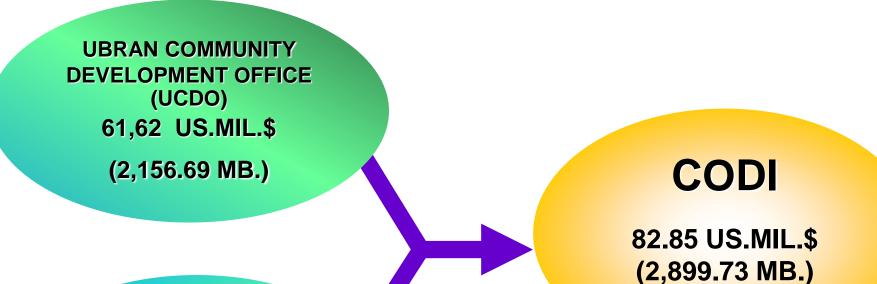


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#### COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT & HUMAN SECURITY THAILAND

#### COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (CODI) (PUBLIC ORGANIZATION) THE MERGER OF 2 ORGANIZATIONS IN 2000



RURAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (RDF) 21.23 US.MIL.\$ (743.04 MB.)

### MISSION

- 1. Supporting and assisting community organizations and their networks in improving standard of living, income earning, housing and environment development both in urban and rural through integrated development process.
- 2. Providing financial support to community organization and their networks.
- 3. Coordinating with offices / agencies both government and non government agencies in providing support and assistance for community organizations and their networks' development.
- 4. Building cooperation among community organizations and their networks at local, provincial and national levels.

## **CODI Strategies**

- To play supporting role in community development process
- People, not CODI, are the owners and key actors of the process
- To coordinate with govt. agencies, NGOs, other civic groups
- To promote community-based savings
- To use finance as a tool for development

## **CODI Revolving Fund**

- : Financial tool for people's own development, an intervention to make change
  - to deal with all kinds of development issues
  - to encourage communities to link and work together / or with other partners

## **CODI credit facilities**

### Loans for housing and development

Loans for community enterprises/income generation

Loans for holistic development

Short-term revolving funds

# Baan Mankong City-wide slum upgrading

## **Slums and Squatter Settlements**

- Total 5,500 Low-income communities in 300 cities, population 8.25 million
- 3,700 insecured land
  - 65 % land rental with no secure contact
  - 35 % squatting
  - 445 communities having threat of eviction
- 70-80% cannot afford housing in market & public system

## Baan Mankong Program

- Launched in 2003
- Objective -to solve problems of settlements and human security for poor communities countrywide
- Target -200,218 units
- Communities' role key actors/project owners
  CODI program facilitator
  - long-term housing loan

Government

- provides subsidy

### The new paradigm shift For housing development by people in action

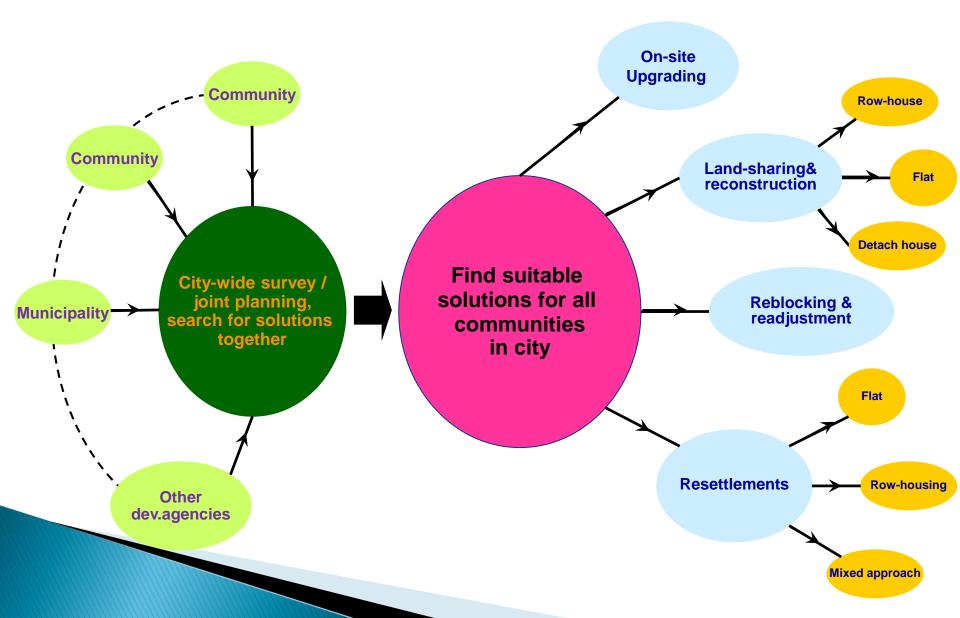
- 1. Community organizations are the *owners* of projects / *main actors (surveying, planning, designing, savings / management)*
- 2. Change from supply driven to "*Demand Driven by communities"*
- 3. Change the approach from construction management to *flexible financial management* allowing community and local partners to work together
- 4. Urban land reform for urban poor housing by land survey and community negotiation
- 5. *holistic upgrading process* to build strong and secured community organization and managerial capacity as a collective group for integrated physical, economic and social improvement
- 6. *City-wide* development process covering all communities in the city

