

14th -21st JULY 2016

CHUM SAENG, NAKHON SAWAN, THAILAND

Chum Saeng city brief



Table of Contents

Maps of Chum Saeng district	1
Maps of Chum Saeng sub-district	2
Chum Saeng district aerial map	3
Communities in Chum Saeng Municipal area	4
Chum Saeng district	5
Chum Saeng Municipality	6
Population	7-8
Structure of City Development	9
Housing Development in Chum Saeng municipal area	10
Baan Munkong projects	11-16
World Bank projects	17-20
Role of CODI in community-driven development	21-24
Role of CODI in community-driven development in Chum Saeng	25-27
Challenges and Opportunities of Chum Saeng : Issues of city development (From the outsiders' eyes)	28-33

Maps of Chum Saeng district

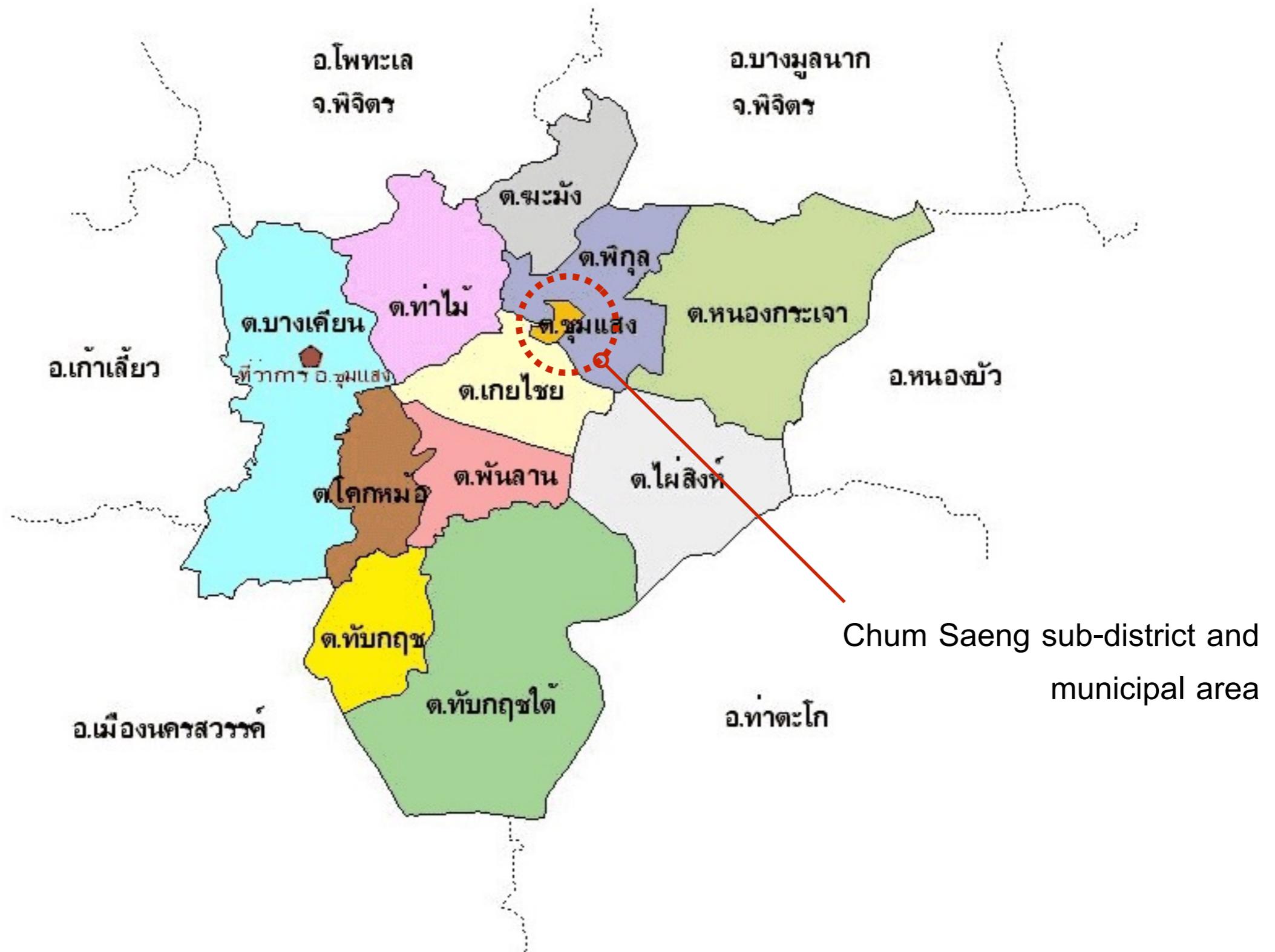


Thailand

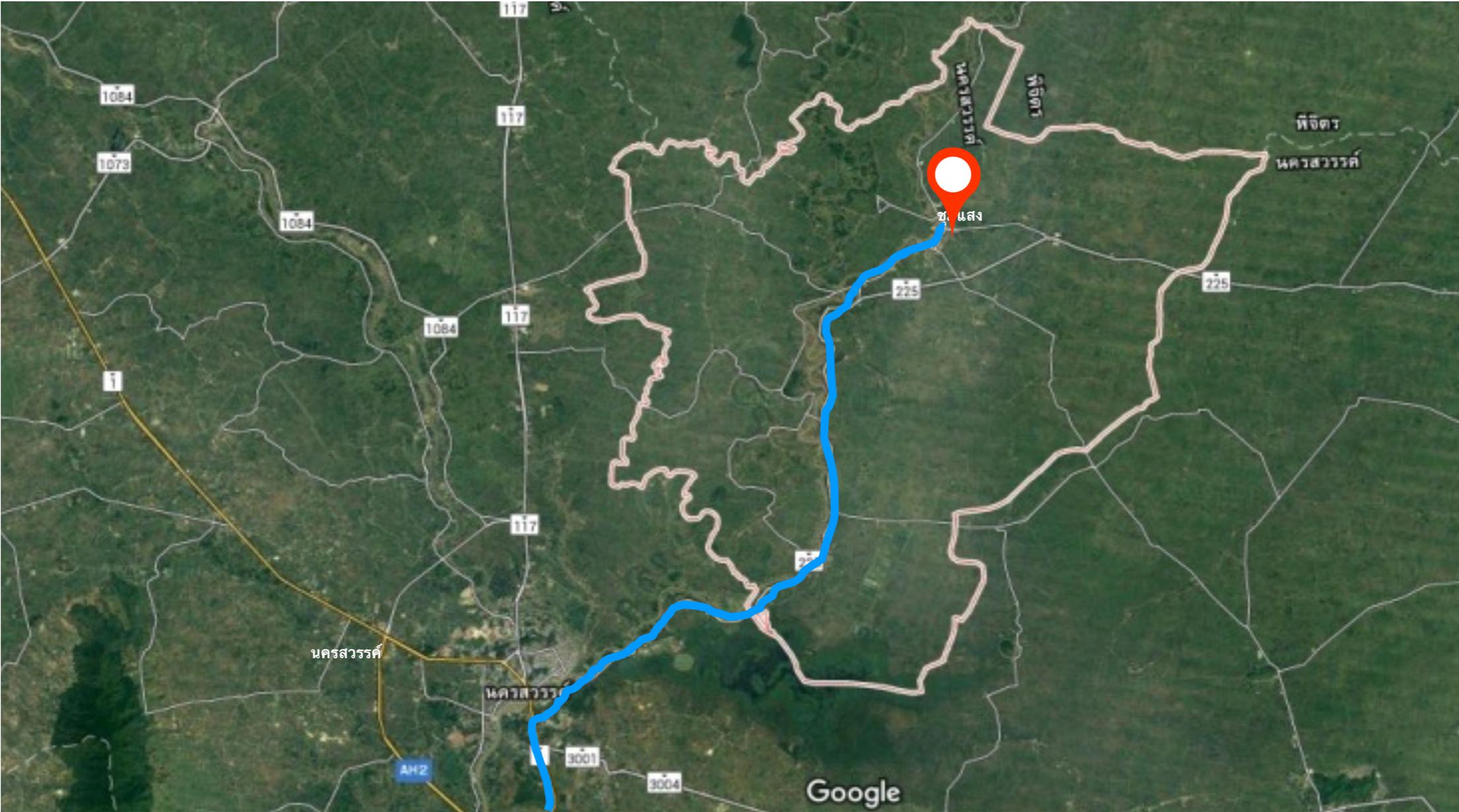


Nakhon Sawan province
& Chum Saeng district

Maps of Chum Saeng sub-district and municipality



Chum Seang district aerial map



Communities in Chum Seang Municipality area

- 1 Sang-Sawan-Rak Pattana
- 2 Chum Saeng Jia-Ra-Nai
- 3 Sang Ruam Jai
- 4 Sang Rat Rung San
- 5 Sang Rat Ruam Jai
- 6 Sang Chan Chy
- 7 Sang Ban-Dit Sang-San
- 8 Sang-Chot-Chaung-Chatchawan
- 9 Sang-Chattawan Kanjana
- 10 Sang Muk-Da Pattana

