along the banks. Now the problematic is how to associate the image of Bangkok and its river and to improve the identity of the city as a flowing city.

ACTION

To move toward the concept of a flowing city, the team proposes the following developments.

OPEN UP THE CHAO PHRAYA



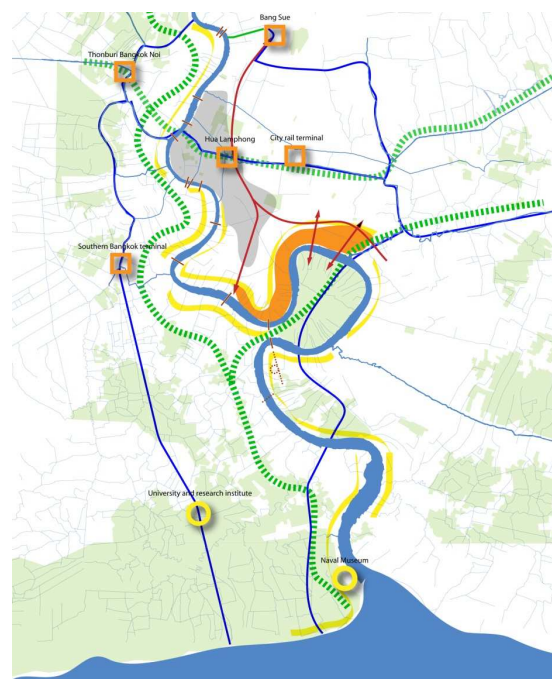
Create walkways, pedestrians' connections.
Open up views from land to the river
Preserve visual perspectives from the city to the river.

Some examples in different countries



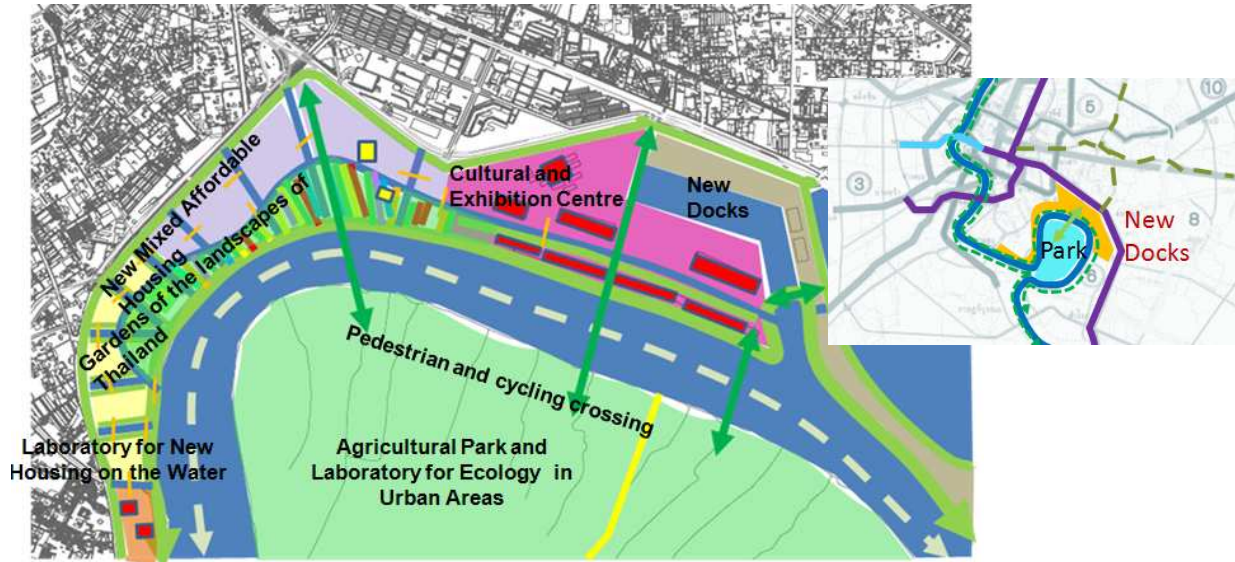
TOWARDS THE SEA

Bangkok should develop in the South.



