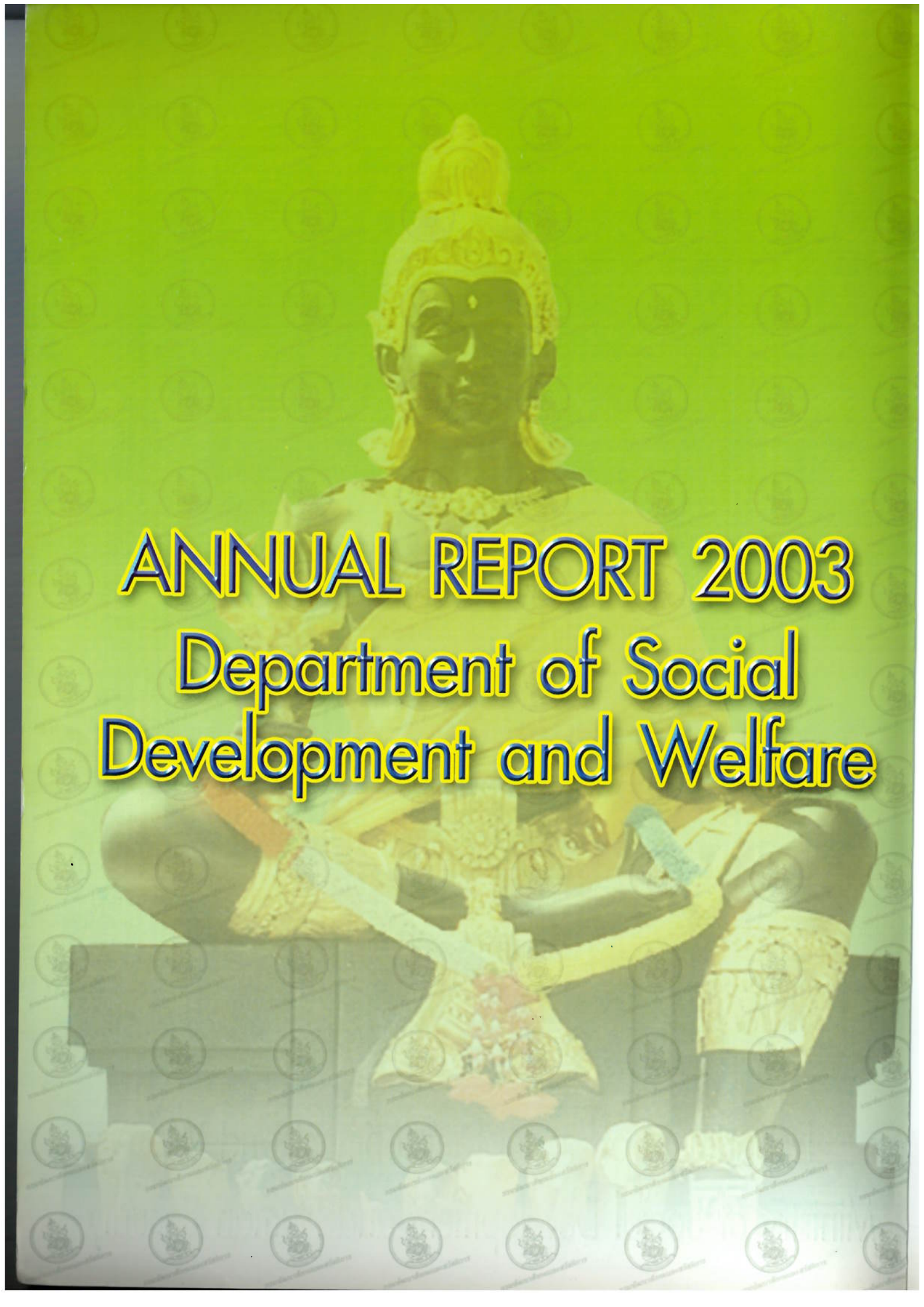




ANNUAL REPORT 2003



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



ANNUAL REPORT 2003

Department of Social Development and Welfare



Preface

The Department of Social Development and Welfare was established by the Act for the Reorganisation of Ministries, Ministerial Bureaus and Departments B.E. 2545 (2002) issued on 3 October 2002. Its duties and responsibilities have been transferred partly from the former Department of Public Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and partly from the Department of Accelerated Rural Development, the Ministry of Interior especially those which concerned the promotion of occupations and income-generating activities. It is responsible for providing social welfare services for the disadvantaged, the poor, the destitute and the socially distressed by providing assistance in the form of institutional care and referral services to concerned agencies. It also promotes and supports communities and local organisations in being involved in providing social welfare services with aim to fulfil the vision that has been developed which is:

“To be the core organisation for social development and provision of social welfare services, network promotion and support with the aim to improve and ensure standard and thorough service coverage leading to a better quality of life and self-reliance among the target population and security of the society as a whole.”

This Annual Report provides information concerning the vision, mission and strategies, major activities and projects implemented by the Department of Social Development and Welfare in 2003. The information covers such details as public sector development by the Department of Social Development and Welfare, prevention and resolution to the problems of destitution, trafficking in women and children, the implementation of a project on converting assets into capital, a Social Welfare and Development Plan and the HIV/AIDS Prevention and Alleviation Plan.

The Department of Social Development and Welfare hopes that the Annual Report 2003 will be useful for government agencies, non-government agencies, students, and interested people in general.

Mr. Wanlop Phloytabtim
Director-General
March 2004

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Vision

To be the core organisation for social development and provision of social welfare services, network promotion and support with the aim to improve and ensure standard and thorough service coverage leading to a better quality of life and self-reliance among the target population and security of the society as a whole.

Mission Statement

1. To develop and provide systematic and thoroughly covered social welfare services that are up to standard;

2. To prevent and seek solution to the problems and to protect and develop the potential of the target groups;

3. To strengthen the mechanism and the process of social development to enhance the security of individuals, families and communities;

4. To strengthen the networks of social development and social welfare services in all sectors involved;

5. To develop more effective and efficient organisation management.

Strategies

1. Develop and improve the systems and patterns of social development and provision of social welfare services to be thoroughly covered and in compliance with the conventions, declarations, commitments, agreements and the actual problems and needs of the target groups;

2. Formulate and improve the criteria and standard of work and conduct systematic follow-up and evaluation;

3. Initiate and revise legal rules and regulations which are relevant to keep pace and in line with current situation;

4. Promote and develop individuals, families and communities to be secure, equipped with the ability to solve their own problems and eventually become self-reliant;

5. Strengthen, support and develop involvement by networks of all sectors in the society in social development and provision of social welfare services;

6. Improve the quality, reinforce morals and ethics of personnel in service providing and management;

7. Improve information systems on social development and social welfare to be used for management that is up to standard, effective and efficient;

8. Develop the structure and management concurrent with modern public administration.

**Senior Executives of Department of Social Development
and Welfare in the Year 2004**



Mr. Wanlop Phloytabtim
Director-General



Mrs. Pannipa Woodtikarn
Deputy Director-General



Mrs. Panita Kambhu
Deputy Director-General

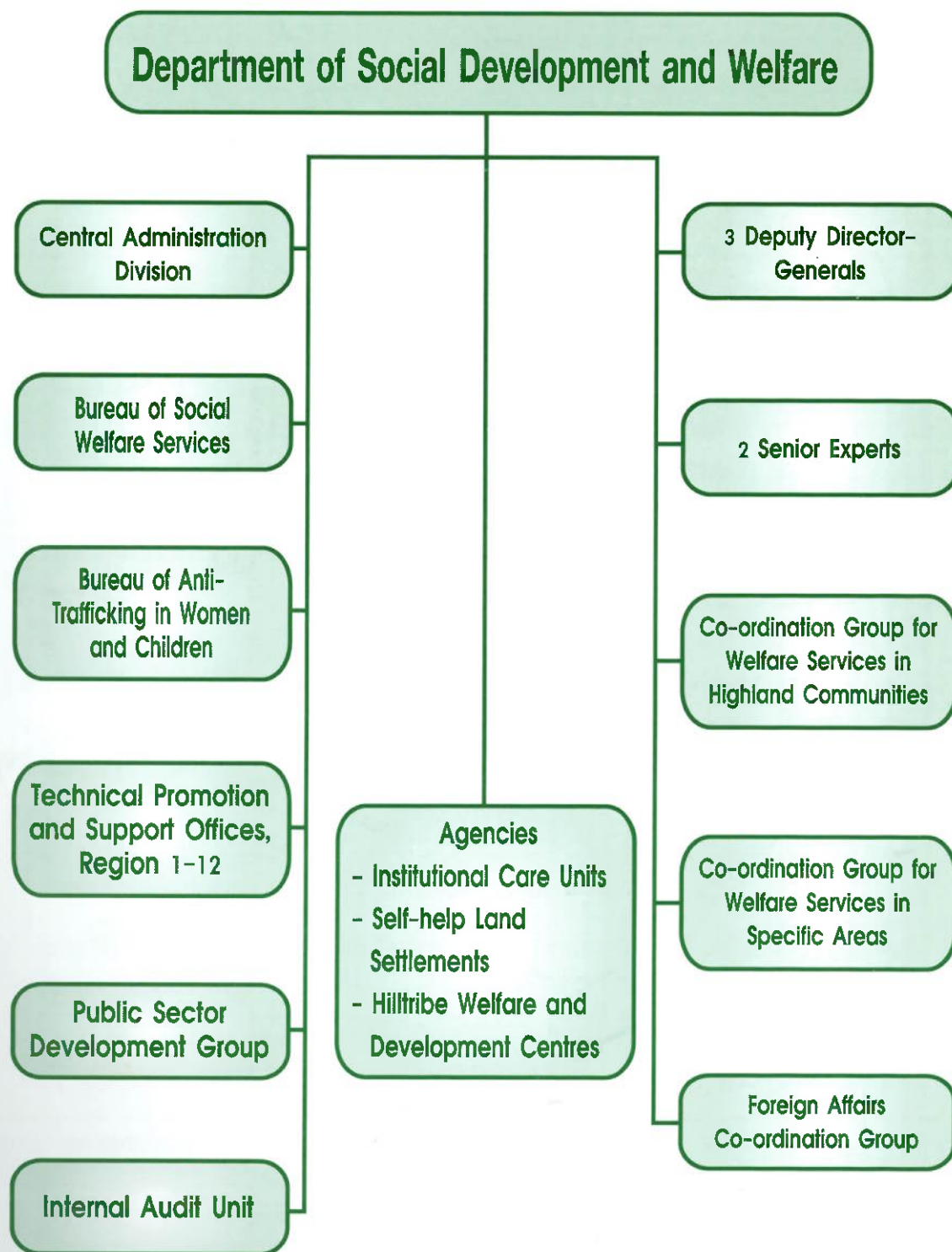


Mr. Suwit Kuntaroj
Deputy Director-General

Past Performance in Fiscal Year 2003
Department of Social Development and Welfare
(1 October 2002 – 30 September 2003)



Structure of Organisation



Budget in Fiscal Year 2003
Classified by Programme/Work/Output/Activity

Programme/Work/Output/Activity	Total Budget
Total Budget	2,864,402,900
Social Development and Promotion Programme	2,787,005,100
Social Welfare and Development Work	2,787,005,100
<u>Output 1</u> Provision of Social Work and Social Welfare Services for the Target Groups of Disadvantaged and Poor People	1,965,845,000
<u>Main Activities</u>	
- Social Work and Social Welfare Services for Children, Youth, Older Persons, Persons with Disabilities, the Destitute, Women and the Socially Distressed	1,965,845,000
<u>Output 3</u> Promotion and Support to Communities and Local Administrative Organisations for Their Involvement in the Provision of Social Welfare and Social Development	821,160,100
<u>Main Activities</u>	
- Social Development in Highland Communities	282,079,000
- Social Development in Specific Areas	462,624,000
- Promotion and Development of the Quality of Life	76,457,100
HIV/AIDS Prevention and Alleviation Programme	77,397,800
HIV/AIDS Alleviation Work	77,397,800
<u>Output 2</u> Alleviation of HIV/AIDS Problem	77,397,800
<u>Main Activity</u>	
- Social Work and Social Welfare Services Relating to HIV/AIDS	77,397,800

Personnel of the Department of Social Development and Welfare

(Person)

Category	Numbers	
	Personnel	Percent
Total	7,533	100.00
- Government Official	2,007	26.64
- Permanent Hired Worker	3,236	42.96
- Temporary Hired Worker	2,290	30.40

Data on 31 December 2003

**Senior Executives in
Fiscal Year 2003**



Mr. Wanlop Phloytabtim
Director-General



Mrs. Pannipa Woodtikarn
Deputy Director-General



Mr. Dheeravuth Arunaveja
Senior Expert on Social Science Research



Miss Krissanart Samapuddhi
Senior Expert on Social Work



Mrs. Kwanmuang Bovornusvakool
Director of Central
Administration Division



Mrs. Sirirat Ayuwathana
Director of Bureau of
Social Welfare Services



Mrs. Napa Setthakorn
Director of Bureau of
Anti-Trafficking in
Women and Children



Mr. Punya Lertkrai
Director of Technical
Promotion and Support
Office, Region 1



Mr. Samatchai Chomvinya
Director of Technical
Promotion and Support
Office, Region 2



Mr. Phajon Pinsuk
Director of Technical
Promotion and Support
Office, Region 3



Mrs. Thanomsri Vilaichitt
Director of Technical
Promotion and Support
Office, Region 4



Mrs. Ratchanee Sudjit
Director of Technical
Promotion and Support
Office, Region 5



Mr. Thavorn Vichachang
Director of Technical
Promotion and Support
Office, Region 6



Mr. Thavorn Chawanaveth
Director of Technical
Promotion and Support
Office, Region 7



Mr. Vitat Tachaboon
Director of Technical
Promotion and Support
Office, Region 8



Mr. Manoth Wongsaree
Director of Technical
Promotion and Support
Office, Region 9



Mr. Suwich Sripetwandee
Director of Technical
Promotion and Support
Office, Region 10



Mr. Vijit Theppetcharut
Director of Technical
Promotion and Support
Office, Region 11



Mr. Anan Dissara
Director of Technical
Promotion and Support
Office, Region 12



Mr. Pakorn Pantu
Chief of Public Sector
Development Group



Mr. Witthaya Rodboonpa
Chief of Co-ordination
Group for Welfare Services
in Specific Areas



Miss Yuparet Wongboonmee
Chief of Co-ordination
Group for Welfare Services
in Highland Communities



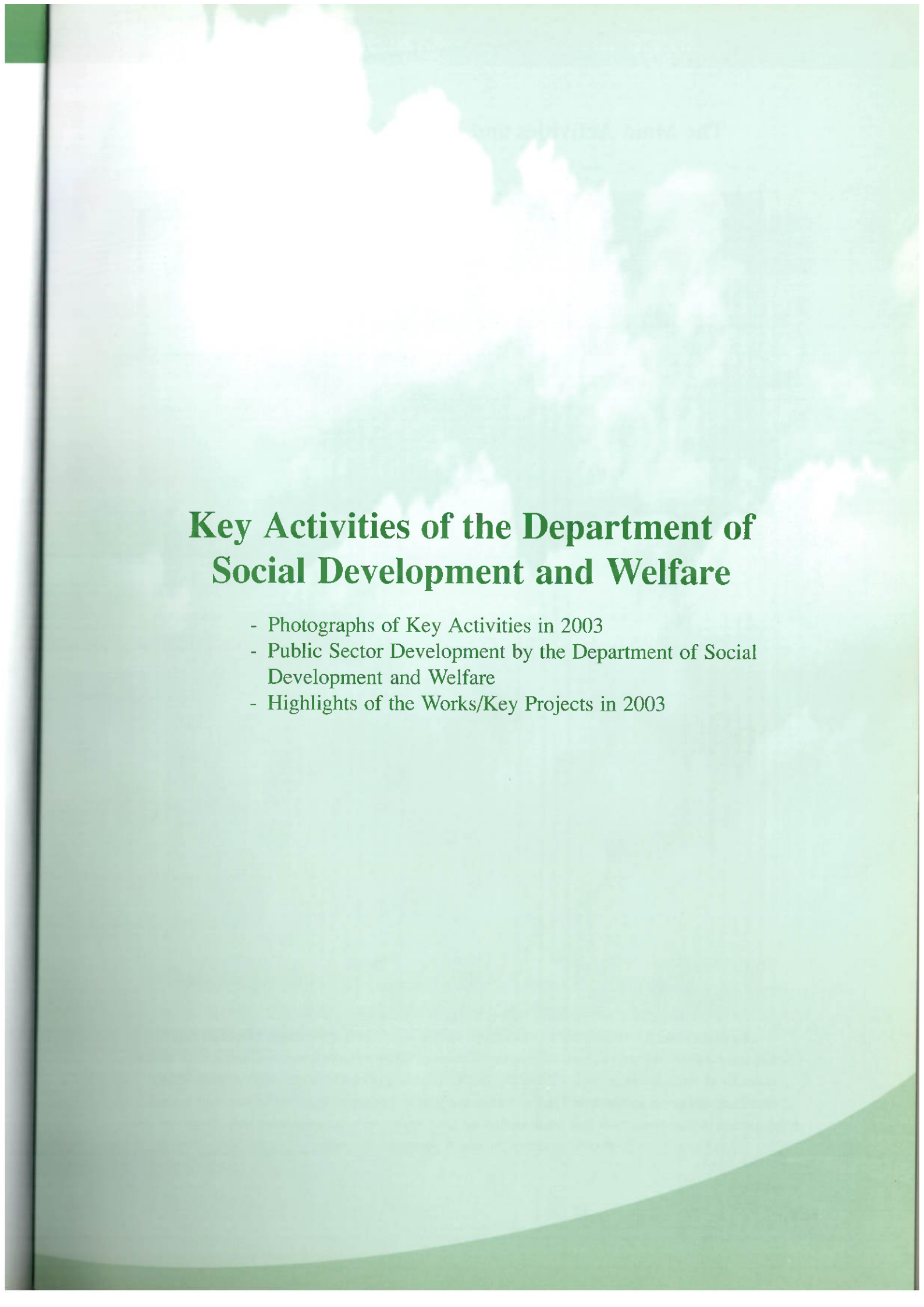
**Miss Phongpenkea
Devahusdin**
Chief of Foreign Affairs
Co-ordination Group



Mrs. Ketsara Chailaungurai
Chief of Internal Audit Unit



Mr. Somporn Ampawasiri
Manager of Savings
Cooperatives of the
Department of Public
Welfare Limited



Key Activities of the Department of Social Development and Welfare

- Photographs of Key Activities in 2003
- Public Sector Development by the Department of Social Development and Welfare
- Highlights of the Works/Key Projects in 2003

The Main Activities and Events in the Year 2003



On 27 February 2003, Her Majesty Queen Silvia of the Kingdom of Sweden and Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn visited Kret Trakan Welfare Protection and Occupational Development Centre, Nonthaburi Province. They were welcome and briefed on action taken by the public sector to prevent and solve the problem of children who were commercially exploited and progress made in Thailand since the World Congress Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. Activities implemented at the Centre were demonstrated including food and dessert making, the use of personal computer.



Department of Social Development and Welfare received the Public Service Quality Award in recognition of its effort to reduce the time and cumbersome of bureaucratic procedures and processes in 3 areas of service : welfare services for AIDS-infected individuals; provision of prosthesis and orthotic devices for the disabled; and the admission of children to residential homes.



The activities on the
“Big Cleaning Day”



A training course was held for
personnel of private nursery
schools who worked with
young children to enable them
to meet the standard of young
child care workers.



Activities in celebration of Children's Day for the Year 2003 which included performing by children in a residential home and giving away presents for children attending the event.



Camp activities held for children and youth on a voluntary basis at Khao Yai National Park, Nakhon Ratchasima Province under the “Creating a Bond of Love for Child Protection” Project

Disabled Children of Phra Pradaeng Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Persons with Disabilities attended “The 8th Thai Folk Sports Competition for Persons with Disabilities to continue the existence of Thai-Japanese Cultures”.





Activities to celebrate the Older Persons' Day for the the Year 2003 Which included making merit and performances by older persons in residential homes.



Song Wai Sai Yai Samphan or "Forging a bond of 2 generation" (2-aged cooperation) Project jointly organised by Si Thammarat Home for Boys and Phuket Home for Older Persons

**A workshop for Networks of
volunteers working with
distressed women overseas
held in Bangkok on 31 August
2003.**



**Training held in 2003 for
young girls under a project to
provide them with essential
knowledge and prevent them
from being lured into
prostitution or misconduct.**



Public Sector Development by the Department of Social Development and Welfare

The Department of Social Development and Welfare (DSDW) set up the "Public Sector Development Group" by the Public Sector Administration Act (No.5) B.E. 2545 (2002) to be a mechanism that enables the public sector development to proceed effectively, efficiently and worthily through the establishment and promotion of good governance and the use of technological innovation. Such development is in line with a reform in the public sector which prime consideration has been given to benefits that the public in general should gain. At the beginning, a survey on the attitudes of DSDW officials was conducted to obtain information required for situation assessment and preparation for merging into the transition process. Based on information obtained from questionnaires, reports, and outcomes of meetings and seminars, it was found that, at the dawn of the transition period, many aspects have not yet been fallen into place i.e. the structure of personnel, duties and authority, budgeting, materials and equipment and the attitudes, knowledge and understanding of the Department's personnel.

Based on information indicating the situation as above-mentioned, DSDW has planned a guideline of how to achieve the goal of public sector development. With a determined effort and full cooperation from all partners under DSDW, the goal has been achieved at a certain level as follows:

1. Public sector administration towards the effectiveness of the state's mission

Through brainstorming among members of the Public Sector Development

Working Group set up by DSDW and contribution by Social Development and Welfare administrators at primary and middle levels as well as the heads of all offices under DSDW, a draft of the Public Sector Development Plan (2003-2007) has been prepared. The plan aims towards the goal of establishing "Standard services, culture of organisation and professionalism of personnel". Four main strategies have been developed to achieve such goal: strategies towards setting standard of social welfare services, strategies towards developing personnel's professionalism, strategies towards improving the working system and strategies towards adjusting attitudes and culture of organisation.

