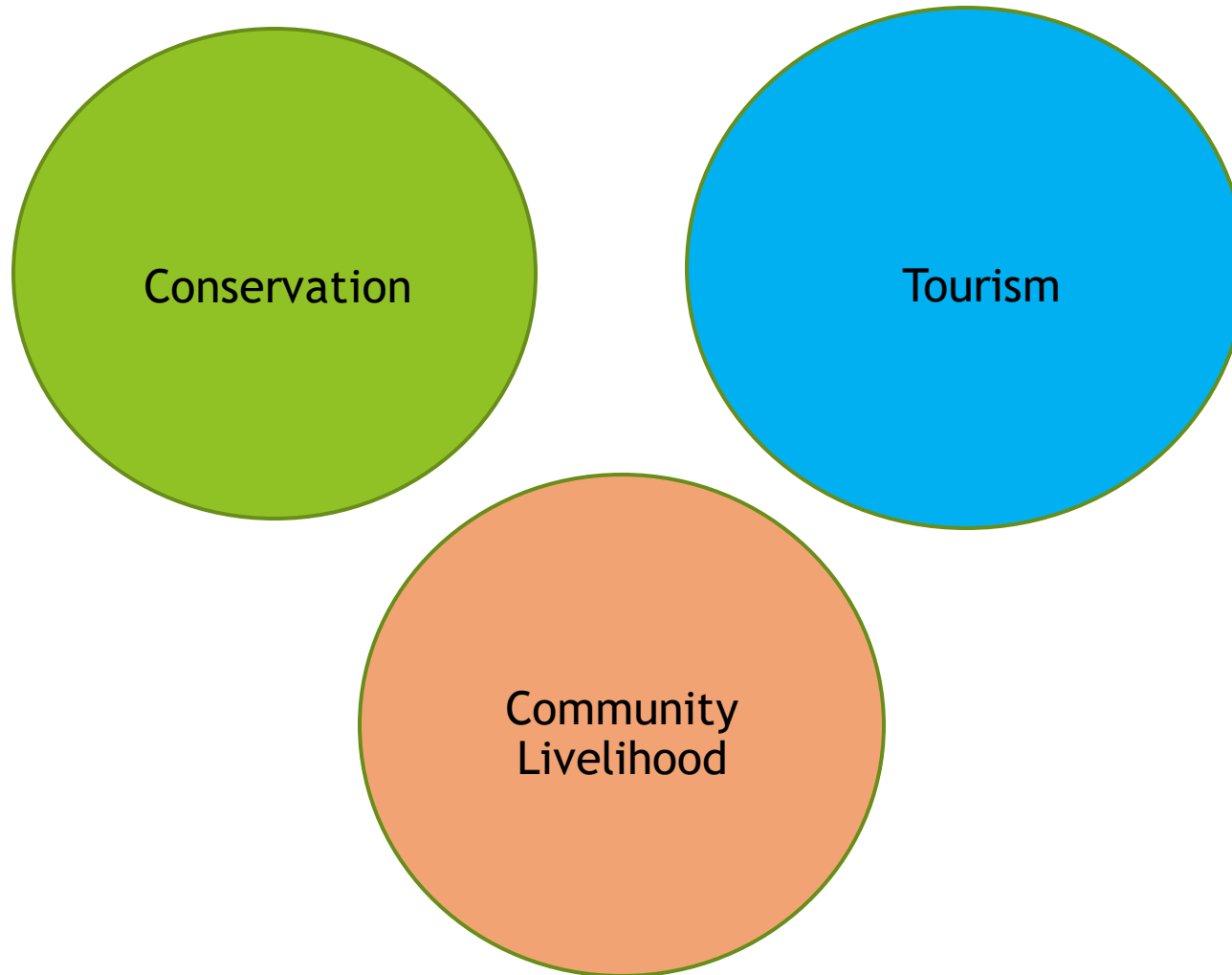




Community Conservation through Tourism in Thailand

Dachanee Emphandhu and
Philip Dearden

The Links





Coastal communities

Koh Pitak



Coastal communities

Ban Thong Yee Peng



Mountainous Communities

Ban Pha Mon



Mountainous Communities

Mien Karen. Lahu and Akha



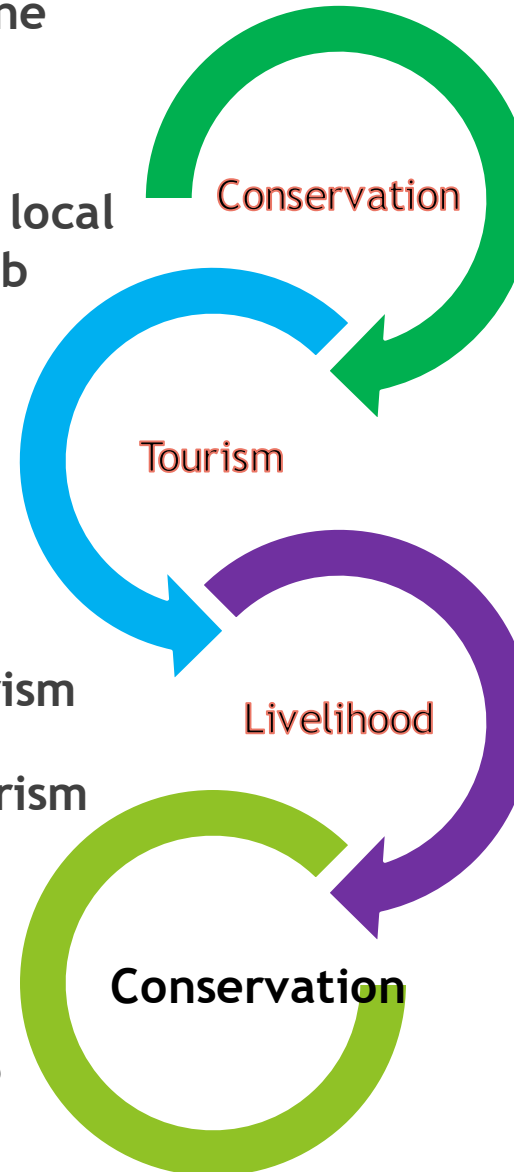
Ban Huay Mae Sai

Koh Pitak community-based tourism

Tourism creates ++ Impact to both livelihood and conservation

- ▶ Community initiatives in marine rehabilitation
- ▶ Seafood is now main tourist motivation to visit Koh Pitak , local villagers sell their fish and crab directly to tourists

- ▶ Conservation & community development funds from tourism
- ▶ Conservation measures in tourism activities,
 - ▶ Site rehabilitation,
- ▶ Raising conservation awareness among local people and tourists

