EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis
Phase 1 (2013 - 2017)

TOGETHER WE BUILD
WWW.BANGKOK2032.COM
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis
Phase 1 (2013 - 2017)
TOGETHER WE BUILD
Executive Summary
20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis,
Phase 1 (2013 - 2017)

by Strategy and Evaluation Department,
Bangkok Metropolitan Administration
and Faculty of Political Sciences, Chulalongkorn University

Together We Build
The Vibrant of Asia
www.bangkok2032.com
The 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis, Phase 1 (2013 - 2017), known in short as the Five-year Plan, is the translation of the six dimensions of the Bangkok vision 2032 as Bangkok: Vibrant of Asia appeared in the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis into an action plan with responsible parties defined. A group of academics from Chulalongkorn University, planning officers from all departments in BMA that are involved, and all district offices, as well as representatives of Bangkok residents jointly reviewed the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis and developed this Five-year Plan.

The 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis is the fruit of the cooperation among representatives of Bangkok residents, BMA officers, and academics from Chulalongkorn University. In 2013, BMA’s Strategy and Evaluation Department and Faculty of Political Sciences, Chulalongkorn University, jointly drew up the people’s edition of a vision for the development of Bangkok Metropolis in the next 20 years, known as ‘Bangkok vision 2032’.
The consulting teams and BMA opted for adopting the bottom-up approach to have inclusiveness of Bangkok residents in drawing the future of Bangkok by translating the six-dimension Bangkok vision 2032 into action plans.

It is hoped that this Five-year Plan will serve to drive Bangkok towards being one of Asia’s leading cities, where our children can raise their families for future development.

Bangkok Metropolitan Administration would like to express its gratitude for Bangkok residents and all associations, business entities, and community establishments involved, as well as the academics from Chulalongkorn University in particular for their active participation and valuable contribution in the development of the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis, which is now in your hand.
Contents
3. The 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis, Phase 1 (2013 - 2017), divided by responsible parties 49
4. Name list of project consultants 105
Background of the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis
Phase 1 (2013 - 2017)
from the ‘Bangkok vision 2032’ to implementation objectives and KPIs of the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis

The formulation of BMA strategic plan started from translating the six-dimension Bangkok vision 2032 into an implementation plan with clear objectives and KPIs. The consulting team and academics, as well as planning officers from BMA’s Strategy and Evaluation Department and those from other agencies, together with technical and planning officers from BMA, and representatives from district offices jointly reviewed the vision’s intention in various aspects before defining the implementation objectives and KPIs of each aspect. In doing so, workshops were held among responsible parties.

In addition to the Bangkok vision 2032, the consulting team, academics, and planning officers from various departments under BMA based the formulation of implementation objectives and KPIs on the concept of the 12-year development plan and the existing city plan for Bangkok and perimeters.
Measures and projects to drive the strategy

In this stage, the consulting team, academics, and BMA’s planning officers joined hands in reviewing the various measures and projects appeared in the ‘Bangkok vision 2032’ as well as those in BMA’s 12-year development plan. Significant measures and projects were selected and incorporated in the 20-year strategic plan.

Besides, if the responsible parties and consulting team found that the existing measures and projects were not sufficient to drive the strategy, some additional measures and projects would be initiated as considered appropriate for each aspect of the strategy. To this end, the consulting team and the various offices held a number of workshops for the public, business groups, and government agencies with direct involvement to take part in the development of new initiatives.

Then, the consulting team, academics, and policy and planning analysts from BMA’s various departments jointly appointed main ‘host agencies’ to take charge of the (selected) measures and projects. The host agencies, together with the consulting teams for each area of work, were assigned to work out details of measures and projects which are listed below:

1. Host agencies (implementer and budget proposer)
2. Implementation objectives and expected results together with KPIs to assess measures and projects (KPIs must be realistic and aligned with those of the strategy for the respective area of work.)
3. Activities / working process
4. Timeframe (fiscal year)
5. Total budget, capital budget and implementation budget
Formulation of measures and projects to facilitate administration

In this stage, the consulting teams for organizational structure, legal, accounting and finance, and personnel management were assigned to work with various departments and district offices responsible for organizational development, legal, accounting and finance, and personnel management to consider measures and projects designed to drive the strategy by the various offices and host agencies in the previous stage. Measures and projects initiated as a result of the joint effort were meant for driving forward strategies in other aspects to attain their goals.

If the measures and projects initiated by host agencies were found beyond the administration capability, a central consulting team would be set up to hold a workshop to review such measures and projects to make them match with the administration capability.

Budgeting

Even though focus of the project is placed upon BMA’s strategic plan, not the implementation plan, BMA’s financial ability would have to be assessed. To this end, BMA’s overall expenditure during the period covered by the plan was compared to BMA’s revenue estimate and its ability to raise fund in the corresponding period. Therefore, accounting and financial consultants, with support of the academics, looked into the Finance and Budget Office’s plan before making an overall estimate (revenue and ability to raise fund compared with the expenses required by the strategy and implementation), of which detailed figures are presented in the appendix of the strategic plan.
Documentation of the Implementation Plan for 2015 Fiscal Year, the 5-year Strategic Plan, and the 20-year Strategic Plan

In this stage, the consulting team, academics, and policy and planning analysts from various departments took charge of documenting the Implementation Plan for 2015 Fiscal Year, the Five-year Strategic Plan, and the 20-year Strategic Plan. The documentation format was earlier defined in the framework.

Public hearing

In this stage, the consulting team organized a number of public hearing sessions to seek views about the drafts of the strategic plan and the annual implementation plan from BMA executives and the public. Opinions collected from the public hearings were used to improve the plans before submission to BMA, as required by the framework.

Submission of the plans to BMA

The final stage of the process is the submission of the plans to BMA for execution.

Translation of Bangkok vision 2032 into implementation (summarised version)

The process starts from turning the six dimensional Bangkok vision 2032 into clear and concrete implementation objectives together with their KPIs. In doing so, participation from BMA staff and the civil sector was sought through 39 sessions of workshop, which was made up of three phases:
Workshop Phase 1 involves structuring the vision and defining KPIs of each aspect of the strategy by the consulting team together with the strategic team, and technical staff / analysts from various departments and districts. Activities in phase 1 included:

1. Checking and improving the strategic structure of the ‘Bangkok vision 2032’
2. Checking / interpreting ‘objectives’ and ‘KPIs’
3. Defining implementation objectives and KPIs of each aspect of the strategy

Workshop Phase 2 involves the formulation of measures and projects to drive the strategy. Activities in this phase included:

1. Assessing measures and projects appeared in the ‘Bangkok vision 2032’ and selecting only measures and projects considered ‘significant’
2. Making improvement to the selected measures and projects by providing sufficient details (main responsible units and other related units), objectives, KPIs which are linked to the targets of each aspect of the strategy, implementation context (target groups, venue, time), activities, and implementation process, as well as budget. In this regard, some additional measures / projects may be defined for driving the strategy.

Workshop Phase 3 involves seeking opinions from BMA executives and through public hearings among Bangkok residents.
Strategy of the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis

Phase 1 (2013 - 2017)
Executive Summary
20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis
Infact, the process to formulate the 20-years Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis did not start from scratch because BMA had already drawn up its vision for Bangkok in 2020 and 2032 during the previous year. Therefore, the formulation of the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis was actually based on these existing outlines.

Bangkok residents’ Dream Bangkok in the next 20 years is:

“In the next 20 years, Bangkok is hoped to become ‘the Capital of Asia’. Bangkok will be regarded as a key driver of the economic and social sectors in ASEAN and Asia. When people around the world think of Asia, they will think of Bangkok—as a city with prime service sector, as well as safety, beauty, convenience, and environment-friendliness. Still, Bangkok can maintain its uniqueness as a city with simplicity, charm, and liveliness”.

Bangkok 20-year development plan, Phase 1 (2013 - 2017), which is an integrated development strategies and action plans under the Development Plan Bangkok 20 years (2013 - 2032) with strategic issues. Or vision in six sub-dimensions of vision, Bangkok Vision 2032 with seven dimensions is managed. Which sets out guidelines for the development of the laws, plan management and evaluation, human resource management, finance and the budget, information technology. As a support mechanism to drive the six dimensions of the Bangkok Vision 2032 to the vibrant of Asia as efficiently as follows.
## Summary of Strategic Plans on Development of Bangkok Metropolis 2013 - 2032

1. Bangkok as a safe city

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Free from pollution</td>
<td>Quality of natural water sources</td>
<td>No less than 40</td>
<td>No less than 50</td>
<td>No less than 55</td>
<td>No less than 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Percentage of community’s waste water treated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Executive Summary

20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Number of canal water quality testing points showing dissolved oxygen content of ≥2.0 mL / ltr.</td>
<td>No less than 60</td>
<td>No less than 65</td>
<td>No less than 70</td>
<td>No less than 80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Number of canal water quality testing points showing dissolved oxygen content of ≥3.0 mL / ltr.</td>
<td>No less than 40</td>
<td>No less than 45</td>
<td>No less than 50</td>
<td>No less than 60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General waste and hazardous waste management

| 1. Percentage of recyclable waste base year | No less than 20 | No less than 30 | No less than 40 |

Air and noise quality

| 1. Percentage of 24-hour average of dust particles in general areas not exceeding 10 microns (PM10) | 100 |
|-----------------------|------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2. Percentage of 24-hour average of dust particles at roadside testing points not exceeding 10 microns (PM10) | No less than 95 | No less than 95 | No less than 98 | No less than 98 |
| 3. Percentage of 24-hour average of dust particles not exceeding 2.5 microns (PM2.5) | Base year | 5% reduction from base year | 10% reduction from base year | 15% reduction from base year |
| 4. Percentage of 8-hour average of ozone (O₃) surpassing standard criteria (compared with all data collected) | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| 5. Percentage of 1-hour average of nitrogen oxide (NO₂) at roadside testing points surpassing standard criteria | Base year | 5% reduction from base year | 10% reduction from base year | 15% reduction from base year |
|-----------------------|------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 6. Percentage of annual average of benzene content at each testing point reducing to within standard criteria | Base year | 5% reduction from base year | 10% reduction from base year | 15% reduction from base year |
| 7. Percentage of noise pollution sources controlled | 15% | 25% | 35% | 50% |