2. Effective administration

To enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of service providing that will bring about the clients' utmost satisfaction, DSDW has implemented a wide variety of projects and activities as follows:

The Big Cleaning Day's activities: A committee under a project on improving the office environment through the promotion of the Big Cleaning Day's activities was set up. A Big Cleaning Day's policy was declared on January 13, 2003 and activities relating to the "Big Cleaning Day" were subsequently organised on February 7, 2003.



Standard setting for internal control:

In order to comply with the regulation of the Audit Commissioners on Standard Setting for Internal Control B.E. 2544 (2001), DSDW has paid particular attention and strongly emphasized its main duty of providing services for the clients that are both efficient and effective through the establishment of an internal control system. A workshop was organised for personnel of all organisations under DSDW to provide them with relevant knowledge and information. In addition, each bureau, division and group at central level was requested to develop its own internal control system for central and provincial or regional offices prior to being incorporated into the Department's overall Internal Control Plan.

Improvement of services for the clients: DSDW has made a successful attempt to reduce cumbersome bureaucratic procedures and time required for obtaining 3 particular public services: welfare for HIV/AIDS-infected persons, provision of prosthesis and assistive device for people with disabilities and admission of children into residential homes. One-stop service centres have been set up for people with disabilities. At present, a further attempt has been made by the centres to offer more services by including all types of services provided for all types of clients. In addition to that, the standard of residential care services for older persons and the destitute is now being developed to ensure the quality of services provided by residential homes.

Apart from improving the services, DSDW has also adjusted the financial and budgeting systems by introducing the account payable/receivable system, the budgeting which is linked to the government's strategies, the



decentralisation of power that allows the heads of provincial offices to approve payments up to two million baht and the designation of all local/regional organisations under DSDW to be the representatives of the Department in the provision of social welfare services.

3. Transfer of responsibilities to local administrative organizations

In response to the government's policy on decentralisation which is aimed towards enabling local administrative organisations to become self-reliant, to make decision on matters relating to their own communities and to increase their role in activities conforming with the government's reform program, DSDW has made preparations for the transfer of responsibilities for service providing to local administrative organisations as deemed appropriate. Progress made in concrete terms is as follows:

1. Provision of monthly subsistence allowances for a total of 6,000 older persons
2. Welfare for a total of 1,200 children and youth (provision of school lunch)
3. Welfare for a total of 1,200 children and youth (provision of milk as supplementary food)
4. Provision of monthly subsistence allowances for a total of 6,000 HIV/AIDS-infected persons



5. Provision of monthly subsistence allowances for a total of 25,000 persons with disabilities

6. Transfer of responsibilities of two social service centres for older persons to local administrative organisations

7. Transfer of responsibilities of 13 homes for older persons to local administrative organisations (by December 2003)

Concerning the two social service centres for older persons, Si Sukhot Social Service Centre in Phitsanulok Province has already been transferred to the Provincial Administration, Phitsanulok Province. As for Din Daeng Social Service Centre in Bangkok, preparation for transfer is now being made and the transfer is scheduled to be complete by November 2003.

With regard to the homes for older persons, of the total 20 residential homes, 13 will be transferred to local administrative organisations: the Bang Khae Home for Older Persons in Bangkok (Bang Khae II), Thammapakon (Pho Klang) Home for Older Persons and Thammapakon (Wat Muang) Home for Older Persons in Nakhon Ratchasima Province, Khao Bo Kaeo Home for Older Persons in Nakhon Sawan Province, Chanthaburi Home for Older Persons in Chanthaburi Province, U Thong-Phanang Tak Home for Older Persons in Chumphon Province, Maha Sarakham Home for Older Persons in Maha Sarakham Province, Lop Buri Home for Older Persons in Lop Buri Province, Wai Thong Niwet Home for Older Persons in Chiang Mai Province, Si Trang Home for Older Persons in Trang Province, Chaloem Ratchakumari Home for Older Persons (under the patronage of Luang Pho Poen), Nakhon

Pathom Home for Older Persons in Nakhon Pathom Province and Chaloem Ratchakumari Home for Older Persons (under the patronage of Luang Pho Lamyai) in Kanchanaburi Province.

The remaining seven homes for older persons will serve as demonstration centres that provide knowledge and standard vocational skill training. The seven homes are Bang Khae Home for Older Persons in Bangkok (Bang Khae I), Thammapakon Home for Older Persons in Chiang Mai Province, Bang Lamung Home for Older Persons in Chon Buri Province, Thaksin Home for Older Persons in Yala Province, Watsanawet Home for Older Persons in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province, Phuket Home for Older Persons in Phuket Province, and Buri Ram Home for Older Persons in Buri Ram Province.

4. Development of personnel and adjustment of government officials' attitudes and values

Within a governmental organisation, having good personnel is an important factor contributing to the success of the public sector reform and development. DSDW has, therefore, taken action to provide knowledge and adjust the attitudes and values of its personnel who are government officials to contribute to public sector development in all aspects. Training curriculums have been developed and several workshops and training courses have been organised such as the workshop for heads of provincial offices using a curriculum prepared for those who perform the duties of social workers according to the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act. Training curriculums include such contents as social welfare and development, the process of

HIV/AIDS prevention and problem-solving, the changing of public accounting system, internal control standard, moral and ethical standard. Participation by personnel from all sectors within the Department is strongly emphasised throughout the process of development. Activities which have been implemented are, for example, setting up “clean and clear governmental organisations”, praising and honoring officials with outstanding performances which could serve as good examples for others and conducting an examination to prepare officials for positions in the field of work that starts from level 3. These activities will boost the morale and spirit of personnel as far as the promising future of working in the public sector is concerned.

5. Modernising the bureaucratic system

All parts within DSDW are involved in modernising the bureaucratic system i.e. opening a channel of communication through a website and e-mail, providing computer sets

and facilities and establishing computer network systems, making use of computers for developing effective budgeting systems, formulating a data base for personnel management, using the e-procurement technique for one procurement item in fiscal year 2003, offering a 24-hour phone service (Number 1507) that allows the general public to express their views, comments etc. and to provide wider counselling service for the clients. At present, DSDW's Master Plan for Information Technology Development is being prepared.

Such activities proceeded during the first year after the reform was first launched. They will continue to proceed in the future to enable DSDW to become a part of modern Thai bureaucratic system that is recognised and accepted by the general public as being excellent and capable of supporting the country's development amid the current trend of globalisation bearing in mind the key principle of good governance and benefits the public in general should enjoy.





Some Key Projects and Activities in 2003

1. Extension of the project on "Shelters for Families and Children"

The aim of the project is to provide temporary shelters for children and youth, women and families who are in distress. The shelters operate 24 hours a day and offer services which include provision of four basic necessities, physical and psychological rehabilitation and referral services to concerned agencies or to families for reunification.

In 2003, there were 9 shelters operated in Bangkok, Chon Buri, Prachin Buri, Nakhon Sawan, Chiang Mai, Udon Thani, Narathiwat, Phuket and Songkhla. They could serve children, youth, women and families in distress in a total number of 2,743 cases.

In 2004, budget has been allocated to DSDW to construct 15 more shelters in Saraburi, Pathum Thani, Rayong, Lampang, Phayao, Tak, Kanchanaburi, Khon Kaen, Maha Sarakham, Surin, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Chumphon, Yala, Trang and Surat Thani. The number of cases these shelters expect to receive is 2,520.



2. Prevention of trafficking in women and children

Thailand has participated in the UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (UNIAP) which was started in 1999. Other countries participating in the project are Vietnam, Lao PDR, Cambodia, China and Myanmar. The aim of the project is to maintain cooperation with concerned agencies for assistance to be provided for women and children from neighboring countries who are victims of human trafficking. These victims will be referred to 4 Welfare Protection and Occupational Development Centres under DSDW for welfare protection and rehabilitation services, namely, Kret Trakan Welfare Protection and Occupational Development Centre, Nari Sawat Welfare Protection and Occupational Development Centre, Song Khwae Welfare Protection and Occupational Development Centre and Southern (or Si Surat) Welfare Protection and Occupational Development Centre. Rehabilitation services are also provided at Pak Kret Reception Home for Boys and Chiang Mai Home for Boys which include provision of temporary accommodation, four basic necessities, physical and psychological rehabilitation, basic vocational training and legal protection for women and children numbering 438 persons. DSDW has maintained coordination with organisations and governments of the home countries for repatriation. Funding support was sought from UNIAP for projects proposed by public and private organisations as follows:

1) A project on developing a mechanism of cooperation to provide assistance for Thai women and children who are victims of human

trafficking overseas proposed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

2) A pilot project on developing a mechanism and networks of anti-trafficking in women and children in the northeastern region proposed by DSDW;

3) A project on follow-up and coordination for legal cases and a juridical process to protect women and children who are sexually abused and victims of human trafficking proposed by the Fight Against Child Exploitation (FACE);

4) A project to produce a handbook of the multi-disciplinary team on treatment and rehabilitation of woman and child victims of internationally organised human trafficking proposed by the Centre for the Protection of Children's Rights Foundation.

3. Prevention and control of destitution

The aim is to provide assistance and care for street children and the destitute to ensure that their welfare is protected and that they are provided with opportunities and alternatives that enable them to lead a productive life in society with their families and communities without having to resort to street life.

Preventive measures

Coordination has been maintained with families, communities, agencies in the public and private sectors and individuals at field level in the form of networking to prevent family or community members from becoming the destitute. Attempts have also been made to raise community awareness of how important the problem of destitution is and to seek their support in the surveillance of family problems, to create happiness within families and to prepare them for employment and increased income i.e. promoting activities under the



“Building a New Life for Rural Women” Project or community-based vocational training, promotion of group formation for income-generating activities. All these activities have been implemented with the aim to generate employment within communities, to increase income and to prevent out-migration of rural people into cities and their need to lead a destitute life.

Control measures

- Direct assistance is provided for the destitute by referring them to reception homes where various forms of welfare services are made available. For each case, an interview is conducted to find the cause(s) of destitution and subsequently make decision on suitable assistance to be offered to them;

- The Thai Government has a policy to solve social and poverty-related problems in an integrated manner. Among these, destitution is one of the crucial problems that the Government has paid particular attention. A nationwide survey was conducted during 5 January-31 March 2004 to obtain information about the destitute to be used for problem-solving planning. As for the problem of the destitute in particular, the Government has designated the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security to be the main responsible

agency for screening the destitute before referring them to other concerned agencies as deemed appropriate. At field level, DSDW has maintained coordination with its organisations to prepare them for policy implementation i.e. sending the destitute to shelters, referring them to hospitals if medical treatment is required, offering them employment placement or repatriation services. In 2003, the total number of destitute who were provided with assistance was 1,612;

- In case relatives of the destitute could be traced, assistance was further extended to their families. The destitute would be prepared to reunite with their families which would be assisted in several forms such as providing them with counseling or other welfare services as deemed appropriate;

- As for street children, opportunities were opened up for them to choose, among alternatives available, the kind of life they want to lead. A project entitled "Creating a Bond of Love for Child Protection" has been drawn up with the aim to offer street children a chance to learn about alternatives which are available through the organising of camping activities. In 2003, camping activities were organised once with a total participation of 60 children;

- In addition, close cooperation has been maintained among public and private sectors as well as local organisations in the prevention and control of destitution using a multi-disciplinary approach.

4. Project on "Converting Assets into Capital"

The Government has a policy to convert assets into capital by making optimal use of assets of the public and private sectors or increase their value added. The policy was

formulated with the aim to provide opportunities for people to have greater access to sources of capital in the formal system. Employment and increased income are subsequently generated and new entrepreneurs emerge resulting in more secure and sustainable development. The guideline of converting assets into capital is based on the key principle that ownership documents are conditional and controllable as far as the transfer of ownership is concerned. The guideline leads to actual policy implementation for the conversion of 5 types of asset: land, intellectual property, mechanical equipment, public land and rental rights which has become effective on January 1, 2004.

DSDW has lands which can be used under the project "Converting assets into capital". They are lands which had been allocated to members of Self-help Land Settlements. They are also reserved lands in Self-help Land Settlements which permission has been granted to private sector to make use of such lands based on 2 types of legal document: a document which allow land use (No-Kho. 1) in a total area of approximately 1.9 million rai and a contract that allows land use in a total area of approximately 30,000 rai. The targets set are as follows:



1. During 2003-2004, a total area of 100,000 rai in 43 Self-help Land Settlements in 33 provinces will be allocated for project implementation. Among these, lands in 3 Self-help Land Settlements, namely, Phra Phutthabat Self-help Land Settlement, Rayong Self-help Land Settlement and Lam Takhong Self-help Land Settlement covering a total area of 30,000 rai have been selected to be implemented under a pilot project.

2. During 2004-2008, the project will cover lands which have No-Kho. 1 totally 1.9 million rai and 30,000 rai of lands in 43 Self-help Land Settlements in 33 provinces which are under contracts that permit land use.

Project implementation

1. In the preparation phase, activities which were conducted covered the identification of lands to be included and the types of document, the formulation of project procedures, the steps taken by members of Self-help Land Settlements/persons given permission to approach sources of finance, the organising of a workshop for the heads of provincial/regional-level offices under DSDW (the Superintendents of Self-help Land Settlements) to give information on the guideline for project implementation, the issuance of the Department's regulations on converting assets into capital B.E. 2546 (2003) and the preparation of requests for those who wish to participate in the project and letters of certification.

2. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between DSDW and the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives was prepared and signed which has become effective since October 1, 2003.

3. Coordination with the Department of Lands has been maintained to request for copies of aerial photographs at the scale of 1:4,000 to serve as a base map for further adjustment of other maps.

4. Follow-up of land use under the pilot project was conducted covering a total area of 11,489 rai.

5. A team was sent to the pilot project areas to conduct land use survey.

5. "Creating a Bond of Love for Child Protection" Project

The aim of the project was to enhance the potential of street children so that they could develop their skills, plan their own life and reintegrate into society just like children in general. Project activities implemented were as follows:

- Training 21 personnel from various agencies that worked with street children;
- Organising camping activities at Khao Yai National Park, Nakhorn Ratchasima Province for 66 street children in Bangkok areas (Hua Lamphong Railway Station, Lumpini Park, Sanam Luang, and Saphan Phut Bridge). Activities that were organised included practicing of self-help life skills, physical rehabilitation, the ability to express themselves and provision of information concerning alternatives that children could choose in leading their life i. e. ordination ceremony for children who want to become novices, educational guidance for those who want to pursue education, vocational training, reunification with families and admission of children into public or private residential homes.

6. *The organising of a workshop in Bangkok for networks of volunteers working with women in distress overseas*

The aim was to increase knowledge of Thai volunteers living overseas and concerned officials on legal rules relating to assistance available for Thai citizens and Thai women who were in distress and to share working experience among participants. The organising of the workshop was a result from a Joint Statement of Cooperation and a Common Guideline on Providing Protection and Assistance for Thai Women, Thai Children and Thai citizens in Distress in Europe. The Statement was signed by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Thai non-governmental development organisations in Europe on June 15, 2003 in Paris, France. There were totally 50 participants attending the workshop comprising volunteers working for Thai people in distress in France, the Netherlands, Denmark, Germany and Japan, representatives from networks in Thailand, public and private sectors and the media.

7. *"Sharing Happiness" Project*

Under the project, there were 2 sub-projects:

7.1 *"Sharing Happiness (Among Students, Volunteers and Persons with Disabilities)" Project:* The project aimed to increase an awareness and constructive views of students and volunteers towards persons with disabilities, to encourage students and volunteers to be involved in organising activities that help persons with disabilities and the society and to open up opportunities for persons with disabilities to learn to live with other people in the society by:



- Organising activities for students, volunteers and persons with disabilities from residential homes and from communities in 3 provinces (Nonthaburi, Samut Prakan and Chon Buri) totally 3 groups (30 participants/group);

- Organising activities for students, volunteers and persons with disabilities from 3 residential homes: Bang Pakong Home for Persons with Disabilities, Nakhon Si Thammarat Vocational Rehabilitation Centre and Northeastern Vocational Rehabilitation Centre, Ubon Ratchathani Province.

7.2 *"Sharing Happiness (Weaving the Nets of Love between Two Generations)" Project*

The project aimed at enhancing the value and pride of older persons in contributing their life-long experience and wisdom for the benefit of the society at large. It also aimed at building a good and supportive relationship between the young and the older generations which was a way of preserving the good old traditional Thai culture. DSDW, in cooperation with such organisations in the public and private sectors as the Office of Tourism Development, the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, prepared a project entitled "Weaving the Nets of Love between Two Generations". Children

and youth aged between 8-12 years old and older persons in residential homes and communities were selected to participate in activities which also included organising study visits to enable the two generations to develop a closer relationship. In 2003, 3 study visits were organised for 3 groups of children and older persons (60 participants/ group) with a totally 180 participants. The first, second and third trips were held in Samut Prakan, Lop Buri and Suphan Buri respectively. Prior to each trip, activities that allowed participants to get to know each other were arranged in Bangkok to prepare them for other activities at provincial level.

8. Standard setting for social welfare services

In 2003, DSDW proceeded with standard setting which was divided into 2 main aspects:

8.1 Study and survey

The aim was to conduct a survey on the work and structure of services provided by residential homes under DSDW in order to obtain necessary information required for setting standard of social welfare services. Preparation for standard setting was, therefore, based on actual situation which would be used for improving the quality of services in the future. The results were as follows:



- Collect and analyse data 2 times concerning performance of personnel in 52 homes;

- Collect and analyse data 2 times concerning the size of 52 homes;

- Visit and collect data of actual implementation of activities/services in 9 homes;

- Conduct 5 surveys to collect data on food hygiene and environment in 52 homes.

8.2 Promotion and support for the dissemination of knowledge and information about the standard

The aim was to provide a knowledge base concerning setting standard for social welfare services and the upgrading of the quality of services. Through such provision, all concerned parties should realise the importance of having standard and be further involved in the process of standard setting. In 2003, knowledge concerning the Public Services and Outcome Management (PSO) was passed on to participants attending the training course for a group of Social Development and Welfare Administrators, the training course for a group of Social Development and Welfare Workers and a group of personnel from the Technical Promotion and Support Offices. In addition to knowledge transfer, an effort has been made to plan and implement measures that would reduce the steps previously required for socially distressed persons to obtain services.

Social Development and Promotion Programme

Social Welfare and Development Work

● *Provision of Social Work and Social Welfare Services for the Target Groups of Disadvantaged and Poor People*

- Social Work and Social Welfare Services for Children and Youth
- Social Work and Social Welfare Services for Disadvantaged and Poor Women
- Social Work and Social Welfare Services for Older Persons
- Social Work and Social Welfare Services for Persons with Disabilities
- Social Work and Social Welfare Services for the Destitute, Homeless and Beggars
- Social Work and Social Welfare Services for Low-income Families and Persons Facing Social Problems





Social Work and Social Welfare Services for Children and Youth

DSDW provides social work and social welfare services for children and youth from new born babies up to 18 years old who are in poor families, abandoned, homeless, abused or commercially exploited. They also include children and youth who behave improperly, those who are affected by the problem of HIV/AIDS and those who face various problems. The aim is to enable them to improve their quality of life, to develop a healthy growth that suit with each age group and to be able to live happily in their families and society. The results were as follows:

1. Child and youth welfare, protection and development in residential homes, vocational training centres, reception homes, welfare protection homes and shelters for children and families

Services available are reactive focusing on care, protection, rehabilitation and development of the potential of the target groups that are in line with the nature of problems they face which are different. Services provided by each type of institution are as follows:

1.1 Children's homes

Children's homes offer services for boys and girls from new born babies up to 18 years old who are abandoned, those who are affected by HIV/AIDS, those who have no one to care for or those who cannot be properly brought up by their parents. Services include provision of four basic necessities, medical treatment, promotion of a healthy child growth physically and mentally, education, vocational training, recreation activities, family tracing, foster or

adoption placement for children and moral development to prepare children for reunification with their families and reintegration into society. At present, there are totally 20 DSDW institutions that provide such services comprising homes for babies (new born babies and children up to 6 years old) and homes for boys/girls (children aged 6-18 years old). In 2003, these homes could accommodate totally 6,075 children. DSDW also supported the private sector and other agencies under DSDW to be involved in preparing children prior to being discharged from the homes i.e. maintaining cooperation with the Livestock Products Centre, Muak Lek District, Saraburi Province and Self-help Land Settlements for the organising of training courses focusing on agriculture, livestock, and rubber tapping which were activities under the "Development of Youth towards New Life" Project. In addition, it maintained cooperation with organisations in the private sector in preparing projects that aimed towards developing the skills of children and youth in residential homes i.e. project on gymnastic training for youth, project on inheriting the art of Thai classical music under the Royal Initiative of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn and project on enhancing child development in homes for babies.



1.2 Welfare and Vocational Training Centre

The centre provides education and vocational training for children and youth. The aim is to enable them to make use of the knowledge gained for future employment. At present, there is one such center being operated Si Sa Ket Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Children. In 2003, there were 117 children and youth who participated in skill development training courses.

1.3 Reception homes and child welfare protection homes

These homes receive street children, children who behave improperly, children who are abused or commercially exploited with the aim to provide them with welfare protection. Services which include provision of four basic necessities, education and vocational training, protection of the rights of children, physical and mental rehabilitation are made available with the aim to enable children to adjust themselves and reintegrate into society just like other children in general. There are now totally 4 reception homes and child welfare protection

homes which, in 2003, could provide child care and child welfare protection services for a total of 1,527 children. As for rehabilitation, cooperation was sought from other organisations under DSDW and the private sector for projects to prepare children who are to be discharged from these homes.