Chum Saeng sub-district and Municipal area



Chum Saeng district

Chum Saeng is a district in the Nakhon Sawan province, located along the Nan River. Chum Saeng is about 39 kilometres or half an hour drive away from Nakhon Sawan city. It consists of 12 sub-districts and 131 villages. The district had a population of 55,103 in 2012 - 26,834 men and 28,269 women.

Chum Saeng has many of tourist attractions, and the weather is generally quite hot. The majority of the local population grows rice and other crops, raises livestock, farms fish, and does other jobs such as day by day labour, and commerce.

The geography of Chum Saeng is flat, with low-lying clay soil, which is good for agriculture. The district has two important rivers flowing through it: the Nan River which goes through the Ka-mung, Pi-kul, Guey-Chai, Pan-Lan, Coke-mor, Tub-krid, and Tub-krid tai sub-districts, and the Yom River which goes through the Ta-mai sub-district to become the Chao-Phra-Ya River at the Pak-nam-pho sub-district.



Chum Saeng Municipality

The municipal area used to only be 1 sq.km but, due to the city's density and its development, the Ministry of Interior commanded that the municipality's area be expanded to 2.4 sq.km.

The municipality now consists of 10 communities.

Chum Saeng uses the Nan River as the main river for the transportation of goods, while it also has the Northern railway line (from Chum Saeng station) going from Bangkok to Chiang Mai. The railway line started in 1907 and made this area a very important hub historically for the unloading of goods for the central and northern parts of Thailand.

There was a lot of migration from China in this area, and these migrants set up the market area in Chum Saeng. The main product that used to be sold in this market was "rice" which the farmers brought from Ta- Ta-Ko district and the nearby provinces to sell in this area. The fact that this district has 6 old rice mills is a testament to the commercial importance of the region in the trade of rice.



Population

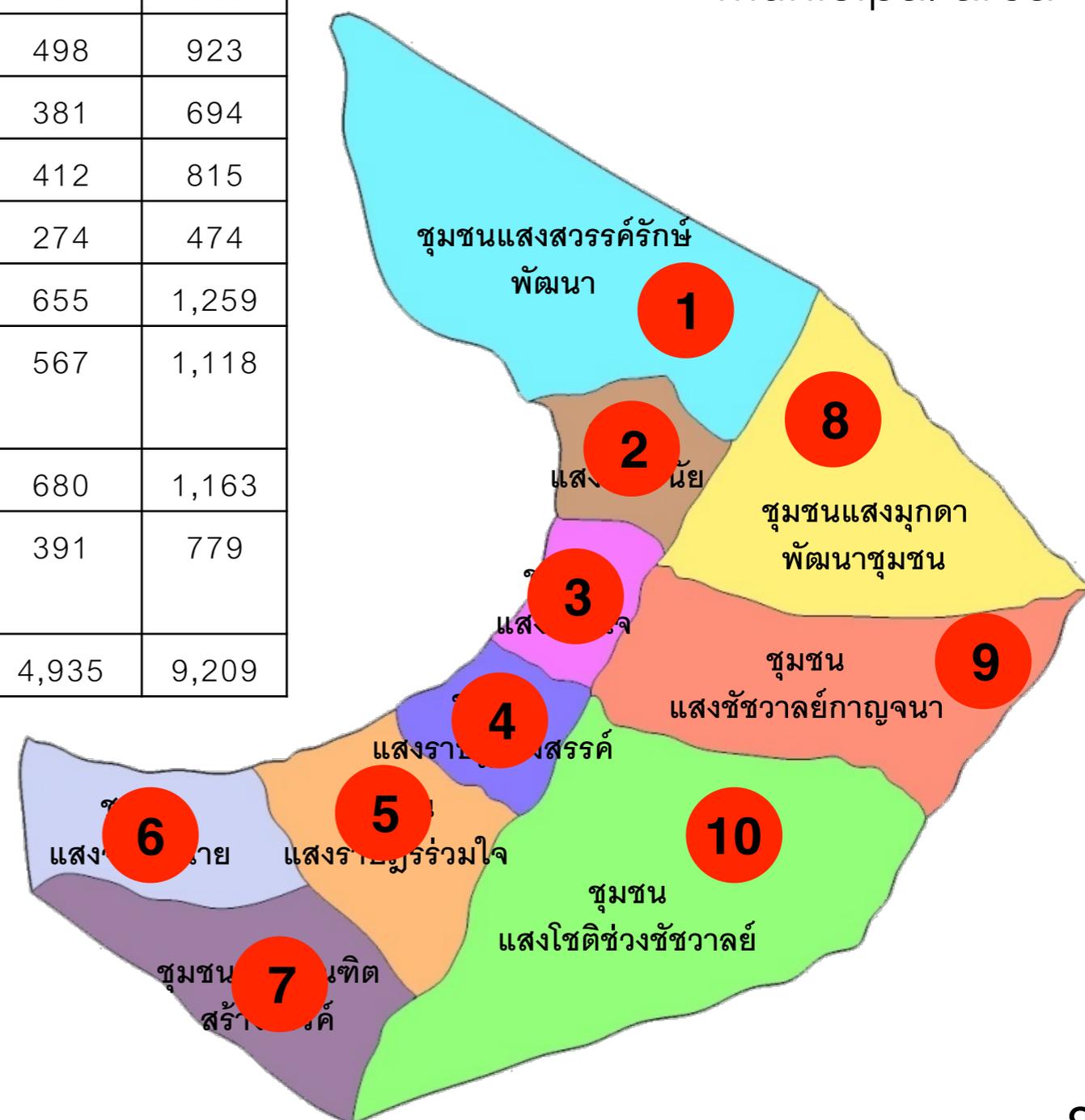
The population of the Chum Saeng municipality area, collected in 2013, is of 8,453 - 3,981 men and 4,394 women. There are 3,416 households.