1. Decreasing rate of all sorts of crime (per a population of 100,000)  
2. Increasing rate of arrests and prosecutions  
3. Increasing rate of crime and drugs surveillance points in communities  
4. Increasing rate of risky areas in communities turned into safe areas
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Increasing rate of CCTVs per each specific area</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Number of crime surveillance networks in communities</td>
<td>No less than 8,216 persons</td>
<td>No less than 16,432 persons</td>
<td>No less than 32,864 persons</td>
<td>No less than 65,728 persons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Increasing rate of satisfaction and confidence in crime suppression</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Decreasing rate of communities found with drugs</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Increasing rate of drug addicts receiving drug abuse treatment</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Crime rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not exceeding 2 crimes</td>
<td>Not exceeding 1 crime</td>
<td>0 crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Increasing rate of foreigners' confidence in Bangkok</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Number of accidents relating to mass transit vehicles</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Number of road accidents reduced (4% per year on average)</td>
<td>26,500</td>
<td>21,600</td>
<td>17,600</td>
<td>14,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Number of injuries from road accidents reduced (4% per year on average)</td>
<td>12,200</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>8,100</td>
<td>6,600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Number of deaths reduced (4% per year on average)</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>143</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Free from disasters</td>
<td>1. Additional length of flood prevention walls along the Chao Praya River (km.)</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>1.500</td>
<td>1.500</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Additional length of flood prevention walls along Bangkok Noi and Maha Sawat canals (km.)</td>
<td>0.500</td>
<td>0.200</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Additional length of dam built on the east side of Bangkok. (km.)</td>
<td>1.500</td>
<td>4.000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Time needed for draining rain water on major roads within 90 mins with amount of rain no more than 100 mm./min</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Additional length of reinforced-concrete canal embankment (km.)</td>
<td>158.800</td>
<td>317.600</td>
<td>476.400</td>
<td>571.674</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Additional length of canal unblocking and deepening for releasing and holding water (km.)</td>
<td>158.800</td>
<td>317.600</td>
<td>476.400</td>
<td>571.674</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Number of major canals with management of building encroachment</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Number of major canals with public area demarcation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Number of districts readily equipped with GIS and the forecast system with connection to the main system</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Size of land protruding into the sea increased (metre)</td>
<td>50.000</td>
<td>100.000</td>
<td>200.000</td>
<td>300.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Size of mangrove areas increased (metre)</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Land erosion rate decreased (metre)</td>
<td>3.230</td>
<td>&lt;2.230</td>
<td>&lt;1.230</td>
<td>&lt;0.230</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 Safe buildings</td>
<td>1. Percentage of the nine types of public buildings certified under Building Control Act</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Percentage of general buildings, both newly constructed and modified ones, certified after safety tests</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Supporting strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Percentage of incidents involving infrastructure</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Percentage of incidents at bus stops and piers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Non-communicable disease

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Prevalence of obesity [BMI &gt; 25 kg./m²]</td>
<td>Not exceeding 35%</td>
<td>Not exceeding 33%</td>
<td>Not exceeding 31%</td>
<td>Not exceeding 30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Prevalence of diabetes (DM)</td>
<td>Not exceeding 8%</td>
<td>Not exceeding 8%</td>
<td>Not exceeding 7%</td>
<td>Not exceeding 7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Prevalence of hypertension (HT)</td>
<td>Not exceeding 24%</td>
<td>Not exceeding 23%</td>
<td>Not exceeding 22%</td>
<td>Not exceeding 22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Vascular disease and myocardial infarction rate</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.6 Free from urban illnesses with availability of safe food
### Executive Summary

**20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Prevalence of breast cancer</td>
<td>Not exceeding 37</td>
<td>Not exceeding 36</td>
<td>Not exceeding 35</td>
<td>Not exceeding 34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Work-related injury or sickness rate</td>
<td>10% reduction</td>
<td>10% reduction</td>
<td>10% reduction</td>
<td>10% reduction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Suicide rate</td>
<td>Suicide rate not exceeding the national average rate</td>
<td>Suicide rate not exceeding the national average rate</td>
<td>Suicide rate not exceeding the national average rate</td>
<td>Suicide rate not exceeding the national average rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Prevalence of disease in the elderly</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Communicable disease</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Sickness rate from dengue fever</td>
<td>Not exceeding 80th percentile of the past 5-year data</td>
<td>Not exceeding 80th percentile of the past 5-year data</td>
<td>Not exceeding 80th percentile of the past 5-year data</td>
<td>Not exceeding 80th percentile of the past 5-year data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Tuberculosis: success rate of treatment</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. AIDS: Percentage of pregnant women in Bangkok diagnosed with Aids</td>
<td>Lower than 1%</td>
<td>Lower than 1%</td>
<td>Lower than 1%</td>
<td>Lower than 1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Sickness rate from rabies</td>
<td>Not exceeding 0.01 per 100,000 persons</td>
<td>Not exceeding 0.01 per 100,000 persons</td>
<td>Not exceeding 0 per 100,000 persons</td>
<td>Not exceeding 0 per 100,000 persons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Respiratory infection (flu) rate</td>
<td>Not exceeding 80&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; percentile of the past 5-year data</td>
<td>Not exceeding 80&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; percentile of the past 5-year data</td>
<td>Not exceeding 75&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; percentile of the past 5-year data</td>
<td>Not exceeding 75&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; percentile of the past 5-year data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Random samples of foods found with no contaminants</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Random samples of foods found with no poisonous substance</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Food sellers in Bangkok area receiving BMA’s food safety standard certificate</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**2. Bangkok as a green and convenient city**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Length of underground cables in phase 1 with the target of 25.2 km. (km.)</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Length of underground cables in phase 2 with the target of 41.1 km. (km.)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Executive Summary

#### 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.2 Scattering of public areas and green areas</strong></td>
<td>1. Percentage of green areas in Bangkok</td>
<td>No less than 13%</td>
<td>No less than 19%</td>
<td>No less than 23%</td>
<td>No less than 28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Percentage of Bangkok residents able to reach main public parks within five kilometres</td>
<td>No less than 25%</td>
<td>No less than 45%</td>
<td>No less than 70%</td>
<td>No less than 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.3 Complete and affordable mass transit systems with flowing traffic and travelling options</strong></td>
<td>1. Percentage of Bangkok residents able to access mass transit systems and reach their destination within 10 minutes</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Percentage of Bangkok residents with no dependence on personal cars in their daily commute</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Average traffic speed during rush hours (inner-city area / urban fringe area / suburbs) km. / hr.</td>
<td>13/19/26</td>
<td>14/21/28</td>
<td>15/23/30</td>
<td>16/24/33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Average traffic speed (inner-city area / urban fringe area / suburbs) km. / hr.</td>
<td>21/32/43</td>
<td>23/35/47</td>
<td>25/38/51</td>
<td>27/41/55</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Percentage of Bangkok residents travelling by bicycle</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Percentage of Bangkok residents travelling by boat</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. **Bangkok as a city for all**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.1 Providing facilities for the elderly, the disabled, and the disadvantaged</strong></td>
<td><strong>Database system</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Percentage of the elderly requiring assistance and those with no assistance be included in the database</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Percentage of the disabled included in the database</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Percentage of the disadvantaged included in the database</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Percentage of database connection among districts</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Percentage of database annually updated</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public utilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Percentage of basic infrastructure, e.g. public toilets, access to buildings, pedestrian paths, ramps, lifts, overpasses, modified to facilitate the elderly and the disabled</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Increasing rate of facilities, e.g. wheelchairs and anti-slip handrails, provided for the elderly and the disabled compared with 2013</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social welfare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Percentage of the elderly receiving subsistence allowance equivalent to the poverty line</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Percentage of the disabled receiving subsistence allowance equivalent to the poverty line</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Percentage of the disadvantaged receiving subsistence allowance equivalent to the poverty line</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Percentage of the elderly, the disabled, and the disadvantaged in need of assistance receiving skill development on language, technology, and occupation with discount offered on their expenses / tuition fees</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Percentage of the elderly, the disabled, and the disadvantaged receiving fare discount</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Percentage of the elderly, the disabled, and the disadvantaged provided with accommodation assistance for better quality of life</td>
<td>80% 100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Increasing rate of hospitals for the elderly-sufficient for the number of the elderly</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Percentage of the elderly and the disabled receiving assistance from savings funds and community funds to support their livelihood</td>
<td>60% 100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Percentage of special children admitted to schools</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Percentage of the disadvantaged receiving support from communities (not involving government assistance)</td>
<td>20% 60% 100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 City with economic opportunities</td>
<td>1. Percentage of people with economic disadvantage and informal workers in Bangkok receiving steady incomes</td>
<td>30% 50% 70% 100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Percentage of people with economic disadvantage and informal workers in Bangkok having secure jobs</td>
<td>30% 50% 70% 100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Education for all</td>
<td>1. Children residing in all districts of Bangkok receiving 12-year compulsory education and/or their desired education</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Schools under BMA providing education for children with special needs</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Children in schools under BMA passing the national examination with above average scores in five major subjects, namely Thai language, mathematics, science, social study, and English language</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Supporting strategies

#### 3.4 Multicultural society

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Percentage of Bangkok residents possessing knowledge and taking part in their family’s or group’s cultural inheritance</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Percentage of Bangkok residents respecting other groups’ cultural uniqueness while regarding Bangkok as a multi-cultural city</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Bangkok as a compact city

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Bangkok with systematic growth and efficient use of land and resources</td>
<td>1. Average population density in inner-city areas (persons / sq.km.)</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Average travel time between residents and workplaces reduced from 60 to 30 minutes</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Average distance between community areas and access to major infrastructures with the target of five kilometres</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Bangkok with subcentres built and prioritised according to their significance and potential with systematic interconnection</td>
<td>1. Sub-centres (minor towns) complete with economic, social, and educational support factors</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Ratio of population to major infrastructures and utilities, able to respond to population growth</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. **Bangkok as a democratic city**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.1 An integrated city</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>(issuing laws concerning the establishment of the special unit)</td>
<td>Starting investment in cable conduits with agencies concerned and the private sector/starting Bangkok’s comprehensive city plan-establishing a company in charge of city development</td>
<td>Starting development of Bangkok clusters-phase 1</td>
<td>Starting development of Bangkok clusters-phase 2/expanding cluster development beyond Bangkok’s boundary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. BMA having a special administrative unit to take responsibility for utility management (functional decentralization)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Executive Summary

