Community Participation in
Ecotourism Development in Thailand

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Abstract

Ecotourism emerged as an alternative form of tourism in the 1990s to mitigate the faults of conventional (mass) tourism in meeting the needs of sustainable development. It has since become widespread in Thailand and is adopted not only in natural areas but also in rural communities. Key elements of ecotourism include a focus on ecological resources, sustainable management, environmental education, and community participation. Community participation receives a high degree of consideration among developers in Thailand. Ecotourism (ET) is seen to support this concept and is increasingly geared in the direction of social development. These trends form the backdrop to this study on community participation in ecotourism development.

The study applies a triangulation methodology to collect data by combining both qualitative and quantitative methods, combining theory and empirical study to analyse the context of how local people have participated in ecotourism development. The study pays particular attention to the practices and opinions of local people in recognition of communities’ rights and responsibilities in controlling their own development. The empirical study was carried out at two levels, including a general survey by postal questionnaire (thirty-one respondents) and in-depth study in four areas (Umphang, Khiriwong, Sasom and Tha Madua). The research merges theory and practice into an analysis and empirical presentation throughout the study. Theoretically, the thesis is informed by political economy and political ecology approaches, together with the concept of participation in community development and tourism development models.

The research found that many communities achieve a degree of self-management in offering tourism services such as homestays, guided tours, cultural performances and cultural products. Community ecotourism organisations have been established in most communities in order to serve these new activities and to create a collective management process. Similarities in pattern and differentiation in practices among many communities were supported by different outside initiatives, developed according to similar aims and involving similar processes, but there is no uniformity or single model that is effectively applied to all communities. One significant barrier for local communities to take a major role in ecotourism is the access to ecotourism resources, which are mostly located in protected areas and are controlled by state agencies. This has led them to promote primarily their own cultural resources. Consequently, these practical changes have led to a transformation of the dominant development concept from Ecotourism (ET) to Community-based Ecotourism (CBET).

Results also show that most practices involve a level of cooperation in decision-making and action with other stakeholders who are in a better position to run tourism businesses. It is difficult for local communities to be empowered to control the whole situation, which is sometimes claimed to be the ultimate goal level of local participation. The demands of marketing and conflict in management among local people, together with the limitations in accessing natural resources, are the weakest points of and constraints on the communities. To deal with these limitations, communities try to create relationships with outsiders. To develop better management of community tourism, many communities rely on help and support from outside, especially from government agencies. This, however, impels the community to become dependent on outsiders. It is also hard for communities to generate a high level of income offering basic services, since there are many levels of demand from different types of ecotourists.

In summary, the main contributions of this study are: an understanding of community tourism in Thailand; the experiences of ecotourism development in the community from the leading case studies; directions, roles and responsibilities of actors and community organisations in particular; a range of options for community action in support of a more participatory process in ecotourism development. Last but not least is a set of recommendations for community-based ecotourism development from the level of policy application to practical improvement at the community level.
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Preface

After being involved in tourism research and planning for almost twenty years – including as leading researcher in a major project to determine Thai national ecotourism policy – I realised that many issues in tourism development still needed to be resolved if tourism development in Thailand was to make a serious contribution to the country’s aim of sustainable development. Foremost among these issues was community participation, which was highlighted in Agenda 21, has since received varying degrees of attention from Thai development planners, and is in line with Thailand’s political and social reforms of the mid 1990s, especially the so-called ‘People's’ Constitution of 1997.

This study was initiated in 1998 at a time that the participation of people in the Thai society was rare, but had been talked about in relation to many development activities, particularly natural and cultural resources management. Before this study was pursued, many communities in Thailand, particularly in the rural areas, were actively involved in ecotourism development. Some of them were self-reliant, some involved cooperation with various outside stakeholders, some were at the initial stage and some were struggling to sustain their efforts and achieve a modicum of success. There appears to be no uniform model that describes or can be applied to all communities, although the practices in many communities are similar.

