

ANNUAL REPORT | 2015 |



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

ISBN 978-616-331-053-8



Department of Social Development and Welfare

Annual Report 2015

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Preface

The Annual Report for the fiscal year 2015 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 strategic issues: upgrading the system of providing quality social development and welfare services, enhancing the capacity of the target population to be well-prepared for emerging changes, promoting an integrated approach and enhancing the capacity of quality networks, and developing the organization management towards becoming a 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



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Director-General



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Deputy Director-General



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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.

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.



A Fundamental Information of
The Department of
Social Development and Welfare
During the Fiscal Year 2015

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 social welfare service providing;

Strategy 1.2: Increasing the efficiency of social welfare service providing;

Strategy 1.3: Promoting the roles of local communities and network of partners in 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: Developing and enhancing the immunity for the target population;

Strategy 2.2: Strengthening families and communities to prevent social problems;

Strategy 2.3: Developing the capacity of the target population to be well-prepared to cross the threshold and join the ASEAN community.

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

Strategy 3.1: Promoting the formulation of a quality social network system.

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

Strategy 4.1: Developing personnel consecutively to be prepared for changes;

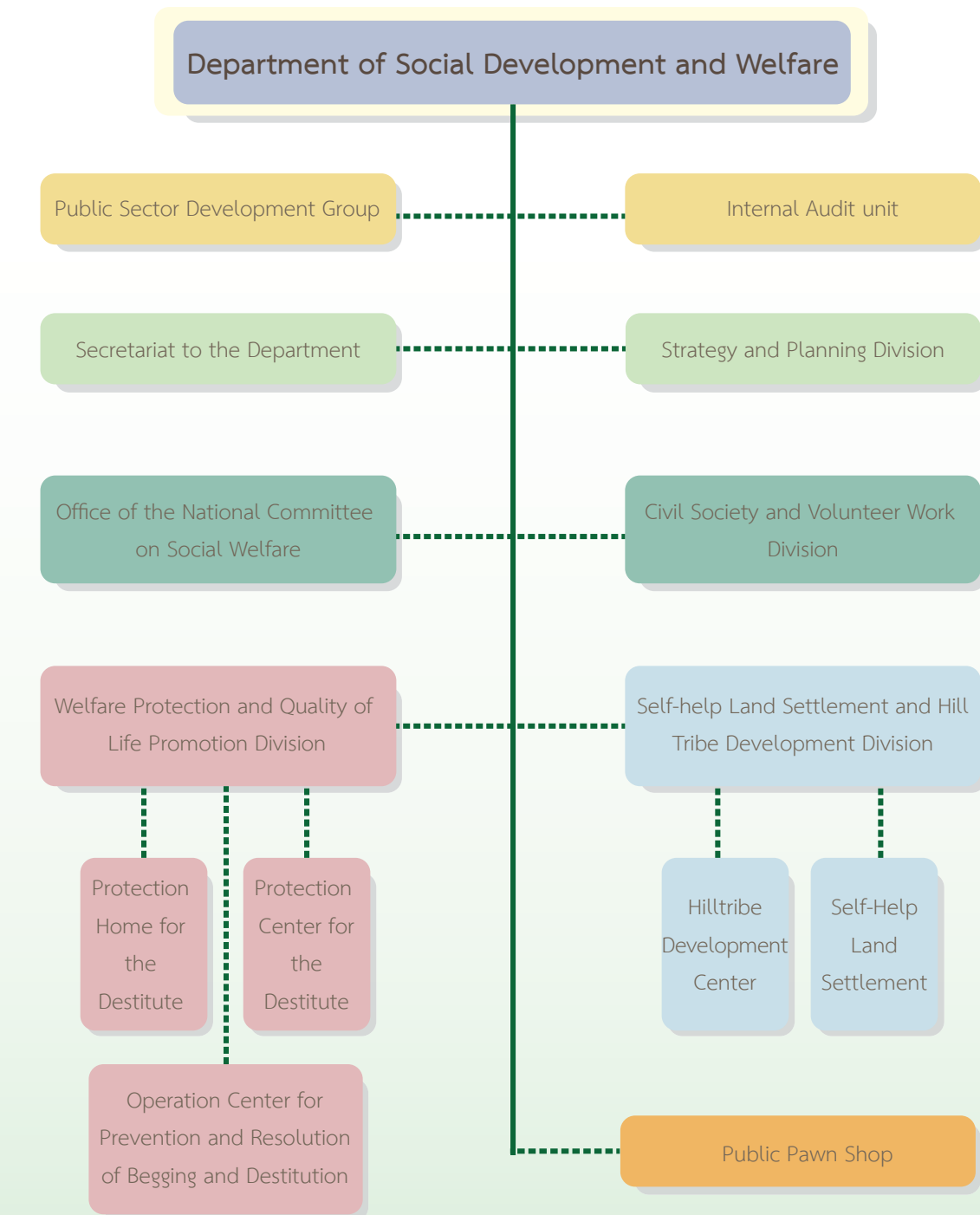
Strategy 4.2: Developing the system of information technology on the provision of social development and welfare

Strategy 4.3: Developing the organization's management and administration to be upto international standard;

Strategy 4.4: Enhancing the organization's preparedness to join the ASEAN community.

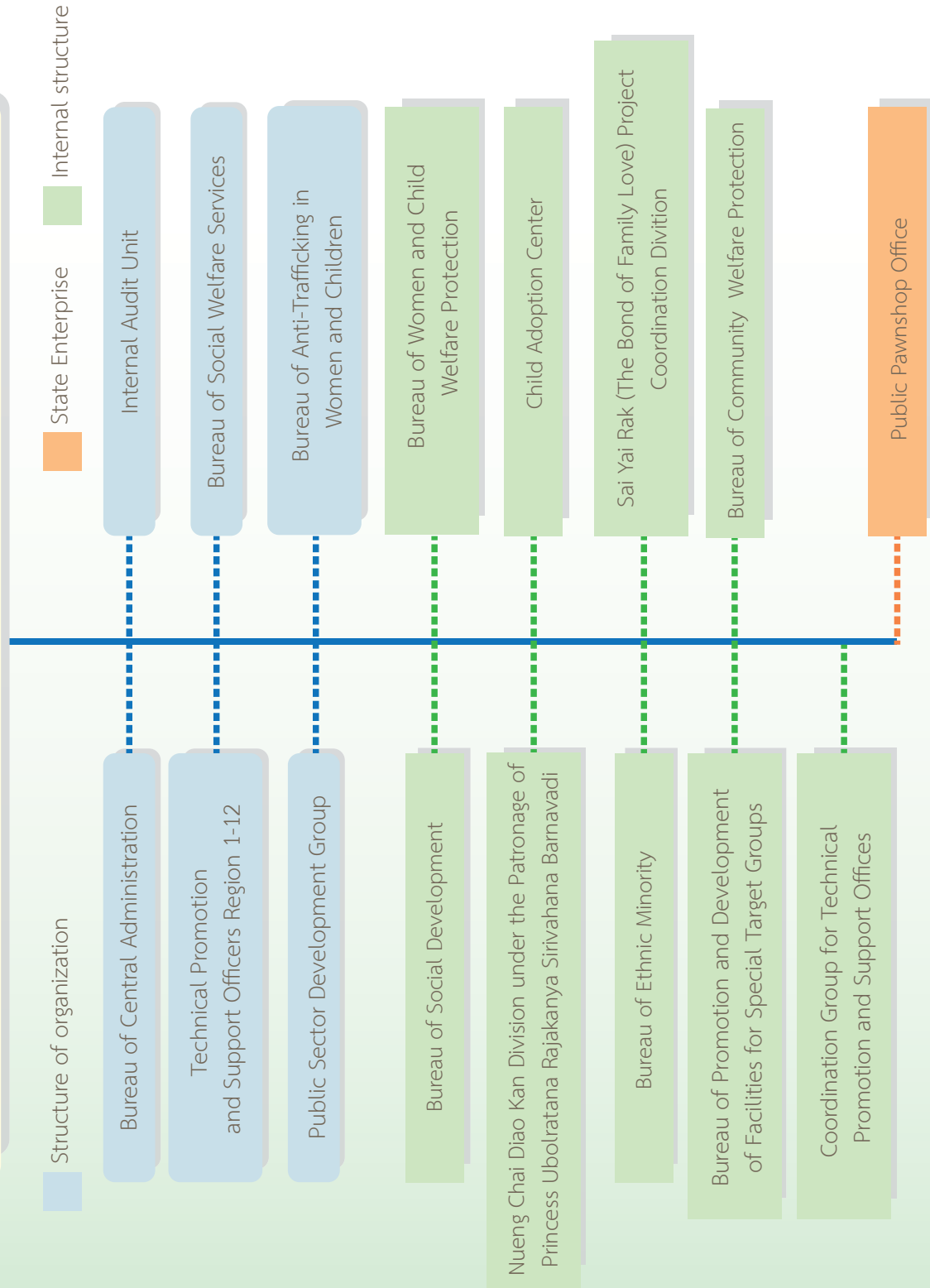


Organization's Structure



Department of Social Development and Welfare

(Before the Administrative Improvement Act B.E. 2558)





Personnel and Budget

The (former) total number of personnel under DSDW in was 7,222 of which the details could be broken down as follows:

- 1,420 government officials (from a total personnel recruitment quota of 1,727 persons) or 19.66% of the total number of personnel which could be classified as follows:

- 4 persons (0.06%) held the executive positions;
- 94 persons (1.30%) held the management positions;
- 826 persons (11.44%) held the knowledge worker positions;
- 496 persons (6.87%) held the general positions.

- 1,789 permanent hires or 24.77% of the total number of personnel
- 3,638 government employees or 50.37% of the total number of personnel
- 375 temporary hires or 5.19% of the total number of personnel

With regard to the level of education among government officials, permanent hires and government employees, there were 3,367 persons (51.54%) who completed education lower than the undergraduate level, 2,984 persons (41.32%) completed university/college education at an undergraduate level, 516 persons (7.14%) completed education at a master 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 43 years old. If being classified by the position categories, the average ages were as follows:

- The executive positions: 55 years old;
- The management positions: 54 years old;
- The knowledge worker positions: 46 years old;
- The general positions: 48 years old.

2. For permanent hires, the average age was 52 years old.

3. For government employees, the average age was 37 years old.

The (new) total number of personnel under DSDW in was 2,975 of which the details could be broken down as follows:

- 634 government officials (from a total personnel recruitment quota of 816 persons) or 19.66% of the total number of personnel which could be classified as follows:

- 4 persons (0.13%) held the executive positions;
- 40 persons (1.34%) held the management positions;
- 385 persons (12.94%) held the knowledge worker positions;
- 205 persons (6.89%) held the general positions.

- 684 permanent hires or 22.99% of the total number of personnel
- 1,625 government employees or 54.62% of the total number of personnel
- 32 temporary hires or 1.08% of the total number of personnel

With regard to the level of education among government officials, permanent hires and government employees, there were 1,420 persons (47.74%) who completed education lower than the undergraduate level, 1,314 persons (44.17%) completed university/college education at an undergraduate level, 240 persons (8.07%) completed education at a master degree level and 1 person (0.04%) completed education at a doctorate 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 43 years old. If being classified by the position categories, the average ages were as follows:

- The executive positions: 55 years old;
- The management positions: 54 years old;
- The knowledge worker positions: 46 years old;
- The general positions: 48 years old.

