



# The 10<sup>th</sup> King:

Majestic Flow of Royal Benevolence to the People









◆ The 10<sup>th</sup> Monarch ◆

The Tenth Monarch: The Virtuous King in a Great Era

Ten Virtues of a Righteous King Preserving the Land,  
Expanding Auspicious Victory to the People Everywhere

The Land's Beloved King Extending the Royal Legacy,  
Unitedly Conserved and Supported by the People

To His Majesty's Boundless Benevolence and Might,  
We Unite in Humbly Paying Homage – Long Live The King!

by Naowarat Pongpaiboon  
National Artist in Literature of 1993



The Royal Emblem  
on the Auspicious Occasion  
of the Coronation of King Rama X  
B.E. 2562 (2019)

The Royal Emblem, marking the Coronation of King Rama X B.E. 2562 (2019), depicts, in the centre, in white trimmed with gold, the Royal Cypher of His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn. Each letter of the Cypher is decorated with diamonds which denote the origin from which the royal name “Maha Vajiralongkorn” is derived, whilst the gold trimming of the Cypher represents the colour of Monday which is the day of birth of His Majesty.

The **Cypher** rests on a background of dark blue, the colour of righteous kingship, contained within a lotus bud frame marked out in gold and green, the mixture of which two colours signifies the power and might of His Majesty’s day of birth. The lotus bud frame begets inspiration from the shape of its foremost predecessor - the frame which enclosed the Great Unalome insignia of the Royal Seal of State of His Majesty King Buddha Yodfa Chulalok the Great (Rama I), founder of the Chakri Dynasty. Surrounding the outer parts of the frame are the Five Royal Regalia, deemed to embody the symbol of Kingship itself. Placed on top of the Royal Cypher is the Great Crown of Victory with the Unalome insignia which Unalome includes within it the sequence number of this reign. The Sword of Victory and the Royal Whisk of the Yak’s Tail lie to the right of the Emblem while on the left of the Royal Emblem are placed the Royal Sceptre and the Royal Fan, and, lastly, below the Royal Cypher rest the Royal Slippers.



- ◆ **The Great Crown of Victory** represents the great burden bearing down on the person of His Majesty for the sake of his people’s happiness.
- ◆ **The Sword of Victory** symbolises His Majesty’s responsibility to protect the Kingdom from all harm threatening it.
- ◆ **The Royal Sceptre** signifies His Majesty’s Royal virtues to bring forth peace and stability to the Kingdom.
- ◆ **The Royal Whisk and the Royal Fan** symbolise His Majesty’s righteousness as a ruler in relieving the suffering and hardship of His subjects.
- ◆ **The Royal Slippers** represent His Majesty’s care in fostering the sustenance and welfare throughout the Kingdom.

Standing tall behind the Great Crown of Victory is the Great Umbrella of State trimmed with bands of gold. At the top of the Umbrella of State is the lotus bud finial showing Brahma Faces while the lowest tier of the Umbrella is decorated with golden Champa bouquets representing the extension in all directions yonder of His writ and authority.

On the lowest part of the Emblem run stretches of green-gold ribbon, trimmed in gold, bearing the words “The Coronation of King Rama X B.E. 2562 (2019).”

At the right tip of the ribbon stands the purple Kojasi holding up a Seven-tiered Umbrella representing the Armed Forces. On the left tip of the ribbon stands the white Ratchasi holding a second Seven-tiered Umbrella which represents the Civil Service, which left and right together form the two pillars of public service. On the inner side of the shafts of the two Umbrellas, there are golden Naga trceries denoting the year of the dragon, the year of His Majesty’s birth. The golden colour of the Naga trceries signifies the prosperity for the nation and her people.





# The 10<sup>th</sup> King:

—♦—  
**Majestic Flow of Royal Benevolence to the People** ♦—

## Foreword

Having accompanied His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great and Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother extensively during the royal visits to the people across Thailand, His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua is well aware of the problems and plights of his subjects in every corner of all regions. His Majesty has therefore nurtured, conserved and extended the royal aspirations of his parents. Giving royal initiatives and advices to relevant authorities, His Majesty has fostered collaborations which propel more than 4,000 royal development projects throughout Thailand into delivering complete, tangible and sustainable results based on the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy.

The first print of “**The 10<sup>th</sup> King: Majestic Flow of Royal Benevolence to the People,**” which delivered 10,000 copies in Thai language, was aimed to honour His Majesty the King on the auspicious occasion of the Royal Coronation Ceremony B.E. 2562 (2019) and also to distribute knowledge in accordance with royal initiatives which are the foundation of royal development projects among the general public. This book has been well-received by the government sector, the private sector, the media, as well as the general public. They all have expressed an interest in the book and continuously requested for some copies.

This book has been reproduced as a result of the Thai Beverage Public Company Limited’s aspiration to raise an awareness of royal works and royal contributions to the well-being of the Thai people and the nation’s prosperity. Recognising the benefits of having a book which passes on the knowledge associated with royal initiatives and hoping to widely propagate such knowledge among both the Thai public and the international communities, the Thai Beverage Public Company Limited has thus sought a permission to publish this book in English and distribute the English copies among foreigners via the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and embassies. The endeavour proves propitious for us to join efforts so as to nurture, conserve and extend His Majesty’s royal achievements for the benefits of the people.

Office of the Royal Development Projects Board (ORDPB)

October 2021



### Remarks by the Advisor to the Royal Development Projects Board

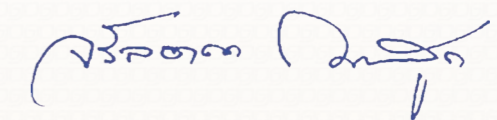
The well-being of a country's population is indeed an important goal. To be exact it is at the heart of national development, though countries may take different developmental approaches due to their unique circumstances. Thailand is fortunate that its monarchy is an ultimate unifying force which brings Thai people from all walks of life together. Royal visits to the regions of Thailand are always followed by royal initiatives, which have led to the establishment of several royal development projects across the nation.

His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua has initiated a significant number of royal development projects to help people in remote or risk-prone areas, including projects that were launched during his years as the crown prince. The projects covered by this book are just a portion of His Majesty the King's achievements. It can thus be said that this book is a record of the beginning of his determination to nurture, conserve and extend the royal development projects. Not only does His Majesty's benevolence bring delight to Thai people at large, but it also makes all the contributors in such projects extremely proud.

All royal development projects are related to enhancement of quality of life for the well-being of the population and significantly complement state projects by rendering comprehensive benefits. An example is the Royal-initiated Huai Sai Khamin Reservoir Project in Sakon Nakhon Province which does much more than ease flooding and provide an adequate water supply for local farmers.

Locals can catch aquatic life from the reservoir for income, creating greater occupational opportunities for themselves. The adequate water supply thus enables the locals to work on their farms on a continual basis and to also develop other means of livelihood based on their expertise. The royal development projects, in all, enhance opportunities for development of the local peoples' lives which, in turn, is for the benefits of the nation.

I am delighted for Thai people who have benefited from royal development projects which ameliorated their quality of life and delivered multiple benefits on a sustainable basis. Thanks to this majestic flow of royal kindness, the Thai people shall be able to perpetually live with peacefulness in the Kingdom of Thailand.



H.E. Mr. Jaranthada Karnasuta

Privy Councillor  
Advisor to the Royal Development Projects Board



### Remarks by the Chairman of the Royal Development Projects Board

Thailand has long been a prosperous and secure nation owing to the strength of its three institutional pillars – Nation, Religion, and Monarchy. The monarchy, in particular, has held a significant role in Thailand since ancient time. Reigning with the principle of the Ten Virtues of a Righteous King, successive Thai monarchs have carried out their royal duties for the prosperity and security of the nation, as well as the well-being of their subjects.

His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua has acceded to the throne as the 10<sup>th</sup> king of the Chakri Dynasty, bringing immeasurable delight to both the government and people from all walks of life within the Thai kingdom, all of whom gratefully recognise his boundless benevolence. The king's first royal speech “**We shall treasure, preserve and build on our heritage and shall reign in righteousness for the great enduring good of the people.**” reflects his strong determination to his royal duties to nurture, conserve and extend the royal development projects and royal initiatives started by His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great and Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother. For the well-being of his subjects and for the prosperity and security of the nation, His Majesty the King has followed the footsteps of his parents in carrying out royal duties. With his dedication and perseverance, he continuously seeks to solve people's problems and to ease their suffering in all aspects from agriculture to education, water and environmental management, among others, he recognises the value of royal initiatives that advocate sustainable development. More than 4,000 royal development projects have created essential knowledge which aims to further benefit the nation's development. “**The New Theory,**” in particular, lays down occupational guidelines for Thai farmers while “**the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy**” sets a way of life that enables Thais to live with sustainable

security and well-being under all circumstances. Moreover, thanks to the royal development projects, officials in all sectors are well aware of and recognise the principle of understanding, gaining insight and access, and engaging in development as the guiding principle for problem solving. Government agencies and private organisations have now embraced this principle in carrying out their duties within a cohesive and integrated framework to find practical solutions.

As a tribute to His Majesty the King on the auspicious occasion of his Royal Coronation Ceremony, this book entitled: “**The 10<sup>th</sup> King: Majestic Flow of Royal Benevolence to the People**” by the Office of the Royal Development Projects Board will allow people in all sectors to learn and understand his vision and work approach, as well as his royal development projects. His Majesty the King is committed to nurturing, conserving and extending royal development projects from his gracious and dedicated aspiration to deliver well-being to the population, and prosperity and security to the nation.



General Prayut Chan-o-cha

Prime Minister  
Chairman of the Royal Development Projects Board



### Remarks by the Secretary-General of the Royal Development Projects Board

His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua has followed in the footsteps of his parents by travelling to the remote areas to visit his subjects in spite of the difficulties involved, since he was young. As the years pass, His Majesty the King's royal duties continue to increase. With dedication and perseverance which is well-recognised among officials who have been in his entourage over an extended period, His Majesty the King has carried out royal duties not only on his parents' behalf but also of his own initiatives. Even today, the monarch has encouraged the spirit of giving and volunteerism among the public so as to let them reap the happiness from helping others. His royal initiative "We Do Good Deeds for Nation, Religions, and Monarchy" has promoted local participation and unity, paving a way for all to become stronger and happier.

Guided by his noble aspiration, His Majesty the King has continued the royal duties and royal development projects of his father. He has also advised relevant authorities to implement these projects through partnerships with all other sectors and to promote successful projects for the benefits of the population. Addressing many aspects of life including agriculture, natural resources, environment, soil, water, forestry, and amelioration of quality of life according to the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy, these royal development projects offer knowledge that can be applied to people's way of life in their geographical and sociological context, including in each problem-plagued region. His Majesty the King additionally grants assistance to people who are suffering.

Closely monitoring the living conditions of his subjects, he graciously sends moral support, food, water and relief items to victims whenever any disaster arises. His Majesty's kindness has brought delight to people from all walks of life.

To mark the auspicious occasion of the Royal Coronation Ceremony on 4 May 2019, the Office of the Royal Development Projects Board thus publishes this book entitled: "**The 10<sup>th</sup> King: Majestic Flow of Royal Benevolence to the People**" to raise awareness of His Majesty's significant contributions and kindness that flows to his subjects via royal development projects, which ease the suffering of the population, boost their well-being, and deliver sustainable prosperity to the nation.



Mr. Dnuja Sindhvananda

Secretary-General of the Royal Development Projects Board

September 2021



# The 10<sup>th</sup> King:

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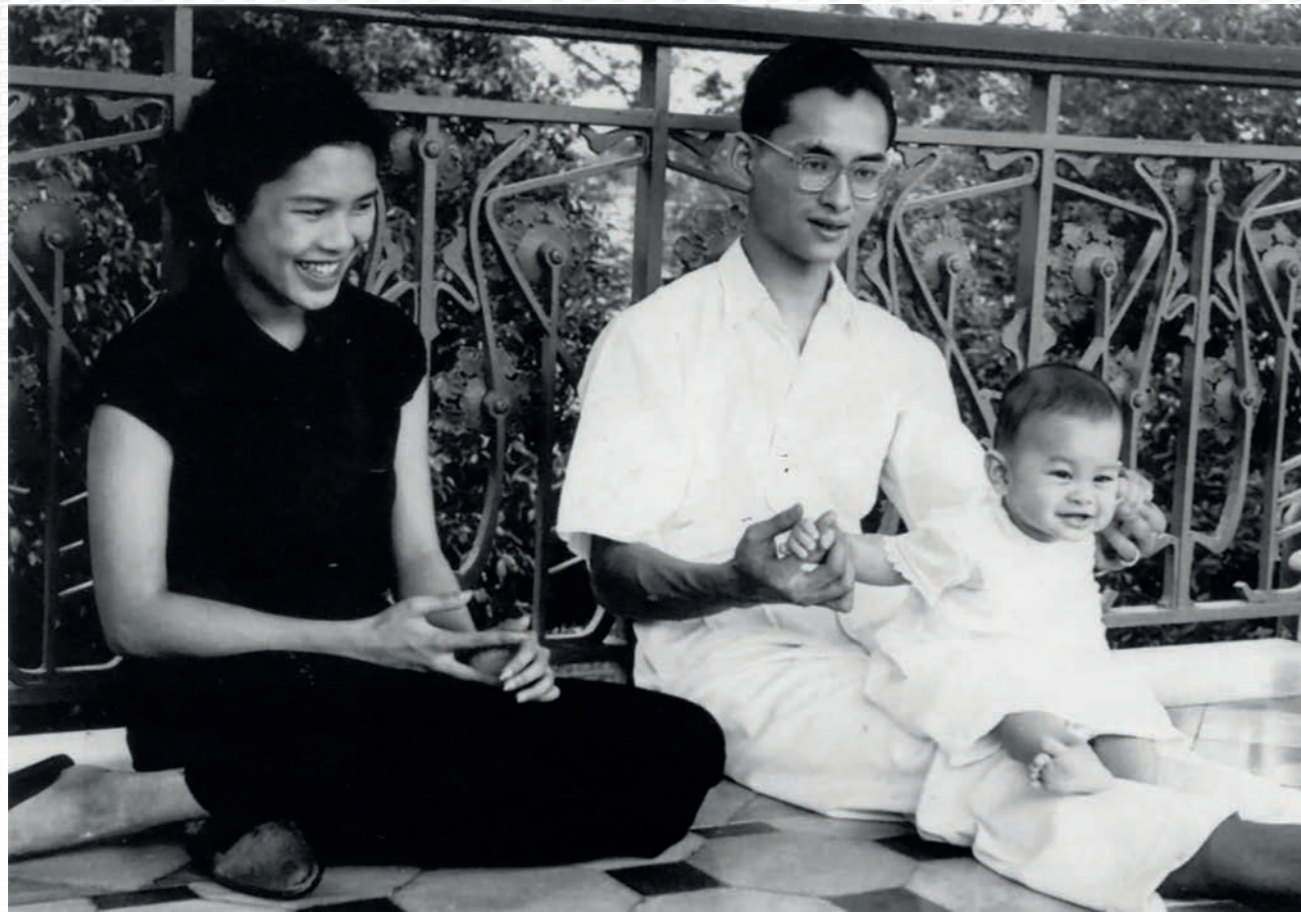


# The Tenth Monarch: The Virtuous King in a Great Era

Royal Biography







### Royal Birth

His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua was born on Monday 28 July 1952 at the Ambara Villa, the Dusit Palace, to His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great and Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother. Based on the auspicious advice of His Holiness Somdet Phra Sangharaja Kromma Luang Vajiryanavongsa the Supreme Patriarch of Thailand, his father named him as follows:

Somdet Phra Chao Luk Ya Ter  
Boromchakrayadisorn Santatiwong  
Abhikkunupakarnmahitaladulyadej  
Kittisirisombunsawangwat

Chao Fa Vajiralongkorn  
Thewetthamrongsuboribarn  
Bhumibolnaretvarangkun  
Boromkhattiyarajakumarn<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Unofficial translation and transcription



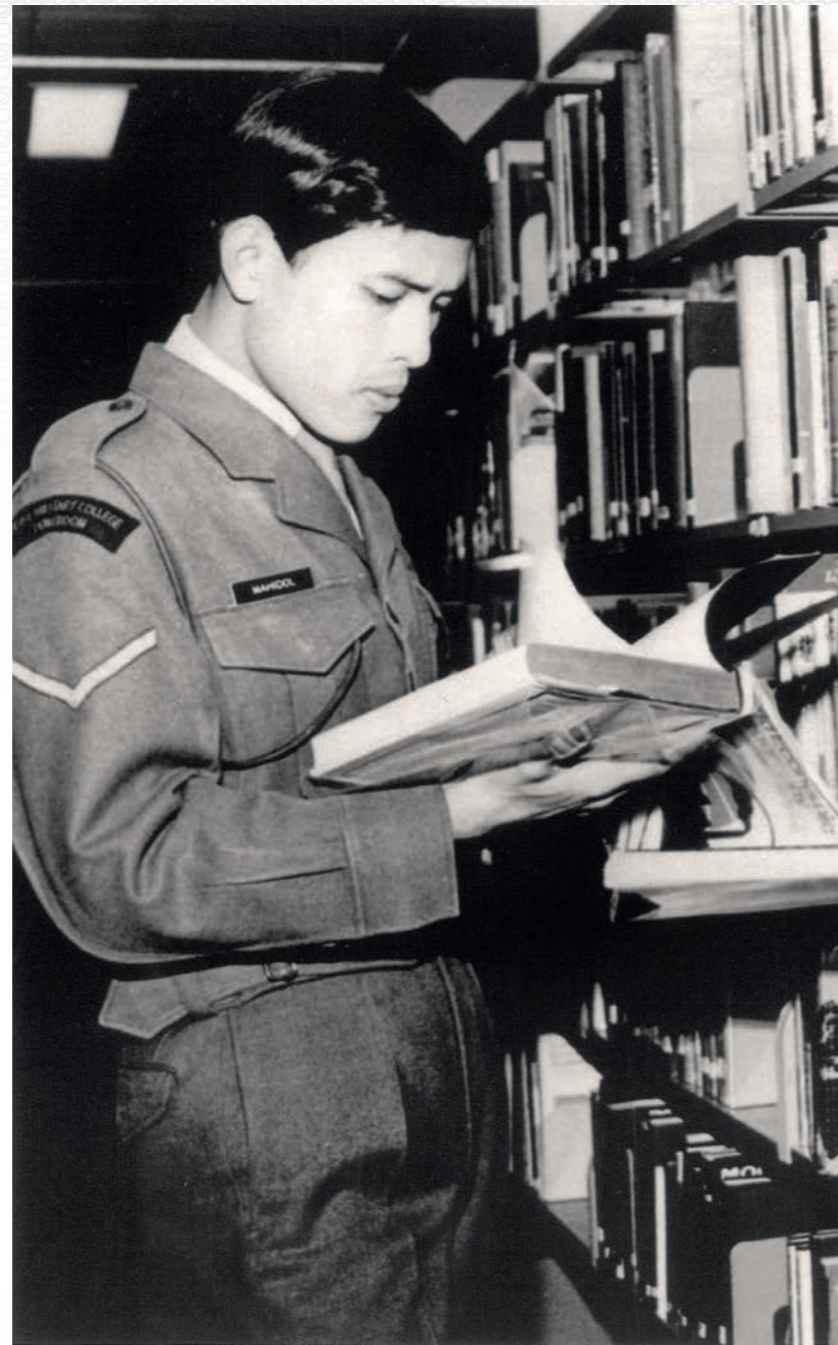


### Education

**1956:** At the age of four, His Majesty enrolled at Chitralada School in the compound of Chitralada Villa, Dusit Palace, where he stayed on until his secondary education. In 1966, he headed to Britain to further his studies.

**1970:** His Majesty attended a military training course at the King's School in Sydney, Australia, which is an armed forces academy preparatory school until May 1971.

**1972:** His Majesty enrolled at the Royal Military College, Duntroon in Canberra, Australia.



His Majesty the King attending a fighter-jet pilot programme

This college education was divided into two parts. The first concerning military studies, which is taught by the Australian Army, confers its graduates with an army lieutenant rank. The other part relating to general education under the auspices of the University of New South Wales offers an undergraduate course. Cadets who have completed this course are granted a bachelor's degree based on their chosen field of study. In 1976, His Majesty the King received a Bachelor of Arts (Military Studies) from this university.

