Community based Natural Resources Management
A Case Study of Mae Tha Sub-district, Mae Oon District, Chiang Mai

Terdsak Kongprom
Location:

Located at the eastern part of Chiang Mai

North: Tha Neau Sub-district, Mae Oon District, Chiang Mai

South: Tha Pla Duk Sub-district, Mae Tha District, Lum Poon Province

East: Ban Ka Sub-district, Muang District, Lum Pang Province

West: Huay Yap Sub-district, Ban Thi District, Lum Poon Province
HISTORY OF MAE THA

- Situated in a valley surrounded by mountainous ranges at the altitude around 500-700 m.
- Total land area 67,500 rai, of which 4 out of 5 are in forested areas with Mae Tha river as main stream feeding the communities.
- The history can be dated back to 300 years.
- In 1987, one ethnic group “Lau Khun Dong” migrated from Jang Hua Rin in Chiang Mai and resettled on the west of Mae Tha river.
- Another group “Ka Mu and Yong” moved in as logging workers and later on settled along the Mae Tha river and continued to now.
TOPOGRAPHY
General Topography

Flat lands surrounded by mountains
Mae Tha and Community Development

Problems

- Development workers
- Food security
- Being taken advantage
- Get united
- Villagers

Better livelihood

Water for Agriculture

Better livelihood

Alternative Agri

NR Management

New Generation

Knowledge transfer

Institutions

Cooperation

Healthy Communities

Resources

Cooperatives NR Network

Happy Mae Tha
Local System

Conservation Forest

Community Forest

Animism

Balanced Natural Resources management

Integration of Production system with natural and local systems

Upland Crops

Temple, school and TAO

Villages

Kinship system

Traditional Weir System

Farmland

Conservation

Forest

Conservation

Farmland
People

Diversity

Committee, 54 members

Districts & province

Local Authority

Gov’t agencies

Private Sector

Mae Tha Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resources Development Institute
Chronological events of Natural Resources Management in Mae Tha

- 1901 – 1908 Gov ‘t granted logging concession in Mae Tha area to Bombay Burma Company
- 1937 – 1964 Gov’t granted logging concession to Kia Thai Sang Company for railway tracks fuelwood for train, villagers also worked for the company
- 1947 Thai Am Company got concession to produce fuelwood for tobacco factories. Villagers change from growing groundnuts to tobacco and used more chemical fertilizer.
- 1957 Gov’t granted more logging concessions for fuelwood and railway tracks.
Chronological events of Natural Resources Management in Mae Tha

- **1995-1996** National policy to declare more NP areas, villagers got together to protest against NP demarcation and started CBNRM.

- **1997** NP – Sub-district Forest Office – Villagers together separated community forest out of forest areas

- **1998** Villagers demanded for community forest area by agreeing that they will protect the forest

- **1999** 50,000 signed a petition demanding for Community Forest Act

- **2000** Submitted Draft Community Forestry Act to the Government

- **2001** Set up Sub-committee to review the Draft, the lower house approved

- **2002** Set up Sub-committee to review the Draft, the Senate disapproved

- **2007** Mae Tha TAO issued Sub-district legislation on community forest management
Using GIS in the Management of Mae Tha Sub-district
Boundary demarcation using GPS

• Agriculture areas
• Community Forest
• Conservation Forest
Land Demarcation

GPS

• Agriculture Land
• Community Forest
• Conservation Forest
Clear forest management and demarcation started in 1994

Using 3 Dimensional Model
Local knowledge in forest management

- Agriculture Land
- Community Forest
- Conservation Forest
## Total Area 67,500 rai in Mae Tha Sub-district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Homestead and Agri Land</th>
<th>Community Forest</th>
<th>Conservation Forest</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tha Mon</td>
<td>2,996</td>
<td>3,844</td>
<td>4,613</td>
<td>12,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tha Kham</td>
<td>3,272</td>
<td>5,319</td>
<td>13,494</td>
<td>23,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khoa Klang</td>
<td>Included with Village 3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huay Sai</td>
<td>2,537</td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td>3,150</td>
<td>8,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pa Nod</td>
<td>2,025</td>
<td>3,588</td>
<td>7,013</td>
<td>13,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don Chai</td>
<td>3,937</td>
<td>3,306</td>
<td>6,556</td>
<td>15,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mai Don Chai</td>
<td>Included with Village 6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,767</strong></td>
<td><strong>17,907</strong></td>
<td><strong>34,826</strong></td>
<td><strong>67,500</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Different Land Use Types in Mae Tha

- Conservation Forest: 51%
- Community Forest: 26.53%
- Homestead and Agriculture: 22%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Use Type</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homestead and Agriculture</td>
<td>14,767</td>
<td>ไร่</td>
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<td>34,826</td>
<td>ไร่</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Different Land Use Types based on GPS
Lesson Learnt from the Loss of Land

- Land
  - Selling of land is possible
  - Right to manage land belongs to individuals
- Land ownership
  - Individual
  - Land Title Deed
- Forest Encroachment
- Loss of land/Landless
  - Poverty
- Sell/Mortgage
Information on Land Ownership in Mae Tha

Total homestead and Agriculture land 14,767 rai

With Land Title Deed for Agriculture Land 3,625 rai

Without Land Title Deed (in forest area) 11,142 rai
การจัดการทรัพยากรในระบบสารสนเทศภูมิศาสตร์ (Geographic Information System)

- มีแนวเขตที่ชัดเจน
- มีข้อมูลรายแปลง
- มีระบบพิกัดภูมิศาสตร์
- ข้อมูลที่ได้รับการยอมรับจากหน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้อง
- เป็นข้อมูลเชิงพื้นที่ มีรายละเอียดและตรวจสอบได้
Land Management by the Community

Land

People in the Community

Through Community Mechanism

Fund from Land Bank

sell/transfer
### Sustainable Natural Resources Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Land</strong></th>
<th>Land management in forest areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Land utilization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Sustainable agriculture</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Water</strong></th>
<th>Maintain traditional water management system</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Promote community water supply system</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Add more sources of water (weir, wells)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Forest</strong></th>
<th>Forest demarcation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Support CBFM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Coordinate with outsiders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Community Forest Rules and Regulations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
พื้นที่
รูปธรรม
Thank You!