

## A. General presentation

### **PRESENTATION OF PITAYA SUWAN FOUNDATION :**

*« From Greenway to PSF ; 10 years of local development and International Voluntary Service in Thailand »*

Pitaya Suwan Foundation (PSF) is a charity registered Foundation acting in the field of community development and intercultural learning. Through the development of international voluntary service and educational projects we are present in several rural communities all over Thailand.

**Our mission** is to support the development of rural communities through the experience of intercultural exchanges.

#### **Our aims are:**

- To provide and foster education for needy and underprivileged young people living in rural areas; to spread ethical, responsible behaviours and open the youth's mind so that they become active citizens for their society.
- To promote and sustain education and research.
- To support vocational training for youth, women, and the elderly in the rural areas; to disseminate knowledge and experiences by providing education and training.
- To promote and support communities and local people in realizing the importance of the environmental preservation.
- To act for public benefits and cooperate with other charity organizations for the public interest.

### **STRUCTURE OF THE FOUNDATION**

Pitaya Suwan Foundation (PSF) is a charity registered Foundation acting in the field of community development and intercultural learning. The Foundation is registered in the Songkhla province register of foundations with the license number 533/2546.

The Foundation, according to its constitution and Thai laws, is managed by a Board which is composed by a Chairman, a deputy Chairman, a treasurer, a secretary and a committee member. The board should be composed by minimum 5 and maximum 15 members.

The Board select and employ a general manager/director whom is responsible for the daily management of the Foundation.

The director is directly responsible for the planning and the implementation of the different programs and is supported by a number of other permanent and/or seasonal employees.

At the moment the permanent staff of the Foundation is composed by an International Exchange Coordinator, an Outgoing coordinator, a MLTV national responsible, a MLTV supervisor, a PR coordinator and an accountant. Occasionally the Foundation employs consultants, work camp coordinators, external auditors and technicians.

The Foundation runs the following programs and projects:

- Short Term Voluntary Camps (STVC )
- Medium and Long Term Voluntary Service (MLTV and STAF )
- Sending of Thai volunteers abroad
- Internship and empowerment programs for young disadvantaged Thai volunteers
- Tsunami Children (in cooperation with the Print Rite Foundation)

### **FINANCES:**

Pitaya Suwan Foundation (PSF) is a non-profit and a non governmental organization; as such it does not receive support from the State or other public institutions. The only ways it has to develop projects at local and national level is to ask volunteers and participants to contribute by paying participation fees. Our financial objectives are: to balance our income and expenditures while financing local development and educational projects.

Through the payment of the participation fee, volunteers do not only cover the costs of the community development project they are implementing but they also contribute to all the other projects we carry on all over the year (Print Rite Tsunami Relief project, internships for disadvantaged Thai volunteers, participation to international programs for disadvantaged Thai active members of PSF and financial support to local schools and community activities) and to cover our overhead costs (including the STAF support program).

Some exceptional expenses may be needed in specific situation or for specific projects.

**Ethical stands regarding financial management**

PSF uses its financial resources according to a number of social and political values and it tries to act in an environmentally and socially sustainable way. To the best of its possibility the Foundation tries to adopt an economic and simple way of functioning.

**Sharing a simple life style:** hosting centres are simple and adapted to the rural surroundings, we try to follow a sustainable way of living, we do not spoil food and goods;

**Sharing belongings and equipment:** PSF encourage its staff and volunteers to share Foundations and private resources when working and enjoying free time (examples: car, bikes, IT equipment, etc);

**Sustainable consumption:** PSF purchases only things it really needs in order to guarantee the functioning of the office and the appropriate development of its projects.

**Environmental sustainability:** PSF members, staff and international volunteers are encouraged to prudently use water, electricity, cars, paper, etc.

More details in our financial transparency page:

[http://www.pitayasuwan.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=148&Itemid=153](http://www.pitayasuwan.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=148&Itemid=153)

## **2. Technicalities about our projects: «**

*“What we provide to and expect from the sending organisation and the volunteer”*

