

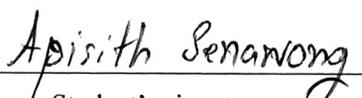
Apisith Senawong 2007: Preparation and Adoption of Forest Rehabilitation Plan of Khao Kalong – Khao Khad Community, Trat Province. Master of Science (Social Forestry), Major Field: Social Forestry, Department of Interdisciplinary Graduate Program. Thesis Advisor: Assistant Professor Monton Jamroenprucksas, Ph.D. 108 pages.

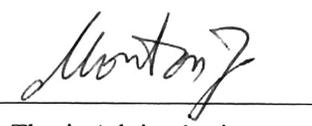
The study was carried out at Khao Kalong – Khao Khad area Trat province from 11 April 2006 to 15 July 2006. It had the objective to do participatory planning on forest rehabilitation and assess local peoples' acceptance on the plan. Community leaders, at about 24-25 persons, were invited and attended in the two workshops. After that, 92 household representatives were sampling for interviewing using questionnaires. Descriptive statistics and Chi square test were used to analyse the data.

The results of the study showed that the community leaders were aware of significance on forest rehabilitation planning in Khao Kalong-Khao Khad area and agreed with the strategies of the plan formulated in the workshop. In the plan, total management area was 2,102.54 rai which was divided into 17 zones. In each zone, there were four main types of land use. In the whole area, they were grassland at about 23.54 percent, secondary forest at about 51.0 percent, natural forest at about 16.62 percent and buffer zone area at about 6.37 percent. The proposed plan included management guideline, time table as well as estimating budget.

For the study on the local peoples' opinions related to the said plan, it found that the interviewees were male at about 52.13 percent, budhists and muslims at about 68.09 and 31.91 percent respectively, the average age at about 45.99 years, having primary education at about 70.21 percent, having average income per household at about 71,530.85 baht, having agriculture land adjacent to the rehabilitation area at about 18.09 percent. It also found that most of local people accepted the plan at about 90.43 percent. However, having land close to the rehabilitation area was the main factor negatively affecting on accepting the plan.

The study recommended that government should promote participatory planning process on forest rehabilitation to get more acceptances from local people. Benefit sharing should be emphasized especially with those having land close to the rehabilitation area.


Student's signature


Thesis Advisor's signature

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