**1977-1978:** His Majesty attended the Royal Thai Army's Command and General Staff College in the 56<sup>th</sup> Class.

**1984-1987:** His Majesty had studied laws at Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University, where he obtained a Bachelor of Laws (second-class honours).

**1990:** His Majesty the King attended the Defence Academy in the United Kingdom.





Investiture as the Crown Prince of Thailand

At the age of 20, His Majesty the King legally came of age and was conferred the royal title of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn in accordance with the Palace Law of Succession of 1924. His Majesty the King is the third Crown Prince of the Chakri Dynasty.



### The Crown Prince

In 1972, as His Majesty the King reached 20 years of age, His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great had a royal ceremony held to grant him the royal title of the Crown Prince on 28 December 1972. In accordance with the Palace Law of Succession of 1924, he thus became the third Crown Prince of Thailand. His royal name on the royal golden plaque then was as follows:

Somdet Phra Boromma-orosathirat	Chao Fa Maha Vajiralongkorn
Bodindradebayavarangkun	Sirikittayasombunsawangwat
Worakhattiyarajsantiwong	Mahitalaphong Adulyadej
Chakkrinares Yupparajvisut	Sayammakutrajakumarn <sup>2</sup>

On this auspicious occasion, His Majesty the King made a pledge and drank holy water during an oath of allegiance session at the ordination hall of the Chapel Royal (Temple of the Emerald Buddha), to demonstrate his royal commitment to serve his country and his people.

<sup>2</sup> Unofficial translation and transcription





### Royal Ordination

As a devout Buddhist and his gratitude towards his royal parents, His Majesty the King entered monkhood to study and practise Dhamma-Vinaya. His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great had the Crown Prince's royal ordination ceremony held inside the ordination hall of the Emerald Buddha Temple on 6 November 1978. At this royal ceremony, His Holiness Somdet Phra Chao Kromma Luang Jinavaralongkorn Sangharaja



(Vasana Vāsano), the Supreme Patriarch, was the preceptor while His Holiness Somdet Phra Sangharaja Chao Kromma Luang Vajirañāṇasaṃvara (Charoen Suvaḍḍhano) served as the first ordination teacher. His Majesty's religious name was “**Vajiralongkorno Bhikkhu.**” During his 15-day monkhood, he resided at the Panya Residence on the grounds of Bovoranives Temple.





His Majesty the King inspecting the CERRO MORENO airbase in Chile and piloting an F-5F aircraft on 2 October 1996

**Royal Duties to Nurture, Conserve and Extend**

**Royal Contributions to Military Affairs**

His Majesty the King has been interested in military studies since young age. After receiving military education from the Commonwealth of Australia, he has pursued further knowledge and skill enhancement in the field through various military training programmes both domestically and overseas, all of which he has completed successfully. During his years in military services, his royal works included anti-terrorism operations in the North and royal visits to boost the morale of soldiers, policemen, and people in the areas still in contention. While in the field, His Majesty the King had actively analysed the situation and engaged in warfare planning in support of local soldiers' operations. Moreover, he had conducted patrols and stood on guard just like other soldiers.

His Majesty the King's aviation talent is also prominently evident. He is well-versed in modern techniques in both theories and practice. His continuous

**“the First Fighter-Jet Pilot Prince”**

**“the Master of Military Affairs”**

flying hours are high in number, a feat very few pilots in the world can achieve. To date, His Majesty the King has been **“the first fighter-jet pilot prince”** of the Chakri Dynasty, who has already steered almost all types of the Royal Thai Air Force's military aircrafts. His Majesty the King was once crowned the champion of an annual air tactical operations competition in Chai Badan District, Lop Buri Province.

His Majesty the King has been a role model for all groups of civil servants and royal entourage, who are grateful to the royal contributions and look up to him as **“the master of military affairs.”** With his decades-long military background, His Majesty is immensely knowledgeable and highly skilled in the field and thus has always shared his useful military insight with personnel within the three royal armed forces of Thailand. In addition, he has constantly paid attentive care to the well-being of all soldiers under his supervision.





His Majesty the King sowing rice grains at a paddy field at Village No. 5, Bang Ngam Subdistrict, Si Prachan District, Suphan Buri Province on 31 July 2000



His Majesty the King inspecting water management for agricultural purposes in Ban Mong Luang Village, Mae Chaem District, Chiang Mai Province on 5 February 2001

#### Royal Contributions to Agriculture, Occupational Promotion, Natural Resources and Environment

Recognising that farming is a major occupation of his people, His Majesty is determined to continue the royal aspirations of his parents. He therefore has initiated various constructive projects for the enhancement of agriculture, occupational promotion, natural resources, and the environment. His royal initiatives have driven relevant government agencies to work in coordination towards the goal of enabling Thais to fulfill all their basic needs and live well, based on the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy.





His Majesty the King checking a map to locate the Little House in the Big Forest Project According to the Royal Initiative at Ban Akha (Old) Village in Pa Daet Subdistrict, Mae Suai District, Chiang Rai Province on 15 January 2002

For the country's agriculture, His Majesty the King has laid down royal initiatives for concerned government agencies to implement and has constantly followed up on their operational progress. For instance, on the irrigation work, he has graciously recommended the constructions of dams and check dams for irrigation purposes. In order to propel such construction projects for his people's benefits, he has worked with relevant authorities on a continual basis, paving the way for farmers to have abundant water supply and to enjoy sustainable livelihoods. Such royal initiatives consequently help alleviate flood problems during the rainy season. An example is the Mobile Agricultural Clinic Project under the Royal Patronage in 2002 which acts



His Majesty the King inspecting a Mobile Agricultural Clinic under the Royal Patronage during a trip to Pron Subdistrict, Tak Bai District, Narathiwat Province on 31 August 2002

as a channel to transfer new agricultural technology and up-to-date technical know-how to local farmers. This helps their farm production becomes more efficient and their productivity is subsequently increased. The Mobile Agricultural Clinic Project also provides prompt services to farmers' needs, owing to concerted contributions from academics specialising in various fields, who can provide consultancy, analysis, and laboratory-based services via the Plant Clinic, the Soil Clinic, the Animal Clinic, the Fishery Clinic, the Irrigation Clinic and the Law Clinic, among others.





## Royal Contributions to Education

His Majesty the King has formulated educational strategies with an aim to inculcate students with the basics in four following aspects:

### 1. Right attitudes towards the nation

1. Knowledge and understanding of the nation
2. Firm religious faith
3. Unwavering loyalty to the monarchy
4. Care for one's family and community

### 2. Secure life foundation & morality

1. Having a good conscience and being able to distinguish right from wrong
2. Doing good deeds only
3. Rejecting vices
4. Supporting efforts to nurture good people for the nation

### 3. Jobs

1. Taking care of children and youth in the family and providing education aiming to instill the love for one's job, hardworking attribute, and commitment to goals

2. Encouraging learners to attend the training, both within and outside the curriculum, so as to acquire appropriate working skills which eventually will lead them to secure a job
3. Providing job opportunities for graduates so that they can support themselves and their family

### 4. Good citizenship

1. Everyone has a duty to be a good citizen.
2. Families, educational institutes, and enterprises must provide opportunities for everyone to display their good citizenship.
3. To be a good citizen, one shall serve the country in whichever way one finds possible. For example, good citizens shall volunteer in activities which benefit the general public. They shall join charity organisations out of generosity and compassion.

❖❖ Good citizenship is the duty of everyone.❖❖

To enhance education among youth, His Majesty the King graciously initiated the **Crown Prince Scholarship Fund** in 2009. The monarch's noble aspiration was to educate and provide opportunities to Thai youth, who although living in poverty have demonstrated good behaviour, morality and loyalty to the nation, religions and the monarch, in the hope of fostering their sustainable self-reliance. Scholarships from this project which do not impose any obligation on recipients have been distributed to every province in the country. Students who are being granted the scholarships may continue to further their studies from upper secondary education to the highest educational level, if they so wish, depending on their academic abilities.

In 2010, His Majesty the King set up the **Crown Prince Scholarship Fund**. In his capacity as the president of the foundation, he has graciously granted audiences to exemplary students and teachers every year for the presentation of plaques of honour, making all recipients immensely proud and delighted. Between 2009-2016, eight batches of students had been awarded the Crown Prince's scholarships. The foundation has worked closely with relevant government agencies such as, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security in responding to the king's royal initiative, the mission of which includes the annual selection of scholarship recipients, the empowerment of scholarship recipients with regard to education, skills and competence in various aspects, as well as the inculcation of volunteerism.

His Majesty, moreover, has spent his personal money on the constructions of secondary schools in remote areas, while also placing under his royal patronage the six following schools:

1. Matthayom Bajrakitiyabha School 1, Nakhon Phanom Province
2. Matthayom Bajrakitiyabha School 2, Kamphaeng Phet Province
3. Matthayom Bajrakitiyabha School 3, Surat Thani Province
4. Matthayom Sirivannavari School 1, Udon Thani Province
5. Matthayom Sirivannavari School 2, Songkhla Province
6. Matthayom Sirivannavari School 3, Chachoengsao Province

His Majesty the King made the journey to lay down the foundation stones for these six schools and had provided them with modern educational equipment and materials, including computers and videos. He has also kindly granted advice and recommendations so as to encourage these schools to implement useful projects for the benefits of their students. For example, the Self-Employed Occupation Project aims to give the youth opportunities to apply their vocational skills in generating income for themselves and their families. His Majesty has also visited these schools and followed up on their students' academic achievement. Furthermore, His Majesty has long been presiding over conferral ceremonies of several universities, which have covered a totally great number of graduates each year.





His Majesty the King changing the Emerald Buddha's attire into a rainy outfit on 11 July 2006

### Royal Contributions to Religions

His Majesty the King officially declared himself a Buddhist at the Temple of the Emerald Buddha on 3 January 1966 before travelling to the United Kingdom to further his studies. Guided by his religious faith, he entered monkhood on 6 November 1978 and after that he strictly studied and practised Dhamma-Vinaya throughout his time as a monk. Besides, he had regularly represented his royal parents in carrying out many royal religious functions, such as, changing the Emerald Buddha's attire seasonally at the Temple of the Emerald Buddha and performing royal merit-making

ceremonies on important Buddhist days namely, Magha Puja Day, Visakha Puja Day, Asalha Puja Day, and the Buddhist Lent Day. He has also consistently attended Royal Kathina Ceremonies at various temples. In addition, he has donated his own money for a great deal of religious causes. His Majesty has perpetually presided over the opening of Muslims' Central Mawlid Feast. In actual fact, he has graciously joined activities promoting diverse religious faiths, including Christianity, Hinduism, and Sikhism, etc.



His Majesty the King leading an entourage of officials in inspecting geographical conditions at Ban Tanusilp Village in Khok Sato Subdistrict, Rueso District, Narathiwat Province on 1 September 2002

### Royal Contributions to Social Welfare

Since His Majesty the King kindly regards his people's happiness and sufferings as if it is his own, he has as a result, tirelessly delivered help to people in need far and wide across the country. For example, the Strong and Peaceful Community Project at Ban Santi Village 2 in Yala Province was launched to assist people affected by unrest in Thailand's deep South in late 2006. Under this project, 40 houses were constructed, water supply was procured, and road improvement was undertaken for the community. The project also improved the local health centre and healthcare services.

A lighting system and public phones were installed, together with the enhancement of local mosques, monastic residences, and schools. The project, moreover, has promoted livelihoods and quality of life among the local populace.

Regarding assistance towards disaster victims overseas, His Majesty the King, for example, representing his royal parents in his capacity as the first pilot, flew a royal aircraft himself to deliver relief items to the people affected by an earthquake in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in 2006.





His Majesty the King delivering a gift bag to a young child in-patient at Sawang Daen Din Crown Prince Hospital in Sakon Nakhon Province

### Royal Contributions to Medicine and Public Health

Recognising that good health is crucial to leading a happy life especially among people living in remote areas, His Majesty the King graciously initiated the constructions of **Crown Prince Hospitals under the Royal Patronage** throughout the country. The royal aspiration to start hospital constructions has greatly benefited a huge number of his people. His Majesty, in this regard, made several trips to lay down the foundation stones and inaugurated a total of 21 Crown Prince Hospitals. He has also inspected these hospitals, monitored the works undertaken by doctors and other staff members, as well as warmly visiting patients while being there. His Majesty has compassionately granted to these hospitals both funds and modern medical equipment in support of their delivery of good medical services to the general public. His Majesty has obligingly served as the President of the Maha Vajiralongkorn Foundation since 1982. This foundation has the objectives of supporting treatments, along with the provision of necessary equipment for **the Department of Orthopedics, Phramongkutklao Hospital**; enhancing orthopedic studies and researches; and promoting quality of life among limb-disabled patients seeking treatments either at Phramongkutklao Hospital, or from mobile Prosthetic limb units, which have been dispatched to remote areas every year.

His Majesty the King has especially shown deep concerns for cancer patients. He has inaugurated six Regional Cancer Prevention and Control Centres throughout Thailand: in Chon Buri, Lampang, Udon Thani, Ubon Ratchathani, Surat Thani and Lop Buri Provinces. He has in addition, granted 462 million baht to fund the construction of Thanyaburi Home for Cancer Patients which enables patients to receive on-going treatment via radiation therapy, chemotherapy and palliative care. This shelter has graciously been named **“Maha Vajiralongkorn Cancer Centre at Thanyaburi”** by the king. In order to provide healthcare to monks, novice monks, and local people in 20 northeastern provinces, His Majesty kindly accepted the project to construct a hospital in Ban Pla Duk Village, Rai Noi Subdistrict, Mueang Ubon Ratchathani District, Ubon Ratchathani Province as a project honouring him on the Auspicious Occasion of His 50<sup>th</sup> Birthday Anniversary in 2002 and named this hospital **“The 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Maha Vajiralongkorn Hospital.”** Furthermore, His Majesty has frequently dispatched mobile medical units to treat ailing people up and down the country.





On 24 February 1987, His Majesty the King officially inspecting a military parade alongside China's First-Ranked Vice Premier Wan Li during his state visit, representing his royal parents

### Royal Contributions to International Relations

During his years as the Crown Prince, His Majesty the King had developed good ties with other nations by making official visits to friendly countries in all continents every year. He had visited Italy, China, Japan, Iran, Nepal, Australia and Singapore, to name but a few. His Majesty the King had made preparations by acquiring information about the country he was going to visit, prior to each trip. During the visits, he had also looked for whatever could be useful to Thailand's development. For example, he had eagerly learned about military works, industrial activities, arts and cultures, as well as living conditions in the countries he had visited.

Furthermore, His Majesty the King had, in the past, good opportunities to welcome several royal guests on behalf of his royal parents. For instance, on 2 September 2013, he received Their Majesties the King and Queen of Malaysia during their state visit to Thailand. In addition, His Majesty has sent messages of congratulations to various countries' leaders. He congratulated His Excellency Mr. Hassan Rouhani in writing on 7 June 2017 on being elected the President of Iran. On 26 May 2017, he sent his best wishes to mark the Independence and National Day of Georgia. He also delivered happy birthday message to His Majesty King Norodom Sihamoni of Cambodia on 14 May 2017. His message

of congratulations was also sent to His Excellency Mr. Emmanuel Macron on the occasion of taking up the post of the French President on 14 May 2017, among many others.

When other nations face tragic losses, His Majesty will send out the messages of condolences. For instance, he expressed his condolences in writing to the President of Myanmar upon learning that a Myanmar Air Force's transport aircraft crashed in the Andaman Sea near Dawei on 7 June 2017. Likewise, when a terrorist attack hit the heart of London in the United Kingdom on 3 June 2017, His Majesty the King earnestly sent a message of condolences to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.





### Accession to the Throne

On 1 December 2016, the President of the National Legislative Assembly, Mr. Pornpetch Wichitcholchai officially inviting the heir to the throne to assume kingship. His royal reply reads as follows:

“As for the invitation extended by the President of the National Legislative Assembly, who is acting in his capacity as the President of the Parliament, on behalf of Thai people, for me to ascend the throne in accordance with the royal wish of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great, the Palace Law of Succession, and the Thai Constitution, I shall accept it to live up to the royal intention (of my father) and for the benefits of all Thais.”<sup>3</sup>

Upon accepting the invitation, His Majesty the King proclaimed that he shall bear the new name and title of:

**“His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Bodindradebayavarangkun.”**

<sup>3</sup> Unofficial translation







## Royal Coronation Ceremony

His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Bodindradebayavarangkun ordered that the Royal Coronation Ceremony be held between 4-6 May 2019. Rooted in Brahmin practice mixed with Buddhist rites, this extremely important ceremony is in harmony with ancient royal traditions. Only after a king has been through the following rituals: the Royal Purification Ceremony, the Royal Anointment Ceremony, and the Crowning and Investiture Ceremony, can a new king sit on a throne with full kingship. Upon ascending the throne, he has taken the royal title of “**Phrabat Somdet Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua.**” His first royal speech reads:

“We shall treasure, preserve and build on our heritage  
and shall reign in righteousness  
for the great enduring good of the people.”<sup>4</sup>

*The First Royal Speech, 4 May 2019*

<sup>4</sup>Unofficial translation





On 4 May 2019, His Majesty the King lighting candles and incense sticks as offerings to pay homage to deities before entering the bathing pavilion for the Royal Purification Ceremony. After that, he received Buddhist holy water of benediction and Brahmin holy water from His Holiness Somdet Phra Ariyavangsatanyana the Supreme Patriarch, a royal member and the Chief Brahmin priest respectively.



On 4 May 2019, His Majesty the King receiving the Great Crown of Victory from the chief Brahmin



His Majesty ordering the royal scribe to announce his royal command to anoint his queen as Her Majesty the Queen





(left) Her Majesty the Queen and other royal family members gathering at the Amarindra Vinijaya Throne Hall, while His Majesty the King granting a grand audience to well-wishers

(right) On behalf of the Royal Family, Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn expressing best wishes to His Majesty the King

(bottom) The heads of the country's three pillars namely, the legislative, the executive and the judiciary conveying their best wishes to His Majesty the King



On 4 May 2019, His Majesty the King addressing a grand assembly during the Royal Coronation Ceremony at the Amarindra Vinijaya Throne Hall one excerpt of which reads:

**“...I would like to invite everyone at this grand assembly, as well as all Thais to share with me the aspiration to carry out our duty, in line with our capacity, regarding the prosperity and security of the nation and the happiness and peaceful delight of people as ultimate goals...”<sup>5</sup>**

<sup>5</sup> Unofficial translation





The Blessing of the Royal Residence Ceremony



On 5 May 2019, His Majesty the King performing the royal ceremony to bestow new titles to the Members of the Royal Family





His Majesty the King boarding on Budtan Thong Royal Palanquin in a royal procession on land out of the Abhorn Bimok Pavilion to Bovoranives Temple, Rajabopidh Temple, and Phra Chetuphon Temple in accordance with ancient royal traditions



On 6 May 2019, Their Majesties the King and the Queen granting a public audience consisting of government officials and the people on the Sihabanchorn Balcony of Suddhaisavarya Prasad Hall to receive their well-wishes





On 12 December 2019,  
His Majesty the King's royal barge procession  
being a part of the Royal Coronation Ceremony







Ten Virtues of a Righteous King  
Preserving the Land,  
Expanding Auspicious Victory  
to the People Everywhere

His parents' royal aspirations  
are upheld and extended.







It was during the ceremony granting the royal title of Crown Prince, held on 28 December 1972, that for the first time, the Thais heard about his royal aspiration and commitment to carry out royal duties for the benefits of the people from his oath-taking:

**“May I obtain a royal permission to make a pledge to the nation and all Thais, with the three Buddhist gems of the Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha, as well as the Emerald Buddha as my witnesses amidst the distinguished assembly here...**

**“I, as the Crown Prince, shall uphold the dignity and the title which His Majesty has graciously bestowed upon me with my life. I shall maintain my loyalty to the nation and my integrity to the people. I shall perform my duties to the best of my abilities with dedication, for the prosperity, peace and lasting security of the Thai Kingdom till the day I die.”<sup>6</sup>**

<sup>6</sup>Unofficial translation



In 1976, the crown prince entered military services under the Ministry of Defense. From then on, his royal aspiration to serve his people has become clearer since he not only carried out his military duties (as royal aide-de-camp), but he also conducted his royal duties and accompanied his parents during their extensive visits to the Thai subjects across the country.