2. For permanent hires, the average age was 52 years old.

3. For government employees, the average age was 37 years old.



Budget for the Fiscal Year 2015

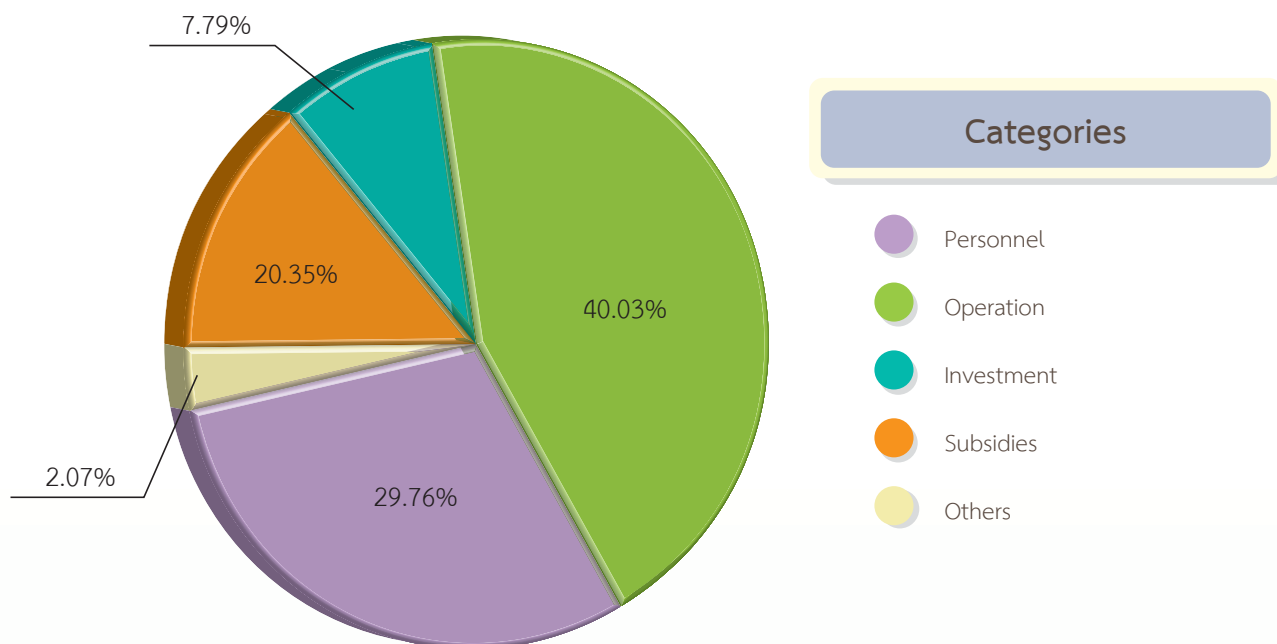
The total budget for the fiscal year 2015 according to the Budget Act

Classified by budget categories

Categories	Amount (million baht)	Percentage
Personnel	1,743.5779	28.14
Operation	2,673.2590	43.14
Investment	504.9577	8.15
Subsidies	1,208.5315	19.50
Others	65.7562	1.06
Total	6,196.0823	100.00

Budget Classified by the Department's Strategic Issues

Strategic issues	Amount (million baht)	Percentage
1. Upgrading the system of providing quality social development and welfare services	866.9516	13.99
2. Enhancing the capacity of the target population to be well-prepared for emerging changes	4,348.4036	70.18
3. Promoting an integrated approach and enhancing the capacity of quality networks	209.8348	3.39
4. Developing the organization management towards becoming a learning organization	770.8923	12.44
Total	6,196.0823	100



Categories	Amount (million baht)	Percentage
Personnel	1,429.9178	29.76
Operation	1,922.0487	40.03
Investment	374.4641	7.79
Subsidies	977.9488	20.35
Others	99.5390	2.07
Total	4,803.9183	100
Fund of Promoting Welfare Services	110.0000	–
Total	4,913.9183	–



The Outcome of Performance By
The Department of
Social Development and Welfare
In Fiscal Year 2015

The Outcome of Performance under the Plan of Action for the Year 2015 by the Department of Social Development and welfare

Out of the total 4 strategic issues as specified in the Plan of Action of the Department of Social Development and Welfare, the duties of the Department in the 3 issues involved the provision of social work and social welfare services for the disadvantaged, the poor, the destitute and people facing social problems. As for the 4th strategic issue concerning developing the organization management towards becoming a learning organization, activities that were promoted included problem solving and assistance in the form of institutional-based or residential services, coordination and referral of clients to other agencies 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. The work as performed by the Department of Social development and Welfare under the Strategic Issue 4 proceeded in a way that supported main activities and outputs relating to Strategic Issues 1–3 such that they were implemented efficiently and the expected outcome could subsequently be achieved. The results classified by strategic issues are as follows:

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

To promote the strategic issue of upgrading the system of providing quality social development and welfare services, the Department adopted the following 3 strategies:

Strategy 1: Developing forms and innovations with regard to the management of social welfare service providing;

Strategy 2: Increasing the efficiency of social welfare service providing;

Strategy 3: Promoting the role of local communities and networks in social welfare service providing;



The outcome as compared to the set target

Children and youth were provided with the services and had a healthy child growth and suitable child development. The target groups were provided with welfare services according to the set criteria. They went through the learning process and were equipped with skills at the level of criteria required to enable them to make a living and to safeguard themselves against social problems and risks.

The implementation of activities in response to strategy 1: Developing forms and innovations with regard to the management of social welfare service providing

Major plan/ project/activity:

Children and youth were provided with knowledge and suitable family environment



The output as compared to the set target

The output was the number of target population who were provided with welfare services. The overall set target was 1,060 persons and the actual output was 985 persons or 92.92 % of the set target. To achieve the output, one key activity was implemented of which the details are as follows:

Key Activity: Developing the potential and protecting the disadvantaged, persons with disabilities and older persons (a set target of 1,060 persons and the actual output of 985 persons) which was implemented by:-

1) Developing the form and standard of services for the target groups which involved a study on the standard of personnel working in the area of social welfare service providing, support and development provided for residential homes to enable them to improve and achieve standard services, assessment of strategic plans and outcomes and how to make use of local wisdom for better provision and more coverage of social welfare services;

2) Developing an approach to social welfare service providing to open up opportunities and alternatives such that the disadvantaged could eventually return to their families and communities.

The outcome as compared to the set target

The Department of Social Development and Welfare gained more knowledge as well as a better and clear understanding of its role and duty as a social welfare/social work service provider and the method of implementation which was up to standard and acceptable to other outside partners that were involved. The knowledge gained was subsequently used for the analysis and improvement of the current policy and management in order to increase the Department's efficiency and effectiveness.

The implementation of activities in response to strategy 2: Increasing the efficiency of social welfare service providing which comprised the following 1 project and 1 Output-



Project: Developing the potential and protecting the target groups and their rights

Output 1: The target population who were provided with social welfare services.

The output as compared to the set target

The output was the target population who were provided with social welfare services. The overall set target was 6,500 persons and the actual output was 3,079 persons or 47.36% of the set target. To achieve the output, 3 key activities were implemented of which the details are as follows:

Key Activity 1 : Providing assistance through 1300 Prachabordi Call Center –

It is a center which people in distress can dial 1300 for services. The center offers counseling service on the phone and serves as a center where fast-moving mobile units are dispatched to help people who are in distress. It also refers cases to other concerned agencies to ensure that clients would be provided with assistance in response



to their actual needs right on time. The center has been developed and its coverage has been tailored to accommodate the task of the Department which is an organization responsible for rendering assistance in response to the needs of people facing all types of social problems. It becomes a center for social assistance (OSCC) where requests for such assistance can be made through the 1300 Call Center. In the past year, the most significant number of target groups and the problems that assistance was sought the most were those relating to children and youth, women and older persons respectively. The set target of service providing was 5,500 persons and the actual output was 2,161 persons.



Key Activity 2: Upgrading the standard and provision of institution-based services –

The activity involved the procurement of supplies and improvement of buildings for service providing in 60 centers/homes comprising 20 children homes, 8 welfare and

vocational training centers for women, 11 homes for the destitute, 14 welfare and vocational rehabilitation centers for persons with disabilities and 7 social welfare development centers for older persons.



Key Activity 3: Providing social welfare to fulfill a person's life –

It is a system of social welfare that promotes and enhances equality and sustainable quality of life. Care service was provided systematically for poor people. As for a mechanism at field-level, there were coordinating units for provision of services such that they could reach the poor. Assistance was rendered to ease the difficulty and improve the quality of life of poor people so as to enable them to eventually become self-reliant. The provision of services proceeded in collaboration with various sectors that were concerned within the system of social welfare services. This key activity was implemented in areas located in 21 provinces. The set target was 1,000 persons and the actual output was 918 persons.

The outcome as compared to the set target

Counseling service was made available to the target population facing social problems and rapid assistance which was provided whether through call center or mobile teams was at the right time to meet their actual needs and circumstances. Services also included referral of cases to other agencies which enabled clients to be further provided with problem-solving service proceeded consistently with what they needed and, as a result, assistance was provided more precisely in response to their actual needs.

Output 2: The target population who were provided with social welfare services.

The output as compared to the set target

The output was the target population who were provided with social welfare services based on their needs. The overall set target was 326,588 persons and the actual output was 84,760 persons or 25.95% of the set target. To achieve the output, 3 key activities were implemented of which the details are as follows:



Key Activity 1: Providing social work and social welfare services relating to AIDS –

The set target was 16,390 persons and the actual output was 9,773 persons. The details are as follows:

1) Providing welfare services for AIDS-infected children in 8 homes for children –

This involved the provision of care for AIDS-infected children in the 8 homes. The set target was 300 children and the actual output was 17 children.

2) Providing welfare services in communities for AIDS-infected persons and persons affected by problems relating to AIDS – Cash assistance to start income-generating activities at the amount of 5,000 baht/person was provided for women infected with or affected by AIDS. The set target was 1,200 persons and the actual output was 701 persons.

3) Preventing the problem of AIDS – Training was organized to increase knowledge and skills concerning AIDS prevention and problem solving. The set target was 90 persons and the actual output was 90 persons.

Key Activity 2: Providing social welfare services for persons facing social problems – Under this key activity, there were 6 sub-activities covering a total of 69,053 persons as compared to the set target of 309,979 persons. The details are as follows:



1) Providing welfare services for persons in distress – Cash assistance was provided for persons in distress to cover the costs of travel back to their domicile and maintaining daily life so as to enable them to avoid the risk of facing social problems that might emerge. The set target was 8,000 persons and the actual output was 206 persons.

2) Providing institution-based welfare services for destitute persons – Welfare services were made available for beggars aged over 18 years old who had violated the Beggary Control Act B.E. 2484 (1941), the homeless who had no one to depend on, persons in distress and persons encountered problems who were cared by no one and willing to be placed under institutional care. Services which were made available at 11 homes for the destitute included 4 basic

necessities, physical and psychological rehabilitation, occupational promotion and occupational skill development with the aim to enable them to earn cash income and to become financially self-reliant in the future. The set target was 4,549 persons and the actual output was 206 persons.

3) Providing institutional care services for psychiatric patients in compliance with the Mental Health Act B.E. 2551 – Psychiatric patients who were destitute persons or persons who had no one to care for would be admitted into the homes to allow the process of rehabilitation to proceed continuously. Skill development and rehabilitation in several areas viewed as being suitable for the clients was provided to increase their ability to lead their life in society. There were 9 homes that were involved in providing the services for a total of 250 persons as compared to the set target of 500 persons.

