



ANNUAL REPORT 1998

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE**



THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE (DPW)

Krung-Kasem Road, Bangkok 10100 Thailand Tel. 662-2813199, Fax. 662-2800284

E-mail : dpw@loxinfo.co.th E-mail : adoption@loxinfo.co.th

<http://www.infonews.co.th/DPW>

The 24-hours Hotline Centre : Call 1507 or 1578

DAO



Preface

The Department of Public Welfare (DPW) was established on September 1, 1940. The first director-general of the department was the then prime minister, Field Marshal P. Piboonsongkhram. During the past implementation, DPW has kept improving its operations and expanding its services to outreach more people in need. DPW has tried to empower people in need to be good persons with moral sense and to live a well-being life. Moreover, DPW has tried to strengthen the stability of families, communities and society. DPW has also acted as the focal point of the government's effort concerning social welfare. The department encourages other governmental organisations and non-governmental organisations to take part in providing outreaching social service, both in urban and rural areas.

This 1998 Annual Report is a document portraying DPW's vision, strategies, ideologies, proactive operation approaches, and the performance in accordance with each action plan. DPW's action plans include Social Work and Social Welfare Administration Plan, Social Work and Social Welfare Plan, Land Settlements Development and Vocational Promotion Plan, Hilltribe Development Plan, and State Enterprise Plan.

We hope that this report would be useful for governmental and non-governmental agencies and individuals who are interested in social welfare and social work.

(Mr. Elawat Chandraprasert)
Director-General of the Department of Public Welfare



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List of Abbreviations

CCIP(s)	Co-ordination Centre(s) for Rescuing Involuntary Prostitutes
DPW	The Department of Public Welfare
DRC	Disaster Relief Centre
Go(s)	Governmental Organisation(s)
MOLSW	The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
NCSW	The National Commission on Social Welfare
NGO(s)	Non-governmental organisation(s)
OPPS	The Office of Public Pawn Shops
OCRDP	The Office of the Committee on Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons
ONCSW	The Office of the National Commission on Social Welfare





DPW's Vision



All people, especially people in need, should be cared for and empowered to be able to live well and integratedly in society. DPW will work in partnership with all social partner, and will be accountable to the public.



DPW's Development Strategies



The Strategies employed by DPW are :

- proactive operations;
- working in co-operation and partnership with all sectors;
- focusing on family institution development
(especially child rights and women's rights protection);
- the unity of overall operations;
- the accuracy and up-to-datedness of information;
- the formulation of tangible action plans;
- focusing on research and development.



The Responsibilities of DPW



1. Acting in accordance with child care and child protection law, child adoption law, the law on prostitution prevention and suppression, funeral assistance law, the law on land management for vocational purposes in self-help land settlements, dormitory law, beggary control law, the law on rehabilitation for persons with disabilities, and other related laws.

2. Providing social services for older persons, the destitute, disadvantaged women, socially handicapped families, low-income families, and individuals who have been affected by social problems.

3. Providing social services and community development services to hilltribe people.

4. Providing disaster relief services to disaster victims.

5. Promoting and supporting social service provision by private sector.

6. Developing appropriate systems, models, and approaches on social work and social welfare, making suggestions to social policy makers on prevention and solution measures for tackling social problems, and compiling the information on social work and social welfare.

7. Other responsibilities deriving from the issuance of other legislation and the assignment by MOLSW or the Cabinet.



DPW's Proactive Action

DPW was established on September 1, 1940 by the then prime minister, Field Marshal P. Piboonsongkhram. He was made the first director-general of the department. DPW then was expected to be a mechanism in national development by being an agency in charge of fostering the welfare of people, job creation, and enhancing people's spiritual growth.

The major responsibilities of DPW at that time were :

1. Allocating land to impoverished people to make a living on;

2. Suggesting people about their house construction;

3. Providing guidelines to people about health care, nutrition and recreation.

Until 1998, DPW has become 58 years old. The department has kept developing its policies, plan and implementation to be in line with economic and social changes. Currently, Thailand has been enduring economic downturn. Social problems stemming from serious economic regression have become more and more complicated, and at the same time generated critical repercussion.





DPW nowadays has come up with measures in dealing with those problems:

1. Taking proactive actions and working for the best interests of people in need

DPW is directly in charge of providing social services to people in need, so the department focuses its operation on providing outreaching services, which are quickly and effectively delivered, to disadvantaged people in their communities. We encourage our service users to take part in the attempt to solve their own problems, in order to prevent the recurrence of the problems.

2. The harmony of the operation

DPW's operation is basing on the concept of multilateral co-operation between agencies in the same department, between agencies in the same ministry, and between DPW and other organisations outside MOLSW. The multilateral co-operation and resources sharing will bring about the best services for service users.

3. Working in partnership with private sector

Most NGOs have certain common characteristics, that are service mind, flexibility, independence, and diverse working strategies. DPW has encouraged NGOs to take part in providing social services to people in need by promoting and supporting them to play a significant role in social service provision. DPW also builds up a coordination network to work on the social work co-operation between governmental and non-governmental organisations.

4. The co-operation between permanent government officials and politicians

Politicians have closer relationships with the public, have been well informed about social problems in their constituencies, and have been well equipped network and resources. The co-operation between politicians and permanent government officials in providing assistance to people in need would prompt the in-need to receive effective services.

5. Maximising the effectiveness of economical budget spending

The economic crisis has prompted the government to dramatically reduce its spending. The government has only spent the budget on necessary matters. DPW is in charge of providing social services to disadvantaged people. Due to budgetary constraint, DPW has reviewed its spending plan and ceased the implementation of unnecessary construction projects. In addition, the department has tried to maximise the cost-effectiveness of its budget spending when catering social services for the in-need.

6. Assistance for urban people who have migrated back to their rural hometown

DPW provides assistance for people who have migrated back to their rural hometown after being laid off, unemployed, or affected by social problems in urban areas. The assistance is aimed at helping those people to be economically independent by starting their own businesses. DPW give those people micro-credits or small cash grants to enable them to invest in micro or small enterprises. The department also works in partnership with other agencies under MOLSW in mitigating the impact of the economic crisis.

7. Public relations

DPW has worked on disseminating the information on services provided by the department through the distribution of documents, such as leaflets, booklets, annual reports, and so on. Additionally, DPW has publicised the information about its agency via various kinds of media, for example, radio, television, newspaper, and internet. DPW has also publicised its services through the web site **HYPERLINK** <http://www.infonews.co.th/DPW>.

8. The adjustment of guidelines, regulations, and legislation concerned to be in line with the constitution.

The 1997 Constitution of Thailand took effect on October 11, 1997. The constitution recognises individuals' rights and liberty, and the equality of



people, as well as people's right to take part in the decision-making process that could affect their well-being. In addition, the government's governance is obliged to be effective, predictable, transparent, and accountable. DPW, for this reason, has revised its implementation guidelines, regulations and legislation concerned to be in line with the constitution and social changes.

In 1999, DPW has planned to :

1. Providing assistance to laid-off workers and the unemployed in economic crisis in accordance with the government's unemployment mitigation measures by giving away loans for micro and small enterprise investment and grants for families in difficulties, and employing the unemployed to do public work.

2. Providing care, vocational training, micro and small enterprise support services for disadvantaged people, and services that help upgrading the living conditions of disadvantaged young women and people with disabilities.

3. Expanding social services to outreach older persons by working in partnership with non-governmental organisations.

4. Providing social services to people in need and other target. Groups to live happily and being useful for society.

5. Encouraging individuals, families, communities and private organisations to take part in providing social services to people in need and expand co-operation networks of government agencies and social work organisations.

6. Accelerating the withdrawal of self-help land settlements' status.

7. Developing the capacity of the staff in providing better social services.

8. Systematically decentralising social welfare administration to local administrative organisations.

9. Employing comprehensive development approach that covers all aspects of economic, social, and spiritual and infrastructure development in the

development of hilltribe communities, by working in advance with governmental and non-governmental agencies. It is to enable hilltribe people to gain self-reliance.

10. Providing training to people who want to contribute to society by becoming social work volunteers.

11. Developing the agency that work on social work information to become the central agency in national social work information.

12. Amending laws, regulations and rules on social welfare and social work to be in line with the government's decentralisation policy and the constitution.

Moreover, DPW has launched out three new projects :

1. The 24-hours Hotline Centre Project is a project to provide preliminary services to people in need on the telephone. The Hotline Centre is manned around the clock to receive service requests, and provide preliminary counselling services to people in need. People in difficulties are, for example, children in difficulties, disadvantaged women, older persons in need, people with disabilities, beggars, the destitute, and disaster victims. The centre could be reach at Tel. 1507 and 1578.

2. The Project of Temporary Public Work for New University Graduates and Laid-off Financial Workers. It is an attempt to solve the unemployment problem of new university graduates and laid-off financial workers. Another objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of Village Welfare Assistance Centres (VWACs) and community organisations in provincial villages in providing assistance to people affected by employment and welfare problems. A number of new university graduates and laid-off financial workers are employed by the project to help guiding the operations of VWACs, and work on surveying and registering people in need in their jurisdiction.

3. The Project of Highland Ecotourism in Amazing Thailand Years. In the spirit of the Amazing Thailand programme, DPW co-operates with the



Tourism Authority of Thailand in publicising tourist attraction sites and tourism activities in highland areas to attract tourists from all over the world. Meanwhile, DPW has encouraged hilltribe communities in northern highland areas to work in partnership with DPW in developing the environment and tourist attraction sites in hilltribe communities. DPW and hilltribe communities have worked together in setting up hilltribe folk museums that portray hilltribe life-styles, history, culture and belief. In the meantime, a number of hilltribe people have undergone the training on farming, handicraft making, and food processing, in order to produce agricultural and hilltribe products for selling to tourists. DPW has also offer the training programme about tourism related services to hilltribe people that are unemployed or laid-off. It is to enable them to earning additional income for supporting their family.

4. The Project of Helping Each Other in Difficult Time. DPW has asked for co-operation from small entrepreneurs to sell food and necessary goods at economic prices. The entrepreneurs that agreed to take part in this project would show the project's symbols in their premises.

5. The Project of Vocational Groups Promotion. DPW helps disadvantaged people, the unemployed and the laid-off, to group together and

invest in a micro or small business. It is to enable them to earn sufficient income for themselves and their families.

6. The Projects of New Farming Models Initiated by HM the King.

● The Project of New Agricultural Theory is a project to encourage laid-off workers who are DPW's self-help land settlement members to return to the settlements. Then, those who want to work as farmers again would be encouraged to do farming in accordance with HM the King's initiative. According to the model, farmers should divided the land into four parts with the proportion of 30:30:30:10 (pond : paddy field : orchard/crop : house).

● The Project of Water and Gratitude for the King. The project aims to accommodate urban labour that had migrated back to rural areas. It is a bid to help those people to earn sufficient income for an acceptable living condition in rural areas by promoting integrating farming and water resource development for agricultural purposes. DPW encourages rural communities to dig ponds with 2,400-cubic-metre capacity. DPW also offers vocational training programme and micro credit for micro or small business investment for those returning workers.





DPW's Executives



Director-General



Field Marshal P. Piboonsongkhram
Ex-Prime Minister
DPW's founder and first director-general



Mr. Elawat Chandraprasert
Present director-general



Deputy Directors-General



Mr. Thien Ayanandana



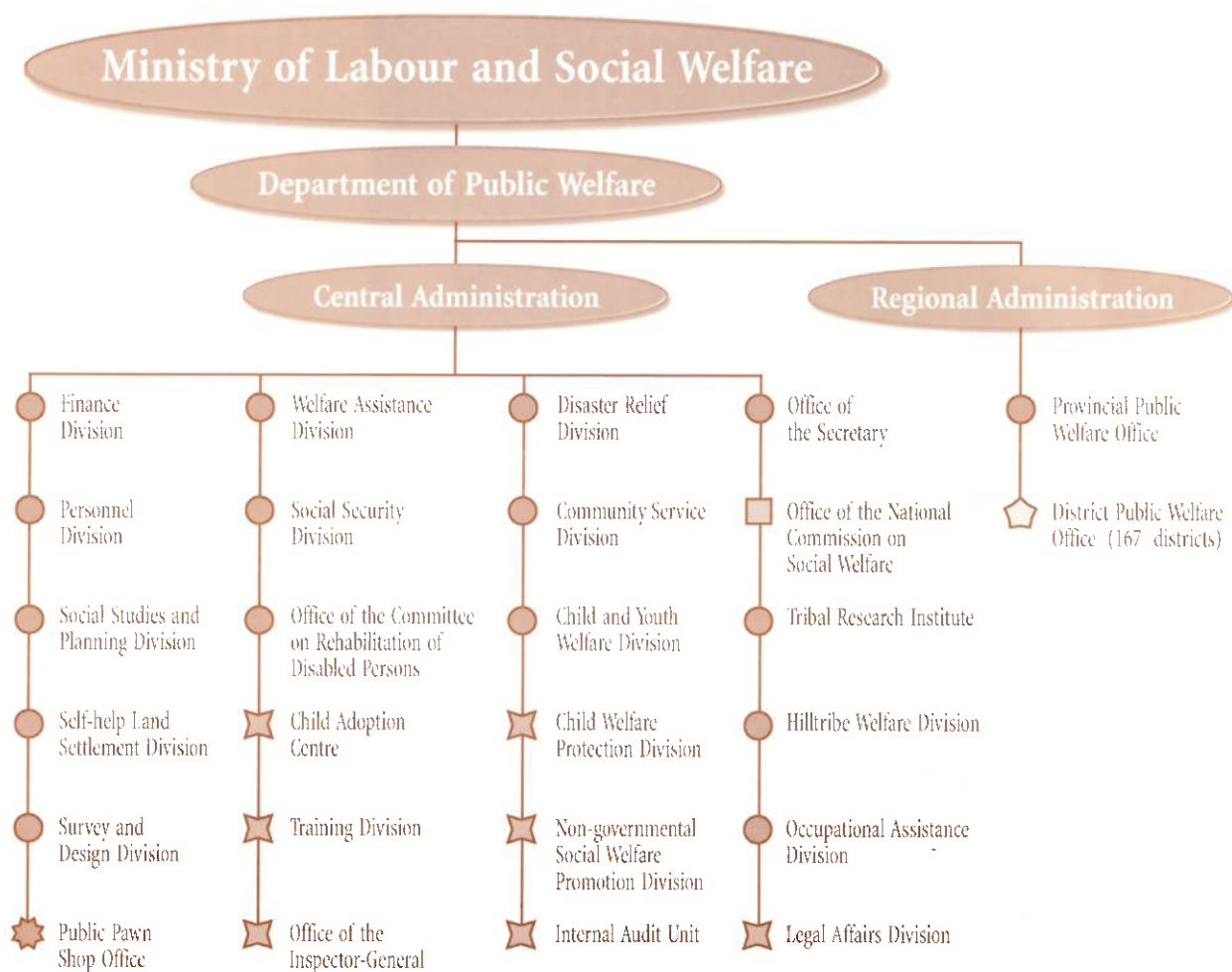
Mr. Prapat Hongthong



Mr. Sakhon Boonkhum



Organisation Chart of The Department of Public Welfare



● Pursuant to the 1994 Royal Decree of the Department of Public Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.

□ According to the 1994 Regulation of the Office of the Prime Minister on Promotion of National Social Welfare.

☆ According to the Cabinet's resolution on September 16, 1980

★ Internal set up

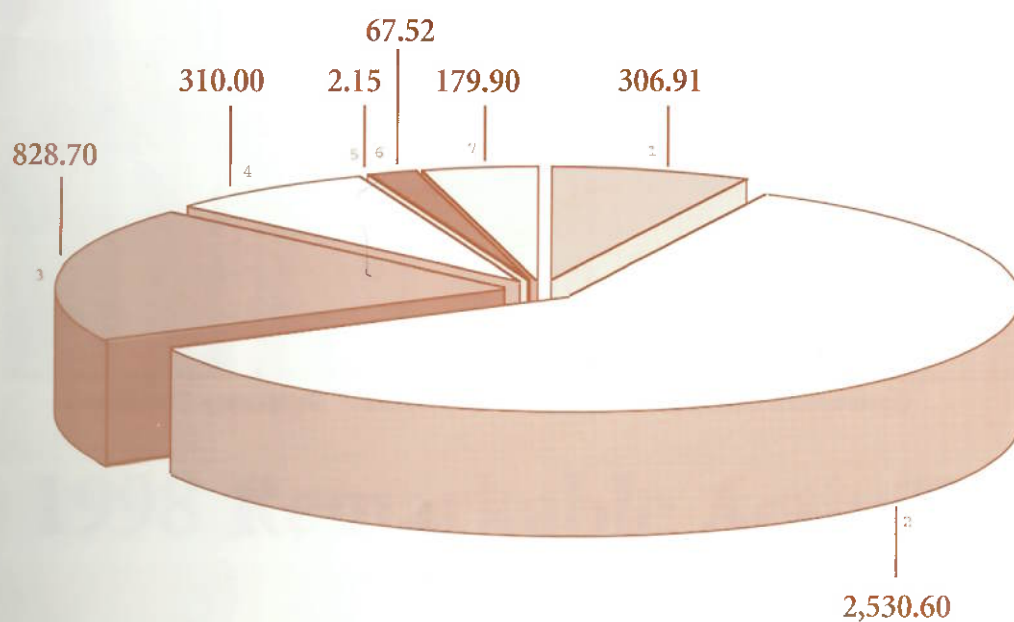
★ As a state enterprise



1998 Budget

(Million Baht)

Budget Plan	Budget	
	Amount	Percentage
1. Social Welfare and Social Work Administration	306.91	7.26
2. Social Welfare and Social Work	2,530.60	59.89
3. Land Settlement Development and Occupational Promotion	828.70	19.61
4. Hilltribe Development	310.00	7.33
5. Prevention and Control of Drugs	2.15	0.05
6. Prevention and Control of AIDS	67.52	1.60
7. Rural Development	179.90	4.26
Total	4225.78	100.00



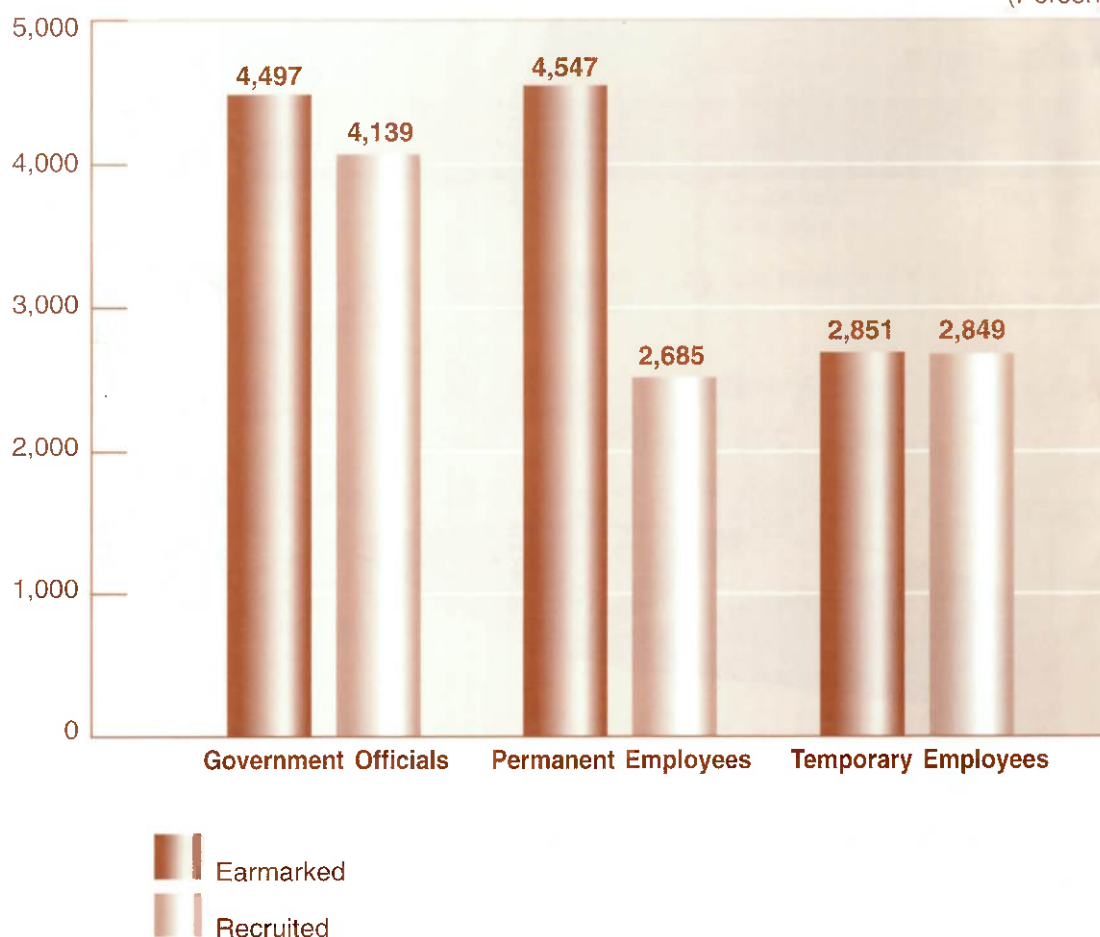


1998 Personnel

(Person)

Type	Earmarked	Recruited
Government Officials	4,497	4,139
Permanent Employees	4,547	2,685
Temporary Employees	2,851	2,849
Total	11,895	9,673

(Person)





1998 Remarkable Activities



1998 National Youth Day

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince presided over the inauguration of the 1998 National Youth Day on 20 September 1998, at the Bangkok Metropolitan Youth Centre (Thai-Japanese) Din Daeng, Bangkok. His Royal Highness also gave a certificate to a young representative of Baan Mahamek Applied Folk Drum Club from Baan Mahamek Home for Boys that has been designated the best youth group on arts and culture.