By so doing, the crown prince has absorbed the royal aspirations and work principles from his father. Thus, when his father’s ailment prevented him from working as hard as before, the crown prince stepped in to help with the royal workload and has continuously undertaken such arduous work up till now. His royal aspiration was evidently reaffirmed during his coronation ceremony with the first royal speech:

**“We shall treasure, preserve and build on our heritage and shall reign in righteousness for the great enduring good of the people.”**

Inspired by his parents, His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great and Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother, who had worked tirelessly for the benefits of their people, His Majesty the King has graciously kept the majestic royal benevolence flowing while being continuously committed to “reign” and “create great enduring good” to nurture “the people” forever.





30 June 1979



His Majesty the King accompanying His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great, to inspect the Khlong Tha Krabak Reservoir Project in Tha Krabak subdistrict, Sa Kaeo District, Prachin Buri Province



3 August 1981



His Majesty the King seen with His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great, visiting the house of a model farmer in the area of the Khao Hin Sorn Royal Development Study Centre in Khao Hin Sorn Subdistrict, Phanom Sarakham District, Chachoengsao Province





**14 November 1984**



His Majesty the King alongside His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great, inspecting the Huai Nok Khao Reservoir Project, the Huai Khao Lam Reservoir Project, and the Provision of Water Supply Project to support the Royal-initiated Forest Loves Water Project in Sawang Daen Din District, Sakon Nakhon Province



**14 November 1984**



His Majesty the King joining His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great, on an occasion to inspect Ban Kut Na Kham School in Si Charoen Subdistrict, in Sawang Daen Din District, Sakon Nakhon Province, while also checking water-holding/ releasing ponds, pumps, and water turbines of the Huai Nok Khao Reservoir for agriculture and consumption





**14 November 1984**



His Majesty the King together with His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great, while inspecting the Huai Nok Khao Reservoir Project, the Huai Khao Lam Reservoir Project, and the Provision of Water Supply Project to support the Royal-initiated Forest Loves Water Project in Sawang Daen Din District, Sakon Nakhon Province

**12 August 1985**



His Majesty the King, in the company of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great, inspecting the geographical condition of Phang Khwang Subdistrict in Mueang Sakon Nakhon District, Sakon Nakhon Province, while also viewing the locals' agricultural lands in Ban Nong Pla Duk and Ban Kho Daeng Villages





12 August 1985



His Majesty the King joining His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great, during a trip to inspect the geographical condition of Phang Khwang Subdistrict in Mueang Sakon Nakhon District, Sakon Nakhon Province. The royals also viewed the locals' agricultural lands in Ban Nong Pla Duk and Ban Kho Daeng Villages.

12 August 1985



His Majesty the King seen with His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great, inspecting the Upper Huai Sai Reservoir Project 3 in Mueang Sakon Nakhon District, Sakon Nakhon Province after the Royal Irrigation Department completed its construction in response to the royal initiatives. This project has irrigated water for the Sakon Nakhon Animal Husbandry Station's activities, namely the cultivation of various types of grasses and digging ponds for livestock.





13 August 1985



His Majesty the King accompanying His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great, on an occasion to inspect the Huai Ruea Reservoir Project in Ban Dong Noi Village, Dong Mafai Subdistrict, Mueang Sakon Nakhon District, Sakon Nakhon Province. The Royal Irrigation Department constructed the reservoir in response to the royal initiative to supply water for farming and consumption for the locals living on 640 hectares (4,000 rai) of land in Ban Dong Noi Village and nearby villages.



13 August 1985



His Majesty the King alongside His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great, inspecting the Royal-initiated Huai Diak Reservoir Project at Ban Na Kham Village, Huai Yang Subdistrict, Mueang Sakon Nakhon District, Sakon Nakhon Province





13 August 1985



His Majesty the King joining a trip with His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great who granted the royal initiatives to relevant officials, and also inspecting the Huai Ruea Reservoir Project in Ban Dong Noi Village, Dong Mafai Subdistrict, Mueang Sakon Nakhon District, Sakon Nakhon Province and the Royal-initiated Huai Diak Reservoir Project in Ban Na Kham Village, Huai Yang Subdistrict, Mueang Sakon Nakhon District, Sakon Nakhon Province

13 August 1985



His Majesty the King seen accompanying His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great, to inspect the Huai Ruea Reservoir Project which was constructed to help secure water supply for the locals' farming and consumption throughout the year. During the trip, the royals conversed with the locals in Ban Dong Noi Village, Dong Mafai Subdistrict, Mueang Sakon Nakhon District, Sakon Nakhon Province, all of whom had been eagerly waiting to have an audience with Their Majesties.





**27 September 1985**



His Majesty the King with his sister, Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn accompanying His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great, to inspect the geographical condition of the Sukhirin Settlement Area of Southern Region in Sukhirin Minor District, Waeng District, Narathiwat Province



**26 September 1986**



His Majesty the King and Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn seen accompanying His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great, while visiting the Pikun Thong Royal Development Study Centre in Kaluwo Nuea Subdistrict, Mueang Narathiwat District, Narathiwat Province





26 September 1986



His Majesty the King along with Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn, in the presence of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great, inspecting the experimental plots on the growing of trees in peat swamp areas at the Pikun Thong Royal Development Study Centre in Kaluwo Nuea Subdistrict, Mueang Narathiwat District, Narathiwat Province

26 September 1986



His Majesty the King and Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn seen accompanying His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great during a trip to inspect the progress of the study on the transformation of the acidity level in peat swamp areas which affects plant-growing at the Pikun Thong Royal Development Study Centre in Kaluwo Nuea Subdistrict, Mueang Narathiwat District, Narathiwat Province





**26 September 1986**



His Majesty the King with Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn, in the company of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great, monitoring the progress of the transformation of the acidity level in peat swamp areas which affects plant-growing at the Pikun Thong Royal Development Study Centre in Kaluwo Nuea Subdistrict, Mueang Narathiwat District, Narathiwat Province

**28 September 1986**



His Majesty the King and Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn joining His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great, while inspecting the geographical condition in the border area of Phru To Daeng Peat Swamp which was largely comprised of acidic soil in Phron Subdistrict, Tak Bai District, Narathiwat Province





7 March 1991



His Majesty the King accompanying Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother, to visit the villagers and view various products, including hand-woven linen textiles by the women's group of the Nong Hoi Royal Project in Ban Nong Hoi Village, Mae Rim District, Chiang Mai Province



18 March 1991



His Majesty the King alongside His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great and Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother, visiting Romkiao School at the Pang Tong Highland Development and Service Centre According to the Royal Initiative in Mok Cham Pae Subdistrict, Mueang Mae Hong Son District, Mae Hong Son Province





18 March 1991

19 March 1991



His Majesty the King seen with His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great and Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother, while conversing with residents of Ban Na Pa Paek, Ban Huai Makhuea Som Tai, Ban Ruam Thai and Ban Pang Tong Villages who gathered to welcome the royals at the Pang Tong Highland Development and Service Centre According to the Royal Initiative in Mok Cham Pae Subdistrict, Mueang Mae Hong Son District, Mae Hong Son Province

His Majesty the King accompanying His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great and Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother, while inspecting the Pai River Basin Area Development Project According to the Royal Initiative in Pha Bong Subdistrict, Mueang Mae Hong Son District, Mae Hong Son Province





**24 December 1993**



His Majesty the King alongside His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great, on the occasion of opening and laying down the foundation stone for the Health Promotion Centre for the Elderly of Watyansangwararam Hospital, within Yansangwararam Temple in Bang Lamung District, Chon Buri Province



**18 November 1999**



His Majesty the King together with Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother, visiting the people who had taken part in the Royal Folk Arts and Crafts Project at Ban Hat Phaeng Village<sup>7</sup>, Village No. 5, Hat Phaeng Subdistrict, Si Songkhram District, Nakhon Phanom Province

<sup>7</sup> Established by SUPPORT Foundation (The Foundation for the Promotion of Supplementary Occupation and Related Techniques) under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother





27 November 1999



His Majesty the King with his daughter, Her Royal Highness Princess Sirivannavari Nariratana Rajakanya, accompanying Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother during a trip to view handicrafts made by the local members of the Royal Folk Arts and Crafts Centre at Ban Kut Na Kham Village in Charoen Sin Subdistrict, Charoen Sin District, Sakon Nakhon Province

6 February 2000



His Majesty the King and Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother seen visiting the locals, as well as giving moral support to the Lisu Paksam Operation Base of the 1<sup>st</sup> Taskforce, the 3103<sup>rd</sup> Ranger Battalion in Village No. 1, Piang Luang Subdistrict, Wiang Haeng District, Chiang Mai Province





20 April 2000



His Majesty the King joining Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother on a visit to meet the people in Ban Pak Khlong Village, Ko Klang Subdistrict, Ko Lanta District, Krabi Province, while also releasing green turtles for the purposes of conserving aquatic species and maintaining a balanced ecological system

24 April 2000



His Majesty the King alongside Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother, visiting people in Ban San Village, Village No. 2, Na Khao Subdistrict, Khao Phanom District, Krabi Province, while also granting an audience to members of the Forest Protectors for Life Protection Volunteer Project





24 August 2000



His Majesty the King joining Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother, to visit the local populace and to view a demonstration on how to draw silk thread from cocoons by members of the Mulberry Planting and Silkworm Cultivation Group at Ban Khlo Rae Village, the Royal Folk Arts and Crafts Centre at Ban Khlo Rae Village in Village No. 3, Bare Tai Subdistrict, Bacho District, Narathiwat Province



5 September 2000



His Majesty the King accompanying Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother during a trip to inspect rice farming in the Acidic Soil Development Project in Ban To Lang-Sai Khao Village, Phraiwat Subdistrict, Tak Bai District, Narathiwat Province





**12 September 2000**



His Majesty the King seen alongside Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother, visiting and closely conversing with the people and members of the Royal Folk Arts and Crafts Centre at Ban Than Ying Village in Village No. 1, Takuk Nuea Subdistrict, Vibhavadi Minor District, Khiri Rat Nikhom District, Surat Thani Province, who turned up to welcome the royals



**21 November 2000**



His Majesty the King accompanying Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother, during a visit to the local populace and silk-weaving members of a Royal Folk Arts and Crafts Centre. On this occasion, frogs, paddy frogs, red cheek barbs, red tailed barbs, greater black sharks, tinfoil barbs, and Siamese mud carps were being released into the Kut Yai Swamp for breeding purposes in Ban Kamphi Village, Village No. 1, Kamphi Subdistrict, Borabue District, Maha Sarakham Province.





28 November 2000



His Majesty the King together with Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother, visiting their subjects who were affected by floods during the recent rainy season in Ban Kham Nam Sang Village, Mueang Yasothon District, Yasothon Province



23 January 2001



His Majesty the King seen alongside Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother, visiting their subjects in Ban Mued Long Village, a village in the Royal-initiated Forest Development Project – Sirikit Forest Park in Village No. 2, Ban Thap Subdistrict, Mae Chaem District, Chiang Mai Province





27 January 2001



His Majesty the King together with Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother, visiting the local populace and inspecting various activities at the Model Farm Project According to the Royal Initiative at Ban Mae Tungting Village in Village No. 5, Mae Sap Subdistrict, Samoeng District, Chiang Mai Province



7 September 2001



His Majesty the King seen with Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother, offering basic necessities to monks at Chanaram Temple in Ban Thai Suk Village, Village No. 8, La Lo Subdistrict, Rueso District, Narathiwat Province





5 October 2001



His Majesty the King together with Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother, inspecting Bua Swamp (Klai Ban Reservoir) regarding the study on lotus conservation and propagation at the Pikun Thong Royal Development Study Centre in Kaluwo Nuea Subdistrict, Mueang Narathiwat District, Narathiwat Province

15 January 2002



His Majesty the King, in the company of Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother, monitoring the progress of the Little House in the Big Forest Project According to the Royal Initiative at Ban Akha (Old) Village, Ban Mae Ta Chang Village, Village No. 9, Pa Daet Subdistrict, Mae Suai District, Chiang Rai Province





17 March 2003



His Majesty the King together with Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother, inspecting the Little House in the Big Forest Project According to the Royal Initiative (Doi Kham) at Ban Na Mon Village, Village No. 7, Mueang Haeng Subdistrict, Wiang Haeng District, Chiang Mai Province



19 March 2003



His Majesty the King, in the presence of Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother, seen harvesting Fang 60 strain wheat from an experimental plot while visiting the local people in the Little House in the Big Forest Project According to the Royal Initiative at Ban Nong Ha Village, Village No. 16, Romyen Subdistrict, Chiang Kham District, Phayao Province





22 March 2003



His Majesty the King, in the company of Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother, examining the products made and activities conducted by members of the Little House in the Big Forest Project According to the Royal Initiative at Doi Pa Hom Pok in Mae Sao Subdistrict, Mae Ai District, Chiang Mai Province



9 October 2004



His Majesty the King with Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother, seen inspecting the implementation and animal raising at the Model Farm Project According to the Royal Initiative at Ban Khok Pa Kha Bue Sa Village, Village No. 5, Kaluwo Nuea Subdistrict, Mueang Narathiwat District, Narathiwat Province



The Land's Beloved King  
Extending the Royal Legacy,  
Unitedly Conserved and  
Supported by the People

Success Derived from the Royal Initiatives





## Royal Contributions Spreading over Remote Areas across the Nation

❖ We shall treasure, preserve and build on our heritage  
and shall reign in righteousness  
for the great enduring good of the people. ❖

The first royal speech delivered during the Royal Coronation Ceremony on 4 May 2019 reaffirms His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua's royal determination to nurture the royal initiatives of his father, His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great, for the well-being of his population.

Filled with compassion and military insight, His Majesty the King recognises the importance of and pays considerable attention to development works in various fields especially security, education, military and international relations. He has dedicated himself to tremendous royal duties from a young age, travelling extensively to different regions of Thailand to see with his own eyes the living conditions, the plights, and the happiness of his people. He has studied about his father's working principles in several aspects and upheld them as guidelines in granting royal assistance to his subjects with regard to development in water sources, natural resources, occupations, as well as the people's living conditions including the underprivileged who reside in remote corners of the country.

His Majesty's awareness and attention to national security is evidently shown, while venturing out to visit "pink zones" or areas with a high level of danger. He has tirelessly made so many trips to inspect local conditions and listen to the people's problems in the hope of planning and delivering help to those living in such perilous zones. His Majesty the King has implemented royal works in the remote areas of the Central region, as well as border zones in the Northeast, the North and the South via royal development projects, which have been established throughout Thailand.

## Immense Royal Kindness

His Majesty the King has wholly nurtured and conserved development legacy from his father, owing to his constant accompanying his parents, His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great and Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother, while carrying out royal duties in all regions of the country. Out of concerns about the sufferings of people, especially those who live in remote areas and lack basic necessities particularly, clean water and devices for making a living, His Majesty the King has kindly granted them royal assistance. For example, he has provided water sources for a better quality of life of people and



farmers in the South. Most southern provinces are located by the sea and several of them are situated along borderlines. Living far from town, many residents had had difficulties earning a living and travelling around. Their lives in all were mired with hardship. Whenever His Majesty the King had made a visit, his subjects would have gathered to wait for his arrival and asked for royal help. Being well aware of the need to end or at least ease their woes as fast as possible, His Majesty the King consequently urged relevant government agencies to consider appropriate help to be delivered. He had also graciously taken several development projects to be under the management of royal development projects.

## Royal Vision for Holistic and Thoughtful Development

In carrying out royal works, His Majesty the King has formulated his development plans based on reliable data so as to help his population via the sustainable development of water sources, soil, forestry, and occupations. For instance, His Majesty the King journeyed to inspect the Nong Ueng Swamp himself, prior to starting the Royal-initiated Nong Ueng Area Development Project. To improve the geographical conditions for the locals, His Majesty the King initiated the dredging of Nong Ueng Swamp so that it could then support both farming activities and fish breeding. Under his royal initiative, the soil condition and the area around this swamp had also been remedied. Vetiver grass and trees were planted to prevent soil surface from being eroded. The forest condition in the area had additionally been rehabilitated to promote the mutual coexistence between forests and humans. *(Royal advice given on 28 November 2000 at the Nong Ueng Swamp, Ban Ta Yiam Village, Kho Nuea Subdistrict, Mueang Yasothon District, Yasothon Province)*





## Working with His Heart and Soul

With devotion, His Majesty the King has relentlessly travelled to all regions of the country so as to visit his people and inspect the conditions of remote and risk-prone areas out of his royal aspiration to lay down development plans in order to ease the plight of his people. For instance, on 18 July 2002, His Majesty the King donated 216 hectares (1,350 rai) of land to the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, while suggesting that the ministry should utilise this plot of land for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

In nurturing the royal works, His Majesty the King for the first time took the following five projects to be under the management of royal development projects on 1 March 2017:

- ◆ Ban Khao Daeng Phatthana Weir Construction Project in Thap Chang Subdistrict, Soi Dao District, Chanthaburi Province
- ◆ Huai Yai Monkey Cheek (a water-retention pond) Construction, Ban Huai Haen Electric Water Pumping Station Construction at Ban Huai Haen Village, Pond Construction at Village No. 4 and Canal Excavation at Village No. 14 Project, Huai Yai Subdistrict, Mueang Phetchabun District, Phetchabun Province
- ◆ Huai Ton Yang Reservoir Improvement with Water Delivery System Project in Charoen Mueang Subdistrict, Phan District, Chiang Rai Province
- ◆ Huai Hia Reservoir Construction Project in Si Toi Subdistrict, Mae Suai District, Chiang Rai Province
- ◆ Rong Sak Diversion Canal Improvement Project and Rong Khui Weir Construction with Water Delivery System Project in Ban Pin Subdistrict, Dok Khamtai District, Phayao Province

His Majesty the King's first and foremost concern is his people's living conditions especially their grievances caused by natural disasters, such as droughts, storms, and floods. For example, on 31 July 2017, he assigned relevant agencies, especially the Office of the Royal Development Projects Board, to restore the Huai Sai Khamin Reservoir, which was damaged by a tropical storm called "Sonca," to a working condition as soon as possible. On 12 August 2017, he then took the project to restore the Huai Sai Khamin Reservoir to be under the management of the royal development project, while summarising this issue as follows:

**"This is a matter of crucial urgency.**

**Reservoirs, dams and related systems in this area should also be subsequently inspected."**

*(A letter issued by His Majesty the King's Personal Affairs Division 904 at Pho. Wo. 0005.1/3059 dated 12 August 2017)*

During his visit to the members of the Royal Folk Arts and Crafts Project at Ban Phathai Ruam Phon Village in Lahan Sai District, Buri Ram Province, His Majesty the King advised relevant agencies to consider helping people who encountered problems relating to water sources, agriculture and occupations in four strategic border development villages namely, Ban Si Tayat, Ban Rat Rak Dan, Ban Thaen Thap Thai, and Ban Phathai Ruam Phon Villages. *(Royal advice given on 1 December 2002 at Ban Phathai Ruam Phon Village, Village No. 10, Nong Waeng Subdistrict, Lahan Sai District, Buri Ram Province)*

In addition, His Majesty the King has recognised the importance of enhancing the quality of life of people, especially underprivileged youth. He therefore suggested that relevant agencies consider improving water sources which had mostly been clogged up so that they could efficiently retain water for agriculture and consumption, and also consider providing adequate food for students. *(Royal advice given on 29 November 2003 at Ban Rung Arun and Ban Kra Wan Villages, Non Samran Subdistrict, Kantharalak District, Si Sa Ket Province)* As a result, the Royal-initiated Ban Rung Arun and Ban Kra Wan Area Development Project began in Ban Kra Wan Village, Non Samran Subdistrict, Kantharalak District, Si Sa Ket Province. Under this project, water sources were dredged. Training on fowl farming had also been organised for residents in Kantharalak District, enabling those who live in remote areas to make a living, earn extra income, and produce more protein-containing food for their communities. Moreover, Ban Tha Sawang School, Ban Rung Arun School and Ban Tha Sawang School – Kra Wan Branch in Non Samran Subdistrict have received agricultural support for school lunch. Farming activities have been promoted at these schools to reduce malnutrition among students, paving a way for the children to grow properly in accordance with their age.





On Sunday 3 December 2017, His Majesty the King inaugurated the Royal-initiated Naruebodindrachinta Reservoir Project or Huai Samong Dam. The monarch's father, His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great, suggested that headwater sources in Prachin Buri Province be developed with considerations given to the construction of three dams, namely the Huai Phra Prong Dam, the Huai Yang Dam, and the Huai Samong Dam. Such constructions are designed to provide disposable water for people's farming activities during both the rainy and the dry season, as well as for consumption throughout the year. Naruebodindrachinta, which means the reservoir built in response to the King's initiative, is a royally-granted name for this reservoir.