4) Providing welfare services for destitute persons or persons with low income – The set target was 295,406 persons and the actual output was 62,488 persons. Services made available included welfare assistance which was provided nationwide for low-income families and destitute persons who faced social problems and their families were in distress. Assistance in the form of cash was made available to ease their immediate problems in several areas and to minimize the severity of crisis or problems that caused individual and family



tension. Resources were mobilized and allocated to help people who were in distress. The Donation Center within the Department of Social Development and Welfare collected donated items from various sources including individual persons, organizations in the private sector, companies and shops both within the country and abroad. These donated items had been distributed to persons in distress and persons affected by natural disasters nation-wide in response to the wish of donors. There were other services which included accommodation in Bangkok for travelers provided by the Department of Social Development and Welfare. Low cost temporary accommodation was made available for individuals or groups i.e. students and people in general who traveled from up country, persons facing problems or in distress such as those who were patients waiting for medical treatment, labor forces who were repatriated and waiting to be sent back to their domicile or labor forces waiting to be sent abroad for employment placement.

5) Providing services by welfare stations

– Operation teams of the welfare stations equipped with mobile vehicles were set up to offer services to destitute persons living in various urban communities. These services included the provision of knowledge regarding the rights of being Thai citizens, available welfare services and service providers. Other services available also included problem-solving counseling, case reporting and case referral for more efficient case management of each individual, employment placement, medical check-up, recreation or activities that enhanced child and youth skill development, a campaign to raise public spirit to do volunteer work. Compare to the set target of 1,300 persons, there were a total of 4,858 persons who were provided with the services.

6) Providing services at shelters located in 4 corners of the city

– Social protection was provided for the disadvantaged living in public places. As for the homeless, wage workers who had no place to live, the urban poor and sick street persons, temporary accommodation was made available for them which they could apply on a voluntary basis. Services which were offered included temporary accommodation, meals, clothes, maintaining and promotion of primary health care for each individual and social work services. Compared to the set target of 200 persons, there were a total of 288 persons who were provided with the services.



Key Activity 3: Providing welfare services for persons with disabilities:

The set target was 39,398 persons and the actual output was 15,617 persons. To achieve the set target, 3 activities were implemented of which the details are as follows:

1) Providing institution-based welfare services for persons with disabilities and persons with autism – Services covered the provision of 4 basic necessities, physical and mental adjustment as deemed appropriate and suitable with progress that had been made, preparation of children to develop a healthy growth at each level, formal education, vocational education and social promotion and development. These services were provided by 11 institutions that were involved in providing services for children with autism, aged over 12 years old. They offered such services as health care, personal hygiene, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, psychological rehabilitation, education, social or other activities that were beneficial to persons with autism in making a living. The set target was 4,533 persons and the actual output was 3,952 persons.



2) Implementing vocational skill practice and development for persons with disabilities

– The activity was implemented by 8 vocational rehabilitation centers and 1 vocational development center (the sheltered workshop). Services provided included physical, mental, emotional, social and medical rehabilitation, the organizing of short-term and long-term vocational training courses (ranging from 6 months to 1 year) which interested persons with disabilities could apply free of charge. Other services included career advice, employment placement, education (non-formal) for persons with disabilities who were undergoing vocational training to enable them to pursue higher education, to be well-prepared to live independently in society, to be equipped with occupational capability and potential or to continue higher education. The set target was 865 persons and the actual output was 616 persons.

3) Providing community-based welfare services for persons with disabilities

– The set target was 34,000 persons and the actual output was 11,049 persons. To provide the service, cooperation was sought and has been maintained with local administrative organizations in setting up 20 community-based rehabilitation centers for persons with disabilities. Each center organized activities and offered rehabilitation services to persons with disabilities, older persons, persons facing social problems

and families that wanted to be provided with news, information and knowledge of how to prevent disability as well as other useful knowledge in general. The center also served as a meeting place where persons with disabilities formulated themselves into a group and organized activities that allow not only their own group members but also members of other groups to participate.



The outcome as compared to the set target

The capacity of the target population was promoted and enhanced. In addition to that, care for them was provided more systematically resulting in life security and income above the poverty line. Action had been taken in response to each of the needs and problems of the poor which enabled them to be prepared to participate in family, community and local development aiming towards better quality of life and self-reliance.

The implementation of activities in response to strategy 3: Promoting the role of local communities and networks in social welfare service providing

Major plan/ project/activity:

The capacity of the target population was promoted and enhanced.

The output as compared to the set target

The output was the target population with the capacity that had been promoted and enhanced. The overall set target was 975 tambons (sub-districts) and 1,670 beneficiaries. To achieve the output, 1 key activity was implemented of which the details are as follows:

Key Activity: Developing the capacity of the population in areas under the district model of social welfare and social development – The implementation of this particular activity was on social development and provision of social welfare for the target groups in the areas using an approach which was aimed at achieving the goal of building strong Thai families. In so doing, 5 key principles were promoted which included breast feeding and household hygiene, occupational development along the line



of sufficiency economy, warm and caring family environment, creation of good environmental management and lifelong learning. All these were driven through a teamwork effort comprising social development and human security personnel at both provincial and tambon or sub-district level. Unifying the driving forces would help and eventually push forward the Thai society towards becoming “a welfare society” with welfare for all to be equally provided for all Thai people. The district model of social welfare and social development would serve as a mechanism leading towards the achievement of set target which covered 975 tambons and 1,670 beneficiaries. The details can be broken down as follows:

1) The new district model – The set target of service providing was 225 districts and the number of target population who benefitted from the services was 735.

2) Development and follow-up of the old district model – The set target of service providing was 738 districts and the number of target population who benefitted from the services was 811.

3) Promotion of standard district/community social welfare service providing – The set target of service providing was 12 districts and the number of target population who benefitted from the services was 124.



The outcome as compared to the set target

The network of partners/ population in the target areas had more chance to participate in social activities which responded to the needs and problems faced by communities. There were centers for learning and extending a participatory approach to social service providing that involved the promotion of inter-personal care and relationship regardless of age or gender and the management of services by communities themselves.

Strategic Issue 2: Developing the capacity of the target population to be prepared for changes

To promote this strategic issue, the Department adopted the following 3 strategies:

Strategy 1: Building and enhancing the immunization of the target population;

Strategy 2: Promoting the strengthening of families and communities to prevent social problems;

Strategy 3: Developing the capacity of the target population in preparation for the merging into ASEAN Community.

The implementation of activities in response to strategy 1: Building and enhancing the immunization of the target population



Plan

Care for older persons, children, women, persons with disabilities and destitute persons

Project:

Capacity building and protection of the welfare and rights of the target population

Output

The number of persons in the high-risk group with capacity that was developed up to the criteria that had been set.

The output as compared to the set target

The output was the target population who were provided with services relating to capacity building and the protection of welfare and rights. The overall set target was 24,745 persons and the actual output was 163 persons or 0.66 % of the set target. To achieve the output, 2 key activities were implemented of which the details are as follows:



Key Activity 1: Preventing and solving the problem of unprepared pregnancy (Stop Teen Mom)

– This particular activity was promoted by creating networks to play a leading role in the prevention of unprepared pregnancy among teenagers. Leaders of creative thinking were built and developed to serve as networks for the training of trainers. These prospective trainers (Kru-Gore) were equipped with knowledge and understanding of how to further pass on the knowledge they had gained to others which included how to prevent the problem of unprepared pregnancy among teenagers, adolescent psychology and the technique of how to provide counseling for teenagers regarding proper practice for a teenage mom-to-be after finding out that they were pregnant. Groups of network that played a leading role in shaping the thoughts of children and youth (Kru-Khor) were subsequently formulated i.e. teachers, community leaders, members of tambons

(sub-districts) administrative organizations, volunteers, members of the children and youth council, leading children and youth at upper primary and upper secondary education who had already undergone training. These networks of human resources numbering 10,100 persons played a leading role in the driving force for the implementation of project activities and passed on the knowledge to other groups of children and youth in nearby schools or communities such that they had better understanding of how to come up with the right and appropriate prevention and problem solving. They were also involved in the campaign to raise community awareness regarding children and youth with the aim to provide communities with better understanding of problems that emerged and to encourage them to be further involved in extending the project outcome to other areas to reduce the severity of unprepared pregnancy problem. The target set was 24,745 participants and the actual output was 67,685 participants.

Key Activity 2: Enhancing the capacity relating to income-generating and land in the target areas

– This involved the maintenance and repair of infrastructure facilities, roads, sources of water supplies in self-help land settlements and highland communities numbering totally 17 sites.

The outcome as compared to the set target

The capacity of the target population had been promoted and enhanced. Care service was made available systematically resulting in life security and the ability to respond to each of the needs and problems of the people. The target population were prepared to be involved in family, community and local development so as to improve their quality of life and self-reliance.



Project: Promoting and providing the opportunity for women

Output The number of women with capacity that was promoted and developed

The output as compared to the set target

The output was the women with capacity that was promoted and developed. The overall set target was 26,500 persons

and the actual output was 31,382 or 118.42 % of the set target. To achieve the output, one key activity was implemented of which the details are as follows:

Key Activity: Enhancing the capacity of women to lead their life – Under this key activity, the following 4 activities were implemented:

1) Creating and enhancing the opportunity for women to do business – The set target was 400 persons and the actual output was 400 persons.

2) Implementing a project on institution-based vocational skill development for a group of high-risk women – Vocational training was organized for women in 8 welfare and vocational training centers for women. There were the curriculum for vocational training covering subjects in various fields with duration ranging from 3 months to 6 months and the curriculum for vocational education/study at certificate and diploma levels. Once they completed the training, the Department of Social Development and Welfare would provide them with employment placement service which they could choose to apply on a voluntary basis. The set target was 3,600 women and the actual output was 4,120 women.

3) Giving support to income-generating activities (110 days) – The set target was 2,000 persons and the actual output was 2,000 persons.

4) Building a new life for women and families (104 days) – The set target was 20,500 persons and the actual output was 9,096 persons.

The outcome as compared to the set target

Short-term vocational training was organized for women in 8 welfare and vocational training centers for women covering subjects in various fields i.e. dress making, hotel services, care for older persons and children, Thai traditional massage, nutrition, beauty parlor and computer services. Once they completed the training, employment placement service was further offered to them which they applied on a voluntary basis.

Plan

Problem solving and development of provinces along the southern border

Project

Support for problem solving and capacity building of the target population living in areas within the provinces along the southern border.



The output as compared to the set target

The output was the number of target population with capacity that had been developed to become self-reliant. The overall set target was 25,000 persons and the actual output was 13,148 persons or 52.59% of the set target. To achieve the output, one key activity was implemented of which the details are as follows:

Key Activity: Developing the capacity of communities in provinces along the southern border to live in harmony –

The aim was to encourage people within the project areas to participate in activities creatively and to join hands in development that would benefit the public at large. Social development and welfare activities being carried out in communities included those involving with the council of leaders, community forums, development that was beneficial to the public, tradition and culture, child learning, recreation, occupational promotion/vocational training, activities

for older persons etc. Project areas were located in 9 self-help land settlements of 5 southern provinces, namely Songkhla, Yala, Narathiwat, Pattani and Satun. The set target was 25,000 participants and the actual number of participants was 13,148 or 52.59% of the set target. Under the key activity, the following projects had been implemented:

- The project on strengthening of development efforts in provinces along the southern border – The overall set target was 10,000 persons and the actual output was 8,750 persons;
- The project on services by mobile units to ease the pain/burden of persons affected by the disturbances in provinces along the southern border – The overall set target was 15,000 persons and the actual output was 4,398 persons

The outcome as compared to the set target

There were social development and welfare activities carried out together by communities in the project areas. There were activities which were complement each other regardless of religion or culture.

