



Department of Social Development and Welfare

Annual Report 2016

Department of Social Development and Welfare
Ministry of Social Development and Human Security



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กรมพัฒนาสังคมและสวัสดิการ





Preface



The Annual Report for the fiscal year 2016 was prepared with the aim to disseminate information and keep the general public informed about the achievements the Department of Social Development and Welfare, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security had made. The department has an important mission which is to render services relating to social welfare, social work and the promotion and support given to local communities/authorities to encourage them to be involved in the social welfare service providing. The aim was to ensure that the target groups could develop the capacity to lead their life and become self-reliant. In addition to capacity building of the target groups, services or activities by the department were also geared towards reducing social inequality within society. The implementation of activities or rendering of services proceeded under the policy which was stemmed from the key concept of participation by all concerned parties in brainstorming, implementing and sharing of responsibility. Social development was carried out in accordance with the 4 strategies : developing the capacity of the target groups, developing the capacity of the networks, developing the form of social welfare service and social work for better providing, and developing the management of learning organization.

We sincerely hope that this annual report will be useful for the public in general and organizations that are concerned in particular. In this connection, we also wish to express our deep appreciation and gratitude to organizations under the department for their support and contribution with regard to information that illustrated the outcomes of implementing projects/activities during the last 12 months.

Department of Social Development and Welfare
Ministry of Social Development and Human Security



Senior Executives

of the Department of Social Development and Welfare



Mr. Puttipat Lertchaowasit

Director-General



Mr. Narong Kongkam

Deputy Director-General



Mrs. Kwanwong Pikulthong

Deputy Director-General



Mr. Teerapong Srisukon

Deputy Director-General

A photograph of a person wearing a purple long-sleeved shirt, seen from the side, working on a traditional wooden loom. The loom is set up on a tiled floor, and the person's hands are positioned to weave a fabric with a pattern of yellow and green threads. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

ทอเสื้อแปรรูปผลิตภัณฑ์ หน่วยฝึกอาชีพ
ธัญบุรีโมเดล

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สมุดกระดาษสา อักษรลวดน
ธัญบุรีโมเดล

Vision



“To be the organization for the provision of social development and welfare proceeding on the basis of people participation towards the goal of quality society”

Duties



1. Develop the provision of social welfare, social development and social work services;
2. Protect, promote the rights and provide welfare services for the target groups;
3. Promote and support a participatory approach to the provision of social development and welfare with all sectors being involved;
4. Organize activities under special projects to enable the target groups to become self-reliant and be able to make further contributions to society.



Organization Value



1. Self-discipline : To perform duties bearing in mind the common good and the spirit of team working that proceeds under the prescribed rules and code of practice for being a good civil servant;

2. Self-determination : To have strong determination and effort to perform duties vigorously with the aim to enable the organization to achieve its goal;

3. Development orientation : Each member of the organization must strive enthusiastically to improve himself/herself, the organization and the work under his/her responsibility so as to keep pace with current social changes;

4. Service-minded orientation : To keep the moral principles and code of ethics in mind while rendering services to the clients with the intention and a good heart to meet their needs;

5. Professionalism : To ensure the administration and organization management at all levels that aims towards the achievement of the goal while maintaining sustainability, far-sighted vision and good governance.



ฟาซี || เฟนซี อาคารรสสุคนธ์
ธัญบุรีโมเดล

Mission



1. Develop the system of standard social development and welfare service providing that covers all target groups and in line with emerging changes ;

2. Promote the systems that enhance welfare protection, prevention, rehabilitation and better quality of life;

3. Promote and support the networks of social development and welfare in all sectors each of which is encouraged to be involved and to be equipped with the ability to provide social development and welfare that is suitable for a particular target group and area;

4. Promote and develop the system of effective and efficient organization management.



Part I

A Fundamental Information of The Department of Social Development and Welfare





Strategies of the Department of Social Development and Welfare



Strategic Issue 1 :

Upgrading the system of providing quality social development and welfare services

Strategy 1.1 : Developing the form and innovation of providing better social welfare services

Strategy 1.2 : Increasing the efficiency of social welfare service providing

Strategy 1.3 : Promoting the role of local communities and networking of partners is the provision of social welfare

Strategic Issue 2 :

Enhancing the capacity of the target population to be well-prepared for emerging changes

Strategy 2.1 : Strengthening the immunity of the target population

Strategy 2.2 : Strengthening families and communities as a preventive measure against emerging social problems

Strategy 2.3 : Developing the capacity of the target population to be well-prepared to cross the threshold of becoming a united ASEAN community

Strategic Issue 3 :

Promoting an integrated networking approach and enhancing the capacity of quality networks

Strategy 3.1 : Promoting an integrated networking
approach and capacity development
of quality networks

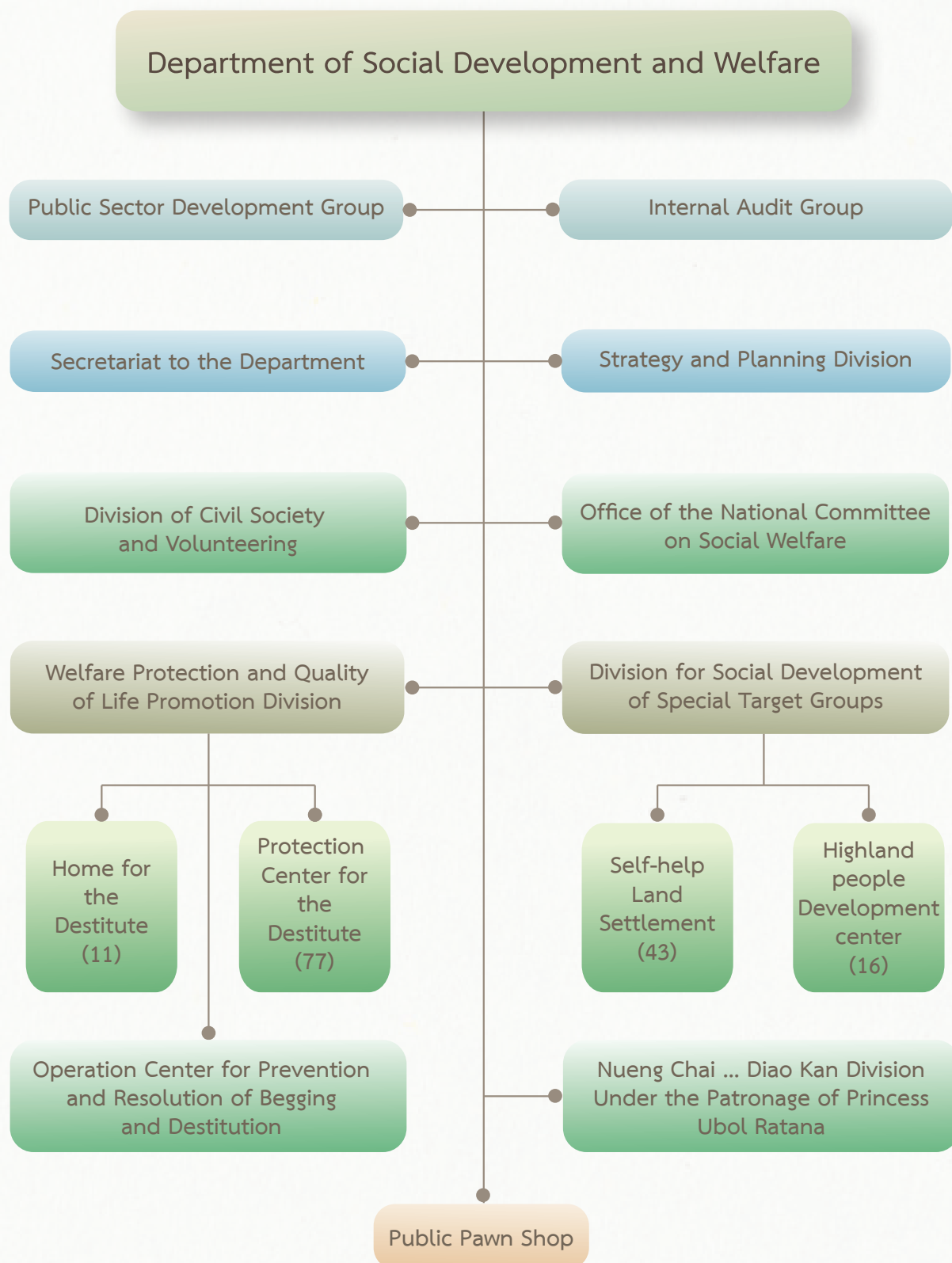
Strategic Issue 4 :

Developing the organization management towards becoming a learning organization

Strategy 4.1 : Developing personnel to keep up
with changes continuously

Strategy 4.2 : Developing information sys-
tem on social development and so-
cial
welfare service providing

Strategy 4.3 : Developing organizational
management to meet international
standards



Personnel

The total number of personnel under DSDW in was 7,372 of which the details could be broken down as follows:

- 1,420 government officials (from a total personnel recruitment quota of 1,735 persons) or 19.61% of the total number of personnel which could be classified as follows :

- 4 persons (0.28%) held the executive positions;

- 84 persons (5.91%) held the management positions;

- 827 persons (58.30%) held the knowledge worker positions;

- 505 persons (35.51%) held the general positions.

- 1,936 permanent hires or 26.26% of the total number of personnel

- 3,635 government employees or 49.31% of the total number of personnel

- 379 temporary hires or 5.17% of the total number of personnel

With regard to the level of education among government officials, permanent hires and government employees, there were 3,503 persons (59.09%) who completed education lower than the undergraduate level, 3,016 persons (43.13%) completed university/college education at an undergraduate level, 516 persons (6.76%) completed education at a master degree level and a person (0.02%) completed education at a doctoral degree level.

As far as the average age was concerned, the details were as follows:

1. For all position categories and position levels of government officials, the average age was 47 years old. If being classified by the position categories, the average ages were as follows:

- The executive positions : 57 years old;
- The management positions : 54 years old;
- The knowledge worker positions : 46 years old;
- The general positions : 35 years old.