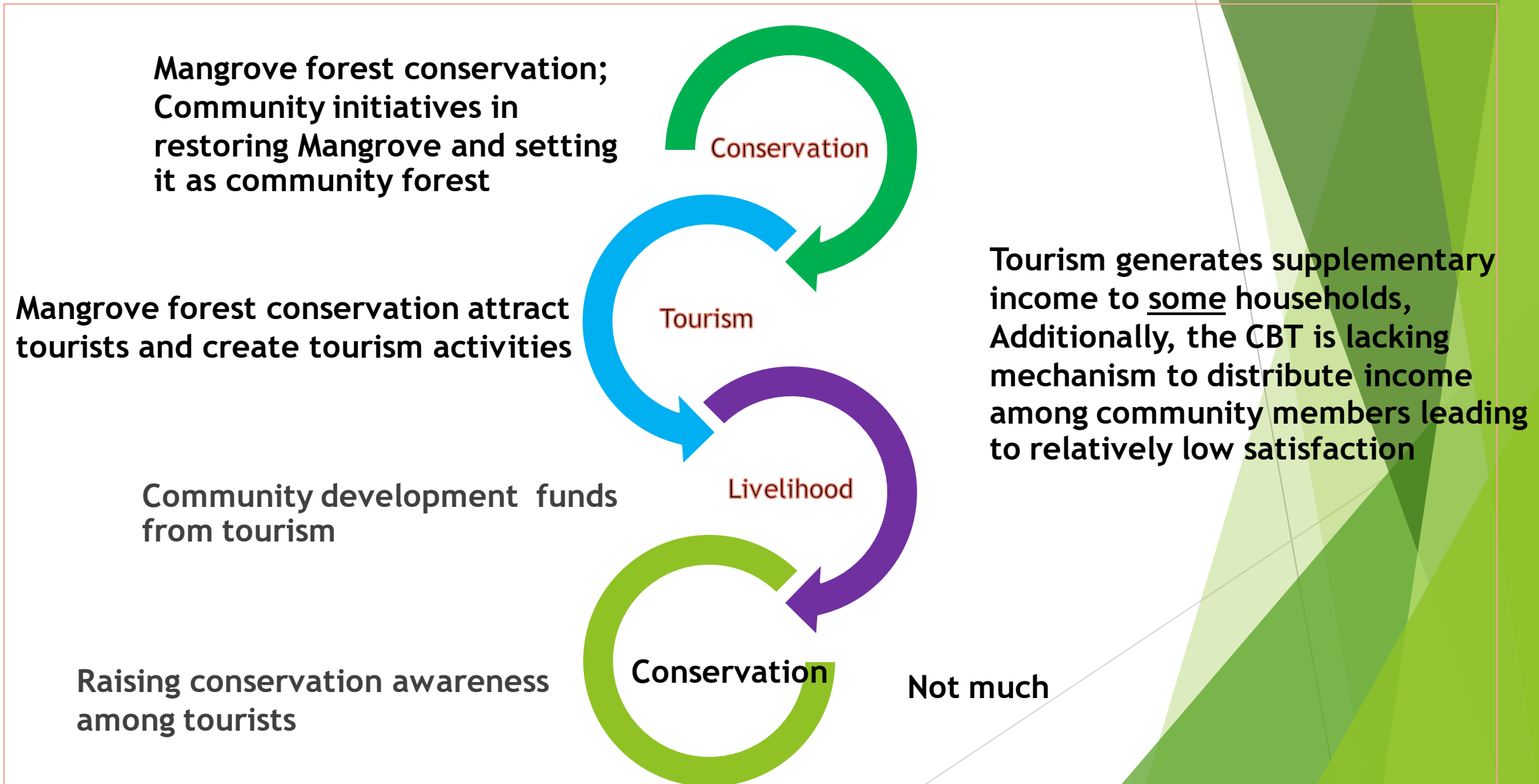


- ▶ Tourism generates supplementary income to most households and income is well distributed among community members through homestays, selling seafood, and local souvenirs
- ▶ Food security project initiates for community livelihood

Improve livelihood quality such as better water quality , cleanliness of houses and trash management

Thong Yee Pheng community-based tourism :

Tourism creates ++ on community livelihood but not much to conservation



Pha Mon CBT

Tourism gives ++ impact to livelihood and conservation

Way of life in harmony with conservation, village is located inside Doi Inthanon NP

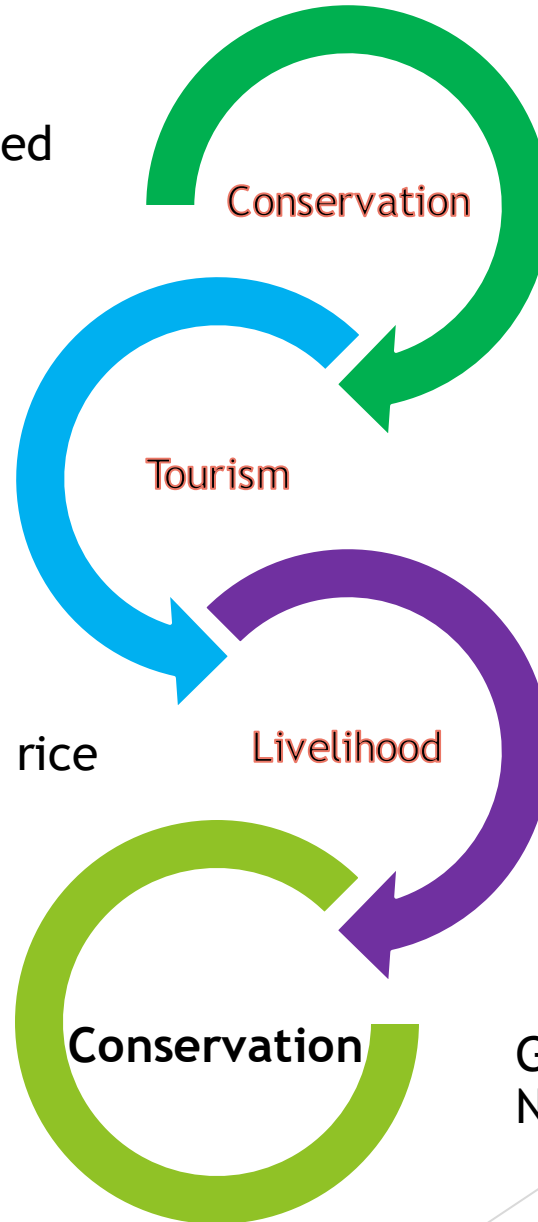
Karen culture and beautiful landscape attract tourists