**Working for the Nation and His People**

“...For the great enduring good of the people” is an extremely noble goal. All Thais are deeply grateful to His Majesty the King's boundless benevolence as he has continually granted royal initiatives for the development concerning: water sources for agricultural and consumption purposes; suitable soil for farming; occupations to generate income; communal land; enhancement of soil and drought – stricken areas; reforestation; rehabilitation of natural resources and environment, including restoring deteriorated natural resources. The fruits of His Majesty's perpetually hard work via royal development projects have been born in every region. They are empirical testimony of His Majesty the King's royal determination to nurture, conserve and extend the invaluable royal initiatives, which have set exemplary guidelines on the problem-solving tasks and bringing the country towards sustainable development for the well-being and the progress of people and in turn, for the benefits of the nation.



# The Northern Region





## The Livelihoods Improvement and Development Project for the Villagers of Ban Huai Mae Raem Village

Taopun Subdistrict, Song District, Phrae Province

9 February 1985

### Royal Initiative

Assistance should be provided to ameliorate the quality of life of the populace in Ban Huai Mae Raem Village especially with regard to transport connecting the village with nearby villages and the outside world.

### Implementation

The transport-based amelioration of people's living conditions took place immediately after the Third Army Area received a budget from the Office of the Royal Development Projects Board in 1985 to undertake the project's activities as follows:

- To urgently construct a gravel road from Ban Huai Mae Raem Village, Village No. 2, Taopun Subdistrict, Song District, Phrae Province to Ban Huai Rong Nok – Ban Bo Hoi Road in Ban Namphu Sung Village in Rong Kwang District, Phrae Province and also from the intersection further to Ban Krok Nan Ta Village in Rong Kwang District, Phrae Province, covering a distance of 12 kilometres

### Benefits

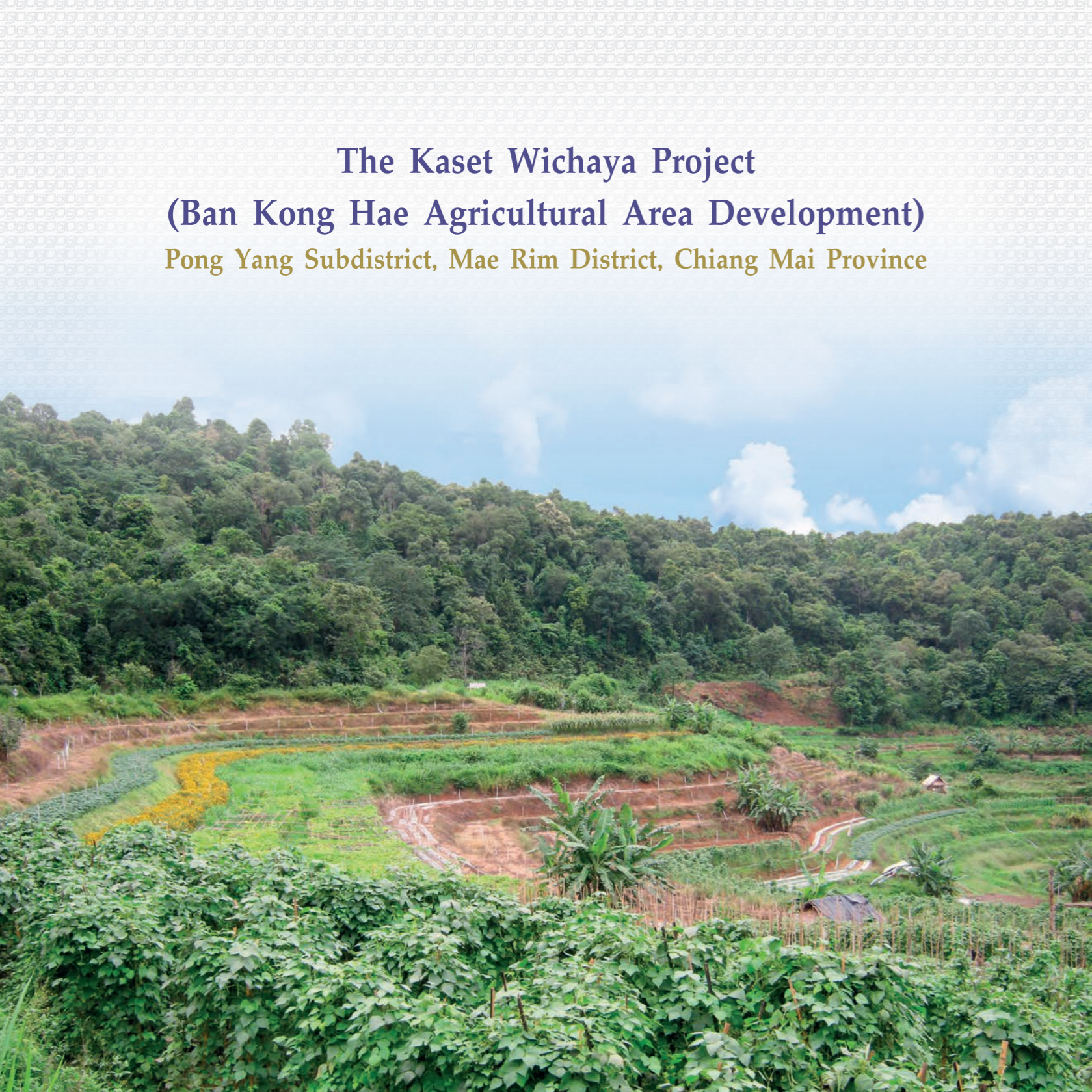
It provides people in Ban Huai Mae Raem Village with a convenient transport route, enabling them to travel to other places safely.



Providing assistance by enhancing the living conditions of people, especially with regard to transport connecting with nearby villages and the outside world







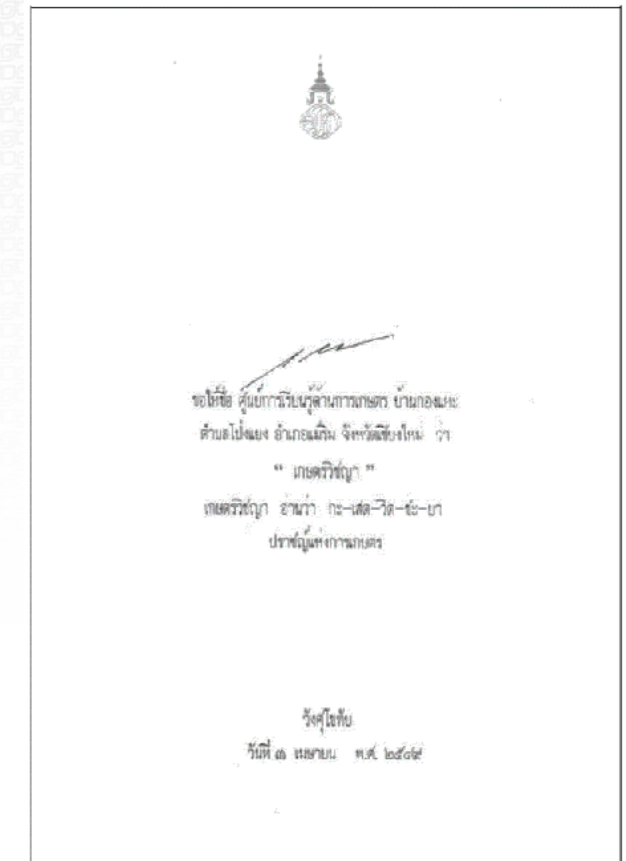
# The Kaset Wichaya Project (Ban Kong Hae Agricultural Area Development) Pong Yang Subdistrict, Mae Rim District, Chiang Mai Province

21 December 2001



### Royal Initiative

- Advising relevant agencies to survey and design a land utilisation plan, as well as water source development in search of proper guidelines/ methods for farming, and advising that development approach to be taken and types of crops to be planted should be considered based on relevant data acquired
- On 18 July 2002, His Majesty the King donated 216 hectares (1,350 rai) of land to the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and suggested that this plot of land should be used for the conservation and sustainable utilisation of natural resources.



His Majesty the King graciously granting this project's name,  
"Kaset Wichaya"



## Implementation

At present, the project has publicised agricultural research and technologies which are compatible with geographical and sociological context via agricultural clinics. The project's 216 hectares (1,350 rai) of land is divided into five following zones:

**Zone 1: The Royal Office Zone occupies 5.12 hectares (32 rai)** of land or 2.37 per cent of the project's total area. Located at the lower eastern part of the project site, atop a high hill, this zone thus offers a clear full view of the project site.

**Zone 2: The Government Office Zone occupies 22.08 hectares (138 rai)** of land or 10.22 per cent of the project's total area. This zone is situated at the northeastern part of the project site, spreading across rolling steep slopes, with between 8-30 per cent incline. The majority of soil is rather deep and almost infertile. This zone is partially used for farming whilst some part still remains wasteland.

**Zone 3: The Agricultural Development Zone occupies 22.24 hectares (139 rai)** of land or 10.30 per cent of the project's total area. Located in the northwestern part of the project site, it spreads from gentle to medium slopes. The majority of soil is rather deep and well drained, though almost infertile. This zone borders Ban Kong Hae Village. Within this zone, there are soil and water conservation systems, soil rehabilitation system, water source development system, and systems which promote self-reliant production and occupations. 9.60 hectares (60 rai) of this zone has been divided into 60 plots and allocated to 60 farmers, each with 0.16 hectare (1 rai) of land, for them to make their living.

**Zone 4: The Agroforestry Farming/Community Food Bank Zone occupies 19.68 hectares (123 rai)** of land or 9.11 per cent of the project's total area. Covering over rolling slopes which stretch as far as the foot of the hill, this zone is mainly covered with deep and barren soil. Now there are some big trees which should be conserved. The main area of this zone being deteriorated forests should be rehabilitated so that they can become food sources for local communities.

**Zone 5: The Forest Zone occupies 146.88 hectares (918 rai)** of land or 68 per cent of the project's total area. With hilly evergreen forests spreading over most part of the zone, it houses headwater sources, which must be conserved in a natural state to maintain a sustainable ecological system. For the parts which have become deteriorated, they must be reforested. The Kaset Wichaya Project serves as the community's technology-transfer and service centre. Local farmers have therefore properly been trained. Under the project, forest rehabilitation and occupational development have benefited the locals. Training has been organised on a continual basis. As a result, locals who used to engage in the shifting plantation method have now embraced the concept of "Three Forests, Four Benefits." Coffee plantations are promoted. A total of 50,000 seedlings of fast-growing plants have been handed out for locals to grow for utilisation within their family and community. In addition, the project has allocated 19.20 hectares (120 rai) of timber trees, fast-growing trees and temperate plants for people to use. For example, locals can get firewood

from this area. The project has also organised activities to encourage people to produce and use biomass fuel. Training has also been conducted on: production and efficient utilisation of fuel, living based on the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy, and production of organic fertiliser with microorganisms. Furthermore, the project has built more than 101 check dams to keep moisture for forests. Relevant authorities have worked together in an integrated manner to specify the zoning within the project site and plan for land utilisation according to current natural resources, soil potential, as well as social and economic state of the locality. The three major work plans are:

1. The Infrastructure Development Plan
2. The Water Source Development Plan
3. The Area Development and Technology Transfer Plan



Planning the utilisation of 9.60 hectares (60 rai) of the project's area by dividing it into plots to be used as a means to make a living (Agricultural Development Zone)



Soil and water conservation system is in place, with vetiver grass being planted along the project's roads and around the Government Office Zone.



Basic infrastructure has been developed in support of development activities, such as gravel-road construction and water source development planning.

## Benefits

People have given up the former slash-and-burn agriculture, while acquiring knowledge on how to produce fuel from biomass for their daily-life activities and developing their community as a local herb learning centre. Their consumption of firewood from natural forests has in effect been reduced. Meanwhile, their love and care for forest has grown. Locals have also learnt about sustainable management of natural resources and environment.





## The Royal-initiated Huai Makaeng Reservoir Project

Pa Daet Subdistrict, Mae Suai District, Chiang Rai Province



15 January 2002

### Royal Initiative

The Royal Irrigation Department was suggested to consider building the Huai Makaeng Reservoir (Huai Mae Kham Kaeng) in Pa Daet Subdistrict, Mae Suai District, Chiang Rai Province, to help people who suffer from water shortage.



The site of water-retention area





A group of water users relying on the Huai Makaeng Reservoir



The original condition of water source at the site of the Huai Makaeng Reservoir

### Benefits

The Royal-initiated Huai Makaeng Reservoir Project serves as a capital water source for 805 households in four villages of the Pa Daet Subdistrict. They currently have adequate water supply for their farming activities and consumption throughout the year. During the rainy season, 320 hectares (2,000 rai) of land reaps the benefit from the Huai Makaeng Reservoir. During the dry season, this reservoir can still provide water for 80 hectares (500 rai), thereby increasing the crop yield and also the locals' income. The Royal Irrigation Department has encouraged public participation in this project by forming a group of water users whose tasks involve with not only water management but also with water-source maintenance for the maximum benefits of the covered areas and for sustainable self-reliance.

### Implementation

Supported by the findings of a study, the Royal-initiated Huai Makaeng Reservoir Project began in 2004 and completed in 2006. The construction has provided headworks with 21-metre-high, 8-metre-thick and 206-metre-long earthen embankment. This reservoir can hold 2,145,000 cubic metres of water.

It serves as a capital water source for people, enabling them to have adequate water supply for consumption and farming activities throughout the year. It thus helps raising people's crop yield and income.





# The Huai Mae Omlong Reservoir Project

Bo Salee Subdistrict, Hot District, Chiang Mai Province



Building a water source for people so as to ease their shortage of water for consumption and agriculture, this can sustain farmland during the dry season.

Hence, the efficiency of the people's farming occupation is enhanced.



15 January 2002

## Royal Initiative

His Majesty the King initiated the process to find a water source for people living in Ban Bo Salee Village in response to the request of Mr. Thanapakorn Pinyat, the village head, asking His Majesty to grant the Huai Mae Omlong Reservoir Construction Project.

## Implementation

To relieve the problem of shortage of water for consumption and farming activities in Bo Salee Subdistrict, a reservoir was constructed to hold 520,000 cubic metres of water. The earthen

embankment is eight metres thick, 88.25 metres long, and 26 metres high, with an adjoining spillway structure. This reservoir retains water in the upper part of the Mae Omlong Stream and raises the water level to feed into the downstream Om Long Weir's water-distribution system, which is a 3-kilometre-long concrete bottomed canal.

## Benefits

The Huai Mae Omlong Reservoir provides water for 208 hectares (1,300 rai) of farmland in Ban Bo Salee Village and nearby villages during the dry season, in addition to catering for 594 households' consumption. As a result, people's agricultural efficiency is effectively increased.







## The Upper Huai Sapaet Reservoir Improvement Project

Mae Soi Subdistrict, Chom Thong District, Chiang Mai Province

17 January 2003

### Royal Initiative

The Royal Irrigation Department constructed the Ban Huai Saphaet Water Storage Pond during the fiscal year 2001. Although this pond could hold 12,800 cubic metres of water, its water level was lower than that of farmland. Therefore, when farmers needed water from the pond, they had to turn on their fuel-consuming pumps and shouldered a relatively high cost. Members of the Mae Soi Subdistrict Administrative Organisation then decided to request for the King to kindly extend low-voltage power system to the farmland so as to enable farmers to switch to electric water pumps instead. In response to the request, His Majesty the King recommended that: “**relevant agencies consider providing appropriate assistance to the people.**”



### Implementation

A survey showed that the dredging of the upstream zone of the Huai Saphaet Reservoir would not be practical, because doing so would adversely affect the earthen embankment as well as nearby forests. As a result, the improvement of the Huai Saphaet Reservoir was achieved by raising the height of the spillway structure by one more metre and also by increasing the height of the earthen embankment so as to ensure it could safely handle the highest flood water level. A 1.1-metre-high and 178-metre-long concrete wall was consequently constructed on top of the upstream earthen embankment.





Raising the height of the earthen embankment in the upstream section by about one more metre to ensure it could safely handle any fast-rising water level



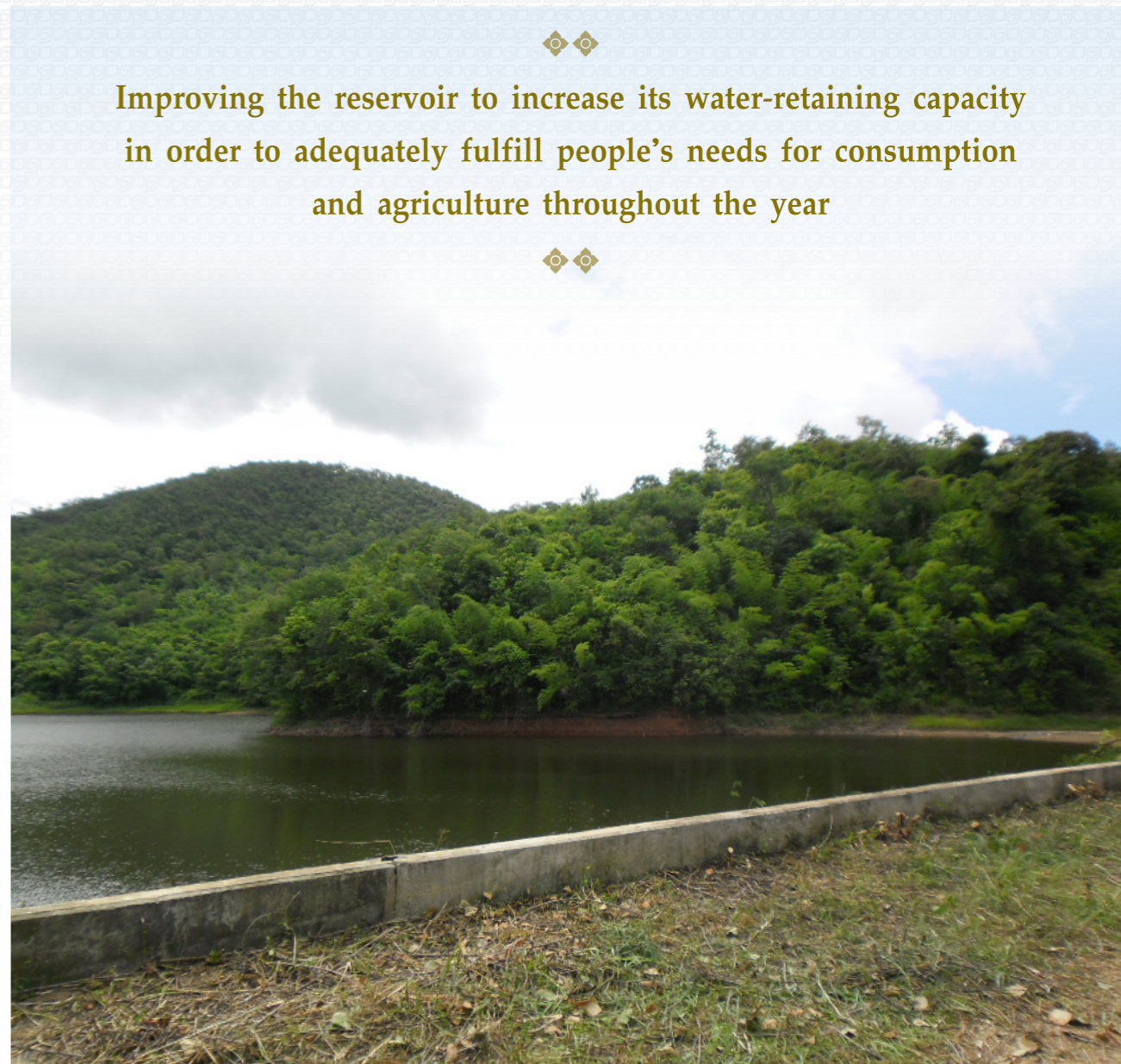
Local longan orchards are the main beneficiaries of the project.

### Benefits

Following the above-mentioned improvement, the Upper Huai Saphaet Reservoir's water-holding capacity has been increased from 320,000 cubic metres to 360,000 cubic metres. All 505 people in 98 households in Ban Huai Saphaet Village then, as a result, have obtained an adequate water supply for consumption and farming throughout the year.