### **a: General for 2009**

- Pitaya Suwan Foundation – Greenway Thailand will do its utmost to respect and follow the standard procedures and principals of work of the organisations and network they are member of and cooperate with: The CCIVS and NVDA Inter-Regional Exchange procedures, the YAP good practices on international exchanges, the Alliance Guidelines and SCI exchange principals. 2008 is for the Foundation a year of deep changes and evolution in this way. Please help us in this direction by sending us any constructive criticism (or congratulations) you might receive from your volunteers or staffs to support us in our will of change. We will do our best to answer you fast with as motivated explanations as possible.
- We will provide as much support as possible to your volunteers for its project to be a constructive and positive experience. Not being (nor wishing to become) a tourist agency, we don't base ourselves on the standards practiced by the tourism industry in Thailand but on the way most of the Thai population lives. Food and accommodation, especially, will always be sufficient in quantity but similar to the conditions of living of most Thai people (rarely hot water, basic conditions in general) and of what most Thais eat in their daily life. Rice is eaten three times a day for example, in Thai houses as in our projects.
- We expect the sending organisations to systematically provide the volunteers with our documentation (workcamp programme and infopack) and at least introduce International Voluntary Service fundamental principles. We recommend holding pre-departure trainings for your participants and introducing the basis of Intercultural learning and cultural diversity, Non violent communication, problem solving, conflict management, and active participation to a voluntary service project. The philosophy of voluntarism is the base of our work here and we expect your volunteer to understand, share and participate to it actively.

### **b: Specific to Workcamp**

- In 2009, we decided to dramatically decrease our number of projects compared to previous years to optimise our attention to these ones - with good and trustable partners, in regions where we work for a long time...- and come back from a large quantity of camps (of insufficient quality, we are aware about it) to fewer optimised camps, with bigger groups of volunteers, better qualified camp-leaders, more attention of the secretariat and the local partners to them. You won't be able to send us the same big amount of volunteers as the ones you will place to our projects should be happier about their experience of voluntary service in Thailand. We hope it will bring the desired jump of quality in our projects and our international cooperation. In that case, we will progressively increase our number of projects, sticking on these quality standards, in the coming years.
- All PSF's workcamps are international projects. We try to reach a maximum cultural diversity in the composition of our groups but you might punctually find more than 2 volunteers from the same country in our workcamps. No "direct placements" will ever be done and volunteers will systematically be re-routed to CCIVS, NVDA, YAP, SCI or Alliance, member organisation active in their country of residence and in capacity to operate the proper preparation and follow-up of the Workcamp.
- All our projects are open to volunteer who are a minimum of 18 years old at the first day of the project. No maximum age limit as we also encourage inter-generational dialogue and cooperation. Statistically, the average age of the international volunteers in our camp is around 25 y.o. but the oldest volunteer we hosted in our camps in past years was 71!!

## IBG e.V. – Informationen zu Greenway Thailand

- We are very open to host physically challenged volunteers but all our projects might not be accessible for individuals in wheelchair or facing large mobility difficulties. Please contact us way in advance in the case one of your members is interested in joining us and we will see together if her/his stay is compatible with the conditions of the workcamps. Please note that Thai standards for general public accessibility are **not** the best in the world... For mentally challenged participants, the continuous presence and assistance of a dedicated professional tutor is required, with the same conditions, rights and duties as any other participant. Please see above for acceptance delays in this case.
- Most of our projects are two weeks long, start on Saturday (arrival day) and ends on Sunday (departure day). In 2009 one specific project is 3 weeks long (GW 11) but follow the same schedule. The volunteers are expected to attend the whole duration of the project and any delays in the arrival or departure **MUST** be officially justified and announced in advance. The incoming officer and the camp leader will keep the right to cancel the inscription of a volunteer or not accept her/him on the camp for any unjustified/unannounced lateness superior to 24 hours after the meeting point time. Please inform very clearly your interested participant as we will be very strict on this point. Any leisure activities in Thailand are to be followed before or after the first and last day of the project.
- We ask 6500 THB participation fee for two weeks-long workcamps and 8500 THB for 3 weeks-long projects (about 140 € and 180€ in Oct. 07). The usual repartition of these costs is around 50% for the direct expenses of the volunteer on the project and 50% for the expenses and projects of the Foundation, including the treatment received by all our camp-leaders but it will in any case adapt to the needs of the project and local partner (generally for the benefice of the volunteers' part). To be clarified also that this participation fee is not a divided per-diem and is due in its non-refundable integrality in Thai Bath cash the first day of the workcamp even if the volunteer can/choose not to stay the whole duration of the project. No exceptions will be done. **Please explain and inform you volunteer** about this facts and encourage him to “pay” a visit to our financial web page (address in the introduction above).
- All the volunteers are required to individually subscribe a private insurance for the whole duration of the project, covering third party liability, health care and repatriation. Volunteers must provide the camp leader with an official certificate including the emergency numbers at the beginning of the project to participate to the project. No exception will be allowed.
- The basic timetable on PSF's camps is about 30-35 hours of work per week, generally from Monday to Friday, but the necessities of the project can bring the volunteers to work some more (rarely less).
- The common languages of the workcamps will be English and Thai. We encourage the volunteers to study basic Thai language before their arrival (see also our Info-pack). An introduction to our language will be anyway provided during the project
- In most of the projects, daily timetable and tasks, free time and global organization will be decided in common, facilitated by the coordinator following the needs of the project and managed in teams. We expect on each workcamp to create a really strong team of volunteers, for the benefit of the project and the local community.
- There will always be at least one Thai coordinator per camp trained by PSF-Greenway for the whole duration of the project.