1.4 Shelters for Children and Families

The project to provide shelters for children and families started in 1994. Temporary accommodation services are available 24 hours for children and families who are in distress. Services also include provision of four basic necessities, physical and mental rehabilitation, referral to other concerned agencies as deemed appropriate and coordination for their return home and reunification with families. There are totally 9 shelters located in Bangkok, Chon Buri, Chiang Mai, Nakhon Sawan, Narathiwat, Prachin Buri, Phuket, Songkhla and Udon Thani. In addition to the 9 shelters, there is a plan to construct 15 new shelters in 2004. As for 2003, the shelters could serve a total of 2,743 children and families who were in distress.





Residential care for children in 2003

Agency	Province	Numbers
Phaya Thai Home for Babies	Bangkok	701
Rangsit Home for Babies	Pathum Thani	451
Pak Kret Home for Babies	Nonthaburi	470
Rajvithi Home for Girls	Bangkok	490
Udon Thani Home for Girls	Udon Thani	358
Saraburi Home for Girls	Saraburi	218
Maha Mek Home for Boys	Bangkok	147
Pak Kret Home for Boys	Nonthaburi	329
Bang Lamung Home for Boys	Chon Buri	190
Ratchasima Home for Boys	Nakhon Ratchasima	97
Si Thammarat Home for Boys	Nakhon Si Thammarat	312
Nong Khai Home for Boys	Nong Khai	108
Chiang Mai Home for Boys	Chiang Mai	203
Yala Home for Boys	Yala	111
Maharaj Home for Boys	Pathum Thani	368
Narathiwat Home for Boys	Narathiwat	87
Pattani Home for Boys	Pattani	231
Khaen Thong Home for Children	Khon Kaen	198
Wiang Ping Home for Children	Chiang Mai	698
Songkhla Home for Children	Songkhla	308
Thanyapon Reception Home for Girls	Pathum Thani	370
Pak Kret Reception Home for Boys	Nonthaburi	549
Khon Kaen Child Welfare Protection Home	Khon Kaen	190
Rayong Child Welfare Protection Home	Rayong	418
Si Sa Ket Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Children	Si Sa Ket	117
Bangkok Shelter for Children and Families	Bangkok	1,070

Residential care for children in 2003

Agency	Province	Numbers
Chon Buri Shelter for Children and Families	Chon Buri	220
Chiang Mai Shelter for Children and Families	Chiang Mai	207
Phuket Shelter for Children and Families	Phuket	271
Narathiwat Shelter for Children and Families	Narathiwat	98
Nakhon Sawan Shelter for Children and Families	Nakhon Sawan	82
Udon Thani Shelter for Children and Families	Udon Thani	303
Ubon Ratchathani Shelter for Children and Families	Ubon Ratchathani	188
Songkhla Shelter for Children and Families	Songkhla	304
Total		10,462

2. Child and youth welfare, protection and development in families and communities

It is a form of service providing which aims at enabling children and youth to live happily with their families and communities, to have a better quality of life and to be provided with welfare protection through conducting survey and providing assistance for children who are not properly brought up by their families, children who are homeless, abandoned, abused or illegally exploited, children who behave improperly and children from poor families or from families that face various problems. In addition to children, social welfare services for families and communities are also promoted. Activities that were implemented were as follows:

2.1 Child welfare in families

Security within families was enhanced to ensure that they would bring up children to the best of their ability by rendering counseling service for parents with regard to child rearing,

providing such assistance as scholarships for students, funds to start small business, provision of consumer goods, school uniforms etc. In 2003, welfare assistance was provided for 143,638 children living with their families.

2.2 Placement of children in foster or adoptive families

For children who could not live with their natural families and children under service coverage of residential homes, arrangements were made for placing them in new families that were suitable. They might be families which were relatives of children or families that wished to foster children. The latter had to go through a process of careful consideration before being approved by DSDW as being prepared and suitable financially and socially for child rearing. After approval, children were placed temporarily in foster families with funding support being provided by DSDW. For families that wished to raise children permanently, they could do so through child

adoption registration which the procedures according to the Child Adoption Act B.E. 2522 (1979) and its amendment in B.E. 2533 (1990) had to be observed and followed. In this connection, social workers were assigned to follow up from time to time to provide welfare protection and to ensure that children would be under good care and have a good chance to grow up in suitable environment. In 2003, a total of 2,922 children were placed in foster families and 4,646 children were adopted by both Thai and foreign adoptive parents.

2.3 Promotion, support and control of child care and child development centres

The establishment of child care and child development centres in disadvantaged communities was promoted i.e. slum areas or

shelters of construction labour. DSDW provided funding support for hiring caretakers and child development workers to take care and protect children while their parents were out to work and to train and enhance proper child development. At present, there are 80 child care and child development centres in 31 provinces nationwide which have been established and promoted.

In addition to that, support was further extended to private child care and child development centres that operated with low rates of service charge to serve low-income families. DSDW gave funding support for the purchase of educational toys to 1,600 centres with a total of 80,790 children under their service coverage.



Some key children and youth-related projects/activities in 2003

Project on developing a system of child protection in 9 pilot provinces



It is an on-going project funded by UNICEF which has been implemented since 2000. DSDW has sought cooperation from the Centre for the Protection of Children's Rights Foundation for the preparation of a project to develop a system of child protection to be implemented in 9 pilot provinces, namely, Chiang Mai, Phitsanulok, Pathum Thani, Chon Buri, Bangkok, Khon Kaen, Ubon Ratchathani, Surat Thani, and Songkhla together with 2 additional provinces, Surin and Buri Ram. The aim is to develop a system of child protection in the pilot provinces which will serve as a model to be further extended to other provinces. It also aims to develop a structure of systematic team working at provincial level in focusing on a multi-disciplinary approach. Such approach enables the work of concerned agencies to proceed towards the same direction and the concerned agencies to be well-prepared for the implementation of the Child Protection Act B.E. 2546 (2003) which has become effective on 30 March 2003.

The implementation of project in 2003 is considered to be in phase II of the project. Main activities that were carried out were as follows:

- Training of key personnel from 9 pilot provinces and 2 additional provinces to enhance their skills in performing duties relating to child protection;
- Training of personnel working in the area of child protection and networks of child protection in 9 pilot provinces and 2 additional provinces;
- Preparation of a handbook of project implementation/child protection in 5 provinces;
- Hiring of personnel to perform the duties of child protection in 3 provinces and to produce media for public relations.

"Sharing Happiness" Project (Weaving the Nets of Love between Two Generations Project)

Under the project, children and youth aged from 8 to 12 years old and older persons from communities and from DSDW's residential homes were brought together to participate in activities that developed a bond of love and relationship between two generations, instilled the feeling of love and tenderness into the hearts of young children, provided older generation with a chance for self-expression and enabled them to be proud of their role, value and contribution towards the society. The project also encouraged the society to give love and care to children and older persons especially those who were socially disadvantaged. DSDW, in cooperation with organisations in the public and private sectors such as the Office of Tourism Development, Ministry of Tourism and Sports, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration and several other



agencies, organised activities starting in Bangkok with the aim to develop a closer tie and relationship among participants. The group was subsequently taken for a study visit to nearby provinces of Samut Prakarn, Lop Buri and Suphan Buri. The project has already organised such activities for 3 groups with a total of 180 participants.

“Creating a Bond of Love for Child Protection” Project

The project was drawn up in response to the problem of street children currently found in urban areas. The problem is partly caused by lack of affectionate and homely atmosphere within families which is the push factor forcing children to wonder aimlessly along the streets and be at risk of facing such problems as being physically attacked, being prone to drug addiction, prostitution, commercial exploitation and other crimes. DSDW, therefore, developed and implemented the project by bringing children from places such as Hua Lamphong Railway Station, Lumpini Park and Sanam Luang to participate in six-day camping activities on a voluntary basis. Activities were used in order to enable children to develop positive attitudes, to realise their own potential, to have hope and to develop skills required to start planning their own life of how to reintegrate and live as happy members in the society.

In 2003, camping activities were organised for 66 street children who were willing to join the activities held during 7-12 April 2003 at Khao Yai National Park, Nakhon Ratchasima Province. After the camping activities, DSDW has further offered alternatives that children could choose to participate i.e. being ordained to be novices, attending vocational training courses under the

“Developing Youth towards a New Life” Project and courses organised by vocational training centres under DSDW, requesting to be admitted into DSDW’s residential homes, reception homes, shelters for children and families and children’s homes run by NGOs. About 65.2% of the children continued to study in municipal schools, 15.1% returned to their families and 19.7% sought permission to leave the institutions and no reply was sent afterwards.

“Giving More Love to Your Children” Project

The project was developed by DSDW in response to the current situation which more children have been physically, mentally and sexually abused through media, families, schools and violence that hides behind the Thai society. The project was, therefore, considered to be an activity that created an awareness regarding the unwanted impact that various forms of violence had on children. The project was also a start of an attempt to develop a child protection system through networking and a multi-disciplinary approach. In doing so, forums were held where children and youth, parents, guardians, organisations working with children both in public and private sectors and the media could reflect their views towards the problem and jointly work out proper solution to the problem. In 2003, a forum was held in Bangkok with a total of 300 participants. Other forums were held in 5 pilot provinces: Chiang Mai, Suphan Buri, Kanchanaburi, Surat Thani and Amnat Charoen plus one additional province of Phitsanulok. The total number of children, youth, parents, guardians, public and private organisations participating in the forums was 2,000.

Social Work and Social Welfare Services for Disadvantaged and Poor Women

DSDW is responsible for the welfare, rehabilitation, protection and upgrading of the quality of life of disadvantaged women, women infected with HIV/AIDS and facing social problems, women who are lured or commercially exploited. DSDW also deals with prevention and solving of problems relating to prostitution and human-trafficking. Activities that were implemented can be summarised as follows:

1. Welfare, rehabilitation and welfare protection services in reception homes and welfare protection and occupational development centres

Services are available for women who were rescued from being trapped in the vicious cycle of prostitution according to the Prevention and Suppression of Prostitution Act B.E. 2539 (1996). The Act states that assistance is to be provided for women who are physically abused, women of Thai and non-Thai nationals who are victims of human-trafficking, women who are commercially exploited and women who face



social problems. Services include welfare, welfare protection, physical and psychological rehabilitation, short-term vocational training, non-formal education, counselling and legal protection according to the law. Coordination has been maintained both in and out of Thailand for family tracing to facilitate the return of the women to their homeland and for preparing families to help the women adjust themselves and reintegrate into society after being discharged from the institutions. In 2003, a total of 1,138 women were provided with services by 4 reception homes and welfare protection and occupational development centres located in Nonthaburi, Nakhon Ratchasima, Phitsanulok and Surat Thani Provinces.



Residential care for women in 2003

Agency	Province	Numbers
Kret Trakan Reception Home/Welfare Protection and Occupational Development Centre for Women	Nonthaburi	601
Nari Sawat Reception Home/Welfare Protection and Occupational Development Centre for Women	Nakhon Ratchasima	165
Song Khwae Reception Home/Welfare Protection and Occupational Development Centre for Women	Phitsanulok	158
Si Surat Reception Home/Welfare Protection and Occupational Development Centre for Women	Surat Thani	214
Total		1,138

2. Enhancing the potential of women in welfare and vocational training centres and in communities

2.1 Vocational training in welfare and vocational training centres:

The Centres provides vocational training free of charge for women and young girls who have less access to education, those who face economic problems and those who are unemployed and wish to develop their occupational skills such as dress-making, hotel services, older person and child care, Thai traditional massage, cooking and beauty salon services. Short courses are from 3 to 6 months. In addition, knowledge is provided to increase more opportunities for education for women using a vocational curriculum (2 years). Through coordination with the Non-formal Department, training courses are organised in the fields of management, textile and clothing, computer, older person and child care. Once trainees



complete the courses, employment placement service is offered for those who want to seek jobs with suitable wages, at least, at a minimum rate. In 2003, vocational training was organised for a total of 5,936 women and young girls in 7 welfare and vocational training centres. After the training, the majority of the ex-trainees about 70% were engaged in wage employment and 30% were self-employed. An average income was 7,500-4,500 baht/month. As for the year 2004, another welfare and vocational training centre will be set up in Lamphun Province.

Vocational training in welfare and vocational training centres for women in 2003

Agency	Province	Numbers
Central Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Women	Nonthaburi	1,304
Northern Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Women	Lampang	1,240
Northeastern Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Women	Si Sa Ket	435
Rattanaapha Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Women	Khon Kaen	473
Southern Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Women	Songkhla	1,165
Vocational Training Centre for Women in Honour of the Thirty-Sixth Birthday Anniversary of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn	Chon Buri	908
Chiang Rai Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Women	Chiang Rai	411
Total		5,936

2.2 Vocational training under the "Building New Life for Rural Women" Project

Under the project, short training courses of about 88 days were held for rural women who completed a compulsory level of education but had no chance to pursue higher education, women in the high-risk group, women who were laid off, unemployed and poor. The aim was to prevent them from entering the sex trade and to increase income and quality of life of women in rural area. Training was organised in communities with funding support, trainers, materials and equipment being provided by DSDW. After the training, support was further extended to encourage the ex-trainees to

formulate occupational groups for income-generating activities. DSDW maintained support and coordination for the purchase and orders of the groups' products.

In 2003, the project was implemented in 39 provinces. The courses which were organised included blanket-making, traditional cloth weaving, processing of weaving products, making products from rattan, rubber and locally available materials, food processing and preserving, traditional Thai massage and hot compress techniques using herbs. There were totally 3,000 participants attending the training courses. Since 2003, there have been 26,687 women who completed the courses. About



73.6 % of the ex-trainees formed themselves into groups for income-generating activities, 9.7% were wage labourers or factory workers and 16.7% were self-employed. Each woman earned income at an average of 150-170 baht/day.

The government and the private sector also gave support by purchasing or giving orders for products made by the women's groups which, in 2003, had a total value of 60 million baht.

3. Prevention and solving of problems relating to prostitution and human trafficking

Prostitution and human trafficking are considered to be significant problems at national level which DSDW has played a role in building mechanisms relating to prevention and solving of problems at an implementing level, law enforcement and policy implementation. Activities that had been carried out were as follows:

3.1 Anti-prostitution campaign

A campaign was launched to disseminate relevant knowledge and information to women and young girls to prevent them from being lured into sex trade. Activities included training for women in educational institutions, producing of various forms of media such as pamphlets, posters, spots on the radio and television to facilitate broader dissemination of knowledge and information.

3.2 The UN Inter-agency on trafficking in Women and Children in the Mekong Sub-region (UNIAP)

Thailand has joined the project since 1999 together with other countries within Mekong Sub-region i.e. the People Republic of China (Yunnan Province), the Union of Myanmar, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

and the Kingdom of Cambodia. As a result, DSDW which is the main implementing governmental organisation, has set up the National Secretariat on Trafficking in Women and Children in the Mekong Sub-region and worked in collaboration with other governmental organisations, non-governmental organisations and international organisations to rescue women and children who are victims of human-trafficking from entering sex trade and from being commercially exploited i.e. beggars or forced labour.

In 2003, a total of 438 victims who were women and children from neighboring countries were rescued and referred to 4 welfare protection and occupational development centres: Pak Kret Reception Home for Boys and Kret Trakan Welfare Protection and Occupational Development Centre for Women in Nonthaburi Province, Chiang Mai Home for Boys in Chiang Mai Province, Thanyapon Reception Home for Girls in Pathum Thani Province. Services available included provision of four basic necessities, physical and mental rehabilitation, basic vocational training and legal protection. DSDW also maintained coordination with the governments and organisations concerned in the home countries of the victims for repatriation without being treated as illegal migrants according to the Immigration Act B.E. 2522 (1989). In addition, the following projects proposed to the UN Inter-agency Project by governmental and non-governmental organisations have been selected for implementation:

A project on developing a mechanism of cooperation to provide assistance for Thai women and children who are victims of human trafficking overseas implemented by the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

A pilot project on developing a mechanism and networks of anti-trafficking in women and children in the northeastern region implemented by DSDW;

A project on follow-up and coordination for court cases and juridical process to protect women and children who are sexually abused and victims of human trafficking implemented by the Fight Against Child Exploitation (FACE);

A project to produce a handbook for multidisciplinary teams and involved agencies on treatment and rehabilitation of women and child victims of international organised crime implemented by the Centre for the Protection of Children's Rights Foundation.

3.3 Acceleration of law enforcement and implementation of projects/programs according to bilateral or multilateral agreements to prevent and deal with the problem of prostitution at both national and global levels

The results in 2003 were as follows:

- DSDW was involved in the preparation of Bilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Lao PDR and Thailand for anti-trafficking in women and children and assistance for victims of human trafficking. Measures have been jointly developed between the two countries to prevent the trafficking in women and children by revising and reforming relevant laws and measures, setting clear guidelines for the protection of victims of trafficking in women and children, strengthening cooperation among concerned agencies for the control of human trafficking, promoting safe return of the woman and child victims back to their countries of origin, preventing the victims from re-trafficking

and appointing a joint task force. The MOU was signed on May 31, 2003 by the Minister of Social Development and Human Security of Thailand and the Minister of Social Affairs, Labour, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation of Cambodia. The content of MOU covered measures to prevent and control the trafficking in women and children by improving laws and related measures. Measures that ensure the safe return of victims back to their homeland and prevention of re-trafficking were also underlined.

- Based on DSDW's proposal, the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security had issued the Ministerial Regulations No. 61/2546 dated April 30, 2003 concerning the appointment of officials according to the Measures on Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Women and Children Act B.E. 2540 (1997). According to the Act, "officials" include government officials not lower than the third level under the Bureau of Anti-trafficking in Women and Children, the Bureau of Social Welfare Services, the Office of Welfare Promotion, Protection and Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups, the Office of Women's Affairs and Family Development, the Technical Promotion and Support Offices, provincial-level organisations under DSDW and top-level administrators of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security who are involved.

4. Assistance for women affected by HIV/AIDS

Funding support to start small business was provided for 1,200 women (5,000 baht/person) who were affected by HIV/AIDS i.e. AIDS-infected women, women whose husband died or infected with AIDS who were poor, had to bring up children, women who lacked of

funds to start small business and faced various social problems. Such assistance was provided to enable the HIV/AIDS-affected women to help themselves and their families and to be able to live in society.

Some Key Activities/Projects in 2003

A pilot project on developing mechanisms and networks for the prevention and resolution to the problem of human trafficking in the north east

The project which was supported by UNDP started in 2002 and terminated in 2003. It was a pilot project which was implemented in Nakhon Ratchasima to develop key personnel and networks for the surveillance of problem relating to trafficking in women and children in communities. Nari Sawat Welfare Protection and Occupational Development Centre served as the main agency that maintained coordination with networks in the project area. Project activities covered skill development training, provision of knowledge and information for local non-governmental organisations about current situation and guidelines for preventing and solving the problem of trafficking in women and children and provision of funding support for 6 organisations to prepare 7 projects that aimed towards building networks at community level to prevent and solve the problem. Activities implemented by those organisations were, for example, camping for youth leaders, training of youth/volunteers/local leaders to build networks for surveillance of the problem in communities and organising of local plays by community youth volunteers to promote an

awareness-raising campaign towards the problem.

A Workshop for networks of volunteers working with women in distress overseas

The workshop was held at Grand China Princes Hotels, Bangkok during 31 August - 1 September 2003. The aim was to build the capacity and increase knowledge of Thai volunteers living abroad and concerned officials and to share experience that would lead to a common guideline of preventing and solving the problem. There were totally 30 participants who were Thai volunteers from countries in Europe i.e. Germany, France, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Denmark, Japanese volunteers and personnel from concerned public and private organisations in Thailand.

Preparation to Welcome Her Majesty Queen Silvia of Sweden

On the occasion of the Royal Visit of Her Majesty Queen Silvia of Sweden to Kret Trakan Protection and Occupational Development Centre, Pak Kret District, Nonthaburi Province on February 27, 2003, DSDW, in cooperation with UNICEF, prepared a statement and briefing in a power point mode summarising the role of public sector in preventing and solving the problem of commercial sexual exploitation of children and the implementation at national level of the World Congress Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children which was held in Stockholm, Sweden in 1996. Details presented included progress made in the areas of national-level policy, the revise and amendment of laws and the promotion of regional and multilateral cooperation.

Social Work and Social Welfare Services for Older Persons

The aim of providing social work and social welfare services for older persons is to enable them to enjoy a better quality of life and to be happy at the level they can afford. Services provided by DSDW were as follows:

1. Institutional care in residential homes

There are 20 homes for older persons located nationwide. These homes provide institutional care for older persons who are in distress such as being neglected, homeless or having no one to care for. Admission into the homes is on a voluntary basis. Services available include provision of four basic necessities, medical check-ups, medical treatment in case of illness, physiotherapy, counselling, services relating to social welfare, recreation and cremation.

There are 3 types institutional care:

1. Common residential care services:

Services are provided free of charge. There are separated buildings and rooms for men and women. Each room is shared by many older persons.

2. Paid services: Such services are available at Bang Khae Home for Older Persons. It has a total of 40 rooms. A single-bed room and a double-bed room cost 550 baht/month and 1,060 baht/month respectively. Services are also available at Bhudsaya Nivej Home of Watsanawet Home for Older Persons in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province. An older person can ask for a single-bed room or share with his/her spouse or friend. There are totally 36 rooms with the size of 6x6 metre. An older person who wishes to occupy a room



can donate a total of 200,000 baht/room to the Rachaborpit Sathit Maha Srimaram Foundation. The service charge is 2,000 baht/month. In addition, there are 12 rooms with a size of 8x8 metre. To occupy this size of room, an older person can donate a total of 250,000 baht/room to the earlier mentioned Fund. The service charge is 3,000 baht/month. For cash to be donated to the Fund, a total of 100,000 baht must be paid on the date the agreement is signed. The rest will be paid in installments of 50,000 baht/year until the total amount is paid in full.

