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# Guidelines for Community-based Tourism Management : A Case Study of Traditional Water-based Communities in Amphawa Municipality and Surrounding Areas, Samut Songkhram Province

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## Abstract

This research aimed 1) to study the community and the situation of water-based community's tourism in Amphawa municipality and surrounding areas, 2) to analyze the potential of tourism resources and tourism management and analyze the conditions of the important factors in tourism development and management by the community, 3) guidelines to manage tourism by the community in accordance with the context of the community. This research was studied by using the participatory research. Data were collected through small group meetings, observation, depth interviews, questionnaires and data from the document. The target population and sample population were about 400 households in the community, consists of community leaders, entrepreneurs, shops and related businesses, as well as relevant agencies and tourists around 400 people. For data analysis were used SPSS and the descriptive statistics methods. The results showed 1) Amphawa community and neighborhood had many tourism resources and diversity, as well as the potential in moderate to high level, 2) the physical facility abilities to accommodate the tourists was in the capacity threshold, for the natural environment ability to accommodate was found there were activities that affect the environment. Furthermore this study also found the conditions to consider in the community tourism management in the Amphawa municipal area. Including the actually participation of the community, the understanding of the local people and visitors about eco-tourism, the tourism resources were unique, popularity of ecotourism and cultural tourism and recognized the role of local government and related agencies. The research suggested that zoning should be clear around canal Amphawa, create the master plan for sustainable tourism development, develop activities and transfer of knowledge about eco-tourism, establish the groups and networks between stakeholders in the area, create the board of directors and funds for promote tourism in the community. The process should be placed on the base of truly participation of the community.

**Keywords: -**

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# Spatial Database System Development with Community Participatory to assign the Solutions of Farming Land Right, Community Developing Plan, and Forest Resource Management, Mae Hong Son Province

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## Abstract

Deficiencies of farming land and farming land right are crucial problems causing the conflicts between people sector and concerning official agencies in Mae Hong Son province. Due to farming lands are mostly within the conserved and national forest areas. Foresters always face the problems of managing, taking care, and preventing forest resource trespassed by people clearing forest to extend increasingly the farming lands. Meanwhile, farmers in the areas are not confident because they are breaking the forest law in which they might be seized and moved out from the areas at anytime.

The research project of "spatial database system development with community participatory to assign the solutions of farming land right, community developing plan, and forest resource management, Mae Hong Son province" has a concept to apply information system to solve the problems of farming lands and forest resource preservation in Mae Hong Son province. Path of managing, taking care, and protecting local forest resource, including a spatial database of household positions and boundary of farming lands, and a software of communal resource were analyzed and developed according to the objectives of this research project.

Consequently, spatial database of household position and boundary of farming lands, and a software of communal resource including socio-economic data developed from the research project can be utilized for policy planning to develop local area and utilized as an information tool for decision making to stakeholders in the further problem solution of farming land right and forest resource protection in Mae Hong Son province.

**Keywords: -**

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# Converting to Environmentally Friendly Farming for Restoring Ecosystem in Communities of Pak Phanang Head Water Shade : A Case study of Baan Koa Wand Conservation Group, Tambon Hintok, Ronphibul Distict, Nakhon si Thammarat Province

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## Abstract

This research aimed to investigate factors and conditions affecting decision making to change the production ways of community and to find the ways to change chemical agriculture to natural agriculture which is appropriate for the community and they encourage the community to encourages cultivation that helps resuscitate the eco-system and build the sustainable economy, society, environment and the health of people at Kao Wang community according to the sufficient economy.

This research was the participatory action research emphasizing learning process, activities, and giving knowledge to the members of Kao-Wang conservation group and to other people who were interested in it. The data were derived from the in-depth interview, focus group discussion, and activities and learning process. These were considered to be mechanism to establish learning process for the community.

The findings of this research revealed that the most important factor affecting the changing ways of production was community crisis that occurred from the decreased head water shade areas. This affected the draught in the summer. The changing way of production from mixed-gardening method to mono-crop resulted in plant disease and insects were destroyed by chemicals, fertilizers, and insecticises. This further affected community and its eco-system

The important conditions leading to decision making to change the ways of production were water shortage, high investment cost, soil deterioration, decreased and extinction of aquatic animals, the loss of food and local herb plants and deteriorated health.

The guideline to change the ways of community production to be appropriate and sustainable for eco-system, economy, and life style of people in Kao Wand community was that the community should change the production ways from chemical agriculture to natural agriculture by incorporating the local wisdom such as mixed gardening method to be a typical model for sustainable gardening of the community.