Although the concept of people’s participation is generally accepted, there has been much debate and argument about the details because of the different interpretations of those with an interest in the phenomenon. This has, at times, led to conflicts and confrontations among stakeholders. The main debate has centred on whether participation should involve the direct participation of local people or only the participation of their elected representatives. In fact this is a debate that is also prominent in the wider issue of Thailand's continued process of democratisation. During the time of the study (1999 -2004), there seems to have been a gathering consensus about the rights and responsibilities of local people to participate directly, although it is recognised that this is still problematic theoretically and practically.

Information on the practice of ecotourism and the role of local participation in this was collected during 2000-2002. During a short period of field survey, I joined in many activities in the communities to learn first hand of people’s experiences and to observe local people and tourists as they interacted and negotiated the ecotourism experience – as consumers (the tourists) and as service and product providers and as managers (the locals). The cooperation and generosity of the local people helped me to understand ecotourism development generally and in specific communities. Without their willingness to reveal their perceptions and experiences of the problems and constraints they faced and the ways they tried to address these it would have been impossible to feel confident about developing explanations for what was happening in the field.

The study combines and integrates a theoretical review and empirical studies in order to understand the ecotourism phenomenon and the community-based ecotourism practices of local people in rural Thailand. Thus, theoretical review and the empirical study can be seen in almost all chapters. This, I hope, helps the readers to follow the discussions while keeping in mind specific cases of ecotourism and community participation in Thailand. This format, I suppose, also reduces the confusion resulting from the complex and diverse character of ecotourism and the need to approach it from a trans-disciplinary perspective. The results show the significance of the phenomenon and its application in Thai society, although there are some limitations in what the study has achieved.

The presentation in this thesis has integrated both theoretical and empirical studies in each of the chapters. Chapter 1 contains the background, and the structure of the study. Chapter 2
addresses methodological issues and contains the research framework and a description of the research process and the research methodology. The literature review, a discussion of the theory of tourism development including the emergence of ecotourism globally and in Thailand are presented in Chapters 3, 4 and 5. Then the study focuses at the community level in Chapter 6 with an analysis of the practice of tourism in the community and community-based tourism and their relationship to community development. The general empirical study of Thailand is emphasised in this chapter. An in-depth empirical study of four specific cases is presented in Chapters 7 and 8, which expands on the understanding of the community-based ecotourism in Thailand gained in earlier chapters, particularly in relation to the participation of the community. Various suggestions and recommendations, derived from the study, are proposed in Chapter 9. The recommendations mainly focus on the conceptual, policy and guideline levels, however, some general recommendations for the case study areas are also provided.

Declaration

I declare that this dissertation does not contain material which has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of any university; nor does it contain material previously published or written by any other person, except where due reference is made in the text of the dissertation.

Signed…………………………

(Anucha Leksakundilok)
Acknowledgements

This study would not have been completed were it not for the support of many individuals and institutions who supported me before, during and even after my Ph.D. candidature. I owe an enormous debt of gratitude to all of them.

First of all, I would like to state my appreciation to several organisations of the Royal Thai Government, in particular the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MOSTE), who provided me with a full scholarship; the Thailand Institute of Scientific and Technological Research (TISTR), my employer, who allowed me to take study leave; and the Office of the Civil Service Commission in Bangkok, the Office of Thai Educational Affairs, Royal Thai Embassy in Australia, who kindly took care of all administrative matters during my period of study.

Philip Hirsch, my major supervisor, played a very significant role in my study. Six years ago, looking for a place to study was not an easy task as it depended not only on my ability to get accepted by a university, but also on the availability of an appropriate department and staff to match my interests and the topic of my study. When I first met Philip in the heart of Bangkok, through by way of introduction from Achan Utong Prasavimitchit, of Silpakorn University, Sanam Chandra Palace Campus, it was to ask his advice on pursuing Ph.D. research in Australia. I was surprised by his proficiency in the Thai language, which made me immediately feel comfortable. When I proposed my thesis topic of local participation in ecotourism he didn't immediately accept me as his student, but asked me to apply to Sydney University, and stated that he would look for someone to supervise me. Actually, Philip's interests at that time were not related to ecotourism, but he is one of the leading thinkers on people's participation in community development. Eventually I was accepted by Sydney University and went to study there with Philip as my major supervisor. His deep understanding of Thai society and his familiarity with multidisciplinary and cross-disciplinary perspectives helped to shape and guide my study. His guidance in structuring the thesis and finding the appropriate academic authorial voice was also invaluable. My gratitude and sincere thanks go to Philip.

