



Tentative Itinerary

The 6th NIDA Summer Camp “Sustainable Community Development”

National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA)

12 – 21 June 2017

Monday 12th June 2017	Day 1: Arrival Day
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Arrival at Suvarnabhumi International Airport or Don Mueang International Airport

Check-in at Hotel

Tuesday 13th June 2017	Day 2: Orientation – Ice-breaking activities – Campus Tour - Welcome Reception Party
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09.00 – 09.30	Orientation for campers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome Address by Asst. Prof. Dr. Kanokkarn Kaewnuch Assistant to the President for International Affairs • Welcome Address by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pradit Wanarat, NIDA President • Itinerary Overview and Group Photo Shooting
09.30 – 12.00	Ice-breaking activities by Asst. Prof. Dr. Kanokkarn Kaewnuch, Assistant to the President for International Affairs
12.00 – 13.30	Lunch
13.30 – 14.30	NIDA Campus Tour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIDA Library / Thanat Khoman Asean Library / NIDA Museum • Conference and study rooms • Indoor Sports Center • Saimaan Waterfall / Pattanatara Aquatic Garden
14.45	Depart from NIDA to Hotel
15.30 – 17.00	Prepare the performance for Welcome Reception Party at Hotel
17.30	Depart from Hotel to NIDA
18.30 – 21.00	Welcome Reception Party (*National costume required) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening ceremony • Cultural performance from the campers
21.00	Depart from NIDA to Hotel

Wednesday 14th June 2017	Day 3: Sustainable Community Development
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09.00 – 12.00	Lecture on Overview of <i>Sustainable Community Development (1)</i>
12.00 – 13.30	Lunch
13.30 – 16.30	Lecture on Overview of <i>Sustainable Community Development (2)</i>

16.30 – 17.30	Dinner
17.45	Depart from NIDA to Hotel

Thursday 15th June 2017	Day 4: Thai Language Class – Thai Art and Culture – Asiatique
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09.00 – 12.00	Lecture on <i>Thai Language Class</i>
12.00 – 13.30	Lunch
13.30 – 16.30	Learning Thai art and culture (Thai food and craft)
16.30 – 17.30	Dinner
17.45	Depart from NIDA to ASIATIQUE (1)
18.30 – 20.30	Leisure time at ASIATIQUE
20.45	Depart from Asiatique to Hotel

Friday 16th June 2017	Day 5: Sustainable Community-based Tourism – Walk Rally
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09.00 – 12.00	Lecture on <i>Sustainable Community-based Tourism</i>
12.00 – 13.30	Lunch
13.30 – 16.30	Walk Rally
16.30 – 17.30	Dinner
17.45	Depart from NIDA to Hotel

Saturday 17th June 2017	Day 6: Bang Sadet Ecotourism Village, Ang Thong Province – Wat Chaiwatthanaram
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07.00	Depart from Hotel
09.00 – 15.30	Field trip to Bang Sadet Ecotourism Village in Ang Thong Province (2)
16.30	Visit Wat Chaiwatthanaram (3)
18.00	Dinner
19.00	Depart to Hotel in Ayutthaya Province (4)

Sunday 18th June 2017	Day 7: Bang Pa-In Palace – Koh Kerd, Ayutthaya Province
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08.00	Depart from Hotel
09.00 – 11.00	Visit Bang Pa-In Palace (6)
12.30	Lunch
13.30 – 16.30	Field trip to Koh Kerd in Ayutthaya Province (5)
17.30	Depart to the restaurant
18.30	Dinner
19.30	Depart to Hotel

Monday 19th June 2017	Day 8: Group Presentation – Ayutthaya Historical Park – Wat Phra Si Sanphet– Farewell Party
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09.00 – 12.00	Group Presentation
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch

14.00 – 14.30	Visit Ayutthaya Historical Park (7)
14.45 – 15.30	Visit Wat Phra Si Sanphet (8)
16.30	Leisure time
17.30	Depart to Hotel
18.30	Farewell Party

Tuesday 20th June 2017 Day 9: The Royal Chitralada Projects – The Grand Palace and The Emerald Buddha Temple (Wat Phra Si Rattana Satsadaram)
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07.00	Depart from Hotel to Bangkok
09.00 – 12.00	Visit The Royal Chitralada Projects (9)
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch
14.00 – 16.00	Visit The Grand Palace and The Emerald Buddha Temple (10)
16.15	Depart to Hotel
17.30	Dinner

Wednesday 21th June 2017 Day 10: Departure Day

Depart from Bangkok to your home destination

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Notes:

