



Department of Social Development and Welfare

Annual Report 2019



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

ANNUAL REPORT 2019

Department of Social Development and Welfare

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PREFACE

The Annual Report for Fiscal 2019 is prepared with the aim to inform the general public about the outcome performance by the Department of Social Development and Welfare, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. The main mission of the Department of Social Development and Welfare is to provide social work and social welfare services for the target groups and to promote and support the role of communities/local authorities in the provision of social welfare services. The aim of such provision is to enable the target groups under its service coverage to develop the capacity to lead their life and eventually become self-reliant. It is also aimed to reduce social disparities within society through the implementation of policy which is derived from the whole policy-making process starting from brainstorming, implementing to being held accountable for the outcome of policy implementation. Four strategies have been applied; Developing policy recommendations, mechanisms and systems of social welfare and social development; Upgrading the quality of life and strengthening the capacity of the target groups; Promoting and supporting all sectors to exert the driving force for the provision of social welfare that is suitable with the target groups and areas; Building and enhancing the organization's capacity to achieve effective policy and service management.

We do hope that this annual report will be useful for both people in general and agencies that are concerned in particular regarding the outcome performance by the Department of Social Development and Welfare in the year 2019. Achievements made in the past as detailed information has been portrayed in this report are the results of continued cooperation among all parties concerned ranging from the top-level administrators, officials and staff of the Department of Social Development and Welfare, other governmental and non-governmental organizations to the civil society. We wish to express our deep appreciation for their contribution and support given for the preparation of this annual report.

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

Department of Social Development and Welfare



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Part 1

An Overview of the Department of Social Development and Welfare

- The Executives of DSDW
- Vision, Organization Value and Mission
- Structure of organization within DSDW
- Personnel
- Policies / Strategies of DSDW
- Budget Fiscal Year 2019



The Executives of DSDW

Director-General of DSDW



Mrs.Napa Setthakorn
Director-General

Deputy Director-General of DSDW



Mrs.Jintana Chanbamrung
Deputy Director-General



Mr.Anan Dontree
Deputy Director-General



Mr.Churin Kwanthong
Deputy Director-General

Senior Experts



Mrs.Ketsara Chailuangurai
Senior Expert on Social
Welfare Promotion



Mrs.Umaporn Phongjit
Senior Expert on Social Work



Mr.Arkapong Srisubatt
Senior Expert on Social
Development

Director of (the Office of / Division) Chief of Group



Ms. Sonthaya Boonyaphusit
Secretary to the Department



Mrs. Laongdao Sijanjaeng
Director of Strategy and
Planning Division



Ms. Thidaporn Sauvana
Director of Division of Office of the National
Commission on Social Welfare Promotion



Ms. Aimon Treeichapun
Director of Division of Social
Development for Special Target Groups and Quality of Life Promotion Division



Mr. Utane Chanakul
Director of Welfare Protection



Mrs. Natcha Tawaro
Director of Civil Society
and Volunteer



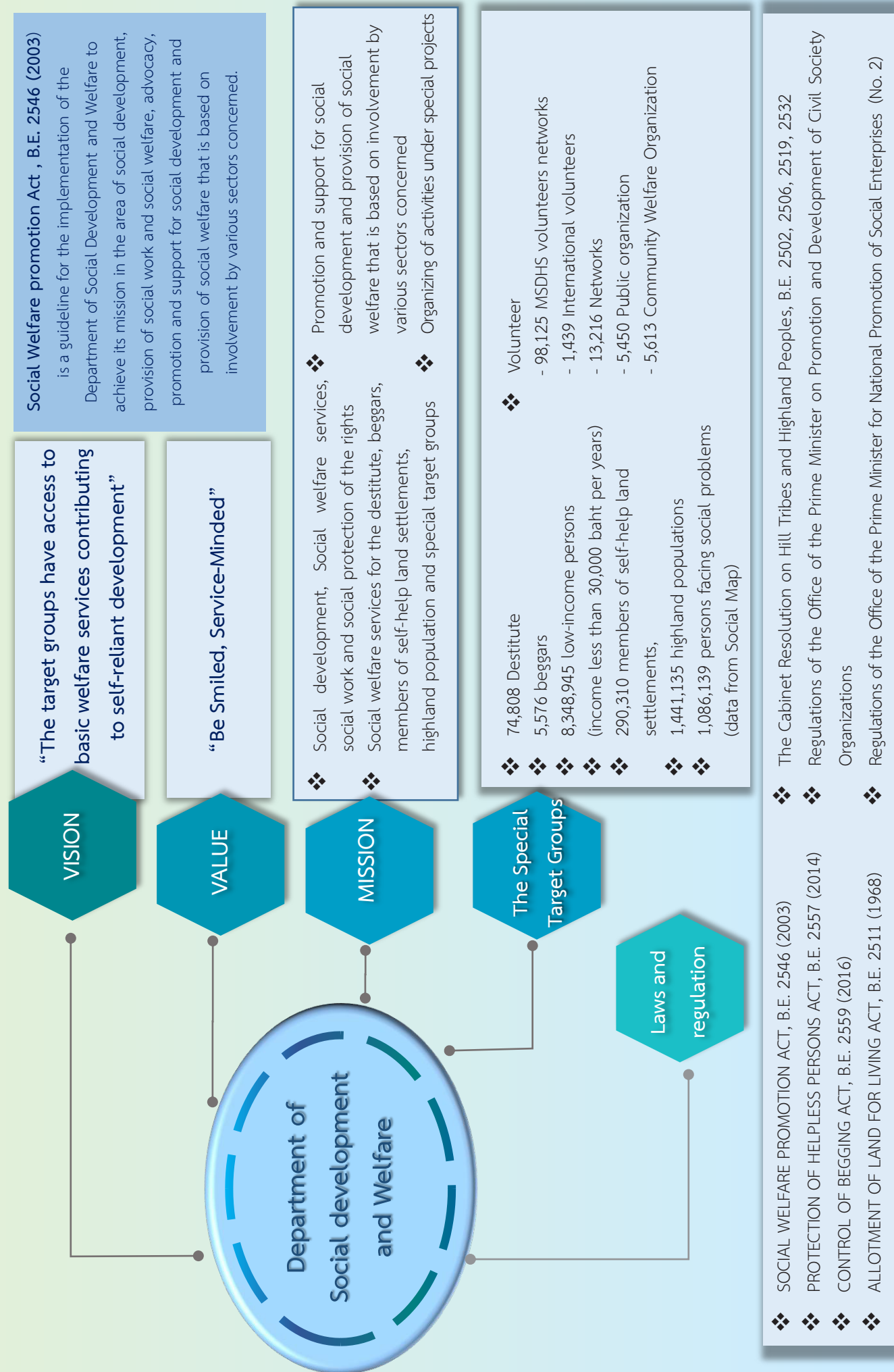
Mr. Surapichate Sukchot
Chief of Public Sector
Development Groups



Ms. Nawaporn Junthagard
Acting Chief of Internal Audit Groups



Mrs. Pranom Praditkamjornchai
Director of Nueng ai...Diao Kan Division



Structure of organization within DSDW



Personnel

The total number of personnel under DSDW in was 2,724 of which the details could be broken down as follows:

1. 650 government officials (from a total personnel recruitment quota of 816 persons) or 23.77 % of the total number of personnel which could be classified as follows:	4 persons (0.62%) held the executive positions; 46 persons (7.08%) held the management positions; 370 persons (56.92%) held the knowledge worker positions; 230 persons (35.38%) held the general positions.	With regard to the level of education among government officials, permanent hires and government employees, there were 1,260 persons (46.09%) who completed education lower than the undergraduate level, 1,233 persons (45.10%) completed university/college education at an undergraduate level, 239 persons (8.74%) completed education at a master degree level and 2 persons (0.07%) completed education at a doctoral degree level.
2. permanent hired worker	470 permanent hires or 17.19% of the total number of personnel	
3. government employee	1,604 government employees or 58.67% of the total number of personnel	
4. temporary hired worker	10 temporary hires or 0.37% of the total number of personnel	

1. For all position categories and position levels of government officials, the average age was 44 years old. If being classified by the position categories, the average ages were as follows:

- The executive positions: 57 years old.
- The management positions: 54 years old.
- The knowledge worker positions: 44 years old.
- The general positions: 43 years old.

2. For permanent hires, the average age was

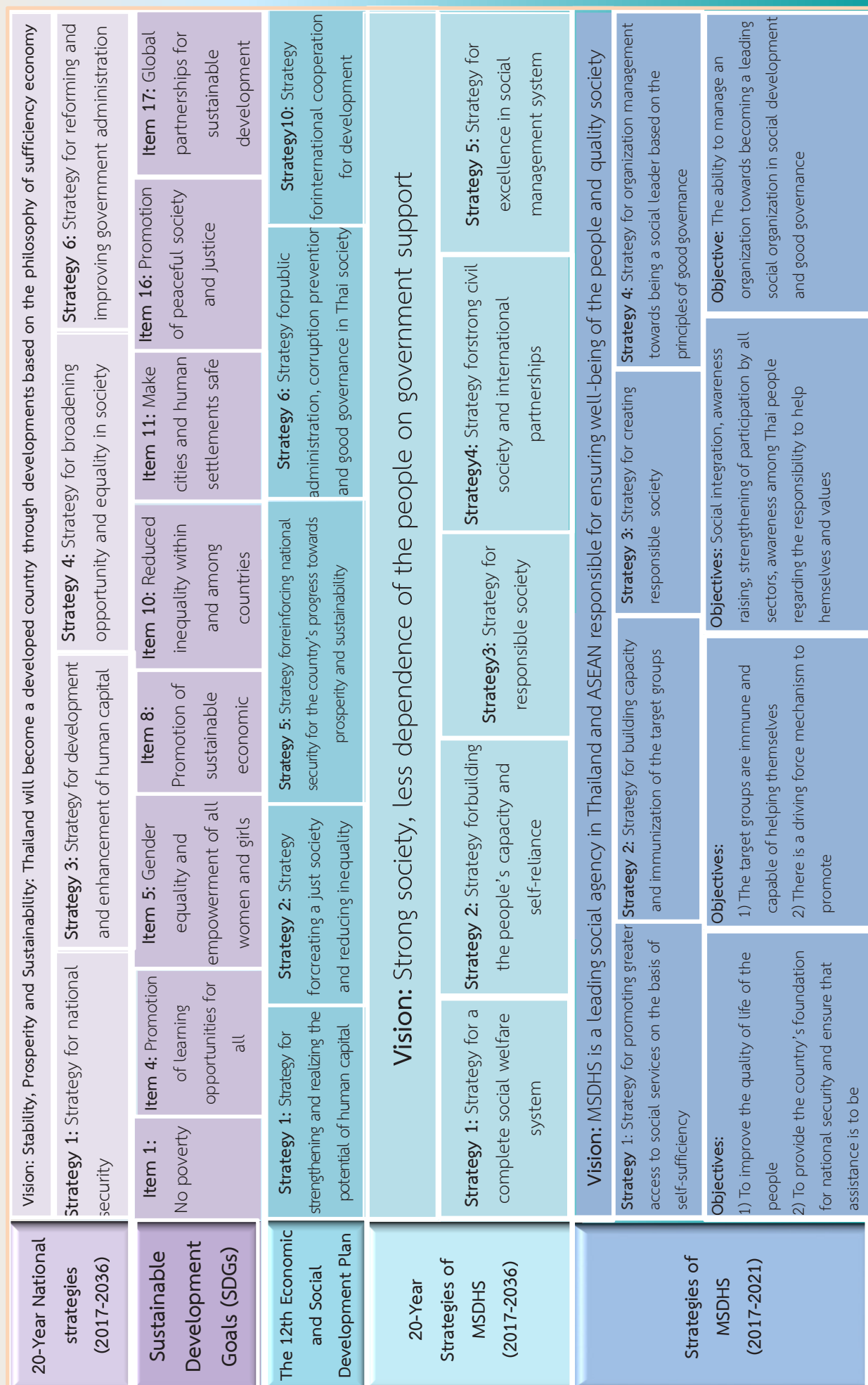
54 years old.

3. For government employees, the average age was

39 years old.

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

A chart summarizing linkage From national-level strategies, national-level plan, the global trend of development to strategies of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security B.E. 2560-2564



A chart summarizing linkage from vision, mission, strategic issues to objectives and strategies

Vision: The target groups have access to basic social welfare leading towards self-reliance

Mission

Develop policy recommendations, mechanisms, social welfare system and provision of services to create and enhance life security and strengthen local communities

Reinforce the social power of networks from all sectors for their participation in social welfare and social development service providing

Develop the system of working and organization management for policy administration and provision of effective and self-reliant services

Strategic issues

Strategic Issue 1
Developing policy recommendations, mechanisms and systems of social welfare and social development

Objective
More efficient social welfare and social development systems
Strategies
1. Pushing forward and driving the social welfare and social development policy implementation
2. Promoting better understanding and collaboration among various sectors in the driving of social welfare and social development policy

Strategic Issue 2
Upgrading the quality of life and strengthening the capacity of the target groups

Objectives
1. Destitute persons, persons in distress, beggars, disadvantaged persons and persons in the high-risk groups have a good quality of life and become self-reliant
2. The population in the highlands and self-help land settlements have a good quality of life and participate in self-management activities at field level
Strategies
1. Building the capacity of target group
2. Setting and upgrading the institution-based service standard
3. Building the right attitude of the society towards the target group
4. Building and developing a social security mechanism at field level

Strategic Issue 3
Promoting and supporting all sectors to exert the driving force for the provision of social welfare that is suitable with the target groups and areas

Objectives:
1. All sectors participate in the promotion and provision of social welfare and social development.
2. Networks are equipped with the ability with regard to the management of natural resources and services that are up to standard on a continuous basis.
Strategies:
1. Participating in the provision of social welfare and social development
2. Building and developing mechanisms of integrated social welfare and social development service providing

Strategic Issue 4
Building and enhancing the organization's capacity to achieve effective policy and service management

Objectives:
1. The Department of Public Welfare is a modern organization.
2. The Department of Public Welfare is equipped with a system of information technology and communication well-prepared to support policy-oriented work, management and services.
Strategies:
1. Enhancing human resource development contributing to development
2. Promoting and supporting research and development on social welfare and social development initiatives
3. Developing a system of information technology and communication well-prepared to support policy-related work

Budget for the Fiscal Year 2019

The total budget for the fiscal year 2019 according to the Budget Act

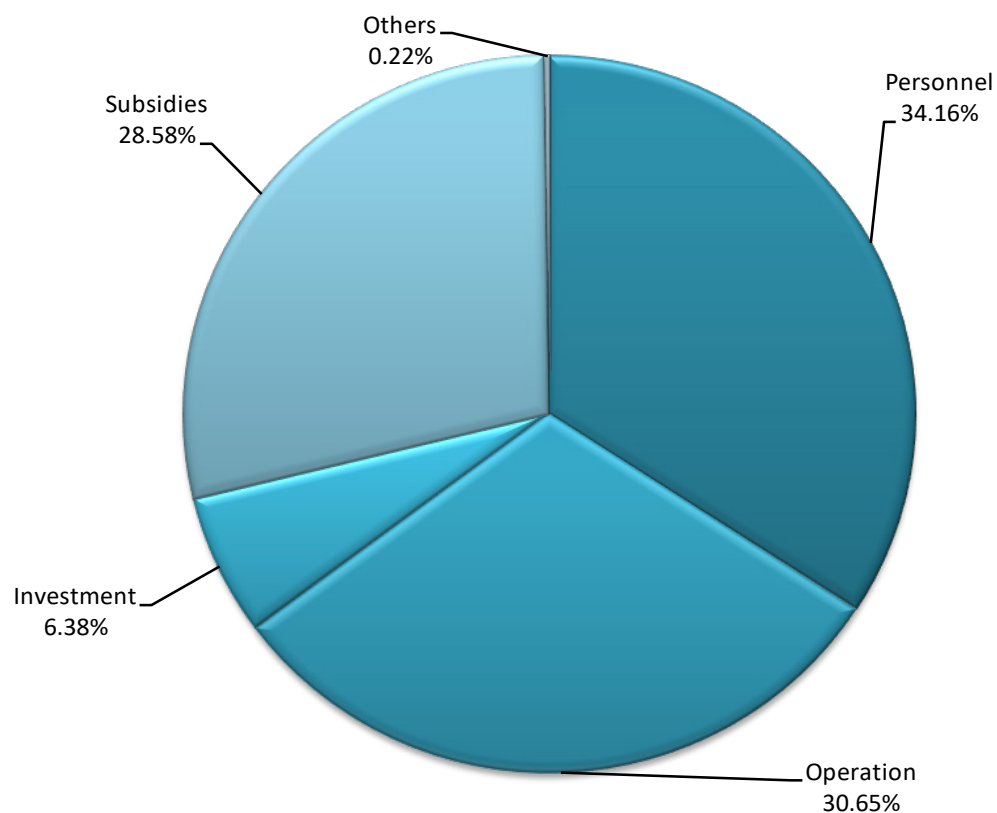
Classified by budget categories

Categories	Amount (million baht)	Percentage
Personnel	787,488,300	32.88
Operation	706,641,100	29.50
Investment	147,119,200	6.14
Subsidies	658,930,000	27.51
Others	95,000,000	3.97
Total	2,395,178,600	100