## 1. Projects

### A: The Akha –AFECT projects

#### **THE AKHA ETHNIC GROUP:**

The Akha tribe is the fourth largest hill-tribe group in Thailand. Originally from the highlands of the Yunan Province in China, there are now Akha in Thailand, Laos, China and Burma. The population of the Akha in these five countries may range as high as 400,000 or higher. Genealogical charts show 70 generations of Akha, putting the start of their civilization at least 1500 years ago. There are about 63,000 Akha in Northern Thailand scattered over some 278 villages, over 80% of whom live in the Chiang Rai Province. Most Akha are farmers, cultivating dry rice and vegetables, breeding pigs, gathering food from the jungle and occasionally hunting or fishing. The villages are located in remote areas at high elevations. Over the centuries, the Akha have developed unique ceremonies, culture and religion. Up until the last 30 years, there was little contact with outsiders. Due to rapid social and economic changes in this region, most dramatically brought about by western style capitalism, the lifestyle and very lives of these people are being destroyed. They now are having great difficulty holding onto the land on which they live, they are increasingly being pushed into deeper poverty for the majority and they are facing increased problems of drug use, prostitution and imprisonment. Although modernization and missionaries have caused change in some Akha villages, many Akha still maintain much of their culture and traditions.

#### • **OUR PARTNER: AFECT**

In 1981, representatives from six Akha villages in Chiang Rai and a Dutch anthropologist set up a project named "Hill-Tribes Culture Education and Development Project" to give the Akha a voice in their own "development." The goals of the project were to raise awareness among hill-tribe members of the social, political, legal and economic situation of Thailand, to assist the Akha in conserving their culture and to build unity amongst the Akha. In order to prevent the Akha culture from disappearing completely, AFECT started teaching Akha to those who had forgotten it and started working with the students in the dormitories, teaching them about Akha life. AFECT also began documenting ceremonies and recording traditional knowledge so that it could be preserved for posterity. In the late 80's and early 90's, AFECT became one of the biggest NGOs in Northern Thailand with over 28 full-time staff and more than fifty volunteers. The number of villages AFECT worked with increased to 72 and the projects AFECT was involved in increased in response to the demands of the villagers. Irrigation projects brought water to fields, water storage facilities provided a clean source of drinking water, handicrafts were promoted to give women a source of cash for their families, community forests were secured, women's groups were established, legal assistance was provided in securing citizenship and soon, AFECT became involved in preventing village relocations and trying to secure community forests.

Today, AFECT's main campaigns are:

- 1. Cultural Study and Revival Project** (Akha cultural heritage conservation)
- 2. Children Education and Development Project** (secondary school scholarship for Akha youth)
- 3. The Development of Underprivileged Elders Project** (Akha elder support)
- 4. Twins Project** (Akha twin baby support and protection)
- 5. Akha life, culture and environment school** (Akha culture and language educational center)
- 6. Akha women and children council for development** (Women groups' empowerment)

PSF/Greenway is cooperating with AFECT on short and long term projects since 1999 and we have organised together more than 50 international Workcamps.

**More informations about the Akhas and AFECT can be found at:**

<http://www.akhathai.org/> and <http://www.akha.org/>

## **B: The Chiang Rai projects**

### **CHIANG RAI:**

The northernmost province of Thailand, Chiang Rai is situated on the Kok River basin 416 metres above sea level. With an area of some 11,678 square Kilometres. It is about 785 Kilometres from Bangkok. Mostly mountainous, it reaches the Mae Khong River to the north and borders on both Myanmar and Laos. About 12.5% of the population belong to the hill tribes, a collective term for the minority ethnic groups in the North of Thailand such as the Karen, Akha, Lisu, Meo and Muser. Many Chinese, particularly from Yunnan Province, have migrated to the area and assimilated with the Thai population to such extent that well over half of the large businesses in northern Thailand are owned by people of Chinese heritage.