- (1) **Asiatique The Riverfront** is a large open-air mall in Bangkok, Thailand. It is situated in the former docks of the East Asiatic Company, and faces the Chao Phraya River and Charoen Krung Road. The complex opened in 2012 after extensive renovation of the site.
- (2) **Bang Sadet Ecotourism Village:** The villagers of Bang Sadet sub district, Pa Mok district in Angthong often suffered from floods until the royal visit of their Majesties on the 28th of April 1976. According to the royal thought, the earth in that area was suitable for making miniature dolls, and thus this marked the establishment of the doll project under royal patronage. The locals continue the royal project up to the present day, and the miniature dolls have gained international popularity. The villagers mostly have farm, produce incense sticks and court dolls, and do fish farming. Besides admiring the shaded and magnificent scene over the bank of the Chao Phraya River, visitors can observe court doll production in the friendly villagers' houses. Centre of collaboration in the form of a co-operative system resides at Ban Bang Sadet Court Doll Centre. Also, there are number of Thai houses hosting home stay for tourists.
- (3) **Wat Chaiwattanaram:** One of the most visited historical site of Ayutthaya, Wat Chaiwattanaram rests on the bank of the Chao Phraya River, to the west of the city island. The temple was ordered to build in 1630 by King Prasat Thong to honor his mother, featuring the architectural style influenced by Angkor temple in Cambodia—its unique feature is a large, central prang (Khmer-style pagoda) surrounded by smaller prangs, symbolizing Mount Sumeru, the gods' mountain according to Hindu belief. The lighting at night makes the temple even more exotic and beautiful.
- (4) **Ayutthaya**, the second capital of Thailand from 1351-1767, which is well-known as one of Thailand's historical sites.

- (5) **Koh Kerd:** In 2005, Mr. Lamphun Phanwai, former village headman, established Koh Kerd Homestay with 10 members; it is based on the idea that a homestay program would bring visitors into the communities and create extra income for local people. In 2008 the number increased to 17 members. There are now 10 households that can host visitors. Koh Kerd is a traditional Thai dessert center, herbal medicine, hydroponic farm, saving group that can visit and learn about local techniques in the production of herbal medicine balls, herbs in the community at Baan Kaew Nai Suan, attend Thai dessert cooking class (Kanom Kong, Sam Gleu, Kao Tom Mud), and visit and tour on agricultural center at Bang Sai Royal Folk Arts and Crafts Center.
- (6) **Bang Pa-In Palace:** This summer palace was first built in the reign of King Prasat Thong (1629-1656) in the Ayutthaya period. It was frequented by the king and his successors until the fall of Ayutthaya in 1767. Later on, the palace was restored by King Rama IV (1851-1868). But it was not until the reign of King Rama V (1868-1910) that Bang Pa-In Palace was fully developed and took its present shape. During his reign, several magnificent buildings in the Western style were constructed, such as Utthayan Phumisathian and Warophat Phiman Mansions. Also, the two-storeyed Chinese-style palace, Wehat Chanrun, was built and presented to the King in 1889 by Chinese merchants as a token of the long-lasting brotherly relationship between the Thai and Chinese peoples.
- (7) **Ayutthaya Historical Park:** Rest on the island framed by three significant rivers: Chao Phraya, Lopburi and Pasak, the historic temples, palaces and remaining architectures of the ancient kingdom of Ayutthaya are one of Thailand's most precious historical sites. The 715-acre area has been listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1991 as it portrays the heydays of one of the largest kingdoms in Indo-China history. Highlights include Wat Phra Si Sanphet, Wat Mongkhon Bophit, Wat Na Phra Meru, Wat Thammikarat, Wat Ratburana and Wat Phra Mahathat temples, all of which can be easily visited on foot. In the south of Wat Phra Si Sanphet stands Viharn Phra Mongkol Bophit where Thailand's largest bronze Buddha image is enshrined.
- (8) **Wat Phra Si Sanphet:** Wat Phra Sri Sanphet is not only a significant historical site, but also considered as the spiritual center of Thais for a long time. Situated within the royal palace grounds, Wat Phra Sri Sanphet is the royal monastery and therefore no monk is allowed to reside at. However, the temple served to conduct ceremonies within the royal court, such as the ritual to drink an oath of allegiance. It is also regarded as an equivalence of Wat Mahathat in Sukhothai and a model for Wat Phra Sri Ratana Sasadaram (the royal temple of the Emerald Buddha) or Wat Phra Kaew in Bangkok.
- (9) **The Royal Chitralada Projects:** His Majesty the King initiated the "Royal Chitralada Agricultural Projects" within the compound of his residence, Chitralada Villa, to solve many problems and struggles especially in agriculture occupations that are respected as the backbone of the country. Since 1961, the Royal Chitralada Projects have been implementing a diverse range of activities for experimentation and research purposes, aimed at solving various problems concerned with agriculture, and also implementing His Majesty the King's initiatives called "Sufficiency Economy" that encourage the villagers to become self-sufficient and improve their long-term quality of life. Once they yield results, the projects are used for demonstration purposes and so that those interested members of the general public could visit and study them and make use of the knowledge thus gained for their own purposes. In addition, the projects operate on a non-profit basis.
- (10) **The Grand Palace and the Emerald Buddha:** This is the most famous place that is a must for all tourists. The Grand Palace and the Emerald Buddha were built after King Rama I ascended the throne as the founder of the Chakri Dynasty on 6 April 1782 and have undergone several repairs and renovations.