#### 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis

#### 5.2 A city with good governance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Council of Bangkok residents</td>
<td>Holding 10 forums per year</td>
<td>Holding 15 forums per year</td>
<td>Holding 20 forums per year</td>
<td>Holding 30 forums per year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. District council</td>
<td>Holding 12 district forums per year at 50 districts</td>
<td>Holding 12 district forums per year at 50 districts</td>
<td>Holding 12 district forums per year at 50 districts</td>
<td>Holding 12 district forums per year at 50 districts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Participatory budgeting system</td>
<td>Using tax system for development of communities and quality of life</td>
<td>Using participatory budgeting system at the district level</td>
<td>Using participatory budgeting system at the metropolitan level</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 5.3 Decentralisation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Establishing city municipalities in Bangkok (percentage of city municipalities as required by law)</td>
<td>Amending laws concerning BMA administration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Note:** The table provides a summary of key performance indicators (KPIs) and supporting strategies for the Bangkok Metropolis development plan over different time periods (5-year, 10-year, 15-year, and 20-year). The strategies include the involvement of residents, holding forums at various levels, and participatory budgeting systems. Decentralisation aims at establishing city municipalities and amending related laws.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Increasing BMA’s authority and responsibilities</td>
<td>1. Authority to investigate some criminal cases, e.g. those concerning district officers 2. Authority concerning traffic management (from Royal Thai Police) 3. Authority concerning mass transit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4 White politics</td>
<td>Confidence in honesty of working units under BMA and BMA officers (% of confidence among the public)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Confidence in honesty of authorities holding political positions (% of confidence among the public)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5 Bangkok residents driving Bangkok’s vision</td>
<td>Network of Bangkok residents monitoring the progress of vision two times a year</td>
<td>10 performance reports</td>
<td>10 performance reports</td>
<td>10 performance reports</td>
<td>10 performance reports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Bangkok as an economic and learning centre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1 Centre of agriculture, industry and green services</td>
<td>1. Percentage of agriculturalists and agro-industrialists doing trading in Bangkok incorporated in the database</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Percentage of operators in Bangkok involving agricultural and agro-industrial trading</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Percentage of agriculturalists and agro-industrialists joining trade fairs of agricultural and food products at the regional level</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2 Commercial, financial, and investment centre</td>
<td>1. Ranking of the capital market in terms of size among ASEAN countries</td>
<td>1 in 5</td>
<td>1 in 4</td>
<td>1 in 3</td>
<td>1 in 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. World ranking of the capital market in terms of size</td>
<td>1 in 35</td>
<td>1 in 30</td>
<td>1 in 25</td>
<td>1 in 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3 World-class tourist destination</td>
<td>1. Ranking of Bangkok as a tourist destination able to draw tourists from around the world to Bangkok and other places in the provinces in Thailand as well as in ASEAN and Asia</td>
<td>Ranking no. 1-3</td>
<td>Ranking no. 1-3</td>
<td>Ranking no. 1-3</td>
<td>Ranking no. 1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Tourism industry providing income for Bangkok residents</td>
<td>No less than 10% of Bangkok’s GPP</td>
<td>No less than 10% of Bangkok’s GPP</td>
<td>No less than 10% of Bangkok’s GPP</td>
<td>No less than 10% of Bangkok’s GPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4 Bangkok Cultural Innovation centre</td>
<td>1. Bangkok recognised as a leading innovation-cultural city in ASEAN, or Bangkok Cultural Innovation</td>
<td>1 in 4</td>
<td>1 in 3</td>
<td>1 in 3</td>
<td>1 in 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Bangkok recognised as one of the worlds’ leading innovation-cultural cities, or Bangkok Cultural Innovation</td>
<td>1 in 50</td>
<td>1 in 40</td>
<td>1 in 30</td>
<td>1 in 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Bangkok recognised as one of the world’s cities of international fashion and jewellery</td>
<td>1 in 30</td>
<td>1 in 25</td>
<td>1 in 20</td>
<td>1 in 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Executive Summary

#### 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.5 Meeting and exhibition centre</td>
<td>1. Ranking of Bangkok among ASEAN countries as a city for holding conventions and exhibitions</td>
<td>1 in 5</td>
<td>1 in 4</td>
<td>1 in 2</td>
<td>First</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. World ranking of Bangkok as a city for holding conventions and exhibitions</td>
<td>1 in 40</td>
<td>1 in 30</td>
<td>1 in 25</td>
<td>1 in 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.1 Laws</td>
<td>1. Laws concerning BMA administration amended in terms of structure, authority and responsibilities, and management independence to enhance administration efficiency (percentage of law enactment)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Transfer of authority and responsibilities of government agencies to BMA under the decentralisation plan and its implementation process (percentage of authority and responsibilities transferred)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Executive Summary

### 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.2 Plan Management and Evaluation</td>
<td>1. performance report on the 20-year Development Plan of Bangkok Metropolis</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Percentage of strategies adjusted after evaluation</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3 Human resources management</td>
<td>BMA officers working with professionalism, morals, integrity, and trust from the public</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Percentage of trust in BMA officers</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>90-95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Percentage of confidence in BMA officers’ honesty</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>90-95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BMA having a strong human resource management system which promotes integrity while creating good work-life balance among BMA officers, thus able to draw talented personnel and motivate staff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. BMA’s ranking as an employer of choice in the public sector among fresh graduates</td>
<td>Top 30</td>
<td>Top 25</td>
<td>Top 20</td>
<td>Top 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4 Finance and budget</td>
<td>1. Ratio of income from local taxes collected by BMA to BMA’s overall income</td>
<td>Over 30%</td>
<td>Over 40%</td>
<td>Over 50%</td>
<td>Over 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Ratio of growth of income from local taxes collected by BMA to Bangkok’s economic growth (local tax elasticity : Bangkok GPP)</td>
<td>Over 1.0</td>
<td>Over 1.0</td>
<td>Over 1.0</td>
<td>Over 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Percentage of actual payment compared to fiscal budget</td>
<td>Over 80%</td>
<td>Over 85%</td>
<td>Over 90%</td>
<td>Over 95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Percentage of investment projects / procurement of stationary items processed according to plans (number of projects-items and their monetary value)</td>
<td>Over 80%</td>
<td>Over 90%</td>
<td>Over 95%</td>
<td>Over 95%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Supporting Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Ratio of long-term debts to BMA’s overall income</td>
<td>Lower than 50%</td>
<td>Lower than 75%</td>
<td>Lower than 100%</td>
<td>Lower than 125%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Debt service ratio</td>
<td>Lower than 15%</td>
<td>Lower than 15%</td>
<td>Lower than 15%</td>
<td>Lower than 15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Current ratio</td>
<td>Two- to three-fold</td>
<td>Three- to fivefold</td>
<td>Over fivefold</td>
<td>Over fivefold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Ratio of accumulated cash to BMA’s annual expenditure</td>
<td>Over 5%</td>
<td>Over 10%</td>
<td>Over 10%</td>
<td>Over 10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7.5 Information technology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IT system applied for 50% of the public service</td>
<td>IT system applied for 80% of the public service</td>
<td>IT system applied for 100% of the public service</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting strategies</td>
<td>KPIs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5-year period 2013-2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10-year period 2018-2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15-year period 2023-2027</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20-year period 2028-2032</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. BMA able to</td>
<td>IT system able to support 30% of administration and operation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>efficiently and</td>
<td>requirements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>effectively apply IT</td>
<td>IT system able to support 50% of administration and operation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and communication</td>
<td>requirements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>systems in its core</td>
<td>IT system able to support 80% of administration and operation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duties and in</td>
<td>requirements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>support of</td>
<td>IT system able to support 100% of administration and operation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>management</td>
<td>requirements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Executive Summary
20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis
20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis, Phase 1 (2013 - 2017),
classified by responsible parties
Following the translation of the six-dimension Bangkok vision 2032 into actions, which involves drawing implementation objectives and KPIs with participation from BMA officers and the civil sector through 39 sessions of workshop (which was divided into three phases) until the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis is complete, the academics from Chulalongkorn University has further drawn the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis Phase 1 (2013–2017), which features implementation plans for each responsible party with objectives, strategies, supporting projects, and budget, as detailed below:
1. Medical Service Department

Medical Service Department is in charge of medical and public hygiene services with a nationwide network. Objectives of Medical Service Department are in line with the strategy of the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis.

Strategy 1: Bangkok as a Safe City

Supporting strategy: 1.6 Free from urban illnesses with availability of safe food

Objective 1.6.1 Providing more access to health care service for Bangkok residents

(KPI) 10% increase in access to health care service for Bangkok residents

Objective 1.6.2 Rates of sickness and death from major urban communicable diseases not exceeding national standards

(KPI) Dengue patients not exceeding 80th percentile

(KPI) Success rate of tuberculosis treatment [target: 85%]

Objective 1.6.3 Death rate of patients with major non-communicable diseases in urban decline

(KPI) the prevalence of obesity [BMI>25 kg./m²] does not exceed 35 percent

(KPI) the prevalence of diabetes (DM) not more than 5 percent

(KPI) the prevalence of hypertension (HT) does not exceed 20 percent

(KPI) rate of stroke patients. Myocardial infarction 3 percent.
(KPI) the prevalence of breast cancer (Breast cancer) does not exceed.
(KPI) the prevalence of cervical cancer (Cervical cancer) does not exceed.
(KPI) the rate of injury or illness from work declined 10 percent.
(KPI) the rate of suicide. Not exceed the national average
(KPI) the prevalence of diseases in the elderly 5 percent.

Objective 1.6.5 Communication to the public understanding about the disease to people in urban and feed safety.

(KPI) comprehensive public communications, public access to 30 percent.

Major projects

1) the prevention, control, treatment and services to increase cooperation and coordination with a network of public, private and community health services
2) The advanced emergency medical services can be obtained within 10 minutes and the basic can be obtained within 15 minutes
3) Expand the urban health care services through a network of community partners, public and private.
4) the strengthening Providing good health coverage.
2. Health Department

Health Department is in charge of people’s health and access to standard service with emphasis on participation and networking. Objectives of Health Department are in line with the strategy of the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis.

Strategy 1: Bangkok as a Safe City

Supporting Strategy: 1.2 Free from crimes and drugs.
Objective 1.2.1 Public safety of life and property. Drug-free And terrorism (KPI) levels feel safe from crime. Drugs and terrorism. In the lifestyle of the people to rise up in 50 percent of the survey.