CREATE THE “NEW DOCKS” OF BANGKOK

A SPACE FOR EXPERIMENTING NEW WAYS OF LIFE ON THE RIVER



This central project can be developed in 3 temporal phases :

Phase 1

- First floating pontoons and gardens on barges on the river,
- Affordable housing and land-sharing project, slums moved from port to new site,
- First architectural competition on sustainable living on water,
- First Exhibitions in the dockland warehouses
- A new Park starts to be built

Phase 2

- New docks excavated, first cruise ship arrive
- Flowing Park of the Landscapes of Thailand
- First Biennale of Art in Bangkok
- New land released for sustainable housing competitions
- Floating Performance Scene
- First Pedestrian bridge to Blangkrazao Peninsula

Phase 3

- Opening of the Marina
- Two new bridges to Blangkrazao Peninsula
- New museum for the performing arts opened
- New centre for research for the build environment on water

CREATE A STRUCTURE TO IMPROVE THE RIVER MANAGEMENT

Basic principles about the structure:

- A sustainable way of management for the river
- Regional and national solidarity
- Popular participation
- Territorial strategy with all the stakeholders

Missions:

- Study and planning
- Research for financing
- Local engineering
- Monitoring
- Promote Public – Private Partnership

Resources

- financial resources: provided by special investments taxes, central government, BMA, private sector, donations,
- human resources: provided by national expertise and technical advisor.



3 – PRESENTATION OF TEAMS PROJECTS - PART 3

BANGKOK WATER CITY

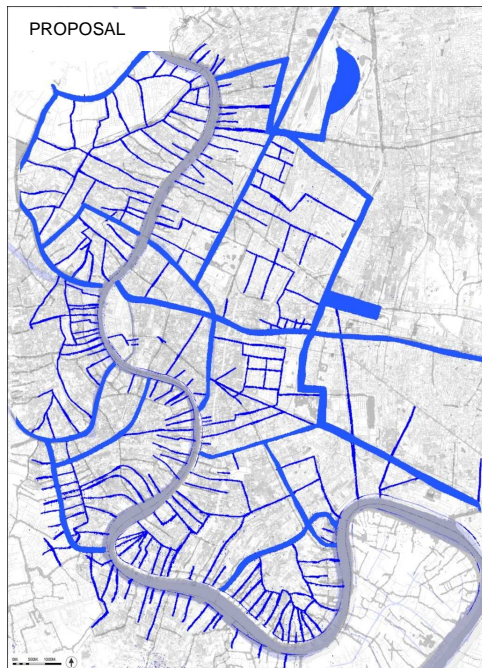
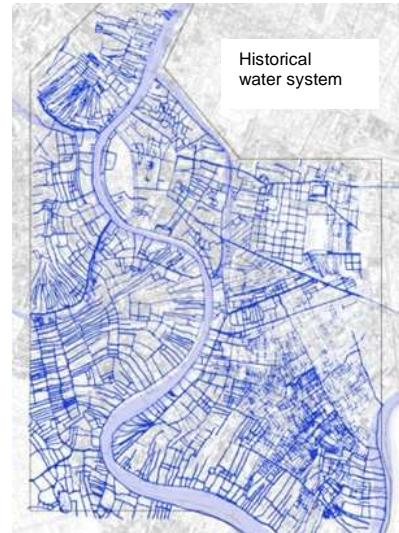
CONCEPT: Back to an intensive use of the canal network.

ANALYSIS

Past generations of Thai and Bangkok inhabitants managed to live with the water, learning from nature. Bangkok could come back to this identity in recovering its canals and using them in a modern way.

FACING THE WATER PROBLEMS

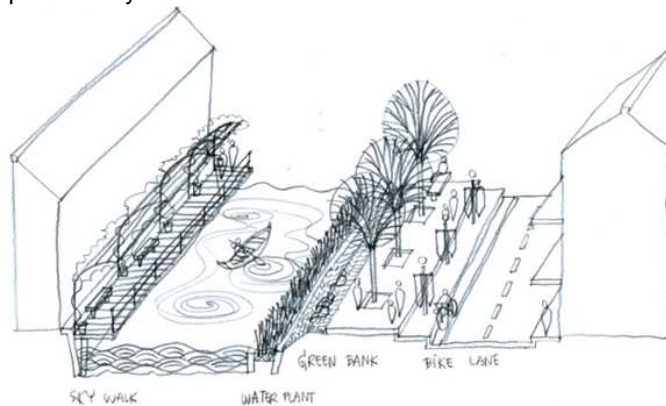
3 flows to face : upstream, rainfall (monsoon), and rising of the sea level. This global issue cannot be thought at the only scale of Bangkok City. The team proposes to build a big dam in the estuary of Chao Phraya, or a big dike along the coast, which could also protect the coast from erosion (like in The Netherlands, Venice or Saint-Louis- Mississippi).