2. For permanent hires, the average age was 51 years old.

3. For government employees, the average age was 35 years old.



Budget for the Fiscal Year 2016

The total budget for the fiscal year 2016
according to the Budget Act

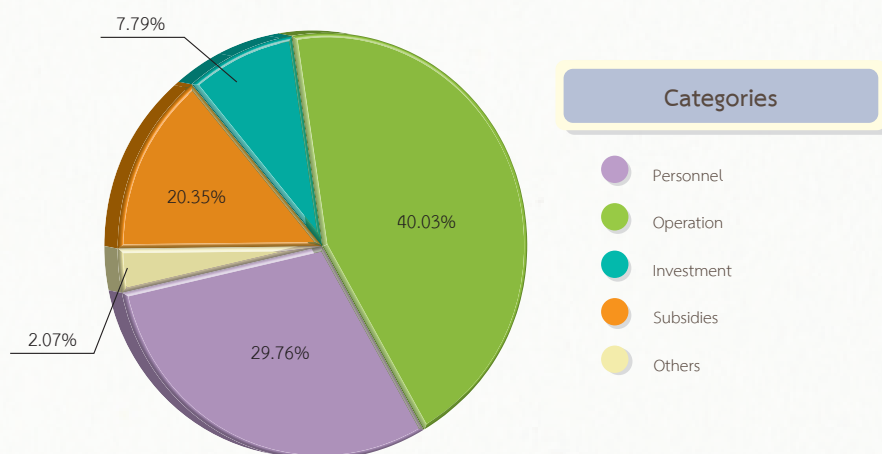
Classified by budget categories

Categories	Amount (baht)	Percentage
Personnel	837,109,600	28.20
Operation	1,009,875,400	34.02
Investment	160,764,400	5.42
Subsidies	833,592,500	28.08
Others	127,040,600	4.28
Total	2,968,382,500	100.00



Budget Categorized by Programs of the Department of Social Development and Welfare

Program	Amount (baht)	Percentage
1. Upgrading the system of providing quality social development and welfare services	84,472,000	2.71
2. Enhancing the capacity of the target population to be well-prepared for emerging changes	85,685,800	2.89
3. Promoting an integrated approach and enhancing the capacity of quality networks	35,520,300	1.20
4. Developing the organization management towards becoming a learning organization	3,064,000	0.10
5. strengthening social welfare and improve the quality of life	2,740,643,800	92.33
6. Maintaining security of natural resources and land use problem solving	22,996,600	0.77
Total	2,968,382,500	100.00



Category	Amount (baht)	Percentage
Personnel	837,109,600	29.27
Operation	1,009,875,400	35.31
Investment	160,764,400	5.68
Subsidies	833,592,500	29.14
Others	17,040,600	0.60
Total	2,860,194,900	100.00
Supporting Fund for Social Welfare Services	110,000,000	-
Total	2,968,382,500	-

PART II

The Outcome of Performance

By

The Department of Social
Development and Welfare





หมวกแฟชั่น อากาศเฟื่องฟ้า
ธัญบุรีโมเดล

The Outcome of Performance under the Plan of Action for the Year 2016 by the Department of Social Development and welfare



It is the duty of the Department of Social Development and Welfare to provide social work and social welfare services for the disadvantaged, the poor, destitute persons and persons facing social problems. Such services have been rendered under the Department's Plan of Action covering 4 main strategic issues. As for the performance outcome under the 4th strategic issue which is concerning with the promotion of organization development carried out with the aim to enable the organization to reach the goal of becoming a learning organization, activities that have been promoting include problem solving and assistance in the form of institutional-based welfare protection services, coordination and referral of clients to other agencies that are concerned and promoting participation by local communities and authorities in the provision of social welfare services such that the target groups facing social problems could lead their life and become self-reliant with human dignity. Through the year, the work as performed by the Department of Social development and Welfare proceeded in a way that supported main activities and outputs with the aim to link Plan 1 – 7 under the strategic issues such that they were implemented efficiently and achieved the expected outcome. The outcome of past performance was classified by strategic issues of which the details are as follows:

Strategic Issue 1 : Upgrading the system of providing quality social development and welfare services

In order to promote Strategic Issue 1 which involved upgrading the system of providing quality social development and welfare services, the following 3 strategies have been implemented by the Department of Social Development and Welfare :

Strategy 1.1 : Developing the form and innovation of providing better social welfare services

Strategy 1.2 : Increasing the efficiency of social welfare service providing

Strategy 1.3 : Promoting the role of local communities and networking of partners in the provision of social welfare

Strategy 1.1 : Developing the form and innovation of providing better social welfare services

Output : The target population with capacity that had been promoted and developed

The output as compared to the set target

The output was the driving force exerted by personnel from public and private sectors as well as the local people themselves to move the work forward at field level. Such concerted driving force further contributed to the development of an integrated approach and networking of partners bearing the common goal in mind which was to achieve the mission of the Department of Social Development and Welfare. The target set for the output was 47,000 persons who were expected to be involved and the actual output was 34,738 persons or 73.91 % of the set target. The details are as follows :

Main activity : - Promoting and developing a participatory approach to social welfare service providing system : Such promotion and development activity was carried out by the centers for the promotion of participatory social development and welfare (at provincial level). Activities concerning with the promotion and provision of social welfare services at community level were implemented with focus being on an integrated approach involving all partners whether from public / private sector, civil society or networks at field level. Through the centers, cooperation was maintained and technical knowledge had been exchanged. In addition to that, they also served as the training and learning centers on social development and welfare.

The outcome as compared to the set target

The target population was provided with sustainable social development and welfare services through the application of an integrated approach involving all partners at field level whether from public / private sector, civil society or networks of social development and welfare.

Project : Land use problem solving

The project output as compared to the set target

The project output was the forest areas for common use which were clearly marked, the preparation of a database indicating boundaries, land survey and measurement and the preparation of maps for participants involved in the project on registration of the poor which would make them qualify to enter and be involved in the land use problem solving process and to be granted permission to make use of land according to the law. The total target set for the output was 5,770 participants and the actual output was 5,238 participants or 90.77 % of the set target. To achieve the output, 3 main activities were implemented of which the details are as follows:

Main activity 1 : - *Increasing forested areas :*

The activity involved the conservation and re-afforestation of common forested areas in self-help land settlements by raising awareness among members of self-help land settlements and people in general regarding the conservation of natural resources and forests. Forests for common use had been clearly defined and there were clear boundaries of forested areas with re-afforestation activities being carried out in 15 self-help land settlements covering a total of 266,352 rai.



Main activity 2 : - *Increasing the efficiency with regard to the management of natural resources and environment* : It involved land measurement, riveting and fencing to prevent increasing forest encroachment. Forests in the target areas were improved and revived. The problem relating to the encroachment of forested areas reserved for common use in self-help land settlements has been solved and people have pieces of land which they could live on and make a living. The activity was implemented in 19 target areas covering the target group who were members of self-help land settlements and people in general numbering 1,290 persons.



Main activity 3 : - *Developing land and land resources to be further allocated to people who would use them to live on and to make a living* : The activity carried out covered land survey, land measurement and mapping (land of the poor). The main purpose of this particular activity was to help the poor who had no land to make a living. Self-help land settlements allocated land to their members which had already been measured, re-checked and riveted to clearly mark the boundaries. Database on land boundaries was developed and the problem concerning land used for housing and making a living has been solved taking the context of areas located within 36 self-help land settlements which might be different from one area to another into consideration.

The outcome as compared to the set target

An awareness of the target population who are members of self-help land settlements and people in general had been raised regarding the conservation of natural resources and forests with the aim to prevent forests from being further encroached and revive forested areas reserved for common use in 24 self-help land settlements.





Strategy 1.2 : Increasing the efficiency of social welfare service providing

Output : The capacity to make a living of the highland population has been developed

The output as compared to the set target

The output was the building of a learning society and a place within each community where there was a transfer of culture, tradition and way of living of each different ethnic group. These ethnic groups within the highlands were given support and encouraged to enhance knowledge with regard to their traditional and cultural identity and to revive their unique identity accordingly. Support was also given to promote education that was geared towards sustainable development. The total target set for the output was 275,420 persons who should be involved and the actual output was 278,414 persons or 101.08 % of the set target. To achieve the output, the following 4 main activities had been implemented:

Main activity 1 : - *Providing services under the Buddhist Mission Project* : The knowledge and skills of the target group concerning social welfare service providing and development of the quality of life were increased through the organizing of such activities as “Moving the Army of People to the Highlands” in Nan Province which involved donating blankets to 1,000 families from 8 villages in Chiang Klang District, paying a visit and offering rice and dried food to novices at Bor Luang Witthaya Thum School, Bor Klua District, Nan Province and organizing an annual mass ordination for 290 hill tribe men for the year 2016 at Benjamaborpit Dusitwanaram Temple as a contribution to their Majesties the King and Queen Sirikit.





Main activity 2 : - *Improving the quality of life of people in the highlands* : Such improvement was done by promoting employment and income generating activities for the highland households through the introduction of cash crop cultivation and making suitable welfare services available for the highland population. In the areas of 16 provinces where activities were implemented, the capacity of highland population who participated in training had been enhanced and their quality of life was subsequently improved. Through the training, they gained knowledge, better understanding and the ability to make use of the knowledge about the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy in their daily life activities resulting in more income being generated from growing cash crops. They could also increase their production output during harvesting and could, therefore, increase income from different harvesting periods.



Main activity 3 : - *Building the capacity of highland communities regarding security* : This involved enhancing security in highland communities located along the borders, developing a sense of love and belonging towards their homeland and the ability of the highland population along the borders to make a living and become self-reliant with dignity and humanity whether seen from economic, natural resource or environmental points of view. Training was organized to provided them with knowledge about the prevention of human trafficking, how to prevent and suppress the widespread of illegal drugs and the promotion of various occupations.

Main activity 4 : - *Promoting community identity and way of life for the purpose of development (an integrated activity carried out with learning centers)* : As a result from a driving force process, an integrated approach involving contribution from all sectors had been developed which took place in the form of a working group. Such approach resulted in the work done by those partners that had been progressed simultaneously. Through the process, they learned lessons and solved problems that emerged together.





The driving force as exerted by the working group further created participatory learning centers run by the ethnic groups themselves. Each of them served as a good source of information contributing to development provided for the target groups such that they could enhance their capacity to lead a decent life. It served as a center that collected information portrayed the historical background and way of life of an ethnic group / groups, a center that collected arts and crafts of the highland population, a center where information concerning with suitable land use contributing to natural resource and environmental conservation was made available for searching, a center that offered bodies of knowledge beneficial for the target population as far as increased income was concerned. It was also served

as a place where products made by the highland population were collected and sold, a place where adjustments could be made to the products, a center for eco-tourism which further resulted in an increasing number of local guides who could give specific, in-depth and detailed information about their own locality and environment and optimal use of limited resources available.



- *Giving support to a learning center for development of the quality of life of highland communities (Tribal Museum, Chiang Mai Province)* : It served as an information center that linked up with tribal and ethnic groups and a center for public relation information and information portraying the unique characteristics and identity of each tribal community. With the role of being a good source of useful information, the center had reduced the social gap caused by differences in race and religion, hence brought about not only more acceptance among the general public about the tribal and ethnic group members as being Thai citizens but also more income for their communities as well.