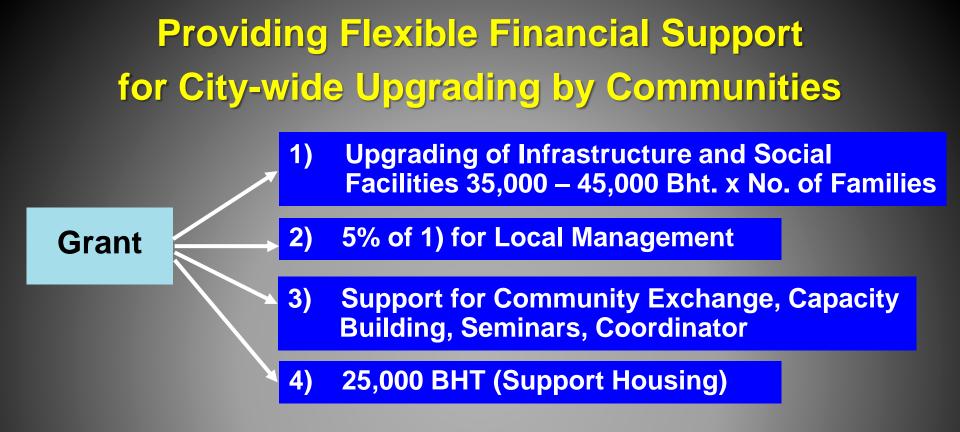
## **BMK participants**

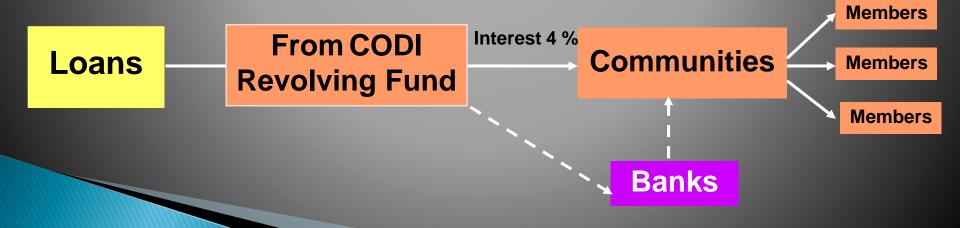
- Poor communities are key actors, having the roles of;
  - studying the physical problem in their settlements,
  - **Form savings groups**
  - developing their own plans for resolving these problems
  - implementing those plans themselves

Local authorities, NGOs, professionals, educational organizations collaborate in the planning process in order to solve the housing problems in a wider scale.