An important part of my study is the fieldwork and active cooperation in the field was received from many villagers (chaoban), community leaders (Phunam chunchon: kannan and phu yai ban) and TAO representatives (or-bo-to) group leaders (phunam klum) and committee members (kammakan) in the four case study areas and in other communities. They all supplied me with invaluable personal and community information including their opinions on development via a questionnaire, interviews, and discussions. They also allowed me to observe their activities, particularly their ecotourism related activities. Many of them also provided me with accommodation, meals and guided me around the villages. In all instances they made me feel like a relative rather than an outsider. I am indebted to all of them. I would particularly like to thank Chakree Naosuwan, Liang Janjing, Narong Khampi, Boonniam Doungchan, Nipat Bunpetch, Phanom Thongsaengthanawet, Prachuab Thammawijit, Sayan Phutthasen, Theeraporn Chulakarn, and Wimonchai Thongsoem.

Several individuals, NGOs and government organisations initiated, funded, supported, trained, and cooperated with the communities involved in community based ecotourism, and they willingly provided me with information about the process and results of ecotourism development in a number of communities. In particular I would like to thank the Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT), various provincial and local administrations, the Royal Forest Department (RFD) (now known as the National Parks, Wildlife and Plants Department: DNP), the Forest Industry Organization (FIO), the Department of Public Welfare (now known as the Department of Social Development and Welfare); Chiang Mai University, Walailak University,
Ratjapat Institute Nakhon Si Thammarat, The Thailand Research Fund (TRF); Responsible Ecological Social Tours project (REST), Ecotourism Activities Co-ordination (Community-based Projects) (ETAC), Doctor Buncha Pongpanich, Mooknadda Pitakmahaketu, Potjana Suansri, Sodsai Sransok and Suphawadi Bunchuea. My sincere gratitude is expressed particularly to Potjana Suansri, the project coordinator of REST who has extensive experience in cooperating with many communities in Thailand and who was my main source of information on Thai community-based ecotourism. Without her guidance it would have been difficult for me to understand the perceptions of villagers, NGOs and activists in Thailand. She also gave me very useful comments on an earlier draft of this thesis. The advice of and discussions with Polladach Theerapappisit, Ph.D. candidate of Melbourne University and lecturer at Western Sydney University were also of tremendous value for me.

University of Sydney and the School of Geosciences provided me with great library facilities, including book and document retrieval facilities and online facilities that gave me access to knowledge and information from around the world. The Human Geography group and the Australia Mekong Resource Centre (AMRC) also helped me develop my understanding of community development, political ecology, and multi-disciplinary and cross-disciplinary approaches to research. Therefore, I would like to thank both staffs and students of these institutions, in particular the postgraduate coordinator Prof. Dr. Deirdre Dragovich and the head of school Prof. Dr. John Connell. I would also like to thank Dr. Phil McManus (co-supervisor) and Dr. Robert Fisher, who kindly looked through my thesis and gave me valuable comments. My appreciation also goes to Prof. Dr. Erick Waddell (the ex-school head); Karen Lease and John Twyman (for IT support); Amy McKenzie, Cassie Thornley, Jennifer Reeks, Nancy He and Rebecca Doyle (administrators); the librarians (of the Madsen, Fisher and Architecture Libraries in particular); the Learning Centre and Cassily Charles (for English writing support); Douglas Bailey and Helen Gunning-Stevenson (AMRC); and other staff too numerous to mention.

