

Government Support (Neighborhood) Association

“chumchon yoi nai khet tessaban” “自治会”
Urban Community in the Municipality of Thailand

コンジット シャラムポン

Objectives

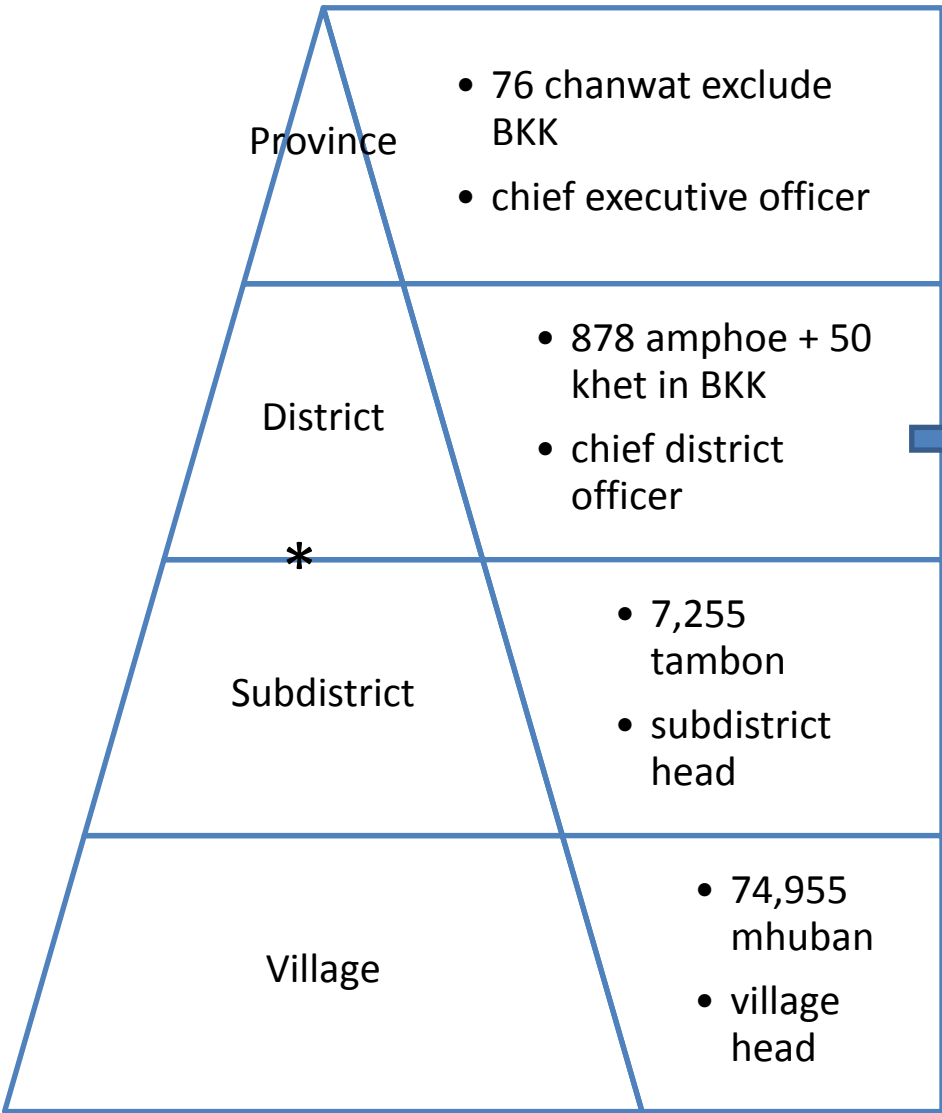
- To introduce a local resident group in the municipality of Thailand
 - “chumchon Yoi Naikhet Tessaban”
 - Location
 - Regulations support
 - Government support
 - Survey research finding