Age (yrs old)	Male	Female	Total
0-5	221	192	413
6-10	161	193	354
11-15	214	177	391
16-20	282	240	522
21-25	298	291	589
26-30	273	270	543
31-35	295	276	571
36-40	315	290	605
41-45	284	314	598
45-50	289	335	624
51-55	293	344	637
56-60	268	363	631
61-65	247	341	588
66-70	153	222	375
71-75	117	182	299
76-80	121	178	299
81-85	68	94	162
86-90	40	60	100
91 +	16	17	33
Total	3,955	4,379	8,334

Population

Village no.	Name of communities	No. of households	Population		
			Male	Female	Total
1	Sang Sawan-Rak Pattana	262	575	603	1,178
2	Sang Jia-Ra-Nai	322	306	494	800
3	Sang Ruam Jai	260	425	498	923
4	Sang Rat Rung San	192	313	381	694
5	Sang Rat Ruam Jai	205	403	412	815
6	Sang Chan Chy	110	200	274	474
7	Sang Ban-Dit Sang-San	280	604	655	1,259
8	Sang Muk-Da Pattana Chum Chon	194	551	567	1,118
9	Sang-Chattawan Kanjana	324	509	680	1,163
10	Sang-Chot-Chaung- Chatchawan	197	388	391	779
	Total	2,346	4,274	4,935	9,209

10 communities in
Chum Saeng
municipal area



Note: Year not specified. Please check.

Structure of City Development



Housing Development in Chum Saeng municipal area



Baan Munkong projects

Baan Mankong projects

5 communities

 Baan Mankong projects

 World Bank projects



 Sawan-Rak Pattana comm.

 Sang Jia-Ra-Nai comm.

 Sang Muk-Da Pattana Chum Chon comm.

 Sang-Chot-Chaung-Chatchawan

 เสนอโครงการแก้ปัญหาที่
อยู่อาศัยครั้งนี้ใช้พื้นที่
สาธารณะในบริเวณชุมชน
แสงโชติช่วงชัชวาลย์*

*แปลไม่ได้ค่ะ ไม่เข้าใจรูปประโยค แปลหน้า
งานแล้วกัน

Baan Munkong projects



Project details and status

-  Work in progress
-  Completed process

Comm.	No. of HH	Types of project		Status		
		On-site Upgrading	On-site Reconstruction	Proposal process	Building process	Infrastructure devl.
Sang Muk-Da Pattana Chum Chon	66					
Sang-Chot-Chaung-Chatchawan	57					
Sang Sawan-Rak Pattana	54					
Sang Jia-Ra-Nai	49					
Sang Mueng Mai	71					
	297					