Supporting strategy: 1.6 Free from urban illnesses with availability of safe food
Objective 1.6.1 Providing more access to health care service for Bangkok residents (KPI) Increase access to health care service covering by 10% of Bangkok residents
Objective 1.6.2 Rates of sickness and death from major urban communicable diseases not exceeding national standards (KPI) Dengue patients not exceeding 80th percentile (KPI) Success rate of tuberculosis treatment [target: 85%]
(KPI) Percentage of pregnant women diagnosed with Aids [target: less than 1%] (KPI) Rabies patient ratio not exceeding 0.02 per 100,000 persons
(KPI) Respiratory infection (flu) rate [target: not exceeding 80th percentile]

Objective 1.6.3 Decreasing fatality rate from minor communicable diseases

(KPI) Prevalence of obesity with BMI > 25 kg./m² [target: not exceeding 35%]

(KPI) Prevalence of diabetes (DM) [target: not exceeding 8%]

(KPI) Prevalence of hypertension (HT) [target: not exceeding 24%]

(KPI) Vascular disease and myocardial infarction rate [target: 3%]

(KPI) Prevalence of breast cancer [target: not exceeding 37%]

(KPI) Prevalence of cervical cancer [target: not exceeding 14%]

(KPI) Work-related injury or sickness [target: 10% decrease]

(KPI) Suicide rate not exceeding the national average rate

(KPI) Prevalence of disease the elderly [target: 5%]

Objective 1.6.4 Promoting environmental sanitation in buildings (residential, public, and business buildings) to ensure hygiene and health

(KPI) Buildings found meeting cleanliness and environmental sanitation standards [target: 50%]
Objective 1.6.5 Public communication regarding urban diseases and safe food

(KPI) Population having access to public media
[target : 30%]

Objective 1.6.6 Development of a public health information system in Bangkok.

(KPI) percent coverage of public health information system in Bangkok 30 percent.

Objective 1.6.7 Bangkok urbanites such disease, obesity, high cholesterol, heart disease and mental health issues. (Stress / depression) Can be solved by exercise. Sport and recreation activities

(KPI) body mass index BMI criteria for people aged under 18, 60 percent.

(KPI) body mass index BMI criteria for people aged between 18-25 years, 55 percent.

(KPI) body mass index BMI criteria for people aged between 25-35 years, 45 percent.

(KPI) body mass index BMI criteria for people aged 35-60 years lower than 35 percent.

(KPI) body mass index BMI criteria for people aged over 60 and people with disabilities by 30 percent.

(KPI) percent benchmark exercise by the strength of Bangkok city, Thailand 40 percent.
Objective 1.6.8 Bangkok residents having confidence in food safety

(KPI) Food samplings found with no contaminants [target : 65%]
(KPI) Food samplings found with no poisonous substance [target : 97%]
(KPI) Food sellers in Bangkok area receiving BMA’s food safety standard certificate [target : 60%]

Major projects

1) promote the participation of the New York food, emotional and physical. To reduce risk behavior among urban disease.
2) The quality and standard of food wayside.
3) the screening of obesity and abdominal obesity. Bangkok residents
4) training knowledge in feeding behavior is to reduce obesity and abdominal obesity among Bangkok.
5) million health campaign to stop the participation of the people.
6) Training Programme Volunteer Surveillance crime and drugs.
7) The immune Youth and Family cognizant drugs.
8) program to prevent, control, treatment and care services in collaboration. Health Network and coordinate with the private sector and communities.
9) project to build a network of surveillance and prevention of communicable diseases in urban areas.
10) Promoting the health of locals for good coverage.
3. Department of Education

Objectives of Department of Education are in line with the strategy of the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis.

strategy 3: **Bangkok as a City for all**
Supporting strategy: 3.3 Education for all

Objective 3.3.1 Bangkok children in all districts receiving 12 years of elementary education or their desired education

(KPI) Bangkok children in all districts receiving 12 years of elementary education or their desired education [target: 30%]

Objective 3.3.2 Schools under BMA providing education for special children

(KPI) Schools under BMA able to provide education for special children [target: 30%]

Objective 3.3.3 Education under BMA meeting the quality

(KPI) Children in schools under BMA passing the national examination with above average scores in five major subjects, namely Thai language, mathematics, science, social study, and English language [target: 15%]

Major projects

1) Establishment of Special Education in schools.
2) Training Coaching and Mentoring for teachers to improve the teaching efficiency to 1 year.
3) develop classroom and school libraries with information technology.
4) Development of Thinking Analysis and problem solving to students.

4. Public Works Department

Public Works Department is responsible for providing sufficient and efficient infrastructure, ensuring cityscape order, pleasant appearance, convenience, rapidness, and safety. Objectives of Public Works Department are in line with the strategy of the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis.

Strategy 1: Bangkok as a Safe City

Supporting Strategy : 1.2 Free from crimes and drugs.
Objective 1.2.1 public safety of life and property. Drug-free And terrorism

(KPI) levels feel safe from crime. Drugs and terrorism. In the lifestyle of the people to rise up in 50 percent of the survey.

Supporting strategy : 1.5 Safe buildings
Objective 1.5.1 Reducing accidents at building construction sites

(KPI) Percentage of the nine types of public buildings certified under Building Control Act [target : 90%]
(KPI) Percentage of general buildings and new buildings certified for safe modification and expansion [target : 70%]
Objective 1.5.2 Reducing accidents at infrastructure construction sites

(KPI) Percentage of infrastructure construction sites free from accident [target : 100%]

Objective 1.5.3 Reducing accidents at bus stops and passenger boat piers

(KPI) Bus stops and passenger boat piers free from accident [target : 100%]

Supporting strategy : 2.1 Relocation of overhead electricity and telephone cables to underground

Objective 2.1.1 Relocating overhead electricity and telephone cables to underground conduits to improve streetscape

(KPI) Measured by kilometer of cables relocated, with 100% of the target of 25.2 kilometres in phase 1 complete

Strategy 3: Bangkok as a City for all

Supporting strategy : 3.1 Providing facilities for the elderly, the disabled, and the disadvantage. Providing facilities.

Objective 3.1.1 with utilities and facilities for the elderly and disabled people alike.

(KPI) the proportion of the elderly, disabled and disadvantaged people with access and utilities. Basic facilities Quality of life Dignity, equality with guest 80 percent.
**Major projects**


2) Detection project was suspended building applications that have a high risk.

3) City Infrastructure Insurance Insurance Program to protect life and property due to infrastructure under the responsibility of Bangkok

4) Install the System Health Monitor (Structural Health Monitoring) to affect public infrastructure high (High Impact).

5) the lead wires underground 5.1) Pathumwan project. And additional Jitlada Thai 5.2) Rama 3 and 5.3) project Rd.

6) for the installation of lighting around Bangkok

7) Improve pedestrian crossing THB way for the disabled elderly.

**5. Department of Drainage and Sewage**

Department of Drainage and Sewage is in charge of drainage and water quality management. The Department aims to have participation from Bangkok residents in the city development with a target to create a sustainable pleasant city, which is in line with the strategy of the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis.

**Strategy 1: Bangkok as a Safe City**

Supporting strategy : 1.1 Free from pollution

Objective 1.1.1 Better water quality in natural water sources
(KPI) Waste water treated before releasing into natural water sources [target: no less than 45%]

(KPI) Water samplings containing ≥2.0 ml./ltr. of dissolved oxygen [target: no less than 60%]

Supporting strategy: 1.4 Free from disasters

Objective 1.4.1 Bangkok prepared for handling floods caused by rain, high tide, and flash floods

(KPI) Better management of flash floods and high tide at the level of +3.000 metres above mean sea level [target: 30%]

(KPI) Floods on major roads drained within 120 minutes after the rain of 100 mm./hour

(KPI) More sub-districts equipped with GIS and forecast system linked with the main system (target: 20 districts)

**Major projects**

1) The release and dissemination of knowledge in the use and maintenance of common pool resources (on-going monthly events throughout the year)

2) The project to build a network of community partners to maintain the three natural sources

3) The attitude and approach to natural sources of fresh water, people in communities with

4) The development and reshaping the lifestyle of the people living along the river, canal and conservation coexist happily with water
5) the awareness and importance of natural water resources in the Bangkok Metropolitan Area
6) the implant and create a positive attitude to the youth in the care and conservation in schools under the Bangkok monitoring project Monitoring and rehabilitation of degraded natural
7) for Monitoring of water quality projects ongoing nature
8) The maintenance of machinery and equipment used in water quality monitoring
9) Research and development of systems and methods for the treatment of natural water quality is based on four criteria
10) Construction of canal water quality database system in a systematic and can be used for every reporting station
11) the treated water back into use. (Each Water Quality Control Plant)
12) project of the sewage sludge to be utilized (eg as fuel, not including construction)
13) Research and development of waste treatment methods and technologies in each area
14) the development of personnel and technical staff of the Water Quality Control
15) The dredging Shallow canal in Bangkok Area
16) canal cleaning projects
6. Department of Environment

Department of Environment is in charge of environment management and energy conservation to make Bangkok a clean and shady city with good environment. This is in line with the strategy of the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis.

Strategy 1: Bangkok as a Safe City

Supporting strategy: 1.1 Free from pollution

Objective 1.1.2 Controlling and reducing waste at its sources while increasing the efficiency of garbage collection from its source to treatment using the correct method

(KPI) Percentage of total garbage segregated at its source compared to 2013 [target: no less than 20%]

(KPI) Percentage of total garbage correctly treated compared to 2013 [target: no less than 30%]

Objective 1.1.3 Air and noise quality controlled within standard limits

(KPI) Percentage of data obtained from air quality test [target: no less than 85%]

(KPI) Percentage of data obtained from noise level test [target: no less than 80%]
Strategy 2: **Bangkok as a green and convenient city**
Supporting strategy: 2.2 Scattering of public areas and green areas

Objective 2.2.1 Increasing green areas in the city with a main public park accessible within five-kilometre distance

- (KPI) Percentage of green areas in Bangkok [target: no less than 13%]
- (KPI) Percentage of Bangkok residents able to reach main public park within five kilometers [target: no less than 25%]

**Major projects**

1. The development and define a comprehensive solid waste management in the short, medium and long
2. Project PR campaign to reduce waste separation management principles with the 3Rs
3. the establishment and management of Community Bank junk own
4. promote and cooperate with the private sector in solid waste management at source
5. the development and reshaping the lives of people in agricultural areas
6. the awareness and consciousness of reducing waste and garbage properly in all 18 districts of Bangkok
7. Environmental Studies Program targets
8. project to increase the dumping of hazardous waste in a secure area covering Bangkok
9. The waste separation in the residential housing residential condominiums, etc.
10. The campaign Reuse (reuse)
11) The “wonderful young environment” in schools under the Bangkok
12) to survey and assess the potential for development of the area to create a green space.
13) The project is seeking to develop green space. (In the case of State)
14) the development space for a garden / park
15) the conservation and protection of green space in the form of a public park / orchard
16) the conservation and restoration of species and ecosystems in the park
17) Conservation and restoration of vegetation and biodiversity in urban areas
18) The design and construction of utilities and infrastructure to green areas (eg roads must have a road / trees, etc.)
19) Conservation of large trees around the city (Big Tree)
20) construction of a variety of network associates conserve ecosystems in
21) Research for the development of green space
22) projects and partnerships with the private sector to increase green space in the form of vertical gardening, building both inside and outside the building
23) The collaboration between government agencies, private sectors. And communities in the development of green space in the form of a permanent park
24) supports projects to increase green space in the community garden and managed by Community
7. Culture, Sport, and Tourism Department

Culture, Sport, and Tourism Department is in charge of the quality of life of Bangkok residents through sports. It is also responsible for upholding the values of history and cultural uniqueness while making Bangkok a world-class tourist destination. The mission is in line with the strategy of the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis.