3. Special services: An older person can build his/her own house within the area of a residential home for older persons using the construction plan prepared by DSDW. The construction contract has to be signed between the two parties specifying that the ownership rights is transferred to DSDW. The older person who constructs the house can live there for the rest of his/her life. There are 3 types of house: a single house, a pair of semi-detached houses and a house for religious practice. They are available at Wai Thong Nivej Home for Older Persons in Chiang Mai Province. As for Wasanavej Home for Older Persons, only a terraced house is available. In 2003, a total of 2,991 older persons were provided with such services.



Residential care for older persons in 2003

Agency	Province	Numbers
Bang Khae Home for Older Persons	Bangkok	278
Thammapakon Home for Older Persons at Wat Muang	Nakhon Ratchasima	130
Thammapakon Home for Older Persons in Chiang Mai	Chiang Mai	230
Thammapakon Home for Older Persons at Pho Klang	Nakhon Ratchasima	193
Bang Lamung Home for Older Persons	Chon Buri	340
Thaksin Home for Older Persons	Yala	124
Khao Bo Kaeo Home for Older Persons	Nakhon Sawan	156
Chanthaburi Home for Older Persons	Chanthaburi	87
U Thong – Phanang Tak Home for Older persons	Chumphon	112
Maha Sarakham Home for Older Persons	Maha Sarakham	107
Watsanawet Home for Older Persons under the patronage of Sangkha	Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya	246
Nakhon Pathom Home for Older Persons	Nakhon Pathom	115
Wai Thong Home for Older Persons	Chiang Mai	100
Phuket Home for Older Persons	Phuket	108
Bang Khae II Home for Older Persons	Bangkok	101
Si Trang Home for Older Persons	Trang	93
Chaloem Ratchakumari Home for Older Persons (Under the patronage of Luang Pho Poen)	Nakhon Pathom	80
Buri Ram Home for Older Persons	Buri Ram	115
Lop Buri Home for Older Persons	Lop Buri	144
Chaloem Ratchakumari Home for Older Persons (Under the patronage of Luang Pho Lamyai)	Kanchanaburi	100
Total		2,959

2. Social service centres for older persons

At present, there are totally 19 social service centres for older persons which provide 3 types of service:

2.1 In-house services

These include health care, physiotherapy, welfare services, income-generating activities, recreation activities, study visits, knowledge-enhancing activities and religious practices.

2.2 Shelters

Provision of temporary shelters is the type of service available for older persons who are in distress. They will be referred to shelters where four basic necessities and services relating to social welfare and referral to other concerned agencies are offered.

2.3 Day care services (morning-evening)

These services are under a pilot project which is for older persons who can afford to pay service charges and whose families cannot take care of them during the day time. At present, there is only Din Daeng Social Service Centre for Older Persons in Bangkok which offers such services which focus on privacy of a client. There is an individual private room. Each older person is provided with four basic necessities, physiotherapy, pickup service, a care taker and a nurse who maintain close

medical and health care and see that he/she will go to see the doctor for medical check-up or receive treatment according to the appointment schedule, knowledge-enhancing and recreation activities, study visits, social work and other services as required by the older person. Services are charged on a monthly basis between 5,500-6,000 baht (which is subject to changes as deemed appropriate). Older persons who request for the services can be either men or women and must be over 60 years old. They must be able to help themselves for daily life activities and free from severe communicable diseases. Medical certification is required for admission. In addition, each individual must have a permanent residence, a guarantor and sufficient income to request for the services.

2.4 Mobile unit service

It is a pro-active action type of service which has been initiated to provide services for older persons right at their houses or communities. Mobile teams are dispatched to visit older persons, disseminate news and information, provide counseling service and basic medical treatment, render assistance to older persons facing social problems and ensure that they are to be provided with suitable welfare services.

In 2003, mobile units had served a total of 515,201 older persons.



Non-residential care for older persons in 2003

Agency	Province	Numbers			
		Within Centre	Mobile Unit	Shelter	Total
Din Daeng Social Service Centre for Older Persons	Bangkok	227,569	178	6,140	233,887
Si Sukhot Social Service Centre for Older Persons	Phitsanulok	57,557	788	10	58,355
Khon Kaen Social Service Centre for Older Persons	Khon Kaen	26,023	296	-	26,319
Bang Lamung Social Service Centre for Older Persons	Chon Buri	2,355	35	-	2,390
Bang Khae Social Service Centre for Older Persons	Bangkok	11,264	1,975	-	13,239
Thip Sukhon Social Service Centre for Older Persons	Bangkok	2,770	3	-	2,773
Pho Klang Social Service Centre for Older Persons	Nakhon Ratchasima	28,523	929	1	29,453
Thaksin Social Service Centre for Older Persons	Yala	13,580	10	6	13,596
Chiang Mai Social Service Centre for Older Persons	Chiang Mai	52,352	25	103	52,480
Piyaman Social Service Centre for Older Persons	Chiang Mai	11,205	-	-	11,205
Wat Muang Social Service Centre for Older Persons	Nakhon Ratchasima	1,632	13	-	1,645
Wai Thong Social Service Centre for Older Persons	Chiang Mai	12,116	38	-	12,154
Lop Buri Social Service Centre for Older Persons	Lop Buri	675	256	7	938
Bang Khae II Social Service Centre for Older Persons	Bangkok	2,067	743	-	2,810
Uthong – Phanang Tak Social Service Centre for Older Persons	Chumphon	337	6	2	345
Huai Khwang Social Service Unit for Older Persons	Bangkok	49,484	20	1	49,505
Phet Thongkham Social Service Centre for Older Persons	Bangkok	4,022	85	-	4,107
2,959		503,531	5,400	6,270	515,201

Social Work and Social Welfare Services for Persons with Disabilities

DSDW provides social work and social welfare services for persons with disabilities with the aim to render welfare assistance, development and rehabilitation to people with disabilities. It also aims to maintain coordination with organisations in the public and private sectors that are concerned with persons with disabilities in the promotion and support of rehabilitation services to be provided for persons with disabilities in 4 areas: medical care and treatment, education, social and vocational rehabilitation. Services are available in the forms of residential care in the homes for persons with disabilities and vocational rehabilitation in the vocational rehabilitation

centres and the vocational development centre (the sheltered workshop).

1. Welfare for persons with disabilities in residential homes

Welfare services are provided for persons with disabilities from new born babies to older persons who are abandoned or neglected, homeless, having no one to care for or being care for improperly. Services are also extended to persons with disabilities who require temporary accommodation for physical rehabilitation. DSDW has totally 9 homes for persons with disabilities that provide four basic necessities, recreation, education, physical, social and vocational rehabilitation. Persons with disabilities will be prepared physically and mentally to be able to help themselves and reintegrate into society as productive members.

Residential care for persons with disabilities in 2003

Agencies	Province	No. of Cases
Pak Kret Home for Mentally Disabled Babies	Nonthaburi	482
Pak Kret Home for Mentally Disabled Children (Boys)	Nonthaburi	628
Pak Kret Home for Mentally Disabled Children (Girls)	Nonthaburi	502
Pak Kret Home for Disabled Children with Disabilities	Nonthaburi	391
Phra Pradaeng Home for the Disabled	Samut Prakan	497
Bang Pakong Home for the Disabled	Chachoengsao	261
Karunyawet Home for the Disabled	Chon Buri	233
Half-way Home for Men	Pathum Thani	423
Half-way Home for Women	Pathum Thani	361
Total		3,778



2. Vocational training for persons with disabilities

Vocational training courses are held by 8 vocational rehabilitation centres and 1 vocational development centre for persons with disabilities in 11 fields such as tailoring/dress making, radio/television repair services, services by electricians, auto and motorcycle mechanics, barbers, Thai arts and handicrafts, typing, lacquerware, computer etc. The results were as follows:

2.1 Vocational training by vocational rehabilitation centres

Training courses were organised at the 8 vocational rehabilitation centres. A public relation campaign was launched to inform the public about the admission of persons with disabilities for vocational training organised by 8 vocational rehabilitation centres as follows:

Vocational training for persons with disabilities

Agencies	No. of Cases	
	Trained	Graduated
Pra Pra Daeng Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Disabled	138	87
Khon Kaen Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Disabled	120	87
Thong Phun Phao Phanat Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Disabled	61	52
Yat Fon Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Disabled	137	73
Nakhon Si Thammarat Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Disabled	68	42
Social Welfare Services Centre in Honour of the Sixtieth Birthday Anniversary of Her Majesty Queen Sirikit, Lop Buri Province	86	46
Northeastern Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Disabled, Ubon Ratchathani Province	101	66
Nong Khai Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Disabled	76	34
Total	787	487

Apart from services for persons with disabilities, DSDW made an effort to encourage persons with disabilities who attend vocational training to receive formal education. Coordination was maintained with the Department of Non-formal Education for provision of adult education at primary and secondary levels for persons with disabilities. Trainees who completed training courses from

the centres would be awarded certificates by DSDW for vocational education and by the Ministry of Education for formal education. Persons with disabilities were also encouraged to undergo vocational training organised by public vocational training institutions with fellow participants being non-disabled people. These institutions included labour skill development institutes, institutions which are

under the Department of Vocational Education, private organisations which offer such services. In addition to vocational training, job counselling service is also available for persons with disabilities.

2.2 Vocational training by the vocational development centre (1 center)

DSDW set up a vocational development centre (the Sheltered Workshop) in 1993 which serves as a simulation model of an actual

workplace. The aim is to receive persons with disabilities to work at the centre. They must be persons who completed the dress-making course from public and private vocational training centres but not yet been prepared to work in real workplaces or to become self-employed because of the lack of professional skills or the severity of their disabilities. In 2003, there were 24 persons with disabilities who worked and developed more skills at the centre.



Social Work and Social Welfare Services for the Destitute, Homeless and Beggars

The aim of providing the services is to care for the ex-offenders of the Beggarly Control Act B.E. 2484 (1941) and the destitute aged between 18-60 years old who encounter problems, have no place to live and no one to take care for. DSDW provides services as follows:

1. Welfare services in residential homes

At present, DSDW has totally 11 homes for the destitute located nationwide. The destitute can be classified into 3 types:

- Those who have no permanent residence
- Those who face economic and social problems
- Beggars who were arrested by the police because they violated the Beggarly Control Act of B.E. 2484 (1941). Beggars who are now in DSDW's residential homes are both Thai and non-Thai nationals. The majority are Cambodians. DSDW provides four basic

necessities, social work services, recreation activities, individual/group therapy, moral teaching, cremation services and vocational training. Vocational training in particular emphasizes disciplines and skill development which will enable the destitute to support themselves financially. Some special projects that have been formulated are as follows:

- A Rubbish Sorting Project; *msdohueng*
- Employment placement outside the homes to enable the residents to learn how to live in broader society outside the homes just like ordinary people and to develop skills required for making a living such as dish washing in hotels or restaurants;
- Receiving orders for the residents in the homes from customers outside who request for services or products. It is a kind of vocational rehabilitation project that enables the residents to enjoy themselves, to have friends, to spend their time productively and to earn their own cash income from such activities as peeling garlic or onion, making cloth hangers etc.



2. Action by DSDW towards the destitute

DSDW is charged with the responsibility to provide social services and promote social welfare for the socially distressed and disadvantaged people. Social workers are dispatched to visit the destitute and homeless in several public places to conduct fact-finding interview and render assistance as deemed appropriate. The following services have been provided:

2.1 Suggestions and advice on sources of government services that assistance can be sought from;

2.2 Cash assistance through provision of funds to start small business, family welfare

funds for immediate problem-solving cases and funding support for HIV-infected persons;

2.3 Promotion of vocational training to provide knowledge and skills that can be further used for income-generating activities such as training on rubbish sorting for the destitute. There are also other services available such as providing shelters in Bangkok and referring the destitute to other concerned agencies for assistance i.e. hospitals or employment placement;

2.4 Admission into residential homes in case the destitute cannot help themselves in order to provide them with welfare protection.

In 2003, the results were as follows :

Residential care for the destitute in 2003

Agencies	Province	No. of Cases
Thanyaburi Home for the Destitute (Men)	Pathum Thani	875
Thanyaburi Home for the Destitute (Women)	Pathum Thani	863
Wang Thong Home for the Destitute	Phitsanulok	422
Metta Home for the Destitute	Nakhon Ratchasima	984
Kum Sakae Home for the Destitute	Phetchaburi	316
Thap Kwang Home for the Destitute	Saraburi	284
Prachuap Khiri Khan Home for the Destitute	Prachuap Khiri Khan	194
Nikhom Prue Yai Home for the Destitute	Si Sa Ket	191
Southern Home for the Destitute	Nakhon Si Thammarat	280
Nonthaburi Reception Home for the Destitute	Nonthaburi	1,808
San Maha Phon Reception Home for the Destitute	Chiang Mai	198
Total		6,415



Social Work and Social Welfare Services for the Low-income Families and Persons Facing Social Problems

DSDW has adopted both direct and indirect approaches to providing social welfare services and developing the quality of life of people facing various social problems in urban areas of Bangkok and other provinces. Resources are mobilized from the public and private sectors for assistance to be provided for people who face different kinds of problem as follows:

1. Welfare for the low-income persons and families

DSDW renders services to low-income families for the following cases:

1.1 The head of the family dies, disappears, is imprisoned, neglected, disabled, seriously ill or unable to support his/her family due to other reasons;

1.2 A person who is laid off, a person whose wage is reduced and a person who is affected by other unforeseen causes which has resulted in income loss and subsequently being unable to support his/her family;

1.3 The head of the family who is infected with HIV/AIDS, the supporter or the head of the family who may not be infected with the deadly disease but has to take care a member or members of the family who are infected with HIV/AIDS, the head of the family who died of AIDS and an AIDS-infected person who has no one to care for. Assistance provided is as follows:

- Household commodities and supplies or cash at a maximum amount of 2,000 baht/case

- Funds to start small business which will be provided only once at a maximum amount of 4,000 baht/family. Several families can form themselves into groups and seek funding support to start income-generating activities

- Wages for doing public works that benefit communities or the public sector at the maximum rate of 100 baht/day/person for 30 consecutive days/person

- Cash to purchase seeds, animal breeds or agricultural inputs for the Ruam Nam Buak Chai or the Golden Jubilee Village Pond Project at the maximum amount of 3,000 baht/family

Welfare assistance for low-income persons and families in 2003

Activity	Unit	Numbers
● Welfare services for socially distressed families	Family	143,979
Worth	Million Baht	287,956,220
● Income-generating and occupational group	Family	17,580
Worth	Million Baht	31,787,780
● Employment to develop the quality of life	Family	101
Worth	Million Baht	186,000
● Financial assistance for purchasing seeds, animal breeds and agricultural inputs under the Golden Jubilee Village Pond Project	Family	47
Worth	Million Baht	70,000

2. Provision of temporary shelters

Based on the Cabinet's resolution of September 18, 1990, the Department of Public Welfare, presently known as the Department of Social Development and Welfare or DSDW, was designated to be responsible for a project on emergency homes for the urban poor. Under the project, assistance was provided for people who became homeless caused by fire or other types of disaster, court order for eviction or no permanent residence to live. Four emergency homes were built to accommodate those people as follows:

- On Nut Temporary Shelter, Bangkok (100 units);
- Wat Suan Kaeo Temporary Shelter, Nonthaburi Province (50 units);
- Pak Kret Temporary Shelter, Nonthaburi Province (100 units);
- Thanyaburi Temporary Shelter, Pathum Thani Province (50 units).

In 2003, temporary shelters were provided for 3,794 persons in 1,033 families facing housing problems. Apart from the mentioned services, DSDW also operates a hostel for travelers located at 632/1 Pracha Songkhro Road, Din Daeng, Huai Khwang District, Bangkok. The hostel provides temporary accommodation free of charge for low-income people, patients awaiting hospitalisation, poor people travelling from provincial areas or people referred to the hostel for temporary stay by other social agencies. A minimum rent of 30 baht/person/night is charged for groups of people such as youth,

students and persons travelling from provincial areas to Bangkok to participate in activities or study visits. In 2003, a total of 39,756 persons requested for services at the hostel.

3. Cash and in-kind donation for persons in distress

DSDW has run a campaign for cash and in-kind donation from kind-hearted persons, organisations, companies, shops etc. to enable assistance provided for people facing different kinds of problem both in Bangkok and provincial areas to proceed rapidly and effectively. In Bangkok, donation can be sent to DSDW, Krung Kasem Road, Pomprap Sattru Phai District, Bangkok. As for provincial areas, interested people can donate cash or in-kind items at all agencies under DSDW (see appendix for a directory of DSDW agencies). Donors can make a direct contact for donation or send through mails or dial 0 2659 6272-73 and request staff of DSDW agencies to collect cash or donated items at houses or offices.

In 2003, DSDW received cash and in-kind contribution from 780 donors in the total value of 37,372,449.31 baht.

After receiving the donated items, DSDW has sorted, classified, repaired, washed and ironed, packed and sent them to governmental and non-governmental organisations to be further distributed to people who were in distress according to the donors' wish. Such assistance relieved the problems faced by those people numbering 204,783 cases. The total value of the donated items which had been distributed was 20,621,365 baht.

Social Development and Promotion Programme

Social Welfare and Development Work

- *Promotion and Support to Communities and Local Administrative Organisations for Their Involvement in the Provision of Social Welfare and Social Development*
 - Social Development in the Highland Communities
 - Social Development in Specific Areas (Self-help Land Settlements)
 - Promotion and Development of the Quality of Life



Social Development in the Highland Communities

The hill tribes are ethnic minority group of people who differ in race, religion, culture and tradition from the majority Thais. They migrated into Thailand from neighboring countries many years ago and eventually settled down in the mountainous areas in the north and western part of the central region. The Thai Government became aware of the problems of the hill tribes in 1951. Their backwardness whether involving with their way of living, education, health and so on had prompted the Thai Government to approach tribal communities to provide them with welfare services and enable them to progress just like lowland Thai communities in general. A Committee on Welfare Assistance for People in Remote and Inaccessible Areas was set up and the Border Patrol Police (BPP) and the Department of Public Welfare (DPW) were designated to be responsible for problem-solving. Dating back at that time, it was still at an early stage of the Government's approach to highland communities. Focus of service providing was primarily on relieving such immediate problems as distributing food, household commodities and medical supplies.

An initial contact and approach enabled the Thai Government to learn more about the problems of the hill tribes which were caused by their traditional way of living and affected the society at large. The Ministry of Interior (which the Department of Public Welfare was then affiliated to) proposed to the Cabinet to adjust the Committee on Welfare Assistance for People in Remote and Inaccessible Areas which later became the Hill Tribe Welfare Committee according to the Government's



resolution dated June 3, 1959. The Committee was charged with the responsibilities to formulate hill tribe policies relating to the problem of forest destruction especially in watershed areas, opium cultivation and national security along the borders. DPW, through the Self-help Land Settlement Division, was designated to be the main agency for the coordination and implementation of activities that aimed towards solving the problems and developing the hill tribes. Four pilot hill tribe self-help land settlements were set up at Doi Musur in Tak Province, Doi Chiang Dao in Chiang Mai Province, Doi Phu Lom Lo in Phetchabun Province (Doi Phu Lom Lo was bordering 3 provinces of Phetchabun, Phitsanulok and Loei) and Mon Saen Chai in Chiang Rai Province. However, it was found that the self-help land settlement type of development approach was not as successful as it should be. This was partly due to the reason that each tribal group had its own culture and tradition. Bringing them to settle down and live together in a particular area had brought about certain problems. In addition, there were problems of communist insurgency and the inaccessibility of many hill tribe villages located outside the self-help land settlement areas. It was, therefore, deemed necessary that the former approach had to be adjusted and



subsequently transformed into a new approach which involved the establishment of Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centres (HWDCs). In 1962, the Hilltribe Welfare Division was set up within DPW (separated from the Self-help Land Settlement Division) to be the key implementing and coordinating agency for hill tribe welfare and development. Several Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centres were set up in many provinces where mobile teams were dispatched to work in hill tribe villages.

In 2003, a reform in the public sector took place resulting in the establishment of a new department under a new ministry – the Department of Social Development and Welfare (DSDW) under the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. The duties and authority of DPW which was under the former Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare

and the duties and authority of the Rural Development Acceleration Department under the Ministry of Interior on the part involving with the promotion of employment and income have been transferred and developed as the new duties and authority of DSDW. The hill tribe people is one of the target groups under service coverage of DSDW. These people should be provided with social work and social welfare services that are thoroughly covered and up to standard. However, the outcomes of implementing hill tribe welfare and development from the past up to the present indicate that many government agencies have not yet been able to reach all hill tribe villages due to several limitations. Being responsible for hill tribe welfare and development, the main policy of DSDW is to provide full coverage of social development and social welfare services by strengthening family institution and communities and enabling them to become self-reliant and preserving the unique hill tribe culture and tradition, natural resources and environment. Better service coverage also requires an assurance that all highland communities will be provided with social welfare services, have an equal chance to develop themselves just like lowland Thai communities and be involved in enhancing the country's sustainable development which proceeds on the basis of security within the highland areas.

At present, in the highland areas of 20 provinces, the total number of population is 1,203,149 living in 3,881 villages. Out of the total number of population, 923,257 are hill tribes, 212,720 are lowland Thais and 67,127 are other ethnic minorities. DSDW, through the Provincial Hilltribe Welfare and Development

Centres, can reach a total of 1,980 villages. Judging from achievements to date, there are 593 villages which meet the development criteria and are prepared to merge into the mainstream development system. An attempt

is to be further made to contact with provinces concerned to include those villages into their regular provincial development plan and to extend provision of services to cover more thoroughly in other 788 villages.