The province is rich in tourism resources in terms of natural attractions and antiquities and evidence of its past civilisation. It is also home to several hilltribes who follow fascinating ways of life. Chiang Rai is also a tourism gateway into Myanmar and Laos.

Chiang Rai is rich in handcrafted items such as hand-woven cotton materials, dresses and hilltribe silver ornaments, as well as wood-carving products. Certain food items are quite popular such as Naem and Mu Yo (preserved and fermented pork sausages). Agricultural products include lichee (April-May), pineapple and tea, as well as other cool climate produce from various royal projects.

The Mae Chan district was created as the successor of Mueang Chiang Saen. The original center of the Mueang later became part of the minor district Chiang Saen Luang, so in 1939 this minor district was renamed to Chiang Saen, while the district Chiang Saen itself was renamed to Mae Chan. The district is subdivided into 11 subdistricts (tambon), which are further subdivided into 138 villages (muban). There are three townships (thesaban tambon) - Mae Chan and Mae Kham each cover parts of the same-named tambon, and Chan Chawa covers parts of tambon Chan Chawa and the whole tambon Chan Chawa Tai. There are further 9 Tambon administrative organizations (TAO).

### **OUR PARTNERS: MAE CHAN DISTRICT**

The Mae Chan district is a PSF partner in the framework of the projects taking places in the Chiang rai province. Mae Chan face major environmental and economic problems; the main needs they have identified and would like to address are:

- The development of alternative agriculture and the introduction of new crops and products that could support the economic development and food sustainability of the area.
- Health care and healthy ways of living, especially for the elders whom are affected by diabetes and other diseases connected with age.
- Education and cultural exchange, where the institutions would like to promote the local culture and share others while educating students and giving them the opportunity to gain skills and competences.

PSF, in its capacity as voluntary service and local development organisation, decided to support the two institutions in the field of Education and cultural exchange. The main target group of the project will be young people and children. Inside this larger framework, each workcamp will address the specific target group in different villages in the Mae Chan area. In the future, and depending on the results of the 2009 work camps, PSF may decide to get also involved in addressing the other two main needs the district and the sub - district have identified.

## **C: The Ubon Ratchatani projects**

### **UBON RATCHATANI AND THE ISAN:**

Ubon Ratchatani is one of the biggest provinces of the North East region of Thailand. The North East is known between Thais as Isan. The region faces major environmental, economical and social problems; due to the high percentage of sand present in the soil and the shortage of water, agriculture is limited to some traditional crops and does not reach the same results as in other Thai regions (main crops are: rice, peanuts and vegetables). The economical problem caused by the environmental situation cause a massive emigration of young adults toward Bangkok and other big cities. Often the young adults leaving for big cities leave their children with the grand parents; while the grand parents take care of the animals and the fields, the children hang around in the villages and try to have fun. Not always the local institutions have a strategy to involve children in outdoor or leisure activities.

The Isan is also one of the regions of Thailand where traditions are preserved and respected; the Isan culture is influenced by Laos and Lao culture. This influence is represented in their special cooking, handicrafts, music and dance and on the typical Muay Thai Boxing. PSF/Greenway has been present in the Isan region for already 8 years; where it aims at supporting the education of children and young people and the socio-cultural development of the villages.

### **• OUR PARTNERS: KHUEANG NAI DISTRICT AND DENG MOR SUB-DISTRICT**

The Khueang Nai district and Deng Mor sub-district are PSF partner in the framework of the projects taking place in the Ubon Ratchatani province. As all the other areas in the Isan region, Khueang Nai district face major environmental and economic problems; the main needs they have identified and would like to address are:

- The development of alternative agriculture and the introduction of new crops and products that could support the economic development and food sustainability of the area.
- Health care and healthy ways of living, especially for the elders whom are affected by diabetes and other diseases connected with age.
- Education and cultural exchange, where the institutions would like to promote the local culture and share others while educating students and giving them the opportunity to gain skills and competences.