Plan

Upgrading the quality of labor, the management of alien workforce and the prevention of human trafficking



Output

The output was the number of target population who were provided with services relating to the prevention of and protection against the problem of human trafficking

The output as compared to the set target

The output was the number of target population who were provided with services relating to the prevention of and protection against the problem of human trafficking. The overall set target was 119,330 persons and the actual output was 16,156 persons or 13.53% of the set target. To achieve the output, 2 key activities were implemented of which the details are as follows:





Key Activity1: Preventing the problem of human trafficking

– The overall set target was 116,830 persons and the actual output was 13,470 persons. Under this key activity, the following activities were implemented:

1) *Maintaining cooperation and promoting the provision of knowledge on how to prevent the problem of human trafficking*

– The overall set target was 113,080 persons and the actual output was 13,470 persons.

2) *Providing rehabilitation and capacity building services for destitute persons, beggars and people in the high-risk groups at 10 Ban Mit–Maitri or Mit–Maitri Houses*

– The interest of destitute persons to apply for services at “Mit–Maitri” emergency shelter houses on a voluntary basis had been stimulated. There were a total of 10 houses located in 10 provinces that offered services covering the provision of 4 basic necessities, counseling and social work services. These services were available with the aim

to support activities relating to rehabilitation and behavioral adjustment of the target groups and to prepare them physically, emotionally, socially and mentally to lead their own life in the future. Other services included conducting a problem and need assessment according to each individual development plan with the aim to develop the quality of life and follow up a person who had been assessed and to prepare the family of the person for his/her return and integration. A survey on destitute persons, homeless and high-risk groups was also conducted in collaboration with the target communities in 40 provinces. In addition, a public relation campaign was launched to disseminate information geared towards preventing the target population from being lured and wandering from one place to another with the intention to beg for money. Welfare services were extended to various service centers and the opportunity to make a living were provided through the organizing of vocational training courses drawn up in response to the local needs, suitability and compatibility with the local wisdom. The overall set target was 3,600 persons and the actual output was 2,536 persons.

3) *Developing the life skills of homeless children*

– The set target was 150 children and the actual output was 150 children.



Key Activity 2: Solving the problem of human trafficking

– The set target was 2,500 persons and the actual output was 1,744 persons. This particular activity was implemented by making welfare assistance available for victims of human trafficking both Thai and non-Thai in 8 protection and occupational development centers (for men and women). The process of service providing started from social work, rehabilitation, cooperation for legal proceedings to return of the victims to their domiciles /families. Several instruments had been used including the implementation of measures relating to the suppression and control of human trafficking B.E. 2551 (2008) and the Child Protection Act B.E. 2546 (2003), the use of multidisciplinary teams, bilateral and multilateral inter-country agreements with Lao PDR, Myanmar, Cambodia, Vietnam and domestic agreements with other agencies concerned. In this connection, action plans had been jointly

prepared with agencies concerned both within the country and from other neighboring countries to ensure that problem solving with regard to human trafficking would be successfully implemented. The set target was 1,200 persons and the actual output was 696 persons who were provided with the services. As for welfare services for women, the set target was 1,300 women and the actual output was 1,048 women.



The outcome as compared to the set target

The welfare and rights of target population were protected through the provision of services relating to community welfare, rehabilitation and development of each individual's capacity which created a basis for self-reliance and the ability of the target population to return and lead their life in family or society with well-protected immunity.



Plan

Prevention, suppression and treatment of drug addicts

Output

The immunization of the high-risk group against the use of narcotic drugs had been strengthened.

The output as compared to the set target

The output was the number of people in the high-risk group with capacity that had been developed according to the set criteria. The overall set target was 150 persons and the actual output was 70 persons or 46.66% of the set target. To achieve the output, one key activity was implemented of which the details are as follows:

Key Activity: Preventing drug addiction and strengthening the capacity of the ex-addicts who had gone through the drug addiction treatment – Rehabilitation and capacity building services were offered to the ex-addicts who had gone through

the processes of drug treatment and cure provided by the authorized agencies as specified in the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act B.E. 2545 (2002) on a voluntary basis. They were referred to Phak-Jai Home, Muak-Lek District, Saraburi Province where activities relating to mental and emotional rehabilitation as well as vocational capacity building had been organized for them. The aim was to enable the target groups to adjust and to support themselves financially. Further assistance was provided to prepare families and communities of the ex-addicts who had gone through the treatment and rehabilitation process prior to their actual return and reintegration into families and communities. The aim of family and community preparation was to gain acceptance and moral support from families and communities of the ex-addicts so as to enable them to lead a normal life in society without relapsing into drug addiction again.





The outcome as compared to the set target

People in the high-risk group with more developed capacity had the immunization against the problem of drug addiction which further contributed to the ability to lead a normal life in society. Services provided were geared towards rehabilitation and strengthening of the spiritual as well as the emotional well-being. The capacity of the target group was developed to pursue better employment opportunity such that they were able to adjust and to make a living to support themselves. Attempt was also made to prepare families and communities of the ex-addicts to accept those who had already gone through the drug treatment program prior to their actual return and reintegration into families and communities.

Plan

Enhancing life and social security

Output

Children and youth who were provided with knowledge and suitable family environment

The output as compared to the set target

The output was the number of children and youth who were provided with knowledge and suitable family environment. The overall target set for the output was 227,017 persons and the actual output was 107,472 persons or 38.79% of the set target. To achieve the output, 4 key activities were implemented of which the details are as follows:



Key Activity1 : Developing the capacity of children and youth under the Miracle of Life Project – The approach to implement the activity involved training which was organized for children and youth from 6 regions nationwide. These included Bangkok and provinces in the immediate vicinity, northern, southern, central, eastern and north eastern regions. The main targets were youth, aged 13–18 years old, who were under institutional care and youth in general. They would be provided with the opportunity to live and work together in activities that enabled them to build and improve their capacity, to learn how to become creative



leaders, how to build an immune system that would safeguard their thoughts and how to increase motivation leading to the formulation of projects that would bring about changes by the act of giving. All these projects would be screened and 6 of them in the final round would be selected to be implemented in actual practice. It was expected that this would lead to better youth capacity, group formation and benefits to be enjoyed by young people themselves, their families, groups, communities and societies at large. Compared to the set target of 11,000 children and youth, there were totally 11,430 children and youth who participated in project activities or 103.90% of the set target.



Key Activity 2: Developing the quality of life of pre-school children – Parents, guardians, child care workers and owners of private-run nurseries were provided with knowledge and skills with regard to proper child rearing and pre-school child development. The set target was 52,390 persons and

the actual output was 1,932 persons. In disadvantaged communities, the actual output was 370 persons as compared to the set target of 450 persons.

Key Activity 3: Providing welfare protection and development for children under foster home/adoption care – Orphans or abandoned children and children who could not be raised properly by their parents, who were under the care of the Department of Social Development and Welfare and 4 child welfare organizations, were placed either in foster or adoptive families. Services were provided bearing in mind the optimal benefits and rights the children were entitled to enjoy, the suitable family environment filled with warm love and care as well as development in all aspects that suited their age. When compared to the set target of 8,700 children, there were 4,748 children or 54.57% who benefitted from the activity.





Key Activity 4: Promoting and developing the children's quality of life

1) Providing welfare services for children under the care of residential homes and welfare protection for children in the reception homes for children – Services available included 4 basic necessities, child development, medical treatment, physical and psychological rehabilitation, education, vocational training, recreation, family tracing and child learning of how to be morally refined to prepare each child for reintegration into family and society. The activity was implemented in 29 institutions covering 88,992 children as compared to the set target of 204,477 children.

2) Providing welfare services to accommodate children according to the Family Court Act and the Juvenile Court Procedure B.E. 2553 (2000) – In compliance with the court order, there were children who were put under the care of 4 institutions: 2 reception homes for children and 2 welfare protection homes for children.

3) Developing the child learning process – The learning capacity of children was enhanced to develop their EQ so that they could live with others in society. They learned activities involving with self-esteem, a sense of pride, self-discipline, skills of emotional control and problem/conflict management, how to motivate and to develop rational and positive thinking, good relationship and proper mode of communication and how to enhance the quality of living in harmony. The set target was 6,000 children and the actual output was 3,580 children.

4) Increasing skills and life experience of children before their integration into society – Life skill learning was provided for children under the care of community – based homes within self-help land settlements (Big Home) to increase their ability to become self-reliant after being discharged from the homes. They learned how to lead their life from society outside the homes and practiced the skills of how to adjust themselves in order to be able to live with others. There were totally 50 children who participated in the activity as compared to the set target of 50 children.

5) Providing services for children at the Institute for Planting the Seedlings of Virtue, Kanchanaburi Province – The set target was 500 children and the actual output was 135 children.



6) Rendering welfare services for needy children and cash assistance for children in poor families

– Support was given to families that cared for children in the form of cash or daily necessities to ease immediate difficulties. The set target was 182,102 persons and the actual output was 74,839 persons.

7) Enhancing the vocational skills of school children through the organizing of short-term training courses (5 days)

– The courses were organized during school holidays to open up employment opportunities and alternatives for children, provide them with additional sources of income to support their families and enable them to spend their time productively. The set target was 8,500 children and the actual output was 5,570 children.

The outcome as compared to the set target

Children and youth were provided with knowledge and suitable child care environment. Child development, which took place in various areas, met the set criteria and they were well-prepared to lead their life in family and society at large.

Output

The target population who were provided with welfare services

The output as compared to the set target

The output was the number of target population who were provided with welfare services as deemed necessary. The overall target was 326,588 persons and the actual output was 1,445,742 persons or 424.11% of the set target. To achieve the output, 3 key activities were implemented of which the details are as follows:



Key Activity 1: Providing welfare services in the area of HIV/AIDS

– The set target was 16,390 persons and the actual output was 9,773 persons.

1) Providing welfare services for AIDS-infected children under the care of 8 residential homes – Children infected with HIV/AIDS were under the institutional care of 8 homes. Compare to the set target of 300 children, there were totally 17 children who were provided with the services.

2) Providing community-based welfare services for persons infected with or affected by HIV/AIDS – Funding support in the amount of 5,000 baht/person was provided for women infected with or affected by HIV/AIDS to enable them to start income-generating activities. Compared to the set target of 1,200 women, there were 701 women who were provided with the services.

3) Preventing the problem of HIV/AIDS – Training was organized to provide more knowledge and skills relating to the prevention of the problem. Compare to the set target of 90 persons, there were 90 persons who participated in the training.



Key Activity 2: Providing welfare services for persons facing social problems – Under this key activity, six activities had been implemented. Compare to the set target of 294,253 persons, there were a total of 1,409,471 persons who were provided with services of which the details are as follows:

1) Providing welfare services for persons in distress – Cash assistance was made available for persons in distress to cover the costs involved in returning to their domicile and maintaining daily life. The services were provided with the aim to help them avoid the risks caused by various social problems that might emerge. Compared to the set target of 8,000 persons, there were a total of 206 persons who were provided with the services.

2) Providing institutional care services for destitute persons – Welfare services were provided for beggars aged over 18 years old who had violated the Beggary Control Act B.E. 2484 (1941), the homeless, destitute persons, persons in distress/facing problems and persons who had no one to care for. They had to apply for services on a voluntary basis which included 4 basic necessities, physical and psychological rehabilitation and adjustment, vocational skill promotion and development to increase employment opportunity and income and the ability to make a living and become self-reliant. Services were offered in 11 residential homes covering a total of 3,384 persons as compared to the set target of 4,549 persons.

3) Providing institutional care services for psychiatric patients in compliance with the Mental Health Act B.E. 2551

– Psychiatric patients who were the destitute or had no one to care for would be admitted into the homes to enable the process of rehabilitation to proceed continuously. Skill development and rehabilitation was provided in several areas viewed as being suitable for the clients to increase their ability to lead their life in society. There were 9 homes that were involved in providing the services for a total of 250 persons as compared to the set target of 500 persons.