A Royal Vist at Phayathai Home for Babies

Princess Ubonrat Rajakanya, the chairperson of Ubonrat Foundation, visited HIV-infected babies in Phayathai Home for Babies, Bangkok, on 18 August 1998. The princess has accepted 25 of those babies into the care of her foundation. The foundation's children home is Baan Mittrathorn, Chiang Dao District, Chiang Mai Province.



Disabled Persons' Game for Thai-Japanese Cultural Promotion

Her Highness Princess Bhajara Kitiyabha on behalf of Her Highness Princess Soamsawali presided over the 3rd Disabled Persons' Game for Thai-Japanese Cultural Promotion on 25 January 1998, at the Bangkok Metropolitan Youth Centre (Thai-Japanese) Din Daeng, Bangkok.



A Royal Visit at DPW 's Homes for Children

Her Serene Highness Princess Siriwanwari Mahidol visited girls in Phayathai Reception Home, Bangkok, and boys in Pak kred Home for Boys, Nonthaburi Province on her birthday, 8 January 1998. The princess treated those children a lunch, and presented them sport equipments and necessary articles.



Mini-marathon Competition

Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai presided over the inauguration of the Walking and Running Mini-marathon for the 7th FESPIC Game on September 10, 1998 in the compound of Bhuddhamondhon Complex, Nakhon Pathom Province. The activity was intended to help promoting the 7th FESPIC Game hosted by Thailand.



A Visit at Lop Buri Self-help Land Settlement

Mr. Trairong Suwankhiri, former labour and social welfare minister, visited members of Lop Buri Self-help Land Settlement on August 21, 1998, and gave away sport equipments to poor people in Baan Khao-neep, Muang district, Lop Buri Province.



The Meeting on Social Welfare Policies

Labour and Social Welfare Minister Mr. Sompong Amornwiwat presided over the meeting on social welfare policies at Prince Palace Hotel in Bangkok, and gave the guidelines on the operations of DPW to the meeting's participants, that are executive officials of DPW agencies nationwide.



A Visit at a Hilltribe Development and Welfare Centre

On August 14-15, 1998, Mr. Prakorp Sangto, former deputy labour and social welfare minister, visited a child day care centre in Baan Khum Yuam (Japanese volunteers' project) under the supervision of Tak Hilltribe Development and Welfare Centre, and visited vocational groups of hilltribe people at Kampaengphet Hilltribe Development and Welfare Centre.



The Opening of a Community Welfare Assistance Centre (CWAC) in Bangkok

Ms. Paveena Hongsakula, deputy labour and social welfare minister, has presided over the opening ceremony of Ram-Intra Community Welfare Assistance Centre in Min Buri district, Bangkok. The CWACs are people Organisations that provides preliminary social services to people in need in Bangkok communities. So far, there are 12 CWACs throughout Bangkok.



The Project of Water and Gratitude for the King

On September 14, 1998, Mr. Prasong Rananan, the permanent secretary to the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, and Mr. Apilat Osathanon, chairman of Withetpathana Foundation, signed the agreement on the co-operation between MOLSW and Withetpathana Foundation on sustainable farming training. The training is an activity in the 1999 Project of Water and Gratitude for the King.



The Project of New Integrated Farming Model In A Children Home

Mr. Elawat Chandraprasert, DPW director-general, presided over the opening activity, that is rice growing, of the Project of New Integrated Farming Model In Baan Chiang Mai Home for Boys, in Chiang Mai Province on July 21, 1998.



The Implement of DPW in 1998

Social Work and Social Welfare Planning

- Services for children and youth
- Services for disadvantaged women
- Services for older persons
- Services for the destitute
- Services for people with disabilities
- Services for disaster victims
- Services for families and communities
- The promotion of social services by private sector
- Social work and social welfare research and development



Services for Children and Youth

DPW caters child care services to children and youth under 18 years of age. Children and youth who are entitled to the services are those socially disadvantaged, including orphans, abandoned children, juvenile delinquents, children who are abused and illegally exploited, and children in impoverished families.

DPW's child care services aim at developing children's body and mind, intellect and social skills. Two kinds of child care services are provided :

1. Residential care services for children

The placement of the child into care is the last choice of DPW in arranging substituted homes for children in-need. In-need children would be accommodated in the institutions under the auspices of DPW according to genders, ages and their needs. Residential care for children operated by DPW could be categorised into three types :

1.1 Children homes

DPW is running 20 children homes that accommodate boys and girls under 18 year of age separately. Services available to children in care in

the homes are basic necessities ; education both formal and non-formal education ;recreation activities ; moral and religious education ; vocational training, and job placement. Children in care are also encouraged to go to schools or educational institutions outside their children homes in order to learn to integrate with other people in their localities.

1.2 Reception homes and child protection homes

DPW is operating two reception homes for children. One is for girls and another one is for boys. The reception homes accommodate children who are delinquents, beggars, those that behave in socially disapproved manner, abused children, and exploited children. Services catered to residents include basic necessities, mainstreams and vocational education, and mental rehabilitation.

1.3 A vocational training centre for children

Currently, DPW is operating a Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Children and Youth in Sri Sa Ket province. The training courses are mainly about farming.





Residential Care for Children in 1998

(Person)

Residential Home	Province	1998 service users
Homes for Children		6,260
● Phayathai Home for Babies	Bangkok	566
● Pak kred Home for Babies	Nonthaburi	363
● Rangsit Home for Babies	Pathum Thani	380
● Wiengping Home for Children	Chiang Mai	508
● Songkhla Home for Children	Songkhla	304
● Kaen Thong Home for Children	Khon Kaen	214
● Rajvithi Home for Girls	Bangkok	535
● Saraburi Home for Girls	Saraburi	162
● Northeastern Home for Girls	Udon Thani	482
● Mahamek Home for Boys	Bangkok	186
● Pak kred Home for Boys	Nonthaburi	388
● Bang Lamung Home for Boys	Chon Buri	273
● Chiang Mai Home for Boys	Chiang Mai	251
● Ratchasima Home for Boys	Nakhon Ratchasima	173
● Nong Khai Home for Boys	Nong Khai	175
● Sri Thammarat Home for Boys	Nakhon Sri Thammarat	304
● Yala Home for Boys	Yala	149
● Narathiwat Home for Children	Narathiwat	107
● Pattani Home for Children	Pattani	280
● Maharaj Home for Boys	Pathum Thani	460
Reception Homes		1,155
● Phayathai Reception Home for Girls	Bangkok	461
● Pak kred Reception Home for Boys	Nonthaburi	694
Child Welfare Protection Homes		784
● Eastern Child Welfare Protection Home	Rayong	582
● Northeastern Child Welfare Protection Home	Khon Kaen	202
Child Welfare and Vocational Training Centre		83
● Sri Sa Ket Welfare and Vocational Training Centre	Sri Sa Ket	83
Total		8,282



Additionally, DPW has also provided child care services to children born to HIV infected mothers.

Residential Care for Babies and Children Born to HIV Infected Mothers in 1998

(Person)

Residential Home	1998 service users
• Phayathai Home for Babies, Bangkok	99
• Wiengping Home for Children, Chiang Mai province	139
• Northeastern Home for Girls, Udon Thani province	23
• Songkhla Home for Children, Songkhla province	26
Total	287

Several NGOs have supported DPW in providing child care services to those children. DPW has been supported in employing care-takers, constructing new buildings in children homes, purchasing child care materials, and arranging financial benefactors for individual children. Those supporting NGOs include Christian Children's Fund (CCF), Thailand ; Save the Children Fund (UK) ; Foundation for Thai Children ; Foundation for Children's Welfare and Development ; Enfant du Monde Foundation ; Enfants de Lespoir ; Haritaworn Foundation ; Friends for all Children Foundation ; and International Foundation for Co-operated Development.

2. Providing social services, protection, and child development services in families and communities

2.1 Social services for children in families

DPW tries to strengthen the capability of impoverished families in caring for their children, in that they do not have to put their children into care. Services for children in their families include counselling and financial grants for child rearing, small-business investment, medical treatment, education, and stationary, etc.

Assistance for Children in Their Own Homes in 1998

Category of Assistance Areas	Assistance to Children in Their Families						Assistance to Needy School Children	
	Financial Assistance			Household Commodities				
	No. of Family	No. of Children	Amount (Baht)	No. of Family	No. of Children	Amount (Baht)	No. of Children	Amount (Baht)
• Bangkok Metropolis	428	994	773,000	302	451	417,935	2,193	263,600
• Provincial Areas	68,483	205,449	71,430,000	-	-	-	68,228	10,916,400
Total	68,911	206,443	72,203,000	302	451	417,935	70,421	11,180,000



2.2 Foster care placement

DPW has selected families to foster some children in care to enable those children to grow up in an homely environment. The family that fosters a child would receive 500 baht of monthly support along with commodity from DPW. Social workers would then visit the family from time to time to follow up the fostering. In 1998, 588 children (281 boys and 307 girls) have been placed in foster families.

2.3 Child protection for children in the family

DPW has co-ordinated with other governmental and non-governmental agencies

concerned to provide child protection to homeless children ; beggars; and children who behave in socially disapproved manner according to the revolutionary decree number 294 issued on November 27, 1972 ; abused children; neglected children, and children who have been unlawfully exploited. DPW's child protection work includes sending out patrolling units to search for children that need protection ; providing counselling service to children in need and their families; visiting children who have finished the rehabilitation programme at home, and investigating the facts about children under 14 years of age who have applied for passports to prevent child trafficking.

Child Welfare Protection in 1998

(Person)

Activity	No. of Children Served
Welfare Protection	
• Survey of vagrant, street children and children with behavioral problems who refer from polices or their guardians	1,253
• Assising abused children	95
• Being notified of standed children	19
• Keeping tract of vagrant children's behaviour after a term of care	852
• Being under assistance	495
• Scrutinising documents for issuing passport to children	80
Survey and Keeping Tract of Children's Behaviour	
• Keeping tract of children's behaviour after more than one term of care	243
• Being under assistance	233
Family and Child Guidance	
• Follow-up and modifying behaviour of children brought up by guardians	367
• Being under assistance	289
• Telephone counselling on children's family problems	362



Apart from child welfare protection programme, DPW has implemented a certain number of additional programmes :

1. Contemporary shelters for children and families

DPW is operating shelters for children, youth and families that need contemporary accommodation. In 1998, there are nine contemporary shelters under the auspices of DPW. Those shelters are in Bangkok, Chon Buri, Chiang Mai, Nakhon Sawan, Narathiwat, Prachin Buri, Phuket, Songkhla and Udon Thani. During the year, DPW has provided contemporary shelters to 2,422 service users. Service users could be categorised into three groups ;

- 141 unmarried women who are pregnant, or with babies ;
- 974 children (strand, with behavioural problems, etc.) ;
- 1,307 adults

2. Child protection programme

DPW has expanded its child protection programme to cover 34 tourist attraction provinces and provinces with entertainment venues. In 1998, the number of the programme's service users is 8,377

The provinces where the child protection programme has been operated.

The central : Kanchanaburi, Chanthaburi, Chachaengsao, Trat, Nonthaburi,

Nakhon Pathom, Pathum Thani, Phra Nakhon Sri Ayutthaya, Prachuab Khiri Khan, Phetchaburi, Rayoon, Ratchaburi, Samut Prakan, Samut Sakhon, Saraburi, Suphanburi

The northeast : Kalasin, Khon Kaen, Nakhon Ratchasima, Buri Rum, Roi Et, Surin, Sri Sa Ket, Udon Thani, Ubon Ratchathani

The north : Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Nakhon Sawan, Phrae, Lampang

The south : Nakhon Sri Thammarat, Phuket, Ranong, Songkhla

3. Camping for disadvantaged children

DPW has arranged camping activities for disadvantaged children to help mature those children in terms of emotional, intellectual and social skill development. Children who joined the camping activities would learn to live together with discipline, and at the same time learn to help conserve natural environment. Finally, the camping was also expected to enable camping participants to choose proper way of life in the future.

In 1998, DPW received 359,000 baht of financial support from Siam Cement Foundation for the implementation of the camping activities. Two hundred and forty-five of disadvantaged children and officials have joined the activities.



1998 Camping Activities

Date	Projects / Activities	Target Groups
12-14 November 1997	The Training Project for Creators of Children's Recreation Activities, DPW's training centre	40 officials working on children's recreation activities
16-19 February 1998	The Project of Camping Trip, Erawan National Park, Kanchanaburi province	30 vagrant children
1-29 March 1998 (Every Sunday)	The Project of a class to Teach Children at the Pak Kred Reception Home for Boys Magic Tricks	37 children at the Pak Kred Reception Home for Boys
1-3 April 1998	The Project of Camping Trip, Sattaheeb Patrol, Battalion, Chon Buri province	30 vagrant children
20-30 April 1998	The Project of Enhancing Life Experience for Interested Groups Arts & Sport Camp at the Northeastern Children Welfare Protection Home, Khon Kaen province	108 children at the Northeastern Child Welfare Protection Home, Khon Kaen province
1998 (Continued Project)	Follow-up Project of the Training Project for Creators of Children's Recreation Activities at the Northeastern Child Welfare Protection Home, Khon Kaen province	Officials working on children's recreation activities at the Northeastern Child Welfare Protection Home, Khon Kaen province

2.4 Encouraging and supervising the operation of children homes and child day care centres by NGOs

Private children home and child day care centres have provided shelters for children that had been left alone by parents who had been away to earn a living, including abandoned children and orphans. The private sector nowadays has played a more vital role in social service provision for children. To

promote the service provision of private agencies to meet social work standard, DPW has supervised the implementation of those private agencies via the issuance and withdrawal of licenses, providing training to care-takers of those agencies, arranging meetings and seminars of the operators of private children homes and day care centres, and supporting those agencies with supplementary food and toys for children.



DPW's 1998 Support for Private Children Home and Child Day Care Centres

Activity	Children Home and Child Day Care Centres	
	Bangkok Metropolis	Provincial Areas
● Provision of supplementary food and educational toys to children homes and child day care centres	233 institutions, 7,260 persons	814 institutions, 35,993 persons
● Training of care-takers	2 courses, 73 trainees	1 course, 76 trainees

Moreover, DPW has encouraged the establishment of private children homes in low-income communities, for example, crowded communities and construction workers shelter areas, to help disadvantaged children have proper development and keep them in safe places while their parents were away. DPW has also been running a project called Young Children's Development Enhancement Project in DPW's 78 day care centres in low-income communities. In 1998, 2,810 young children under six years old have attended the day care centres. At the same time, DPW has been operating six Child Day Care and Child Development Centres to service children of DPW's staff-members and low-income parents. Three of the centres are in Bangkok. They are Baan Rajvithi Child Day Care and Child Development Centre, Pol Lt Gen Chot - Ms. Chup Chotichanaphiban Child Day Care and Child Development Centre, and DPW's Civil Servant Welfare Child Day Care and Child Development

Centre. Three other day care centres are in Khon Kaen, Nonthaburi, and Saraburi provinces.

3. Promoting child adoption

According to the 1979 and 1990 Child Adoption Acts and related ministerial regulations, the Committee on Child Adoption has the mandate to consider all the requests to adopt a child submitted by both Thai and non-Thai prospective adoptive parents. The secretariat of the committee is Child Adoption Centre.

If a person living in Bangkok or abroad wants to adopt a child, the person has to submit a request to the Committee on Child Adoption via Child Adoption Centre. In provincial areas, sub-committee on child adoption in each province will consider child adoption requests submitted in each province. The secretariat of each sub-committee is the provincial public welfare office in each province.



A number of NGOs that are social service providers for children have also received the mandate to arrange adoption placement for children under the supervision of DPW. Those organisations are Holt Sahathai Foundation, Children Welfare Foundation

of Thai Red Cross Society, Friends for All Children Foundation, and Pattaya Child Welfare Foundation. DPW has been trying to arrange adoption placement for its in-care children in order to enable them to grow up in homely and affectionate environment.