Budget classified by plans implemented by the Department of Social Development and Welfare

Plan	Amount (million baht)	Percentage
Plan to drive problem-solving activities in the southern provinces	55,027,200	2.30
Integrated plan for prevention and suppression of corruption and misconduct	2,528,000	0.11
Strategies plan to strengthen social and reduce disparities for economic and social	1,263,119,100	52.74
Basic plan to solve the problem of poverty, reduce disparities and produce growth from inside out	264,269,000	11.03
Government personnel plan to strengthen social welfare providing and upgrade the quality of life	810,235,300	33.83
Total	2,395,178,600	100

classified by the type of the budget



Budget	Amount (million baht)	Percentage
Personnel	787,488,300	34.16
Operation	706,641,100	30.65
Investment	147,119,200	6.38
Subsidies	658,930,000	28.58
Others	5,000,000	0.22
Total	2,305,178,600	100
Funds for the promotion of social welfare service providing	90,000,000	-
Total	2,395,178,600	-

Part 2

The Outcome Performance by The Department of Social Development and Welfare for Fiscal 2019

- Strategic Issue 1 Developing policy recommendations, mechanisms and systems of social welfare and social development
- Strategic Issue 2 Upgrading the quality of life and strengthening the capacity of the target groups
- Strategic Issue 3 Promoting and supporting all sectors to exert the driving force for the provision of social welfare that is suitable with the target groups and areas
- Strategic Issue 4 Building and enhancing the organization's capacity to achieve effective policy and service management



Strategic Issue 1:

Developing policy recommendations, mechanisms and systems of social welfare and social development

Objective : More efficient social welfare and social development systems

Strategies

1. Pushing forward and driving the social welfare and social development policy implementation
2. Promoting better understanding and collaboration among various sectors in the driving of social welfare and social development policy

Indicators

1. Level of achievement made with regard to the development of social welfare and social development policy
2. Level of achievement made with regard to cooperation among various sectors in the provision of social welfare that is geared toward policy implementation

Strategy 1: Pushing forward and driving the social welfare and social development policy implementation

Output 1: Project on promoting and building the capacity of destitute persons and beggars

The output against the target: The capacity of destitute persons and beggars was enhanced. They were able to access social services available and their rights were protected according to the criteria that had been set. The target set is 1,300 persons and the actual output is 6,326 persons

Main activity 1 - Driving activities under the Destitute Protection Act B.E. 2557 (2014)

The aim was to promote an integrated approach and cooperation among public and private sectors as well as civil society that helped establish further linkage for the actual implementation of work at field level. Proper concrete approaches and guidelines for actual implementation of work relating to the protection of the rights and development of the target group had also been sought using a mechanism involving committees at various levels to ensure that the work would be pushed forward e.g. the Destitute Protection Committee, the sub-committees at provincial level and other committees that were involved. Proper policies and measures concerning with the destitute protection that had been developed were subsequently proposed to the Cabinet for consideration and further assignment of duty and responsibility to concerned government agencies for implementation. Comments and recommendations were also proposed to the Cabinet if there was the need for improvement with regard to the laws, rules or regulations, the Cabinet's resolutions that would support policies

or measures concerning the destitute protection, the announcement of various provisions that concerned the destitute protection. Meetings of various sub-committees under the Destitute Protection Committee were held. Certain key resolutions that helped push forward the work in fiscal 2019 are as follows:

- The appointment of a multidisciplinary sub-committee for the destitute protection;
- A review of the composition and authority of the sub-committees had been conducted. They included the sub-committee for developing measures and mechanisms for the destitute protection, the sub-committee for monitor and evaluation of the destitute protection outcome, the sub-committee for the protection of welfare and rights of persons whose status was recorded in the household registration but their citizenship has not yet been certified and the sub-committee for consideration on the appeals that had been lodged which were appointed under the Committee's Order.

Main activity 2 - Driving activities under the Beggar Control Act B.E. 2559 (2016):

The aim was to promote an integrated approach and cooperation among public and private sectors as well as civil society that helped establish further linkage for the actual implementation of work at field level. Proper concrete approaches and guidelines for actual implementation of work relating to the protection of the rights and development of the target group had also been sought using a mechanism involving committees at various levels to ensure that the work would be pushed forward e.g. the Beggar Control Committee, the beggar control sub-committees at provincial level and other committees that were involved. These committees were charged with the duty and responsibility to propose proper policies, measures and guidelines of how to promote cooperation and integration of activities among networks at local level as well as the mechanism of how to drive systematic beggar prevention and problem-solving.

In 2019, the Beggars Control Committee agreed that some important tasks were to be pushed forward which included:

- Ran a public relation campaign to provide information and encourage more street performers to submit requests for the licensing/issuance of street performing cards, maintained coordination with sectors concerned in order to find suitable places where street performers could show their skills and gave support to each province to encourage these individuals to form themselves into a club or a group of street performers;
- Prepared the first Action Plan (B.E. 2562 – 2564) to drive the implementation of beggar control;
- Proceeded with the preparation of an announcement regarding the criteria and guidelines for comparison so as to be in line with the Beggar Control Act B.E. 2559;

- Assigned the agencies that were affiliated or under the umbrella of the National Police Bureau to produce a series of documentary entitled “Let opportunity change the course of one’s life...Stop and think carefully before giving money to beggars” and further distributed to other agencies that were concerned;

- Coordinated with the National Office of Buddhism to drive the work relating to the protection and development that was geared towards a better quality of life of beggars and to work together in a public relation campaign to inform the general public about the right way of how to give money to beggars.

The outcome against the target The capacity of target group was enhanced. They were able to access welfare services at the level of criteria that had been set and led a normal and happy life within the limit that each individual could afford. Their capacity to make a living was developed to the extent that they eventually became self-reliant. The welfare and rights of high-risk groups were protected. They could live with human dignity as productive members within society.



Strategy 2: Promoting better understanding and cooperation in driving the social welfare and social development policy implementation

Output 1: Policy recommendations for social development

The output against the target: The cooperation mechanism comprised the national committee, the sub-committees, the task forces at provincial and national levels, social welfare organizations, social workers, volunteers, social welfare experts at national and ASEAN levels. They joined hands to push forward the social welfare work to the extent that policy recommendations for social development in the following 3 areas had been made:

Main Activity - Preparation of proposed recommendations and development of policies and plans concerning social development and welfare

1. Provision of knowledge about social welfare for local administrative organizations: Personnel working in the field of social work and social welfare were encouraged to gain both

the basic knowledge in general and the new knowledge that kept pace with current social situation. They were also encouraged to enhance their skills in performing social work and social welfare tasks as well as knowledge about law and professional ethics. Such provision was promoted with the aim to enable local administrative organizations, serving as service providers at field level, to be equipped with knowledge and better understanding about how to manage and perform social work and social welfare tasks in response to the Social Welfare Promotion Act B.E. 2546 (2003) and Amendments (No.2) B.E.2550 (2007).

2. Promotion of social welfare service providing for Thai people living abroad:

Support was given to establish a learning center on social development and welfare in each country where there were quite a large number of Thai people. The center would serve as a focal point where development with regard to welfare protection and care for the Thais living abroad was carried out. It also promoted the attempt that had been made to establish a system of volunteer work abroad, the role of Thai temples located abroad in providing care and assistance for Thai people and the formation of groups in order to request for certification of the status of being public benefit organizations set up with the aim to assist Thai people living abroad. Up to now, the status of 31 public benefit organizations in 12 countries has been certified which included the Federal Republic of Germany (13 organizations), Japan (1 organization), the Swiss Confederation (2 organizations), the Kingdom of the Netherlands (2 organizations), Hong Kong Special Administrative Region under the People's Republic of China (2 organizations), the United States of America (3 organizations), the Kingdom of Norway (3 organizations), the Kingdom of Spain (1 organization), the French Republic (1 organization), the Republic of Finland (1 organization), the Republic of Italy (1 organization) and the United Kingdom (1 organization). Financial support from the Social Welfare Fund had also been given to 6 organizations in 3 countries: 4 organizations in the Federal Republic of Germany, 1 organization in Japan and 1 organization in the Swiss Confederation.



3. Promotion of partnerships among members who were personnel working in the area of social welfare, academic service officers and educational institutes in the field of social work: Such promotion proceeded in the form of meetings which were held among members of the working group charged with the responsibility to develop a curriculum on social protection. In doing so, a learning package regarding the constructing and management of social protection floor in Africa was used as a guideline for the preparation of a curriculum on social protection. Cooperation was also maintained with UNICEF and ILO representatives in preparing a training project with focus being on how to develop a draft curriculum on social protection. The aim was to promote brainstorming, learning and sharing of knowledge and experience in the process of preparing the draft curriculum on social protection so as to be in line with the ASEAN Social Work Consortium (ASWC) Work Plan 2016 – 2020 and beyond. Participants in the project included the specialists and academic service officers from member countries within the ASEAN Region and Thailand. The results obtained from discussion and exchange of knowledge had subsequently led to the preparation of a draft curriculum on social protection which could be used for training held at the ASEAN Training Center for Social Work and Social Welfare.

4. Approach to the Promotion of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):

4.1 Preparation of the 2nd Action Plan to promote CSR (2018 – 2022) – A workshop on preparation for a draft action plan to promote CSR was organized. The aim was to develop a framework of how to prepare the draft action plan and to formulate the actual plan for CSR promotion before submitting it to the Sub-Committee on CSR Promotion under the National Social Welfare Promotion Committee for consideration. The draft action plan, which was approved at the meeting of the Sub-Committee, was used in order to provide the guideline of how to drive CSR promotion respectively.



4.2 Guideline for CSR promotion within the ASEAN Region – This involved the organization of ASEAN Workshop on the Promotion of CSR in Social Welfare and Development. The aims were to promote and open up opportunity and room for learning and exchanging of knowledge and experience between the public and business sectors, to build the network of personnel responsible for CSR work within ASEAN Region and to obtain recommendations from the workshop on how CSR work should be pushed forward at the ASEAN meeting. The abovementioned information was later presented at the meeting of ASEAN senior officials held in the Lao's People's Democratic Republic in November 2019.

5. Preparation of the 3rd Social Welfare Development Plan (2018 – 2022): The meeting of a working group and the workshop for the preparation of Thailand's Social Welfare Development Plan had been held. The aim was to review, analyze, synthesize and prepare a draft of Thailand's Social Welfare Development Plan before being proposed for consideration and approval at the meeting of the Policy and Plan Sub-Committee under the National Social Welfare Promotion Committee and the Sub-Committee for Strengthening and Realizing the Potential of Human Capital and Creating a Just Society and Reducing Inequality set up under the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB). The Plan which was subsequently approved at the meeting would be further submitted to the Cabinet for approval and used as a master plan for future implementation of social welfare promotion.



6. Preparation of the 3rd Provincial/Bangkok Social Welfare Development Plan (2018 – 2022): Contact with the offices of provincial social development and human security and the Social Development Bureau under the Bangkok Metropolitan Authority had been maintained by the National Social Welfare Promotion Committee for the preparation of a draft of the 3rd Provincial Social Welfare Development Plan (2018 – 2022) and a draft of the 3rd Bangkok Social Welfare Development Plan (2018 – 2022). The aim was to ensure that the preparation of plans proceeded towards the same direction as specified in the draft of Thailand's Social Welfare Development Plan (2018 – 2022). At the meeting of the Provincial Social Welfare Promotion Committee and the Bangkok's Social Welfare Promotion Committee, both the draft of the 3rd Provincial Social Welfare Development Plan (2018 – 2022) and the draft

of the 3rd Bangkok Social Welfare Development Plan (2018 – 2022) were eventually approved and would serve as guideline to drive the social welfare work accordingly.

The outcome against the target The target groups could access and be provided with suitable social welfare services they were entitled to and a better quality of life. They also joined hands in driving the provision of social welfare services and participating as networks of partnerships for the implementation of social welfare promotion both within the country and abroad.

Output 2: Project on promoting and developing the capacity of destitute persons and beggars

The output against the target: There was an exchange of personnel who underwent training and their skills on how to work with destitute persons had been developed. The aim was to enable them to make use of the knowledge and skills gained from the training to provide care for the target group more effectively. The target set was 350 persons and the actual output was 979 persons. The details are as follows:

Main activity - Prevention and capacity-building provided for the target group and the promotion of networking for capacity-building of the target group

Metta Home for the Destitute served as an open house where knowledge was disseminated on how to develop the capacity of persons who were receivers of services that proceeded concurrently with the labor market demand in each area. Knowledge provided also included the approaches and methods of how to strengthen collaboration with the private sector with regard to employment of persons who were receivers of services. In addition to that, it also opened up the opportunity to share knowledge on how to develop persons who were receivers of services in welfare protection centers for the destitute, how to run a public relation campaign to inform the general public about the outcome of past performance and how to make business enterprises, people in general and interested persons to recognize the potential of welfare protection centers for the destitute

The outcome against the target The target group had a chance to share knowledge and skills on how to organize training and develop the skill of how to perform the task concerning services for the destitute persons. Their skill on how to provide protection for the rights of destitute and homeless persons was enhanced and they were able to apply and make use of the knowledge gained within their own organizations.



Strategic Issue 2:

Upgrading the quality of life and strengthening the capacity of the target groups

Objectives

1. Destitute persons, persons in distress, beggars, disadvantaged persons and persons in the high-risk groups have a good quality of life and become self-reliant
2. The population in the highlands and self-help land settlements have a good quality of life and participate in self-management activities at field level

Strategies

1. Building the capacity of target group
2. Setting and upgrading the institution-based service standard
3. Building the right attitude of the society towards the target group
4. Building and developing a social security mechanism at field level

Indicators

1. The percentage of target group who are provided with standard services according to the criteria that have been set
2. The percentage of destitute persons, persons in distress, beggars, disadvantaged persons and persons in the high-risk groups who have gone through the rehabilitation / development process and achieved a better level of self-reliance
3. The growing rate of destitute persons, persons in distress, beggars, disadvantaged persons and persons in the high-risk groups who have gone through the rehabilitation / development process and can return and re-integrate into their families and communities
4. The level of achievement with regard to the promotion of self-management activities among the population within the highlands and self-help land settlements
5. The percentage of the population within the highlands and self-help land settlements who have a good quality of life and participate in self-management activities at field level

Strategy 1: Building the capacity of the target groups

Output: Project to support problem-solving and capacity-building of the target population in the southern border provinces

The output against the target: The population in the target areas was strengthened and provided with problem-solving and assistance. They were encouraged to be involved in the process of brainstorming and implementing development activities in society which is multicultural. The bond of love and unity was developed and there was peace in areas of the southern border provinces. The target set is 2,500 persons and the actual output is 2,500 persons.

Main activity - Assistance provided for the people: Such assistance was provided by repairing houses of disadvantaged and poor people in the southern border provinces namely, Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat and Songkhla (in the 4 districts of Jana, Nathawee, Thepa, and Saba Yoi). There are 7 self-help land settlements located in those provinces: 1) Thepha Self-help Land Settlement, Songkhla Province 2) Khok Pho Self-help Land Settlement, Pattani Province 3) Than To Self-help Land Settlement, Yala Province 4) Betong Self-help Land Settlement, Yala Province 5) Yala Provincial Southern Development Self-help Land Settlement, Yala Province 6) Si Sakhon Self-help Land Settlement and 7) Sukhirin Self-help Land Settlement, Narathiwat Province. In driving activities at field level, an integrated approach had been applied to work in cooperation with concerned agencies in the public sector (the Internal Security Operations Command or Isoc and the Southern Border Provinces Administration Center or SBPAC). Focus was on enhancing housing security through the provision of house repair services for those who were poor and disadvantaged such that they enjoyed a better quality of life and lived a happy life in society.

The outcome against the target Problems faced by the target population in the target areas had been solved and assistance was provided which enabled them to lead a normal and happy life. Activities that encouraged people to help each other regardless of religion and culture had been worked out. People could live in harmony resulting in safety and peacefulness in the southern border provinces.



Output: Project to promote and develop the capacity of the destitute and beggars

The output against the target: The target group was provided with social welfare services whether in the area of occupations, funding support, materials or necessities. The target set is 182,211 persons and the actual output is 171,258 persons.

Main activity 1 - Provision of welfare protection and assistance - Focus was on the provision of thoroughly covered welfare protection and assistance services in response to the needs of target groups to ensure that welfare protection was made available to them at each and every life stage leading to a better quality of life on a sustainable basis. There were a total of 152,474 persons who were provided with welfare protection and assistance. The details are as follows:

1.1 Welfare for the AIDS-infected persons and their families: Services were provided for the AIDS-infected persons and their families to ease their difficulties by making assistance available to the target group and families in response to their basic needs. The target group numbering totally 8,271 persons was provided with the services.

1.2 Provision of cash assistance to start income-generating activities for AIDS-infected and AIDS-affected persons: Welfare services were provided for the AIDS-infected persons and families by promoting vocational training and cash assistance to start income-generating activities. The aim was to provide the target group with knowledge and skills that would enable them to make a living and support themselves financially. The target group numbering totally 1,066 persons was provided with the services.