4) Providing welfare services for destitute persons or persons with low income

– The set target was 295,406 persons and the actual output was 62,488 persons. The following 3 services/activities had been implemented:

- Welfare assistance was provided nationwide for low-income families and destitute persons who faced social problems and their families were in distress. Assistance in the form of cash was made available to ease their immediate problems in several areas and to minimize the severity of crisis or problems that caused individual and family tension.

- A donation campaign was launched to mobilize and allocate resources to help people who were in distress. The Donation Center within the Department of

Social Development and Welfare collected donated items from various sources including individual persons, organizations in the private sector, companies and shops both domestic and abroad. These donated items had been distributed to persons in distress and persons affected by natural disasters nationwide in response to the wish of donors.



- Accommodation service was provided for travelers by the Department of Social Development and Welfare in Bangkok. Low cost temporary accommodation was made available for individuals or groups i.e. students and people in general who traveled from up country, persons facing problems or in distress such as those who were patients waiting for medical treatment, labor forces who were repatriated and waiting to be sent back to their domicile or labor forces waiting to be sent abroad for employment placement. There were totally 4,858 persons who were provided with the services.

5) Providing services by welfare stations – Operation teams of the welfare stations equipped with mobile vehicles were formulated to offer services to the destitute living in various urban communities. These services included the provision of knowledge regarding the rights of being Thai citizens, welfare services and service providers. Services available also included the provision of counseling service for problem solving, case reporting and case referral for more efficient case management of each individual, employment placement, medical check-up, recreation or activities that enhance child and youth skill development, a campaign to raise public spirit to do volunteer work as well as the public awareness of the current social situation and problems and their participation in the surveillance of community problems. Compare to the set target of 1,300 persons, there were a total of 3,779 persons who were provided with the services.

6) Providing services at shelters located in 4 corners of the city – Social protection was provided for the disadvantaged living in public places. As for the homeless, wage workers who had no place to live, the urban poor and sick persons living along the streets, temporary accommodation was made available at 4 shelters located in 4 corners of the city: one in Thanyaburi District of Prathumthani Province, two in Din_Daeng District and On-Nutch District of Bangkok and one in Pak-Kred District

of Nonthaburi Province. Services which they could apply on a voluntary basis included the provision of temporary accommodation, meals, clothes, primary health care and promotion, social work and counseling services. The aim was to come up with a proper plan for capacity building in response to the actual needs of the target groups. Compare to the set target of 200 persons, there were a total of 288 persons who were provided with the services.



Key Activity 3: Providing welfare services for persons with disabilities: The set target was 4,533 persons and the actual output was 3,952 persons. To achieve the set target, 3 activities were implemented of which the details are as follows:

1) Providing institution-based welfare services for persons with disabilities and persons with autism – Services provided covered the provision of 4 basic necessities, the physical and mental adjustment as deemed appropriate and suitable with progress that had been made, preparation of children to develop a healthy growth at



each stage, formal education, vocational education and social promotion and development. There were 11 institutions that were involved in providing the services. As for children with autism, aged over 12 years old, who lived in families facing economic or social problems, there were no day services available. They were, however, cared for by the homes whether in health care, personal hygiene, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, psychological rehabilitation, education, social, recreational, religious or other activities that were beneficial to persons with autism at the autism service center. The set target was 4,533 persons and the actual output was 3,952 persons.

2) Implementing vocational skill practice and development for persons with disabilities – The activity was implemented by 8 vocational rehabilitation centers and 1 vocational development center (the sheltered workshop). Services provided included physical, mental, emotional, social and medical rehabilitation, the organizing of short-term and long-term vocational training courses (from 6 months to 1 year) which interested persons with disabilities could apply free of charge. Other services included career advice, employment placement, education (non-formal) for persons with disabilities who were undergoing vocational training to enable them to pursue higher education, to be well-prepared to live

independently in society, to be equipped with the ability and capacity as far as job opportunity was concerned or to continue higher education. The set target was 865 persons and the actual output was 616 persons.

3) Providing community-based welfare services for persons with disabilities – The set target was 34,000 persons and the actual output was 11,049 persons. To provide the services, cooperation was sought and has been maintained with local administrative organizations in setting up 20 community-based rehabilitation centers for persons with disabilities. Each center organized activities and offered rehabilitation services to persons with disabilities, older persons, persons facing social problems and families that wanted to be provided with news, information and knowledge of how to prevent disability as well as other useful knowledge in general. The center also served as the meeting place where persons with disabilities formulated themselves into a group and organized activities that not only their own group members but also members of other groups could participate.

The outcome as compared to the set target

The target population, who was provided with the services, was satisfied with the process of standard service providing and was provided with assistance and assistive devices.

Output

The output was the target population whose capacity was enhanced and developed.

The output as compared to the set target

The output was the number of target population who were provided with knowledge and capacity building services in order to become self-reliant and be involved in the provision of social welfare and social development which was local-based or community-based. The overall set target was 1,120,307 beneficiaries and the actual output was 876,907 beneficiaries or 78.17% of the set target. To achieve the output, 10 key activities were implemented of which the details are as follows:



Key Activity1: Enhancing the capacity of highland population in making a living –

The activity was implemented in 20 provinces covering a total of 76,546 persons as compared to the set target of 509,540 persons. Under this key activity, the following activities were carried out of which the details are as follows:

1) Conducting social development in the highlands – The set target was 501,000 persons and the actual output was 69,447 persons.

2) Providing services under the Buddhist Mission Project – Support was given to activities implemented at 170 ashrams by a total of 300 Buddhist monks known as “The Buddhist Mission”. Focus was on disseminating Buddhist doctrine, providing welfare services and improving the quality of life of the hill tribes living in the highlands. Activities that improved the quality of life of young people within the highlands as seen from a moral point of view had been organized. These included, for example, the organizing of an ordination ceremony for the hill tribes to provide them with a chance to learn and develop better understanding about Buddhist discipline, the Bhikkhuni ordination (the ordination of women), the organizing of a Sunday class to teach about Buddhism and the building of a library in each ashram to strengthen the spiritual integrity of people in the remote and inaccessible highland areas of 14 northern



and central provinces. The set target population who should benefit from the services was 340 persons and the actual output was 340 persons.

3) Providing services under the Highland Community Economy Project and The Royal Projects – Support was given to the work of the Royal Project Foundation of His Majesty the King and projects as initiated by Her Majesty the Queen. These included the Highland Development Project (the Royal Project), the project to extend the results under the Royal Project to other areas to promote sustainable agricultural development and the Royal Initiative Project on Hill Tribe Development covering 14 provinces. The aim was to encourage the population in the target areas to be involved in the conservation of natural resources and environment, to form themselves into groups for the generating of occupations and additional income, to develop the project areas to become tourist attraction sites and places where hill tribe tradition and culture could be preserved. The set target was 4,400 persons who were expected to be involved and the actual output was 3,888 persons.

4) Implementing a project on highland capacity building for employment and income-generating activities (15 days) – The aim was to solve the problem of employment and income faced by the target population through the organizing of training comprising knowledge in class

(7 days) and skill development in actual practice (8 days) relating to occupations. The training which was organized in accordance with the short-term vocational training curriculum proceeded in response to the needs of trainees and market demand. The set target was 3,000 trainees and the actual output was 2,481 trainees.



5) Strengthening the security of highland communities along the borders – Focus was on the communities in 3 provinces where there was lack of capacity or well-preparedness to merge into the legal system of setting up villages according to the Local Administration Act B.E. 2547 (2004). The target communities were approached with the aim to build good relationship leading to more knowledge and better understanding about the public sector, to give advice and promote occupations that were suitable with the communities, to form youth groups for village development and to build the process of community plan preparation. The set target was 800 persons and the actual output was 730 persons who participated in the activities that had been organized.



Key Activity 2: Building the capacity of the population in specific target areas in making a living –

There were communities in specific areas located in 44 self-help land settlements of 36 provinces where land had been allocated to them under the Land Allocation Act B.E.2511. The aims were to enhance and develop their capacity such that they would become more secure in making a living, to have the capacity to make use of land for farm and non-farm activities more effectively so as to ensure security in making a living. In addition, relevant documents had to be prepared correctly according to the set criteria. The set target was 159,167 beneficiaries and the actual output was 82,300 beneficiaries.

Key Activity 3: Offering services at the social service centers using a participatory approach to service providing –

In 2015, services were provided at 101 centers located in 76 provinces. Activities were organized to stimulate, promote, support and connect social activities that further contributed to a holistic approach

to the development of capacity building, prevention of problems and problem solving and rehabilitation of people in the target areas. The activities included those which strengthened good relationship among people on the basis of community tradition and culture, activities that encouraged people to make use of their leisure time productively, enhanced people's skills physically, mentally, intellectually and emotionally on the basis of each individual's interest in employment opportunities covering the groups of children and youth, women, older persons, persons with disabilities and the disadvantaged. The set target was 98,500 beneficiaries and the actual output was 74,390 beneficiaries.

Key Activity 4: Developing the quality of life of people from 3 generations under the Project to Strengthen the Tie of Three Generations and the Bond of Family Love –

Promotion and support was given to develop the people's quality of life at each and every stage of life circle. The set target was 111,716 persons and the actual output was 15,009 persons.

Key Activity 5: Developing the ethnic societies –

The set target was 500 persons and the actual output was 250 persons. Knowledge centers on ethnicity and tribal groups were set up in the northern and western parts of Thailand where hill tribe welfare and development units were once located in 20 provinces. Social services



were provided including permission given to persons/groups to visit the knowledge centers and tribal museums, public relations, the presentation of films or DVD concerning ethnicity and tribal groups, the organizing of training/ seminar, the provision of facilities including a venue to be used by concerned agencies and ethnic or tribal groups for disseminating information that could further generate more knowledge and better understanding about ethnicity and tribal groups in Thailand. The ultimate goal was to bring about peace in the Thai society.



Key Activity 6: Enhancing the capacity of families at Tambon (sub-district) level –

The aim was to disseminate and promote community knowledge concerning families and all stages of child development. The service centers offered family counseling, the strengthening of family relationship and family member development by means of a holistic approach and the creation of community forum to enhance knowledge and understanding among parents and various groups at Tambon

level through the participatory learning process with the case manager serving as the activator of project implementation. The set target was 18 sites and the actual output was 18 sites. Compared to the set target of 5,000 persons, there were 4,028 persons who were provided with the services.

Key Activity 7: Building the capacity of the urban population for life security –

The set target was 72,300 persons and the actual output was 10,736 persons. Under this key activity, the following activities were carried out:

1) Promoting and giving support to urban communities to be involved and become the network of community welfare protection –

The set target was 1,800 persons and the actual output was 600 persons.

2) Promoting and developing the provision of community welfare services –

The set target was 70,500 persons and the actual output was 10,136 persons.

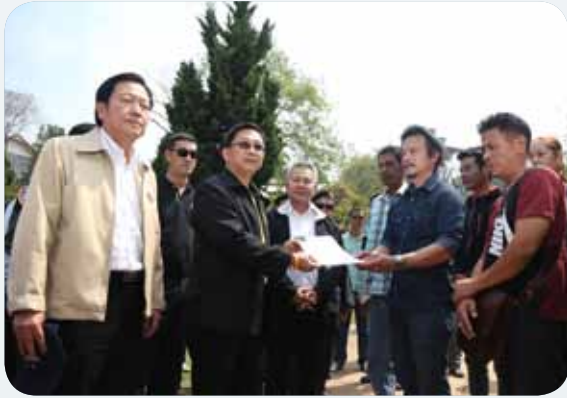
Key Activity 8: Promoting the dissemination of knowledge and occupational development along the concept of sufficiency economy –

The set target was 3,740 persons and the actual output was 7,453 persons. Activities were concerning with:

1) Sufficiency economy under the Royal Initiative Projects –

The set target was 3,300 persons who were expected to be provided with the service and the actual output was 2,374 persons.