BY RE-CREATING A NETWORK OF CANALS

At the scale of the Greater Bangkok, the solution is to divide the water in as many ways as possible, by making big canals.

Recreating a real water network, by using the past canals and creating new ones, will give to the city a modern identity linked to its past history.



VARIED USES AND PRIVATE ACCESS TO THE CANALS

Possible uses : Transport, leisure, urban redevelopment, green spaces, waste treatment...

Create a "green network" that connects to the water network.

Through houses and perpendicular roads, rather than big public parks or walkways.

DENSIFICATION

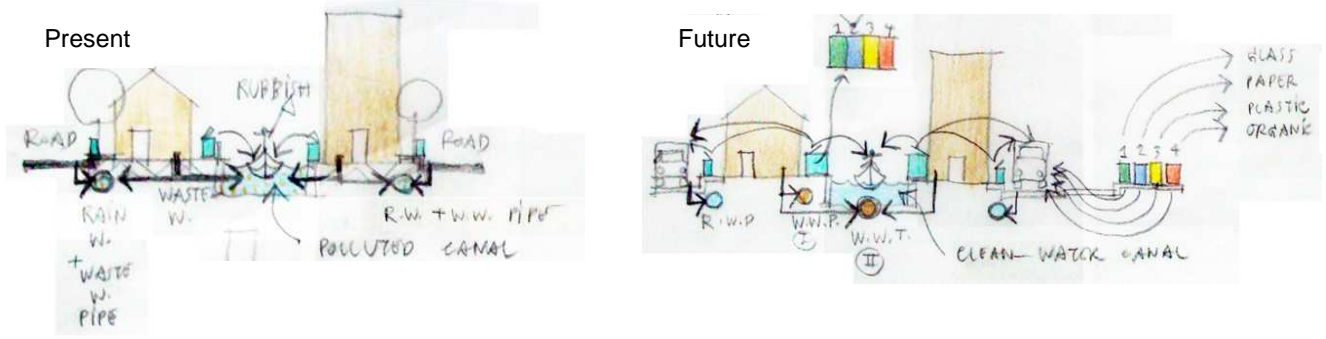
Avoid urbanizing land in the suburbs. The increase of density has to be concentrated in the West of the Chao Phraya and in the South of the city. The new urbanization should allow a maximum of contact between water and inhabitants.

Low and middle-height housing along the river, and high-rise buildings at the back side.

Mix of private and public housing.

A SYSTEM OF WATER-BASED WASTE MANAGEMENT

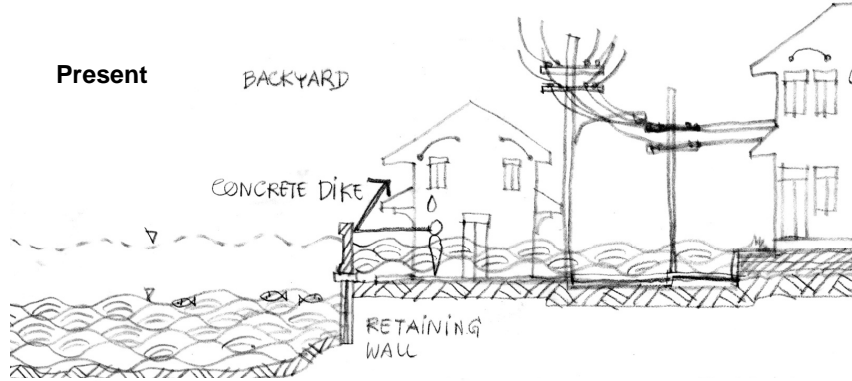
Separate rainfall sewers and sanitary sewers.
Participation of Bangkok citizens with personal recycling.