1.3 Welfare for persons in distress by sending them back to their domicile: Assistance was provided for persons in distress who lived far away from home so that they could return and live a normal and happy life with their families. Welfare services available included cash assistance to cover the costs of travel and food. The target group numbering totally 1,856 persons was provided with the services.



1.4 Institution-based welfare services for Psychiatric patients: Institutional-based welfare services were provided to accommodate psychiatric patients as defined in the Mental Health Act, B.E. 2551 who were treated until they eventually recovered or showed no sign of being dangerous. Such services were offered to the patients who, despite being discharged from hospital, had no relatives, families and places to live. They would be admitted into the institutions and provided with regular medical treatment and suitable rehabilitation services to prepare psychiatric patients as well as their families and communities for reintegration of the patients into society. Through such preparation, the right attitude of families and communities was formed and their ability to provide suitable care for the patients could be developed resulting subsequently in the ability to live together in peace and harmony in the long run. The target group numbering totally 763 persons was provided with the services.



1.5 Welfare for low-income and destitute persons: The aim was to ease their difficulties and enable the target group to lead a normal life at the basic minimum needs level. The target group numbering totally 140,176 persons was provided with the services.

1.6 Provision of cash compensation on a humanitarian basis: Cash compensation was provided on a humanitarian basis for the target population who was politically affected by incidents that took place in Thailand through the course of time. They also included the heroic persons and their relatives who were affected by the incident on October 14, B.E. 2516 (1973). Assistance provided was in the form of cash paid on a humanitarian basis to compensate for the damage or loss of life of persons affected by political crisis. The target group numbering totally 42 persons were provided with the services.

1.7 Promotion of harmony and reconciliation contributing to peace and happiness within society: The aim was to develop an attitude that was geared towards harmony and reconciliation to reduce conflict and stop violence in the Thai society and to promote involvement by project participants in developing harmony and reconciliation activities. The target group included persons affected by politically driven conflicts and unrest during 1973 – 2013. The target group numbering totally 300 persons was provided with the services.

Main activity 2 - Welfare protection and capacity development for the target group: The target group numbering totally 11,949 persons was provided with the services of which the details are as follows:

2.1 Services provided by welfare stations: The aims were to provide persons facing social problems in communities with the opportunity to gain knowledge and access to services in response to their basic needs regarding social welfare services, to encourage the networks, civil society sector, communities, local organizations as well as organizations in the private sector to participate in the provision of social services and to run a campaign to develop the public consciousness and the spirit of volunteering among people to be involved in the surveillance and prevention of community problems. The target group numbering totally 6,813 persons was provided with the services.



2.2 Building new life for beggars, homeless and destitute persons (Project on little houses in self-help land settlements): The aims were to improve the quality of life of beggars and destitute persons and to build their capacity to become self-reliant so as to prevent them from being re-engaged in begging or living in destitution again. In addition to services made available to the target group, which also included accommodation and vocational skill training, communities and societies were encouraged to get use to and to gain more knowledge, better understanding and right attitude about beggars and destitute persons. The target group numbering totally 418 persons was provided with the services.

2.3 Strengthening of cooperation with local administration organization in prevention and problem-solving for beggars and destitute persons: This included driving the actual implementation of MOU regarding cooperation with Pattaya and 30 urban municipalities in developing a community-based welfare protection system for beggars and destitute persons. It also included development of MOU execution process that proceeded consistently with each area's context and situation that changed the target group who were receivers of services. The target group numbering totally 3,699 persons was provided with the services.

2.4 Inter-country cooperation for learning and development of the target groups: A workshop entitled “Learning and capacity building for the homeless and destitute persons” was organized in collaboration with Accesses4U which is an organization in Australia specialized in the provision of care for the disadvantaged. The mission is to provide assistance, care and full-cycle services for the target groups covering persons with disabilities, psychiatric patients, the homeless and the destitute. The organization is staffed by personnel who are well-equipped with knowledge and experience in development provided for the target groups. The vision is to be an organization that plays a leading role that will enable the disadvantaged to gain access to quality assistance provided for them and to attain their life goal. It also aims to manage services and environment for the target groups that will enable them to make use of their capacity to the full and to lead a happy life. The sharing of knowledge and experience through the organizing of workshop would benefit those who were providers of services for the target groups taking into consideration new knowledge, techniques and skills that had been acquired. Participants could make use of the knowledge gained in order to improve their work continuously both in their organization and in areas under their service coverage and responsibility. Participants could also apply the knowledge, skill and process of how to work more efficiently with their target groups. The target group numbering totally 80 persons was provided with the services.



2.5 Vocational skill promotion for beggars and destitute persons: It is considered to be a form of full-cycle rehabilitation and capacity-building implemented under the “Tanyaburi Model” Project which eco-agriculture activities were carried out with the aim to change attitude. Project participants were empowered to enable them to become more aware of their own self-esteem and to undergo vocational training to develop their skills based on each individual interest. The method of learning about agriculture, which was used for capacity-building, was in a form that was not so complicated and easy to understand. They learned to be disciplined by observing and following activities as specified in the table of daily activities. They were provided with psychological rehabilitation and training both in theory and actual practice. Upon returning home to their families, the ex-project participants were equipped with knowledge and skills gained from the training that could be further applied in their daily life and in reintegration with their families. The target group numbering totally 939 persons was provided with the services.

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2.6 The district caring model: Focus was on enabling communities to recognize, accept and be involved in rendering assistance, sharing views, giving moral support and suggestions to solve problems together which led to attitude change among the target groups. District members joined hands in promotion / enhancement of capacity and provision of welfare services at tambon (district) level with the aim to provide care for the target groups who were also regarded as being community members. In so doing, the target groups or those who were at risk of becoming the homeless and destitute were able to live a normal life in society. As a result, habitable (SMART) districts were created where people were provided with welfare services and could make a living with human dignity (SAFETY). District members were happy (SMILE) and (SUFFICIENCY) society was eventually established leading to the goal of becoming a welfare state or welfare for all in 82 districts.

Main activity 3 - Driving of the mission according to the law regarding welfare protection for the destitute: The target group numbering totally 7,813 persons were provided with the services. The details of activities are as follows:

3.1 Provision of institution-based welfare services for destitute persons: In 2019, the Committee on the Protection of Destitute Persons agreed to the following resolutions which had been made with the aim to drive the implementation of some key activities during Fiscal Year 2562

- The appointment of a multidisciplinary sub-committee for the destitute protection;
- A review of the composition and authority of the sub-committees had been conducted.

They included the sub-committee for developing measures and mechanisms for the destitute protection, the sub-committee for monitor and evaluation of the destitute protection outcome, the sub-committee for the protection of welfare and rights of persons whose status was recorded in the household registration but their citizenship has not yet been certified and the sub-committee for consideration on the appeals that had been lodged) which were appointed under the Committee's Order. The target group numbering totally 3,502 persons was provided with the services.



3.2 Welfare protection for destitute persons in protection centers for the destitute: Welfare and protection services were provided to improve the quality of life of destitute persons which included 4 basic necessities: accommodation, meals, clothes and daily necessities to enable them to eventually help themselves. The target group numbering totally 4,009 persons was provided with the services.

3.3 Provision of welfare services to open up opportunity and alternatives: The aims were to enable destitute persons in 3 life skill promotion and development centers to return to their families and communities, to build their capacity and improve their quality of life along the Principles of Self-Sufficiency Economy. They were, therefore, prepared before their return and reintegration into families and communities. The target group numbering totally 302 persons was provided with the services.

Main activity 4 - Driving of the mission according to the law regarding beggar control:

The target group numbering totally 2,721 persons was provided with the services.

4.1 Institution-based welfare services for ex-offenders who previously violated the Beggars Control Act B.E. 2559 (2016): The aim was to provide welfare and protection services, welfare protection, rehabilitation and vocational skill development for the ex-offenders who previously violated the Beggars Control Act B.E. 2559 (2016) so that they could return and lead a normal and happy life in society. The target group numbering totally 905 persons was provided with the services.



4.2 Reorganizing and capacity-building of beggars: In order to reorganize and build the capacity of beggars, an integrated approach was applied to promote cooperation among all sectors involved in the reorganizing of destitute persons and beggars. These included agencies under the umbrella of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, the National Police Bureau, the Ministry of Culture, the Local Administration Promotion Department, the Department of Mental Health, the Department of Communicable Disease Control, the Department of Skill Development, the Department of Employment, the Department of Medical Services, the Department of Local Administration, the Public Relations Department, educational institutions and NGOs. The target group numbering totally 1,816 persons was provided with the services.



4.3 Promotion and development of “Smart on Street” performers: It was an attempt to translate the Beggars Control Act B.E. 2559 (2016) into actual implementation regarding welfare protection for beggars and the differentiation between a group of street performers and a group of beggars. The aims were to develop skills and upgrade street performers so as to enhance their capacity, make them feel proud of themselves, be motivated to earn income for themselves and their families and enable them to be increasingly recognized by both the group of street performers themselves and the general public. Training on capacity-building in the areas of musical performance, singing and acting was organized in line with the training curriculum comprising knowledge about legal rules that were concerned, how to draw inspiration, how to improve personalities, how to find options for income-generating activities, how to develop acting skills of persons facing social problems and how to encourage all sectors to play a role in supporting street performers. I.D. cards for street performers were issued to persons who had registered and submitted requests for the cards. Training was subsequently organized to enhance the capacity of street performers and coordination was maintained with non-governmental organizations in order to provide space for street performers to show their skills which included, for example, the National Housing Authority and Pracharut (public-civil society cooperation) markets and also with local administrative organizations in order to announce street performing areas covering 315 sites in 32 provinces and 41 sites in Bangkok.

The outcome against the target The capacity of target population was developed which enabled them to make a living to support themselves, to live a normal life within their family, community and society environment, to be provided with social welfare services in accordance with their basic rights and to be able to maintain their livelihood in society with dignity.



Output 5: Project on promoting and developing the capacity of the highland population

The output against the target: The highland population and people living in self-help land settlements had a better quality of life and participated in self-help management at field level. The overall target set for the output is 82,645 persons and the actual output is 85,082 persons.

Main activity 1 - Improvement of the quality of life in the highlands: The output is 84,532 persons.

1.1 Development and promotion of highland social welfare service providing: Promotion and guidance activities were implemented to enable highland population to develop and provide social welfare services that suited with each particular highland area through a driving mechanism of the Sustainable Social Welfare Promotion Committee or sustainable social welfare promotion centers. The provision of suitable social welfare services proceeded in response to the nature of problems and the actual needs of the target population in each area leading to the strengthening of social welfare service providing and the ability of highland population to manage the natural resources and environment and to make a living in coexistence with forests on a sustainable basis. The output is 81,008 persons who were provided with services.

1.2 Promotion of permanent settlements among communities located in the highlands: Proper land use was promoted and the economies as well as occupations of the highland population were strengthened. The quality of life of people within communities was improved and community members were encouraged to participate in natural resource and environmental rehabilitation such that they continued to exist permanently in the future. The highland population enjoyed a better quality of life as a result from proper land use and promotion of more watersheds being developed in the target areas.



1.3 Development of highland communities' way of life: The vocational skill development that proceeded along the highland communities' way of life and suitable social capital had been promoted. Products made by people in the highlands were improved both the quality and standard. Promotion and support had also been given to the marketing of those products which resulted in vocational capacity development of the highland people, increased income and the use of sufficiency economy principles in guiding one's life. The output is 2,230 persons who were provided with services.

1.4 Strengthening of land security in the highlands: People in the highlands of many provinces were encouraged to be engaged in subsistence farming by making use of forested areas allocated to them. A survey was conducted to find out the geographical conditions and classification of land to be used by highland units/zones. Land measurement survey was conducted and land boundaries were fixed by highland population development centers to mark off the land that belonged to the centers covering 16 sites, 78 zones. Information about the units/zones could be used by the centers to formulate development plans for their target population under service coverage which were suitable with the present social and economic conditions.

1.5 A participatory approach to learning / exchange of knowledge to improve the quality of life of highland population: The highland population was encouraged to participate in the process of brainstorming and formulating guidelines for capacity-building of highland population. Participation in the process was promoted through the organizing of a forum where views on various issues could be discussed and knowledge could be shared and transferred among those who attended leading to the formulation of guidelines for capacity-building which was participatory-based. The output is 769 persons who were provided with services.



1.6 Enhancement of knowledge and capacity-building of community leaders with regard to social welfare service providing for highland population: The knowledge and capacity of highland population, community leaders, committees of highland social welfare promotion centers and volunteers had been enhanced. Cooperation was also established for the provision of social welfare in the highlands. The output is 830 persons who were provided with services.

1.7 Promotion and development of the quality of life of highland population under the Master Plan for Problem-Solving at Phu Tub Burg (2017-2022): The activities that were concerning with the quality of life of highland people at Phu Tub Burg, Petchabun Province had been promoted and developed. Knowledge was provided with regard to the legal rules and regulations concerning land use at Phu Tub Burg and guideline for land use which followed the Master Plan for Problem-Solving at Phu Tub Burg (2017-2022). People in the highlands could make a living in harmony with the geographical conditions of the area, their way of life, culture and tradition as well as the conservation and rehabilitation of natural resources and environment. The output is 365 persons who were provided with services.

Main activity 2 - Promotion of local identity and community way of life for development: The activity involved the promotion of a better quality of life of highland population through the geo-cultural tourism carried out in areas under service coverage of 16 highland population development centers. The output is 550 persons who were provided with services.

2.1 An integrated approach to working in cooperation with ethnicity learning centers in pilot areas: An integrated approach was applied which included involvement by all sectors in the form of a working group to drive the work that aimed at setting up learning centers of the ethnic minority groups in the highlands and providing information about the work of His Majesty the King concerning with the highland people. The centers promoted the dissemination of knowledge and the revival of identity, culture and tradition of the highland population. The centers also served as focal points where the historical background information of various ethnic minority groups, their way of life, and artifacts had been collected and displayed. The output is 250 persons who were provided with services.



2.2 Support given to the learning center for development of the quality of life in the highlands (Tribal museum, Chiang Mai Province): Attempt had been made to set up a museum as a place where learning took place. It was a place where the process of learning and transferring of knowledge about life skills and occupations had been developed and implemented resulting in food security and the preservation of hill tribe culture and tradition which happened amid various social changes. It told stories about the hill tribes through the displays of artifact objects in the manner that was suitable with the geo-social conditions. It also aimed at highland human resource and community development to enable them to be equipped with the capacity to become self-reliant, extended the provision of more thoroughly covered social development so that it reached all areas and enabled highland communities to live a normal and happy life in the Thai society contributing to the overall national development. The output is 300 persons who were provided with services.



2.3 Support for the preservation of hill tribe identity for geo-cultural tourism: Focus was on encouraging the highland population to participate in the preservation and revival of tribal culture and tradition seen as being the unique local wisdom and identity of the tribal groups. They were also encouraged to maintain strong intention to continue their cultural and traditional practices so that they would not be threatened with extinction, to generate the feelings of love, attachment and unity within communities and to make an attempt to pass on those practices from one generation to another. In addition to that, income was subsequently provided for the highland population through tourism of which the standard was developed by communities themselves in cooperation with the agencies involved in the development of personnel in tourism-generated communities, services provided and the standard for a home stay type of accommodation in pilot areas located in the 5 provinces of Mae Hong Sorn, Pitsanulok, KampaengPhet, Kanchanaburi and Petchaburi.

The outcome against the target As a result from proper land use, the target population was provided with capacity-building, increased income and better quality of life. There were sources or places where information about historical background of various tribal groups in the highlands had been collected and their unique arts and crafts were displayed which helped protect them from being lost. Information about conservation-based land use practices was also available for research/ study purpose. People in the areas enjoyed increased income and provision of suitable social welfare services were promoted to enable them to become self-reliant.

Output 6: Project on promoting and developing the capacity of self-help land settlement members

The output against the target: Members of self-help land settlements had land where they could make a living and their problems which involved land used for housing and making a living had been solved. The overall target set is 43 sites and the actual output is 43 sites.

Main activity 1- Development of self-help land settlement system

1.1 Cadastral survey for granting land ownership: A cadastral survey had been conducted with the aim to allocate land to people who moved families, settled down and made a living in self-help land settlements in a well-organized and permanent manner. Further attempt was made to issue land rights documents to members of self-help land settlements which could be passed on to their successors. Development in various areas was made available in self-help land settlements to enable members to improve income, living conditions and quality of life contributing to their ability to help themselves and their families. The activity was carried out in areas within 43 self-help land settlements.