The atmosphere of working at the Madsen Building in the university was particularly conducive to developing my ideas. The many colleagues who took time to discuss, give suggestions, and comments on my work and who drew attention to various relevant issues I may have missed will never be forgotten. I would particularly like to thank Andrew Wyatt, Fiona Miller, Kate Lloyd, Kevin Prakoonheang, Kheungkham Keonuchan, Krishna K. Shrestha, Lilao Buabut, Montri Choowong, Pham Thi Bich Hang, Premrudee Daoroung, Rayyar Farhat, Simon Bush, Sumbangan O. Baja, Viliam Phraxayavong, Xiujuan Liu and Yusheng Zhang. Outside of the Madsen Building I would like to thank many Thai students, particularly Chairat Gantawong, Darunee Jumpathong, Kriangsak Siripongsaroj, Nitaya Gantawong, Piyanuch Wittisorn, Polladach Theerapappisit, Ratiya Pongpisutta, Suwimon Kooptiwoot and Thanes U-thitham, as well as all other SUTHAI (Sydney University Thai Student Associate) members and Thais in the Thai community in Sydney, whose lives touched mine during my stay in Sydney.

Thai speakers have traditionally adopted a high context style of communicating where much is left unsaid and is to be completed by the person one is conversing with. Vagueness is valued because it is less likely to give offence and more likely to promote harmony. Thai written communication is still greatly influenced by these practices. Thus writing the thesis in English (especially the academic variant, which demands a low context communication style in which specificity and directness are highly valued) was extremely hard work for me. Fortunately, various people appeared at the right time and helped me to weed out repetitions, express myself more concretely and succinctly and conform to the arcane rules of English grammar. I would particularly like to thank IJias Baker, Gary Lee, Indrani Bandyopadhyay, Patrick Miles, Simon Bush, and Tira Foran. However, I hasten to acknowledge that all errors of language, fact or interpretation in this thesis are solely my responsibility.
Last but not least, I would like to acknowledge the physical and mental support of my wife, Oh, who came along with me and sacrificed her career and life in Thailand so that I could complete my studies. My success is without doubt also hers. My two daughters, Fai and Nun, helped to balance my life between family and work and to make my life in Sydney as complete as it was back home in Thailand.

All value of this study to the society is dedicated to my mother who passed away while I was studying in Sydney and was unable to share in my success.
Acronyms and Abbreviations

The italic was initial used by the author, some may be used for this thesis only:

AATO The Association of Thai Tour Operators
AD Anno Domini [Latin: in the year of our lord] (http://www.ucc.ie/cgi-bin/expansion/year)
ADB Asian Development Bank
AIT Asian Institute of Technology
AMRC Australian Mekong Resource Centre, University of Sydney
ASEAN Association of Southeast Asia Nations
ASEANTA ASEAN Tourism Association
AT Alternative Tourism
ATTA The Association of Thai Travel Agents
AUD Australian Dollar
B&B One of the accommodation services that provide Bed and Breakfast as a basis.
BC Before Christ (Webster Dictionary); Using BC in dates to indicate a number of years or centuries before the year in with Jesus Christ is believed to have been born. (Collins Cobuild English Dictionary)
BE Buddhist Era – The Buddhist Era is based on the death of Buddha in 543 BC. According to this system, AD 1999 is the 2542nd year of the Buddhist Era and is noted “BE 2542.” [or 2542 BE]. (http://www.transimage.com/Cal/CalBud.html)
bn Billion
Bt, THB Baht; Thai currency
CBET (CBE) Community-based Ecotourism
CBST Community-based Sustainable Tourism
CBT Community-based Tourism
CDD Community Development Department, Ministry of Interior
CEAC Canadian Environmental Advisory Council
CED Community Economic Development
CF, -CF Community Forest, Community Forest Group
CFPDB The Community Forest Promotion and Development in the Buffer Zone Areas Project
CIS [countries] former Soviet Union countries
CP Community Participation
CT Community Tourism
Cultural Tourism
DAE Department of Agriculture Extension, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperative
DAPA Development Agriculture and Education Project for Akha
DEQP Department of Environmental Quality Promotion
DNP National Park, Wildlife and Plants Conservation Department
DNT-CF Pa Dong Natham Community Forest Network
DNT-EC Pa Dong Natham Ecotourism Cooperative
DSDW Department of Social Development and Welfare, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
e.g. ejusdem genesis (Latin: of a like kind); exempli gratia (Latin: for example)
EGAT Electricity Generation Authority of Thailand
EIU The Economist Intelligence Unit Limited
ESD Ecologically Sustainable Development
ETAC Ecotourism Activities Co-ordination (Community-based Projects)
etc. et cetera (Latin: and the other things)
ECTWT Ecumenical Coalition on Third World Tourism
EYG Ecotourism Village Group (Klum Samachik Mu Ban Thongthiao Naew Anurak)
EYG-1 Ecotourism Village Group Branch 1 (Klum Samachik Mu Ban Thongthiao Naew
Anurak Ban Tha Madua)