Past



Present



Future



WATER - BASED COMMUNITY

LAND - BASED COMMUNITY

JURY ANALYSIS

At the end of the workshop, the 3 teams of experts did a presentation of their work in front of an international jury and a large audience made of professionals of the public and private sector. The jury was composed of representatives of the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA), Thai experts, representatives of the sponsor Raimon Land and international experts chosen by *Les Ateliers*.

What stands out from the jury's assessments and the local authorities' comments is that the outcome of the work is stimulating and often original, especially when considering that the teams were given very little time to produce their

proposals. These proposals are understood as upstream ideas, and that some of them need to be verified, complemented with more accurate studies such as hydrology, marina or transport, and developed as urban projects.

The jury suggests to distinguish 4 prospective axes and 10 propositions of action whose undertaking will enable the city to create more connections with its river, and thus improving the lives of the inhabitants of the City of Angels. These propositions are briefly exposed in the following text and will be further developed in a *handbook* that will be written in the coming months.

4 AXES AND 10 PROPOSITIONS TO RENEW THE INTERRELATION BETWEEN BANGKOK AND THE CHAO PHRAYA RIVER

1. THE RIVER AS A DEVELOPMENT AXIS

The 3 teams used the North-South river axis as the spine of the agglomeration development, promoting its symbolic and historical power. They suggest that this vertical axis should be structured around the current East-West development which favors the 'wings' of the agglomeration.

Proposition 1. Infrastructural nodes

The development of this spine implies strengthening the ties between the city centre (BMA area) and the parts of the agglomeration down and upstream. It also requires to link the North-South structure to the East-West by "infrastructural nodes". **Archipuncture** especially thought about these necessary joints and proposed a general plan to put these joints together.

Proposition 2. Connectivity

The North South axis should become a powerful axis for urban transport, in reinforcing the existing river transportation system, developing new ways to cross the river, and making better connections with the various land-based transport networks (**Flowing** connectivity).

Proposition 3. Towards a global river entity

Making such a river axis implies creating a new dedicated administrative structure, which will avoid piling up different authorities that can contradict or even conflict one another. **Flowing City** team put forward a model of "River Agency", based on experiences that turned out to be efficient in other countries.

2. THE CHAO PHRAYA RIVER, A PLACE FOR URBAN EXPERIMENTATION

Restoring the importance of the river within the agglomeration requires special and innovative projects that will highlight this change. All the 3 teams proposed to implement different urban experimentations.

Proposition 4. Model Operation to absorb shanty towns

Making a new urban center at the South of the current one, using the harbor land that might be freed by the probable reduction of upstream

activity of the port, implies facing the issue of the shanty towns that are located in that area. This is an opportunity to make a model operation of urban renewal. **Flowing City** team drafted a plan, with a dedicated architectural typology.

Proposition 5. Reinventing the relation between housing and canals

All teams worked on regaining the intimacy between water and habitation. On top of the traditional form of stilt-houses, the team **Bangkok Watercity** suggests another concept of habitation, which is more land-based, and develops a close

connection to the canals. They illustrate this proposition with a project on a plot of land in Noi.

Proposition 6. Manage urban planning by local action, rather than by zones

The usual methods of zoning are not sufficient. The **Archipuncture** team suggests that usual planning should be complemented by a method known as “urban acupuncture” which on the one hand, tests the local effects of every project, and on the other hand, establishes a network of points/dots to act upon.

3. COMBINE FLOOD PREVENTION AND HABITATION QUALITY

The BMA currently manages the river with a strategy oriented on flood control, creating water-gates, so as to protect the city and its inhabitants from the dangers of regular floods of the Chao Phraya. The three teams endeavored to find new proposals, putting forward that flooding is a feature of South-East Asia that is part of tradition (stilt houses, rice fields, banks...), and that the accentuation of water movements should lead us to negotiate with water, rather than opposing its power. These propositions need to be supported by hydrologic studies.

based transport, combine the canals with a network of green spaces.