Strategy 1: Bangkok as a Safe City

Supporting strategy: 1.6 Free from urban illnesses with availability of safe food

Objective 1.6.7 Bangkok residents living free from urban illnesses, i.e. obesity, high cholesterol, heart disease, as well as brain mental illnesses (stress / depression) through playing sports and joining recreational activities

(KPI) People aged under 18 having standard BMI of their age [target: 60%]

(KPI) People aged between 18 - 25 having standard BMI of their age rage [target: 55%]

(KPI) People aged between 25 - 55 having standard BMI of their age rage [target: 45%]

(KPI) People aged between 35 - 60 having standard BMI of their age rage [target: 35%]

(KPI) People aged over 60 and the disabled having standard BMI of their age [target: 30%]

(KPI) Bangkok residents doing exercise according to physical strength standards [target: 40%]
Strategy 3: **Bangkok as a city for all**

Supporting strategy: 3.4 Multi-cultural society

Objective 3.4.1 Providing opportunities / channels for the different groups of people to present and present their cultures to the public

(KPI) Number of cultural shows per year [target: at least 10% increase]

Objective 3.4.2 Organizing various forms activities for Bangkok city’s cultural learning

(KPI) Bangkok residents having activities about cultural learning [target: 30%]

Objective 3.4.3 Developing database to support cultural management

(KPI) Amount of data collected from cultural groups or communities to develop database for cultural management [target: 30%]

Objective 3.4.4 Laying guidelines to support cultural management

(KPI) Satisfaction level shown for guidelines to support cultural management [target: 30%]

Strategy 6: **Bangkok as an economic and learning centre**

Supporting strategy: 6.3 World-class tourist destination

Objective 6.3.1 Upholding Bangkok’s status as one of the world-class tourist destinations

(KPI) Keeping Bangkok among the top three world-class tourist destinations

(KPI) Number of foreign tourists / day / year [target: 21.3 million]
(KPI) Income derived from the tourism industry
[target : 5.86% of Bangkok's GDP]

Supporting strategy : 6.4 Bangkok Cultural Innovation centre
Objective 6.4.1 encourage facilities to accommodate the
exhibition industry by innovation base-culture.

(KPI) operator Thailand and foreign exhibitors
showcasing innovative group-based culture-10 percent.

(KPI) operator Thailand and foreign-related fashion
and international market participants exhibited
10 percent.

Supporting Strategy : 6.5 Meeting and exhibition centre
Objective 6.5.1 supports the provision of space and facilities
for conferences, exhibitions and trade shows.

(KPI) space and facilities for the establishment of
regional offices of international organizations
and international business has been handled
appropriate. Increased by 5 percent

(KPI) space and facilities for conferences, exhibitions
and trade shows, up 5 percent.

Major projects
1) Improvement of Regulation Personnel compensation
and youth centers and sports centers Novel Reconstruction
2) construction party networks and affiliate clubs and
sports
3) Expansion of PE
4) Youth Sports Project 100, Bangkok
5) The 30 Rising Stars in Bangkok
6) construction partnership networks in higher education
7) The Higher Sports revive Bangkok.
8) The more hours of exercise in Government
9) Project Advisory exercise
10) established a Community Library in Bangkok
11) project activities, annual event that promotes cultural diversity “Bangkok Cultural Festival” to open the space to the various cultural groups. Came off
12) Manage Music Competition in Bangkok (Music competition of Bangkok) to enhance the area’s image as a center for music. Art and performing in ASEAN and International
13) Establishment of Cultural Park. Are appropriate in Bangkok And provide a list of 26 cultural performances in the courtyard
14) To prepare and develop the Bangkok Cultural Channel and Multimedia
15) gather a group / community culture
16) Prepare a cultural database systems and data centers
17) formed a committee to develop cultural activities in Bangkok. Which is made up of experts Representatives of various cultural groups Including members of the network culture, district
18) Establish network culture field. To represent the arts and cultural activities. Including the development of cultural database
19) The Bangkok Smile Branding
20) Promotion of the tourism service standards
21) The boat ride buses, trams, bicycles and walking the city
22) the toilet for tourists
23) Tourism Promotion and Development Packages
24) The “reverse cultural city of Bangkok”
25) Development of software Bangkok Smile Application
26) volunteer Bangkok Smile
27) the structure and roles of Bangkok tourism organizations
28) the plan development exhibited by the innovative business culture
29) The coordination of activities related to the development of products and services linked to culture, Thailand. As well as to educate entrepreneurs and build a network linking the international level, including supply marketing channel for the industry
30) The coordination of activities related to the development of products and services linked to the clothing industry. The gem and jewelry industry And to educate entrepreneurs and build a network linking the international level, including supply marketing channel for the industry
31) Survey the area and the amenities of the city-related conferences, exhibitions and product
32) the plan development conferences, exhibitions and trade conference in Bangkok is the center of the country
33) Project Management Seminar to coordinate the use
and development of space and facilities. As well as support the revised rules and regulations. Associated with conferences, exhibitions and trade shows to 
clear
34) Plan for the area and the amenities of the city to be used for facilitating the provision of space for conferences, exhibitions and product support

8. City Law Enforcement Department

City Law Enforcement Department is determined to always keep Bangkok Metropolis in good order with sustainability. The mission is in line with the strategy of the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis.

Strategy 1: Bangkok as a Safe City

Supporting strategy: 1.2 Free from crimes and drugs. Objective 1.2.1 public safety of life and property. Drug-free and terrorism (KPI) levels feel safe from crime. Drugs and terrorism. In the lifestyle of the people to rise up in 50 percent of the survey.

Major projects

1) The training of volunteers surveillance, crime and drugs.
2) The community justice
3) Review and rehearsed plan to prevent and suppress the protesters.
9. Social Development Department

Social Development Department deals with people’s well-being which is in line with the strategy of the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis.

Strategy 3: Bangkok as a city for all

Supporting strategy: 3.1 Providing facilities for the elderly, the disabled, and the disadvantage

Objective 3.1.1 Providing complete utilities and facilities for the elderly and the disabled

(KPI) Percentage of the elderly, the disabled, and the disadvantaged having access to basic facilities [target: 80%]

Objective 3.1.2 Providing complete welfare for the elderly, the disabled, and the disadvantaged

(KPI) Percentage of the elderly, the disabled, and the disadvantaged having access to basic welfare [target: 100%]

Objective 3.1.3 Providing children’s welfare

(KPI) Percentage of Bangkok children and disadvantaged children having access to welfare [target: 100%]

Supporting strategy: 3.2 City with economic opportunities

Objective 3.2.1 Continuously developing database concerning people with economic disadvantage and informal labour

(KPI) People with economic disadvantage and informal labour covered by the database [target: 50%]
Objective 3.2.2 Providing support for people with economic disadvantage and informal labour to pursue careers with stable income

(KPI) Percentage of people with economic disadvantage and informal labour having stable income [target : 30%]

(KPI) Percentage of people with economic disadvantage and informal labour having secure jobs [target : 30%]

Objective 3.2.3 Providing welfare for informal workers

(KPI) Percentage of people with economic disadvantage and those in the informal economy provided welfare from their jobs [target : 100%]

Strategy 6: Bangkok as an economic and learning centre

Supporting strategy : 6.1 Centre of agriculture, industry and green services

Objective 6.1.1 Develop database on -exchange trading of agricultural products. The agricultural industry Food Processing and Green

(KPI) database on -exchange trading of agricultural products. Industrial, agricultural, food processing and green are covered. Not less than 50 percent

Objective 6.1.2 Develop management systems for production, financial, marketing and packaging -related products. The agricultural industry And green in Bangkok.
(KPI) operator associated with agricultural products. The agricultural industry And green in Bangkok are understood, as well as the ability to deploy the tool manufacturing, finance, marketing and packaging. Not less than 30 percent

**Major projects**

1) Buy a crutch for the building of Bangkok (50 offices, each five thousand Baht)

2) Adjust the allowance allocation criteria. So get latent population allowance and increase the allocation of the allowance to the poor

3) provision of facilities for the mobility of elderly and disabled people experiencing mobility problems. (Parking 350 cars/year)

4) Study allowance rate suitable for the elderly, the disabled and the disadvantaged. To be able to live with dignity as a human one

5) establish a central database of Bangkok, the elderly, the disabled and the disadvantaged can be linked to a central database of 20 countries

6) development of nursing care for the elderly and disabled at home, and community systems. Since the training, volunteers Activities designed to follow-up (paid volunteers)

7) The administrator prospects / potential elderly volunteers. Disabled and the disadvantaged in the community first

8) Establish target elderly care center. Disabled and the disadvantaged in the community
9) restoration of the neighborhood as a creative space/recreation, such as improvements to the area under the freeway. Locations of centers that currently do not use

10) Improve Child Development Center Preschool integrated. By providing an appropriate environment for learning. (Teaching quality. Process, the operation of the center. Selection criteria and process, and teachers of preschool child development center)

11) Prepare calendar activities. I cooperate with the private sector and civil society

12) Establishment of a problem with teenagers in schools, youth groups is central to the operation

13) Establish networking website for teens issue

14) Welfare nutrition for disadvantaged children

15) Database disadvantaged children at the community level through Community School Child Development Center

16) The rehabilitation including physical, emotional, to contribute to the party ceases then (Whole Person Recovery) in the workhouse. Welfare Protection Development and rehabilitation Observation

17) Make a “volunteer child protection during collisions Hub” to monitor the use of violence and trafficking in children

18) research on the legal protection of children in order to protect the victims of violence and trafficking in children, especially in terms of law enforcement and penalties
19) the savings to fund the occupation for the economically disadvantaged. And those in sector
20) fund savings to 100 workers.
21) the savings to fund the occupation for the economically disadvantaged. And those in sector
22) fund savings to 100 workers
23) project management training to build knowledge and expertise in the use and development of the database of the disadvantaged economic and labor by the proportion of staff receiving training through an assessment based on the use and database development and economic disadvantaged workers
24) The training to the economically disadvantaged to understand and optimize the channel release about expanding participation in the development of the database by workers. The number of economically disadvantaged can identify projects, database development, and are involved in database development workers
25) The economic networking among economically disadvantaged in each district of Bangkok, as measured by the number of economically disadvantaged to join the network in each district of Bangkok increased constantly
26) Project seminar to exchange data between Bangkok and government agencies involved measurement of the proportion of the database of Bangkok and government agencies involved have been developed and Exchange rose
27) The cooperation between Bangkok and government agencies related training to the economically disadvantaged to raise awareness of participation in the development of the database. Measured by the proportion of the database of Bangkok and government agencies involved have been developed and exchange rose.