Meetings of the Committee and Sub-committee on Child Adoption in 1998

Meetings	No. of Meetings	No. of Applications for Registration of Adoption
● Child Adoption Board	24	400
● Sub-committee on Child Adoption in Bangkok Metropolis	6	642
● Sub-committee on Child Adoption in provincial areas	76	1,868
● Committee on Foster Care Placement	23	299

To ensure adoptive children will form up good relationships with their adoptive parents and that the adoptive children have been well cared for, DPW allows both Thai and non-Thai prospective adoptive parents to foster prospective adoptive child for six months, as a probation period. After that, social workers in charge will assess the ability to care for the child of the prospective adoptive parents. The result of the assessment would be presented to the Committee on Child Adoption in Bangkok, or the sub-committee on child adoption in each province. If the committee or the sub-committee considers that the child has been well cared for, the adoptive parents will be allowed to adopt the child, and register the adoption. The registration of the adoption would make the adoptive child be one of the adoptive parents' legal heirs. However, the adoptive parents under the following conditions do not have to undergo the six-month probation :

- The prospective adoptive parent is a close relative of the child,
- The prospective adoptive parent has married one of the child's natural parents for more than six months.
- The prospective adoptive parent has been

the child's foster carer for more than one year, and the child was probed to be well cared for during the foster care.

Nevertheless, if a person wants to adopt a child under the care of DPW or an abandoned child, the adoptive request must be only submitted to the Committee on Child Adoption in Bangkok. All the adoption requests tendered by foreigners, whether or not the prospective adoptive child is an orphan, must be considered by the Committee on Child Adoption and obtain the permission from DPW's director-general on behalf of the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare before taking the child out of Thailand for six-month probation fostering.

During the six-month probation, adoption agencies in each country will conduct the assessment of the adoptive parents' ability to care for the child and report the result to the Committee on Child Adoption every two months (three times). The committee would then consider whether to allow the foreign adoptive parents to adopt the child. If the committee agrees to allow the adoption to take place, the committee's secretariat would inform the adoptive parents, via the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to register the adoption at the Thai embassy, or Thai consulate in their country of residence.



Moreover, DPW sends out social workers to follow up the adoption placement from time to time. Meanwhile, DPW has compiled all personal information of each adoptive child. In that, when the

child grows up and wants to know about their pre-adoption profile, or when adoptive parents have any queries about the child's background, DPW could give them the information.

1998 Child Adoption

Activity	Local Adoption	Intercountry Adoption	Total
• Number of persons requesting information	736	410	1,146
• Receiving applications for admission	836	700	1,536
• Adoption arrangement for abandoned children	246	429	675
• Adoption arrangement for children relinquished by their natural parents	2,264	27	2,291

Moreover, to follow up the adoption, DPW has tried to keep in touch with all adoptive families, sending them letters and New Year cards. The communication is expected to help updating the

record about the adoptive families. The record would be very beneficial to adoptive children when they grow up and come back to DPW to trace their own background.

The Activities Related to the Adoption Placement in 1998

Activity	Number
• Sending New Year cards to adoptive childrens and families	659 families
• Publicising the implementation of Child Adoption Centre via mass media	12 Subjects
• Disseminating the document concerning child adoption requests	242 agencies
• Detecting the background of natural parents of the prospective adoptive children	31 persons
• Following up the adoption placement and visiting Thai adoptive children in foreign adoptive families aboard	78 families
• Preparing and Following up the adoption placement in Metropolis and provincial areas	248 persons (126 families)
• Counselling the adoptive families who have problems to take care their adoptive children	8 families
• Making register of document concerning child adoption registration	358 persons



Services for Disadvantaged Women

The Thai government has a policy to promote the social status of women, and educate children and women to be able to live a well-being life. DPW has a women protection programme that aims at protecting women from exploitation, and prostitution procurement. The protection programme includes the provision of basic necessities, counselling, vocational training, and training for upgrading vocational skills, which are expected to enable the programme's target groups to have permanent jobs and sufficient income. Target groups of the programme are disadvantaged women and women who have served the sentences of violating the 1996 Prostitution Suppression and Prevention Act.

The protection programme has been implemented by employing three measures.

1. Providing social services and vocational training in welfare protection and vocational development centres for women

Services provided in those centres are institutional-oriented services.

1.1 The reception homes/welfare protection and vocational development centres.

Four reception homes and four welfare

protection and vocational development centres have been set up according to the 1996 Prostitution Suppression and Prevention Act.

Reception homes : Reception homes provide institutional care to women who have been convicted of violating the 1996 Prostitution Suppression and Prevention Act. The convicted will be referred to reception homes for needs assessment, care package planning, medical check-up, and psychological rehabilitation.

Welfare protection and vocational development centres : The centres provide their residents with the protection programme and vocational training. Residents of the centres are the convicted of violating the 1996 Prostitution Suppression and Prevention Act, who have been referred from the reception homes after completing the six-month term at the homes. The convicted is liable to stay in the centres for up to two years. Non-formal education, vocational training, and job placement services have been catered to residents. Residents who do not want to be on the job placement will be sent home. Social workers have visited former residents at their homes from time to time to do the follow-up assessment.

The Number of Residents of Reception Homes and Welfare Protection and Vocational Development Centres for Women in 1998

(Person)

Reception Homes/Welfare Protection and Vocational Development Centres	No. of Residents
1. Kred Trakarn Home, Nonthaburi province	309
2. Narisawad Home, Nakhon Ratchasima province	1,606
3. Song Kwai Home, Phitsanulok province	1,821
4. Eastern Child Welfare Protection Home (for boys only), Rayong province	7
Total	3,743



1.2 Welfare and protection centres for women

Currently, DPW has been running three welfare and protection centres for women. Each of those centres are located in the same compound as Baan Kred Trakarn, Baan Narisawad, and Baan Song Kwai Welfare Protection and Vocational Development Centres. The three centres provide protection programme to women who have been affected from all kinds of social problems and need assistance. Services catered for residents of the centre are accommodation and board, social work and psychological services, and other need-led services. All the services are aimed at enabling residents to cope with their problems.

In 1998, the centres have serviced 298 women. They were those who have been affected from social problems, and those who had been forced into prostitution and rescued by police from prostitution venues.

1.3 Welfare and vocational training centres for women

So far, DPW has been running seven

welfare and vocational training centres. The centres are intended to provide vocational training to disadvantaged women who have not had any access to education. Vocational training courses provided in the centres are, for example dress-making, beautician skills, and so on. The length of the courses are six months, four months or three months. Each course is run twice a year. Some products that residents of the centres made have been sold. A part of the profit from selling the products will go to the ones who made them. Job placement service has also been catered to residents who have finished vocational training courses. In 1998, the centres have arranged job placement in both governmental and non - governmental agencies for 3,412 former residents.

Apart from vocational training, other services provided to the centres' residents are accommodation and board, other basic necessity, knowledge on reproductive health and sexual health including how to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS.

Vocational Training in Welfare and Vocational Training Centres for Women in 1998

(Person)

Centres	No. of Successful Trainees
1. Central Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Women, Nonthaburi province	1,201
2. Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Women in Celebration of H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn's Thirty-Sixth Birthday Anniversary, Chon Buri province	839
3. Ratanapa Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Women. Khon Kaen province	753
4. Northeast Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Women, Sri Sa Ket province	961
5. Northern Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Women, Lampang province	1,701
6. Chiang Rai Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Women, Chiang Rai province	728
7. Southern Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for women, Songkhla province	830
Total	7,013



2. Welfare and vocational training for women in the community

2.1 Welfare and protection for women in the community

2.1.1 Providing counselling services for women who have been affected by social problems, for example, unmarried women who are pregnant, women who have been abused by their husband and young women who have behavioural problems, etc. DPW also provides helpline services on personal problems. **The telephone number of the helpline service is 281-0969.** In 1998, DPW has provided counselling service to 434 women in need.

2.1.2 Providing welfare protection to women. The Cabinet has assigned DPW to be responsible in investigating the background of women under 36 years old who have requested for passports from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), and have been suspected by MFA of involving in sex business. DPW's headquarters in Bangkok and provincial public welfare offices in provincial areas are liable to report the investigation on each suspected cases to MFA. In 1998, DPW has prevented 575 vulnerable women from being procured into prostitution via the investigation.

2.1.3 Setting up Co-ordination Centres for Rescuing Involuntary Prostitutes (CCRIPs). The National Commission on Women's Affairs of Thailand has assigned DPW to set up the co-ordination centres to be focal points that people could call for assistance concerning forced

prostitution. When the centres were tipped off about forced prostitution, they will co-ordinate with public and private agencies concerned in rescuing certain forced prostitutes. The centre in Bangkok is operated by DPW's Occupational Assistance Division in the division's office. In provincial areas, the centres are operated by provincial public welfare offices.

Apart from those centres, DPW also runs 41 shelters for forced prostitutes who have been rescued from prostitution venues. The shelters are located in institutions and homes operated by DPW in 31 provinces. The shelters provide temporary accommodation for rescued prostitutes along with basic necessity, counselling and other needed social services.

2.1.4 Disseminating information on the procurement of women. DPW has been co-operating with other public agencies that have been implementing anti-prostitution activities, for example, the Crime Suppression Division of the Royal Thai Police Department, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Office for the Protection of Thai Nationals Abroad, in compiling and sharing information on prostitution procurement. Additionally, the co-operation includes the publication of all the agencies, anti-prostitution campaign through radio and television programmes, the distribution of leaflets and other concerned documents which have been published in official Thai and other Thai dialects. The publication is aimed at informing young women in schools and in rural areas, and their parents about the process of prostitution procurement and sex business.



2.2 Vocational training in communities

DPW provides vocational training services for women in rural areas under the project called Creating New Life for Rural Women. Major service users of the project are former prostitutes and young women who are at risk of procurement in the North and the Northeast. Each of the training course takes 88 days. The course's attendant receives 50 baht of daily allowance. Graduates of the training course are encouraged to group together to invest in a small business. The project has been expected to help equip young women with vocational skills, in that they would not be lured into prostitution. The project was started in January 1993. From January 1993 to the 1998 fiscal year, 12,687 women have finished the training courses. Among those graduates, 7,036 women or 42.6 percent, have formed up 313 groups to run small businesses together. Other 44 percent are self-employed, and an other 13.4 percent are working in industrial factories.

2.2.2 Vocational training for women and people with disabilities who are the unemployed. The programme is launched under the Social Investment Programme (SIP) loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD , World Bank). It aims at lessening the unemployment problem by catering vocational training to 10,000 women and people with disabilities within a three-year period (1998-2001). The total budget of the project is from both IBRD's loan and the 1998 government's budget. Training on leather product making, gemstones cutting, traditional cloth wearing and dress making have been organised in 25 provinces, in every region of the country. By the end of the year 1,900 targeted people have been trained.

3. Fifty million baht revolving fund for women's self-employment

The programme provides up to 15,000 baht interest-free micro credit to any woman who has under gone DPW's vocational training courses and become a member of a vocational group. The woman, however, must be guaranteed by her group. The loan is mature in one year. In 1998, DPW has

lent the credit 18.59 million baht of credit to 1,608 persons. By the end of the fiscal year, DPW still had 31.41 million baht left for lending.

4. Cash grant for women infected with HIV disease

Certain groups of socially-handicapped women are entitled to 5,000 baht cash grant for their self-employed investment. Those socially handicapped women are HIV infected women who are former residents of DPW's welfare protection and vocational development centres, windows whose husband died of AIDS, women who are the family's breadwinner and HIV infected, or who have to care for an AIDS patient in the family. In 1998, DPW has allocated 6.2 million baht of grant to 1,236 women in need.

5. Anti-prostitution campaign

DPW's major anti-prostitution activities are :

5.1 Arranging lectures on prostitution procurement in 75 provinces all over the country, in order to educate young women on the matter. Those lectures are expected to help protect young women from being lured into prostitution.

5.2 Producing media for publicising the information related to the 1996 Prostitution Prevention and Suppression Act, and prostitution procurement.

5.3 Disseminating information via mass media 19,800 times.





Services for Older Persons

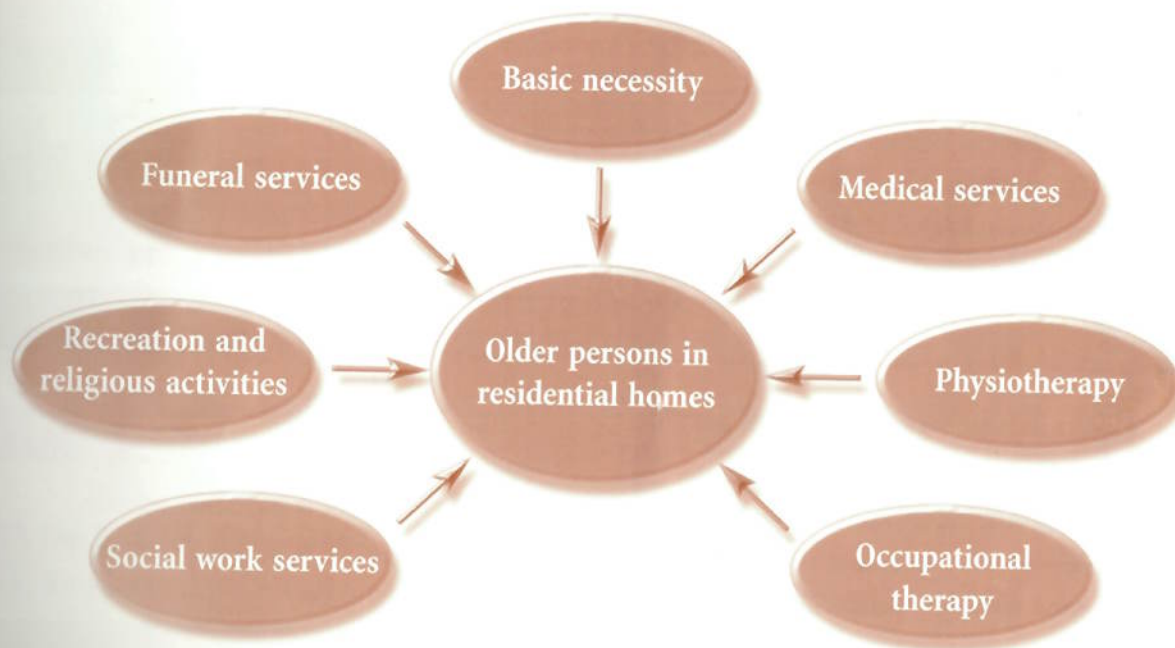
DPW's services for older persons are intended to enable older persons, especially those who are socially handicapped, to continue to live a well-being life, and at the same time protecting vulnerable older persons from being homeless or neglected by their families. Apart from providing services to older persons, DPW has campaigned to encourage people to express their gratitude to their

parents by supporting and caring for their old parents.

DPW's services for older persons are :

1. Residential services

DPW has been operating 16 homes for older persons all over the country. All the homes have been providing the following services :



Services for Older Persons in Residential Homes





Residential Care for Older Persons in 1998

(Person)

Home for older persons	No. of Residents
1. Bangkae Home, Bangkok Metropolis	337
2. Bangkae Home II , Bangkok Metropolis	101
3. Bang Lamung Home, Chon Buri province	358
4. Thammapakorn Home at Poh Klang, Nakhon Ratchasima province	203
5. Thammapakorn Home at Wat Muang, Nakhon Ratchasima province	142
6. Thammapakorn Home at Chiang Mai, Chiang Mai province	218
7. Taksin Home, Yala province	108
8. Kao Bor Kaew Home, Nakhon Sawan province	146
9. Chanthaburi Home, Chanthaburi province	103
10. Uthong-Panang Tak Home, Chumphon province	101
11. Maha Sarakham Home, Maha Sarakham province	111
12. Vasanawes Home Under Sangkha Patronage, Phra Nakhon Sri Ayutthaya province	233
13. Nakhon Pathom Home, Nakhon Pathom province	122
14. Wai Thong Nives Home, Chiang Mai province	129
15. Phuket Home, Phuket province	89
16. Sri Trang Home, Trang province	118
Total	2,619

2. Services provided in social service centres for older persons

Currently, DPW is operating 13 social service centres for older persons. Each centre is catering older persons in need with three service packages :

1. Services in the centre

- Medical services
- Income generating activities
- Physiotherapy
- Education activities
- Social work services
- Religious activities
- etc.



Services in social service centres for older persons



2. Mobile unit services

DPW caters services for older persons in the community by sending out mobile units into the community to provide counselling, medical services and information to older persons in need.

3. Emergency homes for older persons

DPW's emergency homes provide temporary shelters, basic necessities and social work services. The homes also refer some cases to other agencies that cater the services needed by particular older persons.

Non-residential Care for Older Persons in 1998

(Person)

Social Service Centre for Older Persons	No. of Service-users		
	In the Centre	Outreached by Mobile Units	In the Emergency Homes
1. Din Daeng, Bangkok Metropolis	116,242	1,704	311
2. Bangkae, Bangkok Metropolis	18,496	468	-
3. Thipsukhon, Bangkok Metropolis	4,827	268	-
4. Poh Klang, Nakhon Ratchasima province	6,344	1,477	11
5. Wat Muang, Nakhon Ratchasima province	5,690	60	-
6. Khon Kaen, Khon Kaen province	136,513	835	2
7. Taksin, Yala province	4,235	373	-
8. Chiang Mai, Chiang Mai province	77,288	552	5
9. Piyamarn, Chiang Mai province	17,936	-	-
10. Wai Thong, Chiang Mai province	4,028	75	-
11. Sri Sukot, Phitsanulok province	47,689	712	6
12. Lop Buri, Lop Buri province	7,591	904	50
13. Bang Lamung, Chon Buri province	4,655	2	4
Total	451,534	7,430	389

Besides those routine services, DPW has also implemented five other special projects for older persons.

The five projects are :

1. The Project on Encouraging People to Donate Eye-glasses and Raising Fund of Children and Older Persons with Corneal Ulcer.

The objective of the project is to support

children and older persons with corneal ulcer or other eye-sight problems in residential homes and in remote rural areas. In 1998, DPW has received 440,024.75 baht of donation, and has provided 33,441 baht of financial assistance to disadvantaged people with eye-sight problems. We have received 8,054 donated eye-glasses, 2,267 donated glass frames, and 4,848 donated lenses. In the meantime, we have distributed 14,939 eye-glasses, eye frames, and lenses to disadvantaged people.



2. The Project on a Fund for Promotion of Welfare for Older Persons and Families in Communities (monthly subsistent allowance for older persons)

DPW allocates 200 baht monthly subsistent allowance to impoverished older persons, that are

those who are over 60 years old, have no income, and live on their own. Village welfare assistance centres, that are people organisations set up in each village all over the country, are the mechanisms in selecting the most in-need older persons to receive the allowance, and then DPW will distribute the allowance to the entitled ones.

Project on Provision of a Monthly Subsistent Allowance by DPW in 1998

Region	No. of Centres	No. of Older Persons (Person)	Value of Allowance (Baht)	
			Actual Payment (Baht)	Percentage
Central	14,938	70,812	169,948,800	22.3
North1	4,588	70,170	168,408,000	22.1
Northeast	29,380	139,753	335,407,200	43.9
South	7,503	37,265	89,436,000	11.7
Total	66,409	318,000	763,200,000	100.0

3. The Project on Provision of a Monthly Subsistent Allowance for Older Persons by Private sector

DPW has campaigned to encourage the private sector in an attempt to extend the allocation

of monthly subsistent allowance to older persons in Bangkok communities and other areas where village welfare assistance centres have not yet set up. In 1998, the fund has received 1,570,675.55 baht donation, and has spent 1,043,800 baht on monthly subsistent allowance.