Proposition 7. Restore the canals as an urban network

“A water system for a water city and water people”: The **Bangkok Watercity** team suggests a global approach in organizing land and canals, based on 3 actions: set/localize the urban development on the nodes of the canals and the river (intersections and loops), develop water-

Proposition 8. The open space of habitation: agreeableness and protection

Innovative solutions can combine new elements of quality of living with flood protection. The team **Archipuncture** develops “water retention gardens” for urban plots that promote both quality of life (a garden that sometimes becomes a lake by the windows) and a tool for containing water floods.

Proposition 9. Differentiate and prioritize the land use of the river banks

Developing this idea of not combating the floods with force, the team **Flowing City** drafted a concept of land occupation that depends on the distance to the river: stilt houses or amphibious housing in contact to the river, buildings and infrastructures further inland, away from the flood area of the river.

4. THE CONQUEST OF NATURE AND SEA

Proposition 10. Bangkok city more nature and maritime. Going down to the sea.

Up until now, Bangkok has set itself aside from the swampy dangerous seashore, difficult to build. The drawbacks of yesterdays are today’s assets, and the swamps are now considered as important natural spaces. Moreover, the harbor activity will certainly move downstream to the deep sea, like

every port city worldwide. The peninsula, the new harbor, the new industrial zone, and all renewals in the South will contribute to enriching urban practices of Bangkok. The team **Flowing City** offers a new vision of the city, with the river that reintroduces nature in town and opens Bangkok to the sea.

JURY MEMBERS

Friday, June 13th 2008

CHAIR OF THE JURY

1	BANASOPIT Mekvichai	THAILAND	Vice-Governor of Bangkok Metropolitan Administration
2	PERISSOL Pierre-André	FRANCE	Chairman of <i>Les Ateliers</i> , Mayor of Moulins, Former Minister

SECRETARY OF THE JURY

3	PRELORENZO Claude	FRANCE	Scientific manager of this professional workshop
4	WARNIER Bertrand	FRANCE	Architect – Planner, Founder of <i>Les Ateliers</i> , Representing the Scientific Committee.

JURY MEMBERS

5	Prof. Decha Boonkham	THAILAND	Landscape Architect, Emeritus Professor, Department of Landscape Architecture, Chulalongkorn University
6	Dr. Bundit Chulasai,	THAILAND	Dean, Faculty of Architecture of Chulalongkorn
7	Dr. Varakorn Samkoses	THAILAND	Economist, Assoc. Prof., Dhurakij Pundit University
8	Dr.-Ing. Ksemsan Suwarnarat	THAILAND	Engineer, President of The Environmental Engineering Association of Thailand
9	Manop Pongsadat	THAILAND	Architect, Faculty of Architecture, Chulalongkorn university
10	Kwansuang Atibhodi	THAILAND	Architect, Faculty of Architecture, Chulalongkorn university
11	Dr. Ekkarin Anukulyudhathon	THAILAND	Dean, Faculty of Architecture, Kasetsart
12	Dr. Siriwan Silapacharanan	THAILAND	Assoc. Dean, Faculty of Architecture of Chulalongkorn
13	Pr.Dr. Yongtanit Pimonsatean	THAILAND	Faculty of Architecture, Thammasart U.
14	TRAN Nguyen Ngoc	VIETNAM	Former Member of Parliament Former Chairman of the Mekong Institute
15	GOTO Taichi	JAPAN	Urban Planner / Designer. General Manager of the Tenjin Meiji-dori Development Council.
16	FIGUEIRA DE SOUSA Joao	PORTUGAL	Geographer, University of Lisboa
17	AL NEDHAR Abdullah	DUBAI	Director of Centre for Research and Urban Innovation
18	EL KHOURY Talal	DUBAI	Architect, Planner and Urban Designer. Global Research and Urban Operation Advisor
19	VAN BEEK Steve	USA/Thailand	Writer, explorer and filmmaker since 1966 on rivers and river cultures, specially in Thailand.
20	DUPORGES François-Xavier	FRANCE	AFD – French Agency of Development
21	JOLY Antoine	FRANCE	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Former DG of city of Paris and Cannes
22	SALAT Serge	FRANCE	Architect – Economist – Engineer, Researcher on Sustainable Cities.
23	BAYLE Christophe	FRANCE	Architect, Urban Project Manager in Paris Former Chief Editor of <i>Urbanisme</i> magazine

