Conclusion of evaluation report on Sustainable Poverty Reduction through Sufficiency Project

Community Development Department carry out the Sustainable Poverty Reduction through Sufficiency Project. The goal of the project is to improve quality of life of poor households whose income below Basic Minimum Needs (BMN) and become sustainable self-reliance as well as get assistance from concerned agencies. The project integrates and coordinates the works of public sector, private sector, and community based on the Pracharath approach, people and public. There are four main processes as follow:

1. Life Identification is to target poor household in the areas and identify them into two groups, a competent self-reliance group and an incompetent self-reliance group. The important condition is the acceptance of poor household on poverty relating problems of their households.

2. Life Compass is to search for poverty solution of poor household through self-management based on their plan. The plan or life map is the determination of the poor household to change their living starting from reducing unnecessary daily expenditure, solving poverty-relating issues, and managing any risk effecting economic situation. The important issue of the process is to keep the poor away from poverty cycle. In this process, CDD staff and sub-district operation team advise, encourage, helps and supports them continuously.

3. Life Management is to support poor households to live their life as planed in life map. The process includes participation of community and coordination among concerned agencies to help poor households on the activities of the plan which is beyond their capacity. The plan comprises of 3 parts as follow:

First part is the plan on self-management for example, changing on daily living, reducing unnecessary expenditure, practicing on savings, etc.;

Second part is the part of getting assistance from other community members for example, borrowing some low interest loan from local fund;

Third part is the plan on getting assistance from concerned agencies for example, maternity grant, child benefits, elderly allowance, etc.

4. Life Improvement is to encourage poor households to continue implement their life map and improve it regarding the changed situation. It includes monitoring, evaluating and exploring current situation and condition in the participatory manner.

Objectives

1. To evaluate the achievement of the quality of life improvement for the households with income below the Basic Minimum Needs (BMN) standard
2. To evaluate the implementation of the integrating cooperation relevant agencies that involved with poverty reduction
Scope of the Evaluation

The evaluation of data collection in the targeted areas:

In 2014: 1 province from each Inspection Area (total 18 provinces from all over the country)

In 2015: 1 province in each Inspection Area (total 18 provinces from all over the country)

Keywords/Terms

poor household: the household with income below the Basic Minimum Needs (BMN) standard; in 2014 – 2016 (30,000 THB PPP), in 2017 – 2018 (38,000 THB PPP: from Basic Minimum Needs (BMN) Survey)

The achievement of the quality of life improvement: the targeted household who had attended and improved the quality of life. This consists of 2 indicators:

1. The numbers of the poor households attending the program and improve the quality of life that the income had passed the Basic Minimum Needs (BMN) standard
2. The satisfaction of the targeted household in the project: the positive expression from the targeted household toward the project

Integration Process: the collaboration among all stakeholders in the nations including the partnership of governments, private sector, civil society and communities to achieve the goals of the project

Evaluation Framework

Determine the evaluation criteria and indicators as follows:

1. The Success in improving the quality of life.
   1.1 50 percent of the poor households which are not pass BMN standard are improved for their quality of life.
   1.2 80 percent of target poor households are satisfied with the project.
2. Integration Process
   - The involvement of relevant agencies (5 or more units)

Evaluation tools

1. The tools used in the evaluation were questionnaires and interviews and target groups include Poor households And the Integrated Poverty Reduction Team collecting data from 18 inspecting areas in 18 provinces.
2. 76 project reports from 76 provinces.
Data analysis

Data analysis is divided into two parts. 1) the analysis of the basic data by using Descriptive statistic (frequency and percentage) and 2) the analysis of Open end data by using content analysis.

Assessment

The sub-district field operation team is examining and identifying the targeted household, making a poverty reduction diary, placing a targeted household support plan, consulting with the targeted household to create a life’s plan, coordinating all sectors to support throughout this project.

Practical Benefits

1. Targeted households are received the knowledge to earn a living, improve their career, have a guidance to address their family problems on the basis of sufficiency economy.

2. The community is learning to live together in peace and harmony. The member of the community has participated to help the poverty-stricken household. The state agencies have been gathered to participate in the poverty alleviation.

The changes of poverty – stricken households

The poor household can rely on themselves by earning for a living and generating the income. Their living condition has improved, the family is quite lively and their expense is decreased. Additionally, they can grow vegetables for their own consumption, so they will have no debt and save the money. Therefore, the family members can abandon all vices and find a solution for themselves.

The outcome of the project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>The Developed Households</th>
<th>State of Household Satisfaction</th>
<th>Number of Integration Agencies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Succeed</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>32,066</td>
<td>17,636</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>15,373</td>
<td>7,687</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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How the Community Development Department should do to promote sustainability?

1. Raise the budget to promote the poor household;
2. Use the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy as a guidance to work;
3. Study visit at the successful household;
4. Empowering the operation team;
5. Giving the consolation to the targeted household.