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The Community Forestry Bill (CFB) was first proposed in 1990. Strong criticism of an initial draft opened up the process, enabling civil society groups to play a role in the development of a 'people's forestry bill.' In 1999, a subsequent draft was submitted to parliament supported by 50,000 signatures from across Thailand. A revised bill is currently being read in the Upper House of the Thai Government.

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**Who Benefits?**

Studies of hill areas in the north and the coastal mangrove swamps of the south-west reveal that local people have made many gains in access to the forest resources on which their livelihoods depend. However, these gains are not universal. Although community forest rights are intended to be open to all people living in forest reserve areas, some ethnic groups have benefited more than others. In particular, contestations arise over citizenship and over what constitutes an appropriate 'community' to gain legal access to the forest. Experiences in north and southwest Thailand highlight the challenges involved in trying to build an inclusive society where different marginalised groups can
Mangrove Politics in South-West Thailand

Muslim populations have been living on the Malay Peninsula for centuries. In south-western provinces like Phuket and Phangnga they are heavily reliant on small-scale fishing, rubber-tapping, and mangrove wood extraction. Exclusionary policies have created a situation in which the livelihoods of Muslim communities depend on their ability to defend rights of access to resources in very marginal coastal areas against rival interests. The Community Forestry Bill has enabled villagers and NGOs to defeat competing claims to manage and defend mangrove areas.

Citing the draft Community Forestry Bill and Thailand’s 1997 Constitution (which supports the rights of communities to manage natural resources), villagers in the southern province of Phuket petitioned the Thai courts for the right to protect mangrove areas from encroachment by shrimp farms. Prior to this, NGOs such as Wildlife Fund Thailand (WFT) and the Yadfon Association had been particularly active in spreading information about community rights, encouraging villagers to demand these rights in front of the district chief and governor and the courts. In 1998, judges granted the villagers’ demands, ruling against a series of shrimp farm developments on the eastern coast of the island. The decision was exceptional, recognising the rights of marginal communities to use and benefit from forest resources, and prioritising them over the interests of the expanding and lucrative shrimp farming industry.

But so far this victory has proved largely symbolic. While government officials have endorsed using community forestry to address persistent problems in Thailand’s coastal areas, the state remains resistant to any devolution which would dilute its authority. The judges may have challenged the power of shrimp farmers, but the courts’…

"The village people look at forests as the whole of nature rather than just as a monoculture. This is a different view from that of a forester."

Dr Somsak Sukwong, Director, Regional Community Forestry Training Centre, Bangkok
ability to enforce sustainable forestry in conservation areas remains weak.

Citizenship Politics in Northern Thailand

Northern Thailand is populated by ethnic minorities (hill tribes) divided into two main groups: lowland dwellers (Karen, Htin, Khamu), who have lived there for centuries, and highland dwellers (Hmong, Akha, Mien), most of whom have moved to Thailand from China, Laos and Burma within the last 100 years.

More and more community forests are being identified in the areas occupied by hill tribes. Estimates suggest there were 733 in 2000. Some 90 affiliates have joined a region-based community forest network. This growth in community forestry reflects both growing negotiation within villages over access to forests, and an awareness that claiming formal community status increases the power of local people to negotiate with the state. However, negotiations are difficult for those who lack Thai citizenship, which guarantees access to forest resources. It is estimated that some 40-50% of Thailand’s one million hill tribe people do not have official Thai citizenship. New applications are resisted to deter immigration.

In May 1999, frustration over the negotiating process led 5,000 hill tribe people to demonstrate outside the provincial hall of Chiang Mai, the capital of northern Thailand, calling for greater access to Thai citizenship, greater access to development, and an end to plantations on agricultural land.

The lowland-dwelling Karen have had many successes in negotiating rights to the forest, in part because they live in long-standing settlements, some centuries old, and their social arrangements are considered appropriate ‘communities’ for bestowing access rights to land and resources. Lacking this background, newer arrivals such as the Hmong have had more limited success. However, there are grounds for optimism: they have shown the capacity to respond swiftly and flexibly, adopting new institutional bases for accessing communal forest resources.

Potential for Future Gains

Thailand’s Community Forestry Bill illustrates the extent to which the poor, NGOs and academics can influence the formal legislation of community rights. The process of drafting the bill saw many gains in recognising the rights of marginalised groups and enabling them to participate in decision-making affecting their livelihoods. However, their ability to claim and benefit from community rights is heavily dependent on the influence that communities can bring to bear on the political system, and can still be challenged or undermined by private capital.

The way forward lies with the Royal Forestry Department. Community forestry, and the participation ethic it entails, represents a significant departure from the ways in which the RFD has traditionally organised village activities in Thailand. Sustainable development will require the department to transform itself into a community-focused institution. Only then can the department and its partners build on the positive foundations of the Community Forestry Bill.
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