Note: Sang Mueng Mai community is now in project proposal process and land management process

Baan Munkong projects



Sang Muk-Da Pattana Chum Chon community

Savings group : Started on 20th June 2003

No. of members : 181 persons

Baan Mankong members : 66 persons

Saving status

Baan Mankong Saving :	33,000	Baht
Land & House security saving:	1,320	Baht
Community welfare saving:	65,160	Baht
Shareholders' saving group :	788,500	Baht
Total	887,980	Baht



Baan Munkong projects



Sang-Chot-Chaung-Chatchawan Community

Saving status

Baan Mankong Saving :	45,600	Baht
Land & House security saving:	2,280	Baht
Community welfare saving:	3,420	Baht
Shareholders' saving group :	11,400	Baht
Total	60,420	Baht



Baan Munkong projects



Sang Sawan-Rak Pattana community

Savings group : Started on 1st July 2014

Saving members : 37 persons

Committee : 8 persons

Saving status

Baan Mankong Saving :	29,600	Baht
Land & House security saving:	1,480	Baht
Community welfare saving:	2,220	Baht
Shareholders' saving group :	7,400	Baht
Total	40,700	Baht



Baan Munkong projects



Sang Jia-Ra-Nai community

Savings group : Started on 30th June 2014

Saving members : 49 persons

Committee : 8 persons

Saving status

Baan Mankong Saving : 39,200 Baht

Community welfare saving: 2,940 Baht

Shareholders' saving group : 9,800 Baht

Total 51,940 Baht





World
Bank
projects

Community-based Livelihood Support for Urban Poor (SUP) in Chum Saeng

CODI, with funding from the World Bank, has started the Community-based Livelihood Support for the Urban Poor (SUP) project in order to support the recovery of the communities that were affected by the heavy flood in 2011 in 5 provinces - Bangkok, Nonthaburi, Pathumthani, Pra Nakorn Sri Ayuthaya, and Nakhon Sawan - in 50 communities and 3,000 households. Chum Saeng is one of the cities involved in this project.

World Bank projects



World
Bank
projects

1. To improve the living status of the poor in urban areas affected by the 2011 flood.
2. To help the urban poor recover from the flood.
3. To improve community infrastructure and people's livelihood.
4. To help the urban poor have additional income.

World Bank projects

World Bank projects

2 communities

- Baan Mankong projects
- World Bank projects



- Sang Rat Ruam Jai community
- Sang Ban-Dit Sang-San

World Bank projects



Project details

Sang Rat Ruam Jai community

Phase 1: Drainage pipes : 92 meters

House renovations : 15 houses

Phase 2 : House renovations : 14 houses

Sang Rat Ruam Jai comm.

Sang Ban-Dit Sang-San

Sang Ban-Dit Sang-San

Phase 1: Drainage pipes : 62 meters

House renovations : 19 houses

Phase 2 : House renovations : 20 houses

“CODI is a public organization with a goal to build a strong societal base using the collective power of civil groups and community organizations.”

Role of CODI in community-driven development

BACKGROUND

The Community Organizations Development Institute (CODI) was established in July 27, 2000 as a public organization. This was done by merging the Urban Community Development Office and the Rural Development Fund together. All property and assets of the two mergers were combined.

The equivalent of 3,274.35 million baht was transferred from the Urban Community Development Office and the Rural Development Fund to create a new development fund. This fund was managed in the form of Community Development Fund and the Revolving Fund which provided micro-credit to the poor. The total amount was estimated - in the year 2000 - at 2,900 million baht in total.

VISION

CODI is a public organization with a goal to build a strong societal base using the collective power of civil groups and community organizations

FUNCTION

To support and coordinate the development of community organizations and civil groups.

STRATEGIES

1. To support the role of the community organizations by encouraging self-organization on local levels.
2. To emphasize the central role of community organizations in social development.
3. To coordinate the efforts of civil groups and their multilateral partners.
4. To develop the process of learning, body of knowledge, and information technology systems.
5. To develop financial cooperatives and a community-based economy.
6. To build and develop the micro-credit system as a tool for community development.
7. To improve the efficiency and transparency of CODI's management style to allow other partners to fully participate and engage in its activities.

STRATEGIES

1. To support the role of the community organizations by encouraging self-organization on local levels.
2. To emphasize the central role of community organizations in social development.
3. To coordinate the efforts of civil groups and their multilateral partners.
4. To develop the process of learning, body of knowledge, and information technology systems.
5. To develop financial cooperatives and a community-based economy.
6. To build and develop the micro-credit system as a tool for community development.
7. To improve the efficiency and transparency of CODI's management style to allow other partners to fully participate and engage in its activities.