The outcome as compared to the set target

The highland population was provided with and encouraged to enhance knowledge about their traditional and cultural identity and to make an attempt to revive their unique identity. Support was given to education that was geared towards sustainable development and development of learning centers to become identity-oriented tourism centers that linked up with cultural centers of various tribal groups with the aim to promote the overall tourism of Thailand.

Strategy 1.3 : Promoting the role of local communities and networking of partners in the provision of social welfare

Output : The capacity to make a living of members of self-help land settlements has been firmly developed

The output as compared to the set target

The output was the cultivation of sense and awareness among members of the people in general and self-help land settlements in particular with regard to the conservation of natural resources and forests. Areas which were under re-forestation and set aside for the purpose of common use were clearly outlined with the aim to prevent more encroachment into forested areas and people were granted permission to use land as prescribed by law. The total target set for the output was 39,690 persons who should be involved in activities and the actual output was 34,529 persons or 86.99 % of the set target. There were 3 main activities implemented of which the details are as follows:



Main activity 1 : - *Developing the system of self-help land settlement (land ownership survey and measure)* : Since changes have taken place rather significantly with the availability of land has diminished in contrast with the number of population which is increasing, the people's need for sufficient land cannot be met which often results in land-related conflicts. Attempt has, therefore, been made to promote a participatory approach to land management in self-help land settlements. In this connection, reserved areas were allocated within 43 self-help land settlements to be used for self-help land settlement activities.



- *Developing a participatory approach to land management system* : The boundaries of self-help land settlements were adjusted to become more clearly marked to prevent the problem of land trespassing and conflicts. The clearly marked boundaries also responded to the policy which aimed to solve the problem of landless farmers and were used in order to clearly verify land boundaries of members of self-help land settlements so that land use documents could be issued to those members who were subsequently encouraged to be involved in the optimal land use management.

Main activity 2 : - *Land management* : The project on developing reserved areas to be used for self-help land settlement activities was implemented which involved agricultural promotion targeting towards farmers within self-help land settlement areas. With the topographical conditions of the areas coupled with climate suitable for agriculture, the majority of population was still, therefore, engaged in agriculture. Demonstration plots were constructed in self-help land settlements to serve as the sites where the target group of 3,000 farmers from 12 self-help land settlements (250 farmers/ each land settlement) could be involved in learning and promotion activities.





- *Developing the capacity of members of self-help land settlements based on the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy (Water + heart devoted to the King) :* Participants in the project from 10 self-help land settlements made use of the knowledge gained regarding the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy in their daily life activities and occupations. Support was given to construct water supplies for the households of farmers in self-help land settlements so that there were sources of water to be used for fish farm and cultivation of plants, vegetables and perennial crops. Farmers had food for household consumption and agricultural produce for sale to increase income. There were totally 6,250 members and people from 625 self-help land settlements who participated in the project.





Main activity 3 : - *Developing the quality of life of people in self-help land settlements and promoting social development and welfare service providing in self-help land settlement areas* : The capacity of destitute persons was developed. They were encouraged to settle in self-help land settlement areas and to be provided with land which they could make a living. They no longer needed to move aimlessly but could settle permanently in areas allocated for them and join hands in the effort to develop self-help land settlements. There were 100 destitute persons in 10 target areas (10 persons / area) who were involved in the activity.

The outcome as compared to the set target

The target population entered the land use problem-solving process and accepted the solutions relating to the housing and land use problems which proceeded based on the geographical conditions of areas. Maps were subsequently produced for persons who participated in the project to register the poor and the database regarding boundaries was improved to be more clearly marked.



Strategy 2: Increasing the efficiency of social welfare service providing

Output: Policy recommendation for social development

The output as compared to the set target

The output under this project was the promotion of social welfare services provided by the networks that were concerned based on the requirements drawn up by the Research and Development Committee on the Approach to the Promotion of Social Welfare Service Providing for Thai people living in other countries. The aim was to develop an integrated approach to service providing which would involve the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other concerned agencies. The overall target that had been set was 8 sites and the actual output was 8 sites where social welfare service coverage could be extended of which the details are as follows:

Main Activity- Promoting the provision of social welfare services for Thai people living in other countries: Support was given to facilitate the work done by public interest organizations and volunteers who were engaged in the provision of welfare services for Thai people living in other countries by certifying their status as being a public interest organization or a volunteer. So far, a total of 8 organizations in 3 countries have been certified of which the name list is as follows:

1) The Federal Republic of Germany – THARA e.V., Thai Asae.V., Thai Integration Europe (TIE), Muay Thai Subyene.V., Wat Buddhaharami TDKV e.V. and Thailandisch – Deutsche BuddischtigeVereinigung Deutschland e.V.

2) The Netherland – Thai School Thai Pride of NL

3) Japan – Dekthaigroup (NPO)



The outcome as compared to the set target

The target group has been provided with social welfare services by the networks that were concerned based on the requirements drawn up by the committee on the Promotion of social welfare service Providing and the approach to the promotion of social welfare service providing for the thai people in foreign dowtries has been studied and development.

Strategy 3: Promoting the role of local communities and networking of partners in the provision of social welfare

Output: The National Social Welfare Promotion Fund

The output as compared to the set target

The output under this project was the promotion of social welfare services provided by the networks that were concerned based on the requirements drawn up by the Research and Development Committee on the Approach to the Promotion of Social Welfare Service Providing. The target set for the output was 193,654 persons who were provided with the services and the actual output was 292,432 persons or 151.00 % of the set target. To achieve the output, 3 main activities had been carried out:

The results of implementing activities supported by the National Social Welfare Promotion Fund

Main Activity 1 –The National Social Welfare Promotion Fund provided financial support for 1,272 organizations in the total amount of 75,195,637 Baht to be used for the implementation of 1,290 projects. In addition to that, other projects / activities had been drawn up with the aim to develop the capacity as well as the bodies of knowledge of personnel. These included a workshop on the fund management system: an application form to request financial support from the National Social Welfare Promotion Fund, a project to build the capacity of social welfare organizations on how to write project

proposals and how to develop SWF Personnel, a project on follow-up, evaluation and lessons learned from projects that had been implemented according to the plan on the use of the National Social Welfare Promotion Fund and a project on the use of fund as a tool to develop the social welfare system.



Main Activity 2 – Since the Social Welfare Promotion Act B.E. 2546 (2003) became effective, there are policy recommendations that have been proposed leading to action subsequently taken. In 2016, the 3rd National Strategic Plan on Social Welfare for the Thai Society (2017 – 2021) and the 3rd Provincial Strategic Plan on Social Welfare (2017 – 2021) had been formulated to serve as a master plan for the provision of social welfare at national and provincial levels based on the context which was area-specific. Budget was allocated to support action taken in response to the plan by 76 provincial social development and human security offices under the Social Welfare Promotion Act. Support was also given for the certification of standard welfare services provided by social welfare organizations and capacity building of personnel.



The Outcome as compared to the set target

The Strategic Plan on National Social Welfare Promotion Fund (2016 – 2018) has been revised and the work relating to the Fund has been improved to serves as an instrument that will further enhance the system of social welfare service providing. Financial support from the Social Welfare Promotion Fund given to social welfare organizations has been considered and guidelines for the follow-up and evaluation of the fund's overall operational performance have been set up.

Strategic Issue 2 : Enhancing the capacity of the target population to be well-prepared for emerging changes

As for Strategic Issue 2 which is concerning with enhancing the capacity of the target population to be well-prepared for emerging changes, the Department of Social Development and Welfare has implemented the following 3 strategies:

Strategy 2.1 : Strengthening the immunity of
the target population

Strategy 2.2 : Strengthening families and
communities as a preventive
measure against emerging social
problems

Strategy 2.3 : Developing the capacity of the
target population to be
well- prepared to cross the
threshold of becoming a united
ASEAN community

The output as compared to the set target

The output was the target group will be provided with the appropriate services and also social welfare services which be specified as the standard. The population who access the learning process will be equipped with the skill to live their live happily within society and be able to prevent self from social problem which might be occurred.



Strategy 2.1 : Strengthening the immunity of the target population

Output : The target population was provided with welfare protection and services the immunity

The output as compared to the set target

The output was the people who were provided with social work and social welfare services to ease their immediate difficulties and to ensure their right to safety and the opportunity to improve their capacity such that they were able to help themselves. The target set for the output was 234,920 persons who should be provided with the services and the actual output was 318,670 persons or 135.65 % of the set target. The details are as follows:

Main activity : - *Providing social assistance and social protection services* : Focus was on thoroughly provided social assistance and social protection as well as social welfare services in response to the needs of target population. This would further result in social protection being extended

to cover every phase of one's life leading to the sustainable development of quality of life. Compared to the target output of 234,920 persons, there were totally 318,670 persons who were provided with welfare assistance and protection services in actual implementation. The details are as follows:

- 1) Welfare for the AIDS-infected persons and their families : The aim was to provide social work and social welfare for the AIDS-infected persons and their families through the promotion of vocational training and welfare assistance in the form of cash to start income generating activities. As a result, the target group equipped with knowledge and skills could earn their living and be able to support themselves financially. There were totally 8,465 persons who were provided with the service.



- 2) Welfare for persons in distress to enable them to return to their domicile : The aim was to help people in distress who did not live in their actual place of residence to travel back home, reunite and lead a normal and happy life with their

families. Assistance provided was in the form of cash to cover the costs of travel and meals. There were totally 9,554 persons who were provided with the service.

- 3) Welfare for destitute persons and persons with low income : It was the service that aimed to ease the difficulties and help the target group to be able to maintain a normal life at least on the level of standard basic minimum needs. There were totally 314,923 persons who were provided with the service.
- 4) Welfare for destitute persons in welfare protection centers for the destitute : There are totally 76 welfare protection centers for the destitute located nationwide and Baan Mit Maitri in Bangkok which provided welfare for the destitute. The aims were to protect them from being caught in difficult circumstances and to respond appropriately to their problems so that they could stand on their own feet and help themselves. There were totally 4,659 persons who applied for the service.
- 5) Immunization for the high-risk groups : The aims were to protect the target high-risk groups from being lured, to maintain their right to welfare protection, to be provided with the knowledge that would prevent them from being lured and occupational development that would enable them to become self-reliant.