28) support training and development, training and professional development that is fully integrated with the training, career development and recruitment process in the creation of a true professional. Measured by the proportion of trainees have been working professional development needs or a trained professional through a standard.

29) the development of training and professional development provided by the community in each district of Bangkok participation model development, training and career development. Measured by the proportion of participants can apply their knowledge to real career.

30) Development and Training Market. Creating a marketing tool And supply to the market professional participants in the Training Center of Bangkok and Bangkok OTOP entrepreneurs, measured by the proportion of participants can create a market. Understand how to use marketing tools.

31) the development of standards for the community and the services related to training. Professional development of vocational training center. Bangkok
and Bangkok OTOP entrepreneurs. Measurement of products and services to the participants and to engage with community standards and standards of service that’s right

32) the training and development of knowledge, practice, laws and regulations related to domestic sales. Product exports Working in the service of the foreign participants of vocational training centers in Bangkok and Bangkok OTOP entrepreneurs. The participants with the knowledge, skills. And knowing the laws and regulations related to domestic sales. Product exports Working in the foreign service

33) the savings to fund the occupation for the economically disadvantaged. And those in the informal sector

34) fund savings to workers

35) project management training to build knowledge, understanding and expertise in the use and development of a database on agricultural trade. The agricultural industry Food Processing and Green

36) The training provided to the operators of agricultural products to raise awareness and increase efficiency. Expansion release about their involvement in the development of database on exchange trading of agricultural products. The agricultural industry and processed foods

37) The economic networking among entrepreneurs in the agricultural district of Bangkok

38) project monitoring and evaluation, preparation, and database development products
39) Project seminar to exchange data between Bangkok and government agencies involved
40) Project coordination and information gathering basic information needed for a database of Bangkok and a database of government agencies involved
41) Skill development training program. Necessary to use the tool manufacturing, finance, marketing and packaging is truly
42) The network enterprise development with regard to the environment and society
43) Seminar for cooperation between the public sector, including Bangkok. And related agencies as well as private and public communities
44) Promotion of Agricultural Technology
45) the development of agriculture and personnel under the Sufficiency Economy
46) Improvement of soil quality in organic farmland towards
47) Mobile Clinic Project Agricultural Bangkok
48) project organized by the school curriculum New Theory
49) The Centre and technology transfer in agriculture and agricultural works

10. Traffic and Transportation Department

Traffic and Transportation Department is responsible for traffic management and mass transit of international standards using efficient technology suitable for a large city while conserving the environment and keeping people’s satisfaction with its services. The mission is in line with the strategy of the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis.
Strategy 1: **Bangkok as a Safe City**

Supporting Strategy: 1.2 Free from crimes and drugs.
Objective 1.2.1 Public safety of life and property. Drug-free and terrorism levels feel safe from crime. Drugs and terrorism. In the lifestyle of the people to rise up in 50 percent of the survey.

Supporting Strategy: 1.3 Free from accidents
Objective 1.3.1 Objective accident-free transit system.

(KPI) the number of accidents involving transit system is zero.

Objective 1.3.2 minimize road accidents
(KPI) the number of car accident than 26,500 times.
(KPI) number of injuries from a car accident than 12,200 people.
(KPI) number of deaths up to 309 people.

Strategy 2: **Bangkok as a green and convenient city**

Supporting strategy: 2.3 Complete and affordable mass transit systems with flowing traffic and travelling options
Objective 2.3.1 Providing and encouraging more mass transit systems

(KPI) Percentage of Bangkok residents able to access mass transit systems and reach their destination within 10 minutes [target: 30%]
Objective 2.3.2 Flowing traffic

(KPI) Traffic speed during rush hours averaging 13 km./hr. for inner-city area; 19 km./hr. for urban fringe area; and 26 km./hr. for suburbs

(KPI) Traffic speed averaging 21 km./hr. for inner-city area; 32 km./hr. for urban fringe area; and 43 km./hr. for suburbs

Objective 2.3.3 More commute options

(KPI) Percentage of Bangkok residents travelling by bicycle [target : 2%]

(KPI) Percentage of Bangkok residents travelling by boat [target : 2%]

Strategy 3: Bangkok as a city for all

Supporting strategy : 3.1 Providing facilities for the elderly, the disabled and disadvantaged

Objective 3.1.1 with utilities and facilities for the elderly and disabled thoroughly

(KPI) the proportion of the elderly, the disabled and disadvantaged people with access to basic infrastructure and facilities. Quality of life Dignity, equality with the not less than 80 percent.

Major projects

1) The installation of CCTV cameras around Bangkok
2) the training of control room CCTV.
3) Monitoring infrastructure and the operating system regularly.
4) Create media to educate the public about the use of rail or through the school curriculum in Bangkok.
5) Bangkok breakpoints development driver sanitizer.
6) Select county / district Navigation rigorous discipline area traffic control signs, signals the cross-fire
7) additional courses Traffic as a driver, a pedestrian, all levels of education, and the creation of media
8) Install a traffic light violation detection
9) Install the speed camera detector
10) Install the camera to detect vehicles violating traffic light crossing the zebra crossing at the core. (School, hospital)
11) Establishment of road accident investigation team and plan physical improvements
12) fix the dangerous road with a posted warning signs. Lighting routing updates Enter the slowing Add sidewalks, etc.
13) Develop a pedestrian link to the station to open / under construction.
14) build bike paths to link the station to open / under construction.
15) Turn the shuttle to the train station to link the open / under construction.
16) Plan a bus (in conjunction with BMTA) / Motorcycle taxi / shuttle service to link the station is open.
17) private parking space / fleet / passenger area adjacent to the station to meet the service.
18) space station / bus is adequate security.
19) stops a taxi. (Three wheel taxi, motorcycle taxi) to be healthier to use
20) install CCTV cameras in all areas as a bus, and coordination with the Department of Transport in narrowing the driving behavior.
21) Install parking meters charge on Main Street.
22) Build a bridge / tunnel crossing the intersection or railroad crossing.
23) cut / increase road network around the Superblock.
24) install coordinated traffic signal at Main Street.
25) Install CCTV driveway or parking spot is often a barrier to illegal or accident.
26) a mobile unit to move the car quickly in case of an accident or have parking obstacles.
27) Learn More sailing boat stations and coordinate with concerned agencies for the expansion route.
28) Update the area around the port is linked to a lighting efficiency of map labels the terminal.
29) Add lines to the bike path by linking to transport or destination.

11. Department of City Planning

Bangkok will be a streamlined and convenient city with efficient transport systems. The city will have a systematic land use planning to support future growth. The mission is in line with the strategy of the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis.

Strategy 4: Bangkok as a compact city
Supporting strategy : 4.1 Systematic city growth with efficient use of land and resources
Objective 4.1.1 Motivate and encourage of land use and population density in inner and middle area of Bangkok

(KPI) Average population density in inner-city area not exceeding 25,000 persons / sq.km.
Objective 4.1.2 Encouraging land use efficiency in inner-city and urban fringe areas

(KPI) Commute time from resident to workplace reduced from 60 to 30 minutes [target : 60%]

Objective 4.1.3 Keeping good balance between horizontal and vertical land use to maintain good environment

(KPI) Commute time from resident to workplace reduced from 60 to 30 minutes [target : 60%]

(KPI) Average distance between community areas and access to major infrastructures kept within five kilometres [target : 20%]

Objective 4.1.4 Encouraging use of potential land around mass transit terminals

(KPI) Commute time from resident to workplace reduced from 60 to 30 minutes [target : 60%]

(KPI) Average distance between community areas and access to major infrastructures kept within five kilometres [target : 20%]

Objective 4.1.5 Connecting lands with no right of way to surrounding areas

(KPI) Commute time from resident to workplace reduced from 60 to 30 minutes [target : 60%]

(KPI) Average distance between community areas and access to major infrastructures kept within five kilometres [target : 20%]

Objective 4.1.6 Keeping control of city development in accordance with the major plan

(KPI) Violations of laws and city planning measures reduced [target : 40%]
Supporting strategy: 4.2 Bangkok’s sub-centres built and prioritised according to their significance and potential with systematic interconnection

Objective 4.2.1 Arranging for the establishment of Bangkok Regional Authority (BRA) in charge of sub-centre development
(KPI) Five potential sub-centres (sub-community centres) established with complete economic, social, and education factors

Objective 4.2.2 Upgrading sub-community centres and some areas with possible interconnection and with complete supporting factors into sub-centres
(KPI) Five potential sub-centres (sub-community centres) established with complete economic, social, and education factors

Objective 4.2.3 Sub-centres established with dense and diverse land use
(KPI) Five potential sub-centres (sub-community centres) established with complete economic, social, and education factors

Objective 4.2.4 Making available infrastructure for the expected population growth
(KPI) Proportion of the population to basic infrastructure and utilities prepared for the expected population growth [target: 70%]

Objective 4.2.5 Encouraging interconnection among sub-centres located in Bangkok’s urban fringe and inner-city areas
(KPI) Proportion of the population to basic infrastructure and utilities prepared for the expected population growth [target: 70%]
Major projects

1) The positive corrective measures. (Bonus incentive compensation) and negative measures. Including public relations, public participation in urban development

2) Project Evaluation Regulations of City Planning. Edition 4 and put the project and prepare a new edition of City Planning

3) Construction of Information utility. With no high-resolution maps of 960.

4) survey data collection and evaluation by the City Planning Zoning space in the middle and inner suburbs

5) Study Explore the Bangkok

6) Project to hear suggestions from the public on how to improve specific areas (Project Plan) Plan and Urban Renewal (Urban Regeneration) in the area of inner Bangkok and the middle class. (Pilot project master plan and no less than 10 areas)

7) Study And planned development of the area enclosed in the inner area of Bangkok and Bangkok’s middle class

8) Project Master Plan (Master Plan) urban development network. (Community center, sub)

9) Development of a small community center (not less than 15 centers)

10) Survey database and evaluate the infrastructure of the population

11) the plan development of city infrastructure to accommodate population increases
12. Fire and Rescue Department

Fire and Rescue Department is in charge of safety of lives and assets belonging to individuals and the public around Bangkok area. In line with the Strategy of the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis.