PSF, in its capacity as voluntary service and local development organisation, decided to support the two institutions in the field of Education and cultural exchange. The main target group of the project will be young people and children. Inside this larger framework, each workcamp will address the specific target group in different villages in the Deng Mor area. In the future, and depending on the results of the 2009 workcamps, PSF may decide to get also involved in addressing the other two main needs the district and the sub - district have identified.

## **D: The Roi Et projects**

### **ROI ET AND THE ISAN:**

Roi-Et is one of the province in the North East is known between Thais as Isan. The region faces major environmental, economical and social problems; due to the high percentage of sand present in the soil and the shortage of water, agriculture is limited to some traditional crops and does not reach the same results as in other Thai regions (main crops are: rice, peanuts and vegetables). The economical problem caused by the environmental situation cause a massive emigration of young adults toward Bangkok and other big cities. Often the young adults leaving for big cities leave their children with the grand parents; while the grand parents take care of the animals and the fields, the children hang around in the villages and try to have fun. Not always the local institutions have a strategy to involve children in outdoor or leisure activities.

The Isan is also one of the regions of Thailand where traditions are preserved and respected; the Isan culture is influenced by Laos and Lao culture. This influence is represented in their special cooking, handicrafts, music and dance and on the typical Muay Thai Boxing. PSF/Greenway has been present in

the Isan region for already 5 years; where it aims at supporting the education of children and young people and the socio-cultural development of the villages.

#### • **OUR PARTNERS: NONG HI DISTRICT AND DUK UENG SUB DISTRICT**

The Nong Hi district and the Duk ueng sub-district are PSF partners in the framework of the projects taking place in the Roi- Et province. As all the other areas in the Isan region, Nong Hi district face major environmental and economic problems; the main needs they have identified and would like to address are:

- Education and cultural exchange, where the institutions would like to promote the local culture and share others while educating students and giving them the opportunity to gain skills and competences.

PSF, in its capacity as voluntary service and local development organisation, decided to support the two institutions in the field of Education and cultural exchange. The main target group of the project will be young people and children. Inside this larger framework, each workcamp will address the specific target group in different villages in the Duk Ueng area. In the future, and depending on the results of the 2009 work camps, PSF may decide to get also involved in addressing the other two main needs the district and the sub - district have identified.

## **E: The Singburi projects**

### **SINGBURI:**

Sing Buri is 142 kms. north of Bangkok on the west bank of the Chao Phraya River. It was established in the year 1895 during the reign of King Rama V through a consolidation of three small riverside towns including Sing Buri, In Buri, and Phrom Buri. The province currently occupies an area of 822 square kilometres. Singburi has many beautiful temples for visit : **Wat Phra Non Chakkrasi Worawihan** is a royal temple in the third class. Inside the Wihan (image hall), a large reclining Buddha image is enshrined. Furthermore, there are two other Buddha images: Phra Kan and Phra Kaeo. They were built in the reign of King Rama V to be the principal image at a ceremony for civil servants to swear an oath of allegiance to the king.

The snakehead mullet caught in Sing Buri, known as "Pla Chon Mae La" is noted for its large size and quality flesh. Many local restaurants along Highway No. 32 serve delicious fish menus, such as baked fish with broiled vegetable steamed and grilled fish. Famous local product of Sing Buri include "Khanome" or Chinese cake made in Amphoe In Buri and "Kun Chiang" or Chinese style pork sausage which is available in the town. Bamboo wickerwork and products made from palm leaves are produced at Ban Ranam, Mu 6, Tambon Chai Nam Rai, Amphoe In Buri.

### **OUR PARTNERS: SINGBURI**

The Singburi province is a PSF partner in the framework of the projects. Singburi province face major environmental and economic problems; the main needs they have identified and would like to address are:

- Education and cultural exchange, where the institutions would like to promote the local culture and share others while educating students and giving them the opportunity to gain skills and competences.

PSF, in its capacity as voluntary service and local development organisation, decided to support the two institutions in the field of Education and cultural exchange. The main target group of the project will be young people and children. Inside this larger framework, each workcamp will address the specific target group in different villages in the Singburi area. In the future, and depending on the results of the 2009

work camps, PSF may decide to get also involved in addressing the other two main needs the district and the sub - district have identified.