6) Systemization and capacity building of 4,573 beggars (2,908 were Thais and 1,665 were aliens) : The guideline for sustainable and concrete problem-solving with regard to beggars had been developed starting from the cause right down to the very end result. The aim was to provide beggars with knowledge and understanding about the rights of being Thai citizens as well as basic social and welfare services that were available and to develop their capacity to become self-reliant. The principle of 3Ps was applied in providing the service for the target group : Enforcement of the Policy, Protection and Assistance for the target group and Prevention of the problem. In addition to that, a project entitled “Than Ya Model” had

been formulated which offered an alternative form of rehabilitation and capacity building of the target group whether psychologically, socially, physically or occupationally based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy. Project activities were carried out according to the context of each area. The aim was to adjust and reinforce the attitude of participants in the project so that they became aware and developed their own self-esteem through the process of skill development on the basis of each individual's interest which was designed to serve vocational training and mental refinement of project participants. Another project entitled "Recycled Park" was developed to serve as a good example of civil society empowerment. Entrepreneurs in the business sector were encouraged to be involved in care for destitute persons and beggars such that they got jobs and earned income for themselves. Through the empowerment, another approach that would strengthen the grass root economy had been opened up which involved the establishment of a fund to develop the destitute and beggars. The fund served as a good source of financial support for beggars and destitute persons to start income-generating activities after they returned to families or communities which provided opportunity for participants to start a new life. So far, there have already been 870 persons who participated in the project.

The outcome as compared to the set target

The target population was provided with social welfare services that enabled them to lead a normal life on the basis of individuality. The high-risk groups were provided with protection of their welfare and their rights. The capacity of homeless and destitute persons with regard to occupations was developed such that they could become self-reliant, improve their quality of life, be provided with housing facilities and lead a peaceful and happy life in society.



Output : The capacity of the target population has been developed under the Royal Projects, the Royal Initiative Projects and the Project Initiated by a Member of the Royal Family

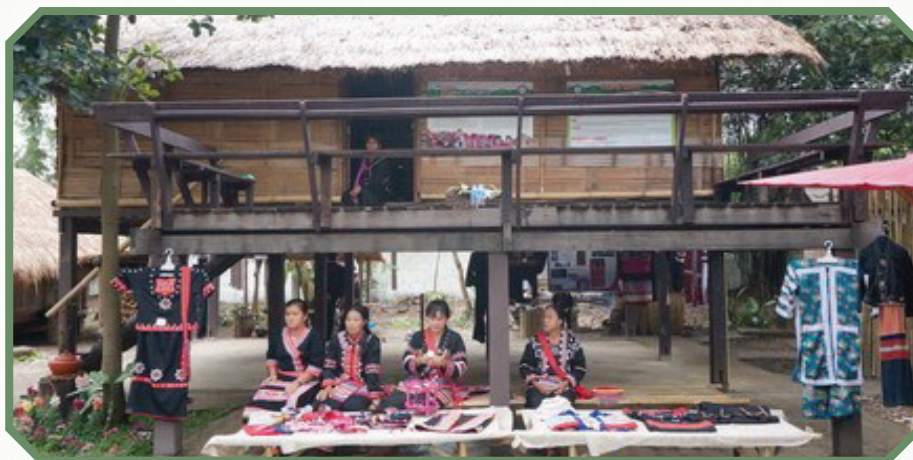
The output as compared to the set target

The output was the target population who were equipped with the ability to solve problems and develop their quality of life, the participation by partners from all sectors and the provision of primary social welfare services which were made available for members of the Royal Initiative Projects who were involved in the project areas.

The overall target set for the output was 18,880 persons who were expected to participate in the projects and the actual output was 19,979 persons or 105.82 % of the set target. To achieve the output, there were 3 main activities implemented of which the details are as follows:

Main activity 1 : - *Implementing the Royal Projects :*

Under the Royal Highland Agricultural Development Project, participants were encouraged to make use of the knowledge gained from the project to make a living which could subsequently increase their income. There were 38 Royal Project Development Centers located in 6 provinces. The implementation of certain projects such as “Rak Nham Pua Mae Khong Phan Din or Water Conservation for the Land’s Mother” resulted in the target population being provided with the opportunity to improve the quality of life, occupations and increased income, thoroughly covered and equally distributed welfare services, the ability to become self-reliant and make optimal and balanced use of natural resources. Support was also given to the project to extend the outcome of implementing the Royal Projects to solve the problem of opium cultivation on a sustainable basis. Together, project participants learned and made an attempt to eradicate drug-related problems permanently with cooperation being provided by all sectors. Under the project to extend the outcome of implementing the Royal Projects to promote sustainable agricultural development, participants were encouraged to make use of the knowledge gained to make a living which eventually helped increase their income. On the whole, there were 4,463 participants who were involved and benefitted from the projects.



- *The Project on Water Conservation for the Land's Mother* : The target group under the project was provided with a better quality of life, occupations and income, thoroughly covered and equally distributed social welfare services. They became self-reliant and together learned how to manage and make optimal and balanced use of natural resources.



- *The Project to Extend the Outcome of Implementing the Royal Projects to Solve the Problem of Opium Cultivation on a Sustainable Basis* : Being supported by the Royal Projects, the target population was encouraged to make use of the knowledge gained to make a living and earn income from growing other alternative cash crops introduced as a substitute for opium. Together, participants learned how to eradicate the problem of drugs on a sustainable basis with all sectors being involved in giving full support.

Main activity 2 : - *Implementing the Royal Initiative Projects* : Members under project areas were provided with knowledge and occupational development. These areas were under such projects as Cooperative Village

of San Khampaeng District under the Royal Initiative Project in Chiang Mai Province, Cooperative Villages of Huai Sat Yai, Pa Daeng, Hupe Kra Phong, Don Khun Huai, Klad Luang under the Royal Initiative Project in Petch Buri Province and Cooperative Villages of Huai Sat Yai, Pa la Oue, Nong Plub under the Royal Initiative Project in Prachuap Khiri Khan Province. The capacity of members had been developed and they could make a living on a sustainable basis by adopting the principles of sufficiency economy. They were also involved in community management and had access to various public services leading to the ability to become self-reliant and to maintain normal daily life activities. In addition to that, there was a project on spectacles initiated by HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn implemented with the aim to provide the elderly with eyeglasses that match their actual eye sight which would enable them to be engaged in their normal daily life activities and be able to make a living and earn income to support themselves. Their families were also provided with various welfare services which would, as a result, develop their deep appreciation, gratitude and love towards the monarchy. Project implementation could cover a total of 5,400 persons.



In 2016, budget for fiscal year 2016 had been allocated to support the project on spectacles as initiated by HRH Princess Sirindhorn. Project activities were carried out in 12 provinces, namely Ubon Ratchathani, Lampang, Lamphun, Tak, Phisanulok, Kanchanaburi, Chumphon, Sa Kaeo, Trat, Buri Ram, Si Sa Ket and Prachaup Khiri Khan. There were 7,200 persons with the age of over 45 years who participated in the project.

Main activity 3 : - Implementing the Project Initiated by a Member of the Royal Family : Support was given to activities under the project initiated by a member of the Royal Family and carried out at Piang Luang schools. The aim was to build learning centers for child development in schools/communities where children were provided with knowledge together with the cultivation of virtue and morality. In addition to that, knowledge was also provided for children as well as their families and communities on how to maintain their living along the line of sufficiency economy and how to pass on local wisdom from one generation to another such that it was not under the threat of extinction. At present, the Piang Luang 15 School (Baan Rang Tan) in Ranong Province which is supported by Princess Ubolratana Rajakanya Sirivadhana Barnavadi (and ranked the 16th school set up by the project).

The outcome as compared to the set target

Performance which was effectively carried out could cover the target population. It could build and develop networks of participation in social welfare service providing at field level which project members could be involved in the provision and receive news or information concerning with social welfare services.



**Project : Provision of development for the target groups
to have the security of life**

The project output as compared to the set target

The output was children and youth who participated in training and gained more knowledge, better understanding and put what they have learned with regard to thinking positively towards themselves, their families and their communities into actual practice. They were not only be able to transfer what they learned from the training project into actual implementation that would subsequently benefit families and communities within their locality but what they achieved under the project also served as a model that could be further extended to other communities. Selected trainees were children and youth from Phiang Luang School and from nearby districts or sub-districts. The total target set for the output was 11,000 children / youth and the actual output was 11,461 children / youth or 104.19 % of the set target. Under the project, there was one main activity implemented of which the details are as follows :

Main activity - *Implementing the child and youth capacity building project under the Miracle of Life Project initiated by Princess Ubolratana Rajakanya Sirivadhana Barnavadi* : Such initiative involved raising child and youth awareness regarding common interest as a prime consideration and insemminating the concept of being “The Giver” which would be the key leading to their contribution to the overall community and society well-being. In doing so, capacity-building training was organized for the target group of children and youth who had gone through the process drawn up under the conceptual framework of “Power + Plus” or positive volunteering. The aim of the project was to disseminate the key concept and extend the project outcome to society at large that would bring about happiness to both “The Giver” and “The Receiver”. Under the project, 6,000 children and youth aged between 10 – 19 years old were selected from Phiang Luang School, those who were from the districts or sub-districts where Phiang Luang School is located and those who were selected from pilot areas.





The outcome as compared to the set target

Children and youth aged between 10 – 19 years old were provided with capacity building training which proceeded under the process and conceptual framework that had been formulated with the aim to disseminate the concept and extend the result obtained from the project to the area of each individual and to serve as a model to be further extended to other communities.



Strategy 2.2 : Strengthening families and communities as a preventive measure against emerging social problems

Project : Support for problem solving and capacity building of the target population in the southern provinces

The project output as compared to the set target

The output from project was the implementation of activities in 162 security reinforced villages. The target set for the output was 35,000 persons who should be involved and the actual output was 34,463 persons or 98.47 % of the set target. There were 3 main activities implemented of which the details are as follows :

Main activity 1 - Repairing houses of poor and disadvantaged families : Assistance was provided as a remedy for the target population in 7 self-help land settlements located in 4 southern provinces, namely Khok Pho Self-Help Land Settlement in Pattani Province, Su Ki Rin Self-Help Land Settlement, Sri Sa Khorn Self- Help Land

Settlement in Narathiwat Province, Tharn Tho Self-Help Land Settlement, Bae Tong Self-Help Land Settlement, Southern Development Self-Help Land Settlement in Yala Province and Thae Pha Self-Help Land Settlement in Songkhla Province.