1.2 Revoking of the self-help land settlement status: According to the Allotment of Land for Living Act B.E.2511, areas which were proclaimed under the Royal Decree and the announcement of the Revolutionary Council, the status of being self-help land settlements would be revoked once the goal of setting up those settlements had eventually been achieved. An announcement would be made indicating that the status of being a self-help land settlement

was to be revoked (Article 19). The National Land Allocation Committee specified the following criteria for revoking the self-help land settlement status: (1) The land allocation planning and the placement of self-help land settlement members in allocated areas must be complete; (2) There was the construction of basic infrastructure facilities; (3) People in the areas built houses of which the conditions must not be below the standard that had been set and the average income earned must not be less than the income of farmers living in nearby areas and; (4) The issuance of document indicating land use (Nor Kor 3) had been carried out completely. The Department of Social Development and Welfare had proceeded with the preparation to revoke the status of 43 self-help land settlements by developing a 4-phase plan as follows: Phase 1 (7 years, 8 self-help land settlements) Phase 2 (10 years, 9 self-help land settlements) Phase 3 (12 years, 18 self-help land settlements) Phase 4 (18 years, 8 self-help land settlements) Such preparation was in line with the intention of the Allotment of Land for Living Act B.E.2511 which would enable members of self-help land settlements to make use of land which they received land right document in a much more effective manner.

Main activity 2 - Land management Activities concerning land measurement, pegging and building fences were carried out to prevent the encroachment of forests commonly used in self-help land settlement areas. The implementation was in response to the resolution of the National Land Allocation Committee which specified that about 20% of the total area must be set aside by each self-help land settlement to serve the purpose of forest conservation, retain soil humidity and encourage people to be involved in the care and rehabilitation activities and to feel protective towards forested areas in self-help land settlements. Activities were carried out in 24 self-help land settlements covering a total area of 8,028 rai.

The outcome against the target Land use problems of the target population in self-help land settlements had been solved systematically and land-related problems whether for the purpose of housing or making a living had been solved based on the context of each self-help land settlement area. The boundaries of forested areas were clearly marked which helped prevent the encroachment of forests commonly used by community members



Output 7: Project on building the capacity of target population under the Projects Initiated According to His Majesty's Wishes, the Royal Initiated Projects, the Royal Projects and Projects Initiated by Members of the Royal Family

The output against the target: The output is the ability to use the Principles of Sufficiency Economy as the basis for leading the life of target population which would eventually enable them to become self-reliant. The target set is 4,220 persons and the actual output is 4,281 persons.

Main activity 1 - Implementation of the Royal Projects

1.1 The Royal Highland Agricultural Development Project: The Royal Project was formulated to support the work of the Royal Project Foundation founded by His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great. The aim is to improve the quality of life and living conditions of the hill tribes living mostly in the difficult and poverty-stricken highland areas. The project has encouraged them to replace their traditional practice of shifting cultivation with a more permanent type of agriculture to grow other cash crops that will provide them with income instead of opium and to live in co-existence with the natural environment on a sustainable basis. The project has been implemented in areas under service coverage of 39 development centers located in 6 provinces, namely Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Mae Hong Sorn, Payao, Lumpoon and Tak. Activities that were promoted included basic infrastructure development, training to provide highland people with knowledge about social welfare and social development service providing, promotion of work in several areas i.e. occupational development and promotion of farm and non-farm sectors, provision of social welfare. Welfare assistance was also provided for poor hill tribe families in the target areas. The aim was to build the capacity of highland population in the project areas in order to have a better living condition, to be provided with housing facilities and to be able to make use of the knowledge gained in order to make a living leading to security respectively. The target group numbering totally 1,880 persons was provided with the services.



1.2 Watershed Conservation Project as an Initiative of Her Majesty the Queen:

The project has been implemented in response to the Initiative of Her Majesty Queen Regent Sirikit, The Queen Mother concerning the conservation and rehabilitation of forests within watershed areas. The project aimed to enable the target population to coexist with forests on a sustainable basis. Project activities included development of water resources and weirs for agriculture and household consumption, forest conservation and rehabilitation. In so doing, re-forestation activities were promoted along the line as initiated by Her Majesty Queen Sirikit that proceeded in accordance with raising public awareness regarding forest conservation, crop cultivation, rehabilitation of food sources to increase natural forested areas and the promotion of community re-forestation. The activities were implemented in 11 watersheds located in 7 provinces, namely Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Mae Hong Sorn, Nan, Phitsanulok, Uttaradit and Petchabun. The target group numbering totally 770 persons was provided with the services.

1.3 Project on Royal Project Extension to solve the problem of opium cultivation on a sustainable basis: The project was formulated with the aim to support the work of the Royal Project Foundation founded by His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great. It was geared towards improving the living conditions of the hill tribes, reducing opium cultivation, implementing activities with regard to the conservation and rehabilitation of forests in the watershed areas and promoting the cultivation of temperate crops instead of opium. Project activities which were implemented in 11 villages, 3 provinces, namely Chiang Mai, Mae Hong Sorn and Tak included basic infrastructure development, training to provide knowledge for highland population regarding the provision of social welfare and social development and support for work in several areas such as occupational promotion and development both in farm and non-farm sectors, social welfare and so etc. Welfare assistance was also provided for poor hill tribe families in the target areas to build their capacity that would further contribute to the ability to improve their living conditions, provide them with permanent settlements and enable them to apply knowledge gained in making a living leading to security. The target group numbering totally 720 persons was provided with the services.



Main activity 2 - Implementation of the Royal Initiated Projects: There are 3 coordinating centers for the Royal Initiated Projects: the Coordinating Center for San Kham Paeng Cooperative Village Project, in Mae On District, Chiang Mai Province, the Coordinating Center for Huai Sat Yai, Huai La U and NongPlub Cooperative Village Project in Prachuap Khiri Khan Province and the Coordinating Center for Huai Sat Yai, Pa Teng, Hub Kra Pong, Don KhunHuai and KladLuang Cooperative Village Project in Phetchaburi Province. Data concerning project members was collected, analyzed and processed by the centers which also served as the information centers with the responsibility to disseminate news and information from all agencies within the project areas to the general public, the centers where basic social welfare services were made available to project members and the centers that were responsible for care provided for areas under the projects and for the right to land ownership of project members. Other tasks included networking development, promotion of participation by all sectors in the provision of social welfare services for project members and hot spring business at San Kham Phaeng District. The aim was to make preparations and drive those activities so as to achieve the objectives that had been set leading to development that was sustainable. The target group numbering totally 911 persons was provided with the services.

The outcome against the target The target population under the projects was provided with basic social welfare services and knowledge concerning forest and water management which could be used in order to make a living, earn reliable income and improve living conditions. Their society and community had been strengthened and a more effective working process had been developed. Networks were established and developed to be involved in the provision of social welfare services in the project areas and opportunity for the people to be well-prepared for development to enable them to lead the life that was sustainable and self-sufficient.



Strategy 2: Setting and upgrading the standard of institution-based service providing

Output: Project to promote and develop the capacity of the destitute and beggars

The output against the target: The capacity of destitute persons and beggars was developed. They had access to social services and were provided with protection for their rights. The overall target set is 87 sites and the actual output is 87 sites.

Main activity 1 - Driving of the mission according to the law regarding protection for the destitute

1.1 Upgrade the standard of clients who requested for services from the protection centers for the destitute: This involved upgrading the quality level of working system, service providing and promotion systems, the accessibility to services by the target groups and the guarantee of quality service management at organization level whether viewed from the process or the outcome perspective with the aim to develop the working system. A workshop was held to promote better knowledge and understanding of how the protection centers for the destitute could perform the work that was up to standard with the aim to enable the centers to be well-prepared in advance before going through the process of standard inspection and assessment. Better knowledge and understanding about the standard of social welfare service providing for destitute persons was also provided for the staff of the centers to ensure that they would put the standard into actual practice in a right and concrete manner. An exchange of knowledge with staff from other agencies was promoted on how to work according to the standard and how to implement the plan to drive the protection for the destitute B.E. 2561 – 2566



1.2 Develop the standard of institution-based social welfare service providing for the destitute: Such development was carried out by formulating a project with the aim to develop the standard of social welfare service providing for the destitute at the protection homes / protection centers for the destitute and to develop their performance to be up to standard. An analysis was conducted on capacity-building as well as problems and difficulties encountered in performing the work to be up to standard which would be followed by the protection homes / protection centers regarding services for the destitute. Guidelines were provided on how to set standard for developing measures to support the work that was geared towards the target groups and ensure the quality services for the target groups. Knowledge and understanding was provided for staff at all levels on how to perform the work that was up to the standard of social welfare service providing for the destitute at the protection homes / protection centers for the destitute. There was an exchange of knowledge concerning the follow-up of the work that had been done according to the standard of social welfare service providing for the destitute at the protection homes / protection centers for the destitute which would lead to the development of standard for social welfare service providing for the destitute.

The outcome against the target Destitute persons and beggars were provided with services that were up to standard according to the criteria that had been set.



Strategy 3: Developing the right attitude of the society towards the target groups

Output 1: Project on promoting and building the capacity to make a living of highland population

The output against the target: Social and moral development was provided for the highland population to create virtuous society. Knowledge, concerning provision of social welfare and quality of life development, was increased and the skills of Buddhist monks in the highlands were developed. The target set is 2,340 persons and the actual output is 2,660 persons.

Main activity - Provision of services under the Buddhist Mission Project: Activities that were implemented included the dissemination of Buddha's doctrines in various tribal groups within the highlands i.e. the Karen, the Hmong, the Akha, the Lahu, the Yao, the Khamu, the H'tin, the Lua, the Lisu and other tribal groups living in remote and difficult rural areas. Project activities helped strengthen the security of 3 main institutions: the nation, the religion and the monarchy by implementing social development together with spreading religion. The project also aimed to promote and support activities involving with Buddhism in order to enhance moral development, promote ethics and morals among the highland population and develop the capacity of highland population.

The outcome against the target The spirit of being decent, religious, kind and caring human being was instilled into the target population. Moral development was carried out. The Buddhist Mission work was further extended and the quality of life of target group had been developed.



Output 2: Project on capacity-building in areas under the Projects Initiated According to His Majesty's Wishes, the Royal Initiated Projects, the Royal Projects and Projects Initiated by Members of the Royal Family

The output against the target: The output involved building capacity of children and youth, enhancing and strengthening skills, instilling volunteering and public spirit and creating youth volunteers for social development. Sources of learning about how to make a living based on the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy were developed. The moral principles were promoted and local identity was preserved and passed on from one generation to another to develop children, families and communities in project areas. The target set is 5,600 persons and the actual output is 7,552 persons.

Main activity 1: Implementation of the Royal Projects

1.1 Child and youth capacity-building under the Miracle of Life Project of Princess UbolratanaRajakanyaSirivadhanaBarnavadi: The project was implemented and activities, which were geared towards “The Great Contribution of Shift and Share”, proceeded within the conceptual framework “The Power of Volunteering Spirit for Social Development and Welfare”. In so doing, the 2 processes of Shift and Share were applied. The Shift Process involved developing the capacity, life skill, social skill and technical skill by instilling “The Spirit of Volunteering” in persons to raise their awareness regarding the responsibility they had towards themselves, their families, community and society as a whole. As for the Share Process, it involved sharing and bringing about benefits and happiness for themselves, their families, communities and society through the implementation of a project with activities that were creatively developed and involved all parties under an integrated approach. Focus was on encouraging children to think, to do and to broaden what they learned in actual practice and sites by doing volunteering activities contributing to the benefits to be obtained by their own communities. The target group was children and youth aged between 10-25 years old who were in both the formal and non-formal educational systems, living in the target areas and interested in joining the project activities. These included, for example, children and youth from areas that had potential, children in the high-risk group and children and youth in areas where PiangLuang schools were located which were in the 10 target provinces, namely Lampun, Lampang, Lop Buri, Phetchabun, Bangkok, Nong Bua Lam Pun, Nakhon PhanomAmnat Charoen, Trang and Krabi. Project activities included; 1) Training of trainers for the process to generate the power of volunteering spirit for social development and welfare in order to prepare skills and processes that would be further used for capacity-building of children and youth; 2) Training-related activities to generate the power of volunteering spirit for social development and welfare, a participatory-based learning approach which involved participation by children in doing activities that would enable them to become smart, decent and productive

members within society; 3) Activities implemented under the umbrella of project entitled “Happy Kids in summer 2019” illustrating the child care and welfare model; 3) Activities implemented under the umbrella of project entitled “Happy Kids in summer 2019” illustrating the child care and welfare model; 4) Camping-related activities to reinforce the skill power, to continue the power of volunteering spirit for social development and welfare, to increase the ability to perform the task of promoting child and youth volunteering spirit and to work in cooperation with all sectors to show areas which children and youth could express and show their skills through activities that would contribute to society at large; 5) Activities developed by youth social development and welfare volunteers which had been selected to be put into actual practice through the implementation of 52 creative projects which were socially innovative and carried out in cooperation with all sectors concerned within the project areas; 6) Workshop-related activities to conclude lessons learned from implementing projects, assess the curriculum, learn about problems and difficulties encountered in past project implementation and draw conclusions about the bodies of knowledge that could be used in order to improve the curriculum for next year; 7) Exhibition-related activities to provide all sectors with the knowledge and information about the outcome of past project implementation which illustrated the child capacity and achievements made by children themselves as a result from their participation in the process of thinking and actual practice covering the total target group of 7,552 persons.



1.2 Support for the implementation of PiangLuang Project Initiated by a Member of the Royal Family: The activity aimed to promote and support the provision and development of social welfare with various sectors concerned being involved in the “PiangLuang School Project”. As far as the goal was concerned, the project was geared towards the effective outcome of children and families being provided with access to thoroughly covered basic welfare and capacity-building services to improve their quality of life and to increase networks whether at individual, group or organization level for human capital development to help strengthen the power of giving and sharing. In fiscal year 2019, budget was allocated to agencies under the Department of Social Development and Welfare to carry out the project by initiating a model of how to organize activities in the target areas. The project was divided into 2 parts: the artillery project and the pistol project;

(1) The artillery project aimed at creating positive impact on a large scale which was widely known and understood by community members and society. All PiangLuang schools were given the direction of how to organize activities along the Principles of Sufficiency Economy on the basis and context of each area. The aim was to set the performance standard for PiangLuang schools under the Project on Following in the Father's Footsteps and Continuing with the Practice along the Principles of Sufficiency. (2) The pistol project was drawn up in response to the need to solve problems and develop areas under the project taking into consideration the context of each community i.e. PiangLuang SMART STUDENT (reinforcing volunteering spirit) Project, learning centers for local arts and culture as well as local wisdom, occupational skill development contributing to the preservation of local arts and culture as well as local wisdom. A project entitled "One PiangLuang, One Product" was formulated to promote close school and community collaboration in developing and designing products that reflected the unique characteristics of PiangLuang schools and PiangLuang communities. Older persons with local wisdom were encouraged to be involved in the transfer of knowledge to younger generation with the aim to provide students in particular with a chance to inherit the local arts, culture, tradition and wisdom so that they continued to exist in PiangLuang communities in the future. An exhibition was held to display PiangLuang products in 18 provinces to provide a channel where products could be distributed for sale and a channel which public relation activities could be carried out so that the general public could get to know more about PiangLuang schools.

The outcome against the target Children and youth behaved positively towards themselves, their families and their communities. They could put creative projects into actual implementation. There was support given by the networks of partners that were involved whether at the individual, group or organization level for human capital development geared towards building the power of giving resulting in the willingness to share.



Strategy 4: Building and developing social security mechanisms at field level

Output 1: Project on capacity-building promotion and development for highland population

The output against the target: The highland population was developed and the provision of social welfare services was promoted with the aim to equip them with the knowledge about the learning process of how to increase efficiency and how to provide development that built the capacity of highland population and communities in order to become self-reliant. The target set is 1,170 persons and the actual output is 1,599 persons.

Main activity 1: Development of highland community management system: Increase the efficiency of highland community management Support was given for the activities of the learning centers for quality of life development of life of highland communities with the aim to promote learning in areas under service coverage of 16 highland population development centers. Support was also given to the learning centers for quality of life development of highland communities and tribal museums to serve as sources of learning and transferring of knowledge about social development, life skill development, economic development, promotion of occupations that were environmentally friendly, strengthening of food security and development along the guideline of men living in co-existence with nature. The highland population was provided with support to enable them to gain more knowledge and better understanding about the process of learning to increase the efficiency with regard to highland community management amid various social changes and to implement highland human resource and community development to equip them with the capacity to eventually become self-reliant, extend a more thorough coverage of social development to reach all areas so as to enable the highland population to live in peace and harmony with the lowland Thais and to participate in the overall national development. The target group numbering totally 234 persons was provided with the services.



Main activity 2: Quality of life development of highland population

2.1 Development and promotion of social welfare service providing initiated according to Princess Maha Chakri Sirind's Wish: The aim was to promote and give support to enable the highland population to have a better quality of life. The access to social welfare services had been improved as a result from the promotion of income-generating and welfare assistance activities carried out in order to provide the mentioned target group with security and thoroughly covered social welfare services. The activities were implemented by highland population development centers in 6 provinces, namely Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Mae Hong Sorn, Tak, Nan and Kanchanaburi. The target group numbering totally 580 persons was provided with the services.

2.2 Development and promotion of social welfare service providing in the highlands (Sanean@Nan Model) : The aim was to strengthen social welfare service providing together with the management of natural resources and environment, increase green areas in communities and reduce areas under shifting cultivation and develop a mechanism for driving the integrated highland development and social welfare project at provincial/district/sub-district/village levels. The activities were implemented by highland population development centers in 6 provinces, namely Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Mae Hong Sorn, Tak, Nan and Kanchanaburi. The target group numbering totally 457 persons was provided with the services.