## City-wide upgrading involves several actors in finding most suitable solutions for urban poor communities in the city





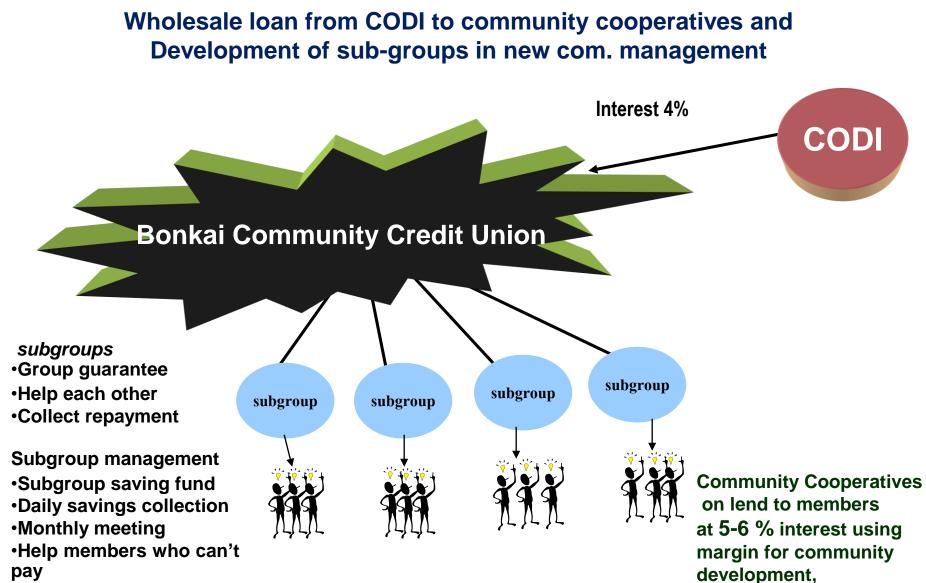


## **CODI loan**

- Loan type : Term loan
- Maturity : Up to 15 years
- Interest rate: Fixed at 4% p.a.
- Maximum Ioan amount: not exceeding THB 300,000 (~USD10,000) per household
- Loan portion: CODI will finance up to 90% of the project cost.

## **Re-lending to members**

- Re-lending terms
- ► Tenor : 15 years, payable monthly
- Interest rate : Plus a margin of 2-3% to the interest cost.
- Purpose of margin : loan administration, community welfare, cushion for nonpayment by particular member



management and welfare

### Community Survey all communities in districts and city

Community survey of all households In the community and all communities in the city carried out by community people





### **Participatory planning process**











#### Beginning of housing design process





**Comparative Measurement** 



Ratio comparing for better understanding



























## Housing Model : by Community

### **BANGBUA : SAMAKKI RUAMJAI COMMUNITY**





Bangbua Community

#### **BANGBUA (BEFORE IMPROVEMENT)**













#### **BANGBUA NETWORK**



#### **COMMUNITY GENERAL CONDITION**





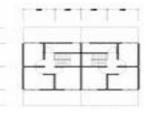
#### **COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**