Role of CODI in community-driven development in Chum Saeng

CODI has been facilitating community's upgrading in **Chum Saeng city** by establishing city's committee as the platform of working with Chum Saeng's Municipality. This platform like the trans-official body that community's network, informal settler could work closely with the authority regarding community/city development.

By way of networking informal settlers from 432 households from 5 communities who living in the city by Baan Mankong Program, nowadays CODI together with community's network can solve the housing security problem about 361 households, only 71 households are in the process of working.

It means by end of 2016, there will no informal settlers in Chum Saeng, all settler in all community will has their own saving group, their one welfare program in which they has role to play/plan with legitimacy.

Chum Saeng city is one of success stories like many other cities in Thailand which working in the same philosophy.

Role of CODI together with community's network locating at Chum Saeng City's Committee has to shift touching other city's challenge and opportunity to make Chum Saeng city more liveable in sustainable way.

This workshop is partly design to help CODI bridging other civic groups and extend scope of work apart from housing with various possible issues that could make Chum Saeng city alive and living toward future.

Chum Saeng city, a city in transformation

From last survey during preparatory workshop, we found that there are many issues concerning to local people among our dialogue circle and field survey. Chum Saeng city can represent many medium scale city of Thailand by their own issues for development in which being common for our nation today. There are the list of emerging issues;

1. Climate resilience city

Chum Saeng has severe flooded in 2011 since core are of city lined along Nan River. From past experience Chum Saeng people try to find the way how to protect and divert ton of water from city to paddy field and ponds. There are many concern about how to plan and manage the city more adaptive to climate change and ecological system of central basin.

2. By-pass city

Historically, Chum Saeng used to hub of economic and transportation by river and railway. Nowadays role of these 2 transportation mode declined. Based on the national-wide logistic plan, GOV. plan to upgrading existing railway to be speed train in which Chum Saeng station will not be station as it is. Train from Bangkok will head to the north without stop here.

3. Cultural and heritage in transition

As it used to be merchant/agriculture city in the past, there are many races and ethnic groups living in Chumsang and nearby villages. They develop their own cultural and history that represent the richness of life. This heritage and values are in transition to find its own way to continue with new generation of Chumsang people.

4. Bridging between rural development and urbanization

As located in fertile basin of Thailand, Chumsang and nearby province are the golden mine for rice production of the country. How to integrate the richness of the ground into urbanisation and its planning in practical and mutual ways of supporting to people and city.

5. City of ageing society

From the survey, 40% of living population in Chumsang are above 60 years old. While working/labor's age are living (study/work) in Bangkok.

Chum Saeng city, a city in transformation

From last survey during preparatory workshop, we found that there are many issues concerning to local people among our dialogue circle and field survey. Chum Saeng city can represent many medium scale city of Thailand by their own issues for development in which being common for our nation today. There are the list of emerging issues;

1. Climate resilience city
2. By-pass city
3. Cultural and heritage in transition
4. Bridging between rural development and urbanization
5. City of ageing society

1

Climate resilience city

Chum Saeng has severe flooded in 2011 since core are of city lined along Nan River. From past experience Chumsang people try to find the way how to protect and divert ton of water from city to paddy field and ponds. There are many concern about how to plan and manage the city more adaptive to climate change and ecological system of central basin.

2

By-pass city

Historically, Chum Saeng used to be a hub of economic and transportation by river and railway. Nowadays the role of these two transportation modes has declined. Based on the national-wide logistic plan, the GOV. plans to upgrade existing railway to be a speed train in which Chumsang station will not be a station as it is. Trains from Bangkok will head to the north without stopping here.

3

Cultural and heritage in transition

As it used to be merchant/agriculture city in the past, there are many races and ethnic groups living in Chumsang and nearby villages. They develop their own cultural and history that represent the richness of life. This heritage and values are in transition to find its own way to continue with new generation of Chumsang people.

4

Bridging between rural development and urbanization

As located in fertile basin of Thailand, Chumsang and nearby province are the golden mine for rice production of the country. How to integrate the richness of the ground into urbanisation and its planning in practical and mutual ways of supporting to people and city.

5

City of ageing society

From the survey, 40% of living population in Chum Saeng are above 60 years old. While working/labor's age are living (study/work) in Bangkok.