Main activity 3: Capacity building of highland communities with regard to security

Strengthening of security in highland communities located along the borders: The aim was to promote and give support to enable the population living along the borders to have access to social services as well as the rights to public welfare services and to be provided with services relating to capacity-building and quality of life development. The Principles of Sufficiency Economy were used as guideline for making a living and strengthening families and communities along the borders which were immunized in order to be able to protect their own communities as far as security was concerned and to work with agencies in the public sector in the overall national development. The target group numbering totally 328 persons was provided with the services.

The outcome against the target The capacity of target population was developed. They could have access as well as the rights to social welfare services. Their quality of life had been improved as a result from their participation in activities and being provided with immunization for the protection and maintaining of their own community well-being. A strong social welfare system had been established together with the management of natural resources and environment.



Output 2: Project on promotion and capacity-building of members of self-help land settlements

The output against the target: Members of self-help land settlements were provided with capacity-building and access to social welfare services and the protection of their rights. The target set is 17,350 persons and the actual output is 20,022 persons.

Main activity 1: Development of a self-help land settlement system Development of a participatory-based land management system: A participatory-based land management system was developed by promoting the preparation and issuance of documents indicating the right to use land (Nor-Khor 3) to members of self-help land settlements to provide them with land where they could make a living and to encourage them to be involved in land management in self-help land settlement areas. The activity was implemented in 43 self-help land settlements and the target group numbering totally 5,250 persons was provided with the services.

Main activity 2: Land management

2.1 Development of areas reserved for self-help land settlement activities: This involved the promotion of agriculture in full which enable members of self-help land settlements to be provided with income along the line of Sufficiency Economy Principles under the project on reserved area development for self-help land settlement activities. The reserved areas would be used for constructing demonstration plots for crop cultivation and raising animal along the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy taking the unique social and geographical conditions in each area into consideration. Members of self-help land settlements were encouraged to make a living along the line of Sufficiency Economy Principles. The activity was implemented in 12 self-help land settlements and the target group numbering totally 282 persons was provided with the services.

2.2 Conservation and rehabilitation of community forest areas: It was the promotion of community forest conservation and rehabilitation in self-help land settlement areas. Re-forestation activities were promoted and carried out in the target community forest areas of which the boundaries had been clearly marked off. The reason was that the reserved forests, which were often located in the watersheds, could serve as a good source of food and forest products and could be further used by members of self-help land settlements and the general public in order to make a living. The activities were implemented in 19 self-help land settlements covering a total area of 2,613 rai.



Main activity 3: Quality of life development of people within self-help land settlements:

3.1 Promotion of social development and provision of social welfare in self-help land settlements: Members of self-help land settlements were encouraged to participate by involving in the process of brainstorming, decision making, actual implementation and follow-up of the outcome. Focus of the provision of social welfare would be on basic infrastructure development to help facilitate and safeguard communities, occupational development in full to provide members of self-help land settlements with increased income, social development to upgrade the quality of life which enabled families and communities to enjoy a better living condition and the basic rights they were entitled to. The rights included the provision of social services for low-income persons, the occupation-based group formation, self-development in the field of occupation, the formation of social welfare group and the provision of social welfare services in the target communities. There were 4,982 persons who were provided with the services.

3.2 Capacity-building of members of self-help land settlements along the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy: People were encouraged to follow the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy initiated by His Majesty King Bhumipol Adulyadej The Great concerning land allocation for housing and sustainable living. Each piece of land allocated was divided into parts or areas comprising water area, area for rice fields, area for various field crops and area for building a house and raising animals. It was the principles of soil and water management for agriculture in small-sized land to yield most optimal benefits. The output is 3,759 persons.



3.3 Community-based learning centers for development along the self-help land settlement way: The establishment of learning centers in self-help land settlements was promoted for occupational skill / handicraft development. Each center served as a source of collected information and knowledge which interested persons might search by themselves depending on the capacity of each individual. The establishment of centers also contributed to the development of occupational innovations for members of self-help land settlements. The target group numbering totally 1,062 persons was provided with the services.

3.4 Occupational skills development and promotion along the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy: Attempt had been made to promote and develop members of self-help land settlements to enable them to be equipped with knowledge and skills required in order to perform activities with others. They learned how to solve problems and made decision on various subjects along the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy, how to form occupational groups, increase income and become self-reliant. The target group numbering totally 4,687 persons was provided with the services.

The outcome against the target The target population had a good quality of life. They were provided with employment and income as well as social welfare on a thoroughly covered and equal basis. They became self-reliant and participated in the management and use of natural resources that could yield optimal benefits while maintaining the balance on a sustainable basis.

Output 3: Project on capacity-building in areas under the Projects Initiated According to His Majesty's Wishes, the Royal Initiated Projects, the Royal Projects and Projects Initiated by Members of the Royal Family

The output against the target: The occupational skills of population in the project areas were developed according to the Philosophy of Self-Sufficiency Economy. There was a process of learning contributing to the promotion of community-based social welfare services in the areas. The target set is 5,205 persons and the actual output is 5,209 persons.

Main activity 1 - Implementation of Royal Projects Extension of the Royal Project's outcome for development of sustainable agriculture: The work that had been carried out followed the Royal project Model and the outcome of past project implementation was further extended to cover 29 sites, 7 watersheds in 8 provinces namely, Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Mae Hong Sorn, Kamphaeng Phet, Tak, Nan, Kanchanaburi and Phetchabun. Activities included basic infrastructure development, training to provide highland population with knowledge about the provision of social welfare and social development and the promotion of activities in various areas, for example, the promotion of occupational development



covering farm and non-farm activities, social welfare services, welfare assistance for poverty-stricken hill tribe families in the target areas. The aim was to build the capacity of population in the project areas to enable them to enjoy a better living condition, to settle permanently and to apply or make use of the knowledge gained in making a living leading to the security of people themselves. The target group numbering totally 1,280 persons was provided with the services.

Main activity 2: The implementation of Royal Initiated Projects Enhancement of occupation-related knowledge and development along the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy:

Knowledge and development relating to occupations had been provided for the population in the project areas especially the provision of occupational skills development along the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy. Focus was also on encouraging the population in the project areas as well as networks to be involved in the management of activities by communities themselves i.e. the preparation for household accounting, occupational skills training on food processing, capacity-building for networks of community-based learning centers with regard to sufficiency economy which would further contribute to capacity-building of population in the project areas and enabled them to become self-reliant on a sustainable basis. Activities were carried out in areas under the coverage of 3 coordinating centers for the Cooperative Village Projects. The output is 3,929 persons.

The outcome against the target The occupational skills of target population were developed. They gained knowledge about community management according to the Principles of Sufficiency Economy. They could lead a happy life, earn income, become self-reliant and be able to help their own communities accordingly.



Strategic Issue 3:

Promoting and supporting all sectors to exert the driving force for the provision of social welfare that is suitable with the target groups and areas

Objectives:

1. All sectors participate in the promotion and provision of social welfare and social development
2. Networks are equipped with the ability with regard to the management of natural resources and services that are up to standard on a continuous basis

Strategies:

1. Participating in the provision of social welfare and social development
2. Building and developing mechanisms of integrated social welfare and social development service providing

Indicators:

1. Percentage of networks that were involved in the provision of social welfare and social development on a continuous basis last year
2. Increasing rate of new networks that were involved in the provision of social welfare and social development
3. Percentage of networks that provided the input of resources for common use by agencies involved
4. Increasing rate of agencies/organizations that were registered and certified as being social welfare organizations
5. Increasing rate of social welfare personnel whose credentials had been certified
6. Increasing rate of social welfare agencies / personnel with the ability to provide services up to the standard that had been set

Strategy 1: Participating in the provision of social welfare and social development

Output 1: Project on prevention of corruption and misconduct

The output against the target: The target population had knowledge about anti-corruption and misconduct. The awareness, values and priority that the common good must be the first and foremost had been raised. The target set is 1,000 persons and the actual output is 1,136 persons.

Main activity 1: Developing and strengthening of anti-corruption measures and mechanisms

Development of volunteer and civil society networks regarding anti-corruption and misconduct: The networking of social development and human security volunteers had been promoted and provided with support for the prevention and suppression of corruption in the public sector. The networks of social development and human security volunteers were developed and the awareness as well as social trend had been raised to reduce the problem of corruption in the public sector and to promote the ability to spread the knowledge to other areas to extend the coverage of networking for the prevention and suppression of corruption in the public sector.

The outcome against the target The target population gained knowledge as well as better understanding and participated in the prevention and suppression of corruption. They could further extend the outcome by disseminating the knowledge to other areas.

Output 2: Project on promoting the role and capacity- building of volunteer networks and civil society

The output against the target: The capacity of social development and human security volunteers and networks was built and developed to perform the tasks relating to the provision of social development and social welfare. The target set for the output is 7,209 networks and the actual output is 7,578 networks.

Main activity 1: Capacity-building of volunteer and civil society for the provision of social welfare

1.1 Measure and mechanism reinforcement and development for the management of volunteer networks and civil society sector: It was carried out by developing a national-level baseline data/information system concerning organizations in the civil society sector. The aim was to develop a database system, monitor current situations and link data among organizations. In so doing, the overall results could be produced at national level which could be further processed to be used for the analysis and planning for activities to be performed by civil society (in the form of Big Data). At present, information from the national-level baseline data system concerning organizations in the civil society sector indicates that there are a total of 81,728 organizations. The standard of practice to guide the performance of social development and human security volunteers had been set to serve as an instrument for the supervision of volunteer work that was clear and consistent with the work of the social development and human security volunteer networks at field level. The work at field level as mentioned must proceed in accordance with the roles and responsibilities of social development and human security volunteer networks as specified by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and the standard of practice for social

development and security volunteers in recognition for their work with the aim to increase their morale. So far, the Comptroller General's Department has already approved payments for the following items: human security volunteers had been approved by the Committee on Social Development and Human Security Volunteer Work Promotion. At present, there are totally 165 volunteers that submitted requests for certification of standard performance. Attempt has been made to push forward the proposal regarding cash payment to social development and human

- The costs involved in conducting survey, collecting data and preparing reports summarizing current situations regarding social problems;
- The costs to cover travelling expenses incurred from making contact and coordination;
- The costs involved in performing the tasks that have been assigned to them i.e. collecting data concerning the target groups, conducting house visits and so on;
- The costs of meals, snacks and beverages incurred as a result from organizing meetings at district or zone level

There were totally 5,693 networks, 129 volunteers whose performance had been certified to be up to standard.

1.2 Promotion of society collaboration: Collaboration with the civil society sector was promoted to generate participation by civil society in the provision of social welfare and better quality of life of the target population. Other attempts to promote participation also included capacity-building for social development and social welfare service providing volunteers and networks, development of mechanisms, tools and innovations concerning volunteers and how to promote the role of civil society, build incentives and raise awareness regarding the collaboration which included making the civil society recognize the importance of social development. Corporate social responsibility among all sectors was enhanced whether public, private, business or civil society. An attempt was also made to promote and provide support for volunteers, groups or private organizations that performed the work involving with social development, social assistance and good deeds contributing to the country, the religion and the people. In recognition of their contribution, a ceremony to honor them has been held regularly every year. The output for this activity is 520 networks.



1.3 Promotion and support for the strengthening of networks and civil society sector:

The aim was to promote and encourage the networks and civil society to participate in social activities. A plan was developed to drive the overall volunteer work at ministerial level. An action plan was subsequently developed as well as the driving of the work as carried out by the civil society sector in cooperation with government agencies at national level for the preparation of a proposal on developing and providing social welfare at regional and national levels. The output for this activity is 77 networks.

1.4 Capacity-building and development for volunteers: The capacity of social development and human security volunteers was developed to be up to volunteer standard. The bodies of knowledge or good practices for assistance to be provided for the target groups were developed. Details were provided at a workshop entitled “An Assembly of the Civil Society Sector: Volunteers join hands in strengthening the public sector for a giant step forward in development”. Such details included how to perform tasks in the areas concerning with the strengthening of cooperation in order to promote the role of social development and human security volunteers. At the workshop, an opportunity was also provided with the aim to promote an exchange of knowledge among participants and to work together in order to develop annual performance guidelines. A proposal was prepared on the provision of social welfare and development for a better quality of life of the target groups. Promotion and support was also given to participation by networks in the civil society sector. The output for this activity is 77 networks.



1.5 Promotion and support for the driving of social development and human security volunteer work: The activity was carried out by promoting the driving of volunteer work as performed by social development and human security volunteers in the provision of social welfare and social development at field-implementation level and by developing a social development and human security volunteer management system that led to a more effective performance. The activity was implemented through coordinating centers for social development and human security volunteers. At present, there are 18 centers located in Bangkok and a total of 410 centers located nationwide. The output for this activity is 1,134 networks



1.6 Strengthening of power to push forward the provision of social welfare and social development: The aim was to promote, support and strengthen social development and human security volunteers and networks of social development and human security volunteers so as to ensure that their social-related performance to proceed in accordance with the strategy, policy and duty of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. It also aimed to create unity and minimize duplication with regard to the Ministry's volunteer work. In recognition and appreciation for volunteers and their contribution, a ceremony was held to honor outstanding social development and human security volunteers who could serve as a model for social responsibility. The output for this activity is 77 networks.

The outcome against the target The capacity of target population was developed. They could perform up to standard actively and energetically whether concerning welfare assistance provided for society or the extension of activities/services through networks.



Output 3: Social Welfare Promotion Fund

The output against the target The output was the promotion and support given to social welfare organizations and other organizations that were involved in the provision of social welfare to enable them to participate in the provision of social welfare services for persons facing social problems. The target set is 140,825 and the actual output is 123,826 persons.

Main activity - Social Welfare Promotion Fund: The fund provided a reserve that could be used in order to promote social welfare service providing according to The Social Welfare Promotion Act B.E. 2546 (2003) and Amendments (No.2) B.E.2550 (2007). Support was given to social welfare organizations (government agencies working in the area of social welfare, public benefit organizations, community welfare organizations) to encourage them to be involved in the provision of social welfare services for persons facing social problems which contributed to the strengthening of social security to be extended thoroughly, appropriately and fairly.

The outcome against the target People could be provided with social welfare services that were broadly and thoroughly-covered. Social welfare organizations were provided with support from the Social Welfare Promotion Fund. They could contribute and participate more in the work as carried out by the public sector.



Strategy 2: Building and developing mechanisms of integrated social welfare and social development service providing

Output 1: Project on promoting the role and developing the capacity of volunteer networks and civil society

The output against the target: The output was the driving of volunteer networks to enhance, strengthen and develop the capacity to provide social welfare services and to build the networks of foreign volunteers. The target set is 270 networks and the actual output is 305 networks.

Main activity 1: Capacity-building of volunteers and civil society for the provision of social welfare:

Driving the work within the ASEAN cooperation framework was promoted. A workshop was held to push the work within the ASEAN cooperation framework forward. The aim was to enhance the skills of social development and human security volunteers in performing their social-related work and provision of social welfare parallel with foreign volunteers in order to exchange experience and culture among volunteers from the ASEAN member countries by developing a project aiming towards enhancing the skills of volunteers in the social-related area.

Main activity 2: Promotion and support for participation in and development of a coordinating mechanism between organizations and volunteers

2.1 Promotion of the role and support given to the work of private development organizations and Social Work Professions Council: The aim was to enhance their capacity to deal with the target groups and to respond to the needs of target groups to the extent that they eventually became self-reliant without being a burden to the society at large. The activity also aimed to develop their capacity that reinforced their strength and the ability to unite and become the organizations of the target groups. In so doing, support had been given as follows:

- Funding support for private social welfare organizations was granted to Rajaprajanugroh Foundation under the Royal Patronage to implement activities according to the objectives that had been set;

- Funding support was granted to the Social Work Professions Council to enable the Council to perform duties as being designated.

Social work professionals could enter the process to apply for the Council's membership and for being registered as members and given licenses indicating that they were certified social work professionals.



2.2 Strengthening of the assistance and capacity-building provided for the destitute, persons facing social problems and the high-risk groups: Support was given to private development organizations working with the target groups/the destitute to enable them to be involved in strengthening, building capacity and protecting the rights of the target groups. Support was also given to the Project on Eyeglasses of Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn which proceeded in collaboration with the Child Welfare Foundation of the Thai Red Cross and Top Charoen Optical. Together they selected the project's target areas and measured the eyesight of people aged over 45 years old who were poor, lived in difficult circumstances and encountered problems related to eyesight (either near-sighted, far-sighted or astigmatic). In each province, there were a total of 400 persons who came to have their eyesight measured before being provided with suitable eyeglasses. On the whole, the project was carried out in 12 provinces, namely Krabi, Nakhon Phanom, Surin, Prae, Kamphaeng Phet, Nakhon Ratchasima, Saraburi, Chai Nat, Sing Buri, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Roi Et and Kalasin. The target group numbering totally 4,803 persons was provided with the service.

The outcome against the target The target population was provided with capacity-building to render social welfare services and to improve cooperation with social-related networks. There were volunteer networks and civil society sector that were involved in the provision of social welfare in ASEAN countries.