The Number of Population in the Highland Communities in 2002 classified by provinces

HWDCs	Provinces	No. of Legally Villages/Villages			No. of Households		Population			Thai Citizen-ship
		Legally Village	Village	Total	Household	Family	Male	Female	Total	
Kanchanaburi	Kanchanaburi	116	61	177	18,437	20,076	43,155	41,778	84,933	65,772
	Prachuap Khiri Khan	8	9	17	1,717	1,717	3,944	3,837	7,781	7,182
	Phetchaburi	21	14	35	2,364	2,380	4,791	4,760	9,551	9,492
	Ratchaburi	24	36	60	5,670	6,174	12,225	12,362	24,587	17,775
	Uthai Thani	18	18	36	2,041	2,087	4,622	4,314	8,936	8,914
Uthai Thani	Suphan Buri	9	2	11	914	931	1,948	1,774	3,722	3,675
	Kamphaeng Phet	11	22	33	1,473	1,844	4,282	4,312	8,594	5,556
Kamphaeng Phet	Chiang Rai	232	274	506	36,597	42,097	109,609	111,587	221,196	119,074
Chiang Mai	Chiang Mai	408	902	1,310	62,986	69,718	161,930	160,779	322,709	269,594
Tak	Tak	199	281	480	25,280	26,244	72,651	72,428	145,079	105,591
Nan	Nan	172	84	256	15,706	19,673	45,625	45,162	90,787	87,614
Phitsanulok	Phitsanulok	60	-	60	6,283	6,782	14,476	14,195	28,671	28,407
	Sukhothai	10	8	18	1,109	1,143	3,105	2,920	6,025	6,025
Phetchabun	Phetchabun	41	25	66	4,211	4,611	12,252	12,686	24,938	17,849
	Loei	1	1	2	252	291	713	824	1,537	885
Phrae	Phrae	39	7	46	4,418	4,826	9,704	9,173	18,877	18,253
Mae Hong Son	Mae Hong Son	275	297	572	23,506	26,520	64,418	63,085	127,503	121,750
Lampang	Lampang	26	54	80	3,401	3,769	8,406	8,268	16,674	14,685
Lamphun	Lamphun	45	19	64	6,818	7,354	15,034	14,090	29,124	28,898
Phayao	Phayao	35	17	52	3,513	4,351	11,157	10,768	21,925	19,173
Total		1,750	2,131	3,881	226,696	252,588	604,047	599,102	1,203,149	956,164

The Number of Population in the Highland Communities classified by ethnic groups

Ethnic Minority Groups	No. of Households	No. of Families	No. of Population				
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Hill Tribes	164,637	186,413	304,213	301,223	159,360	158,461	923,257
Karen	87,628	95,088	151,186	147,168	70,193	69,584	438,131
H'mong (Meo)	19,287	24,551	45,382	45,703	31,578	31,292	153,955
Mien (Yao)	6,758	8,022	15,260	15,442	7,609	7,260	45,571
Akha (E-kaw)	11,178	12,909	20,948	21,876	12,756	13,073	68,653
Lahu (Musur)	18,057	20,347	32,059	32,094	19,430	19,293	102,876
Lisu (Lisaw)	6,553	7,338	12,345	12,505	6,737	6,712	38,299
Lua	4,361	5,098	7,454	7,553	3,536	3,717	22,260
H'tin	8,496	10,474	15,512	14,941	6,084	6,120	42,657
Khamu	2,256	2,523	3,991	3,873	1,366	1,343	10,573
Mlabri	63	63	76	68	71	67	282
Minority Groups	11,802	13,230	23,616	23,774	9,530	10,252	67,172
Palong	459	500	663	769	472	420	2,324
Tong Su	42	43	99	79	24	24	226
Thai Lue	857	998	1,521	1,599	328	332	3,780
Yunnanese	3,773	4,109	9,028	8,556	4,153	4,588	26,325
Shan	4,059	4,658	8,057	8,500	2,402	2,452	21,411
Chinese	599	700	1,419	1,489	666	802	4,376
Burmese	285	287	349	374	274	240	1,237
Mon	1,616	1,815	2,242	2,193	1,107	1,283	6,825
Lao	18	23	27	37	26	14	104
Others	94	97	211	178	78	97	564
Lowland Thais	50,257	52,945	80,405	78,815	26,923	26,577	212,720
Total	226,696	252,588	408,234	403,812	195,813	195,290	1,203,149

The objectives of providing social development in the highland communities are to upgrade the standard of living of highland population with land being allocated to enable them to settle permanently in suitable areas and be provided with social development focusing on enhancing the potential of community members, providing them with social services, training and support for farm and non-farm activities. Highland social development also underlines the conservation of natural resources and environment and the promotion and support given to building networks which is based on people participation to ensure that highland communities will be strengthened and highland population will enjoy a better quality of life and eventually become self-reliant. In 2003, achievements were made in 3 main areas as follows:

1. Social development

- Promote and support communities in the preparation of a village development plan starting from conducting problem census, setting priority to the problems which were identified, finding the cause(s) and solution to each problem, setting the duration required for problem-solving to identifying responsible agencies. In 2003, activities were carried out in 1,599 villages;



- Promote and support groups of village social development volunteers who helped organise village development activities, cultural and traditional-related activities etc. In 2003, there were totally 1,760 groups of volunteers;

- Develop basic infrastructure facilities including:

- The construction of 2 weirs
- The construction of 34 water-settling tanks made from curved tiles
- The construction of 174 rainwater storage tanks
- Improvement of 21 sources of water supplies
- The construction of 70 highland water supplies
- Improvement of 738 rai of land for cultivation
- Improvement of access tracks in the total area of 588 rai.

2. Provision of social welfare services

- Support given to 8 temporary schools and 99 day care centres;
- Training for 455 hill tribes on occupational and social development;
- Promotion of crop cultivation in a total area of 5,500 rai:
 - Conservation-based crop cultivation in a total area of 1,900 rai
 - Maintenance of demonstration plots in a total area of 1,000 rai
 - Reforestation in a total area of 300 rai
- Training of youth and youth leaders to develop their anti-drug attitudes;
- Media producing for a campaign to prevent and solve the problem of narcotic drugs which included 500 VDOs and 1,500 VCDs.

There were totally 182,857 beneficiaries in 63,575 families.

3. Social work services

- Family welfare services for 940 families;
- Family welfare services for 500 AIDS-affected persons;
- Funding support to start small business for 500 persons.

In addition, DSDW has implemented the Royal Initiative Projects as follows:

1. The Highland Agricultural Development Project (the Royal Project)

His Majesty the King started the Project in 1969 to enable the hill tribes to stop growing opium and their traditional practice of shifting cultivation which should relatively benefit the soil and water conservation.

Later in March 1992, His Majesty the King gave permission to change the status of the project to be a foundation called "the Royal Project Foundation" in order to acquire permanently the status of a non-profit organisation. Project activities have been implemented by 36 Royal Project Development Centres in 5 northern provinces, namely Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Mae Hong Son, Lamphun and Phayao covering a total area of 2,000 square kilometres.

The Department of Social Development and Welfare, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (formerly known as the Department of Public Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare) is an agency that has been working with other concerned agencies to support the Royal Project since 1969. It is responsible for 8 Royal Project Development Centres in 3 provinces of Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai and Mae Hong Son.

Activities implemented by the project include occupational promotion and support, improvement of the quality of life, basic infrastructure and environmental conservation. At the beginning of the project, activities were implemented using DSDW's regular budget. From 1993 up to the present time, budget has been allocated by the Government to DSDW to implement the project in cooperation with the Royal Project Foundation in particular. The objective is to encourage the hill tribes to grow other cash crops instead of opium, to be involved in the conservation of natural resources and environment and to develop a sense of belonging among the hill tribe people.

Project activities in 2003

In 2003, a total budget of 7,372,338 baht was provided to implement project activities of which the results were as follows:

1. Vegetable growing was promoted for such crops as temperate fruits and vegetables, upland rice, legumes, passion fruits, dried flowers, coffee, tea and bamboo which were grown in a total area of 1,542 rai with a total beneficiaries of 914 hill tribes.

2. Maintenance and demonstration of growing crops such as fruit trees, coffee and tea were carried out in a total area of 549 rai with a total beneficiaries of 265 hill tribes.



3. Four buildings for producing, sorting and packing off-season vegetables were constructed in Chiang Rai and Mae Hong Son (2 buildings/province).

2. Project on extending the Royal Project's achievements to other highland areas for sustainable agricultural development

This particular project is an attempt to extend the good results of the Royal Project to other highland areas. A 5-year plan (2002-2006) has been developed and implemented in 2 provinces of Nan and Kamphaeng Phet.

The Administrative and Coordinating Committee of the Royal Project Foundation has considered and concluded that the success of providing highland development in a full cycle can eliminate the problem of opium cultivation. The hill tribes grows temperate fruits and vegetables as cash crops instead of opium resulting in a better quality of life, less forest destruction and forest being recuperated to become rich and fertile once again. Contact, therefore, was made with other concerned agencies requesting them to consider the extension of project achievements to other highland areas bearing in mind the key principle of the Royal Project Foundation which is based on the 3 policies of His Majesty the King:

Occupational promotion for poor hill tribes on a humanitarian basis, reduction of narcotic crop cultivation and conservation and recuperation of natural forest. The project objectives are as follows:

1. To strengthen economy at the grass root level by enhancing the potential of human resources and promoting and developing occupational development in areas where the possibility and the potential is high in order to use them as a model for extending the achievements made under the project to other areas;

2. To preserve natural resources and environment such that they contribute to a better standard of living and the sustainability of agricultural production.

Project areas

The project is implemented in the areas of the following 2 provinces:

- Ban Tham Wiang Kae, Na Rai Luang Sub-district, Song Khwae District, Nan Province;

- Khlong Lan area in Kamphaeng Phet Province.

Project achievements in 2003

In the fiscal year 2003, DSDW allocated a total of 1,328,000 baht for the implementation of the project. Ban Tham Wiang Kae in Nan Province and Khlong Lan area in Kamphaeng Phet received a total of 843,500 baht and 484,500 baht respectively. Activities that were carried out were as follows:

- Occupational development training for 250 hill tribes;

- Promotion of various crops such as temperate fruits and vegetables, garden plants, macademia nuts and coffee in a total area of 315 rai;



- Demonstration of fruit tree growing in a total area of 12 rai;
- Purchase of 5 plastic buckets with the capacity of 2,500 litre;
- Establishment of 2 Khlong Lan project coordinating centres;
- Establishment of 20 revolving fund groups for purchasing fertilizers for fruit trees and other crops;
- Establishment of 2 revolving fund groups for the sale of hill tribe handicraft products.

3. Buddhist Mission Project

The Buddhist Mission Project is the project which DSDW (or the former DPW) has given support to a team of Buddhist monks working in the highland areas. The project reflects cooperation between the governmental and non-governmental organisations which has been going on for three decades since it was first started up to the present time. The project supports the improvement of the quality of life of people in the highlands through the work as performed by the Buddhist Mission. The Buddhist monks will approach tribal communities to spread the words of the Buddha that relatively develop the moral of the hill tribes in the highland areas of 12 northern provinces. These provinces include Lamphun, Chiang Mai, Kanchanaburi, Mae Hong Son, Lampang, Chiang Rai, Phayao, Nan, Tak, Sukhothai, Kamphaeng Phet and Phrae.



In 2003, the project gave support to 300 Buddhist monks who were sent to ashrams in 12 northern provinces and performed religious duties in 1,083 villages.

The Buddhist Mission will focus on activities which are perceived to be significant such as teaching the hill tribe youth about Buddhism on Sunday, teaching students in schools about morals, conducting a mass hill tribe ordination or an ordination ceremony in the summer season.

4. Project on Highland Community Economy Promotion

The Project on Highland Community Economy Promotion is a continuation of the Highland Eco-tourism Promotion Project which was started in 1998. The aim is to promote local employment that is proceeded together with the preservation of tribal arts and crafts, culture and tradition. Through project implementation, the hill tribes have been provided with jobs and income and become self-reliant. Strategies relating to the promotion of eco-tourism have been used in the project areas located in 14



provinces including Kanchanaburi, Kamphaeng Phet, Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Tak, Nan, Mae Hong Son, Phayao, Phitsanulok, Phetchabun, Phrae, Lampang, Lamphun and Uthai Thani. The project aims to:

1. Promote highland community participation through group formation to be further engaged in alternative income-generating activities that are related to tourism;

2. Encourage highland communities to be involved in a learning process in order to develop their potential and capacity in managing tourism business;

3. Promote group formation for the preservation of local arts and crafts, culture and tradition that further contributes to eco-tourism.

In the fiscal year 2003, project activities were implemented in 33 villages of 13 provinces. Focus was on 2 main aspects: training to increase knowledge required and the construction and improvement of travel routes as follows:

- 6 training courses for 81 classes of totally 3,250 participants were organised to increase knowledge of the hill tribes in several areas;

- The construction and improvement of travel routes at 31 sites.

The results were as follows:

1. The hill tribes increased their income from various activities such as providing accommodation, selling hill tribe handicraft products, food and drinks, processing products made from agricultural produce, admission fees for visiting hill tribe cultural centers, donations, etc.

2. The hill tribes formed themselves into groups for income-generating activities to strengthen their unity and bargaining power. Various occupational groups were formed to do tourism business.

3. Through project implementation, the hill tribes shared the knowledge of how to develop the potential of communities and how to manage and deal with various aspects of tourism business.

Social Development in Specific Areas (Self-help Land Settlements)

From 1940 when DPW (which is now DSDW) was established up to 2003, Self-help Land Settlement work has been provided for 63 years. It was initiated by the then Prime Minister, Field Marshal P. Piboonsongkram, by setting up the first Self-help Land Settlement at Phra Phutthabat in Saraburi Province which initially was called "Family Building Land Settlement". It was one of the 59 Self-help Land Settlements in 41 provinces that were set up later. Since its first establishment, a basis was formed where the Self-help Land Settlement work has grown to play a significant role in being a mechanism that the government has used in order to enhance the country's development. It is also served as a model of rural development in Thailand under the Land Allocation for Livelihood Act of B.E. 2511 (1968).

A reform in the public sector enables the Self-help Land Settlement development implemented by DSDW, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security to have a development base in 44 Self-help Land Settlements located in 34 provinces covering a total area of 6,241,638 rai. Out of the total area mentioned, 4,409,799 rai was allocated to 237,659 members of Self-help Land Settlements. The certificates of land utilisation (No. Kho. 3) were issued to 158,015 members.



DSDW is in a situation which it has to work under certain limitations in the areas and for the target population under its responsibility to reach the vision that has been set which is "to maintain a determined effort to promote land allocation and development for the target groups and to be a coordinating centre for provision of standard social welfare services in areas under its responsibility by promoting networking for the strengthening of families and communities on a sustainable basis". Each year, the target areas for development are set, clear functions are developed and coordination is maintained with all sectors to encourage them to participate in integrated development that responds to policies and plans of the Government, the Ministry and the Department respectively. Through AIP process, 1,788 villages in 43 Self-help Land Settlements were classified and prioritised. The results were that 365 villages were classified to be at the first level which development is urgently required, 367 villages were at second level and 1,056 villages were at the third level respectively. Self-help Land Settlements have been assigned to consider and set integrated development plan. Focus is on development in all sectors that proceeds simultaneously towards a common goal.

Activities that were implemented in specific areas (Self-help Land Settlements)

1. Self-help Land Settlement administration: Activities comprised the allocation of land to poor people by recruiting them as members of the settlements and developing infrastructure facilities for social and occupational development prior to the issuance of certificates indicating the utilisation of land (No. Kho. 3) to qualified members according to the Land Allocation for Livelihood Act of B.E. 2511 (1968).



Self-help Land Settlement administration in 2003

Activity	Unit	Numbers
Recruitment of Members		
* Members already recruited	Person	237,959
* The rest of members to be recruited	Person	8,337
Issuance of Land Use Certificate (No.Kho.3)		
No.Kho.3 already issued	Person	158,015
No.Kho.3 to be issued for the rest	Person	88,281

2. *Water resource development in Self-help Land Settlements:* The aim was to develop sources of small water supplies for members of Self-help Land Settlements and people living nearby the settlement areas so that sufficient water was provided for household consumption and agriculture all through the year. Such provision also contributed to increased income and reduction of out-migration to cities during dry season. In 2003, sources of water supplies were developed in 155 sites within the settlement areas.

3. *Social development in Self-help Land Settlements:* Activities were implemented with the aim to enable members of the settlements to be developed and enjoy a better quality of life, families and communities to have a better standard of living or their need for basic rights to be fulfilled. Social welfare services in all aspects were provided by maintaining cooperation with all concerned parties whether they were public, private or people's organisations to the extent that members become self-reliant and communities become strong.

Social development in Self-help Land Settlements in 2003

Activity	Unit	Accomplishments
● Training of members	Person	5,300
● Establishment and development of people's organisations	Group	2,200
● Promotion of people participation in development	Activity	280
● Provision of welfare services to the disadvantaged	Person	50,245





Social development project

The project involved building networks of social welfare services which formed a strong solid base that ensured better service coverage for families. Social welfare data (So So Kho.), which served as one of the nine important indicators, was collected by 1,783 Village Welfare Assistance Centres and further used for building strong communities.

In addition, there was a foster family project in Self-help Land Settlement areas which aimed at promoting social, mental and emotional well-being of children from residential homes who were provided with a chance to actually live with families. There were other projects which helped strengthen the youth from residential homes to enable them to step into broader society outside the homes with confidence by increasing their potential in agriculture and by enhancing social and mental well-being among the youth groups. They included a project on Developing Youth towards New life in Self-help Land Settlements and a project on Self-help Land Settlements' Cooperation for the Development of Youth with Disabilities towards New Life.

Social development projects

Activity	Unit	Accomplishments
● Model Villages of Happy Families in the Self-help Land Settlements	Village	80
● Youth Development towards New Life in the Self-help Land Settlements	Person	25
● Development of Disabled Youth towards New Life in Self-help Land Settlements	Person	9
● Foster Families in the Self-help Land Settlements Project	Settlement/ Person	9/186

4. *Occupational development in Self-help Land Settlements:* Activities which were organised aimed at enabling members of the settlements to make fully used of land based on the Section 9 of the Land Allocation for Livelihood Act of B.E.2511 (1968), suitable weather and physical land conditions and current global situation relating to agricultural

produce. Support was given to the formation of occupational groups, farmers' institutions, marketing and private sector for the establishment of agro-processing factories. Through support provided, members of the Self-help Land Settlements increased their income such that they became self-reliant and communities were relatively strengthened.



Occupational development in Self-help Land Settlements in 2003

Activity	Unit	Accomplishments
● Advisory services for occupational development	Village	1,771
● Occupational promotion	Person	23,049
1. Crop	Person	7,885
2. Livestock	Person	4,422
3. Sericulture	Person	1,385
4. Alternative agriculture	Person	690
5. Off-farm	Person	2,720
● Community forestry promotion	Rai	15,000
● Promotion of the Royal Initiation		
1. Crop	Person	444
2. Livestock	Person	143
3. Sericulture	Person	66
4. Promotion under the Foundation for the Promotion of Supplementary Occupations and Technique (SUPPORT)	Person	1,306

Occupational development projects

To boost the economy during the crisis, the Self-help Land Settlement development work has been involved in problem alleviation by developing a variety of projects. These include the promotion of beef cattle raising project in Self-help Land Settlements which aims at upgrading the quality and standard of beef cattle raising to be at the level of beef cattle processing industries with price being guaranteed. The members' farming system has been adjusted and geared towards sufficiency economy through the implementation of the New Theory Agricultural Project under the Royal Initiative and the Ruam Nam Buak Chai Project or the Golden Jubilee Village Pond Project. Her Majesty the Queen has also kindly

supported the special SUPPORT (the Foundation for the Promotion of Supplementary Occupations and Techniques) Project for members of Self-help Land Settlements, the formation of farm and non-farm groups and the strengthening of groups that have been established by maintaining coordination with other projects run by other concerned agencies i.e. Creating New Life for Rural Women Project, Thai Cloth Weaving Promotion Project, project on training of local labour force to alleviate the problem of unemployment, a project on provision of loans to enable the unemployed to start self-employed business which offers interest-free loans with long-term loan repayment for a period of 5 years. At present, there are totally 1,152 groups with

48,237 members and a total value of fund of 49.97 million baht. The fund has been further used to implement activities according to the government's current policy to improve local products under the "One Tambon, One Product" Project covering all Self-help Land Settlements and 62 occupational groups with a total amount of fund of 4,157,000 baht.

In the area of modern agricultural technology, DSDW, through its agency responsible for Self-help

Land Settlement development, has maintained contact with the Department of Agricultural Extension, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives for the expansion of services by Tambon (sub-district) Agricultural Technology Transfer Centres to reach members of Self-help Land Settlements. It has also supported and coordinated for a project on the establishment of a palm oil extraction factory in Southern Development Self-help Land Settlement in Satun Province.

Occupational development projects in Self-help Land Settlements in 2003

Activity	Unit	Numbers	
		2002	2003
Agricultural promotion based on the New Theory	Person	123	787
Golden Jubilee Village Pond Project	Person	250	66
Building up New Life for Women in Rural Areas Project	Person	680	-
Promotion of Beef Cattle Raising in the Self-help Land Settlements	Person	96	26
One Tambon One Product Project	Person	1,395	5,520
Vocational Training for Women and Community Economic Development	Person	150	150

The success of Self-help Land Settlement development by DSDW is concrete and can be measured by the well-being of 246,296 members. The success is derived from members who earn stable income from farm activities and additional income of more than 20,000 baht/person/year from other income-generating activities. Over 87,751 households (45.9% of the total households) enjoy better income which is higher than people living outside the settlement areas (44.1% of the total households are above the Basic Minimum Need standard criteria of 2001). Through Self-help Land Settlement development work, a huge area of

high economic value covering over 6,241,638 rai with a total value of agricultural production output of more than 9,000 baht has been created. This has resulted in the value of land, once worthless, to be as high as 229,261 million baht. Well-organised communities have been created with 96.8% of them are above the NRD2C (Ko Cho Cho.2 Kho) standard as compared to 96.3% of those which are outside the settlement areas. As a result, the members' children are provided with a better access to education, older persons and persons with disabilities enjoy social welfare services provided by the public sector and live in happy families.

