

CHAPTER 6

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSS IDEAS AND RECOMMANDATIONS

Based on findings and analysis from Chapter 5 concludes that co-management concept used through the Joint Management in Protected Area (JoMPA) project, some of the outputs have been successful and the outputs have been unsuccessfuls some variances have been proved by the achievement in the area. The case study of the Ob Luang National Park, Chiang Mai Province that the successfulat the local level as participatory land demarcation and there is a mutual agreement. But some of part that are variance as after defining boundaries participatory resource management in wilderness areas is required. But there are not tangible and significant, especially the sustainable development career opportunities area, which is being blasted into all areas and has not yet been processed. The achievement of implementation in JoMPA project are incomplete, the primary cause concern with the central and regional support are retained, resulting in new patterns of propulsion in the area, and the theoretical analysis can be concluded to be influenced by concept and thinking system, Organizational Structure and Thai bureaucratic system, power relationships and cultural organization. This makes logical as co-management complete and practice but when faced with these influences that causing variance.All brought about a theoretical and policy debate as follows:

6.1 Theoretical discussion: the concept of co-management

For the origin of the concept co-management, it is considered to be the weakest linkage of the two concepts in conflict resolution in natural resource management and it introduces the concept of the necessary parts to create in the first concept is the natural resources management and ecosystems of government agencies. It has been found that there is a state-based concept that emphasizes the conservation of natural resources, primarily from the basis of ecological forest.The operation is based on the principles of law, along with the restoration of forest ecosystems. Then expand the power to control

and manage natural resources through the use of various laws (Panus: 2001, Tanan, Chantana and Pisit: 2002).

The second concept is natural resources management by the paradigm of human ecology and the concept of ecological politics that attaches importance to human beings which can coexist with natural resources as a dependence and lead to sustainability. The common forest as a common property that benefits users in multiple dimensions, interconnectivity, and community rights that are rightfully exploited by users who have culture of rules and regulations. It is considered as a complex management that strengthens community power from social capital, culture and local knowledge are the negotiating power in the state. (Chusak: 2000, Chalatchai: 1993, Anan: 2000, Yot: 2000, Benjapan: 2000, Sombat: 2005, Nuemann: 1985, Blaikie: 1992). This concept also lacks links between physical ecology, other power groups and real-world contextual conditions.

When there are an opposite pairing of 2 paradigms and how to management it. However, the solution also has weaknesses as fragmented solution, lack of holistic view and including lack of facts in the area requires participatory thinking to fill in weaknesses, reinforcing the strengths of resource management. (Premsak, 1999), which emphasizes community and community organizations are the key mechanism for driving the public and private sectors. However, there can fill in the weaknesses of the two concepts and fill the practice in the logic. The essence are collaborative management of all stakeholders who bring together issues and facts in the area to learn together and use empirical data in conjunction with management that guideline to use management mechanisms in conjunction with empirical data.

The powered tools as participatory land demarcation and uses advanced mapping and detailed maps to explore and map the real area in a common map. There are different from participatory land use planning that uses no detailed maps and lack of common ground realignment. The use of facts in the area and the decision to solve the problem make the results that all parties benefit equally. Strengthening the organization's potential and adjustments in state policies and processes, including bureaucratic reform are problematic.

For this co-management in natural resource concept, there is not a new concept. The co-management style work as organization management that more closed system based (Thomas, J. Peter and Robert H. Waterman, Jr., 1982). But while natural resource management is more open system-based, it has already been done as Joint Forest Management Resolution-JFM (Udomsak Sinithipong, 2015) and Elinor Ostrom (1990 and 2010) on shared management experiences in the international context (Chol Boonmark, 2011). However, there is a difference between the use of empirical data commonly accepted in shared management processes and the diversity-based management mechanisms.

However, the concept of participatory resource management or co-management considered to be completely logical. When they use co-management concept in JoMPA project, a case study of Ob Luang National Park found that the concept of co-management in the National Park area, when encountering obstacles is the influence of the concept of organizational structure and system of Thai bureaucratic, power relationships and culture organization that make the resulting variance and achievement of the project are not yet complete. At the local level, the academic support has played an important role in advocating and has added details on both the rationale and cooperative. This results in a degree of achievement and provides new, empirically empirical knowledge that supports the problem-solving process of all stakeholders and then it makes for more complete co-management.

For the variability that arises and the achievement of an incomplete project, the synthesized in Chapter 5, found that due to the influence of 4 dimensions are important as follow:

1. The concept related to people, forest and co-management, there are work consistent with the concept of co-management. It's about managing shared resources that concept of resource management is effective. It is necessary for the resource user's collaboration to create a mutually acceptable rule of thumb (Ostrom: 1990 and 2010 and Oran 2014).