Strategic Issue 4:

Building and enhancing the organization's capacity to achieve effective policy and service management

Objectives:

1. The Department of Public Welfare is a modern organization;
2. The Department of Public Welfare is equipped with a system of information technology and communication well-prepared to support policy-oriented work, management and services.

Strategies:

1. Enhancing human resource development contributing to development;
2. Promoting and supporting research and development on social welfare and social development initiatives;
3. Developing a system of information technology and communication well-prepared to support policy-related work

Indicators:

1. Percentage of persons who were provided with development and could make use of the knowledge gained to improve their work in an integrated manner;
2. Number of social development and welfare innovations that were put to good use;
3. Percentage of information technology (IT) users who were satisfied with the IT system.

Strategy 1: Enhancing human resource development contributing to development

Output 1: Project on the promotion of role and capacity-building of volunteer networks and civil society

The output against the target: Government officials and government employees were provided with clear guidelines for their performance with priority being given to the actual implementation that proceeded according to the action plan.

Main activity 1: Developing the capacity of volunteers and civil society for the provision of social welfare: The activity was implemented by encouraging personnel from all fields to be involved spiritually, intellectually and physically in the performance that was geared towards the vision, mission, objective and purpose that had been developed. In so doing, Training was organized to review the preparation of an annual plan and an annual action plan to equip personnel with knowledge and better understanding, to be provided with clear performance guidelines and to raise an awareness of how important it is to observe and follow the action plan.

The outcome against the target The target population was provided with capacity-building, competency development and increased efficiency in order to achieve the goals that had been set.



Strategy 2: Promoting and supporting research and development on social welfare and social development initiatives

Output 2: Policy recommendations for development in social area

The output against the target 1) The knowledge and skills of personnel of the Department Social Development and Welfare concerning development through the processes of research-based (R2R) and knowledge management (KM) had been enhanced; 2) The target groups were provided with the opportunity to access social welfare services and to be provided with social welfare services that responded to their needs; 3) Agencies in the private sector participated in social development and provision of social welfare for the target groups; 4) Social welfare professionals entered the process to certify the standard of social welfare practice for social workers.

Main activity 1 Information Technology Management and Development

1.1 Support for the implementation of social development and welfare

1.1.1 Promoting the role of Department Social Development and Welfare as being a learning organization: A workshop on “Routine to Research: R2R” was held to equip personnel of the Department Social Development and Welfare with knowledge and understanding as well as an opportunity to share knowledge / experience, learn from each other and participate in an attempt to improve their work through the process of research. As a result from organizing the workshop, 10 research titles had been obtained characterized by the nature of work participants were engaged, their intention or interest/ issues relating to problems found from routine work. Attempt has also been made to promote the Department Social Development and Welfare as being a learning organization. A workshop on ‘Knowledge Management’ was organized to analyze, collect and manage the knowledge that emerged and kept in its organizations such that it could be shared and used in performing their duties with utmost

efficiency to achieve most optimal benefits. At the workshop, a review of essential knowledge both old and new was conducted in relation to the target groups and strategies of the Department Social Development and Welfare. The knowledge covered 6 target groups, 52 bodies of knowledge which were already exist and 21 new bodies of knowledge regarded as being essential for performing duties.



1.1.2 Enhancement of skills, knowledge and capacity to perform duties of personnel: In so doing, training was organized for personnel to develop leadership skills for the 21st century with the aim to develop human resources to be well-prepared to meet various challenges in the 21st century and rapidly changed situations. Essential skills of personnel would be developed whether through learning and innovations, analytical thinking, problem-solving, communication and collaboration, creative thinking and innovations, life skills and working, leadership and responsibility or transparency and ethics. Training was organized to develop performance skills and enhance the capacity of personnel in the areas of finance and accounting as well as the guidelines of how to perform duties concerning the wrongful liability of officers. The aim was to raise awareness and a sense of duty among participants regarding performance that followed legal rules and regulations, provide knowledge and better understanding about how to perform duties concerning the system of payment for subsidies and develop the right attitude concerning the differentiation between personnel interest and common interest.



1.2 Administration according to the Social Welfare Promotion Act B.E. 2546

1.2.1 Provision of social welfare to reduce disparities through on-going government policy implementation: The Government's policy regarding the Government Welfare Registration Program continued to be implemented under the project entitled "Family data: Open the door to home visits and build a bridge towards social welfare". Activities included collecting data at field level and providing assistance for persons facing social problems. Persons who were provided with assistance would be registered in order to obtain welfare cards. The aim was to provide them with the opportunity to access public welfare services, assistance and to plan for activities or services that would improve the quality of life of the target groups on a sustainable basis. Information from the Government Welfare Registration Program in B.E. 2560 covering a total of 11.469 million people was screened and households with no income and the problem of indebtedness (through informal debt arrangements or debts caused by household consumption and commodities) were subsequently selected. They were the group of people facing the most severe problems. Assistance was, therefore, provided and planning was carried out to improve their quality of life covering a total of 252,788 households. In 2019, activities concerning data collecting and planning for assistance were carried out nationwide. The output is 167,762 households.



1.2.2 Provision of social welfare according to the Project on Welfare for Sustainable Development and Self-reliance (Productive Welfare): It was a project that applied the concept of social welfare service providing with focus being on empowerment of clients who were recipients of services. Community networks and all sectors whether public, business and society (CSR), social welfare and human security volunteers, field-level organizations (local administrative organizations) were used in order to drive the provision of social welfare services. Participation by partners as mentioned taking into consideration the nature of problems and real opportunity of persons who registered which was in line with the measure on improving the quality of life of welfare card holders. The process of case management or CM was used which involved an interdisciplinary team comprising, for example, a doctor, a social

worker, a psychiatrist and a physical therapist. The real opportunity of persons facing problems and the desire of business sector to help society at large (Corporate Social Responsibility: CSR or Social Enterprise: SE) were matched and the innovation, knowledge and technology (Innovation IT) was used as a tool for the management of social welfare service providing which included the use of Business Intelligence Technology, data analysis system, Mobile Application “RuamPalang” (FMDT) and “Sarng Suk” (Self-Assessment). The project was implemented in 7 pilot provinces namely, Ratchaburi, Nan, Sukhothai, Phetchabun, KhonKaen, Songkhla and Phuket. Data concerning families of welfare card holders was collected and further used through data management in order to analyze the problems for 7,766 cases (persons/families). Coordinating centers were set up in the 2 provinces of Ratchaburi and Nan to promote CSR at provincial level covering a total of 429 CSR organizations. So far, assistance has already been provided for 794 cases of persons facing social problems and targeted directly towards responding to the particular need of each individual case i.e. provision of scholarships for vocational training, job opportunities in home repairs, advice/suggestions and cash assistance for 521 cases.

1.2.3 Driving and promotion of social work professional: Such promotion was geared towards personnel in the field of social welfare covering those who got a degree in social work and those who did not. Agreement was made between personnel in the field of social welfare with a degree in social work and the Comptroller General’s Department concerning the disbursement of expenses. They included the expense involved in sitting for the examination in order to become social work professionals and the expense involved in participating in training required for the extension of social work professional license. These expenses could be disbursed from the organizations they worked with (which is comparable to a Royal Decree on travelling expenses B.E. 2526 and amendments). Personnel in the field of social welfare who did not get a degree in social work would be encouraged to enter a process to certify the standard of social workers in performing social welfare services. In this connection, capacity-building training for personnel working in the field of social welfare and social work (a curriculum which took more than 48 hrs.) was organized to enable personnel, with experience in working in the field of social welfare and social work for more than 10 years who did not get a degree in social work, to perform their social work appropriately and to enter the process to certify the standard of social workers in performing social welfare services. In fiscal year 2019, there were totally 51 persons who entered the process to certify the standard of social workers in performing social welfare services.

The outcome against the target

1) The capacity of target group was enhanced contributing to the ability to develop their organization in order to become a learning organization. The target group also participated in development with the aim to improve their work through the process of researching.

2) The target group was provided with a chance to access social welfare as well as assistance that proceeded in response to the real opportunity. People from agencies in all sectors participated in the provision of social welfare.

3) There were more agencies in the business sector that were involved in social development and provision of social welfare.

4) There were a sufficient number of personnel working in the field of social welfare with the standard of social workers that had been certified.

Strategy 3: Strategy to develop a system of information technology and communication well-prepared to support policy-related work

Output 2: Policy recommendations for development in social area

The output against the target: The capacity of personnel responsible for the actual implementation of activities had been developed to be equipped with knowledge, skills and the ability to communicate, support policy implementation and make use of social service systems effectively. The target set is 13 systems and the actual output is 13 systems.

Main activity 1: Management and development of information technology

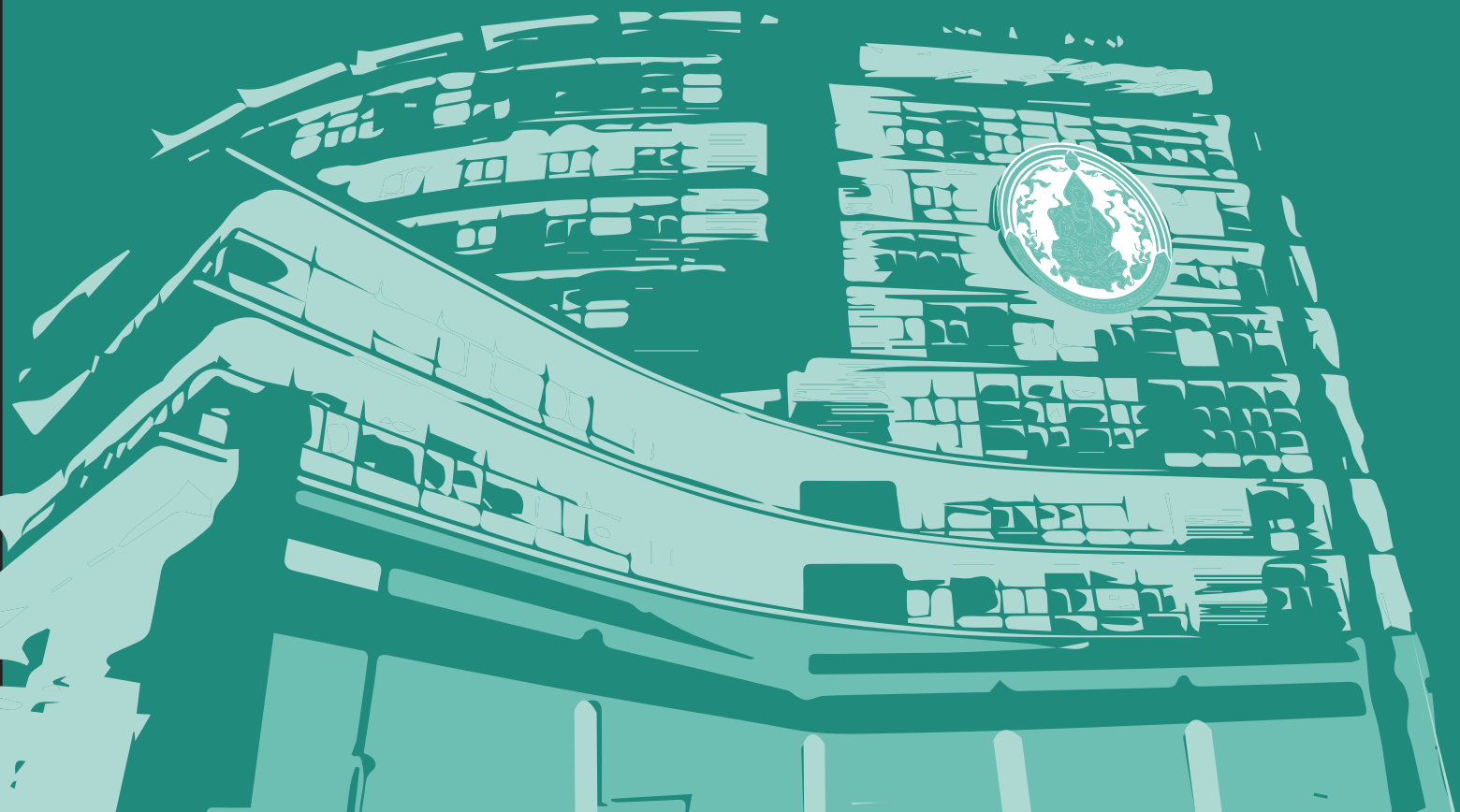
1.1 Information technology management - The capacity of personnel responsible for actual implementation of activities in 53 agencies as well as personnel at central level had been developed through the use of information technology to provide assistance for the target groups following the guidelines for the disbursement of expenses from the subsidies category under the regulations, criteria and directions specified by the Department Social Development and Welfare. The aims were to enable those who were concerned to use the social service systems effectively and to keep them well-informed about the various types of disbursement under the subsidies category.

1.2 Capacity-building of personnel from affiliated organizations: The aim was to enable personnel to make use of the Department's information technology system to prepare a report indicating the performance outcome with regard to budget disbursement, communication and exchanging of accurate data/information. Full assistance was provided efficiently for the target groups according to the process of social work. Capacity-building of personnel from organizations under the Department had been enhanced to equip them with knowledge and skills as well as the ability to use computer programs and card-reading machine to obtain the right information from I.D. cards. Data would then be further forwarded to a linkage center of the Department of Local Administration which resulted in preparing and making photocopy of documents to be used as evidence to apply for services and for family data system to proceed correctly, efficiently and become a less burden.

The outcome against the target The capacity of personnel from the central and regional levels had been developed. They were capable of performing the work concerning with social welfare using information technology in order to provide the right assistance and most optimal benefit for the target groups according to the regulations, criteria and directions that had been given.



Name list of Agencies under DSDW



Name List of Agencies under DSDW

Protection Center for the Destitute			
No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
1	Bangkok Protection Center for the destitute	161/1 SoiPrachasongkrae 1, Din Daeng District, Bangkok 10400	0 2245 2700 Fax 0 2246 8661
2	Amnat Charoen Protection Center for the Destitute Amnat Charoen Province	Phraya Nakharin Building Provincial City Hall, 2nd Floor Non Nam Thaeng Sub-district,	0 7561 1065 Fax 0 7562 1433
3	Ang Thong Protection Center for the Destitute Ang Thong Province	13/2 Mu 5 Bang Phlap Sub-district Pho Thong District, Ang Thong Province 14120	0 3451 2452
4	Bueng Kan Protection Center for the Destitute Bueng Kan Province	411 Mu 9 Bueng Kan Sub-district, Mueang District, Bueng Kan Province 38000	0 4312 2200 Fax 0 4312 2200
5	Buri Rum Protection Center for the Destitute Buri Rum Province	8 Mu 7 Viset Sub-district, Mueang District, Bueng Kan Province 38000	0 5586 8713 Fax 0 5586 8714
6	Cha Choeng Sao Protection Center for the Destitute Cha Choeng Sao Province	84/65-66 MahaChakkraphat Na Mueang Sub-district, Mueang District, Cha Choeng Sao Province 24000	0 4339 3059 Fax 0 4339 3029
7	Chai Nat Protection Center for the Destitute Chai Nat Province	Learning Center Building in the area of Chai Nat Provincial City Hall, Nai Mueang Sub-district, Mueang District,Chai Nat Province 17000	0 3947 1709 Fax 0 3947 1708
8	Chaiyaphum Protection Center for the Destitute Chaiyaphum Province	98 Mu 8 Nai Mueang Sub-district,Mueang District, Chaiyaphum Province 36000	0 3851 5185
9	Chantaburi Protection Center for the Destitute Chantaburi Province	1/14-15 Mu 2 Tha Chang Sub-district, Mueang District, Chantaburi Province 22000	0 3823 4430
10	Chiang Mai Protection Center for the Destitute Chiang Mai Province	130 Mu 2 Phadad Sub-district, Mueang District, Chiang Mai Province 50100	0 5641 6482
11	Chiang Rai Protection Center for the Destitute Chiang Rai Province	39/1 Mu 15 Phasang Sub-district, Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province 57110	0 4412 4686 Fax 0 4412 4687
12	Chonburi Protection Center for the Destitute Chonburi Province	172/23 Mu 4 Bang La Mung Sub-district,Bang La Mung District, Chonburi Province 20150	0 77603494 Fax 0 77630564