Promotion and Development of the Quality of Life

DSDW has been designated to be responsible for strengthening families and communities of the target groups and the rural poor in order to develop and upgrade their quality of life. It has adopted His Majesty the King's philosophy of sufficiency economy as a guideline for the implementation of following activities/ projects:

1. Project on promoting the use of water for sufficiency economy: It is a project which has been drawn up to strengthen families and communities of the rural poor using His Majesty the King's philosophy of sufficiency economy as a guideline for project implementation. The objectives are to:

1. Support the building of ponds in the fields of the rural poor who wish to develop self-sufficient economy at family level. This involves an integrated farming practice to produce sufficient food mainly for household consumption. Not only it has increased income and reduced household expenses but it has also enabled land to become more fertile;

2. Encourage poor people in rural area to form groups which members can share the knowledge of how to enhance group strength. The capacity of groups to manage and share water and production inputs among group members on a fair and continued basis has been developed. Project recommendations were expanded and community business based on the New Theory concept has proceeded to the second level which the results were as follows:

- 1) Support the digging of 1,800 ponds which were 20 metre wide, 40 metre long and 3 metre deep for 1,800 members of 180 groups



(10 members/group) under the project on promoting the use of water for sufficiency economy in 65 provinces;

- 2) Purchase agricultural inputs such as plant seeds, fish and animal breeds, materials and equipment that responded to the need of 180 groups (10 members/group) under the project on promoting the use of water for sufficiency economy at the maximum amount of 51,200 baht/group;

- 3) Purchase diesel water pumps. Each had a 7 horsepower engine, pumping capacity of 1,100 litre/minute and the size of pipe which was more than 3 inches (80 mm) wide and could supply water to a distance of more than 9 metre (30 feet). Water pumps were provided for 180 groups (1 pump/group) under the project on promoting the use of water for sufficiency economy.

2. Project on promoting and upgrading the quality of life through household product processing:

The project has been drawn up to promote and upgrade the quality of life of rural people. Support is given to people who bring agricultural produce and local materials to be processed for value added and to provide them with knowledge of how to preserve agricultural produce so that it can be kept longer which responds to the market demand. The objectives are as follows:

1. To support the processing of agricultural produce of the groups under the project on promoting the use of water for sufficiency economy and the groups that have natural resources. The resources are processed and transformed into household products which create employment and increases income for families;

2. To provide those who participate in the project with knowledge about the advantages of food processing which add value to the products and allow the products to be kept longer;

Activities in 2003 included the purchase of materials and equipment for household food processing based on the need of members of household food processing promotion groups and the nature of local wisdom. Materials and equipment which were purchased for a total of 100 groups, 3,076 members enabled them to learn how to process agricultural produce and to make proper use of raw materials locally available. By selling products, members increased their income, learned to work as a group and involved in on-going learning activities.

3. Project on vetiver grass promotion according to the Royal Initiative on sufficiency economy: The project has been developed with the aim to improve the quality

of life of rural people by encouraging people, who were given support to build ponds in their fields for integrated farming under the concept of the New Theory, to grow vetiver grass along the sides of the ponds or on steep slopes or on the edges of the river banks. Vetiver grass can prevent soil erosion which damages agricultural land as well as soil and water resources. Promoting vetiver grass can proceed together with increasing people's capacity to preserve their own land and maintain water and soil fertility and to create a proper balance when it concerns the quality of life, economy and environment. Sufficient amount of food production for members themselves and their families can be achieved with a surplus amount being sold for additional cash income. Rural people can support themselves financially on the basis of human dignity and their families are secure and happy. The objectives are as follows:

3.1 To preserve the soil structure and moisture in several areas;

3.2 To prevent soil erosion on steep slopes making use of the root of vetiver grass to hold the soil particles and maintain the soil structure;

In 2003, vetiver grass was grown to prevent soil erosion and maintain soil fertility at 103 sites (20,000 plant/site) in 48 provinces which responded to the need of members of the groups under the project on promoting the use of water for sufficiency economy according to the survey conducted by DSDW.

4. Training project for rural people: The aim of the project is to promote the strength of rural people by organizing various training courses to provide them with knowledge which can be further used as guidelines in order to





develop themselves and their communities. In 2003, the following training courses were conducted:

4.1 Training course for leading social development volunteers: The aim was to promote the strength of rural people and to develop them in order to become leading social development volunteers. These volunteers were equipped with knowledge about the roles and responsibilities of DSDW and could pass it on to build networks for the provision of social welfare services that will eventually benefit communities. They should also be able to pass on the guidelines of implementing activities according to the philosophy of sufficiency economy and self-reliance to group members and communities. In addition, they served as a main mechanism that moved social development with focus being on the principle of people participation, the ability to alleviate poverty, to lead their life with a constant awareness of changes that might take place, to be able to help themselves and to form a solid base for the Thai society. In 2003, training was organized for local or group leaders under the project on promoting the use of water for sufficiency economy. A total of 620 leaders from 67 provinces were selected from the Technical Promotion and Support Offices (TPSOs), Region 1-12, members of Tambon Administrative Organisations and personnel of the TPSOs, Region 1-12. People were satisfied with being participants in training courses and made use of the knowledge gained for actual practice. They could unite, form themselves into groups and actively organize activities in areas under the project on promoting the use of water for sufficiency economy.



4.2 Training course on promoting the use of water for sufficiency economy: It aimed to provide knowledge for participants, to encourage them to be involved in a learning process and to be able to make use of the knowledge gained concerning the guidelines for implementing the sufficiency economy, integrated farming under the New Theory and the roles and responsibilities of DSDW in order to manage the ponds and agricultural inputs for promoting employment and income such that they become self-reliant on the basis of quality and human dignity and to extend the project accomplishments to other group members effectively. In 2003, training was organized for 33 classes with 1,749 participants who were members of the groups under the project on promoting the use of water for sufficiency economy which were selected by the groups and approved by the Technical Promotion and Support Offices to be the persons who would receive the ponds and agricultural inputs only for the first year.

4.3 Training course on promoting and upgrading the quality of life in through household product processing: The course was organized for members of the groups under the project on promoting the use of water for sufficiency economy who had surplus amount of agricultural produce from household

consumption that was large enough to be used for food processing. The course was also for people who had natural resources or raw materials to be used for processing and were interested in getting support for household product processing. Training was held for 100 groups (30 participants/group) which enabled participants to gain knowledge, develop a better understanding and be able to manage agricultural produce or local product processing which increased cash income for their families.



4.4 Training course on strengthening social development volunteers: It was a course drawn up for members of the groups under the project on promoting the use of water for sufficiency economy, members who were supported by the groups to participate or people who were interested and wished to participate in the above-mentioned the project. In 2003, training was organized for 190 groups (30 participants/group) with a total of 5,700 participants.

The training enabled participants to understand the role of social development volunteers, to be able to utilise the knowledge to develop themselves, their families and communities and to serve as networks of social development by using knowledge on social welfare to help families, groups and communities.

4.5 Training course on promoting activities relating to group formation for cash saving: The course was organised people who were interested in participating in the project which included members of the project on promoting the use of water for sufficiency economy, members of the project on promoting household product processing and people who believed in the guidelines for promoting activities relating to cash saving numbering totally 361 persons.

The training had resulted in participants being able to understand the objectives, guidelines and methods of group formation for cash saving and be able to manage the cash saving activities and prepare a basic account statement.

5. The Royal Initiative Projects

5.1 Cooperative Village project at San Kamphaeng District, Chiang Mai Province: The project has been formulated in response to His Majesty the King's wish to help poor farmers in the north to have land for cultivation. The Committee on Cooperative Village Project at San Kamphaeng District, Chiang Mai Province appointed by the Cabinet is responsible for project implementation. Because of a Royal Decree on the Transfer of the Administration, Duties and Authority of the Government Sector which is in line with the Act for the Reorganisation of Ministries, Ministerial Bureaus and Departments of B.E. 2545 (2002), the Office of Accelerated Rural Development was demolished and the project was, therefore, transferred to be under the responsibility of DSDW, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security.

The activities that were implemented were as follows:



1. A request was submitted to the Cabinet for the adjustment of the Committee to be in line with the reorganisation of ministries, ministerial bureaus and departments according to the Royal Decree on the Transfer of Administration, Duties and Authority of Government Sector followed the Act for the Reorganisation of Ministries, Ministerial Bureaus and Departments of B.E. 2545 (2002). The request was approved by the Cabinet on May 26, 2003 for the adjustment of the Committee which was chaired by Privy Councillor Air Vice Marshal Kamthorn Sinthavanond with the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives serving as Vice Chairmen. Other committee members comprised the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the Secretary-General of the Government Reform Office, the Director-General of the Department of Local Administration, the Director-General of the Royal Irrigation Department, the Director-General of the Royal Forestry Department, the Director-General of the Cooperative Promotion Department, the Director-General of the Department of Agricultural Extension, the Director-General of the Department of Highways, the Director-General of the

Department of Water Resource, the Governor of Chiang Mai Province, the Director of Huai Hong Khrai Centre for Development Studies under the Royal Initiative, the Director-General of the Department of Livestock Development and the Director-General of the Department of Cooperative Auditing. The Director-General of DSDW served as the Member of the Committee and the Secretary. The Director of the Bureau of Social Welfare Services, Provincial Social Development and Welfare Official, Chiang Mai Province, the Director of the Technical Promotion and Support Office, Region 10 and Provincial Cooperative Official, Chiang Mai Province were Members of the Committee and Assistants Secretary.

2. A workshop on participatory development in cooperative villages was held twice for 200 members of the Cooperative Village Project at San Kamphaeng District, Chiang Mai Province. The total budget used for the workshop was 160,406 baht. In addition, 3 short-term vocational training projects were implemented: a project on increasing the efficiency and upgrading the quality of handicraft processing products made from hand-woven cloth which had a total of 30 participants, a training project on herbs and alternative medicines which had a total of 60 participants and a training project to upgrade and increase the efficiency of bamboo and wood-carving production which had a total of 20 participants. The total budget used for implementing the projects was 415,910 baht.

3. Two meetings were held for the Committee on the Cooperative Village Project at San Kamphaeng District, Chiang Mai Province.

4. The Order of the Committee on the Cooperative Village Project at San Kamphaeng District, Chiang Mai Province was prepared concerning the appointment of a Working Group on Cooperative Development and Occupational Promotion for Members of the Cooperative Village Project at San Kamphaeng District, Chiang Mai Province which was subsequently submitted to the Chairman of the Committee for consideration. On June 23, 2003, the order to appoint the working group was issued. Members of the Working Group comprised the Privy Councillor's Secretary and Coordinator who maintained the follow-up of activities which responded to the Royal Initiative served as an adviser, the Assistant Sheriff who was the Head of Mae-On District was the Chairman of the Working Group. He was assisted by a vice chairman appointed by the Technical Promotion and Support Office, Region 10. Other 11 members were the heads of provincial offices and representatives from public and private organisations with the representative from Provincial Cooperative Office, Chiang Mai Province serving as the Member and the Secretary of the Working Group. The duties of the Working Group were to consider and approve plans to request for support from the public and private sectors, to maintain coordination and supervision to ensure that performances by concerned agencies proceed in response to the objectives of the project, to follow up progress made under the project and to report the outcomes, the problems and difficulties encountered and proposed solution to the Committee.

5. Five meetings of the Working Group on Cooperative Development and Occupational Promotion for Members of the Cooperative

Village Project at San Kamphaeng District, Chiang Mai Province were held.

5.1 Cooperative Village Project at Huai Sat Yai Pa Deng - Pa La U in Phetchaburi Province and Prachuap Khiri Khan Province:

The project was formulated in response to His Majesty the King's Initiative after his visit to the Border Patrol Police's Naresuan Camp, Hua Hin District, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province on March 18, 1977. His Majesty the King expressed his wish to encourage the Karen tribe who practiced shifting cultivation to settle permanently in groups in areas allocated for them. There were 3 committees under the project:

- The Directing Committee: Privy Councillor Air Vice Marshal Kamthon Sinthavanond, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Interior and the Secretary-General of the Office of Accelerated Rural Development served as the Adviser, the Chairman, the Member and the Secretary respectively;

- The Administrative Committees in 2 provinces of Phetchaburi and Phrachuap Khiri Khan: Each Administrative Committee was chaired by the Governor with the Provincial Accelerated Rural Development Official serving as the Member and the Secretary. After a reform in the public sector took place, the Ministry of Interior proposed to the Cabinet to dissolve the Directing Committee and the Administrative Committees of the 2 provinces which were chaired by the Governors.

Activities that were implemented

DSDW, in cooperation with Prachuap Khiri Khan Province, organized a meeting of the Administrative Committee of Phrachuap Khiri Khan Province at the meeting room of



Rachamancla Pisek Library, Klaikangvol Palace, Hua Hin District, Phrachuap Khiri Khan Province. The meeting was chaired by Privy Councillor Air Vice Marshal Kamthon Sinthavanond. Participants comprised the Governor of Phrachuap Khiri Khan Province, the Deputy Director-General of DSDW, a representative from His Majesty's Personal Affairs Division, the heads of provincial offices and Provincial Cooperative Official, Phetchaburi Province. It was agreed at the meeting that Phrachuap Khiri Khan Province would be the main responsible agency for project implementation in Phrachuap Khiri Khan Province. Phrachuap Khiri Khan Province also agreed to discuss with the Ministry of Interior for the appointment of the Directing Committee and the Managing Committees of the 2 provinces so as to enable the project to proceed according to His Majesty the King's wish.

6. The Meeting of Thailand's Coordinating Committee for ASEAN Cooperation on Rural Development and Poverty Reduction and Social Safety Nets: The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security has been designated to be Thailand's key coordinating agency for ASEAN cooperation on rural development and poverty reduction and social safety nets. The Ministry has, therefore, appointed Thailand's Coordinating Committee for ASEAN Cooperation on Rural Development and Poverty Reduction and Social Safety Nets chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. The Director-General of DSDW serves as a Vice Chairman. Members are representatives from involved agencies with the Director of the

Bureau of Social Welfare Services acting as the Member and the Secretary. The main duty of the Coordinating Committee is to determine the scope of issues and details concerning rural development and poverty reduction and social safety nets. An ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Rural Development and Poverty Reduction was held during December 12-16, 2002 at Siem Reap, Cambodia. At the meeting, Thailand proposed 6 projects with a comment that if it was not possible to obtain funding support under ASEAN cooperation on Rural Development and Poverty Reduction and Social Safety Nets, Thailand was willing to support the projects on a cost-sharing basis through other ASEAN or bilateral cooperation.

Activities that were conducted

Two meetings of Thailand's Coordinating Committee were held on February 13, 2003 and March 19, 2003 respectively. It was agreed that 4 organizations would prepare project proposals under ASEAN cooperation on Rural Development and Poverty Reduction and Social Safety Nets as follows:

1. A community business project and a workshop on strengthening small business enterprises for poverty alleviation proposed by the Department of Industrial Promotion;
2. A project on building the capacity of local organisations on the management of rural development, poverty reduction and training on rural development and poverty reduction planning proposed by the Community Development Department;
3. An integrated farming project proposed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation;
4. Housing Project for the poor proposed by the National Housing Authority.

DSDW has already submitted the project proposals of the 4 organisations to the Department of ASEAN Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At present, the Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security is responsible for projects under the ASEAN Cooperation on Rural Development and Poverty Reduction and Social Safety Nets.

7. *A workshop to prepare an action plan for the project on vetiver grass development and promotion campaign under the Royal Initiative:* The workshop was organised because the Prime Minister, as the Chairman of the Royal Development Project Board, has agreed to allow organisations which are involved in promoting vetiver grass to use a Master Plan for Vetiver Grass Promotion and Campaign under the Royal Initiative (2002-2006) as a **guideline** for developing their own action plan. He also agreed that budget would be allocated by the Bureau of the Budget to support the action plan implemented by each organisation.

The Office of the Royal Development Project Board, as the Secretary of the Board, organised a meeting of agencies which were involved with vetiver grass promotion concerning preparation for an action plan under the framework of the five-year master plan. The meeting was held at Maruay Garden Hotel, Bangkok on April 30, 2003.

Activities that were implemented:

DSDW has developed a four-year action plan (2003-2006) under the project on vetiver grass promotion and campaign under the Royal Initiative which consist of the following 3 main projects:

1. Vetiver grass promotion project for fiscal year 2003 implemented in 100 target areas using 2,000,000 clumps and a total budget of 3,300,000 baht;

2. Project on Occupational Promotion and Development in response to His Majesty the King's Initiative for fiscal years 2004-2006: Agricultural plots of land where ponds have been constructed for integrated farming according to the New Theory were selected to be the target areas where 1,800 ponds will be built per year (totally 5,400 ponds) and 5,900,000 clumps of vetiver grass will be grown using a total budget of 3,300,000 baht/year or totally 9,900,000 baht and budget requested from the Office of the Royal Development Project Board in the amount of 3,300,000 baht /year or totally 9,900,000 baht.

3. Project on vetiver grass development and promotion campaign in response to the Royal Initiative for fiscal year 2003-2006 which has been implemented in the following target areas:

3.1) 43 self-help land settlements which received a total budget of 52,000 baht for the fiscal year 2003 and 45,240 baht/year or totally 187,720 baht for fiscal year 2004-2006 and the budget from the Office of the Royal Development Project Board for the fiscal year 2004-2006 in the amount of 820,000 baht/year or totally 2,460,000 baht;

3.2) 14 Hill tribe Welfare and Development Centers which received a total budget of 143,300 baht/year or totally 573,200 baht for fiscal year 2003-2006 and budget from the Office of the Royal Development Project Board for fiscal year 2004-2006 in the amount of 1,196,000 baht/year or totally 3,588,000 baht.

HIV/AIDS Prevention and Alleviation Programme

HIV/AIDS Alleviation Work

- ***Alleviation of HIV/AIDS Problem***

- Provision of Social Work and Social Welfare Services Relating to HIV/AIDS





Provision of Social Work and Social Welfare Services Relating to HIV/AIDS

For the provision of social work and social welfare services relating to HIV/AIDS, DSDW has implemented activities to assist the HIV/AIDS-infected persons or AIDS patients and their families which are poor. The results were as follows:

1. Child welfare in residential homes: Welfare and residential care services are provided for children infected with HIV/AIDS or children who become orphans or neglected because their parents have AIDS or died of AIDS.

Welfare for HIV/AIDS-affected children

Agency	Province	No. of Children
Phaya Thai Home for Babies	Bangkok	95
Wiang Phing Home for Children	Chiang Mai	191
Northeastern Home for Girls	Udon Thani	32
Songkhla Home for Children	<i>Songkhla</i>	46
Total		364

2. Child welfare in families: Welfare services are provided for children whose parents are infected with HIV/AIDS based on the DPW's Regulations on Child Welfare in Families of B.E. 2529 (1986) and the letter of the Ministry of Finance No. 0514/227 dated January 5, 1994 concerning cash and in-kind welfare assistance for a family of 1 child. The maximum amount of cash assistance provided is 1,000-2,000 baht for a family with 1 child and 3,000 baht for a family which has more than 1 child as deemed appropriate. In 2003, assistance was provided for a total of 2,101 children whose parents had HIV/AIDS as follows:

- Central areas: 101 children, 300,000 baht;
- Local areas: 2,000 children, 2,000,000 baht.

3. Welfare for HIV/AIDS-infected persons and their families: Cash assistance is provided for the HIV/AIDS-infected persons and their

families in the maximum amount of 2,000 baht. In 2003, a total of 11,200 HIV/AIDS-infected persons were provided with assistance as follows:

3.1 Assistance for families of 10,700 HIV/AIDS-infected persons;

3.2 Assistance for families of 500 HIV/AIDS-infected hill tribes.

4. Occupational funds for small business: Funds are available for HIV/AIDS-infected women or female household heads who have to take care HIV/AIDS-infected members or the hill tribes who have HIV/AIDS. In 2003, funds were provided for a total of 1,700 cases as follows:

4.1 Funds for 1,200 HIV/AIDS-infected women or female household heads who had to take care of the HIV/AIDS-infected members;

4.2 Funds for 500 HIV/AIDS-infected hill tribes.

5. *Monthly assistance allowances:* Such allowances are provided to help AIDS patients in several provinces all over the country who are poor. The conditions of some patients are serious and become deteriorated so rapidly that

they are no longer be able to work. Monthly assistance allowances at the rate of 500 baht/person are provided to alleviate the problems faced by the HIV/AIDS-infected persons and their families until the persons pass away.

Monthly assistance allowances for HIV/AIDS patients classified by regions

Region	AIDS Patients Received Montly Subsistent Allowance	
	Person	Million Baht
Central	345	2.07
North	5,293	31.76
Northeast	277	1.66
South	85	0.51
Total	6,000	36.00

Appendices

- **The Ministerial Regulation on the Structure of Organisation of the Department of Social Development and Welfare, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security of B.E. 2545 (2002)**
- **A directories and addresses of organizations under the Department of Social Development and Welfare**

(Unofficial Translation)

referral services



Ministerial Regulation

Organising the Structure of the Department of Social Development and Welfare

Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

B.E. 2545 (2002)

With the powers vested in him as specified in Section 8 (f) of the Public Administration Act B.E. 2534 (1991) amended by the Public Administration Act (No.4) B.E. 2543 (2000), the Minister of Social Development and Human Security issues the ministerial regulation as follows:

1. The Department of Social Development and Welfare shall be responsible for the provision of social work and social welfare services for the disadvantaged, the needy, the destitute and persons facing social problems. Assistance provided is in the forms of institutional care and referral services. Support is also given to local communities and local authorities in an attempt to encourage them to be involved in providing social welfare services for the target groups. The aim is to ensure that such target groups facing various social problems can lead a healthy life and become self-reliant on a basis of human dignity. The duties are as follows:

(1) To develop patterns and methods of rendering social work and social welfare services for each target group to be in line with the standard that has been set;

(2) To promote and provide technical support, information technology and advisory services including the follow-up and evaluation of performance by local authorities and agencies involved in provision of social development and social welfare services;

(3) To provide persons or specific target groups that encounter social problems with services relating to social welfare, counselling, assistance and resolution to their problems including maintaining contact with involved agencies for referral services;

(4) To promote and facilitate social welfare networks of each target group and each target area;

(5) To organise and promote activities under various special projects, Royal Initiative Projects and activities responding to inter-country agreements and commitments;

(6) To perform other activities as specified by laws to be the responsibilities of the Department or as designated by the Minister or the Cabinet.