Territory-based Administration Structure in Thailand

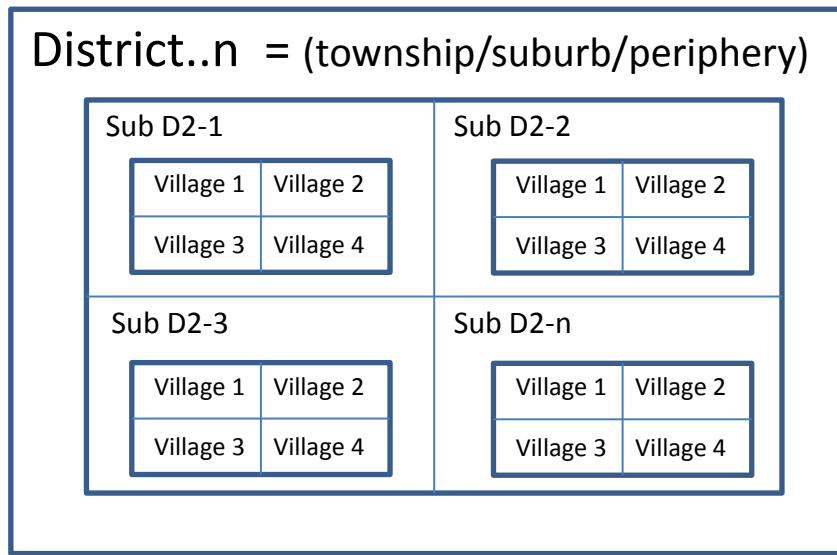
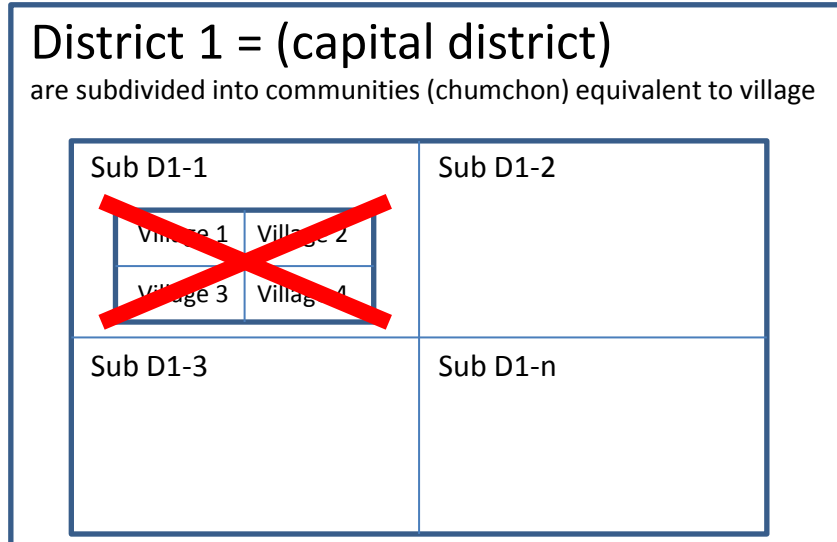
Territorial level	State Administration	Local government
National (513,115 km ²) (pop =63,878,267 by DOPA, Dec 31, 2010)	Ministries	-----
(Regional) Province (changwat 76 +1 BKK)	Province Governor =chief executive officer“phuwa” (Sala Klang Changwat) : Deconcentration of central govern agencies	76Provincial Administrative Org. (“ongkanborihan suan changwat”) : executive president (mayor) and deputies elected)
District (amphoe 878 + 50 district (khet) in BKK) (each province has 1 capital district “Muang” (City))	=Chief district officers “nai amphoe” (thiwakan amphoe)	Municipalities are classifield into 27 citiy (nakorn) 145 town (muang) 1,838 subdistirct (tambon) Exclude BKK and Pattaya
Ministries organizations formally stop at district level		
Subdistrict (tambon 7,255)	=Subdistrict head : “kamnan” elected for 4yrs but in the MOI’s line command	5,765 Tanbom Administrative Org. (“ongkanborihan suan tambon”) : executive president (mayor) and deputies elected)
Village (muban 74,955)	=Village head : “Phuyaiban” elected for 4yrs but in the MOI’s line command	

(adapted from King Prajadhipok’s Institute, 2000, Department of Provincial Administration: March 31, 2011)

Territorial level



Provincial layer or boundary



* Ministries organization (state administration) stop at district level
(Department of Provincial Administration: March 31, 2011)

Local Government (7,853)

Area	Local government	Special local government (local authority)
Provincial level	76 Provincial Administrative Organization *	Bangkok
Provincial capital (central of the province)	Municipalities (2,010) - 27 City (nakorn) - 145 Town (muang) - 1,838 Township (tambon)	Pataya (tessaban)
Subdistrict level	5,765 Tambon Administration Organization**	

* There is new province starting from August 2010 (approved by GOV) March 2011 (enacted)

** Some TAOs have been converted to tessaban tambon (consensus of residents) (the Department of Local Administration, June 20, 2011)

Municipality

- Classified into 3 level (city, town, and township or subdistrict) depending on the size of population, and extend of urban facilities. There are 2,010 items.