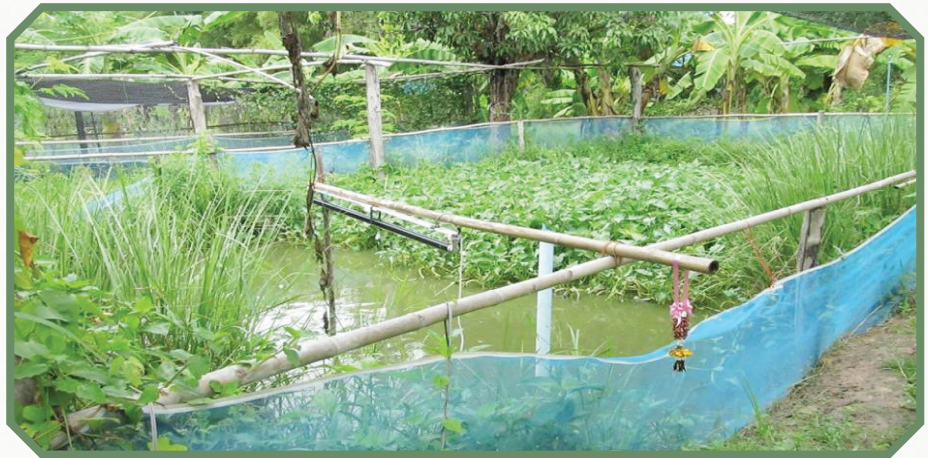


Main activity 2 – Building and strengthening multi-cultural societies at district level (Thung Yang Model) : The population with different levels of social and welfare diversity was encouraged to live in peace and harmony. They participated in both thinking and implementing actual development activities drawn up for multi-cultural societies which resulted in a stronger bond of love, unity, conciliation, peace, happiness and better quality of life of the people living in the 7 self-help land settlements located in 37 districts of southern provinces.

Main activity 3 - Promoting occupations proceeding along the line of “Sufficiency Economy” : Members of the target group were engaged in decent and suitable occupations. There were activities that enabled them to help each other, become self-reliant and enjoy a better quality of life carried out in security reinforced pilot areas located in 7 self-help land settlements within 37 districts.

The outcome as compared to the set target

The population in the project areas helped each other regardless of religious belief and cultural difference. They could live in harmony resulting in security and peace in the southern provinces.



Strategy 2.3 : Developing the capacity of the target population to be well-prepared to cross the threshold of becoming a united ASEAN community

Project : Implementation of activities within the ASEAN cooperation framework

The project output as compared to the set target

The output from the project was the work that had been carried out in the 162 security reinforced villages. The total target set for the output was 20,865 persons who were expected to participate in the project and the actual output was 18, 885 persons or 90.51 % of the set target. The details are as follows:

Main activity : - *Building the capacity of the target groups and networks concerning ASEAN* : Training was organized to develop language skill in personnel focusing on languages of countries within the ASEAN Region. They included, for example, Cambodia which Khmer is generally spoken. Personnel were provided with knowledge and skill of how to speak Khmer and gained so much confidence that they could communicate in Khmer in the process of fact-finding to obtain accurate information directly from their clients. The staff who had been assigned with the task that involved destitute persons was required to complete 4 levels of training : basic level, primary level, beginner level and upper intermediate level. Having gone through these training courses, the staff was so confident that they could make use of the ability to communicate in Khmer developed from the language skill training in

actual circumstances which involved conducting interviews. They also made use of the language skill in capacity building of the target groups who were members of 43 self-help land settlements and the hill tribes in the highlands who were under service coverage of 16 hill tribe development centers located nationwide. Other activities that had been organized included holding a forum to strengthen cooperation among partner organizations, networks, volunteers, leaders and key personnel in developing an integrated plan for assistance to be provided for the disadvantaged in an attempt to promote and support capacity building of the target groups.

The outcome as compared to the set target

The target population was provided with suitable social welfare services. They could communicate appropriately in ASEAN languages and the staff's skill of using ASEAN languages in the provision of social welfare services for the target groups has been increased.

Strategic Issue 3 : Promoting an integrated networking approach and enhancing the capacity of quality networks

The Department of Social Development and Welfare has implemented a strategy with focus being on promoting a well-established quality social networking system which has, so far, resulted in networks with the capacity that was strengthened and developed.

Output : The networks with capacity that has been developed and strengthened

The output as compared to the set target

The output was the strengthening and development of a system that would promote social development and human security volunteer work and the overall unified networking management of the Ministry. Social development and human security volunteers as well as social development networks were given support and encouraged to develop and strengthen their capacity. The target set for the output was 231 networks which were expected to have more developed capacity and the actual output was 231 networks or 100 % of the set target. To achieve the output, 2 main activities were implemented of which the details are as follows:

Main activity 1 : - *Developing the capacity of volunteers and civil society for the provision of social welfare :* The capacity of social development and human security volunteers and social development and welfare service providing networks that were development-oriented has been strengthened and developed. Similarly, the mechanism, instrument and innovation involving with social development and human security volunteers and social development and welfare service providing networks that were development-oriented have also been strengthened and developed as well.

Main activity 2 : - *Promoting / supporting participation and developing the mechanism of coordination by volunteers and volunteer organizations :* This included support given to encourage them to develop a focal point with the tasks of not only maintaining coordination and follow-up of the performance by social development and human security volunteers, networks and civil society but also producing a database concerning social development and human security volunteers.

The outcome as compared to the set target

Social development and human security volunteers and social development networks played a significant role in organizing activities concerning with the provision of social development and welfare for the target groups which were in line with the mission of the Ministry. The capacity of a number of networks has also been strengthened and developed to be involved in the provision of social development and welfare.

Strategic Issue 4 : Developing the organization management towards becoming a learning organization

The Department of Social Development and Welfare has promoted Strategic Issue 4 which is concerning with developing the organization management geared towards becoming a learning organization by implementing strategies that aim at developing the capacity of personnel to be well-prepared for changes.

Project : Prevention and suppression of corruption and misconduct in the public sector

The project output as compared to the set target

The output was the prevention of corruption and misconduct in the public sector by formulating a training project to reinforce the prevention and suppression of corruption while performing duties and producing a handbook to increase knowledge about the conflict of interest and measures to punish persons who committed crime or misconduct. The target set for the output was 1,001 persons who were expected to be involved and the actual output was 880 persons or 87.91 % of the set target. To achieve the output, 2 main activities were implemented of which the details are as follows:

Main activity 1 : - *Preventing corruption and misconduct in the public sector* : The prevention activity was carried out with focus being on encouraging the Department's personnel to gain more knowledge and better understanding about anti-corruption and misconduct with the aim to develop the sense, the value and the thought of performing duties for the common good rather than their own personal interest. In 2016, guest speakers, who were subject matter specialists in the field of prevention and suppression of corruption from such agencies as the Office of the Auditor-General of Thailand (OAG), the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) and the Office of Public Sector Anti-Corruption Commission (PACC), had been invited to speak at the training of 2 classes held in Chiang Mai and Prachuap Khiri Khan.

Main activity 2 : - *Strengthening and developing personnel for the prevention of corruption and reinforcing discipline, virtue, morality and etiquette of being MSDHS officials* : The value of performing duties following the principles of sufficiency economy was promoted through the organizing of a participatory approached workshop and the formulation of a project to promote the reinforcement of discipline, virtue, morality and etiquette of officials. The aim was to support and encourage personnel to hold on to the key principles of virtue and morality with focus being on participation by personnel themselves. In addition to that, to boost the spirit and morale of personnel who

performed duties with honesty, the Department had come up with a project to select officials and permanent hires with outstanding performance and a technical workshop for personnel to enable them to keep their work and quality of life in equilibrium and to strengthen their ties with the organization.

The outcome as compared to the set target

Government officials and staff were provided with knowledge about anti-corruption and misconduct with the aim to develop the sense, the value and the thought of performing duties for the common good and to gain in cooperation in the fight against corruption and misconduct

NameList of the Agencies

Under DSDW





List & Location of agencies under the Department of Social Development and Welfare

(Hilltribe Development Center)

No	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
1.	Kanchanaburi Hilltribe Development Center	203/2 Mu 12, Pak Phraek Sub-district, Mueang District, Kanchanaburi Province 71000	0 3456 4383 Fax. 0 3456 4384
2.	Kamphaeng Phet Hilltribe Development Center	288 Mu 1, Khlong Lan Phatthana Sub-district, Khlong Lan District, Kamphaeng Phet Province 62180	0 5586 8589 0 5586 8590 Fax. 0 5586 8590
3.	Chiang Rai Hilltribe Development Center	39 Mu 15, Pa Sang Sub-district, Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province 57110	0 5360 2579 Fax. 0 5360 2580
4.	Chiang Mai Hilltribe Development Center	130 Mu 12, Wong Waen Rop Klang Road, Pa Daet Sub-district, Mueang District, Chiang Mai Province 50100	0 5327 9264 Ext.101 Fax. 0 5327 9264 Ext.104
5.	Tak Hilltribe Development Center	P.O. Box 2, Mae Tho Sub-district, Mueang District, Tak Province 63000	0 5550 8831 0 5557 7205 Fax. 0 5557 7205
6.	Nan Hilltribe Development Center	113 Mu 1, Nan – Thung Chang Road, Pha Sing Sub-district, Mueang District, Nan Province 55000	0 5468 2039 0 5468 2037 Fax. 0 5468 2053

7.	Phayao Hilltribe Development Center	Phayao City Hall (old building), 1st Floor, Phahonyothin Road, Ban Tom Sub-district, Mueang District, Phayao Province 56000	0 5444 9531 Fax. 0 5444 9530-1
8.	Phitsanulok Hilltribe Development Center	334 Mu 6, Tha Thong Sub-district, Mueang District, Phitsanulok Province 65000	0 5522 7635 Fax. 0 5522 7635
9.	Phetchaburi Hilltribe Development Center	41 Mu 3, Sung Road, Chong Sakae Sub-district, Mueang District, Phetchaburi Province 76000	0 3240 0762 Fax. 0 3240 0762
10.	Phetchabun Hilltribe Development Center	99/11 Mu 5, Sadiang Sub-district, Mueang District, Phetchabun Province 67000	0 5672 6627 Fax. 0 5672 6628
11.	Phrae Hilltribe Development Center	110 Ban Pathum, Mu2, Mueang Mo Sub-district, Mueang District, Phrae Province 54000	0 5451 1189 Fax. 0 5452 1782
12.	Mae Hong Son Hilltribe Development Center	20/16 Mu 4, Mae Ho Sub-district, Mae Sariang District, Mae Hong Son Province 58110	0 5368 7983-4 Fax. 0 5368 7984
13.	Ratchaburi Hilltribe Development Center	99/99 Mu 4, Ban Rai Sub-district,, Mueang District, Ratchaburi Province 70000	0 3273 8803 Fax. 0 3273 8803
14.	Lampang Hilltribe Development Center	Mu 6, Lampang – Chae Hom Road, Nikhom Phatthana Sub-district, Mueang Disrtict, Lampang Province 52000	0 5482 5620-1 Fax. 0 5482 5620-1