2. There shall be organisations under Department of Social Development and Welfare as follows:

(1) Central Administration Division;

(2) Bureau of Social Welfare Services;

(3) Bureau of Anti-Trafficking in Women and Children;

(4)-(15) Technical Promotion and Support Offices, Region 1-12

3. Duties of the organisations under Department of Social Development and Welfare shall be as follows:

(1) Duties of the Central Administration Division:

- (a) To deal with management and other supporting services, the provision of secretariat staff for senior executives and the overall administration within the Department.
- (b) To perform the clerical work of the Department.
- (c) To analyse and co-ordinate with involved organisations for the preparation of plans, projects, action plans and budget allocation to be in line with the Ministry's policies and master plans and to follow up and report the performance of affiliated organisations under the Department;
- (d) To develop the working system and deal with the management of personnel comprising officials and hired employees;
- (e) To deal with financial management, accounting, budgeting, supplies and procurement, maintenance of buildings and vehicles of the Department.
- (f) To conduct public relations to disseminate information about the outcomes of promoting activities or services by the Department.
- (g) To provide legal advice and management of civil and criminal liability, administration lawsuits and other cases that are under the Department's authority.
- (h) To maintain cooperation or support for performance by other involved organisations or organisations in charge.

(2) Duties of the Bureau of Social Welfare Services:

- (a) To promote and support the provision social welfare services for all types of target population by various providers in areas under their service coverage, local administrative organisations, non-governmental organisations, people's organisations, communities and the public in general;
- (b) To create and develop standards of social welfare services in areas where services relating to children, youth, women, persons with disabilities, older persons, the disadvantaged and other persons are provided;
- (c) To provide services for people who are in distress and to adopt community-based service providing;
- (d) To render non-institutionalized social welfare services;
- (e) To maintain cooperation or support for performance by other involved organisations or organisations in charge.

(3) Duties of the Bureau of Anti-Trafficking in Women and Children:

- (a) To serve as a focal point for cooperation among networks of involved organisations for the welfare and protection of women and children who are victims of human trafficking;
- (b) To analyse the situation and identify problems concerning trafficking in women and children in order to seek proper prevention and solution leading to increasing public awareness and the incorporation of the trafficking issues into national agenda of the government's policies for further concrete preventive and problem-solving action and social development;
- (c) To provide assistance, protection and occupational development and development of the quality of life of the prostitutes and to co-ordinate with involved governmental and non-governmental organisations in the prevention and suppression of prostitution;
- (d) To perform activities according to the national child welfare protection and other laws which are involved;
- (e) To promote the implementation of activities according to action plans which are developed in response to international conventions, declarations, commitments and agreements



relating to the protection and resolution to the problems of domestic violence against women and children and human trafficking;

(f) To provide child adoption services;

(g) To maintain cooperation or support for performance by other involved organisations or organisations in charge.

(4) - (15) Duties of the Technical Promotion and Support Offices, Region 1-12:

(a) To identify and develop plans for services to suit with the areas and target population and to supervise and conduct monitoring and evaluation of past performance of implementing agencies at field level;

(b) To provide technical support and advice to agencies and offer social welfare services to all groups of target population and areas under the service coverage of the ministry including local administration organisations, involved organisations, non-governmental organisations and people in the field of social development and social welfare leading to a better quality of life and self-reliance on a sustainable basis;

(c) To promote and support the establishment of networks and coordinate for field-level implementation;

(d) To maintain cooperation or support for performance by other involved organisations or organisations in charge.

Given on the 9th October B.E. 2545 (2002)

(signed) Anurak Chureemas

(Mr. Anurak Chureemas)

Minister of Social Development and Human Security

Remarks: The reason for the issuance of this Ministerial Regulation, is derived from Section 8 (f) of the Public Administration Act B.E. 2534 (1991) amended by the Public Administration Act (No.4) B.E. 2543 (2000) which provides that the organising of structure within the Office of the Minister, Departments or departmental-level organisations shall be proclaimed in the ministerial regulation within which duties of each organisation are to be specified. In order to be in the line with such provision, it is deemed appropriate to organise the structure of the Department of Social Development and Welfare, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. Duties of the organisations within the Department which suit with the nature of work shall also be specified. With the reason earlier mentioned, it is, therefore, necessary to issue this ministerial regulation.

Location of Agencies under the Department of Social Development and Welfare

Agency	Address	Telephone	Website/E-mail
Central Level			
1. Central Administration Division	Within the Area of DSDW, Krung Kasem Road, Pomprap Sattru Phai District, Bangkok 10100	0 2659 6900	dsdw@dsdw.go.th
2. Bureau of Social Welfare Services	Within the Area of DSDW, Krung Kasem Road, Pomprap Sattru Phai District, Bangkok 10100	0 2659 6900	sirirat@dsdw.go.th
3. Bureau of Anti-Trafficking in Women and Children	Within the Area of DSDW, Krung Kasem Road, Pomprap Sattru Phai District, Bangkok 10100	0 2659 6900	batwc@hotmail.com
4. Technical Promotion and Support Office, Region 1	Within the Area of Central Engineering Centre, Rangsit Sub-district, Thanyaburi District, Pathum Thani Province 12110	0 2577 1857	tpso1@thaimail.com
5. Technical Promotion and Support Office, Region 2	Within the Area of Central Regional Disaster Relief Centre, 3/14 Mu 6 Soi Yothin Phatthana, Lat Phrao District, Bangkok 10230	0 2539 1992 0 2539 1996 Ext 11	
6. Technical Promotion and Support Office, Region 3	Within the Area of Bang Lamung Social Service Centre for Older Persons, 40 Mu 4 Bang Lamung Sub-district, Bang Lamung District, Chon Buri Province 20150	0 3824 0938	tpso3@yahoo.com
7. Technical Promotion and Support Office, Region 4	444 Phet Kasem Road, Phra Prathon Sub-district, Mueang District, Nakhon Pathom Province 73000	0 3427 5240	
8. Technical Promotion and Support Office, Region 5	Within the Area of Phimai Self-help Land Settlement, Nikhom Sub-district, Phimai District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30110	0 4447 1463	



Agency	Address	Telephone	Website/E-mail
9. Technical Promotion and Support Office, Region 6	Within the Area of Northeastern Regional Disaster Relief Centre, Khok Sung Sub-district, Ubol Ratana District, Khon Kaen Province 40250	0 4343 1699	
10. Technical Promotion and Support Office, Region 7	Within the Area of Northeastern Settlement Development Centre, Phu Din Sub-district, Mueang District, Kalasin Province 46000	0 4387 1006	www.thai.net/tpso7 tpso7@thaimail.com
11. Technical Promotion and Support Office, Region 8	Within the Area of Central Settlement Development Centre, Khok Tum Sub-district, Mueang District, Lop Buri Province 15210	0 3649 9184	tpso8@se_ed.net
12. Technical Promotion and Support Office, Region 9	Within the Area of Northern Settlement Development Centre, Ruam Chit Sub-district, Tha Pla District, Uttaradit Province 53150	0 5540 2063	
13. Technical Promotion and Support Office, Region 10	Within the Compound of Civil Service Centre, Chang Phueak Sub-district, Mueang District, Chiang Mai Province 50300	0 5322 2830 0 5322 2831	www.geocities.com/tpsa10 tpsa10@loxinfo.co.th
14. Technical Promotion and Support Office, Region 11	Within the Area of Upper Southern Regional Disaster Relief Centre, Mu 1 Surat – Nasan Road, Mueang District, Surat Thani Province 84100	0 7535 5022	www.thai.net/tsv11 vijit@dsdw.go.th
15. Technical Promotion and Support Office, Region 12	Within the Area of Southern Settlement Development Centre, Phawong Sub-district, Mueang District, Songkhla Province 90100	0 7433 3222	www.thai.net/tpso12 tpso12@yahoo.com

Agency	Address	Telephone	Website/E-mail
16. Co-ordination Group for Welfare Services in Highland Communities	Within the Area of DSDW, Krung Kasem Road, Pomprap Sattru Phai District, Bangkok 10100	0 2659 6900	facg_dsdw@yahoo.com
17. Co-ordination Group for Welfare Services in Specific Areas	Within the Area of DSDW, Krung Kasem Road, Pomprap Sattru Phai District, Bangkok 10100	0 2659 6900	
18. Foreign Affairs Co-ordination Group	Within the Area of DSDW, Krung Kasem Road, Pomprap Sattru Phai District, Bangkok 10100	0 2659 6900	
19. Public Sector Development Group	Within the Area of DSDW, Krung Kasem Road, Pomprap Sattru Phai District, Bangkok 10100	0 2659 6900	
20. Internal Audit Unit	Within the Area of DSDW, Krung Kasem Road, Pomprap Sattru Phai District, Bangkok 10100	0 2659 6900	
Local Level Home for Babies			
1. Phaya Thai Home for Babies	264/1 Rama VI Road, Ratchathewi District, Bangkok 10400	0 2246 8748	phyathai_babies_home@hotmail.com
2. Rangsit Home for Babies	2/40 Mu 2 Rangsit Sub-district, Thanyaburi District, Pathum Thani Province 12110	0 2577 2347	www.thai.net/rangsitbabyhome rangsitbabyhome@hotmail.com
3. Pak Kret Home for Babies	78/1 Mu 1 Tiwanon Road, Bang Talat Sub-district, Pak Kret District, Nonthaburi Province 11120	0 2583 8314	pakkredbabieshome@hotmail.com, wiphawa@hotmail.com
Home for Children			
1. Rajvithi Home for Girls	225 Rajvithi Road, Ratchathewi District, Bangkok 10400	0 2246 4291	www.rajvithihome.org webmaster@rajvithihome.org



Agency	Address	Telephone	Website/E-mail
2. Northeastern Home for Girls	Ban Kao San, Udon – Khon Kaen Road, Udon Thani Province 41000	0 4229 5074	www.thai.net/banudonthani www.geocities.com/banudonthani udgirlshome@yahoo.com bansaraburi@hotmail.com
3. Saraburi Home for Girls	137 Mu 7 Than Kasem Sub-district, Phra Phutthabat District, Saraburi Province 18120	0 3626 6708	
4. Maha Mek Home for Boys	1086-1092 Soi Suan Phlu, Thung Maha Mek Sub-district, Sathon District, Bangkok 10120	0 2286 2013	banmahamek@etccafe.com
5. Pak Kret Home for Boys	61 Mu 3 Bang Talat Sub-district, Pak Kret District, Nonthaburi Province 11120	0 2583 8343	
6. Bang Lamung Home for Boys	61 Mu 3 Bang Lamung Sub-district, Bang Lamung District, Chon Buri Province 20150	0 3824 1373	www.banbanglamung.th.com www.banbanglamung.th.org blm_cb@banbanglamung.th.com blm_cb@banbanglamung.th.org banratchasima@hotmail.com
7. Ratchasima Home for Boys	278 Chang Phueak Road, Nai Mueang Sub-district, Mueang District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30000	0 4424 2552	
8. Si Thammarat Home for Boys	119 Rajadamnern Road, Mueang District, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province 80000	0 7535 6165	bansirat@yahoo.com
9. Nong Khai Home for Boys	255 Mu 14 Khai Bok Wan Sub-district, Mueang District, Nong Khai Province 43000	0 4240 7387	nongkhaihome@chaiyo.com
10. Chiang Mai Home for Boys	63/1 Mu 4 Don Kaeo Sub-district, Mae Rim District, Chiang Mai Province 50180	0 5322 2596	c_mboyshome@hotmail.com, b_swangthamma@hotmail.com
11. Yala Home for Boys	82 Sukyang Road, Muaeng District, Yala Province 95000	0 7321 2886	www.thcity.com/yalahomeboys yalahomeboys@thaimail.com
12. Maharaj Home for Boys	2/1 Mu 2 Rangsit Sub-district, Thanyaburi District, Pathum Thani Province 12110	0 2577 2531	

Agency	Address	Telephone	Website/E-mail
13. Narathiwat Home for Children	11 Mu 8 Lamphu Sub-district, Mueang District, Narathiwat Province 96000	0 7351 2283	pattani-hfg@se-ed.net, banpattani@chaiyo.com khaenthong@chaiyo.com, khaenthong2000@yahoo.com vpch@cmbet.co.th
14. Pattani Home for Children	186 Ru Samilae Sub-district, Mueang District, Pattani Province 94000	0 7333 2475	
15. Khaen Thong Home for Children	283 Kasikorn Thung Sang Road, Mueang District, Khon Kaen Province 40000	0 4333 7533	
16. Wiang Phing Home for Children	63/3 Mu 4 Don Kaeo Sub-district, Mae Rim District, Chiang Mai Province 50180	0 5321 1877	
17. Songkhla Home for Children	57/5 Mu 2 Phawong Sub-district, Mueang District, Songkhla Province 90100	0 7433 3223	
Reception Homes for Children			
1. Thanyaphon Reception Home for Girls	9 Mu 2 Rangsit Sub-district, Thanyaburi District, Pathum Thani Province 12110	0 2577 6570	pkboyhome@yahoo.com
2. Pak Kret Reception Home for Boys	2/2 Mu 1 Bang Talat Sub-district, Pak Kret District, Nonthaburi Province 11120	0 2583 8345	
Child Welfare Protection Homes			
1. Northeastern Child Welfare Protection Home	36 Mu 9 Khok Sung Sub-district, Ubol Ratana District, Khon Kaen Province 40250	0 4343 1285	www.geocities.com/ houypong_home houypong_home@ yahoo.com
2. Eastern Child Welfare Protection Home	318 Sukhumvit Road, Map Ta Phut Sub-district, Mueang District, Rayong Province 21150	0 3868 4102	



Agency	Address	Telephone	Website/E-mail
Child Welfare and Vocational Training Centre			
1. Si Sa Ket Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Children	203 Kasikam Road, Mueang Nua Sub-district, Mueang District, Si Sa Ket Province 33000	0 4561 1218	sskchildcenter@thaimail.com
Shelters for Children Families			
1. Bangkok Shelter for Children and Families	266 Rama VI Road, Thung Phaya Thai Sub-district, Ratchathewi District, Bangkok 10400	0 2245 9833	
2. Chon Buri Shelter for Children and Families	Within Bang Lamung Home for Older Persons, 40 Mu 4 Sukhumvit Road, Bang Lamung Sub-district, Bang Lamung District, Chon Buri Province 20150	0 3824 0220	cfchonburi@hotmail.com
3. Chiang Mai Shelter for Children and Families	63/3 Don Kaeo Sub-district, Mae Rim District, Chiang Mai Province 50180	0 5321 6459	pingjaiem@thaimail.com
4. Phuket Shelter for Children and Families	2/47 48 Trang Road, Mueang District, Phuket Province 83000	0 7624 0140	e-tphptuket@yahoo.com
5. Narathiwat Shelter for Children and Families	Mu 6 Lo Chut Sub-district, Waeng District, Narathiwat Province 96160	0 7361 8806	
6. Nakhon Sawan Shelter for Children and Families	26/5 Nakhon Sawan Tok Sub-district, Mueang District, Nakhon Sawan Province 60000	0 5634 5411	
7. Ubon Ratchathani Shelter for Children and Families	390 Phon Phaen Road, Nai Mueang Sub-district, Mueang District, Ubon Ratchathani Province 34000	0 4524 2641	emhubon@thaimail.com
8. Udon Thani Shelter for Children and Families	Within Chiang Phin Self-help Land Settlement, Nikhom Songkhro Sub-district, Mueang District, Udon Thani Province 41000	0 4223 7151	

Agency	Address	Telephone	Website/E-mail
9. Songkhla Shelter for Children and Families	Within Southern Self-help Land Settlement, Mu 2 Songkhla – Ko Yo Road, Phawong Sub-district, Mueang District, Songkhla Province 90100	0 7444 7034	ban_sk@thaimail.com
Welfare Protection and Occupational Development Centres for Women			
1. Kret Trakan Welfare Protection and Occupational Development Centres	34/1 Mu 2 Ko Kret Sub-district, Pak Kret District, Nonthaburi Province 11120	0 2584 5115	kredtrakarn@hotmail.com
2. Nari Sawat Welfare Protection and Occupational Development Centres	1422 Suranarai Road, Nai Mueang Sub-district, Mueang District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30000	0 4424 2724	bannaree@hotmail.com
3. Song Khwae Welfare Protection and Occupational Development Centres	492/4 Mu 17 Bang Rakam District, Phitsanulok Province 65140	0 5523 3998	www.thai.net/songkawe_home
4. Southern Welfare Protection and Occupational Development Centres	39 Mu 1 Surat – Na San Road, Khun Thale Sub-district, Mueang District, Surat Thani Province 84100	0 7735 5540	bansrisurat@hotmail.com
Welfare and Vocational Training Centres for Women			
1. Central Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Women	78/3 Tiwanon Road, Bang Talat Sub-district, Pak Kret District, Nonthaburi Province 11120	0 2583 9335	training@vtcw.org
2. Northern Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Women	P.O. Box 140, Lampang – Chiang Mai Road, Pong Saen Thong Sub-district, Mueang District, Lampang Province 52000	0 5422 7795	satree_n@hotmail.com
3. Northeastern Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Women	P.O. Box 8, Mueang District, Si Sa Ket Province 33000	0 4561 4003	sunsateesisaket@yahoo.com



Agency	Address	Telephone	Website/E-mail
4. Rattanapha Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Women	497 Mittraphap Road Km. 3 - 4, Sila Sub-district, Mueang District, Khon Kaen Province 40000	0 4324 3350	www.geocities.com/ratanapa40 ratanapa@yahoo.com ratanapa4@chaiyo.com
5. Southern Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Women	590 Mu 4 Kamphaeng Phet Sub-district, Rattaphum District, Songkhla Province 90180	0 7438 8006	southwomencenter@yahoo.com
6. Vocational Training Centre in Honour of the Thirty-sixth Birthday Anniversary of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn	104 Mu 3 Sukhumvit Road, Bang Lamung Sub-district, Bang Lamung District, Chon Buri Province 20150	0 3824 1072	
7. Chiang Rai Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Women	10 Mu 10 Sai Khao Sub-District, Phan District, Chiang Rai Province 57120	0 5395 8055	soonsatree@soonsatree_cr.com
Home for Older Persons			
1. Bang Khae Home for Older Persons	81 Mu 15 Phet Kasem Road Km. 11, Bang Wa Sub-district, Phasi Charoen District, Bangkok 10160	0 2413 1141	banbangkhae@chaiyo.com
2. Bang Khae II Home for Older Persons	69/4 Mu 9 Soi Khlong Nong Yai, Bang Khae District, Bangkok 10160	0 2455 6318	
3. Thammapakon Home for Older Persons in Chiang Mai	1 Mun Mueang Road, Phra Sing Sub-district, Mueang District, Chiang Mai Province 50000	0 5327 8573	
4. Thammapakon Home for Older Persons at Wat Muang	38 Suranari Road, Mueang District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30000	0 4424 2490	
5. Thammapakon Home for Older Persons at Pho Klang	583 Pho Klang Road, Mueang District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30000	0 4424 2521	www.banphoklang.com banphoklang@hotmail.com

Agency	Address	Telephone	Website/E-mail
6. Bang Lamung Home for Older Persons	40 Mu 4 Sukhumvit Road, Bang Lamung Sub-district, Bang Lamung District, Chon Buri Province 20150	0 3824 1759	taksinyala@thaimail.com
7. Thaksin Home for Older Persons	62 Sukyang Road, Sateng Sub-district, Mueang District, Yala Province 95000	0 7321 2904	
8. Khao Bo Kaeo Home for Older Persons	90 Mu 3 Nikhom Khao Bo Kaeo Sub-district, Phayuha Khiri District, Nakhon Sawan Province 60130	0 5620 4039	
9. Chanthaburi Home for Older Persons	54/5 Mu 10 Thung Bencha Sub-district, Tha Mai District, Chanthaburi Province 22170	0 3943 7269	www.geocities.com/kaoboukaew homeaged@thai.com
10. U Thong – Phanang Tak Home for Older Persons	44/1 Mu 4 Na Cha Ang Sub-district, Mueang District, Chumphon Province 86000	0 7750 3464	
11. Maha Sarakham Home for Older Persons	277 Mu 8 Waeng Nang Sub-district, Mueang District, Maha Sarakham Province 44000	0 4372 1524	
12. Watsanawet Home for Older Persons under the patronage of Sangha	200/11 Mu 2 Bo Phong Sub-district, Nakhon Luang District, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province 13260	0 3535 9277	phukethome@hotmail.com
13. Nakhon Pathom Home for Older Persons	1/1 Mu 5 Sanam Chan Sub-district, Mueang District, Nakhon Pathom Province 73000	0 3425 5102	
14. Phuket Home for Older Persons	132 Mu 2 Pa Khlok Sub-district, Thalang District, Phuket Province 83110	0 7647 1491	
15. Wai Thong Niwet Home for Older Persons	304 Mu 7 San Maha Phon Sub-district, Mae Taeng District, Chiang Mai 50150	0 5347 1491	
16. Si Trang Home for Older Persons	133 Mu 2 Pak Chaem Sub-district, Huai Yot District, Trang Province 92000	0 7521 2340	