Project on Provision of a Monthly Subsistent Allowance by Private Sector in 1998

Area	No. of Older Persons (Person)	Value of Allowance (Baht)	
		Actual Payment (Baht)	Percentage
● Bangkok	203	487,200	84.6
● Provincial Areas	37	88,800	15.4
Total	300	576,000	100.0



4. The Celebration of National Older Persons Day

April 13 has been designated to be National Older Persons Day by the National Committee on Older Persons. The committee, that was chaired by the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, has also appointed a committee on organising National Older Persons Day Celebration. The committee was chaired by the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, while other committee members were representatives from governmental and non-governmental agencies concerned and specialists on the older persons affairs. The celebration, which has been organised every year, is aimed at encouraging younger people to recognise the knowledge, the capability and the past contribution of older persons, and at the same time understand older persons better. The activities on the national days were also expected to appeal for the participation of the general public. In 1998, the committee has also designated April 8-14, 1998 as **the National Week of Older Persons**.

5. The Preparation of the 1999 International Year of Older Persons

DPW acts as Thailand's focal point on the preparation of the International Year of Older

Persons (1999) that has been designated by the United Nations.

The Cabinet on 23 June 1998 approved the Thailand's plan of action for the 1999 International Year for Older Persons, and appointed the National Committee on the Preparation of International Year of Older Persons, chaired by the prime minister. The plan of action comprises three facets of activities : technical, administrative, and public relations activities.

6. Service Centres for Older Persons in Temples Programme

Aware that temples are practical community centres in Thai communities, and have the capacity to provide primary social welfare to people, especially older persons.

DPW has found that 362 temples nationwide is providing shelters to disadvantaged older persons. In 1998, DPW has a policy to designate temples in 76 provinces of Thailand official social service centres for the elderly.

Such centres are much hoped to enable disadvantaged older persons to continue living at home in the community without getting into care.





Services for the Destitute

DPW has provided services to beggars and vagrants. Services provided are :

1. Services in reception homes

Currently, there are two reception homes. The two reception homes are liable to service those who

have been convicted of violating the 1941 Beggary Control Act and those who are homeless vagrants. Services in reception homes are basic necessity, recreation activities, and other residential care services before sending service users to other institutions according to their needs.

Care for the Destitute in the Reception Home in 1998

(Person)

Reception Home	No. of Residents
1. Chiang Mai Reception Home, Chiang Mai province	289
2. Nonthaburi Reception Home, Nonthaburi province	3,728
Total	4,017

2. Services in homes for the destitute

Currently, there are six homes for the destitute. Basic necessity, behavioural rehabilitation, recreation

and vocational training, for example, the training on carpentry and cementing, etc.

Institutional Care for the Destitute in 1998

(Person)

Home for the Destitute	No. of Residents
1. Thanyaburi Men's Home, Pathum Thani province	1,318
2. Thanyaburi Women's Home, Pathum Thani province	1,166
3. Wang Thong Home, Phitsanulok province	594
4. Bann Metta Home, Nakhon Ratchasima province	796
5. Tap Kwang Home, Saraburi province	118
6. Koomsakae Home , Phetchaburi province	529
Total	4,521

3. Vocational training for beggars and vagrants in vocational training centres.

So far, there are two vocational training centres. The objective of the centres is to enable

vagrants to be equipped with vocational skills. In that they could make a living and support their families after they leave the institution.



Vocational Training for the Destitute in 1998

(Person)

Vocational Training Centres	No. of Trainees
1. Prachuap Khiri Khan Vocational Training Centre, Prachuap Khiri Khan province	134
2. Ku Khan Vocational Training Centre, Sri Sa Ket province	147
Total	281

Apart from those institutional services, DPW is implementing the following activities :

1. Assistance for people in need in the public place

DPW has set up service counters in two

crowded areas, that are Bangkok Railway Station (Hua Lam Pong) and Northern Bus Terminal (Morchit), to service people who are in need of immediate assistance. The counter service operation is a co - operation between DPW and Women's Status Promotion Association's Emergency Home Project.

Counter Service for Needy People in 1998

(Person)

Services	No. of Service-users
1. Providing general information	152
2. Sending to return to the domiciles	44
3. Referring to the Department of Employment for employment placement	3
4. Referring to appropriate welfare institutions	4
5. Referring to other agencies / Contacting the relatives	38
6. Distributing pamphlets publicising DPW's activities	46
Total	287

2. Sending out patrol units to assist vagrants and beggars in Bangkok and its vicinity

DPW has co - operated with Child and Youth

Welfare Police and other police in Bangkok and its vicinity in surveying and providing social services to vagrants and beggars. Survey and assistance of the destitute in 1998, 3,665 destitute people.



Services for People with Disabilities

DPW has set up the Office of the Committee on Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons (OCRDP), which is in line with the 1991 Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act. The committee is providing services for people with disabilities and co-ordinating with governmental and non-governmental organisations concerned both abroad and domestically.

The main objective of OCRDP is to enable people with disabilities to have access to four facets of rehabilitation : medical rehabilitation, educational rehabilitation, social rehabilitation, and vocational rehabilitation including other social services.

Services for people with disabilities are :

1. The registration of people with disabilities

In 1998, DPW has registered 40,344 people with disabilities. In that, the total number of registered disabled people could be categorised geographically as follows :

● Bangkok	10,418 persons
● Central (apart from Bangkok)	36,617 persons
● North	47,929 persons
● Northeast	69,570 persons
● South	19,549 persons

2. Support for the families of people with disabilities

DPW has provided support for the families of people with disabilities that are in need of assistance by :

● Counselling	9,092 persons
● Taking into institutional care, vocational training centres, and other agencies	4,621 persons
● Family assistance	11,697 families

3. The provision of assistive device

DPW provides rendered-free assistive devices to impoverished disabled people, for example, carts, wheelchairs, artificial hips, eye lenses replacement, and others. The funding for the provision is from the government and contribution from the public. In 1998, DPW has distributed assistive devices to 1,243 people with disabilities.

4. Rehabilitation for people with disabilities by the community

To enable people with disabilities to stay with their families and communities, DPW has encouraged the families of people with disabilities and the community to take part in providing assistance on the rehabilitation of disabled people in the community by utilising community's resources and local intellects. DPW has co-operated with village welfare assistant centres and other governmental and non-governmental agencies that work on people with disabilities all over the country in encouraging people to care for people with disabilities in their community.

5. Subsistent allowance for people with disabilities

Impoverished and unemployed disabled people who have already registered with the Department of Public Welfare are entitled to 500 baht monthly subsistent allowance. In 1998, 15,000 people with disabilities have received the monthly subsistent allowance. The allowance is also expected to enable people with disabilities to live with their families without getting into care of DPW.

The receivers of the subsistent allowance could be categorised geographically as follow :

● Bangkok	600 persons
● Central (apart from Bangkok)	3,815 persons



- North 3,640 persons
- Northeast 5,045 persons
- South 1,900 persons

6. Vocational training for people with disabilities

DPW is providing 13 vocational training courses to people with disabilities. The courses are dress-making, tailoring, radio and television repair, electrician, motorcycle and machine repair,

barbering, hair-dressing, leather product making, neilloware making, handicrafts, typing, and computing. Those courses are catered in seven vocational training centres for people with disabilities. Graduates from the centres could work in DPW's workshop for people with disabilities to improve their vocational skills. In 1998, 774 disabled people have been trained in the seven vocational training centres and 56 disabled people have worked in our workshop.

Vocational Training for People with Disabilities in 1998

(Person)

Institution	No. of Trainees
1. Phrapradaeng Vocational Rehabilitation Centre, Samut Prakan province	112
2. Khon Kaen Vocational Rehabilitation Centre, Khon Kaen province	144
3. Baan Thong Poon-Phaopanat Vocational Rehabilitation Centre, Ubon Ratchathani province	70
4. Yard Fon Vocational Rehabilitation Centre, Chiang Mai province	92
5. Southern Vocational Rehabilitation Centre, Nakhon Sri Thammarat province	74
6. Social Welfare Services Centre, Lop Buri province	130
7. Northeastern Vocational Rehabilitation Centre, Ubon Ratchathani province	152
8. Vocational Development Centre (workshop) for People with Disabilities, Nonthaburi province	56
Total	830

Apart from vocational training, DPW has co-operated with the Ministry of Education's Non-Formal Education Department in arranging non-formal education courses for people with disabilities in the vocational training centres. The courses provided are primary and secondary education courses. For this reason, some disabled trainees who have finished vocational training have got both vocational and mainstream education certificates when they left the vocational training centres. Career advisory service is also available for those that have graduated from the centres. DPW, in addition, has encouraged people with disabilities to continue their education in higher vocational training institutions, for example, the government-

runskills development institutions vocational schools under the auspices of the Department of Vocational Education and the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.

7. Following the ministerial regulations on people with disabilities' employment

DPW has provided job placement service to people with disabilities who have undergone vocational rehabilitation programmes from DPW's vocational training centres, and people with disabilities who are capable to work in certain job positions. According to the ministerial regulations on people with disabilities' employment, a private enterprise that has employed more than 200



employers has to employ one disabled employee every 200 non-disabled employees. To cater job placement service to people with disabilities, DPW has co-operated with the Department of Employment of MOLSW in providing the service. In 1998, 643 people with disabilities have been on the job placement. Until now, 5,461 disabled people have been placed to work in private enterprises by DPW. Most people with disabilities that have been on the job placement are those with physical and locomotor impairment. The majority of disabled people have worked as industrial sewing machine operators.

Private enterprises that are liable to employ disabled people but do not want to do so could opt to provide financial contribution into the Rehabilitation Fund for People with Disabilities. In 1998, 520 enterprises have contributed 34.39 million baht into the fund. At the end of 1998, the fund has increased to 116.95 million baht.

8. Interest-free Loan for Small Enterprise Investment

8.1 DPW has provided interest-free loans from the Rehabilitation Fund for People with Disabilities for disabled persons that want to invest in small enterprises. The loan is 20,000 baht. The maximum period of repayment is five years. In 1998 alone, DPW has allocated the 20,000 baht loans to 3,040 disabled people. Around 59.32 million baht of

the fund has been lent out to people with disabilities. The loan scheme was started in 1994. From 1994 to 1998 DPW has already loaned out 164.65 million baht to 8,413 disabled people. Most loan receivers have invested in farming, trading, selling lottery tickets, and other self-employed careers.

8.2 DPW has also supported rehabilitation projects for disabled people that were operated by non-governmental organisations. In 1998, DPW has provided 2.81 million baht of financial support to 29 disability rehabilitation projects implemented by non-governmental organisation.

9. Residential care for people with disabilities

DPW has provided rendered-free residential care services to people with disabilities who have been abandoned or neglected by their families. Some people with disabilities came to stay in residential homes to receive rehabilitation services provided in the residential homes. Services in the homes comprise basic necessities, medical rehabilitation, educational rehabilitation, vocational rehabilitation, and social rehabilitation. People with disabilities in the homes would also be prepared physically and mentally to lead an independent life before re-integrating into society. In 1998, DPW's nine residential homes for people with disabilities have accommodated 3,791 people.





Residential Care for People with Disabilities in 1998

(Person)

Residential Homes	Service Users
1. Pak kred Home for Mentally Disabled Babies, Nonthaburi province (birth up to 7 years)	561
2. Pak kred Home for Mentally Disabled Children (Boys), Nonthaburi province (aged between 7 - 18 years)	623
3. Pak kred Home for Mentally Disabled Children (Girls), Nonthaburi province	487
4. Pak kred Home for Children with Disability, Nonthaburi province (aged between 7 - 18 years)	493
5. Phra Pradaeng Home for the Disabled, Samut Prakan province (aged above 18 years)	594
6. Bangpakong Home for the Disabled, Chachaengsao province (aged above 18 years)	279
7. Karunyaves Home for the Disabled, Chon Buri province (aged above 18 years)	141
8. Half-way Home for Men, Pathum Thani province (aged above 18 years)	391
9. Half-way Home for Women, Phathum Thani province (aged above 18 years)	222
Total	3,791





10. Enhancing the rights of people with disabilities

In 1998, DPW has implemented a number of activities to enhance the rights of people with disabilities :

- Proposing a draft of Ministerial Regulations on Accessibilities for Facilitating People with Disabilities to the Cabinet for approval.
- On June 9, 1998, the Cabinet resolved to agree in principle with the proposed National Master Plan on Rehabilitation for People with Disabilities, and instructed all agencies concerned to translate the plan into action.
- Drafting the declaration of Thai disabled persons, that aims at protecting the rights of disabled persons and shaping up the direction of disabled persons' development and rehabilitation.
- Launching out Mushroom Farming Training Programme for Disabled Persons at DPW's Northeastern Vocational Rehabilitation Centre, Ubon Ratchathani province. It is a two-year programme, 1997-1998, sponsored (by Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations)
- Hosting the Third "Thai-Japanese Cultural Continuation" Sportgames for disabled persons together with the Social Work Council of Thailand on January 25, 1998, at Wesn 2 Stadium. An exhibition and demonstration of disabled persons' manufacturing skills are held during the game.
- Allowing the Association of Disabled Persons of Thailand to construct a Wheelchair People's Clinic on the land of DPW's Health Welfare Centre in Pak kred district, Nonthaburi province.
- Sending 53 disabled persons under the care of DPW to participate in the 7th FESPIC Game held between 10-16 January 1999.
- Enhancing positive attitude towards disabled persons in terms of their capabilities and social participation of disabled persons.





Services for Disaster Victims

DPW caters rehabilitation services to victims of natural and man-made disasters. Natural disasters that take place from time to time in Thailand are, for example, fire, storm, flood, draught, cold weather, and so on. Man-made disasters include the danger from terrorism, from external troops, political conflicts, and so forth. Additionally, DPW also provides assistance to displaced people, both domestically and abroad, by sending them back home. DPW has provided assistance for disaster victims by :

1. Reimbursing the province for the advanced money they have already spent on providing assistance to disaster victims.

2. Despatching officials from DPW's headquarters to reinforce the disaster relief staff in each province where the disaster takes place.

3. Despatching mobile disaster relief units to the areas that are at risk of disaster.

DPW has five regional disaster relief centres. Each regional centre helps facilitate and support each provincial office under its jurisdiction in providing assistance for disaster victims. Each centre could support the province with reinforcement, commodity, vehicles and other equipments.

Five regional disaster relief centres are :

1. Central Regional Disaster Relief Centre (DRC 1)

DRC 1 was located at 310 Rajvithi Road, Bangkok. Twenty six central provinces are under DRC1's jurisdiction. Those provinces are Bangkok, Kanchanaburi, Chanthaburi, Chachaengsao, Chon Buri, Chai Nat, Trat, Nakhon Nayok, Nakhon Pathom, Nonthaburi, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Prachin Buri, Pathum Thani, Phra Nakhon Sri Ayutthaya, Phetchaburi, Rayong, Ratchaburi, Lop Buri, Samut Prakan, Samut Songkhram, Samut Sakhon, Sa Kaeo, Saraburi, Sing Buri, Suphan Buri, and Ang Thong.

2. Northeastern Regional Disaster Relief Centre (DRC 2)

DRC 2 was located at 295 Soon Ratchakan Road, Amphur Muang, Khon Kaen. DRC2's jurisdiction covers 19 provinces that are Kalasin, Khon Kaen, Chaiyaphum, Nakhon Phanom, Nakhon Ratchasima, Buri Rum, Maha Sarakham, Mukdahan, Yasothon, Roi Et, Loei, Sri Sa Ket, Sakon Nakhon, Surin, Nong Khai, Nong Bua Lam Phu, Udon Thani, Ubon Ratchathani, and Amnat Charoen.

3. Northern Regional Disaster Relief Centre (DRC 3)

DRC 3 was located at 37/1 Theparak Road, Phitsanulok. DRC3's jurisdiction covers 17 provinces. Those provinces are Kamphaeng Phet, Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Tak, Nakhon Sawan, Nan, Phayao, Phichit, Phitsanulok, Phetchabun, Phrae, Mae Hong Son, Lampang, Lamphun, Sukhothai, Uttaradit, and Uthai Thani.

4. Southern Regional Disaster Relief Centre (DRC 4)

DRC 4 was located on Songkhla-Kohyor Road, Amphur Muang, Songkhla. DRC4's jurisdiction covers eight provinces, that are Trang, Nakhon Sri Thammarat, Narathiwat, Pattani, Phatthalung, Yala, Satun, and Songkhla.

5. Upper Southern Regional Disaster Relief Centre (DRC 5)

DRC 5 was located in Khun Talay Self-help Land Settlement, Surat-Nasarn Road, Surat Thani. DRC5's jurisdiction covers six provinces, that are Krabi, Chumphon, Phangnga, Phuket, Ranong, and Surat Thani.

The Disaster Preparedness and Disaster Relief Programme

1. Preparation

DPW has formulated Disaster Prevention



Plan and Inter-agency Co-operation Plan, and mapped up the areas with high risks of disaster. DPW has co-operated with provincial agencies, other governmental agencies and non-governmental agencies in preparing manpower, vehicles, commodity, and equipments for disaster relief for immediate action. In addition, DPW has also arranged training courses for disaster relief volunteers who support the department's disaster relief programme.

2. Implementation

When a disaster takes place in a province, provincial public welfare office and district or local public welfare offices in the vicinity will send out their officials to the disaster sites. The official will report the damage to their supervisors, as well as provide immediate assistance to disaster victims. According to the government's financial regulations, the maximum budget that a province could advance for providing immediate assistance to disaster victims of each disaster circumstance is three million baht. Then, DPW will reimburse the province for the advanced money. However, if the disaster takes place in Bangkok, DPW would be allowed to advance 10 million baht of the expenses for immediate assistance. The assistance provided would be decided by the Central Regional Disaster Relief Centre, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration and police in the area.

Services for disaster victims :

1. Providing food or 50 baht daily allowance ;
2. Setting up temporary shelters for homeless disaster victims ;
3. Providing financial support for cremation of the dead victim, and for the family whose breadwinner was killed in the disaster ;
4. Providing financial support on medical expenses for the injured victims ;
5. Supporting victims with materials for repairing houses and other shelters ;
6. Supporting kitchen ware ;
7. Supporting clothes and bedsheets and other necessary items ;
8. Supporting equipments and cash for small enterprise investment ;
9. Providing educational grants to children of disaster victims.

3. Follow-up

DPW sends out social workers to visit disaster victims after they have been assisted by DPW, and provide further assistance if those victims are still in need. Further assistance may be referring the in-need to residential homes, vocational training centres, or sending them home, etc.





The Co-ordination between DPW and Non-governmental Organisations

To maximise the efficiency of services for disaster victims, DPW has formulated a plan concerning the co-operation between DPW and other governmental and non-governmental agencies called Co-operation Plan for Disaster Relief in Bangkok and Provincial Areas. The plan is a co-operation framework between 27 governmental agencies concerning disaster relief. Among those agencies are Metropolitan Police Commission, Border Patrol Police, Police Fire Brigade Division, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration's Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Public Health's Department of Health, Department of Local Administration's Civil Defence Division. Thirteen non-governmental agencies have been involved in

the co-operation. Those organisations are Thai Red Cross Society, National Council on Social Welfare of Thailand under the Royal Patronage of H.M. the King, Rajaprachanugroh Foundation under the Royal Patronage of H.M. the King, Hua Kieo Por Tek Siang Tung Foundation, Ruamkatanyu Foundation, War Veterans Families Welfare Foundation under the Royal Patronage of H.R.H. Princess Mother, School Children's Cleanliness and Health Promotion Foundation under the Royal Patronage of H.M. the King, Evangelical Fellowship Foundation of Thailand, Young Thai-Sikh Association under the Patronage of Srigura Singh Sobha Association, Hindu Samaj Association, National Council of Women under the Royal Patronage of H.M. the Queen, and the Society of Buddhist for Merit Making of Thailand.