15.	Lamphun Hilltribe Development Center	164/1 Mu 10, Ban Klang Sub-district, Mueang District, Lamphun Province 51000	0 5352 5628 0 5353 7338 Fax. 0 5353 7338
16.	Uthai Thani Hilltribe Development Center	172 Mu 6, Nam Suem Sub-district, Mueang District, Uthai Thani Province 61000	0 5651 1523 Fax. 0 5651 1523

(Self-help Land Settlement)

1.	Lam Pao Self-help Land Settlement	9 Mu 7, Nikhom Sub-district, Sahatsakhan District, Kalasin Province 46410	0 4387 1288 Fax. 0 4387 1288
2.	Khuean Ubol Ratana Self-help Land Settlement	204 Mu 9, Khok Sung Sub-district, Ubolratana District, Khon Kaen Province 40250	0 4342 1250 Fax. 0 4342 1250
3.	Lam Takhong Self-help Land Settlement	227 Mu 11, Nong Sarai Sub-district, Pak Chong District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30130	0 4424 9144 0 4492 2657 Fax. 0 4424 9144 0 4492 2657
4.	Sukhirin Self-help Land Settlement	24 Mu 6, Ma Mong Sub-district, Sukhirin District, Narathiwat Province 96190	0 7365 6068 Fax. 0 7365 6068
5.	Ban Kruat Self-help Land Settlement	195 Mu 12, Prasat Sub-district, Ban Kruat District, Buri Ram Province 31180	0 4467 9000 Fax. 0 4467 9000
6.	Prachuap Khiri Khan Self-help Land Settlement	Mu 7, Ao Noi Sub-district, Mueang District, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province 77210	0 3260 0863 Fax. 0 3260 0863

7.	Khok Pho Self-help Land Settlement	85 Mu 9, Khok Pho Sub-district, Khok Pho District, Pattani Province 94120	0 7371 9788 Fax. 0 7371 9788
8.	Thai Mueang Self-help Land Settlement	1 Mu 11, Thung Maphrao Sub-district, Thai Mueang District, Phangnga Province 82120	0 7645 3649 0 7648 4536 Fax. 0 7645 3667 0 7648 6815
9.	Khuan Khanun Self-help Land Settlement	300 Mu 1, Lan Khoi Sub-district, Pa Phayom District, Phatthalung Province 93110	0 7460 0710 Fax. 0 7460 0710
10.	Kham Soi Self-help Land Settlement	130 Mu 5, Chayangkun Road, Nikhom Kham Soi Sub-district, Nikhom Kham Soi District, Mukdahan Province 49130	0 4268 1077 Fax. 0 4268 1077 0 4268 1088
11.	Southern Self-help Land Settlement, Yala Province	1 Mu 6, Taling Chan Sub-district, Bannang Sata District, Yala Province 95130	0 7326 1512 Fax. 0 7326 1512
12.	Pak Chan Self-help Land Settlement	9 Mu 10, Cho Po Ro Sub-district, Kraburi District, Ranong Province 85110	0 7788 0636 Fax. 0 7788 0638
13.	Rayong Self-help Land Settlement	253 Mu 1, Nikhom Phatthana Sub-district, Nikhom Phatthana District, Rayong Province 21180	0 3863 6105 Fax. 0 3863 6498
14.	Lop Buri Self-help Land Settlement	Mu 6, Phatthana Nikhom Sub-district, Phatthana Nikhom District, Lop Buri Province 15140	0 3649 1478 Fax. 0 3649 1478

15.	Lam Nam Un Self-help Land Settlement	50 Mu 5, Non Pling Sub-district, Nikhom Nam Un District, Sakon Nakhon Province 47270	0 4278 9017 0 4278 9124 Fax. 0 4278 9017
16.	Rattaphum Self-help Land Settlement	Mu 11, Kamphaeng Phet Sub-district, Rattaphum District, Songkhla Province 90180	0 7458 4114-6 Fax. 0 7458 4114-6
17.	Southern Self-help Land Settlement, Satun Province	Mu 7, Khuan Kalong Sub-district, Khuan Kalong District, Satun Province 91130	0 7475 2001 0 7475 2089 Fax. 0 7475 2001 0 7475 2089
18.	Khlong Nam Sai Self-help Land Settlement	P.O. Box 53, 146 Mu 3, Mueang Phai Sub-district, Aranyaprathet District, Sa Kaeo Province 27120	0 3726 4040 Fax. 0 3726 4040
19.	Phra Phutthabat Self-help Land Settlement	163/6 Mu 12, Than Kasem Sub-district, Phra Phutthabat District, Saraburi Province 18120	0 3626 6663 Fax. 0 3626 6663
20.	Kra Siao Self-help Land Settlement	69 Mu 3, Nikhom Kra Siao Sub-district, Dan Chang District, Suphan Buri Province 72180	0 3559 5575 Fax. 0 3559 5575
21.	Khun Thale Self-help Land Settlement	3 Mu 1, Surat – Nasan Road, Khun Thale Sub-district, Mueang District, Surat Thani Province 84100	0 7735 5082 Fax. 0 7735 5082
22.	Liang Mai Self-help Land Settlement	144 Mu 13, Surin – Chong Chom Road, Kap Choeng Sub-district, Kap Choeng District, Surin Province 32210	0 4455 9082 Fax. 0 4455 9037

23.	Phon Phisai Self-help Land Settlement	Mu 13, Phon Phaeng Sub-district, Rattana-wapi District, Nong Khai Province 43120	0 4201 9009-10 Fax. 0 4201 9010
24.	Non Sang Self-help Land Settlement	Mu 1, Nikhom Phatthana Sub-district, Non Sang District, Nong Bua Lamphu Province 39140	0 4200 2037 Fax. 0 4200 2040
25.	Huai Luang Self-help Land Settlement	Mu 1, Mueang Pia Sub-district, Kud Chap District, Udon Thani Province 41250	0 4221 9740 0 4221 9741 Fax. 0 4221 9740
26.	Lam Nam Nan Self-help Land Settlement	100 Mu 5, Uttaradit – Khuean Sirikit Road, Pha Lueat Sub-district, Tha Pla District, Uttaradit Province 53190	0 5547 9905-6 Fax. 0 5547 9906
27.	Lam Dom Noi Self-help Land Settlement	1 Mu 1, Sathit Niman Kan Road, Nikhom Lam Dom Noi Sub-district, Sirinthon District, Ubon Ratchathani Province 34350	0 4536 6153 Fax. 0 4536 6153
28.	Kuchinarai Self-help Land Settlement	Mu 4, Nikhom Huai Phueng Sub-district, Huai Phueng District, Kalasin Province 46240	0 4386 9039 Fax. 0 4383 4300
29.	Thung Pho Thale Self-help Land Settlement	3 Mu 12 Nikhom Thung Pho Thale Sub-district, Mueang District, Kamphaeng Phet Province 62000	0 5573 6250 Fax. 0 5573 6250

30.	Khuean Bhumibol Self-help Land Settlement	98 Mu 3, Hot – Mae Tuen Road, Tha Duea Sub-district, Doi Tao District, Chiang Mai Province 50260	0 5346 9098 0 5383 3013 Fax. 0 5346 9098 0 5383 3013
31.	Phimai Self-help Land Settlement	111 Mu 1, Phimai – Hin Dat Road, Nikhom Sub-district, Phimai District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30110	0 4496 5404 Fax. 0 4496 5416
32.	Si Sakhon Self-help Land Settlement	Mu 1, Ka Long Sub-district, Si Sakhon District, Narathiwat Province 96120	0 7355 1921 Fax. 0 7355 1921
33.	Thung San Self-help Land Settlement	351 Mu 4, Thap Yai Chiang Sub-district, Phrom Phiram District, Phitsanulok Province 65150	0 5535 5056 0 5590 6142 Fax. 0 5590 6149
34.	Bang Rakam Self-help Land Settlement	Mu 17, Nong Kula Sub-district, Bang Rakam District, Phitsanulok Province 65140	0 5590 6147 Fax. 0 5590 6148
35.	Than To Self-help Land Settlement	253 Mu 1, Than To Sub-district, Than To District, Yala Province 95150	0 7329 7017 Fax. 0 7329 7170
36.	Betong Self-help Land Settlement	P.O. Box 3, Mu 8, Aiyoe Weng Sub-district, Betong District, Yala Province 95110	0 7336 0853 08 7287 1603 08 9979 9845 Fax. 0 7336 0853
37.	Kio Lom Self-help Land Settlement	139/1 Mu 1, Nikhom Phatthana Sub-district, Mueang District, Lampang Province 52000	0 5482 5588 0 5482 5589 Fax. 0 5482 5648

38.	Thepha Self-help Land Settlement	183 Mu 3, Tha Muang Sub-district, Thapha District, Songkhla Province 90260	0 7480 0378 Fax. 0 7480 0378
39.	Phrasaeng Self-help Land Settlement	Mu 5, Sai Khueng Sub-district, Phrasaeng District, Surat Thani Province 84210	0 7728 0228 0 7736 8585 Fax. 0 7728 0228
40.	Prasat Self-help Land Settlement	Chok Chai – Det Udom Road, Km. 131 – 132, Mu 5, Prue Sub-district, Prasat District, Surin Province 32140	0 4414 6019 Fax. 0 4414 6019
41.	Chiang Phin Self-help Land Settlement	205 Mu 10, Nikhom Songkhro Sub-district, Mueang District, Udon Thani Province 41000	0 4223 7100 Fax. 0 4223 7095
42.	Lam Dom Yai Self-help Land Settlement	214 Mu 13, Phon Ngam Sub-district, Det Udom District, Ubon Ratchathani Province 34160	0 4587 2109 0 4587 2053 Fax. 0 4587 2109
43.	Tak Fa Self-help Land Settlement	61 Mu 1, Phahonyothin Road, Tak Fa District, Nakhon Sawan Province 60190	0 5624 1384 Fax. 0 5624 1384

(Protection Center for the Destitute)

1.	Bangkok Protection Center for the Destitute (Mit Maitri Home)	161/1 Soi Pracha Songkhro, Din Daeng, Bangkok 10400	0 2245 2700 Fax.02 246 8661
2.	Krabi Protection Center for the Destitute	359 Mu 7 Krabi Government Center, Tha Rue Road, Sai Thai Sub-district, Mueang District, Krabi Province 81000	0 7561 1065 Fax.075 621 433