No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
13	Chumpon Protection Center for the Destitute Chumpon Province	Provincial City Hall, 4th Floor, Na Cha-Ang Sub-district, Mueang District, Chumpon Province 36000	0 7765 8174 Fax 0 7765 8173
14	Kalasin Protection Center for the Destitute Kalasin Province	189 Mu 8 Kalasin-Kamalasai Road, Huai Pho Sub-district, Mueang District, Kalasin Province 46000	0 4312 2200 Fax 0 4312 2200
15	Kamphaeng Phet Protection Center for the Destitute Kamphaeng Phet Province	288/5 Mu 1 Khlong Lan Phatthana Sub-district, Khlong Lan District, Kamphaeng Phet Province 62180	0 5586 8713 Fax 0 5586 8714
16	Kanchanaburi Protection Center for the Destitute Kanchanaburi Province	203/2 Mu 12 Pak Phraek Sub-district, Mueang District, Kanchanaburi Province 71000	0 3451 2452
17	KhonKsen Protection Center for the Destitute KhonKaen Province	178/15 Prachasamoson 17 Road, Nai Mueang Sub-district, Mueang District, KhonKaen Province 40000	0 4323 5016
18	Krabi Protection Center for the Destitute Krabi Province	Krabi Government Center 357 Mu 7 Tha Rue Road, Sai Thai Sub-district, Mueang District, Krabi Province 81000	0 7561 1065 Fax 0 7562 1433
19	Lampang Protection Center for the Destitute Lampang Province	139/1 Mu 1 Nikom Phatthana Sub-district, Mueang District, Lampang Province 52000	0 5420 9459 Fax 0 5420 9460
20	Lamphun Protection Center for the Destitute Lamphun Province	841/1 Mu 2 Wiang Yong Sub-district, Mueang District, Lamphun Province 51000	0 5353 7338
21	Loei Protection Center for the Destitute Loei Province	21/2 Wisutthitthep Road, Kut Pong Sub-district, Mueang District, Loei Province 42000	0 4281 4840
22	Lop Buri Protection Center for the Destitute Lop Buri Province	6 Phatthana Nikom Sub-district, Phatthana Nikom District, Lop Buri Province 15140	06 5724 3226
23	Mae Hong Son Protection Center for the Destitute Mae Hong Son Province	20/16 Mu 4 Mae Ho Sub-district, Mae Sariang District, Mae Hong Son Province 58110	0 5368 7938-4
24	Maha Sarakham Protection Center for the Destitute Maha Sarakham Province	Room No. 306 Provincial City Hall, 3rd Floor Waeng Nang Sub-district Mueang District, Maha Sarakham Province 44000	0 4377 7827

No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
25	Mukdahan Protection Center for the Destitute Mukdahan Province	130 Mu 5 Nikhom Kham Soi Sub-district, Nikhom Kham Soi District, Mukdahan Province 49130	0 4268 1386
26	Nakhon Nayok Protection Center for the Destitute Nakhon Nayok Province	173/42-43 Mu 1 Tha Chang Sub-district, Mueang District Nakhon Nayok Province 26000	0 3751 5375 Fax 0 3731 5078
27	Nakhon Panom Protection Center for the Destitute Nakhon Panom Province	250 Mu 3 Ban Phookhaothong, AphibanBancha Road, NongYat Sub-district, Mueang District, Nakhon Panom Province 48000	0 4219 2639 Fax 0 4253 0671
28	Nakhon Pathom Protection Center for the Destitute Nakhon Pathom Province	299 Mu 5 BannNaJok NongYat Sub-district, Mueang District, Nokorn Phanom Province 48000	0 4219 9510 Fax 0 4253 0671
29	Nakhon Ratchasima Protection Center for the Destitute Nakhon Ratchasima Province	1362 Sura Narai Road, Nai Mueang Sub-district, Mueang District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30000	0 4492 2860 Fax 0 442 2667
30	Nakhon Sawan Protection Center for the Destitute Nakhon Sawan Province	62/1 Mu 6 SoiTha Kao Gum Nan Song, Nakhon Sawan – ChumsangRaod, Nakhon SawanNok Sub-district, Mueang District Nakhon Sawan Province 60000	0 5625 5281-2
31	Nakhon Si Thammarat Protection Center for the Destitute Nakhon Si Thammarat Province	Na San Government Center, Mu 3 Na San Sub-district, PraPhom District, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province 80000	0 7576 3294-5
32	Nan Protection Center for the DestituteNan Province	113 Mu 7 Pha Sing Sub-district, Mueang District, Nan Province 55000	0 5468 2038
33	Narathiwat Protection Center for the Destitute Narathiwat Province	Mu 8 Sun Ratchakan Road, Lamphu Sub-district, Mueang District, Narathiwat Province 96000	0 6572 4321-4
34	Nong Bua Lam Phu Protection Center for the Destitute Nong Bua Lam Phu Province	City Hall 2nd Floor, Nong Bua Lam Phu -Loei Road, Mueang District, Nong Bua Lam Phu Province 39000	0 4231 5950
35	NongKhai Protection Center for the Destitute NongKhai Province	408 Mu 11 NongKhai - PhonPhisai Road, Hat Kham Sub-district, Mueang District, Nong Kai Province 43000	0 4201 2579
36	Nonthaburi Protection Center for the Destitute Nonthaburi Province	78/12 Mu 1 Tiwanon Road, Bang Trat Sub-district, Pakkret District, Nonthaburi Province 11120	0 2583 0044 Fax 0 2584 3295

No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
37	Pathum Thani Protection Center for the Destitute Pathum Thani Province	Within the area of Maharaj Home for BoysMaharaj 2/1 Rangsit Sub-district, Thanyaburi District,Pathum Thani Province 12110	0 2577 0815
38	Pattani Protection Center for the Destitute Pattani Province	85 Mu 9 Khok Pho Sub-district, Khok Pho District,Pattani Province 94120	0 7433 0231 Fax 0 7433 0230
39	Phang-nga Protection Center for the Destitute Phang-nga Province	118/5 Mu 13 Khok Kloi Sub-district, Takau Thung District, Phangnga Province 82140	0 7641 0208
40	Phatthalung Protection Center for the Destitute Phatthalung Province	182 Mu 1 Khok Cha-ngai Sub-district, Mueang District,Phatthalung Province 93000	0 7482 9726 Fax 0 7482 9727
41	Phayao Protection Center for the Destitute Phayao Province	Bann DokBua 5 Mu 10 THa Wang-Thong Sub-district, Mueang District,Payao Province 56000	0 5443 1080-1
42	Phetchabun Protection Center for the Destitute Phetchabun Province	City Hall 99/11 Mu 5 Sadiang Sub-district, Mueang District, Phetchabun Province 67000	0 5671 3801
43	Phetchaburi Protection Center for the Destitute Phetchaburi Province	187/20 Mu 3 Sung Road, Chong Sakae Sub-district, Mueang District, Phetchaburi Province 76000	0 3240 0762
44	Phitsanulok Protection Center for the Destitute Phitsanulok Province	772/5 Mu 8 Wang Thong Sub-district Wang Thong District, Phitsanulok Province 65130	0 7482 9726
45	Phrae Protection Center for the Destitute Phrae Province	110 Mu 2 Ban Phathum, Mueang Mo Sub-district, Mueang District, Phrae Province 54000	0 5453 1116
46	Phi Chit Protection Center for the Destitute Phi Chit Province	Phi Chit Provincial City Hall, 2nd Floor Phi Chit – TaphanHin Road, ThaLuang Sub-district Mueang District, Phi Chit Province 66000	0 5661 3531
47	Phuket Protection Center for the Destitute PhuKet Province	3/60 Sri Sunthorn Road, Ratsada Sub-district Mueang District, PhuKet Province 83000	0 7661 4242 Fax 0 7661 4243

No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
48	Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya the Protection Center for the Destitute Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province	Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Provincial City Hall Building 7, 5th Floor, Khlong Suan, Plu Sub-district, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province 13000	0 3533 5517 Fax 0 3533 5398
49	PrachinBuri Protection Center for the Destitute for the Destitute PrachinBuri Province	PrachinBuri Government Center 4th Floor Mai Ked Sub-district, Mueang District, PrachinBuri Province 25230	0 3745 4478
50	Prachuap Khiri Khan Protection Center for the Destitute Prachuap Khiri Khan Province	7 Ao Noi District, Mueang District Prachuap Khiri Khan Province 77000	09 8948 2803
51	Ranong Protection Center for the Destitute Ranong Province	9 Mu 10 Choporo Sub-district, Kra Buri District, Ranong Province 85110	0 778 0635 Fax 0 7788 0637
52	Rayong Protection Center for the Destitute Rayong Province	253 Mu 1 Nikhom Patthana Sub-district, Nikhom Patthana District, Rayong Province 21180	0 3863 6455
53	Ratchaburi Protection Center for the Destitute Ratchaburi Province	99/99 M 4 Ban Rai Sub-district, Mueang District, Ratchaburi Province 70000	0 3273 8803
54	Roi Et Protection Center for the Destitute Roi Et Province	333 Mu 5 Niwet Sub-district, Thawat Buri District, Roi Et Province	0 4356 9461
55	Sa Kaeo Protection Center for the Destitute Sa Kaeo Province	146 Mu 3 Mueang Phai Sub-district, Aranyaprathet District, Sa Kaeo Province 27120	0 3726 4040
56	Sakon Nakhon Protection Center for the Destitute Sakon Nakhon Province	Soi Marumas, Suthawas 1 Sukkasem Road, That Choeng Chum Sub-district, Mueang District, Sakon Nakhon Province 47000	0 4271 1195
57	SamutPrakan Protection Center for the Destitute SamutPrakan Province	58 Mu 7 Phetchahueng Road, Song Khanong Sub-district, Phra Pradaeng District, SamutPrakan Province 10130	0 2462 6755 Fax 0 2462 6756
58	SamutSakhon Protection Center for the Destitute SamutSakhon Province	9/15 Mu 1 Bang Tho Rat Sub-district Mueang District, SamutSakhon Province 74000	0 3443 2663
59	Samut Songkhram Protection Center for the Destitute Samut Songkhram Province	7/78 Ekkachai Road, Mae Klong Sub-district, Mueang District, Samut Songkhram Province 75000	0 3471 1941
60	Saraburi Protection Center for the Destitute Saraburi Province	163/3 Mu 7 Than Kasem Sub-district, Phra Phutthabat District, Saraburi Province 18120	0 3626 7440

ศูนย์คุ้มครองคนไร้ที่พึ่ง

No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
61	Satun Protection Center for the Destitute Satun Province	246 Mu 2 Khlong Khut - Na Kha Road, Khlong Khut Sub-district, Mueang District, Satun Province 91000	0 7474 0514
62	Sing Buri Protection Center for the Destitute Sing Buri Province	63 Mu 4 Muang Mu Sub-district, Mueang District, Sing Buri Province 16000	0 3655 1022-3
63	Sri Sa Ket Protection Center for the Destitute Sri Sa Ket Province	499 Mu 9 Kasikham Road,, Pho Sub-district Mueang District, Sri Sa Ket Province 33000	0 4561 1856 Fax 0 4651 2043
64	Songkhla Protection Center for the Destitute Songkhla Province	366 Mu 2 Phawong Sub-district Mueang District, Songkhla Province 90100	0 7433 0231 Fax 0 7433 0230
65	Sukhothai Protection Center for the Destitute Sukhothai Province	157 Mu 10 Ban Bang Kra Ban, Yang Sai Sub-district, Mueang District, Sukhothai Province 64000	0 5561 2430
66	SuphanBuri Protection Center for the Destitute SuphanBuri Province	45 Mu 10 DoemBang Sub-district, DoemBang NangBuat Disrticit, Suphan Buri Province 72120	0 3596 9916
67	Surat Thani Protection Center for the Destitute Surat Thani Province	3/85 Mu 1 KhunThale Sub-district, Mueang District Surat Thani Province 84000	0 7735 5013
68	Surin Protection Center for the Destitute Surin Province	144 Mu 13 Surin - Chong Chom Road, KapChoeng Sub-district, KapChoeng District, Surin Province 32210	0 4455 9082 Fax 0 4455 9037
69	Tak Protection Center for the Destitute Tak Province	1 Chompol Road, Rahaeng Sub-district, Mueang District, Tak Province 63000	0 5503 0102
70	Trang Protection Center for the Destitute Trang Province	41 Mu 4 Na Bin La Sub-district, Mueang District, Trang Province	0 7550 1043
71	Trat Protection Center for the Destitute Trat Province	1140-1040/1 Mu 12 Wang Krachae Sub-district Mueang District, Trat Province	0 3951 2556-7
72	UbonRatchathani Protection Center for the Destitute UbonRatchathani	7520 Mu 4 KlangArwuti Road, Kham Yai Sub-district, Mueang District UbonRatchathani Province 34000	0 4531 4941-2

No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
73	Udon Thani Protection Center for the Destitute Udon Thani Province	537/14 Mu 1 Liang Mueang Road, MakKhaeng Sub-district, Mueang District,	0 4221 1601 0 4225 1254
74	UthaiThaini Protection Center for the Destitute UthaiThaini Province	Udon Thani ProvinceCity Hall (old building) Sri Uthai Road, Uthai Mai Sub-district, Mueang District, Uthai Thani Province 61000	Fax 0 4224 2728 0 5651 2026
75	Uttaradit Protection Center for the Destitute Uttaradit Province	100 Mu 5 PhaLueat Sub-district, ThaPla District,Uttaradit Province 53190	0 5547 9913
76	Yala Protection Center for the DestituteYala Province	62/50 Sukyang Road, Sateng Sub-district, Mueang District,Yala Province 95000	0 7327 4839 Fax 0 7327 4839
77	Yasothorn Protection Center for the Destitute Yasothorn Province	340 Wareeratchadetch Road, Nai Mueang Sub-districtMueang District, Yasothorn Province	0 4571 4605
Protection Home for the Destitute			
1	Kum Sakae Protection Home for the Destitute Phetchabun Province	41 Mu 2 Soog Road, Chong Sa Kae Sub-district,Mueang District, Phetchabun Province 76000	0 3242 5416 Fax 0 3242 7803
2	Thanyaburi Men's Protection Home for the Destitute Patum Thani Province	7 Mu 2 Rangsit Sub-district, Thanyaburi District, Patum Thani Province 12110	0 2577 1312 Fax 0 2577 2306
3	Thanyaburi Women's Protection Home for the Destitute Patum Thani Province	7 Mu 2 Rangsit Sub-district, Thanyaburi District Patum Thani Province 12110	0 2577 1148
4	Thap Kwan Protection Home for the Destitute Saraburi Province	204 Mu 9 Mttaphap Road, Thap Kwang Sub-districtKaeng Khoi District, Saraburi Province 18260	0 3635 7320 Fax 0 3627 3064
5	Metta Protection Home for the Destitute Nakhon Ratchasima Province	1362 Sura Narai Road, Nai Mueang Sub-district, Mueang District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30000	0 4492 2666 Fax 0 442 2667
6	Wan Thong Protection Home for the Destitute Phitsanulok Province	771 Mu 8 Wang Thong Sub-district, Wang Thong District,Phitsanulok Province 65130	0 531 1217 Ext. 15 Fax 0 5531 1217

No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
7	Wan Thong Protection Home for the Destitute Phitsanulok Province	771 Mu 8 Wang Thong Sub-district, Wang Thong District, Phitsanulok Province 65130	0 531 1217 Ext. 15 Fax 0 5531 1217
8	Prue Yai Protection Home for the Destitute Sri Sa Ket Province	69 Mu 7 NongChalong Sub-district Khukhan District, Sri Sa Ket Province 33140	0 4563 0661 Fax 0 4581 4267
9	Prachuap Khiri Khan Protection Home for the Destitute Prachuap Khiri Khan Province	202 Mu 16 Phetkasem Road, Ao Noi District, Mueang District, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province 77000	0 3260 0829 Fax 0 3255 4388
10	Nonthaburi Protection Home for the Destitute Nonthaburi Province	78/12 Mu 1 Tiwanon Road, Bang Trat Sub-district, Pakkret District, Nonthaburi Province 11120	0 2583 0044 Fax 0 2584 3295
11	San MahaPhon Protection Home for the Destitute Chiang Mai Province	112 Mu 6 San Mahaphon Sub-district, Mae Taeng District, Chiang Mai Province 50150	0 5304 7337 Fax 0 5304 7338
Self-help Land Settlement			
1	Ban Kruat Self-help Land Settlement, Buriram Province	Mu 12 Prasat Sub-district, Ban Kruat District, Buri Ram Province 31180	0 4467 9000
2	Bang Rakam Self-help Land Settlement, Phitsanulok Province	Mu 17 Nong Kula Sub-district, Bang Rakam District, Phitsanulok Province 65140	0 5590 6147 Fax 0 5590 6148
3	Betong Self-help Land Settlement, Yala Province	Mu 8 Ai Yer Weng Sub-district, Betong District, Yala Province 95140	0 7336 0853
4	Chiang Phin Self-help Land Settlement, Udon Thani Province	205 Mu 10 Nikhom Songkhro Sub-district, Mueang District, Udon Thani Province 41000	0 4223 7095 Fax 0 4223 7100
5	HuaiLuang Self-help Land Settlement, Udonthani Province	537/14 Mu 1 Mueang Phia Sub-district, Kut Chap District, Udonthani Province 41250	0 4225 1254
6	Ka Seaw Self-help Land Settlement, Suphanburi Province	69 Mu 3 Nikhom Kaseaw Sub-district Dan Chang District, Suphanburi Province 72180	0 3559 5575
7	Kham Soi Self-help Land Settlement, Mukdahan Province	130 Mu 5 Nikhom Kham Soi Sub-district, Nikhom Kham Soi District, Mukdahan Province 49130	0 4268 1077 Fax 0 4263 8447