Slow life tourism

Organic farms and GI rice

Active participation in conservation activities with park rangers

Raising conservation awareness among tourists and local people



Self sufficient economy

Supplement income from tourism

More projects on community development initiatives

Good relationship with NP

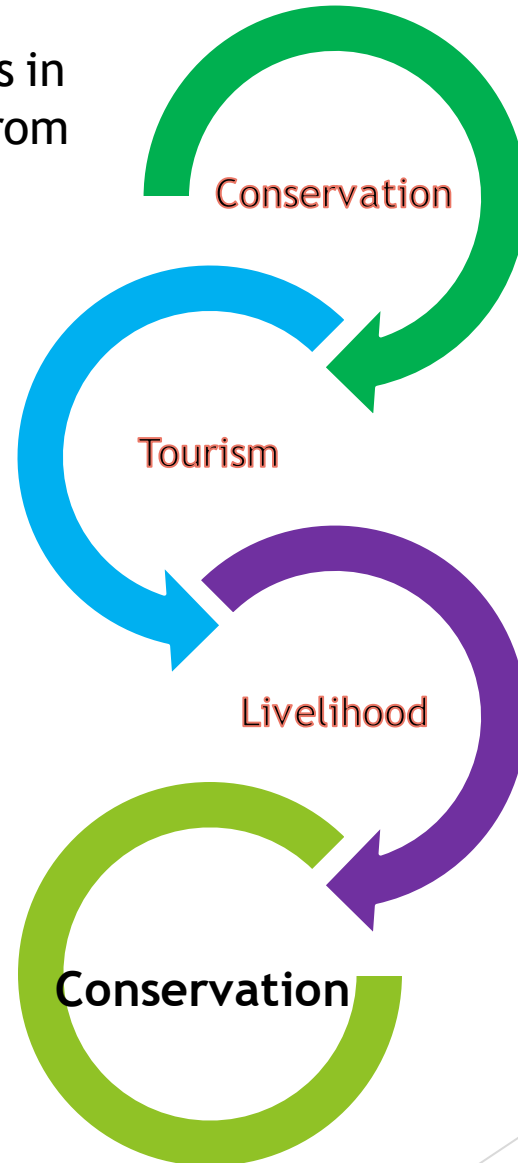
Huay Mae Sai CBT

Tourism creates small benefit to community livelihood and not much in conservation initiatives

Government initiatives in forest rehabilitation from shifting cultivation)

Tropical forest attract foreign tourists (trekking, elephant riding, hilltribes tourism)