3.	Kanchanaburi Protection Center for the Destitute	203/2 Mu 12, Pak Phreak Sub-district, Mueang District, Kanchanaburi Province 71000	
4.	Kalasin Protection Center for the Destitute	189 Mu 8, Kalasin – Kamalasai Road, Huai Pho Sub-district, Mueang District, Kalasin Province 46000	0 4312 2200 Fax. 0 4312 2200
5.	Kamphaeng Phet Protection Center for the Destitute	288/5 Mu 1, Khlong Lan Phatthana Sub-district, Khlong Lan District, Kamphaeng Phet Province 62180	0 5586 8713 Fax.0 5586 8714
6.	Khon Kaen Protection Center for the Destitute	212 Mu 3, Samran Sub-district, Mueang District, Khon Kaen Province 40000	0 4339 3059 Fax.0 4339 3029
7.	Chanthaburi Protection Center for the Destitute	1/14-15 Mu 2, Tha Chang Sub-district, Mueang District, Chanthaburi Province 22000	0 3947 1708-9 Fax.0 3947 1708
8.	Chachoengsao Protection Center for the Destitute	84/65-66 Maha Chakkraphat Road, Na Mueang Sub-district, Mueang District, Chachoengsao Province 24000	0 3851 5185 Fax.0 3851 5185
9.	Chon Buri Protection Center for the Destitute	172/23 Mu 4, Bang Lamung District, Chon Buri Province 20150	0 3823 4230 0 3823 4430 Fax.0 3823 4230
10.	Chai Nat Protection Center for the Destitute	Within the area of Chai Nat City Hall, Nai Mueang Sub-district, Mueang District, Chai Nat Province 17000	0 5641 6482 Fax.0 5641 6482

11.	Chaiyaphum Protection Center for the Destitute	Government Complex Building, 3rd Floor, 98 Mu 8, Nai Mueang Sub-district, Nai Mueang District, Chaiyaphum Province 36000	0 4405 6548-9 Fax. 0 4405 6548-9
12.	Chumphon Protection Center for the Destitute	Chumphon City Hall, 4 th Floor, Na Cha-ang Sub-district, Mueang District, Chumphon Province 86000	0 7765 8174 Fax.0 7765 8173
13.	Chiang Rai Protection Center for the Destitute	39/1 Mu 15, Pa Chang Sub-district, Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province 57110	0 5316 0751 Fax.0 5316 0752
14.	Chiang Mai Protection Center for the Destitute	130 Mu 12, Pa Daet Sub-district, Mueang District, Chiang Mai Province 50100	0 5329 6122 Fax.0 5329 6122
15.	Trang Protection Center for the Destitute	41 Mu 4, Na Bin La Sub-district, Mueang District, Trang Province 92170	0 7550 1043-4 Fax.0 7550 1043
16.	Trat Protection Center for the Destitute	79 Mu 1, Trat – Laem Ngop Sub-district Road, Nong Samet Sub-district, Mueang District, Trat Province 23000	0 3951 0576 Fax.0 3951 0575
17.	Tak Protection Center for the Destitute	1 Chom Phon Road, Rahaeng Sub-district, Mueang District, Tak Province 63000	0 5503 0102 Fax.0 5503 0102
18.	Nakhon Nayok Protection Center for the Destitute	173/42-43 Mu 1, Tha Chang Sub-district, Mueang District, Nakhon Nayok Province 26000	0 3731 5375 Fax.0 3731 5078

19.	Nakhon Pathom Protection Center for the Destitute	2 Mu 6, Bang Khaem Sub-district, Mueang District, Nakhon Pathom Province 73000	0 3498 3099 Fax.0 3498 3099
20.	Nakhon Phanom Protection Center for the Destitute	250 Mu 3, Ban Phu Khao Thong, Nong Yat Sub-district, Mueang District, Nakhon Phanom Province 48000	0 4219 2639 Fax.0 4253 0671
21.	Nakhon Ratchasima Protection Center for the Destitute	1622/11 Sura Narai Road, Nai Mueang Sub-district, Mueang District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30000	0 4492 2860 Fax.0 4492 2861
22.	Nakhon Si Thammarat Protection Center for the Destitute	Na San Government Complex, na San Sub-district, Phra Phrom District, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province 80000	0 7576 3294-5 Fax.0 7576 3294
23.	Nakhon Sawan Protection Center for the Destitute	62/1 Mu 6, Soi Tha Khao Kamnan Song, Nakhon Sawan – Chum Saeng, Nakhon Sawan Ok Sub-district, Mueang District, Nahon Sawan Province 60000	0 5625 5281-2 0 5625 5282
24.	Nonthaburi Protection Center for the Destitute	78/12 Mu 1, Tiwanon Road, Bang Talat Sub-district, Pak Kret District, Nonthaburi Province 11120	

25.	Narathiwat Protection Center for the Destitute	Mu 8, Government Complex Road, Lamphu Sub-district, Mueang District, Narathiwat Province 96000	
26.	Nan Protection Center for the Destitute	113 Mu 7, Pha Sing Sub-district, Mueang District, Nan Province 55000	0 5468 2038 Fax.0 5468 2038
27.	Bueng Kan Protection Center for the Destitute	8 Mu 7, Wisit Sub-district, Mueang District, Bueng Kan Province 43140	0 4249 0709 Fax.0 4249 0709
28.	Buri Ram Protection Center for the Destitute	202 Mu 9, Isan Sub-district, Mueang District, Buri Ram Province 31000	
29.	Pathum Thani Protection Center for the Destitute	1/130 Mu 2, Rangsit Sub-district, Thanyaburi District, Pathum Thani Province 12110	0 2577 0815 Fax.0 2577 0815
30.	Prachuap Khiri Khan Protection Center for the Destitute	Mu 7, Ao Noi Sub-district, Mueang District, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province 77000	
31.	Prachin Buri Protection Center for the Destitute	Prachin Buri City Hall, 2nd Floor, Mai Khet Sub-district, Mueang District, Prachin Buri Province 25230	0 3745 4478 Fax.0 3745 4478
32.	Phayao Protection Center for the Destitute	Phayao City Hall (old building), 1st Floor, Phahonyothin Road, Ban Tom, Mueang District, Phayao Province 82120	

33.	Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Protection Center for the Destitute	Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya City Hall, 5th Floor, Asia Road, Khlong Suan Phlu Sub-district, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya District, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province 13000	0 3533 5517 Fax.0 3533 5398
34.	Phangnga Protection Center for the Destitute	1 Mu 11, Thung Maphrao Sub-district, Thai Mueanng District, Phangnga Province 82120	0 7641 0208
35.	Phatthalung Protection Center for the Destitute	182 Mu 1, Khok Changai Sub-district, Mueang District, Phatthalung Province 93000	0 7482 9726 Fax.0 7482 9727
36.	Phichit Protection Center for the Destitute	Phichit City Hall, 2nd Floor, Phichit – Taphanhin Road, Tha Luang Sub-district, Mueang District, Phichit Province 66000	0 5661 3531 Fax.0 5661 3531
37.	Phitsanulok Protection Center for the Destitute	772/5 Mu 8, Wang Thong Sub-district Wang Thong District, Phitsanulok Province 65130	0 5531 1727 Fax.0 5531 1728
38.	Phetchaburi Protection Center for the Destitute	187/20 Mu 3, Sung Road, Chong Sakae Sub-district, Mueang District, Phetchaburi Province 76000	0 3240 0762
39.	Phetchabun Protection Center for the Destitute	Within the area of Phetchabun Government Complex, 99/11 Mu 5, Sadiang Sub-district, Mueang District, Phetchabun Province 67000	0 5671 3801 Fax.0 5671 3801

40.	Phrae Protection Center for the Destitute	110 Ban Pathum, Mu 2, Mueang Mo Sub-district, Mueang District, Phrae province 54000	0 5453 1116
41.	Phuket Protection Center for the Destitute	3/60 Mu 1, Ratsada Sub-district, Mueang District, Phuket Province 83000	0 7661 4242 Fax.0 7661 4243
42.	Maharakham Protection Center for the Destitute	Maharakham City Hall, 3rd Floor, Waeng Nang Sub-district, Mueang District, Maharakham Province 44000	0 4377 7827 Fax.0 4377 7827
43.	Mukdahan Protection Center for the Destitute	130 Mu 5, Nikhom Kham Soi Sub-district, Nikhom Kham Soi District, Mukdahan Province 49130	0 4268 1386 0 9347 8322 Fax.0 4268 1386
44.	Mae Hong Son Protection Center for the Destitute	20/16 Mu 4, Mae Ho Sub-district, Mae Sariang District, Mae Hong Son Province 58110	0 5368 7983-4
45.	Yala Protection Center for the Destitute	62/50 Sukkhyang Road, Sateng Sub-district, Mueang District, Yala Province 95000	0 7327 4839 Fax.0 7327 4839
46.	Yasothon Protection Center for the Destitute	340 Wari Ratchadet Road, Nai Mueang Sub-district, Mueang District, Yasothon Province 35000	0 4571 4605 Fax.0 4571 4605
47.	Roi Et Protection Center for the Destitute	333 Mu 5, Niwet Sub-district, Thawat Buri District, Roi Et Province 45170	0 4356 9461 Fax.0 4356 9461

48.	Ranong Protection Center for the Destitute	9 Mu 10, Cho Po Ro Sub-district, Kraburi District, Ranong Province 85110	0 7788 0635 Fax.0 7788 0637
49.	Rayong Protection Center for the Destitute	253 Mu 1, Nikhom Phatthana Sub-district, Nikhom Phatthana District, Rayong Province 21180	0 3863 6455 Fax.0 3863 6455
50.	Ratchaburi Protection Center for the Destitute	99/99 Mu 4 Ban Rai Sub-district, Mueang District, Ratchaburi Province 70000	0 3273 8803
51.	Lop Buri Protection Center for the Destitute	Mu 6, Phatthana Nikhom Sub-district, Phatthana Nikhom District, Lop Buri Province 15140	
52.	Lampang Protection Center for the Destitute	139/1 Mu 1 within the area of Kio Lom Self-help Land Settlement, Nikhom Phatthana Sub-district, Mueang District, Lampang Province 52000	0 5420 9459 Fax.0 5420 9460
53.	Lamphun Protection Center for the Destitute	164/1 Mu 10, Ban Klang Sub-district, Mueang District, Lamphun Province 51000	0 5353 7338
54.	Loei Protection Center for the Destitute	108/18 Khirirat Road, Kut Pong Sub-district, Mueang District, Loei Province 42000	0 4281 4840 Fax.0 4281 4840
55.	Si Sa Ket Protection Center for the Destitute	499 Mu 9, Pho Sub-district, Mueang District, Si Sa Ket Province 33000	0 4561 2043 Fax.0 4561 2043