Increasing the height of spillway by one more metre



The Upper Huai Saphaet Reservoir

Improving the reservoir to increase its water-retaining capacity in order to adequately fulfill people's needs for consumption and agriculture throughout the year



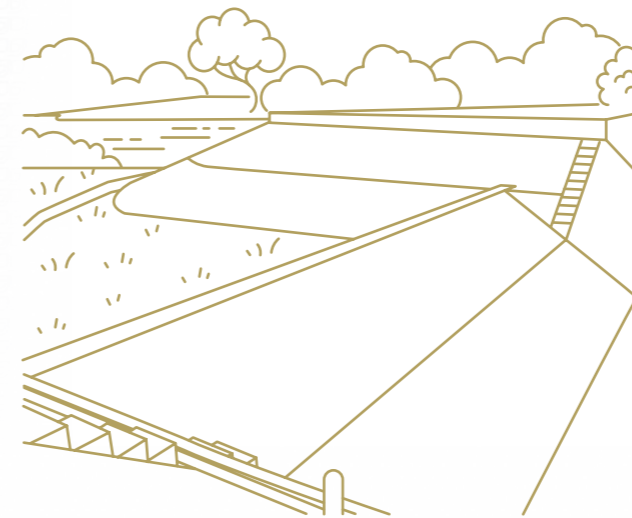


## The Upper Huai Muang Reservoir Improvement Project

Mae Soi Subdistrict, Chom Thong District, Chiang Mai Province

Improving the reservoir by increasing its water-retaining capacity so that there would be enough water to be managed for people's use all year-round

17 January 2003



### Royal Initiative

Members of the Ban Huai Muang Fang Sai Subdistrict Administrative Organisation requested His Majesty the King for his help in the dredging of the Upper Huai Muang Reservoir so as to increase its water-holding capacity and in extending power system network for agricultural use. In response to their plea, His Majesty the King suggested that: “relevant agencies undertake the dredging of the reservoir.”





The Upper Huai Muang Reservoir



Heightening the upstream embankment of the earthen structure by 1.1 metres higher than before



Heightening the spillway's embankment by one metre



Longan orchards are main beneficiaries of the project.

### Implementation

The improvement of the Upper Huai Muang Reservoir was undertaken by increasing its water-holding capacity so as to ensure there is enough water to be managed for people's consumption and farming activities throughout the year. A study which was conducted for this project concluded that the spillway embankment should be heightened for another metre and the earthen structure should be heightened to handle the highest flood water level as well. Under this project, a 1.1-metre-high and 202-metre-long concrete embankment was constructed on top of the upstream part of the earthen reservoir.

### Benefits

The Upper Huai Muang Reservoir's water-retaining capacity has been increased from 170,000 cubic metres to 195,000 cubic metres. Owing to this project, 660 people in 163 households who live on the left side of Ban Huai Muang Village thus have adequate water for consumption and farming activities throughout the year. This project has then benefited a total of 203.2 hectares (1,270 rai) of land.





# The Royal-initiated Huai Yai Monkey Cheek Construction, Ban Huai Haen Electric Water Pumping Station Construction at Ban Huai Haen Village, Pond Construction at Village No. 4 and Canal Excavation at Village No. 14 Project

Huai Yai Subdistrict, Mueang Phetchabun District, Phetchabun Province



Creating a monkey cheek to retain water for management with the help of  
an electric water pumping station so as to provide adequate water supply  
for people's consumption and farming activities



1 March 2017

## Royal Initiative

His Majesty the King graciously accepted the Huai Yai Monkey Cheek Construction, Ban Huai Haen Electric Water Pumping Station Construction at Ban Huai Haen Village, Pond Construction at Village No. 4 and Canal Excavation at Village No. 14 Project as the royal development project with an aim to

deliver assistance to people who then resided in Village No. 4, No. 7, No. 8 and No. 10 of Huai Yai Subdistrict, and also those in Village No. 14 of Ban Khok Subdistrict as they have insufficient water for consumption and farming activities during the dry season.







Huai Yai Monkey Cheek with its water-retaining capacity of 373,000 cubic metres



The canal dredging in Village No. 14 renders benefits to 80 hectares (500 rai) of land.

### Implementation

The construction of a monkey cheek for water management via an electric water pump station, aimed at providing water for people’s consumption and farming activities. In 2017, the Royal Irrigation Department constructed the Huai Yai Monkey Cheek and an electric water pumping station. The task involved the transformation of “a borrow soil pit” on the right side of the Huai Yai Reservoir into a water-retention pond, which spanned over eight hectares (50 rai), of land, having the capacity to hold about 400,000 cubic metres of water. This helped irrigate 320 hectares (2,000 rai) of land. Another assignment

was the digging of a water-storage pond in Village No. 4, Ban Khok Subdistrict, which was to be 65 metres wide, 240 metres long and 2.5 metres deep with the capacity to hold 100,000 cubic metres of water. Another undertaking concerned the dredging of a canal in Village No. 14 of Ban Khok Subdistrict to yield the following dimension: 10-metre-wide bottom, 2,200-metre length, and 1.50-metre depth. The final engagement was the construction of the Ban Huai Haen Electric Water Pumping Station with the water-distribution system covering a 4-kilometre distance, using water resource from the Huai Yai Monkey Cheek.



The Ban Huai Haen Electric Water Pumping Station

### Benefits

This royal development project has provided water for people’s consumption and farming activities throughout the year in Village No. 7, Ban Huai Haen Village and nearby villages in Huai Yai Subdistrict, Mueang Phetchabun District, Phetchabun Province. This project has supplied water to 320 hectares (2,000 rai) of farmland during the rainy season and 64 hectares (400 rai) of farmland during the dry season. Moreover, this project has alleviated the problem of floods during the wet season and also diminished farmers’ occupational risks.





## The Central Region

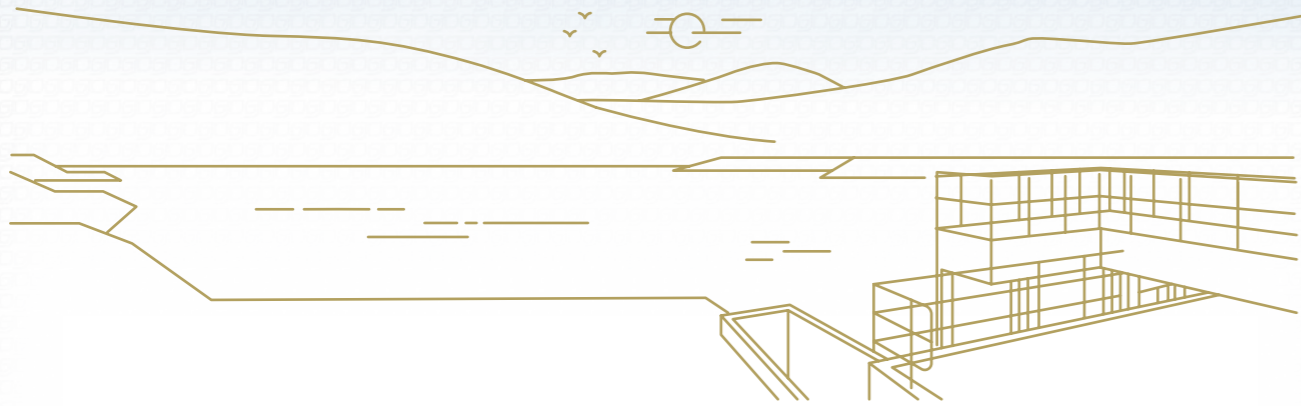


## The Royal-initiated Water Source Development Project

Yang Hak Subdistrict, Pak Tho District, Ratchaburi Province



◆◆  
**Constructing five reservoirs to provide water source  
 for consumption and farming activities,  
 which would enhance people's quality of life**  
 ◆◆



10 April 1991

**Royal Initiative**

His Majesty the King bestowed the royal initiative to the Royal Irrigation Department to consider implementing water-source projects with related constructions to help people who requested for royal help in regard to water for agriculture and consumption.



**Implementation**

Relevant agencies jointly responded to the royal initiatives by constructing five following reservoirs in Yang Hak Subdistrict, Pak Tho District, Ratchaburi Province.



1. **The Royal-initiated Ban Phru Krut Reservoir in Village No. 4**, Yang Hak Subdistrict, Pak Tho District, Ratchaburi Province, was constructed with its earthen embankment which is five metres wide, 380 metres long, and 15 metres high. With a 9-square-kilometre area to retain rainfall, it has a capacity to hold 585,280 cubic metres of water.





2. The Royal-initiated Huai Phu Krut Reservoir in Village No. 4, Yang Hak Subdistrict, Pak Tho District, Ratchaburi Province, was constructed with its earthen embankment which is five metres wide, 326 metres long, and 13 metres high. With a 10-square-kilometre area to retain rainfall, it has a capacity to hold 270,750 cubic metres of water.



3. The Royal-initiated Khao Hua Daeng Reservoir in Village No. 3, Yang Hak Subdistrict, Pak Tho District, Ratchaburi Province, was constructed with its earthen embankment which is six metres wide, 180 metres long, and ten metres high. With a 7-square-kilometre area to retain rainfall, it has a capacity to hold 612,000 cubic metres of water.



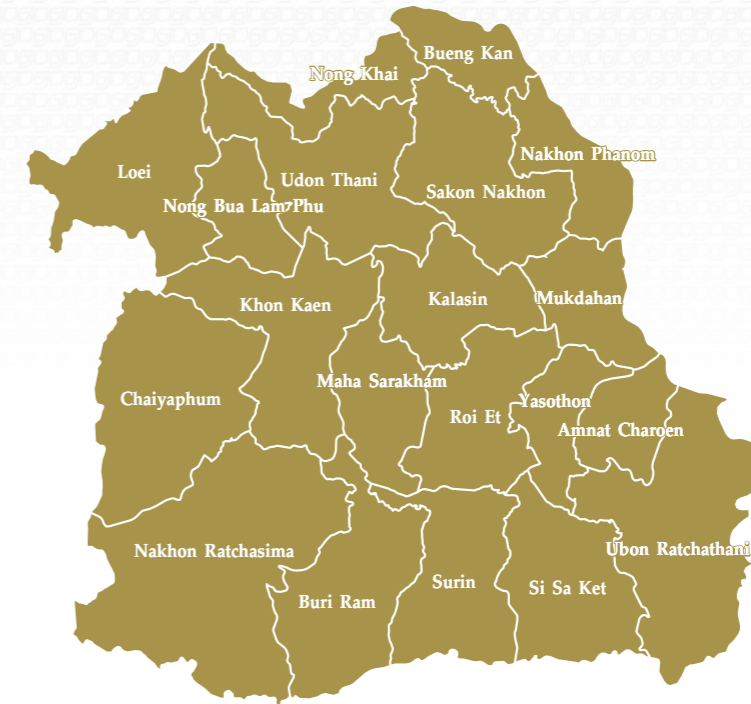


4. The Royal-initiated Ban Thai Prachan Reservoir in Village No. 5, Yang Hak Subdistrict, Pak Tho District, Ratchaburi Province, was constructed with its earthen embankment which is six metres wide, 170 metres long, and 17 metres high. With a 56.97-square-kilometre area to retain rainfall, it has a capacity to hold 598,231 cubic metres of water.



5. The Royal-initiated Upper Hin Si Reservoir in Village No. 4, Yang Hak Subdistrict, Pak Tho District, Ratchaburi Province, was constructed with its earthen embankment which is six metres wide, 240 metres long, and 21 metres high. With an 8.25-square-kilometre area to retain rainfall, it has a capacity to hold 1,064,000 cubic metres of water.





### Benefits

At present, all these five reservoirs are in perfect conditions and able to comprehensively help people who live in Yang Hak Subdistrict. Each reservoir and its water delivery system has been well maintained through the collaboration between its water-user groups and the Ratchaburi Irrigation Project. Meetings normally take place among water-user groups to jointly plan for the process of water management both before and after the farming season. After these five reservoirs were completed, the living conditions of people have greatly been improved as they now have sufficient water sources for consumption and farming covering more than 960 hectares (6,000 rai) of land. More than 700 water users have joined the process to manage and maintain these reservoirs as well as their connected canals. Owing to the project, there is an adequate water supply for consumption and farming activities throughout the year.

## The Northeastern Region





16 November 1999

#### Royal Initiative

His Majesty the King commissioned the Royal Irrigation Department to find a water source for agriculture, after Mr. Boonsi Sarapo, Din Chi Subdistrict's Head, and the heads of nine villages in Din Chi Subdistrict, Kham Muang District, Kalasin Province submitted a plea for royal assistance.



Constructing a reservoir will provide adequate water for people's consumption and farming activities throughout the year.

The reservoir will help ease the problem of floods during the wet season and support breeding of aquatic life, which will become food for people's household consumption and give them supplementary income, paving a way for their better quality of life.



## The Huai Samo Thop Reservoir Project

Din Chi Subdistrict, Kham Muang District, Kalasin Province





### **Implementation**

The Huai Samo Thop Reservoir and its appurtenant structures were constructed, with the water-holding capacity of two million cubic metres in order to provide a water source for people living in Din Chi Subdistrict. The construction took place in 2002. In addition, a total of 45 water storage ponds were dug with the combined capacity to retain 4,768 cubic metres of water from the Huai Samo Thop Reservoir.

### **Benefits**

Direct beneficiaries are 3,150 people in 625 households who live in four villages of Din Chi

Subdistrict, namely Ban Din Chi, Ban Non Nam Thaeng, Ban Samo Thop, and Ban Tha Na Lao Villages. The project covers 294.4 hectares (1,840 rai) of farmland during the rainy season and 64 hectares (400 rai) of farmland during the dry season. This project enables people to have adequate water supply for consumption and farming activities throughout the year. The project, furthermore, helps lessen the problem of inundated water during the flooding season and at the same time provides a breeding habitat for aquatic life, which becomes food for people's household consumption and renders them supplementary income, paving a way for their better quality of life.





29 November 1999

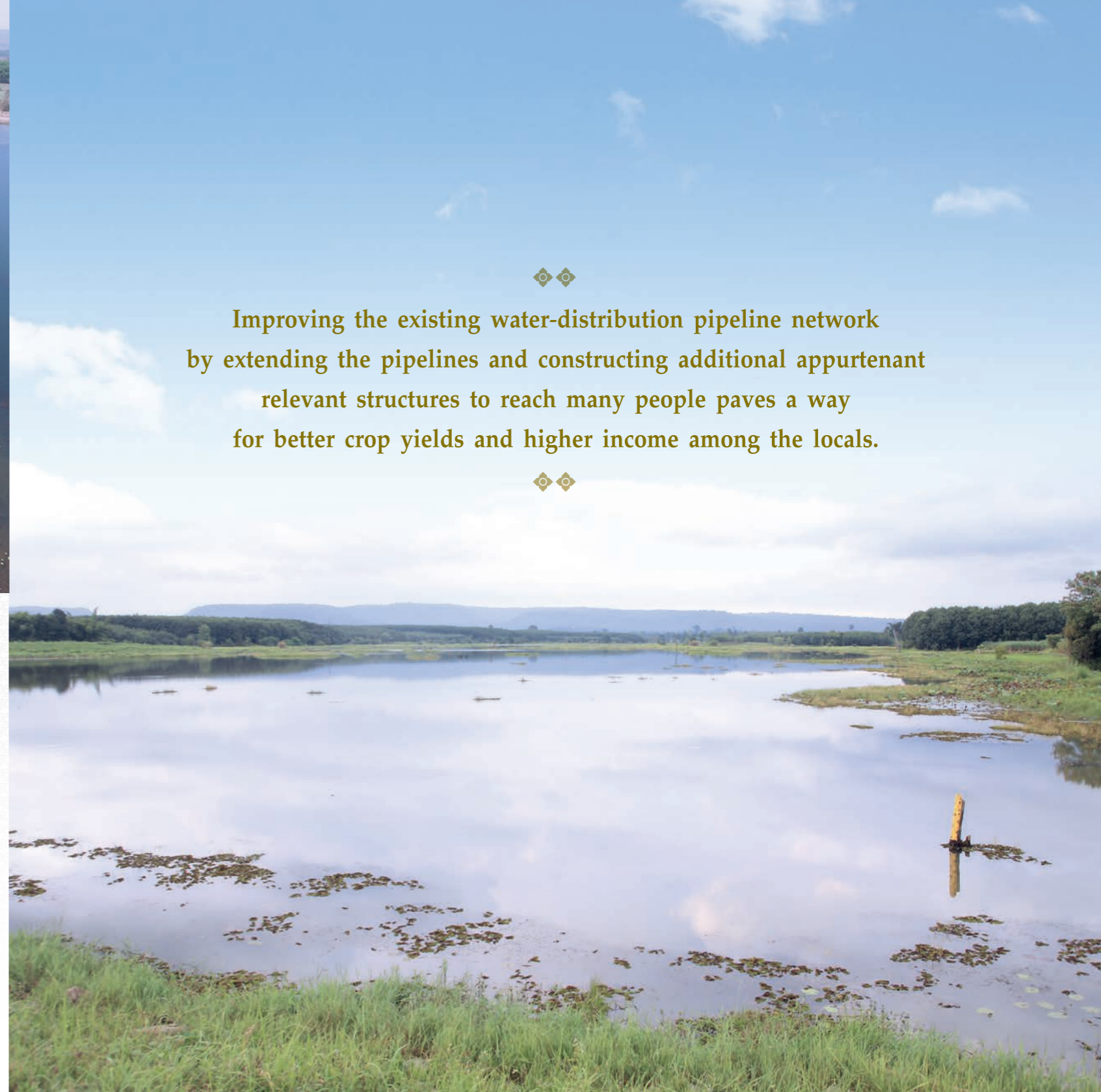
### Royal Initiative

His Majesty the King commissioned the Royal Irrigation Department to consider helping people of Ban Nong Khaen Village who had suffered from the shortage of water for consumption and farming activities. The royal initiative came with a focus on the extension of the Huai Hin Lap Reservoir's water-distribution pipeline network so as to be able to help more people who resided along both sides of the Huai Bang Sai Creek in Mukdahan Province.

## The Royal-initiated Pipeline Water Delivery System Improvement Project at Huai Hin Lap Reservoir

Nong Khaen Subdistrict, Dong Luang District, Mukdahan Province





◆◆  
Improving the existing water-distribution pipeline network by extending the pipelines and constructing additional appurtenant relevant structures to reach many people paves a way for better crop yields and higher income among the locals.  
◆◆

### Implementation

Under this project, the original water-pipeline network was improved and a new pipeline installation was constructed alongside 39 appurtenant structures. Locals formed a group of water users to manage water in preparation for their farming prior to the coming dry season. The length of the main pipe on the right side of the creek was thus extended by 1.72 kilometres with an addition of the secondary pipeline about one kilometre long. The length of the main pipe on the left side meanwhile was extended for another 1.24 kilometres.

### Benefits

The Huai Hin Lap Reservoir's coverage has been expanded from 208 hectares (1,300 rai) of farmland to 248 hectares (1,550 rai) of farmland. As a result, 1,700 members in 353 farming households in Ban Nong Khaen Village, Village No. 2 and Ban Kan Leung Dong Village, Village No. 1, Nong Khaen Subdistrict, Dong Luang District, Mukdahan Province could in effect enjoy better crop yields and higher income.





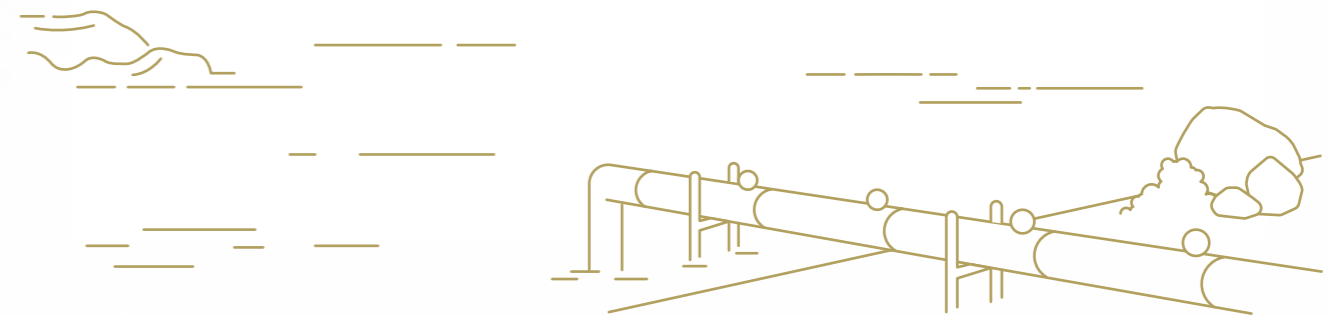
28 November 2000

**Royal Initiative**

- Dredging the Nong Ueng Swamp so that it could provide water for agriculture and serve as a fish breeding environs
- Improving the area and the soil condition around the Nong Ueng Swamp, as well as growing vetiver grass and trees to prevent surface soil from being eroded
- Rehabilitating local forests as a whole in order to promote the symbiosis between forest and human



People would acquire additional knowledge and support regarding basic production factors for their livelihoods. Furthermore, knowledge of natural resource management would also transfer to the local populace so as to strengthen networks for natural resource conservation and management.