FIO Forest Industry Organization
FIT, FITs Foreign Independent Tour, Free and Independent Travellers
GDP Gross Domestic Product
GI Members or former member of the U.S. armed forces; especially: a man enlisted in the army
GO Governmental Organisation
GSB The Government Saving Bank
ha Hectare(s)
i.e. id est (Latin: that is); inside edge
Ibid. ibidem (Latin: in the same place) (indicating reference cited earlier)
IDRC International Development Research Centre
INFC International Network of Forest and Communities
IPAP International Planned Parenthood Federation
ITS International Travel Show
IUCN International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
IVI Involvement Volunteer Associate Inc.
IVTH International Volunteer - Thailand
IYE International Year of Ecotourism (2002)
KCC Khiriwong Cooperative Centre (San Prasan Ngan Ban Khiriwong)
KEC Khiriwong Ecotourism Club (Klum Thongthia Choeng Anurak Ban Khiriwong)
KEC Kanchanaburi Ecotourism Club
KECC Kanchanaburi Ecotourism Co-operative Co., Ltd.
KKGF Keep Khao Luang Green Fund (Kongthun Toem Si Khiao Sai Khao Luang)
KLNP Khao Luang National Park
km Kilometer(s)
KOPK Klum Omsab Phuea Kanplhit Ban Khiriwong (Khiriwong Trust-based Savings Group)
LDCs Less (Least) Developing Countries
m Million
m Meter(s)
MNC Multi-national Corporation
MOAC Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives
MOI Ministry of Interior
MOL Minister of Labor and Public Welfare
MONRE Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MOTS Ministry of Tourism and Sports
MSDHS Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
MSL Mean Sea Level (usually refers to the mean sea level in the Gulf of Thailand).
n.d. No date
N/A Not available or not applicable
NC Nature Care Foundation
NEAP National Ecotourism Action Plan
NEPDC National Ecotourism Promotion and Development Committee
NESDB National Economic and Social Development Board
NESDP National Economic and Social Development Plan
NGO Non-governmental Organisation
NP National Park
NPK-TAO Tambon Na Pho Klang Administrative Organisation
ODEP Operation Study Project to Determine Ecotourism Policy
OECD The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEPP Office of Environmental Policy and Planning
OTOP One Tambon One Product or Nueng Tambon Nueng Phalittaphan
PA Protected Area
PATA The Pacific and Asia Travel Association
PDA Population Development Association
Pho-O-O Khrongkan Pathana Achbsoam Phuea Kan Anurak Thammachat (Subsistence Occupation Development for Natural Conservation Project)
PP People’s Participation
PPT    Pro-poor Tourism
PRLC   Tours and Project for Recovery of Life and Culture
RECOFTC The Regional Community Forestry Training Center
REST   Responsible Ecological Social Tours Project
RFD    The Royal Forest Department
RTP    Rethinking Tourism Project
SEATO  South-East Asia Treaty Organization
SEC    Sasom Ecotourism Club (Klum Sueb San Watthanatham)
SIF    Social Investment Fund
SIP    Social Investment Project
So-Po-Kho. or Sun Prasan-ngan Ong-kon Chumhon Khiriwong (Khiriwong Cooperative [KCC] Centre)
Sq. km  Square Kilometre(s)
sq. m   Square metre(s)
STD    Sustainable Tourism Development
T&T    Travel and Tourism
TAC    Thai Airways Co Ltd.
TAO    Tambon Administration Organization (or-bo-to)
TAT    Tourism Authority of Thailand
TEATA  Thai Ecotourism and Adventure Travel Association
TES    The Ecotourism Society
TG-HDP  Thai-German Highland Development Programme
THA    Thai Hotels Association
THAI   Thai International Airways Co. Ltd.
THB, bt Thai currency, Baht;
TiC    Tourism in the Community
TIES   The International Ecotourism Society
TISTR  Thailand Institute of Scientific and Technological Research
TNC    Trans-national corporation
TOT    Tourism Organization of Thailand (former TAT)
TSA    Tourism Satellite Accounting
TRF    The Thailand Research Fund
TTAA   Thai Travel Agents Association
TTC    Thai Tourism Council
TTS    Thai Tourism Society
TVS    Thai Volunteer Service
TVS-REST Thai Volunteer Service – Responsible Ecological Social Tours Project
TW     Third World
UK     United Kingdom
UN     United Nations
UNEP   United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO United Nation Economic and Social Committee Organization
US$    United States Dollar
U.S.A.  United States of America