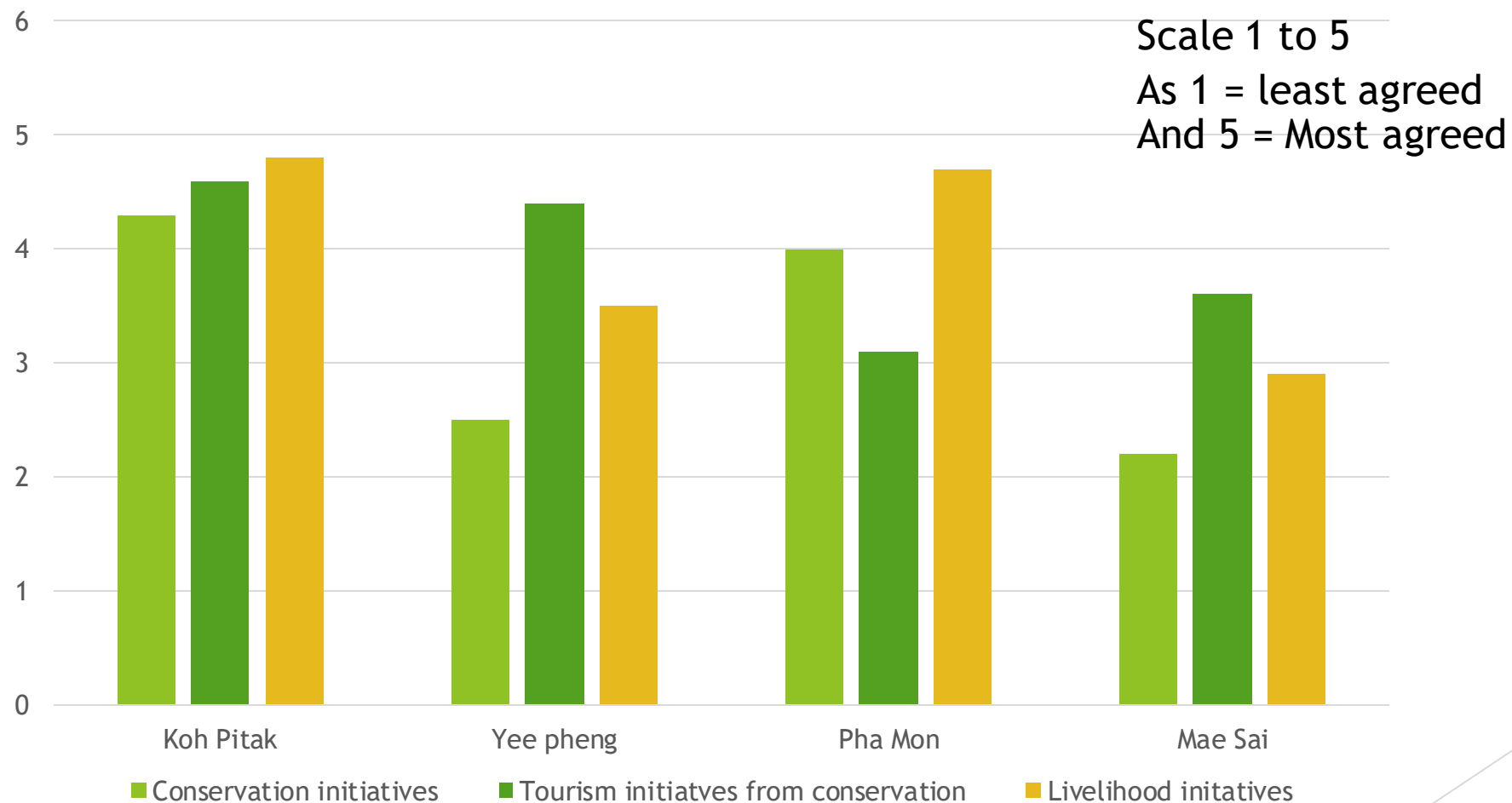
Villagers help forest officials in some conservation activities : forest fire suppression, forest planting, But not their own initiatives



Tourism income is not stable

Tourism generates supplementary income to some households, but CBT is lacking mechanism to distribute income among community members

Conservation, Tourism, and livelihood initiatives



From local villagers questionnaire survey, 2014-2017

Degree of conservation practices initiatives from tourism

Koh Pitak > Pha Mon > Thung Yee Pheng > Mae Sai

What factors catalyzing conservation practices/initiatives?



Factors catalyzing the success of various initiatives

- ▶ Self reliance : **KP, YP**
- ▶ Delegation of power from the government to use and control natural resources that are essential to community livelihoods : **KP, PM**
- ▶ Application of the late King's "sufficient economy concept" : **KP, PM**
- ▶ Good networking with other communities and University partners on R & D : **KP, YP, PM**
- ▶ Local villagers aware of direct and indirect benefits from biodiversity/environmental conservation : **KP, PM**

Factors catalyzing the success of various initiatives

- ▶ Good learning organization (elements of leadership, communication, organization culture, and KM: **PM, KP**)
- ▶ Knowledge of conservation practices.: **KP, PM**
- ▶ Village popularity from conservation initiatives and education sites : **KP, PM, YP**
- ▶ Community social capital such as substantial cooperation among community members : **KP, PM**
- ▶ Stable income from tourism: **KP, PM, YP**

Success of conservation initiatives from local community perspectives (KP, PM)

- ▶ Conservation activities in action for real not for creating good image
- ▶ Continuity
- ▶ More local people involved
- ▶ Role model for other villages
- ▶ Awareness raised
- ▶ Lead to improving life quality in some ways

Conclusion