**The Royal-initiated Nong Ueng Area Development Project**

Kho Nuea Subdistrict, Mueang Yasothon District, Yasothon Province



## Implementation

### Water Source Development

The dredging task of the Nong Ueng Swamp area covering 24.80 hectares (155 rai) aimed for the swamp depth of 2.50 metres in order to achieve the water-retaining capacity of 640,530 cubic metres. A 6-metre-wide earthen embankment was also erected around the swamp with adjoining structures. To prevent the surface soil from being eroded, vetiver grass was planted along the entire embankment.



### Forestry Natural Resources Development

A total of 11 arches displaying useful information on natural resources were erected in the area of the natural classroom project at the Dong Man Community Forest. There are also the following activities: studying and developing techniques to increase wild mushrooms in the community forest; planting bamboos to create a buffer zone and provide food for the community; planting more trees in



Part of a training to provide forestry knowledge for study visit groups as well as for farmers

lowland floodplain forest; procuring seedlings for locals to grow precious trees; enhancing the watershed ecological system in the Dong Man Community Forest; cultivating rubber seedlings; and cultivating mycorrhiza or fungus-root in mushrooms. In addition, this project has trained and promoted 300 local members of the forest conservation network according to the royal initiative. An agreement has also been made on the management of the Nong Ueng Community's water source to obtain the maximum benefits for all parties and for minimising impacts from excessive resource usage. Moreover, agricultural plots of land were also designated to become a Community Food and Herbs Bank. To promote conservation, the project has developed and strengthened forest networks in 15 villages in response to the royal initiative. A youth network has been developed in six schools in accordance with a royal initiative on forestry teachers. Under the project, forestry development training has also been conducted for 60 participants.



## Occupational Development

- **Livestock:** The promotion and provision of production factors for people in Kho Nuea Subdistrict involved 54 people in laying chicken farms; 37 people in organic swine (deep-pit swine) farms; and 34 people in indigenous chicken farms. In addition, four animal restraints were installed in the villages.
- **Agriculture:** The provision of materials, equipment and production factors were delivered to 70 farmers; training on horticulture propagation was organised for 50 participants; and training on mushroom cultivation was held for 50 participants in each course.
- **Fisheries:** Breeding and releasing 100,000 fishes into the Nong Ueng Swamp; promoting household frog farms among 30 people for household consumption; promoting common silver barb farms in earthen ponds among ten people; and breeding and giving 61,500 frogs, hybrid broadhead catfish, and common silver barb to the local people
- **Land Development:** Promoting the production of 100 tons of royal formula organic fertiliser; promoting the production and the usage of 100 sets of bio-fermented water or effective microorganisms (EM) water; and giving 50 tons of dolomite to people to be used in solving the problem of acidic soil
- **Sericulture:** Providing materials and equipment to the Royal Folk Arts and Crafts Centre's



members for a task of attending the mulberry plantation; organising a study visit to the Ban Khok Chan Village's Hand-Woven Silk Learning Centre in Khok Chan Subdistrict, Uthumphon Phisai District, Si Sa Ket Province

- **Occupational Education:** Establishing one sufficiency economy learning centre in the community and six sufficiency economy learning centres in schools with an aim to train 100 young farmers, and provide the schools with necessary materials, equipment, and agricultural production factors
- **Promotion of cooperatives and farmers' grouping:** Procuring materials and equipment for the enhancement of food processing based on resources from the community forest for farmers' groups, with the end-products being sold under "Wanatip" brand; promoting the standard of processed-food safety, as well as developing the cooperative management system



## Benefits

People in Kho Nuea Subdistrict have obtained additional occupational knowledge as well as support in regard to basic production factors. In addition, they have enjoyed the public benefits from the 480.96 hectares (3,006 rai) area of Dong Man Community Forest and the Nong Ueng Swamp which serve as their main food resources. Both the forest and the swamp have constantly been

maintained and properly utilised. The Natural Classroom Learning Centre Project has brought about the following outcomes: complementing the efficiency of the transfer of local natural resource management Knowledge to people; reinforcing conservation networks; accommodating study visits; and providing training on sustainable natural resource management and conservation.





## The Royal-initiated Area Development Project at Sila Lat Minor District

Nong Bua Dong Subdistrict, Sila Lat District, Si Sa Ket Province

30 November 2000

### Royal Initiative

His Majesty the King recommended relevant authorities to jointly consider dredging the Nong Mek Swamp and the Nong Bua Dong Swamp to assist the local people with regard to water sources for their consumption, home-grown vegetable backyards, and fish raising all year-round.

### Implementation

The improvement tasks of the Nong Mek Swamp, which spans over about 5.6 hectares (35 rai), featured dredging undertakings, embankment reinforcement with the levelling and compaction techniques, as well as the installation of inflow and outflow drainage pipes. Meanwhile, the Nong Bua Dong Swamp which covers about 31.68 hectares (198 rai) was improved by being dredged, with its average depth of 2.75 metres. Its embankment had also been raised to an average 2.5-metre height, together with the construction of a gravel road. Moreover, a certain area was filled in to create a health park and a multipurpose area.

### Benefits

Owing to this royal development project, the Nong Mek Swamp and the Nong Bua Dong Swamp obtain a better water storage capacity. A total of 2,298



The Nong Mek Swamp of about 5.6 hectares (35 rai) was dredged, with its embankment being reinforced via levelling and compaction techniques.



The Nong Bua Dong Swamp of about 31.68 hectares (198 rai) was dredged, with a gravel road being constructed nearby.

people from 431 households in Ban Nong Bua Dong and Ban Non Somboon Villages, Sila Lat Minor District, Si Sa Ket Province therefore have obtained sufficient water supply for consumption, fisheries, agriculture, animal raising, and supported about 115.2 hectares (720 rai) of their farmland.





## The Water Provision Project for the Villagers of Ban Ta Yoi Village

Dome Pradit Subdistrict, Nam Yuen District,  
Ubon Ratchathani Province

21 November 2001



### Royal Initiative

His Majesty the King suggested the Royal Irrigation Department to provide water sources which could fill the school's water storage pond and increase the latter's water storage capacity so as to ensure that the school, as well as the people who resided in three villages namely, Ban Ta Yoi, Ban Nong Khrok and Ban Nong Waeng Villages would have sufficient water for their activities.

### Implementation

The project installed a coaxial water turbine pump at the back area of the Huai Wang Yai Reservoir and also laid down a 1,850-metre-long outlet pipeline from the reservoir to three reinforced concrete sedimentation ponds, each with a storage capacity of 250 cubic metres, and another pond with a 200-cubic-metre storage capacity in the community and the school areas. Under the project, the water storage capacity of Ban Ta Yoi School's pond had also been enhanced up to 22,675 cubic metres.

### Benefits

This project has provided water for consumption to 1,757 people in 368 households in Ban Ta Yoi, Ban Nong Khrok and Ban Nong Waeng Villages in Dome Pradit Subdistrict, Nam Yuen District. It also offers supplementary water sources for agriculture.



The water storage pond in Ban Ta Yoi School



A reinforced concrete sedimentation pond





## The Royal-initiated Lam Nam Yam Weir Construction Project

Nong Lat Subdistrict, Waritchaphum District, Sakon Nakhon Province

17 November 2002

### Royal Initiative

His Majesty the King advised relevant authorities to consider rendering assistance to the local people after Ban Kho Village's headman, Mr. Winij Srichanda requested for royal help. His plea called for the improvement of the actual Lam Nam Yam Weir and the dredging of the Yam Creek in the northern area of the weir so as to increase its storage capacity (around the bridge across the Yam Creek and the Lam Nam Yam Weir which, after its construction by the Community Development Department in 1979, had subsequently been damaged and became non-functional.)



It would serve as a water source for villages' running water production for consumption and farming activities during the dry season. It would also provide a transport route for the locals, making it easier for them to take their produce to the market. As a result, their living conditions would be improved, thus enhancing their community potential.





## Implementation

A weir was constructed and the Yam Creek in the northern area of the weir was dredged so as to boost the weir's water storage capacity. The weir's embankment was 3.5 metres high and 35 metres long. A reinforced concrete weir structure was built to cover a 90-metre stretch along the creek.

Under this project, a 45-metre-long pedestrian bridge was constructed over the weir as well. The project's constructions moreover, included a one-metre-wide and one-metre-high sand sluice gate along with other component works.



The project's site in 2020

## Benefits

A total of 2,017 people from 392 households in three villages, two of Ban Kho Villages, and the other one of Ban Non Chim Village, are direct beneficiaries as this project provides a water source for running water production for their consumption, and also for farming activities during the dry season. This project covers 91.2 hectares (570 rai)

of farmland. In addition, it gives local residents a more convenient transport route to travel around and to take their produce to the market. As a result, their living conditions have been improved and local communities have in turn been strengthened.





## The Lam Phan Chad Noi Reservoir Project

Pha Suk Subdistrict, Wang Sam Mo District, Udon Thani Province

23 November 2002

### Royal Initiative

His Majesty the King recommended relevant authorities to consider implementing a project to provide assistance and ease the woes of the local people as deemed appropriate, in regard to water sources for agriculture and consumption.



People would have a reserve water source for crop cultivation during the dry season, as well as having adequate water supply for agriculture, consumption and animal raising. The project would also increase farming-occupation security and crop yields.

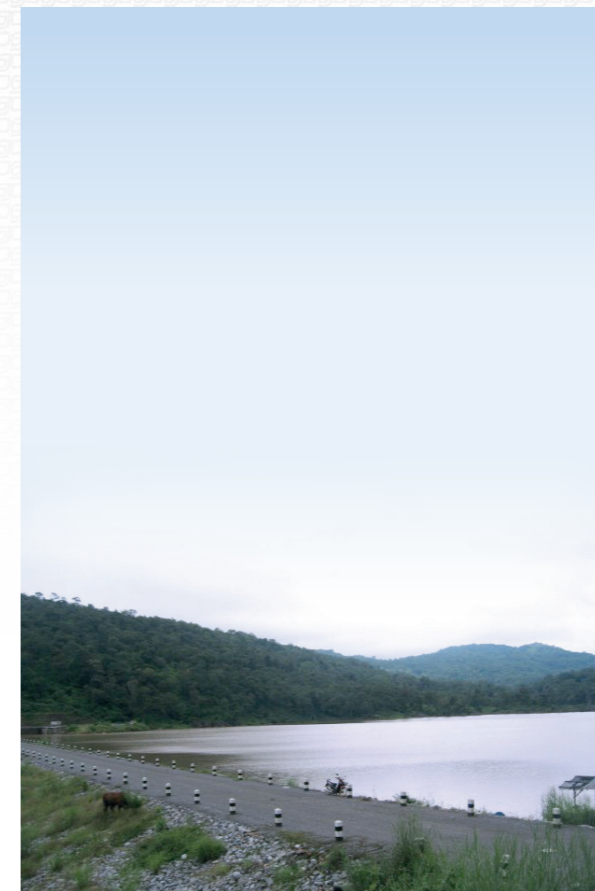






### Implementation

The Lam Phan Chad Noi Reservoir was constructed, with an eight-metre-wide, 26.5-metre-high, and 430-metre-long earthen embankment. Built with appurtenant structures and an outlet pipeline, the reservoir has a storage capacity of 1.9 million cubic metres.



### Benefits

A total of 813 people from 161 households in Ban Wang Thong Village, Village No. 9, Pha Suk Subdistrict, Wang Sam Mo District, Udon Thani Province consequently have adequate water for their farming activities, consumption and animal raising. Owing to the project, they have enjoyed a reserve water source for crop cultivation during the dry season. This project has irrigated water for 192 hectares (1,200 rai) of farmland. Farming-occupation security has been increased, and so have crop yields, farmers' income, and their quality of life.





**29 November 2002**

Water-retention pond and surface water supply system

## The Surface Water Supply System Construction Project for the Villagers of Ban Samrong Village and Ban Samrong Khururat Wittaya School

Sawang Subdistrict, Sawang Wirawong District, Ubon Ratchathani Province

### Royal Initiative

His Majesty the King suggested relevant authorities to consider giving help to the areas where the populace had faced the shortage of water for consumption.

### Implementation

A pond was dug on approximately one hectare (six rai) plot of land which was donated by the local people for the general public use. Being four metres deep, this pond had a storage capacity of 28,000 cubic metres. Its water storage was earmarked specially for people's consumption. Later on, in the 2004 fiscal year, the Department of Water Sources built a surface water supply system at the site of the pond, consisting of a surface water pump station, a clarifier tank which could filter ten cubic metres of water per hour, a clear-water tank of a 100-cubic-metre storage capacity and a water tower with a storage capacity of 30 cubic metres. A running water pipeline network

had also been installed to cover households in Ban Samrong Village, nearby communities, and Ban Samrong Khururat Wittaya School.

### Benefits

A total of 826 people from 167 households in Ban Samrong and Ban Mai Mueang Ngam Villages in Sawang Subdistrict, Sawang Wirawong District, as well as students and teachers of Ban Samrong Khururat Wittaya School can in effect obtain sufficient and clean running water for consumption throughout the year.



Ban Samrong Khururat Wittaya School has benefited from the project.





## The Royal-initiated Ton Lam Pa Thia Reservoir Improvement Project

Nong Waeng Subdistrict, Lahan Sai District, Buri Ram Province



1 December 2002

### Royal Initiative

- His Majesty the King recommended relevant authorities to consider appropriate guidelines in order to enable four strategic border development villages namely, Ban Si Thayat, Ban Rat Rak Daen, Ban Thaen Thap Thai and Ban Phathai Ruam Phon Villages in Nong Waeng Subdistrict, Lahan Sai District, Buri Ram Province to become food-production sources and to enhance the locals' quality of life.
- His Majesty the King advised relevant authorities to consider rendering assistance to the local people with regard to the development of water sources, agriculture and occupations.





◆◆  
To solve the local people's problem of water shortage  
and to provide adequate water sources for farmland  
and consumption all year-round  
◆◆



**Implementation**

This project constructed the right and the left main canals, together with two appurtenant structures for the Ton Lam Pathia Reservoir. The right main canal stretched along 885 metres while the left one covered 985 metres. The reservoir's water storage capacity was 580,000 cubic metres. Later on, the project had dredged and improved the reservoir further so as to boost its storage capacity to 1,029,000 cubic metres. Also constructed were an earthen embankment and two spillway channels at the Rong Nam Sub Reservoir.

**Benefits**

The project has solved the problem of water shortage in four villages namely, Ban Rat Rak Daen, Ban Thae Thap Thai, Ban Si Thayat and Ban

Phathai Ruam Phon Villages of Nong Waeng Subdistrict, Lahan Sai District, Buri Ram Province. Owing to this project, 4,300 people from 895 local households can obtain sufficient water for consumption and farming activities. The reservoir thus serves as a water resource supporting and promoting occupational development, which has been implemented by various government agencies. As a result, jobs have been created for the local people. Residents of these villages can then cultivate crops outside the rice-farming season, as well as engaging in fisheries. In general, the project has offered opportunities for the people to improve themselves and increase their income, thereby encouraging positive changes on their quality of life, economy and society at large.

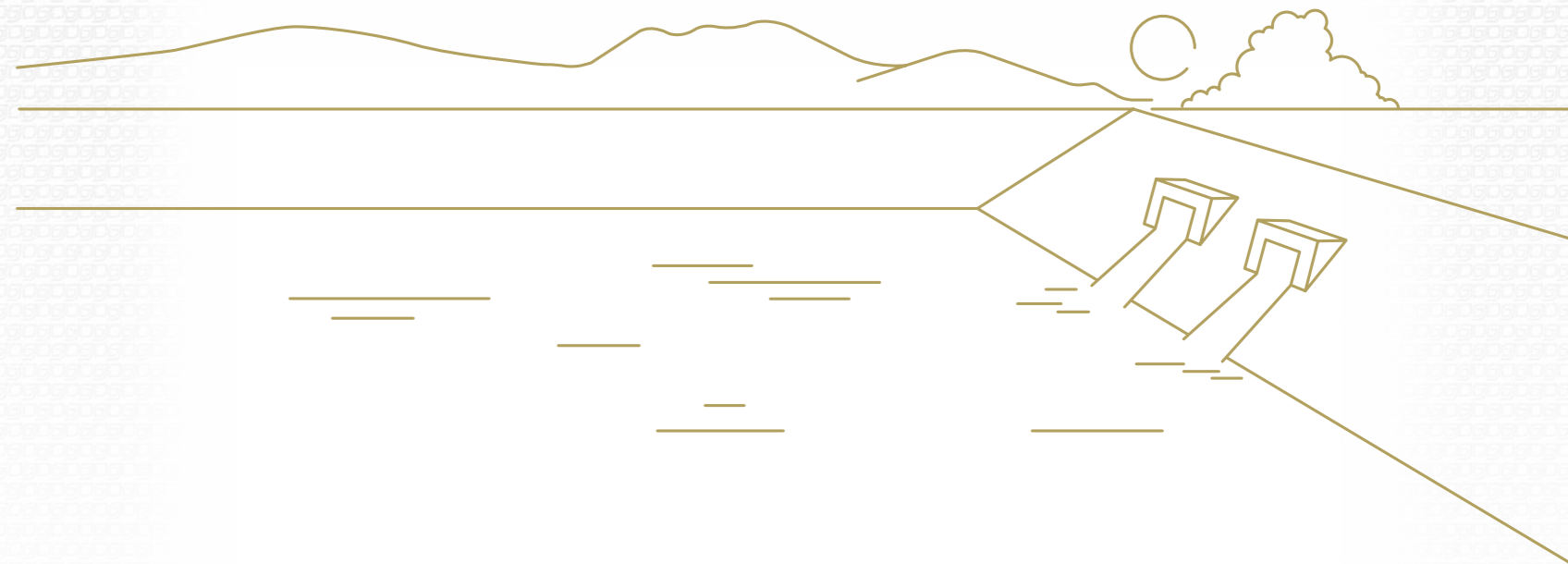




## The Royal-initiated Huai Din Sai Reservoir Improvement Project

Nong Waeng Subdistrict, Lahan Sai District, Buri Ram Province

◆◆  
People would have adequate water for consumption all year-round.  
In addition, there would be sufficient water to support farmland and the reservoir would serve as a water resource for occupational development which would help create jobs and income for the locals' families.  
◆◆







An earthen embankment of 1.4-metre height, 5-metre width, and 805-metre length, plus an outlet canal and a spillway, was built.

**1 December 2002**

#### **Royal Initiative**

- His Majesty the King advised relevant authorities to consider appropriate guidelines in order to enable four strategic border development villages namely, Ban Si Thayat, Ban Rat Rak Daen, Ban Thaen Thap Thai and Ban Phathai Ruam Phon Villages in Nong Waeng Subdistrict, Lahan Sai District, Buri Ram Province to become food-production sources and to enhance the locals' quality of life.
- His Majesty the King suggested relevant authorities to ease the sufferings of the local people through the development of water sources, agriculture and occupations.

#### **Implementation**

This project had improved the Huai Din Sai Reservoir by extending its earthen embankment for another

1.4 metres in height, five metres in width and 805 metres in length. As parts of the improvement, a reinforced concrete spillway, the right main concrete lined canal and a 700-metre-long appurtenant structure were also constructed. Moreover, a 0.6-metre drainage pipe was installed at the outlet head regulator. Owing to the project, the Huai Din Sai Reservoir's water storage capacity had risen from 850,000 cubic metres to 1,170,000 cubic metres.

#### **Benefits**

A total of 4,300 people from 895 households in four villages namely, Ban Rat Rak Daen, Ban Thaen Thap Thai, Ban Si Thayat and Ban Phathai Ruam Phon Villages in Nong Waeng Subdistrict, Lahan Sai District, Buri Ram Province can obtain adequate water for consumption throughout the year. In addition, this project has irrigated 160 hectares (1,000 rai) of farmland. It has also offered water for occupational development, paving a way for job opportunities and income generation in the local areas.