56.	Sakon Nakhon Protection Center for the Destitute	50 Mu 5, Nong Pling Sub-district, Nikom Nam Un District, Sakon Nakhon Province 47270	0 4271 1195
57.	Songkhla Protection Center for the Destitute	366 Mu 2, Phawong Sub-district, Mueang District, Songkhla Province 90100	0 7433 0231 Fax.0 7433 0230
58.	Satun Protection Center for the Destitute	246 Mu 2, Khlong Khut – Na Khae road, Mueang District, Satun Province 91000	0 7474 0514 Fax.0 7474 0514
59	Samut Prakan Protection Center for the Destitute	58 Mu 7, Song Khanong Sub-district, Phra Pradaeng District, Samut Prakan Province 10130	0 2462 6755 Fax.0 2462 6756
60.	Samut Songkhram Protection Center for the Destitute	7/778 Ekachai Road, Mae Klong Sub-district, Mueang District, Samut Songkhram Province 75000	0 3471 1941 Fax.0 3471 1941
61.	Samut Sakhon Protection Center for the Destitute	9/15 Mu 1, Bang Tho Rat Sub-district, Mueang District, Samut Sakhon Province 74000	0 3443 2663 Fax.0 3443 2663
62.	Sa Kaeo Protection Center for the Destitute	146 Mu 3, Mueang Phai Sub-district, Aranya Prathet District, Sa Kaeo Province 27120	
63.	Saraburi Protection Center for the Destitute	163/3 Mu 7, Than Kasem Sub-district, Phra Phutthabat District, Saraburi Province 18120	0 3626 7440 Fax.0 3626 7440

64.	Sing Buri Protection Center for the Destitute	242 Mu 4, Bang Phutsa Sub-district, Mueang District, Sing Buri Province 16000	0 3655 1022 0 3655 1023
65.	Sukhothai Protection Center for the Destitute	157 Mu 10, Yang Sai Sub-district, Mueang District, Sukhothai Province 64000	0 5561 2430 Fax.0 5561 2430
66.	Suphan Buri Protection Center for the Destitute	Within the area of P.P. Construction and System Village, 88/9 Mu 5, Tha Rahat Sub-district, Mueang District, Suphan Buri Province 72000	
67.	Surat Thani Protection Center for the Destitute	3/85 Mu 1, Khun Thale Sub-district, Mueang District, Surat Thani Province 84000	0 7735 5013 Fax.0 7735 5013
68.	Nong Khai Protection Center for the Destitute	408 Mu 11, Nong Khai – Phon Phisai Road, Hat Kham Sub-district, Mueang District, Nong Khai Province 43000	
69.	Nong Bua Lamphu Protection Center for the Destitute	Nong Bua lamphu City Hall, 2nd Floor, Nong Bua Lamphu – Loei Road, Mueang District, Nong Bua Lamphu Province 39000	0 4231 5950
70.	Ang Thong Protection Center for the Destitute	13/2 Mu 5, Bang Phlap Sub-district, Pho Thong District, Ang Thong Province 14120	0 3569 1555 Fax.0 3569 1555
71.	Udon Thani Protection Center for the Destitute	537/14 Mu 1, Mak Khaeng Sub-district, Mueang District, Udon Thani Province 41000	0 4224 2728 Fax.0 4221 1601

72.	Uthai Thani Protection Center for the Destitute	Uthai Thani City Hall (old building), Si Uthai Road, Mueang District, Uthai Thani Province 61000	0 5651 2026 Fax.0 5651 2026
73.	Uttaradit Protection Center for the Destitute	100 Mu 5, Pha Luead Sub-district, Tha Pla District, Uttaradit Province 53190	0 5547 9913 Fax.0 5547 9913
74.	Ubon Ratchathani Protection Center for the Destitute	752 Mu 24, Khlang Awut Road, Kham Yai Sub-district, Mueang District, Ubon Ratchathani Province 34000	0 4531 4941-2 Fax.0 4531 4942
75.	Amnat Charoen Protection Center for the Destitute	Phaya Nakharin Meeting Building, Amnat Charoen City Hall, 2nd Floor, Non Nan Thaeng Sub-district, Mueang District, Amnat Charoen Province 37000	0 4552 3179 Fax.0 4552 3178
76.	Surin Protection Center for the Destitute	144 Mu 13, Surin – Chong Chom Road, Kap Choeng District, Surin Province 32210	0 4455 9082 (F) 0 4455 9037
77.	Pattani Protection Center for the Destitute	85 Mu 9, Khok Pho Sub-district, Khok Pho District, Pattani Province 94120	0 7371 9788 Fax. 0 7371 9788

(Home for the Destitute)

1.	San Maha Phon Home for the Destitute	112 Mu 6, San Mahaphon Sub-district, Mae Taeng District, Chiang Mai Province 50150	053 047 337-8 Fax. 053 047 337
2.	Metta Home for the Destitute	1362 Sura Narai Road, Nai Mueang Sub-district, Mueang District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30000	044 922 666 Fax. 044 922 667
3.	Southern Home for the Destitute	42 Mu 7, Thung Sai Sub-district, Si Chon District, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province 80120	075 376 226 Fax. 075 376 227
4.	Nonthaburi Home for the Destitute	78/12 Mu 1, Tiwanon Road, Bang Trat Sub-district, Pakkret District, Nonthaburi Province 11120	02 583 0044 Fax. 02 584 3295
5.	Thanyaburi Home for the Destitute (Women)	7 Mu 2, Rangsit Sub-district, Thanyaburi District, Pathum Thani Province 12110	02 577 1148 Fax. 02 577 3275
6.	Thanyaburi Home for the Destitute (Men)	7 Mu 2, Rangsit Sub-district, Thanyaburi District, Pathum Thani Province 12110	02 577 1312 Fax. 02 577 0871
7.	Prachuap Khiri Khan Home for the Destitute	202 Mu 16, Phetkasem Road, Ao Noi Sub-district, Mueang District, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province 77210	032 554 388 Fax. 032 600 829

8.	Wang Thong Home for the Destitute	771 Mu 8, Wang Thong Sub-district, Wang Thong District, Phitsanulok Province 65130	055 311 217 Fax.055 312 802
9.	Kum Sakae Home for the Destitute	41 Mu 2, Chong Sa Kae Sub-district, Mueang District, Phetchabun Province 76000	032 425 416 Fax.032 427 803
10.	Prue Yai Home for the Destitute	69 Mu 7, Nong Chalong Sub-district, Khukhan District, Sri Sa Ket Province 33140	045 630 661 045 814 267 Fax.045 814 267
11.	Thap Kwang Home for the Destitute	204 Mu 9, Mittraphap Road, Thap Kwang Sub-district,Kaeng Khoi District,Saraburi Province 18260	036 357 320 Fax.036 357 320

(Life Skill Promotion and Development Center)

1.	Huai Sat Yai Life Skill Promotion and Development Center, Prachaup Khiri Khan Province	20 Mu 2 Huai Sat Yai Sub-district, Hua Hin District, Prachuap Khiri Kan Province 77110	032 510 511 Fax.032 510 511
2.	Muak Lek Life Skill Promotion and Development Center, Saraburi Province	312 Mu 2 Mittraphap Sub-district, Muak Lek District, Saraburi Province 18180	036 730 870 Fax.036 730 890
3.	Nong Khae Life Skill Promotion and Development Center, Saraburi Province	21 Mu 10 Khotchasit Sub-district, Nong Khae District, Saraburi Province 18250	036 375 131 Fax.036 375 131

(Coordination Center for.....Cooperative Village Project according to His Majesty the King's Initiative,Province)

1.	Coordination Center for San Kamphaeng Cooperative Village Project according to His Majesty the King's Initiative, Chiang Mai Province	178 Mu 2, Ban Sahakon Sub-district, Mae On District, Chiang Mai Province 50130	0 5303 7022 Fax. 0 5303 7023
2.	Coordination Center for Huai Sat Yai, Pa La-U, Nong Phlap Cooperative Village Project according to His Majesty the King's Initiative, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province	20 Mu 2, Huai Sat Yai Sub-district, Hua Hin District, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province 77110	0 3282 6819 Fax 0 3282 6819
3.	Coordination Center for Huai Sat Yai, Pa Deng, Hup Kaphong, Don Khun Huai, Klat Luang Cooperative Village Project according to His Majesty the King's Initiative, Phetchaburi Province	274 Mu 3, Pa Deng Sub-district, Kaeng Krachan District, Phetchaburi Province 76170	0 3251 0619

(Highland People Discovery Museum)

1.	Highland People Discovery Museum	Within the area of Lanna Rama 9 Park, Chotana Road, Chang Phueak Sub-district, Mueang District, Chiang Mai Province 53000	0 5321 0872 Fax. 0-5321-0872
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(Operation Center for Prevention and Resolution of Begging and Destitution)

1.	Central Bangkok Group (Phra Nakhon, Dusit, Pomprap Sattru Phai, Samphanthawong, Din Daeng, Huai Khwang, Phaya Thai, Ratchathewi, Wang Thonglang)	914 Din Daeng 1 Road, Din Daeng, Bangkok 10400	0 2245 6864 0 2248 0391 08 6513 7483
2.	Southern Bangkok Group (Pathum Wan, Bang Rak, Sathon, Bang Kho Laem, Yan Nawa, Khlong Toei, Watthana, Phra Khanong, Suan Luang, Bang Na)	2026/100 Pracha Songkhro 37 Road, Din Daeng, Bangkok 10400	0 2277 5032 0 2277 5031 08 992 3021
3.	Northern Bangkok Group (Chatuchak, Bang Sue, Lat Phrao, Lak Si, Don Mueang, Sai Mai, Bang Khen)	378 Uea Athon Sai Mai Building Soi 33/1, Sai Mai Road, Sai Mai, Bangkok 10220	0 2159 4334-6 0 2159 4335 08 5481 0767 09 3002 5642

4.	Eastern Bangkok Group	Building 6 Bang Chan	0 2540 1947
	(Bang Kapi, Saphan Sung,	Community Housing, Seri	0 2540 1948
	Bueng Kum, Khan Na Yao,	Thai Road, Min Buri, Bangkok	08 9923 9421
	Lat Krabang, Min Buri, Nong Chok, Khlong Sam Wa, Prawet)	10150	
5.	Northern Thon Buri Group	2684 Phetkasem Road,	0 2472 4641
	(Thon Buri, Khlong San,	Tha Phra, Bangkok Yai,	0 2472 4642
	Phasi Charoen, Bangkok Yai,	Bangkok 10600	08 5481 0818
	Bangkok Noi, Bang Phlat, Taling Chan, Thawi Watthana)		
6.	Southern Thon Buri Group	2684 Phetkasem Road,	0 2472 4643
	(Chom Thong, Bang Khae,	Tha Phra, Bangkok Yai,	08 5481 0829
	Nong Khaem, Bang Khun Thien, Bang Bon, Rat Burana, Thung Khru)	Bangkok 10600	



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