2) The Coordinating Center for the Royal Initiative Projects – The set target was 440 persons and the actual output was 452 persons.



Key Activity 9: Building the capacity in the pilot social development and welfare sub-districts – Capacity building proceeded under a holistic integrated approach with focus being on the provision of social welfare services for the target group carried out under a the 5-pronged concept: breast feeding and household hygiene, warm love and care family environment, implementation of occupational development along the line of sufficiency economy, creation of environmentally friendly management and

promotion of lifelong learning. Good cooperation had been sought and maintained with agencies within the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and network of partners in the private and civil society sectors. The main objective was to give all possible support from all those involved in order to build strong families, communities and local organizations contributing to sustainable development which was required in the driving force to move the Thai society towards becoming “a welfare society”. To build such society, all sectors were expected to be involved and give support to the management and development of quality service providing. The set target was 975 sub-districts and the total number of beneficiaries was 1,670. The activities, which had been carried out, were concerning with:

1) New pilot sub-districts – The set target was 225 sub-districts and the total number of beneficiaries was 735.

2) Development and follow-up of old pilot sub-districts – The set target was 738 sub-districts and the total number of beneficiaries was 881.

3) Promotion of standard sub-district/ community welfare service providing – The set target of service providing was 12 sub-districts and the total number of beneficiaries was 124.



The outcome as compared to the set target

The capacity and quality of life of the target population had been developed. Their problems relating to income had been solved and they were able to work with others for their own community development.

Output

The number of older persons who were given support to access social security

The output as compared to the set target

The output was the number of target population who were provided with services relating to welfare for older persons. The overall set target was 89,380 persons and the actual output was 57,219 persons or 64.02% of the set target. To achieve the output, 3 key activities were implemented of which the details are as follows:



Key Activity1: Organizing activities in social welfare development centers for older persons –

Institutional-based services were available at 12 social welfare development centers for older persons. Qualified applicants must be over 60 years old who faced problems or were in distress, homeless, unhappy to be with their families or those who had no one to care for. These older persons were cared for and provided with such services as the provision of 4 basic necessities, medical treatment, physiotherapy, social work, vocational rehabilitation, recreation and religious activities as well as cremation ceremonies when they passed away. The set target was 1,630 persons and the actual output was 1,404 persons. Activities had been organized and services had been offered by the centers to older persons which played several roles including being a source where news and information concerning welfare for older persons was disseminated; an organizer of staff training, staff meeting or staff seminar, activities concerning capacity building of personnel

from agencies in both public and private sectors; a learning center where interested persons in general could pay a visit, learn about the work and exchange views and knowledge about older persons with others; a place where counseling and referral services were provided for older persons who faced problems at the time of life crisis and a place where knowledge was provided about the rights and services for older persons. The set target was 51,630 persons and the actual output was 29,730 persons.

Key Activity 2: Supporting the activity involving with care given to young people by older persons – Support was given to older persons who were still able to help themselves to be involved in care for small children at community child development centers and to contribute their wisdom and lifelong experiences from which people who were young or still active labor forces could further develop more useful knowledge. Through such interaction, a bond between older persons and the younger generations whether they were children, young people or people who were active labor force had been created. Being engaged in the activity also filled older persons with happiness and a sense of self-esteem as well as income for those who had problems in 74 provinces. The set target was 5,100 persons and the actual output was 2,442 persons.



Key Activity 3: Opening up opportunity and access to quality welfare services for older persons

– Activities were organized for community members to enable them to be well-prepared in advance to become aging population. These included providing knowledge and developing better understanding for people who were 50 years old or more in particular. They learned how to prepare themselves well in advance before crossing the threshold and entering the aging period such that they could later enjoy a good quality of life whether seen from the aspects of, for example, physical and mental well-being, housing conditions or financial management. The set target was 32,650 persons and the actual output was 25,047 persons.

The outcome as compared to the set target

People in communities were prepared prior to becoming aging population. They were provided with knowledge of how to prepare themselves well in advance in order to be older persons who could enjoy a good quality of life whether seen from the aspects of physical and mental well-being, housing conditions or financial management to ensure future financial security and to avoid being a burden to younger family members. Each center organized activities that raised older persons' self-esteem resulting in their preparedness for standard assessment. It also served as a model center for the provision of welfare services for older persons.



The implementation of activities in response to strategy 2: Strengthening families and communities to prevent social problems

Plan Care for older persons, children, women and disadvantaged persons

Project: Capacity building, protection of the welfare and rights and the strengthening of the target population

Output

The number of target population who were provided with welfare protection and capacity building contributing to the strengthening of family units

The output as compared to the set target

The output was the number of target population who were provided with welfare protection and capacity building. The overall set target was 7,180 persons and the actual output was 9,793 persons or 136.93% of the set target. To achieve the output, 3 key activities were implemented of which the details are as follows:

Key Activity 1: Preventing domestic violence and protecting victims of domestic violence

– The overall set target was 7,180 persons and the actual output was 9,793 persons. Under this key activity, the following activities were carried out:



1) Providing victims of domestic violence with welfare protection, assistance, treatment and rehabilitation services

– Victims of domestic violence were under the care of shelters for children and families located in 77 provinces nationwide. They served as reception or temporary shelters for the victims where services were made available including 4 basic necessities to meet the requirements as specified in the 3 laws: the Domestic Violence Victim Protection Act B.E. 2550 (2007), the Child Protection Act B.E. 2546 (2003) and the Act on Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons B.E. 2551 (2008).

2) Providing protection and assistance by the Operation Center for the Protection of Victims of Domestic Violence

– Services were provided in the areas of Bangkok with cooperation being maintained with the network of agencies to render services through a multidisciplinary team, the network of staff at actual implementation level and concerned agencies in the prevention of domestic violence. Common guidelines for both domestic and international practices were formulated and a more pro-active approach was adopted and implemented in collaboration with local administrative organizations and networks targeting towards the target group to prevent the problem of domestic violence.





Key Activity 2: Developing a system to protect the disadvantaged – The overall set target was 1,500 persons and the actual output was 1,200 persons.

Key Activity 3: Promoting and building the capacity of the disadvantaged to reduce inequality/disparity – The overall set target was 1,500 persons and the actual output was 1,200 persons.

The outcome as compared to the set target

There were tambon or sub-district family clinic service centers that provided counseling service for families and persons facing social problems who applied for services at the centers. For each client, other services that subsequently followed included a home visit, an analysis of information concerned to find out the nature of problems, the grouping of the problems to develop a plan for further assistance and the promotion of family activities for a person facing social problems who applied for services at the centers.

The implementation of activities in response to strategy 3
Building the capacity of the target groups to be prepared to merge into the ASEAN Community

Project: The project to move forward the implementation of activities/ services in preparation for the country's merging into ASEAN Community

The output as compared to the set target

The output was the number of target population who gained more knowledge about joining the ASEAN Community. The overall set target was 15,440 persons and the actual output was 12,540 persons or 81.21% of the set target. To achieve the output, 3 key activities were implemented of which the details are as follows:



Key Activity 1: Building the capacity of the target groups and networks concerning ASEAN

– Under this key activity, the following activities were carried out:

1) Enhancing the capacity of highland community leaders in preparation for merging into ASEAN Community

This involved a study of the forms of social protection found in rendering care for the target groups in communities and how to use social protection in order to deal with the impact from merging into ASEAN Community. These target groups as above mentioned included leaders of local administrative organizations and community leaders on social development. The set target was 1,400 persons and the actual output was 1,088 persons.

2) Integrating various mechanisms/ approaches in areas under the model of social development and welfare sub-districts in 76 provinces in preparation for merging into the ASEAN Community – In each province, 3 tambons or sub-districts were selected to become the sub-district model. In this connection, cooperation was maintained with local administrative organizations/ communities and training was organized to provide knowledge about ASEAN Community for the task force in charge of implementing

an integrated approach to sub-district development or passing on knowledge about ASEAN Community to people in sub-district areas. The set target was 11,400 persons and the actual output was 10,950 persons.

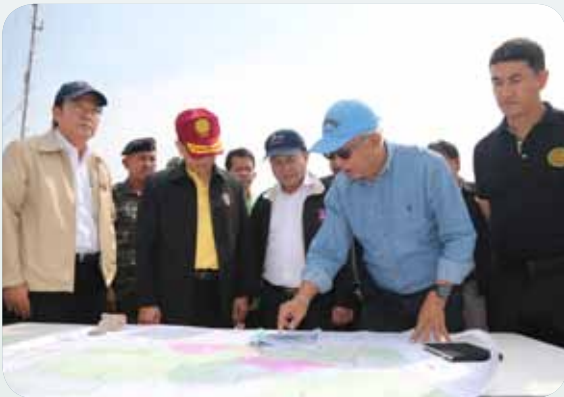


Key Activity 2: Promoting and developing the capacity of the target group in preparation for merging into the ASEAN Community

– This was a new project drawn up with the aim to make preparations for social development and human security volunteers such that they were equipped with essential knowledge and better understanding of the current situation and potential social impact arising from merging into ASEAN community. It also aimed to enable them to develop better understanding about their roles in the surveillance, prevention and providing assistance and protection for the welfare and rights of the target groups who might be affected by the merging. In the preparation process, they had a chance to learn the way of life, culture and difference



as well as diversity found within other ASEAN countries leading to the acceptance of each individual difference and the ability to live together in harmony within the region with mutual understanding and support given to each other.



Key Activity 3: Taking action to merge into ASEAN Community and culture – This was also a new project which was aimed to develop an ASEAN community into a people-centered, unified, caring and sharing society resulting in better living, better quality of life and better welfare of the people within the region. One of the ASEAN mission is to promote the rights and justice for the people. Volunteers engaged in this activity were,

therefore, required to learn about socio-cultural diversity among countries within the region as well as their historical background in order to gain the right and better understanding and to change their belief and attitude which might previously be negative. Volunteers must be prepared at all time to render assistance to people in distress regardless of their race, religion or status.

The outcome as compared to the set target

The target population gained knowledge about crossing the threshold of ASEAN Community. They passed the standard criteria of knowledge assessment. Training was organized for the task force in charge of implementing an integrated approach to tambon or sub-district development and they were, as a result, capable of passing on what they had learned to communities. The transfer of knowledge increased community awareness and enhanced better understanding about the forms of social protections found in communities where there was a blend of cultures with neighboring countries. In addition to that, attempt had also been made to enhance the ability to communicate in English to cushion the impact arising from merging into ASEAN Community.

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

In order to implement the strategic issue of promoting an integrated approach and capacity building of networks for quality services, the Department adopted the following strategy:

Strategy

Promoting the building of a quality social network system

Output

The networks with capacity that had been built and enhanced

The output as compared to the set target

The output was the number of networks with capacity that had been built and enhanced. The overall set target was 799 networks and the actual output was 473 networks or 59.19% of the set target. To achieve the output, 4 key activities were implemented of which the details are as follows:

Key Activity 1: Maintaining follow-up and developing the capacity of networking system – A project to follow up and develop the capacity of district-level social development and human security networks had been implemented. A forum was held to conclude lessons learned and to share working experiences gained in the past as seen from a social point of view. An approach was adopted by networks at district level to integrate and encourage people participation in sharing and learning from each

other about social development and welfare. Briefing was organized to give detailed information about the roles and responsibilities of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, the results of follow-up, the networking system and the capacity to render social welfare services to the disadvantaged and persons who were in distress. The aim was to increase more access to services and enable local communities to eventually become self-reliant. The set target was 495 networks and the actual output was 307 networks.