**Keyword**: Natural agriculture, Kao-Wang conservation

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# Carbon Data Management towards Voluntary Market

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## Abstract

Agroforestry had the potential and important role in maintaining the diversity of ecology, including mitigation of climate change, with the potential to store the carbon from the atmosphere and absorb into the wood. At present, carbon is the worth product in the Emission Trading System for buyers looking to offset carbon emissions quota, under the conditions specified in the Kyoto Protocol. This project aimed to improve the ability of Thailand to set up a carbon emissions offset projects in the agroforestry, then this project was a partnership among farmers in the Northeast of Thailand called "In Paeng Networks", scientists from the Faculty of Science, Maha Sarakham University, the Department of Forestry, University of Michigan, United States, and the National Research Council of Thailand. The sample area consisted "In Paeng Networks" as members from Mukdahan, Kalasin, Sakon Nakhon and Nakhon Phanom, Udon Thani, there were 4,000 households in the network and covering the area more than twenty thousand plantation, Beside the group of teak farm in Nong Bua Lam Phu province and farmer from central province, Uttaradit, Nakhon Sawan were associated this project as well.

The research methods were the participatory action research, training and transfer the technology in a special operating system, analyze system, importing data, etc. The research was conducted during the year 2550-2553 as a pilot project, the research was only study in planted the teak. The results in the pilot project were to 1) developing database to support the importing data for geographic information system Network (Web GIS) and 2) creating a management system for GIS content on the internet. By using the survey tools that developed in collaboration with the University of Michigan, the United States, called carbon2Markets. Furthermore carbon2 Markets had developed to be Thai language by The Department of Physics. Faculty of Science, Maha Sarakham University. Then the system registered 89 Thai small farmers who had agroforestry farm into the carbon2Markets system, and had collected 49 plantation which holding by "In Paeng Networks" to plant the teak, and expanded in 54 plantation as non-member of "In Paeng Networks", the total amount of space were 1,779.188 plantation. And carbon sequestration could be calculated in the study area all the year 2552 was 44,080 tCO2e, rate of 10.62 tC02e/ha/year. Moreover it could be link and exchange data with other countries through website: www.carbon2Markets.org.

**Keywords: -**

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# The Approaching to Success of GHP Application : The Pork Crackling Product in Chiang Rai

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## Abstract

Traditional food business is one of important supplementary income for most Thai local communities The National Food Institute (NFI) estimated the market value of Thai traditional food products is more than Baht 18,000 million with 10% growth rate/year. However, the area of food safety is a concern for some small and micro community enterprises, to help community business solve this problem. The National Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (BIOTEC) in 2001 created the program called "Train-the-Trainers" to create capability and transfer knowledge related to Good Hygiene Practice (GHP) in area of food safety.

The impact study of the Train-the-Trainers program in the pork crackling production in Chiang Rai indicates that this local food production creates market value at least baht 1,500 million baht and 2,000 jobs. The GHP knowledge transferring program has stimulated the safety awareness in food production to producers, workers, and consumers. The benefits of the program also include (1) increase product quality (2) enhance a number of business receiving food product standards (3) lengthen the product shelf life, (4) boost sale revenues at least 10% Although BIOTEC has successfully increased the number of GHP trainers, adopting GHP in local producers is limited. The key internal factors hindering the development of local producer are lack of intention to change and available budget resources and knowledge. Consumer requests on product safety and law enforcement are also considered as external factors driving the success of the program.

**Keywords: -**

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# The Study of Waste Management with the Participation of Community at Thumblo Pongyangkok, Hangchat District, Lampang Province: The Case Study of Nanglae Village

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**Abstract**

The objective of this research was to find the suitable way for waste management of Nanglae village by the participation of community. The study of waste management within household behavior found that the waste generation consisted of garbage, rubbish and hazardous waste with 78%, 92% and 9% respectively. There was 74% of household had no waste separation before waste them at the waste collection point whereas 26% did. Some households used separated organic waste to fed livestock whereas some separated waste to be 3 types; garbage, rubbish and hazardous waste. There was 18% of household did both. For the appropriated ways of waste disposal which were agreed by the community were incineration and sanitary landfill with 69% and 55%, respectively. However there was 55% of household had agreed with waste separation system because of the lower investment cost compared with waste incineration and sanitary landfill. Both techniques may be possible way for waste disposal of municipal waste generated by Pongyangkok Municipal.

**Keywords** : Waste management, participation of community, Waste disposal

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# Prevention and Problem Solving of Teenagers Sexual Relation Behavioural by Community Participation

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**Abstract**

This Participatory Action Research (PAR) aimed to study sexual relationship behavior, protection and solving relationship in teenage. This study were collected from the well-informed, such as, Phoo Yai Bann, eldest people in village, health volunteers, women leaders, member of the municipality assembly, teachers, parents and teenager group (age between 13-20). By using qualitative method, including in-depth interview and focus group discussion, observation and brain storming for Future search Conference, participatory analyzing community situation, define protection and solving problem methods. The data collected were analyzed by qualitative techniques by each objective and descriptive.

The results of the participatory in community show a step of sexual relationship behavior; making interesting, talk, giving gift, take care, touch, date and sexual. Teenagers, families and social are involve factors. The participatory community defined protection and solving problem methods, which found teenager group in community. This group aimed to improve quality of life by camping, making better relationship in families and exchange opinion between generation including giving information about develop and promote appropriate behaviors in community.

**Keywords: -**