2. The structure and Thai bureaucracy, there are corresponding works that the

bureaucracy has structural problems as delay in administration, centralization of power, the issue of decentralization and transfer of mission and adherence to the laws. As well as reforming the bureaucracy, and revising the concept, it still does not address the issue of power and is not interested in knowledge and empirical data. This is the work of the Office of the Government Reform Commission (1998), Soman Rangsiyajit (2000), Chai Anan Samudavanij (2001), Thep KasemPanichkul (2003), and Chansit Chavalitthamrong (2003).

3. The power relationships, post-modern concepts (Micsonu, 1971 and Debson, 1993) deal with the power and authority of the community to utilize and manage resources that are pressured by the capitalist economy that powers the state through centralized power and access to resources using proprietary systems and resource control. Although the power relationships of the community are under the control of the state. The power structure of modern communities is a complex overlapping relationship and a multi-dimensional network of powers so it causes conflicts throughout. There is also consistent work in the distribution of resources that underlie the power of inequality and a social network for defining rules to support the resource management and bargaining power of the communities of Chol Boonmark (2008) and UdomsakSinthipong (2558).

4. The culture organizational, there is a job that speaks to corporate culture in a way that is supposed to be work-oriented with evaluation and the support of the top executives of Tatsapan Sirithan (2000) and Dhipavadee Meksawan (2000), but it was in conflict with the actual organizational culture in this study, which emphasized the satisfaction of the supervisors rather than the achievement. It is also a non-flexible corporate culture. There is a split party and the line system to work.

Consequently, this co-management concept, when confronted with a powerful context, and the view that co-management affects the status quo and former powers make co-management meet with problems and obstacles and variances. However, in this complex context the co-management concepts have adapted and are considered to be the core theoretical knowledge to drive resource-intensive solutions. The traditional resource management concepts that focus on the rights and uses of local communities.

Including complex management concepts that lack the contextual perspective of economic and social change as well as integration of all systems.

6.2 Policies Recommendations

The cause of the centralized monopoly of power by the central government to carry out the law, policy makers and the power to control and manage all the natural resources. The concept of co-management that focuses on the processes involved into use in the protected areas. The success of the operation in the area but the key is not to reform the system of centralized monopoly power to be decentralized administrative system and community organizations also lack of the capacity building and strengthen the organization's bargaining power with the state. Therefore, it is suggested as follow:

6.2.1 Centralization of power reform

If centralize of power reform. This is relatively rare that must do as follow:

1) bringing a case study of successful, such as the participatory land demarcation process in Ob Luang National Park with evidences based, conditions and process is under the co-management concept, the expansion resulting in the local conditions are right. The current expansion of the co-management area to Doi Inthanon National Park. Especially, Luang district has a master plan for land use as well and the other one had to advocate any form.

2) The co-management want the interdisciplinary scholars help understand the technical connection because objectivity. The success has caused a lot of success that should universities or agency supporting research with a long-term plan to replicate JoMPA successful continuous operation. As a result, more academic authority will contribute to changing the policy.

6.2.2 When unable to reform and decentralization

1) Supporting with the capacity building of community organizations, local governments and partnerships of district level, be strengthened and develop

collaboration mechanisms for natural resources management efficiently. By developing local ordinances management of natural resources. That will be an important tool in the management of natural resources, such as Mae Tha Municipal Law associated with Natural Resource and Environment Management, Mae On district, Chiang Mai province and (draft) Ban Luang Municipal Law associated with Participatory Natural Resource and Environment Management, Chom Thong district, Chiang Mai.

2. The development of information and knowledge for the use in natural resources management that can leverage knowledge with communication, dissemination and extension. By creating opportunities for the community to access and use geographic information to be used as a tool to explore and develop resource management plans, forest land systematically and prepare an action plan to fix problems with the authorities. Including support for local governments to access and use the database of land use and forestry on geographic information systems for to be able to link data and plan a different system.

3. Development of local laws and acts that can be promoted the right of local communities. There are enforced at practice and can serve as a model for expanding both the area and the policy. The process of municipal law with local governments will be protected right to manage land and forest rights under the Constitutional Act and the preparation of a municipal law involved with multiple agencies. For example, community organizations, Sub-district Administration organization, Forestry departments in the district, Watershed management, National Park, District administrative authorities, including support units, such as academic institutions, NGOs, the National Health Foundation, etc.