Disaster relief implementation

Disaster victims all over the country that have been assisted by DPW in 1998 are :

Activity	No. of Disaster Victims (Persons)	Value of Assistance (Baht)
1. Assistance for victims of disaster e.g. fire, storms, flood, drought, cold weather, attack of external forces	4,570,322	347,803,304.78
2. Returning the distressed people to their domiciles		
• local	2,724	541,996
• foreign countries	569	1,463,582.22
3. Continued assistance according to the Cabinet's Resolutions		
• Rescue of victims of Royal Plaza Hotel's collapse	134	2,243,000
• Assistance for victims of the gas truck accident, Bangkok	42	544,800
• Relief for victims of explosive objects, Phangnga province	100	1,272,000
• Assistance for victims of a fire in a doll factory, Bangkok Nakhon Pathom province	88	1,701,108
• Assistance for victims of peer sinking in Phrannok area, Bangkok	2	30,000
4. Distributing commodity to disaster victims		22,217,800
Total	4,573,981	377,817,591



Services for Families and Communities

DPW has provided social services to disadvantaged people in the community through direct and indirect service provision.

1. Services for people affected by social problems

DPW is the focal point in providing social services to people affected by social problems. Social workers of the department will conduct needs assessment before providing immediate assistance, case referring services and counselling to all people in need. Immediate assistance provided include food, clothes, travel expenses, cash, and other necessary commodity.

In Bangkok, those who have been affected by social problems could seek assistance from DPW at DPW's headquarters on Krung Kasem Road, Pomprap District. Those in provincial areas could seek assistance from provincial public welfare offices in every province.

In 1998, DPW has provided immediate assistance to 18,100 people who have been affected by social problems. Among them, 5,480 people were in

Bangkok and 12,620 people were in provincial areas.

2. Services for low-income families.

The family of which the breadwinner has died, imprisoned, disappeared, become a person with disability or has been seriously ill, or could not support his or her family with any reason is entitled to 2,000 baht family welfare grants. DPW would allocated the grant to such a family not more than three times a year. Low-income families would then be able to spend the grant on small enterprise investment, day-to-day expense, medical expense, house repair expense, etc. Counselling services would be catered to service users along with other assistance.

Additionally, DPW has also sent out mobile family assistance units into Bangkok's crowded communities, and in rural areas to provide outreaching services. DPW has operated those mobile unit in co-operation with other governmental and non-governmental agencies concerned. The following table shows the implementation of services for families in Bangkok and provincial areas.

Family Assistance in 1998

Activity	Unit	Family Assistance	
		Bangkok Metropolis	Provincial Areas
1. Counselling services	families	4,405	25,264
2. Cash assistance and commodities	families	2,232	55,779
Value of assistance	baht	2,318,117	78,578,280
3. Family assistance for HIV infected persons and families	persons	581	-
4. Family assistance (mobile unit)	time	138	512
	families	20,028	34,054
5. Family Day	time	1	-
	persons	500	-



3. Telephone counselling services

Apart from those mentioned social services for low-income families, DPW has provided counselling service through telephone. Trained social workers and psychologists stationed around the clock to listen and give suggestions to people who have come across any difficulty in their social life at **Tel. 1507 , 280-1591, and 281-3199 Ext 5620.**

Presently, DPW has expanded its telephone counselling services to cover 50 provinces all over the country-covering four regions :

- Central :** Kanchanaburi, Chachaengsao, Chon Buri, Trat, Nonthaburi, Nakhon Nayok, Nakhon Pathom, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Pathum Thani, Phra Nakhon Sri Ayutthaya, Phetchaburi, Rayong, Ratchaburi, Samut Sakhon, Samut Songkhram, Suphan Buri
- Northeast:** Kalasin, Khon Kaen, Nakhon Phanom, Nakhon Ratchasima, Buriram, Roi Et, Sakon Nakhon, Surin, Sri Sa Ket, Nong Bua Lam Phu, Udon Thani, Ubon Ratchathani, Amnat Charoen
- North:** Kamphaeng Phet, Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Nan, Phayao, Phitsanulok, Phetchabun, Phrae, Mae Hong Son, Lampang, Lamphun, Sukhothai, Uttaradit
- South :** Krabi, Chumphon, Nakhon Sri Thammarat, Narathiwat, Pattani, Phangnga, Phuket, Surat Thani

In 1998, DPW has provided telephone counselling services to 39,187 persons.

- Bangkok 7,836 persons
- Provincial areas 31,351 persons

4. Empowering and assisting people suffering any difficulty in the community

In an attempt to deliver more outreaching services to people in need in crowded communities in Bangkok, DPW has set up seven district public welfare offices :

- Area 1 District Public Welfare Office, Pomprap
- Area 2 District Public Welfare Office, Din Daeng
- Area 3 District Public Welfare Office, Klong Toei
- Area 4 District Public Welfare Office, Bang Khunthian
- Area 5 District Public Welfare Office, Klong Chan
- Area 6 District Public Welfare Office, Huay Khwang
- Area 7 District Public Welfare Office, Taling Chan

Beside providing assistance to people in need in the vicinity of each office, all those district public welfare offices also work as information centres on social welfare. Each office is also in charge of encouraging people in the community to set up "**community service centres**" which would be run by people in the community themselves. The community service centre have been expected to cater preliminary social services to people affected by social problems in its community. The district public welfare office will co-operate with other governmental and non-governmental organisations concerned in the helping people operate their community service centres. Services provided by each centre includes day care service for children, recreation activities for youth and older persons. At the moment, there are six community services centres in Bangkok communities :





- Huay Khwang Community Service Centre
- Klong Chan Community Service Centre
- Klong Toei Community Service Centre
- Din Daeng Community Service Centre
- Bung Phra Ram 9 Community Service Centre

- Prasong-Sutsakhon Community Service Centre

The following table displays the information of the implementation of district public welfare offices in Bangkok in 1998.

Activity	Unit	Accomplishments
1. Survey and visit to needy persons in the overcrowded communities	communities	19
2. Provision of social services to needy persons	families	1,360
3. Cash assistance and commodities Value of assistance	families	760
4. Cash referral	persons	365
5. Following up assistance to needy persons	persons	1,653
6. Despatch of mobile unit (138 times)	persons	20,028
7. Assistance to children and youth under the CCF Foundation	persons	528
	million baht	2.01
8. Provision of social services to older persons	persons	1,702
9. Organising of youth camps	persons	100
10. Promotion of activities of the Foundation for promotion of youth activities in the Overcrowded Community	baht	238,288
11. Promotion and support of community centre		
● pre-school child care	persons	840
● youth library services and people's library services	persons	15,047
12. Co-ordination with Gos ang NGOs in solving and prevention of social problems	times	590
	persons	8,725

5. Temporary Shelters Provision

According to the Cabinet's resolution on September 18, 1990, the Cabinet has assigned the Department of Public Welfare to operate

"Emergency Shelters for Urban Poor People Project." The project helps provide temporary accommodation to people who have become homeless because of fire, other disasters, or being displaced from their homes by court orders.



DPW has constructed four emergency shelters :

- Thanyabury Temporary Home,
Pathum Thani province 50 units
- Ornnut Temporary Home,
Bangkok 100 units
- Wat Suan Kaew Temporary Home,
Nonthaburi province 50 units
- Pak kred Temporary Home,
Nonthaburi province 100 units

In 1998, DPW has provided temporary shelters to 785 homeless families, 1,378 persons.

Apart from those emergency shelters, DPW has also operated a shelter called **Accommodation for Travellers of the Department of Public Welfare**. The Shelters was situated on Prachasongkhroh Road, Huay Khwang District, Bangkok. The objective of the shelter is to provide temporary accommodation to low-income travellers, low-income patients awaiting to be admitted into hospitals, people from provincial areas in difficult situations, or those who have been referred from government agencies to temporarily stay at the shelter. Those who have been referred to the shelter by other government agencies do not have to pay the accommodation fee. Youth, students, and groups of people from provincial areas could stay at the shelter by paying the daily fee at 30 baht per person. In 1998, the Accommodation for Travellers has serviced 36,310 people.

6. Barber skills training programme for low-income people

DPW's vocational training centres provide barber skills training programme for low-income people.

The programme is four months long. Three session are run annually, with 450 of total available seats. In 1998, 388 trainees have graduated from the programme.

Those centres also operate mobile barber unit to provide free hair-cut service to people in low-income community from time to time.

7. Revolving fund for micro enterprise or self-employment investment support

DPW give away 10,000 baht micro credits to low-income people and the unemployed throughout the country. The credit is interest free and matures in five year. The borrower, however, must have a reliable guarantor. In 1998, the revolving fund's liquidity was 6.58 million baht. Throughout the year, 6,174,500 baht has been loaned out to 633 people.

8. Special fund for mitigating the effect of mass lay-off and unemployment.

On July 31, 1998, the government has allocated 300 million baht of emergency fund to DPW, for loaning out 15,000 baht of micro credits to support the laid-off and the unemployed in creating their unbusinesses. The credit is interest free and matures in five years. In 1998, DPW has give away credits under this scheme worth altogether 121, 275,000 baht to 11,550 people.

9. Family support for rural families

The objective of the support is to create job opportunity for rural people. With the job opportunity, rural people will be able to earn regular income. In that, they do not need to move into urban areas to seek better job opportunity. The job opportunity in rural areas in a way helps strengthen family institution, and improve the well-being of rural people in general. In those 75 provinces, 6,215 people have participated in the activities in 1998.

10. The supervision of private hostels operation

To protect the well-being of students that stay in private hostels, and prevent hostel operators from taking advantage of those staying in their hostels, DPW has supervised the operation of private hostels according to the 1964 Hostel Act. Private hostels, both in Bangkok and in provincial areas, that have accommodated more than five students have to comply with the 1964 Hostel Act.



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Supervision of Private Hostels in 1998

Activity	Unit	Accomplishments
1. Visit, inspection, and promotion of the registered hostels in consonance with the 1964 Hostel Act		
• registered hostels	hostels	2,896
• students staying in registered hostels	persons	144,800
2. Inspection and control of the unregistered hostels and the hostels where the complaints were made thereof	hostels	119
3. Violation charges against hostels	hostels	35
4. Arrangement for closing down of hostels	hostels	131
5. Registering new hostels	hostels	658
6. Renewing annual license of hostels	hostels	2,238
7. Information service to the students and parents	hostels	2,738
8. Visit, inspection of hostels in provincial areas	provinces	5
9. Visit, inspection, and selection of the Annual Distinguished Hostels	times/ hostels	23/ 33
10. Annual meeting with owners and managers of hostels	times	44

Number of Student Hostels, Supervision by DPW in 1998

Region	Hostel		
	Total	Men	Women
Bangkok	942	278	664
Central (apart from Bangkok)	310	123	187
North	822	342	480
Northeast	602	236	366
South	220	63	157
Total	2,896	1,042	1,854



11. Appealing for donation in cash and in kind from the general public

DPW has also appealed for contribution from general public in providing social services to people in need. Donation from the public could be both in cash and in kind. The public could make the donation at **"The Department of Public Welfare's Donation Reception Centre"**, or at every provincial public welfare office. The donation could be sent to DPW by mail, or donors could call DPW's officials, at Tel. 281-5030 or 282-5543, to collect the donated items at their places. DPW additionally has put a number of donation box under **"Generosity Project"** in crowded areas including a lot of government agencies and department stores.

Donated items would be classified, repaired, cleaned up, and then packed up again. Then, the packed items would be sent to governmental and

non-governmental agencies concerned for distributing to people in need.

In 1998, 1,581 people have given donation worth 20,822,106 baht all together to the Donation Reception Centre. The donation could be classified into three groups :

- Cash worth 1,872,690 baht donated by 843 persons
- Commodity worth 18,327,616 baht donated by 738 persons
- Commodity from the Generosity Project's donation boxes worth 621,800 baht

DPW has distributed commodity worth 16,371,719 baht to 517 agencies that have provided social services to people in need. The distributed commodities have benefited 218,815 people.



The Promotion of Social Services by Private Sector

DPW has set up the **Office of the National Commission on Social Welfare (ONCSW)** in 1994 to be in charge of supporting and encouraging social service provision by private sector. ONCSW supports non-governmental organisations, that cater social services to the public, with technical and financial supports, personnel reinforcement, social recognition enhancement, and inter-agency co-ordination facilitation. Moreover, ONCSW is responsible for developing new social work approaches, and recommending measures for preventing and solving social problems. The following is the 1998 implementation of ONCSW.

1. Acting as the secretary of various committee and commissions

1.1 The National Commission of Social Welfare (NCSW)

ONCSW has hosted the meetings of NCSW, and set up six sub-committees as follow :

- The Sub-committee on Preparing the International Year of Older Persons (1999). The sub-committee has proposed the Thai government to designated 1999 as International Year of Older Persons (1999), and to set aside budget for the sub-committee's implementation. The working committee on the celebration of the year has been set up, chaired by the prime minister.

- The Sub-committee on Policy and Plan. The sub-committee has formulated the Third National Social Work and Social Welfare Development Plan (1997-2001). In 1998, the sub-committee has been preparing the action plan (2000-2001) that would help translate the policier stated in the national plan into action.

- The Sub-committee on the Preparation of National Social Work Day. The sub-committee organises celebration activities of National Social

Work Day on every October 21, which is also the birthday of Her Royal Highness Princess Srinakarindhra, the Princess Mother. On October 21, 1998, the sub-committee hold the 6th National Social Welfare Assembly at Santimaitree Building , the Government House . the Sixth assembly focuses on current social welfare situation, and the concept on voluntary taskforce development in Thailand.

- The Sub-Committee on Coordinating and Monitoring the Implementation of the Agenda for Action adopted by the Royal Thai Government in the 1995 World Summit on Social Development. The Sub-committee has had the declaration and the agenda for action of the world summit translated from English into Thai, and formulated the Social Development Action Plan. The sub-committee has been asking for co-operation from other agencies in reporting the progress of their implementation in accordance with the action plan.

- The Sub-committee on Coordinating Voluntary Work for Society. The sub-committee has published a directory of governmental and non-governmental agencies, drafted a voluntary sector development plan, and prepared to establish a national voluntary sector coordination centre.

- The Sub-committee on Institutional Residents Development. The sub-committee has been developing appropriate approaches to improve services in governmental and non-governmental institution that emphasises on the participation of the community in caring for institutional residents.

The sub-committee is also proposing the government that there should be a draftbill on social welfare, a joint committee between governmental and non-governmental organisations on socail problem solution be set up, and the government reduce teses that are to be paid by people that are caring for their parents or a person with disability.



1.2 Provincial Commission on Social Welfare (PCSW)

PCSW was set up in every province. ONCSW supports the operation of provincial public welfare offices in operating PCSW in their provinces.

In 1998, provincial public welfare offices has employed PCSW as a tool to mobilised co-operation between governmental and non-governmental agencies in each province in tackling the province's social problems and providing immediate assistance to the unemployed.

PCSW in each province has also made suggestion to NCSW on the formulation of the Eighth Action Plan under the framework of National Social Work and Social Welfare Development Plan.

2. Encouraging and developing non-governmental organisations on social welfare.

- Being a member of 29 Non-governmental Social Welfare Organisations Committee, and participating in the committee's 260 meetings.

- Providing financial support worth 40 million baht to 128 non-governmental social welfare organisations.

- Proposing His Majesty the King to allocate royal decorations to 64 people who have remarkably contributed to social service provision in Thailand.

- Selecting 110 distinguished social workers to receive distinguished social worker awards from Professor Pakorn Augsusing Foundation.

3. Information service

- Conducting establishment survey in order to update the information about 5,000 non-governmental social welfare organisations all over the country.

- Revising and publishing 1,000 copies of the directory on non-governmental social service providers for people with disabilities and disadvantaged women.

- Publishing four social welfare organisation newsletters, 6,000 copies each, and distributed them to governmental and non-governmental agencies concerned.

- Providing the information on non-governmental social welfare organisations to other agencies and the general public, as well as giving suggestions on the establishment of non-governmental social welfare organisations. In 1998, ONCSW has given away such information for 240 times.

- Examining the facts about foreign social welfare volunteers that have been working for non-governmental organisations in Thailand, and issuing the recommendation letters for them. In 1998 ONCSW has issued recommendation letters for 155 foreign volunteers from 49 organisations nationwide.

- Visiting non-governmental social welfare organisations, and foreign volunteers on the implementation sites both in Bangkok and upcountry. In 1998 ONCSW has visited 39 organisations.

- Co-ordinating on the information exchange about non-governmental organisation. In 1998, ONCSW has done the co-ordination on 96 issues.

Additionally, DPW has also promoted and supported social service provision by private sector via the following activities :

1. Supervising and promoting the operation of assistance for funeral assistance funds

According to the 1974 Funeral Assistance Act and the 1974 Ministerial Regulation on Funeral Assistance in Governmental Agencies and State Enterprises. DPW is in charge of supervising the operation of funeral assistance funds to protect the interest of members of those funds, and prevent any possible fraud.



Supervision of Funeral Assistance Associations in 1998

Activity	Unit	Accomplishments
1. Supervising and promoting the funeral assistance associations • funeral assistance associations nationwide • members • value of assistance	associations persons million baht	3,206 6,230,704 4,057
2. Supervising and promoting the funeral assistance associations attached to the agencies • funeral assistance associations nationwide • members • value of assistance	associations persons million baht	75 2,031,274 1,387
3. Registering the funeral assistance associations • registering the associations • registering to modify the regulations of the association • registering to dissolve the associations • registering and changing the committee members	associations associations associations associations	81 26 84 99
4. Inspecting the operation of the funeral assistance associations • inspecting the minutes of annual meeting of the associations • announcing the registration for establishment and closing down of the associations in the Royal Gazette • paying visits to the office of the funeral assistance associations • inspecting the account and balance of the associations • advising on finance and accounting of the associations	associations associations associations associations times	77 211 1,182 1,270 888
5. Arranging training for the staff and committee members of the funeral assistance association • arranging training for the committee members of the funeral assistance association • arranging training for the staff	times / persons times / persons	10 / 1,346 1 / 45
6. Supervising registration compilation of funeral assistance associations. • Taking legal action against the association that violate the law • Informing funeral assistance association	associations associations	82 164
7. Public relations • Producing calendars of annual action plan according to legal procedure for the associations • Producing TV script disseminating about Folk Law of Funeral Assistance on Channel 11 and its network • Disseminating of the documentary titled "Tam Laa Haa Kwan Chiang" (Finding the truth) and a play script informing about funeral assistance to Provincial Public Welfare Offices • Interviewing the DPW's Director-General about Funeral Assistance in the programme on DPW Meet People, Channel 11 • Publicising the information of funeral assistance on the Radio Thailand broadcasted every Monday 13.30-14.00 pm. and the Parliament Broadcasting Station every Wednesday 08.00-09.00 am.	sheets times provinces times times	3,000 1 75 1 96
8. Taking action on the complaints petitions to DPW	provinces	5



2. Promoting and developing village welfare assistance centres (VWAC)

To expand both governmental and non-governmental social services to cover people in remote rural areas, DPW has encouraged rural people to set up village welfare assistance centres in their communities. A village welfare assistance centre in each rural community is expected to act as preliminary social service providers in the community. The centre is also supposed to act as a community focal point on social service information

and co-ordination between governmental and non-governmental organisations that have provided social services for people in the community.