Strategy 1: Bangkok as a Safe City

Supporting Strategy: 1.2 Free from crimes and drugs.
Objective 1.2.1 public safety of life and property. Drug-free And terrorism

(KPI) levels feel safe from crime. Drugs and terrorism. In the lifestyle of the people to rise up in 50 percent of the survey.

Supporting Strategy: 1.3 Free from accident
Objective 1.3.2 minimize road accidents

(KPI) the number of car accident than 26,500 times.

(KPI) number of injuries from a car accident than 12,200 people.

(KPI) of not more than 309 the number of deaths

Supporting Strategy: 1.4 Free from disasters
Objective 1.4.1 Bangkok are ready to cope with the flood tide and flood water from rainfall.

(KPI) that can handle the volume of flood water and to better support the height + 3.0 m MSL 30 percent

(KPI) can drain the flooded main street in case of rain, 100 mm per hour within 120 minutes.
(KPI) the availability of geographic information systems (GIS) and prediction system that is connected to the main system 20 districts.

Supporting Strategy: 1.5 Safe buildings.

Objective 1.5.1 reduce the number of accidents caused by construction type.

(KPI) percent of the public buildings of the Act. Controlled buildings certified under the Act. Controlled buildings by 70 percent.

(KPI) percent of the buildings. New building Passed the security check (alterations and additions) of 70 percent.

Major projects

1) promote public participation and community management of fire in
2) The redundant peer risk of accident
3) Check the area with heavy rain/flood water flood support
4) The disaster management plan of the flooding of Bangkok
5) Project encourages residents to monitor the use/construction of buildings under construction

13. Office of the Permanent Secretary for the BMA

Office of the Permanent Secretary for the BMA is in charge of general management. It works in support of BMA and has work plans that are in line with the of Strategy the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis.
Strategy 1: Bangkok as a Safe City
Supporting Strategy: 1.2 Free from crimes and drugs.
Objective 1.2.1 Public safety of life and property. Drug-free and terrorism levels feel safe from crime. Drugs and terrorism. In the lifestyle of the people to rise up in 50 percent of the survey.

Strategy 5: Bangkok as a democratic city
Supporting Strategy: 5.2 A city with good governance
Objective 5.2.1 To establish a “Council of People’s Bangkok” and “county council” to provide a forum to hear public comments. Presentation of information for the preparation of public affairs and budgeting. Of the city and county offices conference “senate Bangkok” 10 times / year.
(KPI) meeting “county council “50 field 12 times / year.

Strategy 7: Management Strategy
Supporting strategy: 7.1 Laws
Objective 7.1.1 Laws concerning BMA’s administration restructured in terms of authorities and responsibilities
(KPI) Arranging for the amendment of laws involving BMA administration
Objective 7.1.2 Adjusting the roles and responsibilities of the unit responsible for legal affairs to focus on providing legal consultation and recommendations for BMA executives
(KPI) Restructuring BMA’s unit in charge of legal affairs
Legal staff provided with the legal personnel for local development training course and assessment

Supporting strategy: 7.3 Human Resources

objectives 7.3.1 Development of personnel performance Raise professional standards and quality of services. Each line corresponds to a metropolis of Asia.

percent success in the Implementation Plan Annual Bangkok. Not less than 80 percent

objectives 7.3.2 elevate the moral and ethical personnel.

confidence level of personnel administration in accordance with the Corporate Governance Committee of Bangkok. Not less than 60 percent

number of staff misconduct and disciplinary action be reduced to not less than 5 percent per year, compared to last year.

Objective 7.3.3 Develop a mechanism for human resource management to accommodate changes. And attract talent.

percent satisfaction with HR personnel with not less than 70 percent.

Percentage of staff engagement towards Bangkok, not less than 70 percent.

Objectives 7.3.4 Promotion of a healthy organization. And create the well-being of personnel

the percentage of people who are happy to work on the basis of health organizations (Happy Workplace Index) not less than 70 percent.
Major projects

1) Project Management Plan for the stability of Bangkok
2) Program “People’s Council Bangkok”
3) the “county council”
4) establishing and meeting “The people of Bangkok”
5) To prepare draft laws and administrative regulations
   Bangkok hearing
6) Legal training to understand the current law
7) Hire a consultant and drafting legislation. Including
   staging hearings in 2560
8) Institute of Education hired the law office or court
   decree or office. Conducted the training Legalization
   of Bangkok
9) the development and performance of the core group
   as necessary and appropriate
10) to lead a project to raise awareness at all levels
    about the plan ‘s vision 20 years Bangkok
11) The curriculum leading to the metropolis of Asia
12) a pilot project to develop a training course leading
    to the City of Asia
13) The project promotes learning of personnel in 30
    foreign languages and cultures.
14) Training course to improve quality of service. (To
    the personnel in the work to the public directly)
15) Project to provide skills training, educational research
    to improve the performance / service
16) A project for integration of ICT in the service as
    a foreign language
17) The agency conducts research related to development work. Or improving the quality of services. (At least bureau/agency at one volume per year)
18) The system is linked to knowledge of personnel for all agencies under the Bangkok
19) the workshop is to gather and prepare Knowledgebase Navigation Unit
20) the development of moral training of personnel Bangkok

14. Finance Department

Finance Department is responsible for revenue collection, finance, and assets of BMA. Aiming to provide modernised and efficient services, Finance Department’s missions are in line with the strategy of the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis.

Strategy 7: Management Strategy
Supporting strategy: 7.4 Finance and budget
Objective 7.4.1 BMA keeping its financial discipline both in short and long terms

(KPI) Mapping out a plan on BMA’s financial discipline
(KPI) BMA’s long-term debt to revenue ratio
(KPI) Total expenditure to debt service ratio
(KPI) BMA’s current working capital ratio
(KPI) Level of accumulation savings against annual expenditure
Objective 7.4.2 Bangkok to manage budget revenue-expenditure and financial management, accounting holistic. (comprehensive revenue, spending and financial management) and develop metrics, operations, finance and budgeting in the whole of Bangkok.

(KPI) system is a holistic management revenue budget and can show total revenue from both budget and off-budget.

(KPI) the percentage of income that did not appear in the budget document to revenue more than 25 percent.

Objective 7.4.4 Bangkok city development is driven by the Fiscal Management and Budget proactive financing plans and funding for the development of the city. Including the preparation of contingency plans to cope with the volatility of the capital markets.

(KPI) percent of the number of devices/equipment maintenance has been planned for more than 70 percent.

**Major projects**

1) Development of information systems and measures to accelerate the debtor’s tax revenue collection/local taxes.
2) Fiscal Database Development in Bangkok
3) Revenue Development Plan of Bangkok.
4) Survey and tax map.
5) Develop information systems contractors (Contractors).
6) the tax base of new/evolving source of income tax.
7) formed a committee to study ways to improve the allocation of tax breaks from the government.
8) Economic development database Finance in Bangkok

15. The MBA Budget Department

Budget Department is BMA’s core unit for integrated budget management in support of BMA’s development strategy. This is in line with the strategy of the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis.

Strategy 5: Bangkok as a democratic city
Supporting Strategy : 5.2 A city with good governance.
Objective 5.2.2 “participatory budgeting” both “internal” and “Bangkok”.

(KPI) used participatory budget system county level.
(KPI) used participatory budgeting Metro.

Strategy 7: Management Strategy
Supporting strategy : 7.4 Finance and budget
Objective 7.4.2 BMA capable for integrated management of revenue-expenditure-finance-accounting with integrated KPIs for finance, accounting, and budget developed

(KPI) BMA having integrated budget and budget disbursement control
(KPI) BMA able to manage integrated revenue estimate and able to present revenue balance both from the budget and outside the budget
(KPI) Percentage of disbursement from outside the budget not presented in BMA’s total expenditure [target : lower than 25%]

(KPI) Percentage of revenue not presented in the budget document against overall revenue [target : lower than 25%]

Objective 7.4.4 BMA able to drive for city development through proactive fiscal and budget management

(KPI) Arranging budget of regular expenditure as well as short-term and long-term investment (including maintenance expenditure)

(KPI) Percentage of investment project / procurement of office supplies according to the plan [target : over 80%]

(KPI) Percentage of equipment / office supplies receiving maintenance as planned [target : over 70%]

**Major projects**

1) Develop cost information Category critical public services

2) Research guidelines for participatory budgeting, district and Bangkok

3) development of information systems / information dissemination channel finance and spending to the public

4) develop policies and practices in debt for investment

5) evaluate the ability of debt of Bangkok

6) Develop a database of information about loan financing sources and management agreements.
16. Strategy and Evaluation Department

Being the core agency involving plans and information technology, Strategy and Evaluation Department works to drive plans into implementation. Its missions are in line with the strategy of the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis.

Strategy 5: Bangkok as a democratic city
Supporting Strategy: 5.1 An integrated city
Objective 5.1.1: update laws, regulations, administrative governor for a role of authority and administrative structures. To support the development of Bangkok

(KPI) drafting legislation, regulations, administrative governor.

Supporting Strategy: 5.3 Decentralisation
Objective 5.3.1: restructuring the MBA as the two-tier system (Two tiers) and have established a local government level. A Hat

(KPI) draft amendment to the Law on Public Administration, Bangkok.

Objective 5.3.2: Increase the authority of Bangkok in the public affairs. “Bangkok is the main agency for the preparation of public service. And participation in decision making. Problems in Bangkok And is responsible for operations in Bangkok.

(KPI) to edit and update the law on the legal authority of the executive governor.

(KPI) transferred mission authority decentralization plan.
Supporting Strategy : 5.5 Bangkok residents driving Bangkok’s vision.

Objective 5.5.1 Establish network monitoring progressive citizens of Bangkok. Bangkok’s Vision 2032.

(KPI) network citizen Bangkok. (The form of “The people of Bangkok”)

(KPI) district network citizens. (The form of “County council”).

Objective 5.5.2 citizen networks (council, district council and above) monitor the implementation of the vision of the various agencies.

(KPI) of the People’s Council, Bangkok. To monitor the implementation of Vision 2032, Bangkok, 2 times/year.