City level	27 (tessaban Nakorn)
Qualification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population at least 50,000 (up) or a provincial capital (central part of the provincial) - sufficient income to carry out the task of city - (in the past density of 3,000 km²)
Administration	- 1 mayor+24 councils/ deputies (may have municipal executive board for 4 + 1 mayor)
Town level	145 (tessaban Muaeng)
Qualification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population at least 10,000 (up) or a provincial capital (central part of the provincial) - sufficient income to carry out the task of town - (in the past density of 3,000 km²)
Administration	- 1 mayor+18 councils/ deputies (may have municipal executive board for 3 + 1 mayor)
Township/ subdistrict level	1,838 (tessaban Tambon) Lowest level unit (it may extend over parts more than one subdistrict (tambon))
qualification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Population at least 5,000 - sufficient income to carry out the task of township - (in the past must have a gross income of at least 5 million baht and the density of 1,500 km²)
administration	- 1 mayor+12 councils/ deputies (may have municipal executive board for 2 + 1 mayor)

(The Department of Local Administration, June 2011)

Capital District /others and local government

<p>District 1 = (capital district)</p>	<p>District 2 - n = (township/suburb/periphery)</p>
<p>Local government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Municipality (city, town, and township) - Tambon administration organization (TAO) 	<p>Local government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Municipality (township) - Tambon administration organization
<p>central</p> <div data-bbox="343 758 966 835" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>- municipality (city, and town)</p> </div> <p>subdivided into communities (equivalent to village)</p>	<p>Subdistrict</p> <div data-bbox="996 729 1680 863" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>- less of municipality (township) - TAO</p> </div> <div data-bbox="996 886 1680 963" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>village</p> </div>
<p>Subdistrict</p> <div data-bbox="343 1086 966 1220" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>-municipality (township) - TAO</p> </div>	<p>Subdistrict</p> <div data-bbox="996 1072 1680 1206" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>- less of municipality (township) - TAO</p> </div> <div data-bbox="996 1220 1680 1298" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>village</p> </div>

Subdivided of city and town level in Thailand

- The city and town of Thailand are subdivided into “chumchon” (community) which equivalent to village of rural area. (approximate more than 8,000 and 3,517 registered)

Urban Community	Number of registered	Non-registered
•Bangkok	1,045	N/A (On survey by DOPA)
•Pattaya (special local gov.) •Other municipalities (Cities + Towns)	2,472	N/A (On survey by DOPA)

(interview with the officer of Department of Local Administration and Department of Provincial Administration by June, 2011)

Planning
(golden age)

Political instability and the transition
to Democracy (Democratization)

Transition to new
paradigm

← State Authority →

**1997 people's constitution
Public Participation
& sufficiency Economy**

1st plan
1961 - 1966

3rd plan
1972 - 1976

5th plan
1982 - 1986

8th plan
1997 - 2001

2nd plan
1967 - 1971

4th plan
1977 - 1981

6th plan
1987 - 1991

9th plan
2002 - 2006

7th plan
1992 - 1996

10th plan
2007 - 2011

Focus on
economic growth
through industrial
and infrastructure
support
development

Focus on
economic
development
coupled with
social
development

Focus on
economic stability,
regional and rural
development

Focus on people-
centered and
participation,
stimulate human
development

Constitution Before 1997

Democratization



Thailand National Economic and Social Development Plan

4th plan
1977 - 1981

5th plan
1982 - 1986

6th plan
1987 - 1991

7th plan
1992 - 1996

8th plan
1997 - 2001

9th plan
2002 - 2006

10th plan
2007 - 2011



Urban community problem solving and development based on fiscal year plan, Implement through the form of the projects for solving community 's problems

Central Gov
Policy

Local Gov

Community

1997 Constitution of Thailand

Decentralization &
People Participation



Urban community problem solving and development based on strategic management, public participation and sustainable development