In 1998, DPW has

- Successfully encouraged people in 75 provinces all over the country, except Bangkok, to set up 68,240 village welfare assistance centres.

- Allocated 12,500 baht seeded funds to 67,060 village welfare assistance centres.

Establishment of Village Welfare Assistance (VWAC)

Region	No. of Total Villages	No. Of VWAC	
		Established	Fund Received
Central (apart from Bangkok)	15,796	15,805	15,678
North	14,526	15,043	14,550
Northeast	29,518	29,307	28,851
South	8,044	8,085	7,981
Total	67,884	68,240	67,060

To strengthen the capacities of Village Welfare Assistance Centres, DPW has used the following tools :

1. Classifying VWACs according to the needs for social development

1.1 General development area. Every province has to implement development schemes for VWACs in general development areas at the same time. The development schemes should involve the following five components :

- People participation
- Information system
- Financial system
- Social services for people in need
- Building and facilities

1.2 Intensive development area. Each

province has to put special efforts in developing three of VWACs that need intensive development as the province's pilot VWACs of this kind. The development attempt has to involve the five mentioned components as well. Each pilot VWAC, additionally, has to help empower one of the most poverty-stricken families in the village to gain better living conditions and economically independent.

2. The evaluation and ranking of VWACs. DPW has set criteria for classifying VWACs into three levels : good, fair, and requiring improvement. The ranking would help development planners to plan development approaches for each VWAC easier.

3. The training for members of VWAC committees. The training programmes have been designed for VWAC committee members of VWACs in each rank (good, fair, requiring improvement) separately.



4. The adjustment of VWACs' implementation report forms. DPW has simplified the VWACs' implementation report forms, to make it more user-friendly.

5. The implementation of pilot project on VWAC committees' capacity building in six pilot provinces : Phuket, Trat, Nakhon Nayok, Lamphun, Phayao, and Mukdaharn. The project involves in-depth training programme for members of VWAC committees in the pilot areas. In 1998, 50 VWAC committee members were trained in each session. Total trainees throughout the year is 2,567.

6. The organisation of seminars of VWAC committees. The seminars had been held in each of the four regions of the country. About 12-22 distinguished VWAC committee members from each province had participated in the seminars. In 1998, 1,472 VWAC committee members have participated in the seminars.

Services provided by DPW via VWACs in 1998

The following is social services provided by provincial public welfare offices via VWACs throughout the country in 1998 :

- 2, 414, 813 Persons
- 293, 394, 652 Baht

3. Promoting and developing public welfare volunteers

DPW has encouraged people in private sector, especially those in non-governmental organisations, to take part in delivering outreaching social services to people in need. DPW has co-operated with provincial public welfare offices in arranging introductory training sessions on social welfare for general public, and then encouraged trainees to become members of public welfare volunteer groups. Additionally, DPW has also encouraged those in the volunteer groups to formalise their groups to be public welfare volunteer clubs, public welfare volunteer associations, and public welfare volunteer foundations, respectively.

In 1998, DPW has

- Arranged 30 sessions of training for public welfare volunteers in 30 provinces. All the 30 sessions have produced 27,504 trainees for DPW.
- Arranged meetings on the working procedures of public welfare volunteers in 20 provinces. Around 1,800 people have attended the meetings. Those volunteers have spared DPW from employing another 27,504 people, and spending 4.12 million baht on their wages.
- DPW supports social services by volunteers. In 1998, DPW has supported volunteers' activities with commodity worth 47.52 million baht





Social Work and Social Welfare Research and Development

Economic, social, political, and cultural changes, and globalisation phenomena have resulted in the increasing number of people in need. Deriving social problems have become more and more severe, creating greater social repercussion. In an attempt to catch up with those changes, to be able to identify social problems and their victims accurately, and to be able to formulate feasible social welfare plans, DPW has done the following studies and publicised them in 1998

1. Social Service Provision Approaches for HIV Infected Persons, AIDS Patients and Their Families In Villages : A case study on Village Welfare Assistance Centres
2. Standard and Practical Manual for Social Workers in the Department of Public Welfare's Children Homes
3. The Satisfaction on the job of the Department of Public Welfare's Officials
4. The Study on Staff's Opinions on the Directives within the Department of Public Welfare's Agencies
5. The Ability to Adjust Themselves and Activities of older persons in Homes for older persons : A case study in Nakhon Ratchasima province's homes for older persons
6. The Social and Cultural Context that Affect Beggary of the Rural Poor in Urban Areas : A case study in Northeastern provinces
7. People with Disabilities' Need for Assistive Devices

Tribal Research Institute is a research institute under DPW auspices. It is the centre of studies and research on economic, social, education, health and anthropological conditions of hilltribe people in the north of Thailand. The institute was located in the compound of Chiang Mai University. In 1998, Tribal Research Institute has publicised the following studies :

1. The Study on Approaches to Enhance Off-farm Occupational Skills Outside and Inside Hilltribe Communities : A case study on Hmong, Karen and Lahu tribes
2. Culture and Sexual Behaviour and the Epidemiology of AIDS among Thin and Khamu Tribes
3. The Adjustment of Traditional Land and Resource Management In the State's Legislation Context : A case study on Khamu tribesmen
4. Hilltribe People and Labour Utilisation : Trends in off-farm labour migration of Ekor tribesmen
5. The Approaches of Organisation Establishment and Organisation Management in Hilltribe Communities
6. Folk Intellect and Medical Treatment
7. The Study on the Approaches for Educating Hilltribe Women on the Prevention of HIV Infection : Sexual culture, traditions relevant to the epidemiology of AIDS in Yao tribe.
8. Hilltribe People's Rights on Land Management : The adjustment of Akha's traditional code under the statutory context



9. Hilltribe Culture and Substance Abuse : A case study on Hmong tribesmen

10. The Study on the Approaches for Educating Hilltribe Women on the Prevention of HIV Infection : Sexual culture, traditions relevant to the epidemiology of AIDS in Hmong tribe

11. Off-farm Occupation Promotion in Karen Communities in Mae Hong Son province, Omkoi district of Chiang Mai province, and Huai Sai Lueng area in Mea Jaem district of Chiang Mai province

12. The Campaign to Encourage Hilltribe Women to Protect Themselves from AIDS

13. Village Welfare Assistance Centres : A case study on hilltribe villages

14. Phra Dhammajarik : Acceptance and directions of the integration between Buddhism and tradition, a case study on Karen tribesmen

15. Village Welfare Assistance Centres and Social Service Provision in Karen Communities : A case study on Karen tribe in Baan Pah Lao, Mae Tha district, Lamphum province

16. The Study on the Approaches for Educating Hilltribe Women on the Prevention of HIV Infection : A case study on Lahu Chele tribe.





The Implement of DPW in 1998

Land Settlement Development and Occupation Promotion Planning

- Self-help land settlements development



Self-help Land Settlements Development

Self-help land settlements development is a form of social service. DPW has started allocating land plots in self-help land settlements to landless farmers since the department was set up in 1940. Self-help land settlement scheme was then initiated by Field Marshal P. Phiboonsongkhram, the first DPW director-general. The first self-help land settlement under DPW's supervision is Phra Phutthabat Self-help Land Settlement in Saraburi province.

DPW has set up 59 land settlements in 41 provinces. In 1992, the department has revoked the settlement status of 15 land settlements. So far, there

are 44 land settlements under DPW's auspices, located in 35 provinces, covering 6,185,282 rais. From the total land area in those settlements, 3,593,777 rais had been allocated to 240,408 families of settlements' members.

DPW by its Self-help Land Settlement Division formulates annual action plans with the emphasis on three specific components: identifying operation areas, functions, and participation of social partners. Integrated development approach is also employed by the division.

In monitoring and evaluating the division's implementation, DPW uses eight indicators:

1. Members recruitment
2. The issuance of licences for utilising land in the settlements
3. Credits
4. Earnings
5. Water sources for farming
6. Transportation and communication
7. The ability to obtain basic necessities
8. Labour migration

Ranks :

- 1 = below standard
- 2 = standard
- 3 = above standard

DPW has rated the priority for development of 1,689 villages in 44 settlements. From total 821 villages (36.9 per cent) are the most in need of development. There are 245 villages (14.5 per cent) that are secondly in need, and 623 other villages (48.6 per cent) are in the third priority.





The situation of problems in self-help land settlements

Indicator	Percentage of villages below
1.Members recruitment	25.2
2.The issuance of licences for utilising land in the settlement	45.7
3.Credits	9.5
4.Earnings	63.0
5.Water sources for farming	45.0
6.Transportation and communication	9.4
7.The ability to obtain basic necessities	19.1
8.Labour migration	44.6

According to the evaluation result, most settlements have low mark in terms of earnings, water sources for farming, and labour migration. DPW, therefore, has formulated the 1998 action plan on self-help land settlements and adjusted the strategies for tackling labour migration problem by emphasis on job creation within the settlements. Due to the impact of the economic crisis 3,481 settlement members who had migrated to work in urban areas have moved back to the settlements. The strategies are in line with the government's policy measures for mitigating the unemployment and laid-off problems. The following is the implementation records of DPW's Self-help Land Settlement Division, disaggregated by indicators :

2000/2001

1. Self-help Land Settlements Management

In a self-help land settlement, DPW has allocated a number of land plots to impoverish people who wanted to invest in farming, but did not have their own land. Those who have received a share of land automatically became members of the land settlements. DPW has also issued land utilisation licences for those members, stating their rights to utilise particular plots of land. DPW then developed infrastructure and necessary facilities in the settlement to facilitate members' agricultural activities. Moreover, DPW has also loaned out low-interest micro credits to farmers for the investment in farming and additional off-farm careers. So far, DPW has accelerated the repayment of the credits given away in order to have enough liquidity available for loaning out to other awaiting in-need farmers.





Self-help Land Settlement Administration in 1998

Indicator/Activity	Target Groups	Accomplishments	Percentage
Recruitment of Self-help Land Settlement's member			
● Recruitment of the new settler's member (Person)	7,924	7,348	92.7
Insurance of Certificate of Land Utilisation (Nor Kor 3)			
● Insurance of Certificate of Nor Kor 3 (plot)	10,786	7,338	68.0
● Cadastral survey of the settler's Land (rai)	110,000	100,826	91.7
Credit			
● Payment of credit for the Settler's member (person/million baht)	-	125/7.2	-
● Collection of credit repayment from the settlers	50	12.03	24.1
Communication			
● Maintenance of roads (km.)	157	155.3	98.9
● Improvement of roads (km.)	1,427	1,387.4	97.2
● Construction of bridges and box culvert (unit)	41	43	104.9

2. The Project of Water Resources Development in Self-help Land Settlements

DPW has developed a number of small water

sources in self-help land settlements to make drinking water and consumption water available for settlements' members and people in nearby areas.

Water Resources Development in 1998

Indicator/Activity	Target Groups	Accomplishments	Percentage
Water resources for farming			
● Construction and Maintenance of irrigation system (unit)	554	553	99.8
● Construction and Maintenance of water works system (unit)	11	10	90.9

3. Job creation in self-help land settlements

To enable settlements' members to earn enough incomes from within self-help land settlements, DPW has worked on agricultural extension and cottage industry promotion. Settlement members are encourage to produce off-farm products out of natural resources in the locality.

DPW has been helping members in identifying markets, and finding customers in private sectors for those members. Moreover, DPW has encouraged private firms to set up food processing factories within the settlements. Meanwhile, members of the settlements are encouraged to form up self-help groups within the settlements to support each other.



Job creation Development in 1998

Indicator/Activity	Target Groups	Accomplishments	Percentage
Income			
• Occupation and Social development (village / families)	1,634 / 224,850	1,634 / 224,850	100.0
• Crop promotion (persons)	7,885	7,348	93.2
• Livestock promotion (persons)	3,225	2,732	84.7
• Sericulture promotion (persons)	1,259	1,259	100.0
• Forest promotion (rais)	19,370	14,703	75.9
• Off-farm agriculture (persons)	1,360	1,356	99.7

4. Social development in self-help land settlements

To enable self-help land settlement members to live above absolute poverty level, DPW has worked on rural development along with providing social services to land settlement members. To stimulate

social development in self-help land settlements, DPW has encouraged other government agencies, private enterprises, academics, the general public, and land settlement members to join a concerted effort in tackling social problems in the settlements.

Social Development in 1998

Indicator/Activity	Target Groups	Accomplishments	Percentage
Basic Needs			
• Training of settlers (persons)	3,525	3,367	95.5
• Establishment and development of people's organisation (groups)	2,200	2,200	100.0
• Promotion of people's participation in development activities (activities / persons)	410 / 45,000	410 / 45,000	100.0
• Provision of welfare services to the settlers (persons)	4,990	3,920	78.6



Social Projects Development in 1998

Indicator/Activity	Unit	Accomplishments
Occupational and Employment		
● Project of Water + Hart for the King	persons/income (million baht)	465/19.4
● Project of new theory Agriculture of the Royal Initiation	persons/income (million baht)	33/3.2
● Project of Agriculture Development	persons/income (million baht)	3,433/11.2
● Project of promotion for NGO to invest money and effort in Self-help Land Settlement	unit	14

In short, the outcomes of self-help land settlements development in 1998 in relations to the living conditions of people in nearby areas in

accordance with the 1998 basic necessity indicators are as follow :

Ranks of Village Development	Settlement Areas	Nearby Areas
● Below standard (indicators)	24	24
● Standard (indicators)	15	15
● Above standard (per cent)	47.6	44.3

Moreover, when considering gross production value of farm products in self-help land settlement,

in 1998 the gross production value is 8,483.2 million baht.



The Implement of DPW in 1998

Hilltribe Development Planning

- Services for hilltribe people



Services for Hilltribe People

Development and welfare policy for hilltribe people

The government has a policy to empower and provide social services to hilltribe people. An intention of the policy is to enable hilltribe and ethnic people who have been allowed to live in highland areas to live in well planned communities. Hilltribe people are expected to be empowered both economically and socially to attain self-reliance, and consequently integrate into the mainstream development and administrative systems of the Thai government.

The cabinet resolved on February 7, 1989, to assign DPW in developing hilltribe communities in terms of politics, economic and social development, and natural resources conservation. Subsequently, DPW has formulated the first (1992-1996) and the second (1997-2001) Master Plan on Community Development, Environment, and Narcotics Crops Control in Highland Areas. The master plans aim at facilitating the coordination between concerned agencies. The objectives of the master plans are :

1. To accelerate the allocation of Thai nationalities to hilltribe people who are entitled to have Thai nationality. In the meantime, the department is trying to help those who are not entitled to have Thai nationality receive documents identifying appropriate legal individual status.

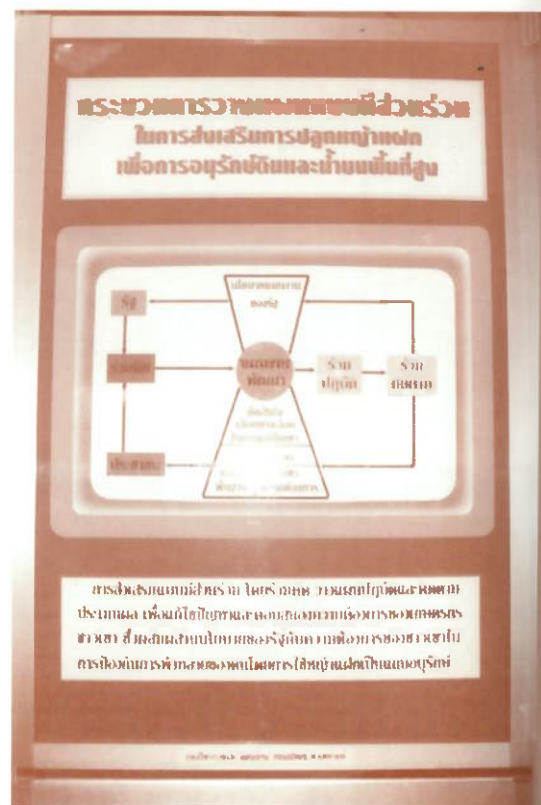
2. To help hilltribe people have permanent settlements and have their communities registered with the Thai government. The key objectives of the registration are to fix the boundary of hilltribe communities in forest areas, and to bring about clear-cut directions of natural resources conservation, rehabilitation and management in highland areas.

3. To help hilltribe communities have development opportunities and accesses to outside economy, that could enable them to have sustainable well-being life.

4. To improve the effectiveness of the functions of all mechanisms in hilltribe communities.

5. To encourage people and people organisation to participate in the development and the solution of social problems and environmental problems in highland areas.

Presently, hilltribe people are living in 20 provinces of Thailand. The number of hilltribe population is 774,316 people. DPW has been operating 14 Hilltribe Development and Social Welfare Centres in 14 of those 20 provinces.





Population of Hilltribe in 1998

Hilltribe Development and Welfare Centre (Province)	Population of Hilltribe of Thailand			Number of DPW's Hilltribe (Accomplishments)		Number of other Hilltribe	
	Province	Village	Person	Village	Person	Village	Person
1. Kanchanaburi	Kanchanaburi	259	24,420	165	15,387	94	9,033
	Ratchaburi	29	6,249	10	4,071	19	2,178
	Phetchaburi	22	3,619	-	-	22	3,619
	Prachuap Khiri Khan	8	597	-	-	8	597
2. Kamphaeng Phet	Kamphaeng Phet	29	9,878	29	9,878	-	-
3. Chiang Mai	Chiang Mai	1,352	192,795	298	56,384	1,054	136,411
4. Chiang Rai	Chiang Rai	493	150,811	493	150,811	-	-
5. Tak	Tak	455	105,810	145	36,496	310	69,314
6. Nan	Nan	268	83,918	230	67,977	38	15,941
7. Phrae	Phrae	22	11,202	22	11,202	-	-
8. Lampang	Lampang	65	12,371	65	12,371	-	-
9. Lamphun	Lamphun	64	25,970	64	25,970	-	-
10. Phayao	Phayao	52	14,132	52	14,132	-	-
11. Mae Hong Son	Mae Hong Son	547	103,801	184	32,115	363	71,686
12. Phitsanulok	Phitsanulok	7	6,306	7	6,306	-	-
	Sukhothai	10	2,238	10	2,238	-	-
13. Phetchabun	Phetchabun	18	13,039	18	13,039	-	-
	Loei	2	1,293	2	1,293	-	-
14. Uthai Thani	Uthai Thani	33	3,552	33	3,552	-	-
	Suphan Buri	11	2,315	11	2,315	-	-
Total 14 Centres	20 Provinces	3,746	774,316	1,838	465,537	1,908	308,779

Hilltribe Welfare and Development in 1998

Activity	Unit	Amount
1. Hilltribe Welfare and Development Occupation development		
● Promotion of crops cultivation	rais	32,915
● Promotion of conserved crops cultivation	rais	5,880
● Promotion of Agriculture	rais	2,100
(Planting vetiver grass)	plants	170,500
● Maintenance and demonstration	rais	2,160



Hilltribe Welfare and Development in 1998

Activity	Unit	Amount
2. Social Development in Hilltribe Community		
• Support of child development centres	centres	116
• Support of temporary school	schools	56
• Support of Buddhist monk's activities	persons	300
• Training of Social Development	persons	2,680
• Training of hilltribe people for the improvement and protection of drug abuse and AID problems	persons	690
• Social Welfare for hilltribe families	families	1,840
• Supporting schemes for HIV Infected people	persons	500
3. Infrastructure Development		
• Laterite road development	km.	895.8
• Water resource development	locations	324
4. Project of Water & Hart for the King	provinces/areas	2/40
5. Project of conserved hilltribe people development in the area of Hilltribe Development and Welfare Centre	areas	14
6. Project of conserved hilltribe area for tourism promotion	province	13

DPW, additionally, has received foreign aids from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) as follow :

1. Foreign aids from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

- Eight Japanese volunteers have reinforced DPW taskforce on hilltribe development. Those volunteers have been focusing on life stocks, health care, vegetable and fruit farming, and handicraft activities in Chiang Rai, Phayao, Lampang and Chiang Mai.