## **F: The Phattalung projects**

### **PHATTALUNG**

Phatthalung is an ancient city in southern Thailand. It is a land of mountains. In town is Khao Ok Thalu, which is clearly visible from afar. Phatthalung is regarded as the birthplace of the Shadow play and the Nora dance. From ancient times to the present, Phatthalung has been closely linked to Songkhla Province, particularly in terms of geography, history and migratory settlements through many ages. During the Srivijaya period (13th-14th Buddhist century), the Phatthalung community received Indian cultural influence in the way of Mahayana Buddhism. Phatthalung is subdivided into 11 districts. The districts are further subdivided into 65 sub districts and 626 villages. About 11% of the population is Muslim. Phatthalung is not a tourist area and it is not especially known by foreigners, even though it is home of natural beauties and cultural heritage.

- **OUR PARTNERS: PHATTALUNG DISTRICT, KONG LA VILLAGE AND KLONG CHA LEUM SUB DISTRICT**

#### **The Project with the Klon La village**

The Phattalung district and the Kong La village, in cooperation with the Eco Tourism club of Phattalung are interested in the promotion of eco – tourism as income generating activity for the poorest families in the area. The local institutions would like to promote both the development of home stay solutions and trekking/tourist opportunities. An important natural and cultural heritage site has been identified and the headman of the village would like to clean it and to prepare it in order to receive visitors. In parallel, he would like to teach English to youth and young adults in order to increase their personal and professional competences. PSF will cooperate with the village and the district both to provide English course and to refurbish and prepare the area.

#### **The PSF/Greenway project in the Klong Cha Leum sub district**

Pitaya Suwan Foundation/Greenway Thailand has one of its permanent centres in one of the many villages of the Klong Cha Leum sub district. At the moment the centre hosts workcamps and short term volunteers. PSF would like to increase the number of activities developed around the centre in order to promote non formal education and intercultural/inter religious dialogue. The area is inhabited both by Buddhists and Muslims; PSF wants to work in order to enhance the level of mutual understanding between children and young students belonging to the two social groups through non formal education and outdoor/leisure activities. Through the development of educational and leisure time activities PSF and the locals want to involve children in common activities that can put them together and develop stronger relationships.

## **G: The Songkhla projects**

### **SONGKHLA**

Songkhla is the one of the southern provinces of Thailand. The name derives from its original Malay name Singgora (city of lions). This refers to a lion-shaped mountain near the city of Songkhla. In contrast to most other provinces, the capital Songkhla is not the largest city in the province. The much newer city of Hat Yai, with a population of 194,000, is twice as big as Songkhla. This often leads to the misconception that Hat Yai is the provincial capital. Both cities are part of Greater Hatyai-Songkhla Metropolitan Area. Songkhla, or in its correct Malay form Singgora, was the seat of an old Malay Kingdom with heavy Srivijayan influence. In ancient times (200 AD - 1400 AD), Songkhla formed the northern extremity of the Malay Kingdom of Langkasuka. Since the 18th century, Songkla has been firmly under Thai suzerainty. In 1909, Songkla was formally annexed by Siam as part of Anglo-Siamese Treaty of 1909

negotiated with the British Empire. About a third of the population are Muslim, most of which are of Malay ancestry. The ethnic Thai and Chinese make up the remainder.

Khlong Hoi Khong is a district of Songkhla Province, southern Thailand. The minor district was established on April 1st 1992 by splitting off the three sub districts Khlong Hoi Khong, Khok Muang and Thung Lan from Hat Yai district. It was upgraded to a full district on October 11 1997. The district is subdivided into 4 subdistricts, which are further subdivided into 32 villages. There are no municipal areas within the district, and further 4 Tambon administrative organizations (TAO).

#### **PITAYA SUWAN FOUNDATION/GREENWAY**

PSF/Greenway started to work in the Khlong Hoi Khong district in 1998, when Greenway Thailand was created. Since the very beginning its main objectives have been the promotion of a sustainable and eco – friendly life style, long term community development and intercultural exchange. In order to achieve its objectives the organisation has been developing a number of different activities and projects: English teaching, environmental education and campaigns, leisure time activities for children, agriculture and many others. Its main tools are voluntary service and non formal education. The target groups are: children, students, young people and adults. In the past some activities were also dedicated to elders.

PSF believes in encounter as a tool to get to know the “others” while developing personal and professional competences. It believes each voluntary service project is an occasion for the community to grow and to expand its view and understanding and it knows that the presence of international volunteers can each day make a difference. This is why PSF is still present in the same village, in the same district after 10 years.

The workcamps that will take place in the Songkhla province are all part of this effort of long term community development and intercultural exchange.

## B. Appendix :

### 1. Location of the projects