Key Activity 2: Promoting the form of social welfare service providing among networks – Such promotion was done by conducting a study in cooperation with the field-level organizations to examine the nature of problems and form of existing social welfare service providing. Subsequently, knowledge was provided for a total of 228 local administrative organizations and networks on how to activate the form of social welfare service providing that had been improved. The form which was up to standard and suitable with each particular area was presented to the networks to guide and move the driving force for the promotion of improved social welfare service providing. The guideline was adjusted to benefit field-level areas and to follow up the results of promoting the form of social welfare service providing that had been introduced. The set target was 228 networks and the actual output was 124 networks.



Key Activity 3: Strengthening the networking system of the Technical Promotion and Support Offices (Area 1-12) – Action was taken with regard to the review and analysis of data and information for the preparation of a plan to strengthen the social development and welfare networking system (the Road Map during 2013-2015) at the levels of sub-district, district, province and provincial group. The plan preparation was approved by the Director-General of the Department and the action plan to strengthen the social development and welfare networking system was further developed. Under the plan, a survey was conducted and information was collected from organization groups both in the public and private sectors that were involved in social development and welfare at district level whether seen from the area-based, issue-based or group-based dimensions covering a total of 878 districts. A forum was held to develop better understanding about the roles and responsibilities

regarding the provision of social development and welfare. A linkage with various groups of organizations was systematically developed covering areas at sub-district, district and provincial levels which made care for the target groups to become more thoroughly provided. The set target was 76 networks and the actual output was 42 networks.

Key Activity 4: Strengthening and supporting the technical aspect of social development and welfare – The activity was promoted through the implementation of a project on the integration of social development and welfare plans at provincial group level.

The outcome as compared to the set target

The networks, that had been built and systematically developed, were involved in the driving force of social welfare to strengthen the capacity of the networks themselves, families, communities and people in nearby areas. The process of social development at field level was also enhanced whether seen from the group-based, issue-based or area-based dimension.





Name List of Agencies under DSDW

Appendices

Name List of Agencies under DSDW

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

No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
Protection Home for the Destitute			
1	Kum Sakae Protection Home for the Destitute Phetchabun Province	41 Mu 2 Soog Road, Chong Sa Kae Sub-district, Mueang District Phetchabun Province	0 3242 5416 Fax 0 3242 7803
2	ThanyaburiMen's Protection Home for the Destitute Patum Thani Province	7 Mu 2 Rangsit Sub-district, Thanyaburi District, Patum Thani Province	0 2577 1312 Fax 0 2577 2306
3	ThanyaburiWomen's Protection Home for the Destitute Patum Thani Province	7 Mu 2 Rangsit Sub-district, Thanyaburi District Patum Thani Province	0 2577 1148 Fax 0 2577 3275
4	Thap KwanProtection Home forthe Destitute Saraburi Province	204 Mu 9 Mttaphap Road, Thap Kwang Sub-district Kaeng Khoi District, Saraburi Province	0 3635 7320 Fax 0 3627 3064
5	Metta Protection Home for the Destitute Nakhon Ratchasima Province	1362 Sura Narai Road, Nai Mueang Sub-district, Mueang District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province	0 4492 2666 Fax 0 442 2667
6	Southern Protection Home for the Destitute Nakhon Si Thammarat Province	42 Mu 7 Thung Sai Sub-district, Si Chon District Nakhon Si Thammarat Province	0 7537 6226 Fax 0 7537 6227
7	Wan Thong Protection Home forthe Destitute Phitsanulok Province	Phitsanulok Province	0 531 1217 Ext. 15 Fax 0 5531 1217 Ext. 16
8	Prue Yai Protection Home forthe Destitute Sri Sa Ket Province	69 Mu 7 Nong Chalong Sub-district Khukhan District, Sri Sa Ket Province	0 4563 0661 Fax 0 4581 4267
9	Prachuap Khiri Khan Protection Home forthe Destitute Prachuap Khiri Khan Province	202 Mu 16 Phetkasem Road, Ao Noi District, Mueang District Prachuap Khiri Khan Province	0 3260 0829 Fax 0 3255 4388



No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
10	Nonthaburi Protection Home for the Destitute Nonthaburi Province	78/12 Mu 1 Tiwanon Road, Bang Trat Sub-district, Pakkret District, Nonthaburi Province	0 2583 0044 0 2582 0711 Fax 0 2584 3295
11	San Maha Phon Protection Home for the Destitute Chiang Mai Province	112 Mu 6 San Mahaphon Sub-district, Mae Taeng District Chiang Mai Province	0 5304 7337 Fax 0 5304 7338
Protection Center for the Destitute			
1	Krabi Protection Center for the Destitute Krabi Province	Mu 7 Krabi Government Center Tha Rue Road, Sai Thai Sub-district, Mueng District, Krabi Province	0 7562 1433 Fax 0 7561 1065
2	Chantaburi Protection Center for the Destitute Chantaburi Province	1/14-15 Mu 2 Tha Chang Sub-district, Mueang District, Chantaburi Province	0 3947 1708 – 9
3	Cha Choeng Sao Protection Center for the Destitute Cha Choeng Sao Province	84/65-66 Maha Chakkraphat Na Mueang Sub-district, Mueang District, Cha Choeng Sao Province	0 3851 5185
4	Chonburi Protection Center for the Destitute Chonburi Province	61/1 Mu 3 Bang La Mung Sub-district, Bang La Mung District Chonburi Province	0 3823 4430
5	Chai Nat Protection Center for the Destitute Chai Nat Province	Learning Center Building in the area of Chai Nat Provincial City Hall, Nai Mueang Sub-district Mueang District, Chai Nat Province	0 5641 6482
6	Chaiyaphum Protection Center for the Destitute Chaiyaphum Province	157/1 Mu 2 Phaya Lae Road, Nai Mueang Sub-district Mueang District, Chaiyaphum Province	0 4412 4666 Fax 0 4412 4687
7	Chumpon Protection Center for the Destitute Chumpon Province	Provincial City Hall, 4th Floor, Na Cha-Ang Sub-district Mueang District, Chumpon Province	0 7765 8174 Fax 0 7765 8173

No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
8	Trang Protection Center for the Destitute Trang Province	41 Mu 4 Na Bin La Sub-district, Mueang District, Trang Province	0 7550 1043
9	Trat Protection Center for the Destitute Trat Province	1140-1040/1 Mu 12 Wang Krachae Sub-district Mueang District, Trat Province	0 3951 2556 – 7
10	Nakhon Nayok Protection Center for the Destitute Nakhon Nayok Province	173/42-43 Mu 1 Tha Chang Sub-district, Mueang District Nakhon Nayok Province	0 3731 5078 Fax 0 3731 5375
11	Nakhon Pathom Protection Center for the Destitute Nakhon Pathom Province	2 Mu 6 Bang Khaem Sub-district, Mueang District Nakhon Pathom Province	0 3425 7721
12	Nakhon Panom Protection Center for the Destitute Nakhon Panom Province	Nakhon Phanom Provincial City Hall, 1st Floor, Aphiban Banchara Road, Mueang District, Nakhon Panom Province	0 4251 5332
13	Nakhon Si Thammarat Protection Center for the Destitute Nakhon Si Thammarat Province	Na San Government Center, Mu 3 Na San Sub-district Pra Phom District, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province	0 7576 3294 – 5
14	Nakhon Sawan Protection Center for the Destitute Nakhon Sawan Province	62/1 Mu 6 Soi Tha Kao Gum Nan Song Nakhon Sawan – Chumsang Raod Nakhon Sawan Nok Sub-district, Mueang District Nakhon Sawan Province	0 5625 5282
15	Pathum Thani Protection Center for the Destitute Pathum Thani Province	Within the area of Maharaj Home for Boys Maharaj 2/1 Rangsit Sub-district Thanyaburi District, Pathum Thani Province	0 2577 0815
16	Prachin Buri Protection Center for the Destitute Prachin Buri Province	Prachin Buri Government Center, 4th Floor Mai Ked Sub-district, Mueang District, Prachin Buri Province	0 3745 4478



No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
17	Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya the Protection Center for the Destitute	Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Provincial City Hall Building 7, 5th Floor, Khleng Suan Plu Sub-district, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province	0 3533 5517 Fax 0 3533 5398
18	Phi Chit Protection Center for the Destitute Phi Chit Province	Phi Chit Provincial City Hall, 2nd Floor Phi Chit – Taphan Hin Road, ThaLuang Sub-district Mueang District, Phi Chit Province	0 5661 3531
19	Phu Ket Protection Center for the Destitute Phu Ket Province	3/60 Sri Sunthorn Road, Ratsada Sub-district Mueang District, PhuKet Province	0 7661 4242 Fax 0 7661 4243
20	Maha Sarakham Protection Center for the Destitute Maha Sarakham Province	Room No. 306 Provincial City Hall, 3rd Floor Waeng Nang Sub-district Mueang District Maha Sarakham Province	0 4377 7827
21	Yasothon Protection Center for the Destitute Yasothon Province	๓340 Wareeratchadetch Road, Nai Mueang District Mueang District, Yasothon Province	0 4571 4605
22	Roi Et Protection Center for the Destitute Roi Et Province	333 Mu 5 Niwet Sub-district, Thawat Buri District Roi Et Province	0 4356 9461
23	Loei Protection Center for the Destitute	107/1 Loei – Dan Sai Road Kut Pong Sub-district Mueang District, Loei Province	0 4281 4840
24	Sri Sa Ket Protection Center for the Destitute Sri Sa Ket Province	499 Mu 9 Kasikam Road, Pho Sub-district Mueang District, Sri Sa Ket Province	0 4561 1856 Fax 0 4651 2043
25	Samut PrakanProtection Center for the Destitute Samut Prakan Province	58 Mu 7 Phetchahueng Road, Song Khanong Sub-district Phra Pradaeng District, Samut Prakan Province	0 2462 6755 Fax 0 2462 6756

No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
26	Samut Songkhram Protection Center for the Destitute Samut Songkhram Province	7/78 Ekkachai Road, Mae Klong Sub-district Mueang District, Samut Songkhram Province	0 3471 1941
27	Samut Sakhon Protection Center for the Destitute Samut Sakhon Province	9/15 Mu 1 Bang Tho Rat Sub-district Mueang District, Samut Sakhon Province	0 3443 2663
28	Sing Buri Protection Center for the Destitute Sing Buri Province	63 Mu 4 Muang Mu Sub-district, Mueang District, Sing Buri Province	0 3655 1022
29	Sukhothai Protection Center for the Destitute Sukhothai Province	157 Mu 10 Ban Bang Kra Ban Yang Sai Sub-district, Mueang District, Sukhothai Province	0 5561 2430
30	Ang Thong Protection Center for the Destitute Ang Thong Province	13/2 Mu 5 Bang Phlap Sub-district Pho Thong District, Ang Thong Province	0 3569 1555
31	Udon Thani Protection Center for the Destitute Udon Thani Province	537/14 Mu 1 Liang Mueang Road Mak Khaeng Sub-district, Mueang District, Udon Thani Province	0 4221 161 0 4225 1254 Fax 0 4224 2728
32	Amnat Charoen Protection Center for the Destitute Amnat Charoen Province	Phraya Nakharin Building Provincial City Hall, 2nd Floor Non Nam Thaeng Sub-district, Mueang District Amnat Charoen Province	0 4552 3179 Fax 0 4552 3178
33	Buang Kan Protection Center for the Destitute Buang Kan Province	411 Mu 9 Buang Kan Sub-district, Mueang District, Buang Kan Province	0 4249 0709 Fax 0 4249 0710
34	Khon Kaen Protection Center for the Destitute Khon Kaen Province	178/15 Prachasamoson 17 Road, Nai Mueang Sub-district Mueang District, Khon Kaen Province	0 4323 5016