## The Royal-initiated Huai Khaen Reservoir Project

Nong Kaen Subdistrict, Dong Luang District, Mukdahan Province

18 November 2003



### Royal Initiative

His Majesty the King recommended the Royal Irrigation Department to consider tackling the problem of water shortage for agriculture and consumption among Ban Khok Yao Village's residents during the dry season, as deemed appropriate.

### Implementation

The project constructed a six-metre-wide, 365-metre-long, and 18-metre-high earthen embankment, with a six-metre-wide, 182.5-metre-long and 3.5-metre-high spillway. The right main canal's outlet pipe, with 0.5 metre diameter and 7,500 metre length was also installed.

### Benefits

A total of 324 people from 78 households in Ban Khok Yao Village, Village No. 7, can utilise a water source, which can store up to 2,000,000 cubic metres of water. They are consequently able to obtain sufficient water for both agriculture and consumption. An area of 176 hectares (1,100 rai) of land has benefited from this royal development project.

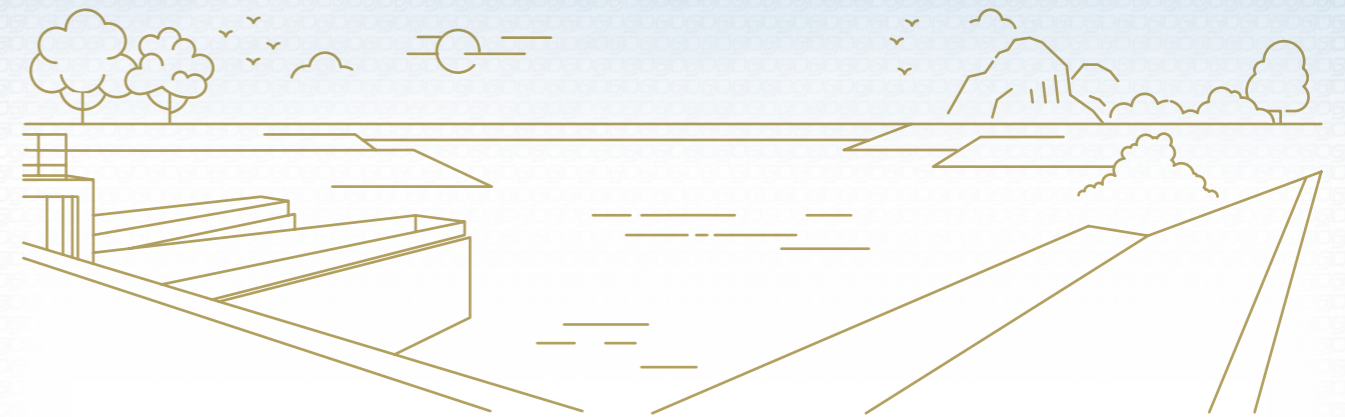






## The Royal-initiated Area Development Project at Ban Rung Arun and Ban Krawan Villages

Non Samran Subdistrict, Kantharalak District, Si Sa Ket Province



29 November 2003

### Royal Initiative

- His Majesty the King suggested relevant authorities to consider preparing mulberry plantation plots of land and sericulture farms.
- His Majesty the King advised relevant authorities to enhance a water source which was badly clogged up so as to boost its water storage capacity for the local people's consumption and agriculture; to ensure students would have adequate food; and also to conduct occupational development activities among the locals.





**Improving a water source which was badly clogged up so that it could retain sufficient water for agriculture and consumption; considering the delivery of help to ensure students adequate food; and promoting occupations among the locals**



### Implementation

A creek had been dredged, yielding its dimension of 20 metres wide, 2,905 metres long, and 4 metres deep. The project, moreover, constructed a reinforced concrete spillway with three sluice gates, each of which is 3 x 3 metres, as well as appurtenant structures. Following the end of the farming season, this project conducted training for 200 farmers, while also giving 1,000 fowls to

200 farmers, and distributed 6,000 kilogrammes of fowl feed plus veterinary supplies for 1,000 fowls among the local residents. In addition, 150 students/teachers in three schools had been trained, while being given 800 fowls, 4,778 kilogrammes of fowl feed and veterinary supplies for fowls.



### Benefits

- This royal development project has increased the local water source's storage capacity from 20,000 cubic metres to about 110,000 cubic metres. A total of 1,500 people from 291 households in Ban Krawan Village of Non Samran Subdistrict, Ban Non Pueai Village of Bueng Malu Subdistrict, and Ban Tanod Village of Khanun Subdistrict, Kantharalak District, Si Sa Ket Province have directly benefited from the project, enjoying a water-retaining source for their farmland, animal raising, and consumption.
- This royal initiative has irrigated 240 hectares (1,500 rai) of farmland for people living in four villages namely, Ban Rung Arun Village, Village No. 7; Ban Tha Sawang Villages, Villages No. 2 and No. 9; and Ban Krawan Village, Village No. 5 in Non Samran Subdistrict, Kantharalak District. As a result, 200 people can raise fowls for supplementary income. Their activities also increase protein-food production in their communities.
- Under this royal development project, farming activities are promoted at Ban Tha Sawang School, Ban Rung Arun School and Ban Tha Sawang School (Krawan Branch) in Non Samran Subdistrict so as to provide food ingredients for students' lunch and reduce their malnutrition. This royal initiative, therefore, has enabled students to grow properly in line with their age and enjoy good health.



The creek, after being dredged, becomes 20 metres wide, 2,905 metres long, and 4 metres deep, equipped with sluice gates.



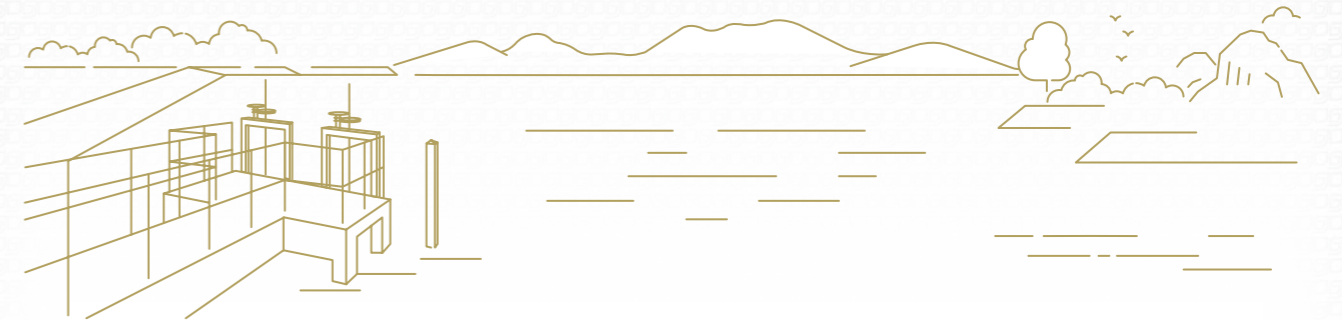
# The Royal-initiated Nong Bo Ong Reservoir Dredging, Approach Channel Digging and Electric Water Pumping Station Installation Project

Kham Kaeo Subdistrict, So Phisai District, Bueng Kan Province



◆◆  
This project would irrigate farmland, providing the local people with adequate water for both agriculture and consumption.

Owing to the project, farming activities could continue without any interruption.



9 April 2017

## Royal Initiative

His Majesty the King kindly accepted the project to dredge the Nong Bo Ong Swamp Reservoir, to dig an approach channel, and to install an electric water pumping station as the royal development project. The decision was made after Mr. Sithon Noenphu, a resident of Ban Don Siad Village, Village No. 4, Kham Kaeo Subdistrict, So Phisai District, Bueng Kan Province, petitioned for royal help to ease the plight of the locals who suffered from the shortage of water for consumption and agriculture by dredging the Nong Bo Ong Reservoir.

## Implementation

The project dredged the Nong Bo Ong Reservoir, which spans over eight hectares (50 rai) of area, to raise its water storage capacity to about 240,000 cubic metres. Under this project, a spillway of 10-metre width, 56-metre length and 3-metre height was also constructed. In addition, an approach channel was dug in front of the outlet structure and an electric water pumping station was constructed so as to feed water into the outlet structure at the time when the water level in front of the building is lower than the level needed for water to flow into the outlet canal.



**Benefits**

This project has irrigated 480 hectares (3,000 rai) of farmland to the benefits of 2,500 people from 620 households in Ban Don Siad Village, Village No. 4; Ban Non Sabaeng Village, Village No. 2 and Ban Don Pho Village, Village No. 11, Kham Kaeo Subdistrict, So Phisai District, Bueng Kan Province. Owing to

the project, these people consequently have adequate water for consumption and for uninterrupted farming activities. They also have greater occupational choices, thus enjoying higher income, secure livelihoods, and a better quality of life.



The area of the project prior to its implementation



The area of the project after its completion in 2018



The area of the project after its completion in 2018



## The Royal-initiated Huai Yang Weir Project

Kut Pla Duk Subdistrict, Mueang Amnat Charoen District,  
Amnat Charoen Province



Owing to the project, the local people could have adequate water for consumption.

The project could also irrigate 280 hectares (1,750 rai) of farmland during the rainy season and 9.6 hectares (60 rai) of farmland during the dry season.



11 June 2017

### Implementation

The Huai Yang Weir was constructed as a reinforced concrete structure, which is 13.20 metres wide, 55 metres long and 2.50 metres high, in Ban Na Mueang Village. The weir was designed to serve as a water diversion structure to heighten the water level in the creek. The northern area of the Huai Yang Creek was dredged to the dimension of 1.5-metre depth and 1,600-metre length. Under this project, the damaged Mo Kho (KKU) weir in the area was also demolished. A group of 70 water users in Ban Na Mueang Village, Kut Pla Duk Subdistrict, Mueang Amnat Charoen District, Amnat Charoen Province, had been formed. In general, this royal development project has benefited 280 hectares (1,750 rai) of land.

### Royal Initiative

His Majesty the King kindly accepted the Huai Yang Weir Project to become a royal development project in response to a plea from Mr. Udom Denduang, a resident of Ban Na Mueang Village, Kut Pla Duk Subdistrict, Mueang Amnat Charoen District, Amnat Charoen Province. The plea requested for royal help in the construction of Huai Yang Weir due to the fact that the locals in Ban Na Mueang Village had suffered from the shortage of water for consumption and agriculture.



## Benefits

As many as 183 households in Ban Na Mueang Village, Kut Pla Duk Subdistrict, Mueang Amnat Charoen District, Amnat Charoen Province, as a result, have adequate water for consumption. This royal development project has also irrigated 280 hectares (1,750 rai) of farmland during the rainy season and 9.6 hectares (60 rai) of farmland during the dry season.



The Huai Yang Weir



The Site of Huai Yang Creek Dredging



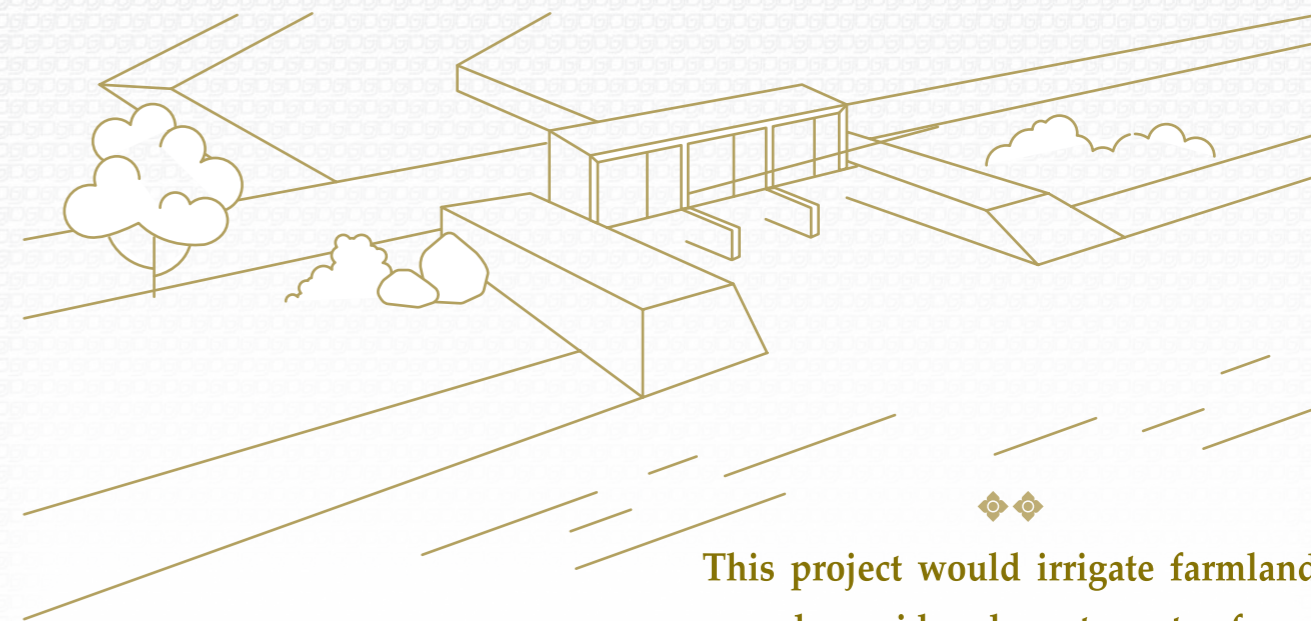
The land plots which have benefited from the project





# The Royal-initiated Huai Sai Khamin Reservoir Construction Project

Phang Khwang Subdistrict, Mueang Sakon Nakhon District,  
Sakon Nakhon Province



31 July 2017

This project would irrigate farmland and provide adequate water for the local people's consumption and farming activities.

The heavy downpour and enormous accumulated rainfall, caused by tropical storms, made the water overflow the earthen embankment and erode the crest of the original Huai Sai Khamin Reservoir. At the same time, the run-offs from four reservoirs in the North of the Huai Sai Khamin Reservoir, namely the Huai Sai 1, 2, 3 and the Huai Nam Bo Reservoirs flowed down into the Huai Sai Khamin Reservoir and subsequently overwhelmed and damaged it.

## Royal Initiative

- On 31 July 2017, His Majesty the King commissioned relevant authorities to promptly restore the Huai Sai Khamin Reservoir to be fully functional.
- On 12 August 2017, His Majesty the King graciously accepted the Huai Sai Khamin Reservoir Construction Project to become a royal development project.



## Implementation

The Royal Irrigation Department repaired the main damaged earthen embankment, while the Puparn Royal Development Study Centre planted 100,000 vetiver grass seedlings along the edge of the reservoir with a combined stretch of about 4,000 metres. Later on, this project also constructed a new earthen embankment and irrigation structures for the reservoir's safety and durability as follows:

- A spillway of 20-metre-width, 80-metre-length, and three-metre-height so as to enhance its drainage efficiency
- The left turnout structure comprising of a one-metre-diameter, 95-metre-long pipeline, together with an outlet control structure
- The right turnout structure main canal comprising of a one-metre-diameter, 100-metre-long pipeline, as well as an outlet control structure



- A new earthen embankment of eight-metre width, ten-metre height and 1,300-metre length, forming a reservoir with a storage capacity of 3,000,000 cubic metres.

## Benefits

This project has irrigated 480 hectares (3,000 rai) of farmland in the rainy season and 160 hectares (1,000 rai) of farmland in the dry season, benefiting 4,584 people from 1,223 households in Ban Huai Sai Village, Village No. 4, and Ban Phang Khwang Nuea Village, Village No. 2, in Phang Khwang Subdistrict; and Ban Khamin Village, Village No. 2 and Ban Phan Village, Village No. 8, in Khamin Subdistrict, Mueang Sakon Nakhon District, Sakon Nakhon Province. The beneficiaries, owing to the project, are able to have adequate water supply for agriculture and consumption.



The project's site after its completion in 2018



# The Southern Region





## The Royal-initiated Area Development Project at Ban Ku Bae Si Ra Village

Ko Lam Subdistrict, Yarang District, Pattani Province



28 September 2001

### Royal Initiative

His Majesty the King suggested relevant authorities to consider giving assistance to the local people with priority accorded to urgent issues. They were also advised to conduct a study to obtain an overall picture first and after that determine how best to solve each problem. Their efforts, according to the royal guidance, should be undertaken step by step in a systematic manner so as to solve all problems in the end.



## Implementation

### Infrastructure Development

- 1) Ban Khao Wang-Ban Pulakasing Road was constructed as a paved road which stretched for 4.264 kilometres. Also built was Ban Khao Wang-Ban Pulakasing drainage ditch of 2.518-kilometre-length.
- 2) A building was constructed to serve as a child development centre.
- 3) A multipurpose sport field was built.
- 4) A building was constructed to serve as an occupational development centre.
- 5) Training and study visits were organised for 100 people to boost village development potential.
- 6) A task of digging three canals was carried out together with a drainage inlet structure, drainage culvert structures and a farm bridge structure, respectively, with the details as follows:
  - Drainage canal 1  
Length: 3.946 kilometres
  - Drainage canal 2  
Length: 3.370 kilometres
  - Drainage canal 3  
Length: 1.106 kilometres
  - 1 drainage inlet structure
  - 6 drainage culvert structures
  - 1 farm bridge structure
- 7) Plans were formulated to develop irrigation distribution canals and drainage canals in order to prevent flooding and to support farm plans


for an integrated farming system and for organic matters-based soil enhancement so as to boost crop yields.

### Agricultural Development and Occupational Promotion

Farm plans were drawn to support an integrated farming system and organic matters-based soil enhancement for the purpose of boosting crop yields. People also received farming training, such as training on how to grow and process chewy sugarcane; how to cultivate vegetables and field crops; how to plant home-grown vegetables, for examples, morning glory, Chinese kales and Chinese cabbages in one's backyard; and how to grow coconut trees. Moreover, this project promoted fowl farms, as well as cattle raising. The latter's group consisted of 20 members. Housewife groups were also established for occupational activities. There were groups for making doughnuts, crispy roll wafers, and embroidered headscarves, etc. The project simultaneously prepared for such development via leaders, core members and general members of local communities, by taking them on study visits to the Pikun Thong Royal Development Study Centre in Narathiwat Province.

### Social Development and Quality of Life Enhancement

Ban Ku Bae Si Ra Village had been certified by its district office as being, "A Narcotics-Free Village."



◆◆  
**Infrastructure development, agricultural development,  
occupational promotion, social development and quality of life enhancement,  
all of which shall be concurrently undertaken.**  
◆◆



## Benefits

- 1) Ban Ku Bae Si Ra Village Community and the general public have benefited from the road construction, as the road facilitated travels and the transportation of agricultural produce to the market. With this road, crops are transported to the market faster and more conveniently. Crop damages during transportation have been diminished, thereby allowing crops to fetch better prices.
- 2) This project has enhanced quality of life and development of pre-school aged children. Their parents have also received greater opportunities for supplementary occupations.
- 3) Local youth has a place to do physical exercises, which help prevent the spread of drugs among young people.
- 4) The project has given birth to an occupational development centre, which efficiently boosts occupational skills, allowing participants to take on new jobs or adjust their occupation. With more skills, the locals can work beyond paddy fields and contribute to their community's growing economy.
- 5) All residents in Ban Ku Bae Si Ra Village Community become well-prepared to help develop their village according to the royal initiative.
- 6) The project has solved the problem of floods, which occurs in farmland and the area around Ban Ku Bae Si Ra Village, covering about 80 hectares

(500 rai) of land during the dry season. Beneficiaries are 371 people from 78 households, most of them working as farmers.

- 7) Not only that flooding has been efficiently solved, but soil has also been well improved, leading to higher crop yields.



A housewife group producing crispy rice in Ban Ku Bae Si Ra Village



A construction of a water distribution canal system for Ban Ku Bae Si Ra Village





1 September 2002

**Royal Initiative**

His Majesty the King advised that water be adequately provided for people who resided in Ban Ta Bing Ru To Village, Village No. 8, for their consumption and farming activities throughout the year.

**Implementation**

This project increased water volume upstream of the weir for people’s consumption and farmland. Under the project, conveyance pipes were installed around the weir and a cofferdam. Concrete lining of the weir was also repaired, while the weir’s rock-filled back was reinforced and the weir itself was dredged. Water distribution pipeline network was concurrently constructed with the combined pipe’s length of 8,530 metres, along with appurtenant structures. This project furthermore provided three clear-water tanks with a capacity of 10,000 litres.