Agency	Address	Telephone	Website/E-mail
17. Chaloe Ratchakumari Home for Older Persons (Under the patronage of Luang Pho Poen)	25 Mu 13 Wat Samrong Sub-district, Nakhon Chaisi District, Nakhon Pathom Province 73120	0 3433 8412	
18. Buri Ram Home for Older Persons	Ban Khok Phrik Khi Nu Mu 6, Chumhet Sub- district, Mueang District, Buri Ram Province 31000	0 4461 6761	
19. Lop Buri Home for Older Persons	82 Mu 1 Phra Piya Road, Pa Tan Sub-district, Mueang District, Lop Buri Province 15000	0 3641 3706	
20. Chaloe Ratchakumari Home for Older Persons (Under the patronage of Luang Pho Lamyai)	150/4 Mu 4 Lat Ya Sub- district, Mueang District, Kanchanaburi Province 71000	0 3453 1441	
Social Service Centres for Older Persons			
1. Din Daeng Social Service Centre for Older Persons	4641 Mit Maitri Road, Din Daeng Sub-district, Huai Khwang District, Bangkok 10400	0 2246 8662	srisukot@hotmail.com
2. Lop Buri Social Service Centre for Older Persons	88 Mu 2 Phra Piya Road, Pa Tan Sub-district, Mueang District, Lop Buri Province 15000	0 3641 3706	
3. Si Sukhot Social Service Centre for Older Persons	37/1 Thepharak Road, Mueang District, Phitsanulok Province 65000	0 5525 8186	
4. Bang Lamung Social Service Centre for Older Persons	40 Mu 4 Sukhumvit Road, Bang Lamung Sub- district, Bang Lamung District, Chon Buri Province 20150	0 3824 0220	
5. Khon Kaen Social Service Centre for Older Persons	2/1 Lang Mueang Road, Nai Mueang Sub-district, Mueang District, Khon Kaen Province 40000	0 4333 2922	

Agency	Address	Telephone	Website/E-mail
6. Bang Khae Social Service Centre for Older Persons	Within Bang Khae Home for Older Persons, 81 Mu 15 Phet Kasem Road Km. 11, Bang Wa Sub-district, Phasi Charoen District, Bangkok 10160	0 2413 1141	
7. Bang Khae II Social Service Centre for Older Persons	Within Bang Khae II Home for Older Persons, 69/4 Mu 9 Soi Khlong Nong Yai, Bang Khae Sub-district, Bang Khae District, Bangkok 10160	0 2455 6294	
8. Thip Sukhon Social Service Centre for Older Persons	Within Bang Khae Home for Older Persons, 81 Mu 15 Phet Kasem Road Km. 11, Bang Wa Sub-district, Phasi Charoen District, Bangkok 10160	0 2413 1141	
9. Chiang Mai Social Service Centre for Older Persons	1 Mun Mueang Road, Mueang District, Chiang Mai Province 50000	0 5327 8573	
10. Wai Thong Social Service Centre for Older Persons	304 Mu 7 San Maha Phon Sub-district, Mae Taeng District, Chiang Mai Province 50150	0 5347 1491	
11. Piyaman Social Service Centre for Older Persons	138 Tha Sa Toi Road, Wat Ket Sub-district, Mueang District, Chiang Mai Province 50000	0 5324 3801	
12. Buri Ram Social Service Centre for Older Persons	Ban Khok Khi Nu, Mu 6 Chumhet Sub-district, Mueang District, Buri Ram Province 31000	0 4461 6761	
13. Pho Klang Social Service Centre for Older Persons	583 Pho Klang Road, Mueang District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30000	0 4424 2521	
14. Wat Muang Social Service Centre for Older Persons	38 Suranari Road, Mueang District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30000	0 4424 2490	
15. U Thong – Phanang Tak Social Service Centre for Older Persons	44/1 Mu 4 Na Cha Ang Sub-district, Mueang District, Chumphon Province 86000	0 7750 3464	



Agency	Address	Telephone	Website/E-mail
16. Si Trang Social Service Centre for Older Persons	133 Mu 2 Pak Chaem Sub-district, Huai Yot District, Trang Province 92000	0 7521 2340	
17. Thaksin Social Service Centre for Older Persons	62 Sukyang Road, Sateng Sub-district, Mueang District, Yala Province 95000	0 7321 2904	
Homes of person with disabilities			
1. Pak Kret Home for Mentally Disabled Babies	78/9 Mu 1 Tiwanon Road, Bang Talat Sub-district, Pak Kret District, Nonthaburi Province 11120	0 2583 6815	fuengfa@thaimail.com
2. Pak Kret Home for Disabled Children with Disabilities	78/5 Mu 1 Tiwanon Road, Bang Talat Sub-district, Pak Kret District, Nonthaburi Province 11120	0 2583 8396	webmaster@nontapum.com
3. Pak Kret Home for Mentally Disabled Children (Boys)	78/6 Mu 1 Tiwanon Road, Bang Talat Sub-district, Pak Kret District, Nonthaburi Province 11120	0 2583 8426	
4. Pak Kret Home for Mentally Disabled Children (Girls)	78/15 Mu 1 Tiwanon Road, Bang Talat Sub-district, Pak Kret District, Nonthaburi Province 11120	0 2583 6731	contact@racha-girl.org
5. Phra Pradaeng Home for the Disabled	374 Si Khuean Khan Road, Bang Talat Sub-district, Phra Pradaeng District, Samut Prakan Province 10130	0 2462 5232	
6. Bang Pakong Home for the Disabled	70 Sukhumvit Road Km. 695, Song Khlong Sub-district, Bang Pakong District, Chachoengsao Province 24130	0 3852 8290	www.thai.net/ bangpakong-home bangpakong_home @hotmail.com
7. Karunyawet Home for the Disabled	105 Mu 3 Sukhumvit Road, Bang Lamung Sub-district, Bang Lamung District, Chon Buri Province 20150	0 3824 1741 0 3824 1742	www.rvsc.ac.th/ karunyawet karunyawet@yahoo.com

Agency	Address	Telephone	Website/E-mail
8. Half way Home for Men	130 Mu 2 Rangsit Sub-district, Thanyaburi District, Pathum Thani Province 12110	0 2577 1864	halfwayhousew@yahoo.com
9. Half way Home for Women	133 Mu 2 Rangsit Sub-district, Thanyaburi District, Pathum Thani Province 12110	0 2577 2898	
Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for person with disabilities			
1. Phra Pradaeng Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Disabled	50 Mu 7 Song Khanong Sub-district, Phra Pradaeng District, Samut Prakan Province 10130	0 2462 5008	pvrcenter@mweb.co.th
2. Khon Kaen Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Disabled	76 Mu 9 Khok Sung Sub-district, Ubol Ratana District, Khon Kaen Province 40250	0 4324 6080	
3. Thong Phun Phao Phanat Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Disabled	116 Si Narong Road, Nai Mueang Sub-district, Mueang District, Ubon Ratchathani Province 34000	0 4525 4092	
4. Yat Fon Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Disabled	303 Mu 7 San Maha Phon Sub-district, Mae Taeng District, Chiang Mai Province 50150	0 5347 1327	yardfon@yvrc.or.th, webmaster@yvrc.or.th, m_yoktree@hotmail.com
5. Nakhon Si Thammarat Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Disabled	180 Mu 5 Sa Kaeo Sub-district, Tha Sala District, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province 80160	0 7534 1026	www.soonsrakaew.com srakaew@soonsrakaew.com
6. Northeastern Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Disabled	Khlang Awut Road, Kham Yai Sub-district, Mueang District, Ubon Ratchathani Province 34000	0 4528 5469	



Agency	Address	Telephone	Website/E-mail
7. Nong Khai Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Disabled	455 Mu 14 Ban Nong Song Hong, Khai Bok Wan Sub-district, Mueang District, Nong Khai Province 43100	0 4240 7478	email@disable-vdc.org
8. Social Welfare Services Centre in Honour of the Sixtieth Birthday Anniversary of Her Majesty Queen Sirikit	99 Mu 1 (P.O. Box 4, Lam Narai Post Office), Huai Hin Sub-district, Chai Badan District, Lop Buri Province 15130	0 3646 1555	
9. Vocational Development Centre for the Disabled (The Sheltered Workshop)	78/10 Mu 1 Tiwanon Road, Pak Kret District, Nonthaburi Province 11120	0 2583 8415	
Reception Homes for the Destitute			
1. Nonthaburi Reception Home for the Destitute	78/12 Mu 1 Tiwanon Road, Bang Talat Sub-district, Pak Kret District, Nonthaburi Province 11120	0 2584 3295	www.thai.net/ raiteepueng_non raiteepueng_non@yahoo.com
2. San Maha Phon Reception Home for the Destitute	112 Mu 6 San Maha Phon Sub-district, Mae Taeng District, Chiang Mai Province 50150	0 5347 1492	sunmahaphon@scrd.go.th, wasan@scrd.go.th
Homes for the Destitute			
1. Thanyaburi Home for the Destitute (Men)	7 Mu 2 Rangsit Sub-district, Thanyaburi District, Pathum Thani Province 12110	0 2577 1312	wangthong_home@keromail.com
2. Thanyaburi Home for the Destitute (Women)	7 Mu 2 Rangsit Sub-district, Thanyaburi District, Pathum Thani Province 12110	0 2577 1148	
3. Wang Thong Home for the Destitute	771 Mu 8 Phitsanulok – Lom Sak Road, Wang Thong District, Phitsanulok Province 65130	0 5531 1217	

Agency	Address	Telephone	Website/E-mail
4. Kum Sakae Home for the Destitute	41 Mu 2 Chong Sakae Sub-district, Mueang District, Phetchaburi Province 76000	0 3242 5416	
5. Metta Home for the Destitute	1362 Suranarai Road, Mueang District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30000	0 4424 2870	
6. Thap Kwang Home for the Destitute	204 Mu 9 Thap Kwang Sub-district, Kaeng Khoi District, Saraburi Province 18260	0 3635 7320	bantupkung@thai.com
7. Prachuap Khiri Khan Home for the Destitute	202 Mu 4 Ao Noi Sub-district, Mueang District, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province 77210	0 3255 4388	
8. Nikhom Prue Yai Home for the Destitute	69 Mu 7 Prue Yai Sub-district, Khu Khan District, Si Sa Ket Province 33140	0 4563 0661	preuyai_home@hotmail.com
9. Sichon Home for the Destitute	42 Mu 7 Thung Sai Sub-district, Sichon District, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province 80120	0 7537 6226	bansichon@hotmail.com
Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centres			
1. Kanchanaburi Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre	182/11 Soi Saeng Chuto 22, Pak Phraek Sub-district, Mueang District, Kanchanaburi Province 71000	0 3451 2452	chawkhokan@hotmail.com
2. Kamphaeng Phet Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre	Khleng Lan Phatthana Sub-district, Khleng Lan District, Kamphaeng Phet Province 62180	0 5578 6250	www.geocities.com/kpphl klenglandee@hotmail.com
3. Chiang Rai Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre	P.O. Box 12, Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province 57110	0 5377 9124	saenjai@maildozy.com
4. Chiang Mai Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre	Within the Compound of the Civil Service Centre, Mueang District, Chiang Mai Province 50300	0 5322 1570	cm_htwd@hotmail.com



Agency	Address	Telephone	Website/E-mail
5. Tak Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre	P.O. Box 2, Doi Musoe, Mae To Sub-district, Mueang District, Tak Province 63000	0 5551 3614	
6. Nan Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre	Ban Pha Tup Km. 10, Nan – Thung Chang Road, Pha Sing Sub-district, Mueang District, Nan Province 55000	0 1460 5551	
7. Phayao Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre	P.O. Box 1407, Ban Tom Sub-district, Mueang District, Phayao Province 56000	0 5448 0111	www.thai.net/py_hill py_htwd@yahoo.com
8. Phitsanulok Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre	29 Ekathotsarot Road, Mueang District, Phitsanulok Province 65000	0 5525 9362	www.pitlokhill.org pitlokhill@hotmail.com webmaster@pitlokhill.org
9. Phetchabun Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre	P.O. Box 9, Lom Sak District, Phetchabun Province 67110	0 5670 1736	hillmen19@hotmail.com
10. Phrae Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre	124/1 Nam Khue Road, Mueang District, Phrae Province 54000	0 5452 1728	Hillphrae@hotmail.com
11. Mae Hong Son Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre	P.O. Box 1, Mae Ho Sub-district, Mae Sariang District, Mae Hong Son Province 58110	0 5361 9001	Maehoahill@thaimail.com
12. Lampang Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre	P.O. Box 50, Lampang – Chae Hom Road, Mueang District, Lampang Province 52100	0 5422 8381	c_chalor79@hotmail.com
13. Lamphun Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre	Ministry of Labour Civil Service Centre, Mu 10 Ban Klang Sub-district, Mueang District, Lamphun Province 51000	0 5351 1599	lpnhill@hotmail.com full_hill@hotmail.com
14. Uthai Thani Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre	235/11 (P.O. Box 7) Wongsarot Road, Uthai Mai Sub-district, Mueang District, Uthai Thani Province 61000	0 5652 0723	uthaihill@hotmail.com

Agency	Address	Telephone	Website/E-mail
Self-help Land Settlements			
1. Lam Pao Self-help Land Settlement	Sahatsakhan District, Kalasin Province 46140	0 4387 1286	shl_nikom20@thaimail.com, lampao_20@yahoo.com, sutthisaknetyakom@thaimail.com
2. Kuchinarai Self-help Land Settlement	Huai Phueng District, Kalasin Province 46240	0 4386 9039	www.geocities.com/nkkuchi46 shl_nikom19@thaimail.com shl_nikom13@thaimail.com
3. Thung Pho Thale Self-help Land Settlement	Mueang District, Kamphaeng Phet Province 62000	0 5573 6250	
4. Khuean Ubol Ratana Self-help Land Settlement	Khok Sung Sub-district, Ubol Ratana District, Khon Kaen Province 40250	0 4343 1254	
5. Khuean Bhumibol Self-help Land Settlement	Mu 3 Tha Duea Sub-district, Doi Tao District, Chiang Mai Province 50260	0 5346 9098	
6. Lam Takhong Self-help Land Settlement	P.O. Box 3, Pak Chong District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30130	0 1222 2926	
7. Phimai Self-help Land Settlement	Nikhom Sub-district, Phimai District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30110	0 4420 0321	shl_nikom31@thaimail.com
8. Tak Fa Self-help Land Settlement	Phahon Yothin Road, Tak Fa District, Nakhon Sawan Province 60190	0 5624 1384	nicomtakfa@thaimail.com
9. Sukhirin Self-help Land Settlement	Mu 6 Mamong Sub-district, Sukhirin District, Narathiwat Province 96190	0 7365 6068	
10. Si Sakhon Self-help Land Settlement	Mu 1 Kalong Sub-district, Si Sakhon District, Narathiwat Province 96210	0 7356 1058	
11. Ban Kruat Self-help Land Settlement	Ban Kruat District, Buri Ram Province 31180	0 4467 9000	
12. Prachuap Khiri Khan Self-help Land Settlement	Ao Noi Sub-district, Mueang District, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province 77210	0 3255 4389	nicomprachuap@chaiyo.com



Agency	Address	Telephone	Website/E-mail
13. Khok Pho Self-help Land Settlement	Khok Pho District, Pattani Province 94120	0 7343 1055	nikomkogpo@chaiyo.com
14. Thai Mueang Self-help Land Settlement	Thung Ma Phrao Sub-district, Thai Mueang District, Phangnga Province 82120	0 1229 4452	
15. Khuan Khanun Self-help Land Settlement	Lan Khoi Sub-district, Pa Phayom District, Phatthalung province 93110	0 1479 2506	
16. Thung San Self-help Land Settlement	Thap Yai Chiang Sub-district, Phrom Phiram District, Phitsanulok Province 65150	0 1461 4185	
17. Bang Rakam Self-help Land Settlement	Mu 4 Nong Kula Sub-district, Bang Rakam District, Phitsanulok Province 65140	0 1226 1905	
18. Kham Soi Self-help Land Settlement	Nikhom Kham Soi District, Mukdahan Province 49130	0 4268 1077	shl_nikom21@thaimail.com, khanchaisa@yahoo.com
19. Southern Self-help Land Settlement, Yala	Taling Chan Sub-district, Bannang Sata District, Yala Province 95130	0 7321 1760	
20. Than To Self-help Land Settlement	Than To Sub-district, Than To District, Yala Province 95150	0 7329 7017	
21. Betong Self-help Land Settlement	P.O. Box 3, Ai Yer Weng Sub-district, Betong District, Yala Province 95110	0 7323 2259	
22. Pak Chan Self-help Land Settlement	Pak Chan Sub-district, Kra Buri District, Ranong Province 85110	0 7789 1573	nikomlopburi@hotmail.com
23. Rayong Self-help Land Settlement	Nikhom Phatthana Sub-district, Nikhom Phatthana District, Rayong Province 21180	0 3863 6105	
24. Lop Buri Self-help Land Settlement	Phatthana Nikhom District, Lop Buri Province 15140	0 3649 1478	
25. Kio Lom Self-help Land Settlement	P.O. Box 7, Mueang District, Lampang Province 52000	0 5422 2690	

Agency	Address	Telephone	Website/E-mail
26. Lam Nam Un Self-help Land Settlement	Nikhom Nam Un District, Sakon Nakhon Province 47270	0 4278 9017	nikom_namoon@thaimail.com
27. Rattaphum Self-help Land Settlement	Kamphaeng Phet Sub-district, Rattaphum District, Songkhla Province 90180	0 7438 8009	
28. Thepha Self-help Land Settlement	Mu 3 Tha Muang Sub-district, Thepha District, Songkhla Province 90150	0 7447 8151	
29. Southern Self-help Land Settlement, Satun	Khuan Kalong District, Satun Province 91130	0 7473 7349	
30. Khlong Nam Sai Self-help Land Settlement	P.O. Box 53, Mueang Phai Sub-district, Aranyaprathet District, Sa Kaeo Province 27120	0 3723 2512	nikomklongnamsai@thaimail.com
31. Phra Phutthabat Self-help Land Settlement	Than Kasem Sub-district, Phra Phutthabat District, Saraburi Province 18120	0 3626 6663	nikom2483@thaimail.com
32. Kra Siao Self-help Land Settlement	Dan Chang District, Suphan Buri Province 72180	0 1216 2832	
33. Khun Thale Self-help Land Settlement	Mu 1 Surat – Na San Road, Khun Thale Sub-district, Mueang District, Surat Thani Province 84100	0 7735 5082	
34. Phrasaeng Self-help Land Settlement	Phrasaeng District, Surat Thani Province 84210	0 1299 4320	
35. Prasat Self-help Land Settlement	Chok Chai – Det Udom Road, Prue Sub-district, Prasat District, Surin Province 32140	0 4455 1737	nikhomprasat@maildozy.com
36. Liang Mai Self-help Land Settlement, Surin	Surin – Chong Chom Road, Kap Choeng Sub-district, Kap Choeng District, Surin Province 32210	0 4455 9037	
37. Phon Phisai Self-help Land Settlement	Rattanawapi District, Nong Khai Province 43120	0 1975 5788	
38. Non Sang Self-help Land Settlement	Non Sang District, Nong Bua Lamphu Province 39140	0 4231 4996	



Agency	Address	Telephone	Website/E-mail
39. Chiang Phin Self-help Land Settlement	Udon – Loei Road Km. 15, Nikhom Songkhro Sub-district, Mueang District, Udon Thani Province 41000	0 4223 7100	lamdomyai@totonline.net
40. Huai Luang Self-help Land Settlement	Kut Chap District, Udon Thani Province 41250	0 1220 1672	
41. Lam Nam Nan Self-help Land Settlement	Tha Pla District, Uttaradit Province 53150	0 5549 9178	
42. Lam Dom Noi Self-help Land Settlement	Nikhom Sub-district, Sirindhorn District, Ubon Ratchathani Province 34350	0 4536 6152	
43. Lam Dom Yai Self-help Land Settlement	Phon Ngam Sub-district, Det Udom District, Ubon Ratchathani Province 34160	0 4536 1617	
Bangkok Social Development and Welfare Offices			
1. Bangkok Social Development and Welfare Office, Zone 1 (Pomprap Sattru Phai)	Within the Area of the Ministry of Interior, Atsadang Road, Phra Nakhon District, Bangkok 10200	0 2223 2391	dindaeng-bkk2@hotmail.com, suteess@yahoo.com
2. Bangkok Social Development and Welfare Office, Zone 2 (Din Daeng)	161/1 Pracha Songkhro Road, Soi 1, Din Daeng Sub-district, Huai Khwang District, Bangkok 10400	0 2245 2700	
3. Bangkok Social Development and Welfare Office, Zone 3 (Khlong Toei)	Khlong Toei District Office, 6 th Floor, Kluai Nam Thai Intersection, Khlong Toei District, Bangkok 10110	0 2249 1972	
4. Bangkok Social Development and Welfare Office, Zone 4 (Bang Khun Thian)	Next to Sueksanari Witthaya School, Bang Bon Sub-district, Bang Khun Thian District, Bangkok 10150	0 2451 1816	

Agency	Address	Telephone	Website/E-mail
5. Bangkok Social Development and Welfare Office, Zone 5 (Khlong Chan)	Within the Ramathibodi Foundation Building, 2 nd Floor, Technical Promotion and Support Office, Region 2, 3/14 Mu 6 Soi Yothin Phatthana, Praditmanutham Road, Lat Phrao District, Bangkok 10230	0 2538 1665	
6. Bangkok Social Development and Welfare Office, Zone 6 (Huai Khwang)	2026/100 Pracha Songkhro Road, Huai Khwang District, Bangkok 10310	0 2277 2527	
7. Bangkok Social Development and Welfare Office, Zone 7 (Taling Chan)	Within the Area of the Ministry of Interior, Atsadang Road, Phra Nakhon District, Bangkok 10200	0 2223 2390	
8. Bangkok Social Development and Welfare Office, Zone 8 (Min Buri)	Min Buri Sub-district Office, Sihaburanukit Road, Min Buri District, Bangkok 10510	0 2540 7722	
Barber Training Centre 1. Din Daeng Barber Training Centre	Behind Flat No. 8, Din Daeng District, Bangkok 10400	0 2245 4631	

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