UPTC   Umphang Tourism Promotion and Conservation Club (Chomrom Songsoem Kanthongthiao Lae Anurak Amphoe Umphang)
UWS    Umphang Wildlife Sanctuary
WCED   World Commission on Environment and Development
WES    World Ecotourism Summit
WFT    Wildlife Fund Thailand
WTO    World Tourism Organization
WTTC   World Travel and Tourism Council
WW II  The Second World War
YMCA   Young Men's Christian Association
The transliteration of Thai words to English or romanisation of Thai varies from one user to another. To achieve consistency and conformity the spelling of Thai words or names in this thesis has been primarily guided by The Royal Thai Institute: RTI¹ (The Guideline for Romanisation of Thai Transcription). Relative vowel length or tone (wannayuk) and those controlled by karan (a symbol indicating a silent consonant) are generally not indicated. Thai words such as those referring to currency and place and geographical names, that are widely known and used such as Baht, Pattaya, Tham for cave, Nam Tok for waterfall, Mae Nam (river) Kwai etc., have not been translated in the text. Thai names have generally been spelled as found in the English language print media in Thailand or as used by many authors themselves, e.g. King Bhumiphol, Nidhi, Yos, Anan Gajananpan. The RTI system is used when no such spellings can be found. Administrative divisions are also not translated, such as Changwat for province, Tambon for sub-district, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thai Consonant</th>
<th>Roman Alphabet</th>
<th>Thai Vowel</th>
<th>Roman Alphabet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ก</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>อ   (อ่ ลดรูป), ร (ผิวสระกต อ)</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ข  ฃ  ก  ฅ  ฆ</td>
<td>kh  k</td>
<td>ร (ผิวสระกต)</td>
<td>an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ง</td>
<td>ng</td>
<td>ถ, ป</td>
<td>am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>จ  ฉ  ช  ซ</td>
<td>ch  t</td>
<td>จ, ฉ</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ด  พ  พ (เทิ่ง); จ</td>
<td>s  t</td>
<td>ด, ป</td>
<td>ue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ภ  ป  ป (เทิ่ง)</td>
<td>d  t</td>
<td>ป, ป</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ภ  ป  ป (เทิ่ง)</td>
<td>t  t</td>
<td>ป, ป</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ฒ  พ  พ</td>
<td>t  t</td>
<td>ป, ป</td>
<td>ae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ษ  ศ  อ  สะ  ธ  ธ</td>
<td>th  t</td>
<td>โฉ, - (โฉ ลดรูป), โอ, ะ</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ญ  ธ</td>
<td>n  n</td>
<td>ยน, ยน</td>
<td>oe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>บ  ส  ภ</td>
<td>b  p</td>
<td>บ, ส</td>
<td>ia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ป  พ  พ</td>
<td>p  p</td>
<td>ป, พ</td>
<td>uea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ผ  พ  พ</td>
<td>ph  p</td>
<td>ผ, พ, - (ผ ลดรูป)</td>
<td>ua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ฝ  พ  พ</td>
<td>f  p</td>
<td>ฝ, พ, ผ, ฝ, ฝ, ผ, ผ, ฝ, ฝ</td>
<td>ai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>น  ม</td>
<td>m  m</td>
<td>น, ม</td>
<td>ao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ย  ย</td>
<td>y  -</td>
<td>ย, อ</td>
<td>ui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ร  ร  ร</td>
<td>r  n</td>
<td>ร, ร, ร</td>
<td>oi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ล  ฬ  ธ</td>
<td>l  n</td>
<td>ล, ล</td>
<td>oei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ว  swagen</td>
<td>w  -</td>
<td>ว, อ</td>
<td>uei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ฒ  ฒ</td>
<td>h  -</td>
<td>ว, อ</td>
<td>uai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the references and bibliography sections the RTI system is used for all titles, for some publishers and some names, with an English translation following in square brackets. Publication dates, use AD instead of Buddhist Era (BE). AD is 543 years later than BE. In Thailand, Thai authors are referred to by their given name followed by their surname as is the general practice in Thai society (phone directories, address directories etc) and this practice has been followed here -- both in the citations and in the references and bibliography sections.