Central Gov
Policy

Local Gov

Other New
ORGs

Community

Survey's Finding	Before 1997	After 1997
Typical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Quality of life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crowded - Poor or low income - poor environment •Living condition and tenure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Invasion or squatting on public land - land renting illegally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Higher in quality of life and living condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - restructure (some still crowded but less) - higher income - earning (saving and loan activities support: develop new vocation or enterprise) - housing, infrastructure and sanitation improvement - become housing owner and land renting legally
(group's image)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Slum (very poor sanitation and environment) •Urban poor community •Low –income community •Under threat of eviction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Urban community •Local resident group •Cooperate community group •Civic association •Networking group
Relation with local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Social <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unit of resident (government support group - urban poor resident group) •Political <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Canvasser (patron-client system) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Social <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperate group - Unit of resident (self-reliance, self-help) - Network group of resident •Political <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seem to be canvasser (Kinship system) - Messenger

Survey's Finding	Before 1997	After 1997
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Waiting for government and finance support in community development (year planning projects) 1)Environment: disposal, polluted water, sewage, walk path 2)Quality of life: healthcare and sanitation, income and vocation issues, eviction problem 3)Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water supply - Housing and land issue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cooperate and interactive among their members and /or with local government officers in many way through small (unit) group. 1) Saving group: saving and low- interest loan for vocational development or (small) investment. 2) Women group: vocational training for housewife club. 3) Sanitation and Health volunteer group: disaster prevention, security, drugs, and community environment. 4) Elderly and youth groups: social welfare for elderly and youth development and cultural activities.

Regulations Support

1997 Constitution	National Economic and Social Development Plan	Ministry of Interiors Order, 1987
<p>Right and Liberty in assembly of people: <i>A person shall enjoy the liberty to unite and form an association... private organization or any other group</i> (section 45)</p>	<p>The 8th Plan (1997 – 2001) •<i>Promotion of all types within the community</i> •<i>Promote the establishment of community network</i></p> <p>The 9th Plan (2002 – 2006) •<i>Promote the association or union of each community by voluntary</i> •<i>Promote and support community activities.</i></p> <p>The 10th Plan (2007 – 2011) •<i>To create strong communities</i> •<i>To build secure community economies</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To encourage communities in the municipality to be strong and collaborate on their community development and mutual aids. •To promote residents to participate and play a role in self-protection, problem solving and community development.

“Chumchon Yoi Nai Khet Tessaban”

Government Support

The establishment

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status and typical | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shaped by state (follow up 4thMOI’s Plan) - community committee recognized by municipality (non jurisdiction registered) |
|--|--|

Structure and activities

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration (Chiang Mai Municipal Regulation 2000)
Community Committees (no more than 15 persons): | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman (president) direct election 1) deputy chair 2) secretary 3) treasurer 4) Supply Operation 5) Public relation 6) registration 7) government and security prevention 8) Education Religion and Culture • others 6 community committees by ex-officio: Women development, Sanitation, Saving, Child and Youth development, Income and Vocational Support, and Welfare and Social work |
|---|--|

“Chumchon Yoi Nai Khet Tessaban”

Government Support	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Special Groups and Activities 3 main special groups activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saving group: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Saving and loan for shortage and investment • Women group: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vocational development • Health Volunteer group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Environment and Primary Health care
Funding Support	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Central and local government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects: research, development etc., • National village and urban community fund will support for 1 million baht - for their members (individual business investment) with low interest loan and the members will earn the dividend (bonus) in return.
Network	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cooperation through community development officer •Intermediate between groups and others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local and central government • NGOs and Public Organization • Academics and others