No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
8	Khlong Nam Sai Self-help Land Settlement, Sa Kaeo Province	146 Mu 3 Mueang Phai Sub-district, Aranyaprathet District, Sa Kaeo Province 27120	0 3726 4040
9	Khok Pho Self-help Land Settlement, Pattani Province	85 Mu 9 Khok Pho Sub-district, Khok Pho District, Pattani Province 94120	0 7332 1098 Fax 0 7332 1096
10	Khuan Khanun Self-help Land Settlement, Phatthalung Province	182 Mu 1 Khok Cha Ngai Sub-district, Mueang District, Phatthalung Province 93110	0 7260 0710 Fax 0 7460 0711
11	Khuean Bhumibol Self-help Land Settlement, Chiang Mai Province	98 Hot-Maetuen Road, Tha Dua Sub-district, Doi Tao District, Chiang Mai Province 50260	0 5346 9098
12	Khuean Ubonratana Self-help Land Settlement, Khon Kaen Province	212 Mu 3 Samran Sub-district, Mueang Khon Kaen District, Khon Kaen Province 40000	0 4342 1250
13	Khun Thale Self-help Land Settlement, Surat Thani Province	3/1 Mu 1 Surat-Nasan Road, Khun Thale Sub-district, Mueang District, Surat Thani Province 84100	0 7735 5082
14	Kio Lom Self-help Land Settlement, Lampang Province	761/166 Mu 11 Ton Thongchai Sub-district, Mueang District, Lampang Province 52000	0 5482 5589 Fax 0 5482 5588
15	Kuchinarai Self-help Land Settlement, Kalasin Province	Mu 4 Nikhom Huai Pueng Sub-district, Huai Pueng District, Kalasin Province 46240	0 4383 4300 0 4386 9039
16	Lam Dom Noi Self-help Land Settlement, Ubon Ratchathani Province	1 Mu 1 Sanitnimankan Road, Nikhom Lam Dom Noi Sub-district, Sirindhorn District, Ubon Ratchathani Province 34350	0 7458 4114-6
17	Lam Dom Yai Self-help Land Settlement, Ubon Ratchathani Province	214 Mu 13 Phon Ngam Sub-district, Det Udom District, Ubon Ratchathani Province 34160	0 4587 2109 Fax 0 4587 2053
18	Lam Nam Nan Self-help Land Settlement, Uttaradit Province	100 Mu 5 Uttaradit-Khuean Sirikit Road, Pha Luead Sub-district, Tha Pla District, Uttaradit Province 53190	0 5547 9905-6
19	Lam Nam Un Self-help Land Settlement, Sakon Nakhon Province	50 Mu 5 Nong Pling Sub-district, Nikhom Nam Un District, Sakon Nakhon 47270	0 4278 9017 Fax 0 4278 9124

No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
20	Lam Pao Self-help Land Settlement, Kalasin Province	9 Mu 7 Kalasin-Sahatsakhan km 26, Nikhom Sub-district, Sahatsakhan District, Kalasin Province 46410	0 4387 1286 Fax 0 4387 1288
21	Lam taklong Self-help Land Settlement Nakhon Ratchasima Province	1422/2 Meeting Buidling, Saranarai Road, Nai Mueang Sub-district, Mueang District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province	0 4424 9144
22	Liang Mai Self-help Land Settlement, Surin Province	144 Mu 13 Surin-Chong Chom Road, KabChoeng Sub-district, KabChoeng District, Surin Province 32210	0 4455 9082 Fax 0 4455 9037
23	Lop Buri Self-help Land Settlement, Lop Buri Province	Mu 6 PhatthanaNikhom Sub-district, PhatthanaNikhom District, Lop Buri Province 15140	0 3649 1478
24	Non Sang Self-help Land Settlement, Lamphu Province	Mu 1 NikhomPhatthana Sub-district, Non Sang District, Nong Bua Lamphu Province 39140	0 4200 2037 Fax 0 4200 2040
25	Pak Chan Self-help Land Settlement, Ranong Province	9 Mu 10 Cho Po Ro Sub-district, Kra Buri District, Ranong Province 85110	0 7786 0436 Fax 0 7786 0473
26	Phimai Self-help Land Settlement, Nakhon Ratchasima Province	111 Mu 1 Nikhom Sub-district, Phimai District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30110	0 4496 5404 Fax 0 4496 5416
27	PhonPhisai Self-help Land Settlement, NongKhai Province	Mu 13 PhonPhaeng Sub-district, Rattanawapi District, NongKhai Province 43120	0 4201 9009-10
28	PhraPhutthabat Self-help Land Settlement, Saraburi Province	163/6 Mu 12 Than Kasem Sub-district, PhraPhutthabat District Saraburi Province 18120	0 3626 6663
29	Phrasaeng Self-help Land Settlement, Surat Thani Province	Mu 5 Sai Kueng Sub-district, Phrasaeng District, Surat Thani Province 84210	0 7728 0228
30	Prachuap Khiri Khan Self-help Land Settlement Prachuap Khirin Khan Province	Mu 7 AoNoi Sub-district, Mueang District, Prachuap Khirin Khan Province 77210	0 3255 4389
31	Prasat Self-help Land Settlement, Surin Province	Mu 5 Chok Chai – Det Udom Km. 131 – 132 Road, Prue Sub-district, Prasat District, Surin Province 32140	0 4414 6019

No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
32	Rattaphum Self-help Land Settlement, Songkla Province	Mu 11 Kamphaeng Phet Sub-district, Rattaphum District, Songkla Province 90180	0 7458 4114-6
33	Rayong Self-help Land Settlement Rayong Province	256 Mu 1 NikhomPhatthana Sub-district, NikhomPhatthana District, Rayong Province 21180	0 3865 6105 Fax 0 3863 6455
34	Si Sakhon Self-help Land Settlement, Narathiwat Province	Mu 1 Kalong Sub-district, Si Sakhon District, Narathiwat Province 96210	0 7355 1921
35	Southern Self-help Land Settlement, Yala Province	1 Mu 6 THaling Chan Sub-district, Yala Province 95130	0 7326 1512 Fax 0 7327 4839
36	Southern Self-help Land Settlement, Satun Province	Mu 7 Khuan Kalong Sub-district, Khuan Kalong District, Satun Province 91130	0 7475 2089
37	Sukhirin Self-help Land Settlement, Narathiwat Province	24 Mu 6 Ma Mong Sub-district, Sukhirin District, Narathiwat Province 96190	0 7365 6068
38	Tak Fa Nakhon Sawan Province	61 Mu 1 Phahonyothin Road, Tak Fa District, Nakhon Sawan 60190	0 5624 1384
39	Thai Mueang Self-help Land Settlement, Phang Nga Province	Mu 11 ThungMaphrao Sub-district, Thai Mueang District, Phang Nga Province 82120	0 7645 3649 Fax 0 7645 3667
40	Than To Self-help Land Settlement, Yala Province	273 Mu 1 Than To Sub-district, Than To District, Yala Province 95150	0 7329 7170 Fax 0 7329 7017
41	Thepha Self-help Land Settlement, Songkhla Province	183 Mu 3 Tha Muang Sub-district, Thepha District, Songkhla Province 90150	0 7447 8151
42	Thung Pho Thale Self-help Land Settlement, Kamphaeng Phet Province	3 Mu 12 Mueang District, Kamphaeng Phet Province 62000	0 5573 6250
43	ThungSan Self-help Land Settlement, Phitsanulok Province	Mu 4 ThapYai Chiang Sub-district, PhromPhiram District, Phitsanulok Province 65140	0 5535 5056 Fax 0 5590 6149

Highland People Development Center			
No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
1	Chiang Mai Highland People Development Center Chiang Mai Province	130 Mu 12 Wongwaen Rob Klang Road, Pa Daet Sub-district, Mueang District, Chiang Mai Province 50100	0 5327 9264 Fax 0 5327 9264 Ext. 101 / Ext. 108
2	Chiang Rai Highland People Development Center Chiang Rai Province	(P.O. Box 12) Pa Sang Sub-district, Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province 57110	0 5391 8415
3	Kamphaeng Phet Highland People Development Center Kamphaeng Phet Province	288 Mu 1 Khlong Lan Phatthana Sub-district, Khlong Lan District, Kamphaeng Phet Province 62180	0 5586 8589
4	Kanchanaburi Highland People Development Center Kanchanaburi Province	Kanchanaburi City Hall (Old Building), Mueang District, Kanchanaburi Province 71000	0 3451 2452
5	Lampang Highland People Development Center Lampang Province	Mu 6 Lampang-Chae Hom Road, Nikhom Pattana Sub-district, Mueang District, Lampang Province 52000	0 5482 6520-1
6	Lamphun Highland People Development Center Lamphun Province	Government Centre, Ministry of Labour Building, Mu 10 Ban Klang Sub-district, Mueang District, Lamphun Province 51000	0 5353 7707 Fax 0 5353 7338
7	Mae Hong Son Highland People Development Center Mae Hong Son Province	P.O. Box 1 Mae Ho Sub-district, Mae Sa Rieng District, Mae Hong Son Province 58110	0 5368 7983-4
8	Nan Highland People Development Center Nan Province	113 Mu 1 Pha Sing Sub-district, Mueang District, Nan Province 55000	0 5468 2039 Fax 0 5468 2037
9	Petchaburi Highland People Development Center Petchaburi Province	187/20 Mu 3 Song Road, Chong Sakaew Sub-district Mueang District, Petchaburi Province 76000	0 3240 0762
10	Phayao Highland People Development Center Phayao Province	Phayao City Hall (Old Building), 1st floor, Phahonyothin Road, Mueang District, Phayao Province 56000	0 5444 9531 Fax 0 5444 9530
11	Phetchabun Highland People Development Center Phetchabun Province	1 /2-3 Phetcharat Road, Nai Mueang Sub-district, Mueang District, Phetchabun Province 67000	0 5672 6627 Fax 0 5672 6628
12	Phitsanulok Highland People Development Center Phitsanulok Province	339/5 Mu 6 Tha Thong Sub-district, Mueang District, Phitsanulok Province 65000	0 5522 7635

No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
13	Phrae Highland People Development Center Phrae Province	6 Soi 5 San Klang Road, NaiWiang Sub-district,Mueang District, Phrae Province 54000	0 5451 1189 Fax 0 5451 1189
14	Ratchaburi Highland People Development Center Ratchaburi Province	99/99 Mu 4 BanRai Sub-district, Mueang District, Ratchaburi Province 70000	0 3273 8803 Fax 0 3273 8803
15	Tak Highland People Development Center Tak Province	(P.O. Box 2) Mae Tho Sub-district, Mueang District, Tak Province 63000	0 5527 7205
16	Uthai Thani Highland People Development Center Uthai Thani Province	Uthai Thani City Hall (Old Building), 2nd floor, Si Uthai Road, Uthai Mai Sub-district, Mueang District, Uthai Thani Province 61000	0 5652 0723

**Coordination Center for... Cooperative Village Project under the
Royal Initiative of His Majesty The King, ... Province**

No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
1	Coordination Center for San Kham Phaeng Cooperative Village Project under the Royal Initiative of His Majesty the King, Chiang Mai Province	Lanna Rama 9 Garden, Chotana Road, Chang Phueak Sub-district, Mueang District, Chiang Mai Province 53000	0 5321 0872 Fax 0 5321 0872
2	Coordination Center for Huai Sat Yai, Cooperative Cooperative Village Project under the Royal Initiative Majesty the King, Phetchaburi Province	274 Mu 3 Pa Deng Sub-district, Kaeng Krachan District,Phetchaburi Province 76170	0 3251 0619
3	Coordination Center for Huai Sat Yai Cooperative Village Project under the Royal Initiative Majesty the King, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province	20 Mu 2 Huai Sat Yai Sub-district, HauHin District,Prachuap Khiri Khan Province 77110	0 3282 6819 Fax 0 3282 6819

Promotion and Development Skill of Life Center			
No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
1	Huai Sat Yai Promotion and Development Skill of Life Center, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province	20 Mu 2 Huai Sat Yai Sub-district, HauHin District, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province 77110	0 3251 0511
2	MuakLek Promotion and Development Skill of Life Center, Saraburi Province	312 Mu 2 Mittraphap Sub-district, Muak Lek District, Saraburi Province 18180	0 3673 0870
3	NongKhae Promotion and Development Skill of Life Center, Saraburi Province	21 Mu 10 Khotchasit Sub-district, NongKhae District Saraburi Province 18180	0 3282 6819 Fax 0 3282 6819
4	On Nut Life Skill Promotion and Development Center, Bangkok	Sukhaphiban 2 Road, Soi 15 Prawet Sub-district, Prawet District, Bangkok 10250	0 2329 1548 Fax 0 2329 1548

Highland People Discovery Museum			
No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
1	Highland People Discovery Museum	Lanna Garden King Rama IX Mueang District, Chotana Road, Chang Phueak Sub-district, Chiang Mai Province 50300	0 5321 0872 0 5321 1933

Mit Maitri Home			
No.	Organization	Address	Telephone No.
1	Mit Maitri Home, Thonburi	2684 Ror Sor Phor Building (Old), Petchkasem Road, Tha Phra Sub-district, Bangkok Yai District, Bangkok 10600	0 5321 0872 Fax 0 5321 0872
2	Mit Maitri Home, Sai Mai	378 Eua Arthorn Buidling, Sai Mai Soi 33/1 Sai Mai Road, Sai Mai Sub-district, Bangkok 10220	0 3251 0619
3	Mit Maitri Home, Huai Khwang	2026/100 Pracha Songkhro 37 Road, Din Daeng Sub-district, Din Daeng District, Bangkok 10400	0 3282 6819 Fax 0 3282 6819

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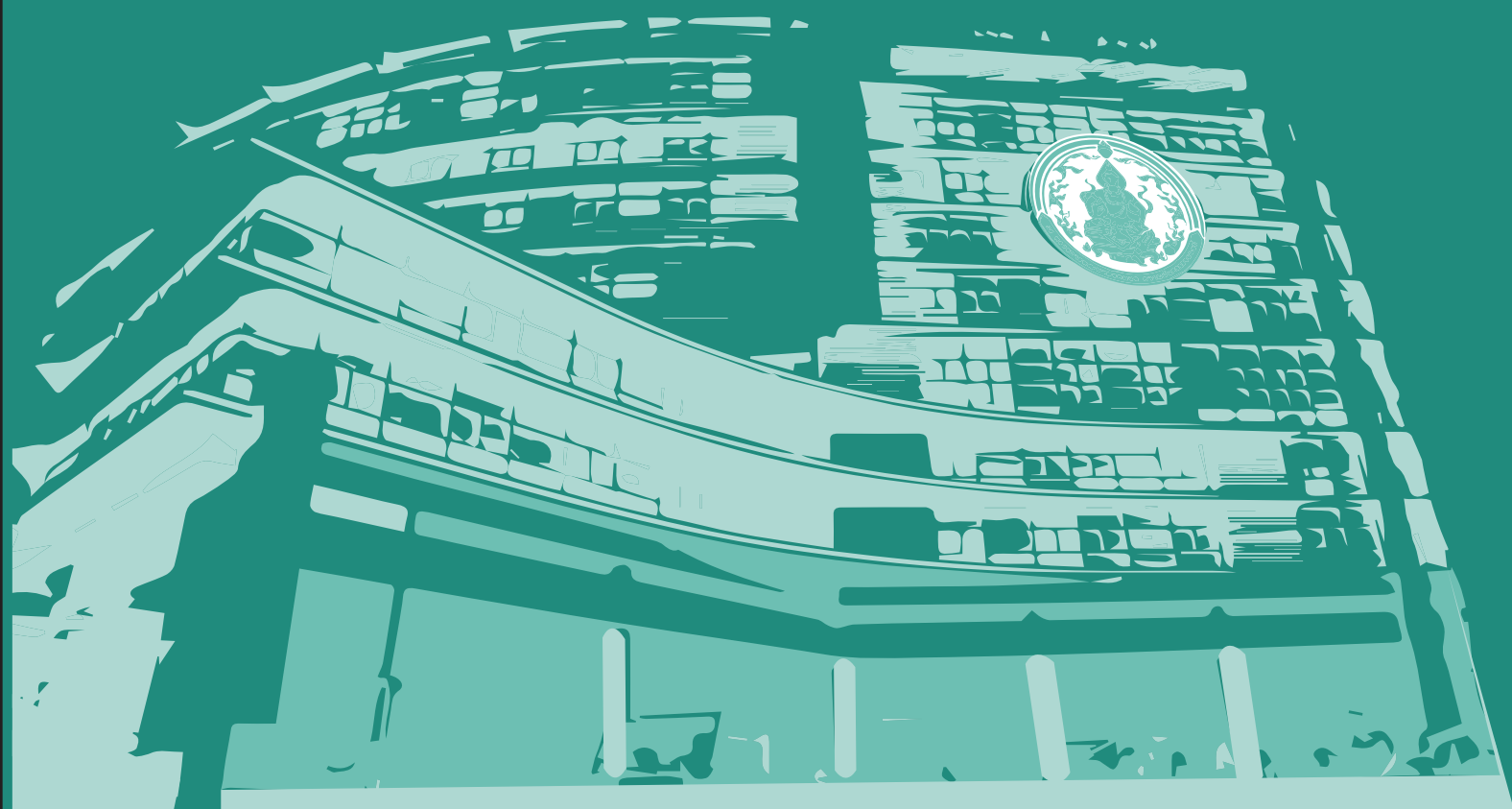
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