## Thai Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a-chip, a-chipsoem</td>
<td>Occupation, subsistence occupation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphoe</td>
<td>District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anurak</td>
<td>Conserve, conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ban</td>
<td>Village, house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bok</td>
<td>Pool (Northeastern Thai dialect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changwat</td>
<td>Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaoban</td>
<td>Villager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chom</td>
<td>Chief, head, leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chumchon</td>
<td>Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doi</td>
<td>By</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dong</td>
<td>Jungle, dense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hew</td>
<td>Abyss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hin</td>
<td>Stone, rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huai</td>
<td>Creek, small stream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hub</td>
<td>Valley,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaeng</td>
<td>Rapid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamnan</td>
<td>Sub-district (Tambon) Headman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanchatkan</td>
<td>Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanmi suonroom</td>
<td>Participation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanthongthiao</td>
<td>Tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kha-nam</td>
<td>Hut, usually built in an orchard (Southern Thai)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khao</td>
<td>Rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khiri</td>
<td>Mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khlong</td>
<td>Canal, creek, stream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khum</td>
<td>Village section or zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kin</td>
<td>Eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klum</td>
<td>Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lan</td>
<td>Terrace, yard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manam</td>
<td>River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mu (Ban)</td>
<td>Village (a grouping of villages within a sub-district)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nam Tok</td>
<td>Waterfall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nan Hin</td>
<td>Stone yard (Southern Thai)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngon</td>
<td>Hill (Northeastern Thai)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noen</td>
<td>Platform area, plateau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niwet</td>
<td>Ecology or ecosystem (rabob niwet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nueng</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oomsab</td>
<td>saving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ongkon</td>
<td>Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pa</td>
<td>Forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palan</td>
<td>Yard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pha</td>
<td>Cliff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phum panya</td>
<td>wisdom, knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phumam</td>
<td>Leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollamuang</td>
<td>Citizen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prachachon</td>
<td>People, citizen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prachasangkhom</td>
<td>Civil Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phalittaphan</td>
<td>Product</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

xxi
Thai Currency Exchange Rate

The exchange rate between Thai Currency (Bt: Baht) and US$ used in this report varies according to the fluctuation of the exchange rate, particularly after the economic crisis in 1997. The transaction rates used are as follow:

up to 1996: US$1 = Bt25.52
early 1997: US$1 = Bt25.98 (30 June 1997)
late 1997: US$1 = Bt39.89 (5 November 1997)
1998: US$1 = Bt42.85 (30 June 1998)
1999: US$1 = Bt37.07 (30 June 1999)
2000: US$1 = Bt39.35 (30 June 2000)
2001: US$1 = Bt45.40 (27 June 2001)
2002: US$1 = Bt41.77 (28 June 2002)
2003: US$1 = Bt41.82 (4 June 2003)

Source: Bangkok Bank Public Co. Ltd.
(http://www.bangkokbank.com/Bangkok+Bank/Personal+Banking/Foreign+Exchange/FX+Rates/default.htm)

1AUD (Australian Dollar) was approximately 23-27 Baht or on average about 25 Baht during 1999-2001