- The implementation of the pilot project on Hilltribe Self-reliance Development in Tak province. The project aims at fostering sustainable self-reliance of hilltribe people. The project covers four villages in Tak. The project time frame is five

years. The project is expected to be self-reliance development model that DPW will use with other hilltribe communities in the future.

- Capability building for the staff of Hilltribe Development and Welfare Division. JICA has sponsored the training of selected staff-members of the division in Japan.

2. Small-Scale Grant Aid (SSGA)

- SSGA is a form of financial aids that the Japanese government has provided through its volunteer projects. In 1998, the Japanese government has sponsored the construction of a building in Phayao Vocational Training Centre and a child day care centre, and support a number of office facilities at Baan Huai Kork Moo, Pong district, Phayao province. The project has benefited 577 people.



รายการ	เงินต้นไม่เกิน 2,000 บาท	เงินต้นเกินกว่า 2,000 บาท
บัตรออมทรัพย์ฝากประจำ	 	 
โทรศัพท์มือถือ	 	
เครื่องใช้ไฟฟ้า	 	 

 = 1 บาท  = 20 สตางค์



The Implement of DPW in 1998

DPW States enterprise

- DPW Public Pawn Shops



DPW Public Pawn Shops

The Office of Public Pawn Shops (OPPS) is a state enterprise under the supervision of DPW, operating welfare business. OPPS was set up by Field Marshal P. Piboonsongkhram with the intention to provide immediate financial assistance to low-income people, and to help controlling the interest rate of private pawn shops. OPPS receives pawns and lends out money to people by charging lower interest than the rate stated in the Pawn Shops Act.

The rate of lending :

- Not more than 25,000 baht for the pawn that is accessory made of gold, silver, diamond or mixed metal between gold and bronze ;
- Not more than 9,000 baht for other kinds if pawns, for example electronic appliances, watches, cameras, pens, eye-glasses, etc.

The interest rate of OPPS pawn shops :

- 2.00 per cent per month for the loan which is not more than 2,000 baht ;
- 2.00 per cent per month for 2,000 baht loan ;

- 1.25 per cent per month for the loan which is more than 2,000 baht.

According to the Pawn Shops Act, if lenders fail to pay the monthly interest continuously for more than four months, the pawn shops will put up an announcement that the person has to pay the balance within 30 days. If the person does not pay the balance within 30 days after the pawn shops has put up the announcement, the pawn shops will confiscate the pawn and sell out the pawn in an auction.

In 1998, DPW is running 28 pawn shops. Twenty seven of them are in Bangkok and one is in Rayong province. The number of people that have customised DPW's pawn shops is 697,288, which is 49,386 (7.62 per cent) higher comparing to than the number of 1997 customers. The pawned articles are totally worth 4,373.31 million baht, 514.98 million baht (13.35 per cent) higher than the 1997 figure.

In 1998, OPPS has lent out the loans lower than 2,000 baht to 196,105 people, with the total lending of 276.78 million baht.





Occupations of Public Pawn Shops Customers in 1998

Occupations	No. of person	percentage	Note
1. Civil servants	31,750	4.55	
2. State enterprise employees	7,340	1.05	
3. Employees	565,256	81.07	● The largest group
4. Business people	20,670	2.96	
5. Farmers	3,526	0.51	● The smallest group
6. The unemployed	57,790	8.29	
7. Students	10,956	1.57	
Total	697,288	100.00	



The 1998 Operation of DPW's Public Pawn Shops

Implementation	Service Users	Value (million baht)
1. Pawns	697,288	4,373.31
2. Redeemed pawns	624,195	3,918.76
3. Confiscated pawns	35,873	146.95
4. Leftover pawns	213,403	1,375.24
5. Revenue		262.14
6. Administration expense		81.49
7. Net profit		97.79
8. Contribution into the Government's Treasury		30.00



Appendix

● Directory of DPW's Agencies



Directory of DPW's Agencies

AGENCIES	ADDRESS	TEL.
Provincial Public Welfare Office		
CENTRAL REGION		
1. Kanchanaburi Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Kanchanaburi Province 71000	(034) 512455
2. Chanthaburi Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Chanthaburi Province 22000	(039) 312552
3. Chachaengsao Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Chachaengsao Province 24000	(038) 511634
4. Chon Buri Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Chon Buri Province 20000	(038) 282586
5. Chai Nat Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Chai Nat Province 17000	(056) 411103
6. Trat Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Trat Province 23000	(039) 511588
7. Nakhon Nayok Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Nakhon Nayok Province 26000	(037) 311480
8. Nakhon Pathom Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Nakhon Pathom Province 73000	(034) 241986
9. Nonthaburi Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Nonthaburi Province 11000	(02) 5800738
10. Pathum Thani Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Pathum Thani Province 12000	(02) 5816043
11. Prachuap Khiri Khan Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province 77000	(032) 611349
12. Prachin Buri Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Prachin Buri Province 25000	(037) 211283
13. Phra Nakhon Sri Ayutthaya Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Phra Nakhon Sri Ayutthaya, Phra Nakhon Sri Ayutthaya Province 13000	(035) 336551
14. Phetchaburi Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Phetchaburi Province 76000	(032) 426091
15. Rayong Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Rayong Province 21000	(038) 611586
16. Ratchaburi Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Ratchaburi Province 70000	(032) 337620
17. Lop Buri Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Lop Buri Province 15000	(036) 411222
18. Samut Prakan Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Samut Prakan Province 10270	(02) 3954136
19. Samut Songkhram Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Samut Songkhram Province 75000	(034) 712614
20. Samut Sakhon Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Samut Sakhon Province 74000	(034) 427120
21. Sa Kaeo Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Sa Kaeo Province 27000	(037) 421023
22. Saraburi Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Saraburi Province 18000	(036) 211794
23. Sing Buri Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Sing Buri Province 16000	(036) 520058
24. Suphan Buri Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Suphan Buri Province 72000	(035) 522185
25. Ang Thong Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Ang Thong Province 14000	(035) 611163
NORTHERN REGION		
1. Kamphaeng Phet Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Kamphaeng Phet Province 62000	(055) 710030
2. Chiang Rai Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Chiang Rai Province 57000	(053) 711611
3. Chiang Mai Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Chiang Mai Province 50300	(053) 221605
4. Tak Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Tak Province 63000	(055) 511452
5. Nakhon Sawan Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Nakhon Sawan Province 60000	(056) 222607



AGENCIES	ADDRESS	TEL.
6. Nan Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Nan Province 55000	(054) 710220
7. Phayao Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Phayao Province 56000	(054) 431424
8. Phichit Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Phichit Province 66000	(056) 611130
9. Phitsanulok Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Phitsanulok Province 65000	(055) 246827
10. Phetchabun Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Phetchabun Province 67000	(056) 721485
11. Phrae Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Phrae Province 54000	(054) 511573
12. Mae Hong Son Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Mae Hong Son Province 58000	(053) 611261
13. Lampang Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Lampang Province 52000	(054) 225167
14. Lamphun Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Lamphun Province 51000	(053) 511188
15. Sukhothai Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Sukhothai Province 64000	(055) 611234
16. Uttaradit Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Uttaradit Province 53000	(055) 411983
17. Uthai Thani Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Uthai Thani Province 61000	(056) 511229
NORTHEASTERN REGION		
1. Kalasin Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Kalasin Province 46000	(043) 811713
2. Khon Kaen Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Khon Kaen Province 40000	(043) 236621
3. Chaiyaphum Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Chaiyaphum Province 36000	(044) 811003
4. Nakhon Phanom Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Nakhon Phanom Province 48000	(042) 511022
5. Nakhon Ratchasima Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30000	(044) 241079
6. Buri Rum Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Buri Rum Province 31000	(044) 611050
7. Maha Sarakham Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Maha Sarakham Province 44000	(043) 711121
8. Mukdahan Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Mukdahan Province 49000	(042) 611583
9. Yasothorn Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Yasothorn Province 35000	(045) 711579
10. Roi Et Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Roi Et Province 45000	(043) 511166
11. Loei Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Loei Province 42000	(042) 811293
12. Sri Sa Ket Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Sri Sa Ket Province 33000	(045) 612817
13. Sakon Nakhon Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Sakon Nakhon Province 47000	(042) 711439
14. Surin Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Surin Province 32000	(044) 511424
15. Nong Khai Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Nong Khai Province 43000	(042) 411027
16. Nong Bua Lam Phu Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Nong Bua Lam Phu Province 39000	(042) 312030
17. Udon Thani Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Udon Thani Province 41000	(042) 221773
18. Ubon Ratchathani Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Ubon Ratchathani Province 34000	(045) 254339
19. Amnat Charoen Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Amnat Charoen Province 37000	(045) 451979
SOUTHERN REGION		
1. Krabi Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Krabi Province 81000	(075) 611044
2. Chumphon Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Chumphon Province 86000	(077) 511477
3. Trang Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Trang Province 92000	(075) 218366
4. Nakhon Sri Thammarat Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Nakhon Sri Thammarat Province 80000	(075) 356165
5. Narathiwat Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Narathiwat Province 96000	(073) 511413



AGENCIES	ADDRESS	TEL.
6. Pattani Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Pattani Province 94000	(073) 349145
7. Phangnga Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Phangnga Province 82000	(076) 412179
8. Phatthalung Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Phatthalung Province 93000	(074) 613289
9. Phuket Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Phuket Province 83000	(076) 212726
10. Yala Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Yala Province 95000	(073) 243004
11. Ranong Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Ranong Province 85000	(077) 823248
12. Songkhla Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Songkhla Province 90000	(074) 311188
13. Satun Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Satun Province 91000	(074) 711375
14. Surat Thani Provincial Public Welfare Office	Amphur Muang, Surat Thani Province 84000	(077) 273080
HOMES FOR BABIES		
1. Phayathai Home for Babies	264/1 Rama VI Road Rajadaewee District, Bangkok 10400	(02) 2468748
2. Rangsit Home for Babies	2/40 Moo 2 Tambol Rangsit Amphur Thanyaburi Pathum Thani Province 12110	(02) 5772347
3. Pak kred Home for Babies	78/1 Moo 1 Tambol Bang Talad Amphur Pak kred, Nonthaburi Province 11120	(02) 5838314
HOMES FOR CHILDREN		
1. Rajvithi Home for Girls	225 Rajvithi Road Rajvithi District, Bangkok 10400	(02) 2455613
2. Northeastern Home for Girls	Ban Kaosarn Udon-Khon Kaen Road, Udon Thani Province 41000	(042) 295251
3. Saraburi Home for Girls	137 Moo 7 Tambol Tarn Kasam Road Amphur Praputtabaht, Saraburi Province 18120	(036) 266708
4. Mahamek Home for Boys	1086-1092 Soi Suanpool Satorn District, Bangkok 10120	(02) 2862013
5. Pak kred Home for Boys	2 Moo 1 Tambol Bang Talad Amphur Pak kred, Nonthaburi Province 11120	(02) 5838343
6. Bang Lamung Home for Boys	61 Moo 3 Tambol Bang Lamung Amphur Bang Lamung, Chon Buri Province 20150	(038) 241373
7. Ratchasima Home for Boys	278 Changpuak Road Tambol Naimuang Amphur Muang, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30000	(044) 242552
8. Sri Thammarat Home for Boys	119 Rajadamnorn Road Amphur Muang, Nakhon Sri Thammarat Province 80000	(075) 356166
9. Nong Khai Home for Boys	255 Moo 14 Tambol Kaibokwarn Amphur Muang, Nong Khai Province 43000	(042) 412663
10. Chiang Mai Home for Boys	63/1 Moo 4 Tambol Donkaew Amphur Mae Rim, Chiang Mai Province 50180	(053) 222596
11. Yala Home for Boys	82 Sukyang Road Amphur Muang, Yala Province 95000	(073) 212886
12. Maharaj Home for Boys	2/1 Moo 2 Tambol Rangsit Amphur Thanyaburi, Pathum Thani Province 12110	(02) 5771267
13. Narathiwat Home for Children	11 Moo 8 Tambol Rampool Amphur Muang, Narathiwat Province 96000	(073) 512283



AGENCIES	ADDRESS	TEL.
14. Pattani Home for Children	186 Tambol Rusamilae Amphur Muang, Pattani Province 94000	(073) 348911
15. Kaen Thong Home for Children	283 Kasikorn Tungsrang Road Amphur Muang, Khon Kaen Province 40000	(043) 237334
16. Wiengping Home for Children	63/3 Moo 4 Tambol Donkaew Amphur Mae Rim, Chiang Mai Province 50180	(053) 211877
17. Songkhla Home for Children	57/5 Moo 2 Tambol Pawong Amphur Muang, Songkhla Province 90100	(074) 333223
WELFARE AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRES FOR CHILDREN		
1. Sri Sa Ket Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Children	203 Kasikam Road Tambol Muang Nua Amphur Muang, Sri Sa Ket Province 33000	(045) 611218
RECEPTION HOMES FOR CHILDREN		
1. Phayathai Reception Home for Girls	226 Param VI Road Rajadaewee District, Bangkok 10400	(02) 2459833
2. Pak Kred Reception Home for Boys	2/2 Moo 1 Tambol Bang Talad Amphur Pak Kred, Nonthaburi Province 11120	(02) 5838345
CHILD WELFARE PROTECTION HOMES		
1. Northeastern Child Welfare Protection Home	36 Tambol Khoksung Amphur Ubonrat, Khon Kaen Province 40250	(043) 431285
2. Eastern Child Welfare Protection Home	Tambol Maptaput Amphur Muang, Rayong Province 21150	(038) 684102
SHELTERS FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN		
1. Bangkok Shelter	Rajvithi Home for Girls Rajadaewee District, Bangkok 10400	(02) 2468653
2. Chon Buri Shelter	119/57-59 Moo 4 Tambol Bansuan, Chon Buri Province 20000	(038) 385351
3. Chiang Mai Shelter	63/4 Tambol Donkaew Amphur Mae Rim, Chiang Mai Province 50180	(053) 216459
4. Phuket Shelter	2/47-48 Trang Road Amphur Muang, Phuket Province 83000	(076) 240140
5. Narathiwat Shelter	52/24 Suriyapradit Road Amphur Muang, Narathiwat Province 96000	(073) 522137
6. Nakhon Sawan Shelter	1259/18 Matulee Road Amphur Muang, Nakhon Sawan Province 60000	(056) 220078
7. Prachin Buri Shelter	130 Moo 7 Tambol Robmuang Amphur Muang, Prachin Buri Province 25000	(037) 213914
8. Udon Thani Shelter	70/4 Supakitjunya Road Amphur Muang, Udon Thani Province 41000	(042) 325710
9. Songkhla Shelter	65 Srisuda Road Amphur Muang, Songkhla Province 90000	(074) 311821



AGENCIES	ADDRESS	TEL.
WELFARE PROTECTION AND VOCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES FOR WOMEN		
1. Kred Trakarn Welfare Protection and Vocational Development Centre	34/1 Moo 2 Tambol Khor Kred Amphur Pak kred, Nonthaburi Province 11120	(02) 5845115
2. Narisawad Welfare Protection and Vocational Development Centre	Suranaray Road Amphur Muang, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30000	(044) 242724
3. Song Kwai Welfare Protection and Vocational Development Centre	Moo 4 Tambol Nong Kula Amphur Bang Lakum, Phitsanulok Province 65140	(01) 4614224
4. Eastern Child Welfare Protection and Vocational Development Centre (Boy)	Tambol Maptaput Amphur Muang, Rayong Province 21150	(038) 684102
RECEPTION HOMES		
1. Kred Trakarn Reception Home	34/1 Moo 2 Tambol Khor Kred Amphur Pak kred, Nonthaburi Province 11120	(02) 5845115
2. Narisawad Reception Home	Suranaray Road Amphur Muang, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30000	(044) 242724
3. Song Kwai Reception Home	Moo 4 Tambol Nong Kula Amphur Bang Lakum, Phitsanulok Province 65140	(01) 4614224
4. Eastern Reception Home for Boys	Tambol Maptaput Amphur Muang, Rayong Province 21150	(038) 684102
WELFARE PROTECTION CENTRE FOR WOMEN		
1. Welfare Protection Centre for Women	34/1 Moo 2 Tambol Khor Kred Amphur Pak kred, Nonthaburi Province 11120	(02) 5845115
WELFARE AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRES FOR WOMEN		
1. Central Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Women	78/3 Thiwanon Road Tambol Bang Talad Amphur Pak kred, Nonthaburi Province 11120	(02) 5838402
2. Northern Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Women	140 Lampang-Chiang Mai Road Amphur Muang, Lampang Province 52100	(054) 227795
3. Northeast Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Women	Sri Sa Ket-Kukun Road Tambol Tung Sawang Amphur Wanghin, Sri Sa Ket Province 33270	(045) 614003
4. Ratanapa Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Women	497 Moo 14 Tambol Sila Amphur Muang, Khon Kaen Province 40000	(043) 243350
5. Southern Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Women	Phetkasaem Road km. 27 Tambol Kamphaeng Phet Amphur Rattaphum, Songkhla Province 90180	(074) 388006
6. Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Women in Celebration of H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn's Thirty-Sixth Birthday Anniversary	104 Moo 3 Tambol Bang Lamung Amphur Bang Lamung, Chon Buri Province 20150	(038) 241072
7. Chiang Rai Welfare and Vocational Training Centre for Women	10 Moo 10 Phaholyotin Road km. 797-798 Tambol Saikaw Amphur Phan, Chiang Rai Province 57120	(053) 958055