**Benefits**

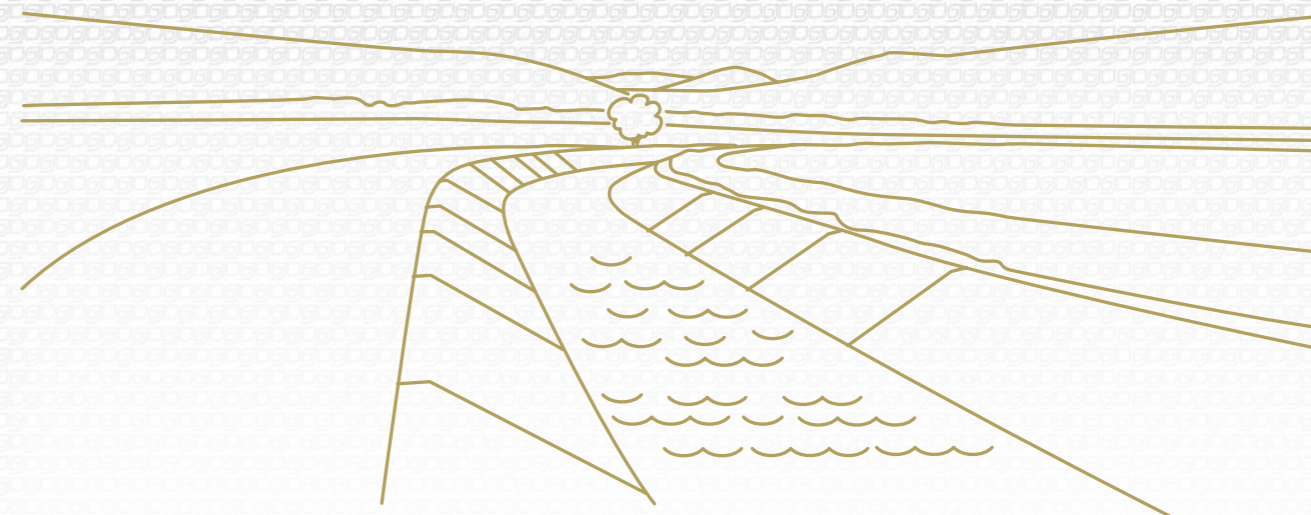
The project has provided water for consumption to 1,094 people from 182 households in three villages. The details of which were as follows: 350 people from 70 households in Ban Ta Bing Ru To Village, Village No. 8; 617 people from 89 households in Ban Ba Ngo Patae Village; and 127 people from 23 households in certain parts of Ban Ai Hada Village. In addition, this project has irrigated approximately 131 hectares (820 rai) of farmland and public places including two mosques and two schools, enabling them to have sufficient water supply all year-round.



**The Water Delivery System Improvement Project  
for Khlong Nam Sai 2 Weir Project**

Khok Sato Subdistrict, Rueso District, Narathiwat Province





13 September 2003

#### Royal Initiative

His Majesty the King suggested that assistance be rendered to Ban Ta Liang Village's residents regarding electricity, roads and an irrigation distribution system in response to a plea from Mr. Luemae Jehsalamae, the headman of Ban Ta Liang Village, Village No. 4, Ko Sathon Subdistrict.

#### Implementation

The project improved the existing water distribution canal to boost water supply for agriculture and paved a road on its levee. Under the project, the local irrigation canal had been transformed from an earthen canal to a concrete lining canal which stretched to 3,652 metres. The paved road on the flood-preventive levee meanwhile, had covered 320 metres.



#### Benefits

This project has in effect irrigated 256 hectares (1,600 rai) of farmland for the benefits of 1,011 people from 129 households in Ban Ta Liang Village, Village No. 4, Ko Sathon Subdistrict, Tak Bai District. In addition, it has provided a more convenient transportation route for 2,187 people from 289 households who live in Ban Ta Liang Village of Ko Sathon District and in Ban Plak Pla Village of Khosit Subdistrict.

## The Royal-initiated Water Provision Project for the Villagers of Ban Ta Liang Village

Ko Sathon Subdistrict, Tak Bai District, Narathiwat Province





13 September 2003



**Royal Initiative**

His Majesty the King recommended that water be provided for farmland’s soil improvement in Ban Plak Pla Village in response to a plea from Mr. Ma-ezor Arwaebeusa, the headman of Ban Plak Pla Village, Village No. 3, Khosit Subdistrict, Tak Bai District, Narathiwat Province.

**Implementation**

Water had been provided to support agricultural activities and also to solve the problem of acidic soil via the construction of a water conveyance system and appurtenant structures. A 975-metre-long conveyance canal was built of reinforced concrete, with head regulator and tail regulator pipes.

**Benefits**

This project has irrigated 64 hectares (400 rai) of farmland in Ban Plak Pla Village, Village No. 5, Khosit Subdistrict, Tak Bai District, Narathiwat Province, to the benefits of 1,176 people from 160 households. With adequate water supply to fulfill their needs throughout the year, farmers can grow plants even during the dry season and can harvest rice twice a year. Water from the project has also diminished soil’s acidity.



# The Royal-initiated Water Delivery System Project at Ban Plak Pla Village

Khosit Subdistrict, Tak Bai District, Narathiwat Province





16 September 2003

#### Royal Initiative

His Majesty the King advised that occupational development assistance be provided to farmers by means of electricity network expansion to the project area and procurement of a farm tractor with necessary equipment in support of farmers' land adjustment and soil preparation, prior to crop cultivation.

#### Implementation

Farmers' occupational development had been undertaken through the expansion of electricity network and the procurement of a farm tractor with related equipment. Electricity network had been expanded into the project area with the help of 95 nine-metre-high pre-stressed concrete poles, 60-square-millimetre bare and insulated aluminum conductors (single-phase/three-wire type) with the combined stretch of 7,622 metres, plus 50 sets of guying accessories. Under the project, one well-equipped farm tractor was also procured to render service to local farmers.

#### Benefits

The project provides 138 people with access to electricity which facilitated agricultural water



Agricultural occupation development for farmers

pumping. This electricity network expansion has reached 252 people who farm 160 hectares (1,000 rai) of land in seven villages. Moreover, this project procures one farm tractor to be used in land adjustment for agriculture totaling 160 hectares (1,000 rai).

## The Royal-initiated Phru Khae-Khae Swamp Area Agricultural Development Project

(Expansion of electricity network and procurement of a farm tractor)  
Bang Kao Subdistrict, Sai Buri District, Pattani Province





## The Royal-initiated Wang Phlai Bua Drainage Pipeline Project

Sai Khao Subdistrict, Khok Pho District, Pattani Province



4 October 2004

### Royal Initiative

His Majesty the King commissioned the Office of the Royal Development Projects Board (ORDPB) and the Royal Irrigation Department to provide water retention sources for farming activities and consumption of people living in Sai Khao Subdistrict in response to a plea from Sai Khao Subdistrict Administrative Organisation's chairman, Mr. Adam Bahembunga. His Majesty suggested that

Wang Phlai Bua drainage pipeline should be installed along the Lam Yang Canal, together with a conveyance system and water storage tanks for consumption.

### Implementation

To provide water for the local people's consumption and farming activities, the project constructed three drainage channels, each of 2.50 x 2.50 metre size. In addition, a water distribution pipeline system stretching 3,520 metres, was installed, together with 26 appurtenant structures. Two clarifier-water tanks with a storage capacity of 50 cubic metres each were also erected.





### Benefits

This project has benefited 1,500 people from 400 households in four villages namely, Ban Yai, Ban Lam Din Niao, Ban Kuan Lang Nga and Ban Lam Yang Villages. Owing to this project, local people can obtain adequate water for consumption and farming activities within an area of 24 hectares (150 rai) all year-round.





8 October 2004

**Royal Initiative**

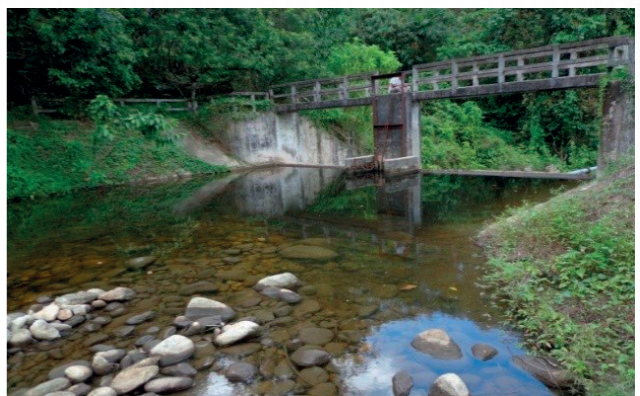
His Majesty the King suggested the Royal Irrigation Department to provide water sources for farming activities of the locals who resided in Chaloeam Subdistrict, Ra-ngae District, Narathiwat Province. The royal instruction had been granted after the representatives of residents in Village No. 3 of Ban Sipo Village; Village No. 4 of Ban Ku Ching Rue Pa Village; Village No. 5 of Ban Chaloeam Village; and Village No. 7 of Ban Ba Ngo Lu Boh A-nae Village in Chaloeam Subdistrict, Ra-ngae District, Narathiwat Province submitted a plea for royal help.

**Implementation**

This project had provided water for the locals' farmland by constructing a reinforced concrete diversion weir, with its crest being two metres high and 15 metres long. It connected to a 3,410-metre-long water conveyance canal system.

**Benefits**

About 112 hectares (700 rai) of paddy fields in Village No. 3, No. 4, No. 5 and No. 7 of Chaloeam Subdistrict, Ra-ngae District, Narathiwat Province,



The diversion weir

can obtain water from this royal development project. There is enough water supply for in-season rice plantation.

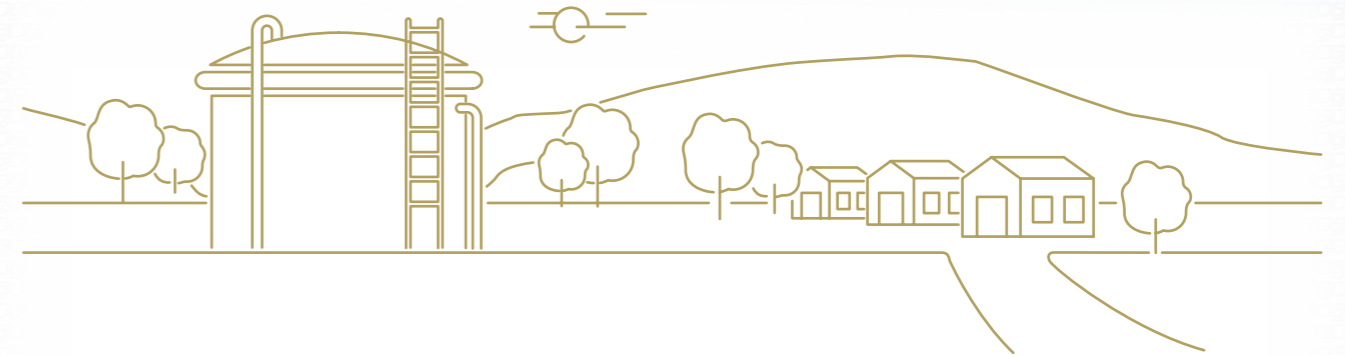
**The Royal-initiated Ban Ku Ching Rue Pa  
Diversion Weir Project**  
Chaloeam Subdistrict, Ra-ngae District, Narathiwat Province





## The Royal-initiated Strong and Peaceful Community Project at Ban Santi Village 2

Mae Wad Subdistrict, Than To District, Yala Province



3 February 2007

### Royal Initiative

- His Majesty the King suggested that assistance and solutions to the problem be delivered to the local populace who had been affected by unrest in three southern border provinces, and in effect had evacuated to Nirot Sangkharam Temple in Mueang Yala District, Yala Province. They had refused to return to their hometown out of fear for their safety.



◆ ◆

**Based on His Majesty the King's royal guidance, people suffering from Deep South unrest in three provinces should be provided with assistance in the forms of housing, infrastructure, and transportation route.**

◆ ◆

- On 19 March 2007 and 27 August 2007, His Majesty the King granted royal audiences to the commander of the 4<sup>th</sup> Army Area, the director of the Southern Border Provinces Administrative Centre, and the governor of Yala Province with their teams in order for them to report updates of the assistance rendered to the unrest-hit people. His Majesty the King concurrently issued royal guidance on assistance delivery and graciously named the project, “The Strong and Peaceful Community Project at Ban Santi Village 2 According to the Royal Initiative of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn.” His Majesty the King identified the four founding objectives of the project as follows:

- 1) Have safety and security in life
- 2) Have a close-knitted family with a lively and optimistic outlook
- 3) In employment, having arable land and appropriate supplementary occupations
- 4) Have access to services regarding healthcare and proper education for youth

In addition, His Majesty the King laid down the following guidelines for work plans:

**1<sup>st</sup> Work Plan** consists of three activities:

- 1) Developing and strengthening a defensive area and clearly designating the project area, according to military perspective with analyses of local context
- 2) Identifying key terrains and categorising terrain types
- 3) Preparing for a proper defense

**2<sup>nd</sup> Work Plan** consists of four activities:

- 1) Setting up a strong community in collaboration with police/military units and the provincial government
  - 2) Preparing a residents' committee and selecting the locals with desirable attitudes for this committee
  - 3) Helping people regarding land for livelihood and land improvement
  - 4) Allocating a housing unit system
- On 12 November 2007, His Majesty the King visited the residents at Ban Santi Village 2, while inaugurating the signboard for the Strong and Peaceful Community Project at Ban Santi Village 2, Village No. 6, in Mae Wad Subdistrict, Than To District, Yala Province. During the royal visit, the monarch granted a royal initiative to the Yala governor and related parties that development plans should be drawn up for various aspects so as to deliver benefits equally and evenly to the people living in the project area, as well as those living nearby.



Implementation of the plan to set up the Strong and Peaceful Community Project at Ban Santi Village 2, Village No. 6, in Mae Wad Subdistrict, Than To District, Yala Province



Agricultural occupation promotion project for the locals





a 1,600-cubic-metre water tank



a 50-cubic-metre water tank



A reservoir at Ban Santi Village 2

### Implementation

The project had provided housing, infrastructure and a transportation route to the locals who had suffered from unrest in the three southern border provinces. The Yala Provincial Office had undertaken the above-mentioned tasks according to the royal initiative so as to ensure the project would be fully beneficial to both the people living in the project area and those in its neighbourhoods. The implementation had received full support from the 4<sup>th</sup> Army Area, as well as from the Southern Border Provinces Administrative Centre.



Part of the 40 houses at Ban Santi Village 2

The majority of local people worked in rubber plantations or fruit orchards, growing durian and longkong trees, etc. Their plantations and fruit orchards were on the original plots of land held by these locals. Each family had an average land size of approximately 2.9 hectares (18 rai). Some residents however, had taken odd jobs. At Ban Santi Village 2, the locals had set up a pickled fish-making group in order to produce their product in the common area of the community. Having 25 members, this group would buy fishes from the locals at 55 baht per kilogramme. Its members would then turn such fishes into pickled fishes

three times a month. Each kilogramme of pickled fishes could be sold at 120 baht. In general, each member would earn between 2,000-3,000 baht from the group's activities each year.

### Benefits

The implementation of the Strong and Peaceful Community Project at Ban Santi Village 2 in Phases 1 and 2 has rendered security and better quality of life to 104 people from 40 households, who used to suffer from unrest in Than To and Bannang Sata Districts. Owing to this royal development project, they have consequently enjoyed a close-knitted family, as well as security in life. Activities to promote proper occupations have been conducted for locals, whose healthcare and their children's/grandchildren's education are also taken care of. This project has truly proceeded according to the royal initiative on how to ease unrest problems. As a result, the Strong and Peaceful Community Project at Ban Santi Village 2 has been considered Thailand's first model village for the integrated management of national security issues and quality-of-life enhancement. Relevant authorities can therefore expand this model to other areas in the future.



To His Majesty's  
Boundless Benevolence and Might,  
We Unite in Humbly Paying Homage –  
Long Live The King!





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Order of the Office of the Royal Development Projects Board  
No. 10/2019

**Subject: Appointment of the Advisory Committee and the Working Group  
on the Production of the Book in Honour of King Rama X  
on the Auspicious Occasion of the Royal Coronation Ceremony**

His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua graciously accepted the invitation to ascend the throne on 1 December 2016, and thus becoming the 10<sup>th</sup> King of the Chakri Dynasty. From a young age, His Majesty had constantly accompanied His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great and Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother during the visits to their subjects in remote and risk-prone areas. Filled with compassion and determination, His Majesty has relentlessly extended moral support, food, water, and relief items to those in need. Brought under his care are also destitute patients. Recipients of his royal help can subsequently have a home, better education, livelihoods, and are able to live happily in society based on the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy.

To mark the Royal Coronation Ceremony which were held between 4 - 6 May 2019 in response to the king's command, the Office of the Royal Development Projects Board (ORDPB) deems it appropriate to compile a book in honour of the king so that the general public can be well-informed of his boundless benevolence, which has constantly been granted to the people and the country. This book features royal works, royal advices, royal speeches, and royal initiatives on development undertakings, in addition to pictures and paintings of his royal trips alongside His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej The Great and Her Majesty Queen Sirikit The Queen Mother, and also about his royal aspiration to nurture, conserve and extend for the happiness and well-being of his country on a sustainable basis.

To ensure this book fulfils its objectives, in paying tribute to King Rama X in a deservedly honourable manner, an advisory panel and a work panel for the book preparation were established as follows:

**1. Advisory Committee**

**1.1 Members of the Advisory Committee**

- |    |             |              |                                      |
|----|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) | Mr. Dnuja   | Sindhvananda | Secretary-General of the RDPB        |
| 2) | Mr. Lalit   | Thanomsing   | Deputy Secretary-General of the RDPB |
| 3) | Mr. Somboon | Wongkad      | Deputy Secretary-General of the RDPB |

**1.2 Mission**

To provide counseling and recommendations on the production of the book in honour of King Rama X on the auspicious occasion of the Royal Coronation Ceremony

**2. Working Group on the Publication of the Book in Honour of King Rama X**

**2.1 Members of the Working Group**

- |    |                                |  |                           |
|----|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| 1) | Mr. Pawat Navamaratna          | Deputy Secretary-General of the RDPB               | Chairperson               |
| 2) | Ms. Takolwan Kraisorakul       | Advisor on Royal Development Projects Coordination | Deputy Chairperson        |
| 3) | Mrs. Pichayada Hassapak        | Executive Director, Division of Public Relations   | Head of the Working Group |
| 4) | Mr. Watchara Hassapak          | Director, Information Technology Centre            | Member                    |
| 5) | Ms. Srikorn Tankamhaeng        | Director, Planning Group                           | Member                    |
| 6) | Ms. Somluck Bunnag             | Director, Sufficiency Economy Philosophy Group     | Member                    |
| 7) | Mr. Apisak Saravisutra         | Director, Projects Coordination Group 12           | Member                    |
| 8) | Mr. Parinyawat Watcharaapakorn | Director, Projects Coordination Group 22           | Member                    |
| 9) | Mr. Suthad Tangpipatpong       | Director, Projects Coordination Group 42           | Member                    |



# The 10<sup>th</sup> King:

Majestic Flow of Royal Benevolence to the People

10) Ms. Supaporn Manhasup	Policy and Plan Analyst, Professional Level	Member
11) Mr. Akachai Pengsawang	Director, Organisation Communication Group	Member and Secretary
12) Mrs. Benjarat Akhrapolwong	Policy and Plan Analyst, Professional Level	Member and Assistant- Secretary
13) Ms. Prateep Sricum	Policy and Plan Analyst	Member and Assistant- Secretary

## 2.2 Mission

- 1) To draw up a framework for the production of the book honouring King Rama X according to the prescribed objectives and oversee it until completion
- 2) To hold discussions, compile and process data, search for the king's photos and pictures which are relevant to royal works, royal initiatives, and royal development projects to ensure the book is a virtuous tribute to the king
- 3) To coordinate with related agencies/persons to obtain data/photo support required for the book production
- 4) To carry out any assignment given by the advisory panel or the chairperson of the working group

This order shall take immediate effect.

Issued on 16 February 2019



(Mr. Dnuja Sindhvananda)

Secretary-General of the Royal Development Projects Board

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### Poem

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