No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
35	SongkhlaProtection Center for the Destitute Songkhla Province	Mu 2 Songkhla – Ko Yo Road, Phawong Sub-district Mueang District, Songkhla Province	0 7433 0231 Fax 0 7433 0230
36	Ubon RatchathaniProtection Center for the Destitute	383 Burapha Nai Road, Nai Mueang Sub-district, Mueang District Ubon Ratchathani	0 4524 1178
Self-help Land Settlement			
1	Ka Seaw Self-help Land Settlement, Suphanburi Province	69 Mu 3 Nikim Kaseaw Sub-district Dan Chang Distirct, Suphanburi Province	0 3559 5575
2	Kio Lom Self-help Land Settlement, Lampang Province	761/166 Mu 11 Ton Thongchai Sub-district, Mueang District, Lampang Province 52000	0 5482 5588 0 5482 5589 F. 0 5482 5588
3	Kuchinarai Self-help Land Settlement, Kalasin Province	Mu 4 Nikhom Huai Pueng Sub-district, Huai Pueng District, Kalasin Province 46240	0 4383 4300 0 4386 9039
4	Khun Thale Self-help Land Settlement, Surat Thani Province	3/1 Mu 1 Surat-Nasan Road, Khun Thale Sub-district, Mueang District, Surat Thani Province 84100	0 7735 5082
5	Khuean Bhumibol Self-help Land Settlement Chiang Mai Province	98 Hot-Maetuen Road, Tha Duea Sub-district, Doi Tao District, Chiang Mai Province 50260	0 5346 9098
6	Khuean Ubonratana Self-help Land Settlement Khon Kaen Province	212 Mu 3 Samran Sub-district, Mueang Khon Kaen District, Khon Kaen Province 40000	0 4342 1250
7	Khlong Nam Sai Self-help Land Settlement Sa Kaeo Province	146 Mu 3 Mueang Phai Sub-district, Aranyaprathet District, Sa Kaeo Province 27120	0 3726 4040

No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
8	Khuan Khanun Self-help Land Settlement Phatthalung Province	182 Mu 1 Khok Cha Ngai Mueang District, Phatthalung Province 93110	0 7260 0710 Fax 0 7460 0711
9	Kham Soi Self-help Land Settlement Mukdahan Province	130 Mu 5 NiKhom Kham Soi Sub-district, Nikhom Kham Soi District, Mukdahan Province 49130	0 4268 1077 Fax 0 4263 8447
10	Khok Pho Self-help Land Settlement Pattani Province	85 Mu 9 Khok Pho Sub-district, Khok Pho District, Pattani Province 94120	0 7332 1098 Fax 0 7332 1096
11	Prachuap Khiri Khan Self-help Land Settlement Prachuap Khirin Khan Province	Mu 7 Ao Noi Sub-district, Mueang District, Prachuap Khirin Khan Province 77210	0 3255 4389
12	Rayong Self-help Land Settlement Rayong Province	256 Mu 1 Nikhom Phatthana Sub-district, Nikhom Phatthana District, Rayong Province 21180	0 3865 6105 Fax 0 3863 6455
13	Lop Buri Self-help Land Settlement Lop Buri Province	Mu 6 Phatthana Nikhom Sub-district, Phatthana Nikhom District, Lop Buri Province 15140	0 3649 1478
14	Chiang Phin Self-help Land Settlement Udon Thani Province	205 Mu 10 Nikhom Songkhro Sub-district, Mueang District, Udon Thani Province 41000	0 4223 7095 Fax 0 4223 7100
15	Tak Fa Self-help Land Settlement Nakhon Sawan Province	61 Mu 1 Phahonyothin Road, Tak Fa District, Nakhon Sawan 60190	0 5624 1384
16	Thai Mueang Self-help Land Settlement Phang Nga Province	Mu 11 Thung Maphrao Sub-district, Thai Mueang District, Phang Nga Province 82120	0 7645 3649 Fax 0 7645 3667
17	Thung Pho Thale Self-help Land Settlement Kamphaeng Phet Province	3 Mu 12 Mueang District, Kamphaeng Phet Province 62000	0 5573 6250



No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
18	Thung San Self-help Land Settlement Phitsanulok Province	Mu 4 Thap Yai Chiang Sub-district, Phrom Phiram District, Phitsanulok Province 65140	0 5535 5056 Fax 0 5590 6149
19	Thepha Self-help Land Settlement Songkhla Province	183 Mu 3 Tha Muang Sub-district, Thepha District, Songkhla Province 90150	0 7447 8151
20	Than To Self-help Land Settlement Yala Province	273 Mu 1 Than To Sub-district, Than To District, Yala Province 95150	0 7329 7170 Fax 0 7329 7017
21	Non Sang Self-help Land Settlement Lamphu Province	Mu 1 Nikhom Phatthana Sub-district, Non Sang District, Nong Bua Lamphu Province 39140	0 4200 2037 Fax 0 4200 2040
22	Bang Rakam Self-help Land Settlement Phitsanulok Province	Mu 17 Nong Kula Sub-district, Bang Rakam District, Phitsanulok Province 65140	0 5590 6147 Fax 0 5590 6148
23	Ban Kruat Self-help Land Settlement Buriram Province	Mu 12 Prasat Sub-district, Ban Kruat District, Buriram Province 31180	0 4467 9000
24	Betong Self-help Land Settlement Yala Province	Mu 8 Ai Yer Weng Sub-district, Betong District, Yala Province 95140	0 7336 0853
25	Prasat Self-help Land Settlement Surin Province	Mu 5 Chok Chai – Det Udom Km. 131 – 132 Road, Prue Sub-district, Prasat District, Surin Province 32140	0 4414 6019
26	Pak Chan Self-help Land Settlement Ranong Province	9 Mu 10 Cho Po Ro Sub-district, Kra Buri District, Ranong Province 85110	0 7786 0436 Fax 0 7786 0473
27	Phra Phutthabat Self-help Land Settlement Saraburi Province	163/6 Mu 12 Than Kasem Sub-district, Phra Phutthabat District Saraburi Province 18120	0 3626 6663

No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
28	Phrasaeng Self-help Land Settlement Surat Thani Province	Mu 5 Sai Kueng Sub-district, Phrasaeng District, Surat Thani Province 84210	0 7728 0228
29	Southern Self-help Land Settlement Yala Province	62/50 Suk Yang Road, Satheng Sub-district, Mueang District, Yala Province	0 7326 1512 Fax 0 7327 4839
30	Southern Self-help Land Settlement Satun Province	Mu 7 Khuan Kalong Sub-district, Khuan Kalong District, Satun Province 91130	0 7475 2089
31	Phimai Self-help Land Settlement Nakhon Ratchasima Province	111 Mu 1 Nikhom Sub-district, Phimai District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30110	0 4496 5404 Fax 0 4496 5416
32	Phon Phisai Self-help Land Settlement Nong Khai Province	Mu 13 Phon Phaeng Sub-district, Rattanawapi District, Nong Khai Province 43120	0 4201 9009 10
33	Rattaphum Self-help Land Settlement Songkla Province	Mu 11 Kamphaeng Phet Sub- district, Rattaphum District, Songkla Province 90180	0 7458 4114 6
34	Lam Dom Noi Self-help Land Settlement Ubon Ratchathani Province	752 Mu 24 Kham Yai Sub-district Mueang District, Ubon Ratchathani	0 4536 6152 Fax 0 4536 6153
35	Lam Dom Yai Self-help Land Settlement Ubon Ratchathani Province	214 Mu 13 Phon Ngam Sub-district, Det Udom District, Ubon Ratchathani Province 34160	0 4587 2109 Fax 0 4587 2053
36	Lam Takhong Self-help Land Settlement Nakhon Ratchasima Province	1422/2 Chaloeam Phrakiat Building, Suranrai Road, Nai Mueang Sub-district, Mueang District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province	0 4424 9144



No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
37	Lam Nam Nan Self-help Land Settlement Uttaradit Province	100 Mu 5 Uttaradit-Khuean Sirikit Road, Pha Luead Sub-district, ThaPla District, Uttaradit Province 53190	0 5547 9905 6
38	Lam Nam Un Self-help Land Settlement Sakon Nakhon Province	50 Mu 5 Nong Pling Sub-district, Nikhom Nam Un District, Sakon Nakhon 47270	0 4278 9017 Fax 0 4278 9124
39	Lam Pao Self-help Land Settlement Kalasin Province	9 Mu 7 Kalasin-Sahatsakhan km 26, Nikhom Sub-district, Sahatsakhan District, Kalasin Province 46410	0 4387 1286 Fax 0 4387 1288
40	Liang Mai Self-help Land Settlement Surin Province	Si Sakhon Self-help Land Settlement Narathiwat Province	0 4455 9082 Fax 0 4455 9037
41	Si Sakhon Self-help Land Settlement Narathiwat Province	Mu 1 Kalong Sub-district, Si Sakhon District, Narathiwat Province 96210	0 7355 1921
42	Sukhirin Self-help Land Settlement Narathiwat Province	24 Mu 6 Ma Mong Sub-district, Sukhirin District, Narathiwat Province 96190	0 7365 6068
43	Huai Luang Self-help Land Settlement Udonthani Province	537/14 Mu 1 Mueang Phia Sub-district, Kut Chap District, Udonthani Province 41250	0 4225 1254
Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre			
1	Kanchanaburi Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre Kanchanaburi Province	Kanchanaburi City Hall (Old Building), Mueang District, Kanchanaburi Province 71000	0 3451 2452
2	Kamphaeng Phet Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre Kamphaeng Phet Province	288 Mu 1 Khlong Lan Phatthana Sub-district, Khlong Lan District, Kamphaeng Phet 62180	0 5586 8589

No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
3	Chiang Rai Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre Chiang Rai Province	(P.O. Box 12) Pa Sang Sub-district, Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province 57110	0 5391 8415
4	Chiang Mai Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre Chiang Mai Province	130 Mu 12 Wongwaen Rob Klang Road, Pa Daet Sub-district, Mueang District, Chiang Mai Province 50100	0 5327 9264 Ext. 101 Fax 0 5327 9264 Ext. 108
5	Tak Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre Tak Province	(P.O. Box 2) Mae Tho Sub-district, Mueang District, Tak Province 63000	0 5527 7205
6	Nan Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre Nan Province	113 Mu 1 Pha Sing Sub-district, Mueang District, Nan Province 55000	0 5468 2039 Fax 0 5468 2037
7	Phayao Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre Phayao Province	Phayao City Hall (Old Building), 1st floor, Phahonyothin Road, Mueang District, Phayao Province 56000	0 5444 9531 Fax 0 5444 9530
8	Phitsanulok Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre Phitsanulok Province	339/5 Mu 6 Tha Thong Sub-district, Mueang District, Phitsanulok Province 65000	0 5522 7635
9	Phetchabun Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre Phetchabun Province	1 /2-3 Phetcharat Road, Nai Mueang Sub-district, Mueang District, Phetchabun Province 67000	0 5672 6627 Fax 0 5672 6628
10	Phrae Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre Phrae Province	6 Soi 5 San Klang Road, Nai Wiang Sub-district, Mueang District, Phrae Province 54000	0 5451 1189 Fax 0 5451 1189



No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
11	Mae Hong Son Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre Mae Hong Son Province	P.O. Box 1 Mae Ho Sub-district, Mae Sa Rieng District, Mae Hong Son 58110	0 5368 7983 4
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Source of Information :

Organization under the Department of Social Development and Welfare

Cover Desing and illustration :

Strategy and Planning Division

Printing :

Together Edutainment Co.,Ltd,

Number of Copies :

500 copies 72 pages



Department of Social Development and Welfare

Department of Social Development and Welfare
Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
1034 Krungkasem Rd., Klongmahanak, Pomprabsattrupai, Bangkok 10100 Thailand