AGENCIES	ADDRESS	TEL.
BARBER TRAINING CENTRE		
1. Din Daeng Barber Training Centre	Beheind Flat No.8 Din Daeng District, Bangkok 10400	(02) 2454631
HOMES FOR OLDER PERSONS		
1. Bangkae Home for Older Persons	81 Phetkasae Road Bang Whar Pasirjarean District, Bangkok 10160	(02) 4131141
2. Bangkae Home II for Older Persons	69/4 Moo 9 Soi Nong Yai Bangkae Pasirjarean District, Bangkok 10160	(02) 4556318
3. Thammapakorn Home for Older Persons at Chiang Mai	1 Mool Muang Road Amphur Muang, Chiang Mai Province 50000	(053) 278573
4. Thammapakorn Home for Older Persons at Wat Muang	38 Suranaree Road Amphur Muang, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30000	(044) 242490
5. Thammapakorn Home for Older Persons at Poh Klang	583 Poh Klang Road Amphur Muang, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30000	(044) 242521
6. Bang Lamung Home for Older Persons	40 Moo 4 Tambol Bang Lamung Amphur Bang Lamung, Chon Buri Province 20150	(038) 241121
7. Taksin Home for Older Persons	62 Sukyang Road Amphur Muang, Yala 95000	(073) 212904
8. Kao Bor Kaew Home for Older Persons	90 Moo 3 Tambol Nikom Kao Bor Kaew Amphur Phayuhakiri, Nakhon Sawan Province 60130	(056) 342021
9. Chanthaburi Home for Older Persons	54/5 Moo 10 Tambol Tung Benja Amphur Thamai, Chanthaburi Province 22170	(039) 321649
10. Uthong-Panang Tak Home for Older Persons	44/1 Moo 4 Tambol Na Cha Ank Amphur Muang, Chumphon Province 86000	(077) 503464
11. Maha Sarakham Home for Older Persons	279 Moo 8 Tambol Waengnang Amphur Muang, Maha Sarakham Province 44000	(043) 721524
12. Vasanawes Home for Older Persons Under Sangkha Patronage	200/11 Moo 2 Tambol Boa Phong Amphur Nakhon Loung, Phra Nakhon Sri Ayutthaya Province 13260	(035) 359277
13. Nakhon Pathom Home for Older Persons	1/1 Moo 5 Tambol Sanarmjan Amphur Muang, Nakhon Pathom Province 73000	(034) 255102
14. Phuket Home for Older Persons	132 Moo 2 Tambol Pah Kock Amphur Thalang, Phuket Province 83110	(076) 260447
15. Wai Thong Nives Home for Older Persons	Moo 7 Tambol Sanmahaphon Amphur Mae Tang, Chiang Mai Province 50150	(053) 471491
16. Sri Trang Home for Older Persons	133 Moo 2 Tambol Pakjam Amphur Haew Yod, Trang Province 92190	(075) 212340
SOCIAL SERVICE CENTRES FOR OLDER PERSONS		
1. Din Daeng Social Service Centre for Older Persons	Mitmaitre Road Din Daeng Huay Khwang District, Bangkok 10400	(02) 2461942
2. Lop Buri Social Service Centre for Older Persons	88 Moo 2 Phapiya Road Tambol Pathan Amphur Muang, Lop Buri Province 15000	(036) 413706



AGENCIES	ADDRESS	TEL.
3. Sri Sukot Social Service Centre for Older Persons	37/1 Thepalak Road Amphur Muang, Phitsanulok Province 65000	(055) 258186
4. Bang Lamung Social Service Centre for Older Persons	40 Moo 4 Tambol Bang Lamung Amphur Bang Lamung, Chon Buri Province 20150	(038) 241121
5. Bangkhae Social Service Centre for Older Persons	81 Phetkaseam Road Bang Var Pasrijarean District, Bangkok 10160	(02) 4131140
6. Poh Klang Social Service Centre for Older Persons	583 Poh Klang Road Amphur Muang, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30000	(044) 242521
7. Chiang Mai Social Service Centre for Older Persons	1 Mool Muang Road Amphur Muang, Chiang Mai Province 50000	(053) 278573
8. Taksin Social Service Centre for Older Persons	62 Sukyang Road Amphur Muang, Yala Province 95000	(073) 212904
9. Khon Kaen Social Service Centre for Older Persons	2/1 Lank Muang Road Amphur Muang, Khon Kaen Province 40000	(043) 332922
10. Wai Thong Social Service Centre for Older Persons	Moo 7 Tambol Sanmahaphon Amphur Mac Tang, Chiang Mai Province 50150	(053) 471491
11. Piyamarn Social Service Centre for Older Persons	208 Tambol Wat Keat Amphur Muang, Chiang Mai Province 50000	(053) 243801
12. Thip Sukhon Social Service Centre for Older Persons	81 Phetkasaem Road Bang Var Pasrijarean District, Bangkok 10160	(02) 4131140
13. Wat Muang Social Service Centre for Older Persons	38 Suranaree Road Amphur Muang, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30000	(044) 242490
HOMES FOR THE DESTITUTE		
1. Thanyaburi Men's Home for the Destitute	7 Moo 2 Tambol Rangsit Amphur Thanyaburi, Pathum Thani Province 12110	(02) 5771312
2. Thanyaburi Women's Home for the Destitute	7 Moo 2 Tambol Rangsit Amphur Thanyaburi, Pathum Thani Province 12110	(02) 5771148
3. Wang Thong Home for the Destitute	771 Moo 8 Amphur Wang Thong, Phitsanulok Province 65130	(055) 311217
4. Koomsakae Home for the Destitute	41 Moo 2 Tambol Chongsakae Amphur Muang, Phetchaburi Province 76000	(032) 425416
5. Ban Metta Home for the Destitute	Suranaray Road Amphur Muang, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30000	(044) 242870
6. Tap Kwang Home for the Destitute	204 Moo 9 Tambol Tap Kwang Amphur Kang Koy, Saraburi Province 18110	(036) 357320
RECEPTION HOMES FOR THE DESTITUTE		
1. Nonthaburi Reception Home for the Destitute	78/12 Moo 1 Tambol Bang Talad Amphur Pak kred, Nonthaburi Province 11120	(02) 5830044
2. Chiang Mai Reception Home for the Destitute	Moo 6 Tambol Sanmahaphon Amphur Mac Tang, Chiang Mai Province 50150	(053) 471492



AGENCIES	ADDRESS	TEL.
VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRES FOR THE DESTITUTE		
1. Prachuap Khiri Khan Vocational Training Centre	202 Moo 4 Tambol Aow Noi Amphur Muang, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province 77210	(032) 554388
2. Ku Khan Vocational Training Centre	Tambol Paur Yai Amphur Ku Khan, Sri Sa Ket Province 33140	(045) 630661
HOMES FOR THE DISABLED		
1. Pak kred Home for Mentally Disabled Babies	78/9 Moo 1 Tambol Bang Talad Amphur Pak kred, Nonthaburi Province 11120	(02) 5836815
2. Pak kred Home for Children with Disability	78/5 Moo 1 Tambol Bang Talad Amphur Pak kred, Nonthaburi Province 11120	(02) 5838396
3. Pak kred Home for Mentally Disabled Children (Boys)	78/6 Moo 1 Tambol Bang Talad Amphur Pak kred, Nonthaburi Province 11120	(02) 5838426
4. Pak kred Home for Mentally Disabled Children (Girls)	78/6 Moo 1 Tambol Bang Talad Amphur Pak kred, Nonthaburi Province 11120	(02) 5836731
5. Phra Pradaeng Home for the Disabled	374 Nakornkuan Road Amphur Phra Pradaeng, Samut Prakan Province 10130	(02) 4625232
6. Bangpakong Home for the Disabled	Sukumvit Road km. 695 Tambol Song Klong Amphur Bangpakong, Chachaengsao Province 24130	(038) 528290
7. Karunyaves Home for the Disabled	105 Moo 3 Tambol Bang Lamung Amphur Bang Lamung, Chon Buri Province 20150	(038) 241741
8. Half-way Home for Men	130 Moo 2 Tambol Rangsit Amphur Thanyaburi, Pathum Thani Province 12110	(02) 5772254
9. Half-way Home for Women	133 Moo 2 Tambol Rangsit Amphur Thanyaburi, Pathum Thani Province 12110	(02) 5772898
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION CENTRES		
1. Phrapradaeng Vocational Rehabilitation Centre	50 Moo 7 Tambol Song Kanong Amphur Phra Pradaeng, Samut Prakan Province 10130	(02) 4625008
2. Khon Kaen Vocational Rehabilitation Centre	76 Moo 9 Tambol Khok Soung Amphur Ubonrat, Khon Kaen Province 40250	(043) 246080
3. Baan Thong Poon-Phaopanat Vocational Rehabilitation Centre	116 Tambol Nai Muang Amphur Muang, Ubon Ratchathani Province 34000	(045) 254092
4. Yard Fon Vocational Rehabilitation Centre	303 Moo 7 Tambol Sanmahaphon Amphur Mae Taeng, Chiang Mai Province 50150	(053) 471327
5. Southern Vocational Rehabilitation Centre	80 Moo 5 Tambol Sakaew Amphur Ta Sala, Nakhon Sri Thammarat Province 80160	(075) 375254
6. Northeastern Vocational Rehabilitation Centre	Krang Arwut Road Tambol Kamyai Amphur Muang, Ubon Ratchathani Province 34000	(045) 285469
7. Social Welfare Services Centre	99 Moo 1 Tambol Huayhin Amphur Chaibadarn, Lop Buri Province 15130	(036) 461555
8. Vocational Development Centre	78/10 Thiwanon Road Amphur Pak kred, Nonthaburi Province 11120	(02) 5838415



AGENCIES	ADDRESS	TEL.
DISTRICT PUBLIC WELFARE OFFICES IN BANGKOK		
1. District 1 Public Welfare Office, Pomprap	Department of Public Welfare Pomprap Satupai District, Bangkok 10100	(02) 2815030, 2825543
2. District 2 Public Welfare Office, Din Daeng	161 Phachasongkrau Road Din Daeng District, Bangkok 10400	(02) 2452700, 2468661
3. District 3 Public Welfare Office, Klong Toei	Flat No. 2 Klong Toei Klong Toei District, Bangkok 10110	(02) 2491944
4. District 4 Public Welfare Office, Bang Khun Thian	Akachai-Bang Bon Road Bang Khunthian District, Bangkok 10150	(02) 4165933
5. District 5 Public Welfare Office, Klong Chan	912 Sukhapibarn I Road Bang Kapi District, Bangkok 10240	(02) 3746710
6. District 6 Public Welfare Office, Huay Khwang	2026/100 Phachasongkrau Road Huay Khwang District, Bangkok 10320	(02) 2770641, 2722992
7. District 7 Public Welfare Office, Taling Chan	Department of Public Welfare Pomprap Satupai District, Bangkok 10100	(02) 2815030, 2825543
TEMPORARY SHELTERS		
1. Hostel for Travellers	632/1 Prachasongkrau Road Huay Khwang District, Bangkok 10400	(02) 2451835, 2458664
2. Pak kred Temporary Home	78/13 Thiwanon Road Amphur Pak kred, Nonthaburi Province 11120	(02) 5846982
3. Thanyaburi Temporary Home	10/1 Moo 2 Tambol Rangsit Amphur Thanyaburi, Pathum Thani Province 12110	(02) 5772299
4. Ornnut Temporary Home	40/413-512 Sukhapiban II Road Prawet District, Bangkok 10250	(02) 3291548
5. Wat Suan Kaew Temporary Home	77/1-49 Tambol Bang Len Amphur Bang Yai, Nonthaburi Province 11140	(02) 9216058
REGIONAL DISASTER RELIEF CENTRES		
1. Central Regional Disaster Relief Centre	310 Rajvithi Road Rajadaewee District, Bangkok 10400	(02) 2461921
2. Northern Regional Disaster Relief Centre	37/1 Thepalak Road Amphur Muang, Phitsanulok Province 65000	(055) 258733
3. Northeastern Regional Disaster Relief Centre	295 Soon Ratchakan Road Amphur Muang, Khon Kaen Province 40000	(043) 237870
4. Southern Regional Disaster Relief Centre	Moo 2 Tambol Pawong Amphur Muang, Songkhla Province 90100	(074) 333745
5. Upper Southern Regional Disaster Relief Centre	Moo 1 Surat-Nasarn Road Amphur Muang, Surat Thani Province 84100	(077) 283643



AGENCIES	ADDRESS	TEL.
SELF-HELP LAND SETTLEMENTS		
1. Lam Pao Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Sahatkan, Kalasin Province 46140	(043) 237954
2. Kuchi Narai Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Huay Pung, Kalasin Province 46240	(043) 869039
3. Tung Po Talay Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Muang, Kamphaeng Phet Province 62000	(055) 736250
4. Khuan Ubol Ratana Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Ubolrat, Khon Kaen Province 40250	(043) 431254
5. Khuan Bhumipol Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Doi Tao, Chiang Mai Province 50260	(053) 469098
6. Lam Takong Self-help Land Settlement	Po. Box 3, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30130	(01) 2222926
7. Phimai Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Phimai, Nakhon Ratchasima Province 30110	(044) 471463
8. Tak Fa Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Tak Fa, Nakhon Sawan Province 60190	(056) 241384
9. Sukhirin Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Sukhirin, Narathiwat Province 96190	(073) 656068
10. Sri Sakon Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Sri Sakon, Narathiwat Province 96210	(01) 2304504
11. Ban Kruat Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Ban Kruat, Buri Rum Province 31180	(044) 679000
12. Prachuap Khiri Khan Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Muang, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province 77210	(032) 554389
13. Khok Pho Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Khok Pho, Pattani Province 94120	(073) 431055
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15. Khuan Khanun Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Khuan Khanun, Phatthalung Province 93110	(01) 4792506
16. Tung San Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Phompiram, Phitsanulok Province 65150	(01) 4614185
17. Bang Ragam Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Bang Ragam, Phitsanulok Province 65140	(01) 2261905
18. Kham Soi Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Nikom Kham Soi, Mukdahan Province 49130	(042) 681077
19. Southern Development Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Bannangsata, Yala Province 95130	(073) 211760
20. Than To Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Than To, Yala Province 95150	(073) 297017
21. Betong Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Betong, Yala Province 95110	(01) 9698008
22. Pak Chan Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Kaburi, Ranong Province 85110	(077) 891011
23. Rayong Self-help Land Settlement	King Amphur Nikom Pattana, Rayong Province 21180	(038) 636105
24. Lop Buri Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Pattananikom, Lop Buri Province 15140	(036) 491478
25. Kew Lom Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Muang, Lampang Province 52100	(01) 2251730
26. Lam Nam Oon Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Lam Nam Oon, Sakon Nakhon Province 47270	(042) 789017
27. Rattaphum Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Rattaphum, Songkhla Province 90180	(074) 388009
28. Thepa Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Thepa, Songkhla Province 90260	(074) 478151
29. Southern Development Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Kuan Kalong, Satun Province 91130	(074) 737349
30. Klong Nam Sai Self-help Land Settlement	Po. Box 53, Sa Kaeo Province 27120	(037) 232512
31. Praphudthaht Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Praphudthaht, Saraburi Province 18120	(036) 266663
32. Kra Siew Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Dan Chang, Suphan Buri Province 72180	(01) 2162832
33. Khun Talay Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Muang, Surat Thani Province 84100	(077) 282082



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34. Pra Saeng Self-help Land Settlement	Amphur Pra Saeng, Surat Thani Province 84210	(01) 2294320
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3. Northeastern Settlement Development Centre	Amphur Muang, Karasin Province 46000	(043) 813540
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1. Kanchanaburi Hilltribe Development and Welfare Centre	182/11 Soi Saengchuto 22 Amphur Muang, Kanchanaburi Province 71000	(034) 512452
2. Kamphaeng Phet Hilltribe Development and Welfare Centre	Tambol Klong Lan Pattana Amphur Klong Lan, Kamphaeng Phet Province 62180	(055) 786250
3. Chiang Rai Hilltribe Development and Welfare Centre	Po. Box 12 Amphur Mae Jun, Chiang Rai Province 57110	(053) 779124
4. Chiang Mai Hilltribe Development and Welfare Centre	Soon Ratchakan Chiang Mai Province 50300	(053) 222830
5. Tak Hilltribe Development and Welfare Centre	Po. Box 2 Amphur Muang, Tak Province 63000	(055) 513614
6. Nan Hilltribe Development and Welfare Centre	Ban Patup Tambol Pa Sing Amphur Muang, Nan Province 55000	(01) 4605551
7. Phayao Hilltribe Development and Welfare Centre	Po. Box 1 Amphur Muang, Phayao Province 56000	(054) 480111
8. Phitsanulok Hilltribe Development and Welfare Centre	29 Akatotsaros Road Amphur Muang, Phitsanulok Province 65000	(055) 259362
9. Phetchabun Hilltribe Development and Welfare Centre	Po. Box 9 Amphur Lomsak, Phetchabun Province 67110	(056) 701736
10. Phrae Hilltribe Development and Welfare Centre	124/1 Nam Kuc Road Amphur Muang, Phrae Province 54000	(054) 521728
11. Mae Hong Son Hilltribe Development and Welfare Centre	Po. Box 1 Amphur Mae Sareang, Mae Hong Son Province 58110	(053) 619001



AGENCIES	ADDRESS	TEL.
12. Lampang Hilltribe Development and Welfare Centre	Lampang-Jaehom Road Amphur Muang, Lampang Province 52100	(054) 228381
13. Lamphun Hilltribe Development and Welfare Centre	Tambol Ban Klang Amphur Muang, Lamphun Province 51000	(053) 511599
14. Uthai Thani Hilltribe Development and Welfare Centre	235/11 Wongsaroj Road Amphur Muang, Uthai Thani Province 61000	(056) 520723
TRIBAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE		
1. Tribal Research Institute	Amphur Muang, Chiang Mai Province 50200	(053) 221933
PUBLIC PAWN SHOPS		
1. Public Pawn Shop 1	Krung Kasem Road Pomprap Satupai District , Bangkok 10100	(02) 2810680
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16. Public Pawn Shop 16	2308/2-3 Paholyotin Road Bang Kean District, Bangkok 10220	(02) 5797576



AGENCIES	ADDRESS	TEL.
17. Public Pawn Shop 17	1/153-155 Thonburi-Paktou Road Bang Khun Thien District, Bnagkok 10150	(02) 4273428
18. Public Pawn Shop 18	Huay Kwang Community Service Center Huay Kwang District, Bangkok 10310	(02) 2779745
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28. Public Pawn Shop 28	10/5-6 Junta Udom Road Tambol Cheang Nuan Amphur Muang, Rayong, Province 21000	(038) 617630

Editorial

Editorial Consultants :

Mr. Elawat Chandraprasert	Director-General
Mr. Thien Ayanandana	Deputy Director-General
Mr. Prapat Hongthong	Deputy Director-General
Mr. Sakhon Boonkhum	Deputy Director-General

Editorial Staff :

Ms. Siriporn Moolasart	Director of Social Studies and Planning Division
Ms. Rarinthip Sirorat	Chief of Foreign Relations Sub-division
Ms. Wannee Pongteeraporn	Chief of Information and Statistics Sub-division
Ms. Wanpen Suwanvisith	Public Welfare Administrative Officer 7
Ms. Lahongdaw Sijunjaeng	Technical Statistician 5
Ms. Suchada Wongwanriyanon	Computing Officer 4
Ms. Tatsanalak Wongsuriyasak	Social Worker 4
Ms. Pusa Srivilas	Foreign Relations 4

Sources of Information :

Agencies affiliated to DPW.

Translator :

Ms. Sujintana Hemtasilpa	Social Worker 4
--------------------------	-----------------

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Social Studies and Planning Division, Department of Public Welfare

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Tel., Fax. 2813231, 2828618, 2822756

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