Strategy 7: Management Strategy

Supporting strategy : 7.2 Plan Management and Evaluation

Objective 7.2.1 BMA executives and members of BMA Council realizing the significance of the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis and applying it for Bangkok development

(KPI) Percentage of measures under the strategic plan included in the budget draft [target : 50%]

Objective 7.2.2 Formulating plans with amendments and developing projects at all levels to drive the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis

(KPI) Percentage of strategies implemented with goal attainment [target : 65%]
Objective 7.2.3 Adjusting working methods to enable the various working units to formulate their plans and strategies, as well as to make proposal of projects to drive the plans systematically and efficiently

(KPI) Percentage of successful projects [target: 65%]

Objective 7.2.4 Measures and projects in the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis receiving the annual budget for implementation

(KPI) Percentage of measures and projects under the strategic plan receiving budget allocation [target: 50%]

Objective 7.2.5 Arranging for systematic and standard evaluation of the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis while making reports for BMA Council and the public

(KPI) Number of large scale projects being evaluated [target: 200 projects]

(KPI) Evaluation reports

Supporting strategy: 7.5 Information technology (IT)

Objective 7.5.1 Developing IT to support public services

(KPI) Applying IT and communication system to efficiently and effectively support information service for the public and others involved; using IT to enhance public service [target: 50%]

Objective 7.5.2 Developing IT system to support administration, strategy, and management decision

(KPI) Applying IT and communication to efficiently and effectively enhance BMA’s core responsibilities and BMA executives’ performance; using IT to enhance administration and operations [target: 30%]
Objective 7.5.3 Enhancing capability of BMA personnel in regard to IT application and management

(KPI) IT officers equipped with IT knowledge [target: 70%]

(KPI) Non-IT officers assigned with IT-related work able to grow in their career [target: 70%]

Major projects

1) Research on the establishment of local government lodging
2) The amendment of the law drafting administrative regulations Bangkok
3) Project Meeting Hearing Structure and offers Bangkok authorities (Politicians and bureaucrats)
4) Project Meeting Hearing Structure and offers Bangkok authorities (individuals, groups, organizations, communities)
5) Hire a consultant to prepare a revised draft law, administrative regulations Bangkok
6) Hire a consultant meetings. Hearing Structure and offers Bangkok authorities (Politicians and bureaucrats)
7) Hire a consultant meetings. Hearing Structure and offers Bangkok authorities (individuals, groups, organizations, communities)
8) The amendment of the law drafting administrative regulations Bangkok
9) Project to strengthen cognitive development and management plan for the new Bangkok
10) The integration plan that is linked to the development plan 20 years ago
11) The coordination of the strategic work of Bangkok
12) promoting the preparation of the 10th Plan
13) The specific plan
14) Project Development Plan areas / districts
15) Project planning specific solutions / Group field
16) The community development plan
17) formed a committee to plan the integration. Plan to earn money and the Bangkok
18) Management Committee for integration roadmap. Plan to earn money and the Bangkok
19) The meeting of the Strategic Committee of the Company. Prioritization of projects according to plan 20 years ago to fill the governor ‘s annual plan and budget for the year
20) Project to enhance knowledge and understanding of the preparation and execution of plans
21) Training to the field development planning to sustain
22) Restructuring Department of Strategy and Evaluation
23) Create a strategy for proactive performance
24) Construction of evaluation of Bangkok
25) The preparation of the database for evaluation
26) The enhancement in the performance of official reporting of Bangkok
27) Project funded large projects
28) Development of data warehouse Bangkok
29) the development of information systems supporting the executive
17. Office of the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration Civil Service Commission

Office of the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration Civil Service Commission has its missions an organization aims to develop a prototype system development, human resources management and bureaucracy. Greater quality personnel with the balance between work and life so that Bangkok is the corporate governance Governance and has great potential in line with the strategy of the 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis.

Strategy 5: Bangkok as a democratic city

Supporting Strategy: 5.4 White politics

Objective 5.4.1 public has confidence in the integrity of the agency and Bangkok officials

(KPI) the percentage of the confidence of the public.
Not less than 60 percent

Objective 5.4.2 public has confidence in the integrity of the political.

(KPI) the percentage of the confidence of the public.
Not less than 60 percent
Strategy 7: **Management Strategy**

Supporting strategy: 7.3 Human resource management

Objective 7.3.1 Developing staff potential, upgrading professional standards and quality of service in each function to support the ambition to be the vibrant of Asia

(KPI) Success rate of BMA’s annual plan implementation [target: 80%]

Action 7.3.1.1 Increasing staff professionalism

(KPI) Success rate of staff professionalism increase [target: 30%]

Action 7.3.1.2 Raising executive’s potential at all levels with a goal to make Bangkok the vibrant of Asia

(KPI) Success rate of potential development of executives at all levels with a goal to make Bangkok the capital of Asia [target: 30%]

Objective 7.3.2 Raising moral and integrity standards

(KPI) Level of staff confidence towards BMA’s good governance [target: 60%]

(KPI) Number of staff doing wrong and taken disciplinary action [target: reduction of no less than 5% compared with the previous year]

Objective 7.3.3 Developing human resource management mechanisms that fit with the changes and can attract capable persons

(KPI) Satisfaction level of staff with human resource management [target: 70%]

(KPI) BMA staff loyalty rate [target: 70%]

Objective 7.3.4 Promoting BMA as a happy workplace

(KPI) Percentage of happy staff in the Happy Workplace Index [target: 70%]
Major projects

1) Project review and improve the core competencies.
2) Project review and improve the performance of the line. (All lines)
3) the development and performance of the core group as necessary and appropriate.
4) the analysis needs to be served with a variety of clients.
5) the preparation of regulations, ethics, ethical standards and discipline of personnel Bangkok.
6) The moral development guidelines. And Ethics in the Professions
7) Research performance indicators of ethical behavior, ethical standards, regulations and discipline of personnel Bangkok.
8) Research Reduction of a disciplinary action of personnel.
9) The event honored the moral model. And convey the experience Officials / personnel that In both the Bureau / Office
10) Project to career paths in the primary line.
11) A project for the professional advancement of every line.
12) a study to develop an approach to extend the retirement age. And planning for succession (Succession Plan).
13) The database link information on the HR (Human Resource Information System) with all office / agency in Bangkok.
14) The system imports the data on human resource management.
15) A study prepared for channels career advancement potential.
16) The standard defines the physical environment in the work area.
17) Improvement project and work environment to fit and create a good atmosphere in the workplace.
18) Study of flexible working time patterns.
19) A study to benchmark the compensation and fringe benefits of personnel Bangkok with leading organizations. And labor market
Name list of project consultants
Project Promoters

Mr. Sukhumbhand Paribatra
Governor of Bangkok

Mr. Amorn Kitchawengkul
Deputy Governor of Bangkok

Mrs. Ninnart Chalitanon
Permanent Secretary for The BMA

Mr. Pirapong Saicheua
Deputy Permanent Secretary for The BMA

Mrs. Rachaneewan Asvathitanon
Director General of Strategy and Evaluation Department

Mr. Apisak pariwat Purivat
Acting Director of Administrative Strategy Division

Ms. Kornsupha nitvimol
Chief of Administrative Strategy Sub-Division, Administrative Strategy Division

Board of Advisors

Prof. Charas Suwanmala
Political Science, Chulalongkorn University

Project management team Publicity and a public meeting / focus group.

Prof. Charas Suwanmala
Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University

Assoc. Trakoon Meechai
Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University
Dr. Athasit Phankeaw Faculty of Political Science, Thammasat University

The team consists of experts in infrastructure and utilities, traffic and transportation. Civil Planning And Prevention and Mitigation.

Asst.Prof. Jittichai Rudjanakanokna Faculty of Engineering, Chulalongkorn University
Dr. Rattapoohm Parichatprecha Faculty of Engineering, Srinakharinwirot University
Dr. Apamat Chanmeka Faculty of Engineering, Srinakharinwirot University
Dr. Zongthum Suwansirikul Faculty of Engineering, Srinakharinwirot University
Dr. Chamawong Suriyachan Faculty of Architecture, Chulalongkorn University
Mr. Poohmchart Chanmeka Faculty of Architecture, Chulalongkorn University
Dr. Weerachai Tonpipat Independent scholars

The team consists of experts in medicine, public health and the environment.

Prof. Surasak Thanipanitkul College of Health Sciences, Chulalongkorn University
Assoc. Dr. Rattana Sumrongtong College of Health Sciences, Chulalongkorn University
Executive Summary

20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis

Team of experts consisting of education, culture and tourism education. Arts and Culture History and archeology Sports and Recreation And Tourism

Dr. Nuttha Thanipanitkul College of Health Sciences, Chulalongkorn University
Ms. Wilai Chinwetkitwanit College of Health Sciences, Chulalongkorn University
Dr. Saowanee Wijitkosum Environment Research Institute, Chulalongkorn University
Ms. Premsuda Jeawnok Environment Research Institute, Chulalongkorn University

Prof. Charas Suwanmala Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University
Asst.Prof. Prakorn Siriprapob Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University
Dr. Yoswee Saifa Faculty of Education, Chulalongkorn University
Mr. Sura PiriyaSanguanpong Studies Institute, Thammasat University
Ms. Kanchana Laochookchaikul Studies Institute, Thammasat University, Thailand
The team consists of experts in social development, social development and community. Social Welfare and Criminology

Assoc.Prof. Jutharat Ua-amnoey
Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University

Dr. Unruan Leknoi
Social Research Institute, Chulalongkorn University

Team of economic experts and investment. Includes economic and investment

Dr. Siripen Supakankunti
Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University

Management team consists of expert planning and evaluation. Finance and Budget Democracy and good governance. Human resources, legal and information technology and communications.

Assoc.Prof. Trakoon Meechai
Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University

Prof. Weerasak Krueathep
Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University

Dr. Aua-aree Engchanil
Faculty of Law, Chulalongkorn University

Dr. Arthorn Luangsodsai
Faculty of Science, Chulalongkorn University

Dr. Chetta Taweesri
independent scholars

Sutatsa Nakorntup
independent scholars

Mr. Siriwit Isarol
Independent scholars
Support and Project Management

Ms. Soontharin Binthisong  Secretaries project
Ms. Darin Kamphaengphet  Research assistant
Ms. Nuchanat In-tha-ka  Research assistant
Ms. Chanokporn Deemark  Research assistant

Under the research project on 20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis conducted by the cooperation between Strategy and Evaluation Department, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration
173 Bangkok Metropolitan Administration City Hall
Dinso Road, Bangkok 10200, Giant Swing Sub-district,
Pra Nakorn District, Bangkok 10200
Tel / Fax 02-225-7947
and
Faculty of Political Sciences, Chulalongkorn University
Henry Dunant Road, Wangmai Sub-district, Patumwan District,
Bangkok 10330
Tel / Fax 02-218-7209
Email: bangkok2032@gmail.com
Website: www.bangkok2032.net
Facebook Page: http://www.facebook.com/bangkok2575 (keyword ‘Bangkok2032’)
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
20-year Development Plan for Bangkok Metropolis

TOGETHER WE BUILD