1<sup>st</sup> floor plan

2<sup>nd</sup>floor plan



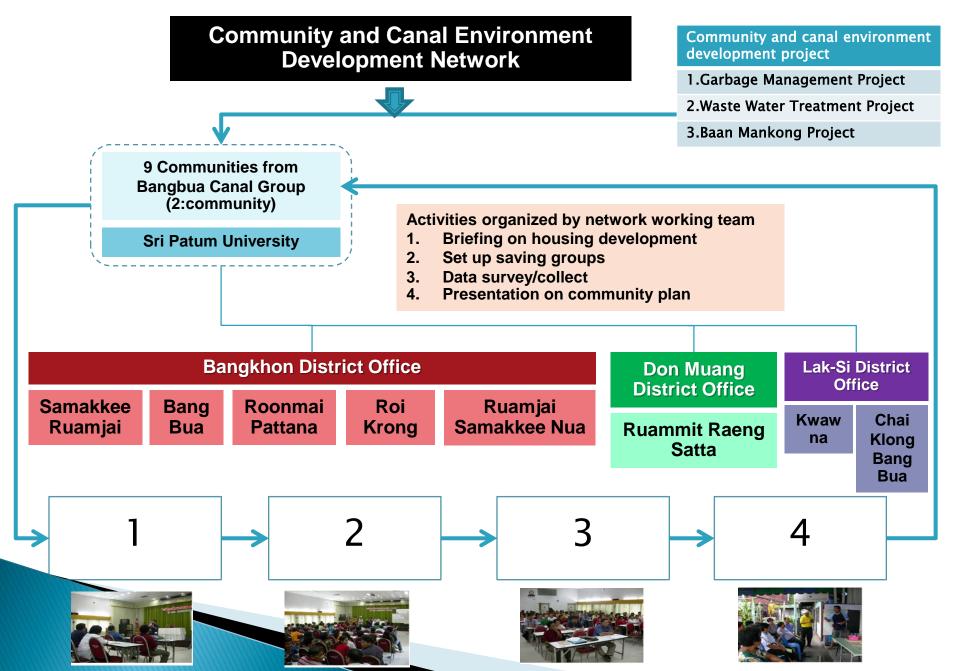
**BANGBUA : BANGKHEN** 

### **BANGBUA (AFTER IMPROVEMENT)**

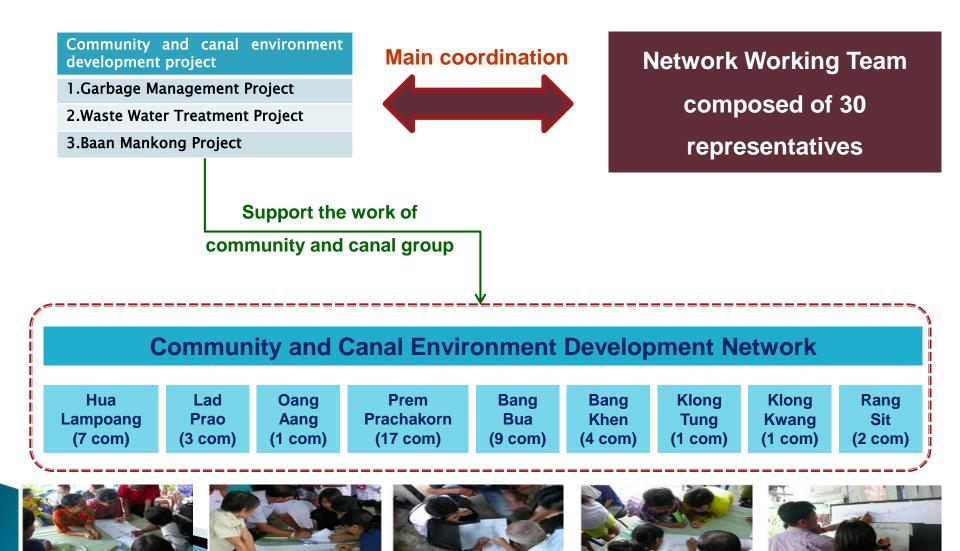




#### THE WORK OF BANGBUA CANAL GROUP 9 COMMUNITIES



#### Working Structure of Community and Canal Environment Development Network





Every house has its own water treatment and children/youth participation in water clean up



#### **Project Progress : From Jan. 2004 to Feb. 2012**

Project Progress	Number
1.Total number of projects approved	897 projects
2.Total number of cities/districts operated	293 cities/districts 74 province
3.Covering no.of communities	1,664 communities
4.Total number of families	95,032 families
5.Total budget approved : Grant for Upgrading	4,993 mil. Bht
-Loans for Housing	5,188 mil. Bht
	(~31 Bht = 1 US.\$)

## Baan Mankong" is a mean to empower the urban low-income community

## Demand – Driven & Holistics Development Approach

# Urban poor housing development is an investment, not only social expenses

#### **Investment :**

- Government subsidy 2,000 \$
- Loan for land/housing average 4,500 \$ ( to be repaid)
- Community contribution 500 \$
- Other contribution 500s

Total investment 7,500 \$

#### **Social & Economic Return : For urban poor family**

- 1. Economic Assets for the urban poor family 7,500 X 3-4 \$
- 2. Legitimacy ,and security
- 3. Healthy environment
- 4. Community asset : Community organization ,welfare , better social cohesion
- 5. Social and political asset of active community network and participation / building partnership

## Government paid 2,000 \$ per family will get more return by

- ► Vat 7% of 7,500 = 525 \$
- Land lease, property tax
- ► Tax, fees, income tax, etc. = 500 \$

= 500 \$ = 500 \$

- Other contribution, indirect gain from other relevant economic activities
- Reduce expenses on health, other poverty programs
- Healthy and more active citizen and community