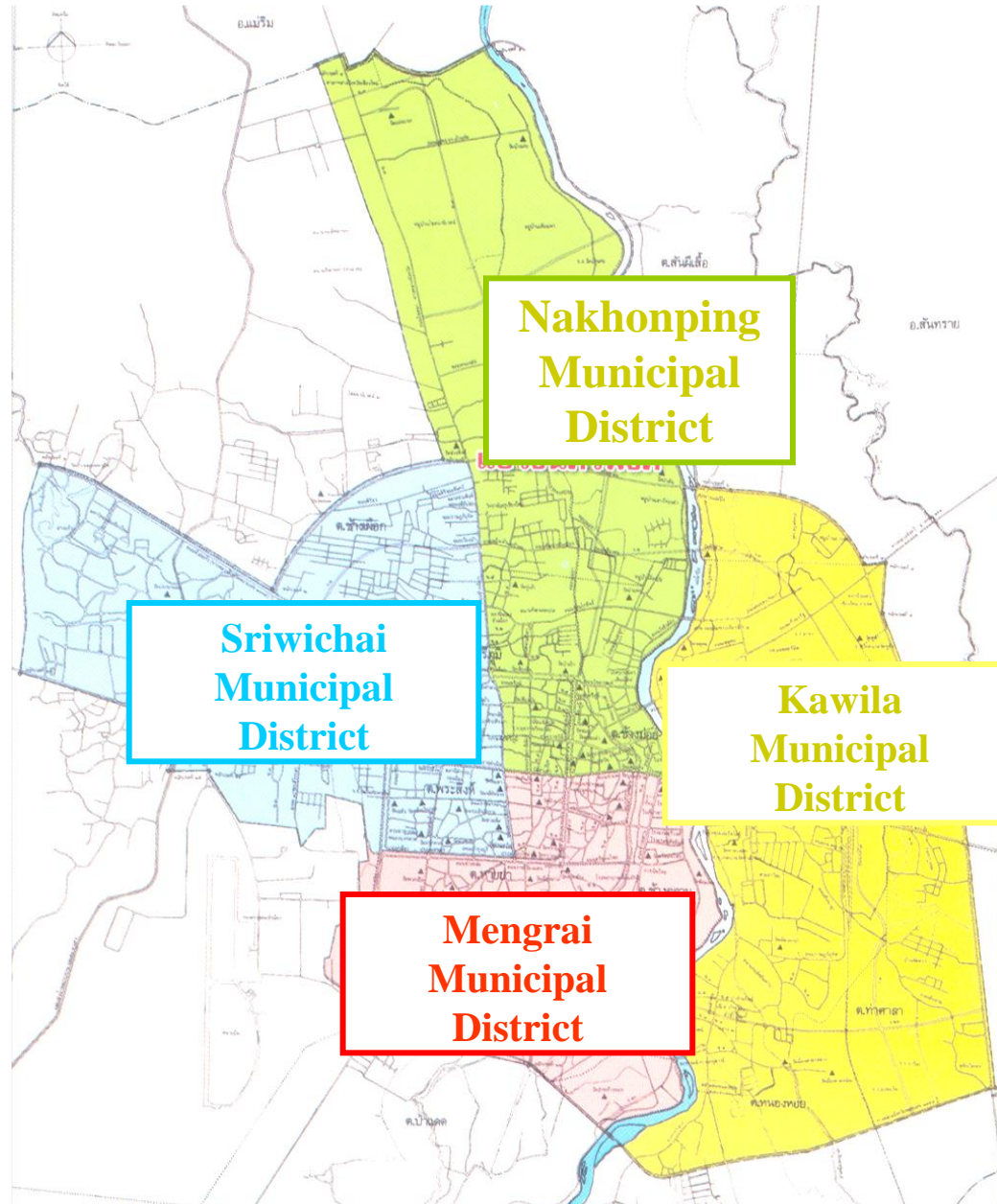
Area and Boundary (<http://www.cmcity.go.th>)

The Administration of the Chiang Mai Municipality is responsible for an area that covers approximately 40.216 square kilometers and consists of 4 Municipal Districts, 14 sub-districts, 90 communities, (a population of 141,361 inhabitants and 75,878 household* plus approximately 2.5 million people who are underlying population and labor work moving in from other districts per day, densities are about 4,000 km².)

The city's boundaries are connected to other sub-districts and a national park as follows :

- North** Muang and Mae Rim District,
San Pheesua Sub -district
- South** Nong Hoi and Pa Dad Sub-district
- East** Nong Pakrang and Fa Ham Sub -
district
- West** Doi Suthep-Pui National Park

** From the office of the municipal clerk,
Chiang Mai Municipality, 2011*



“Chumchon Yoi Nai Khet Tessaban”

Results and Impacts (Outcome)

- Increased strong community management
 - Financial sustainability
 - Vocational development and income generation
 - Become high quality of life
- Create community organization and network
 - Become high systematic, recognition by state (incorporation in future)
 - Network sharing (knowledge and experience on community development)
- High cooperation and reduce local government burdens
 - Cooperation in many activities (funding support by government + expand energy by community members + support new knowledge and research by (educational) institutions and so on)
- Empowering people participation on community development
 - Self-determined
 - Self-management