

งานวิจัย/การสำรวจ/ผลการศึกษา

หัวข้อ	รายละเอียด
ชื่อบทความวิจัย:	Community Dialogs on the Probabilities of Community-based Mangrove Institution.
ชื่องานวิจัย:	การประยุกต์ภูมิปัญญาท้องถิ่นเพื่อจัดสถาบันการจัดการป่าชายเลนที่เหมาะสม
ชื่อผู้วิจัย:	รศ.ดร.ทัศนีย์ อุ๋นวิจิตร
คณะ/สาขาวิชา:	ภาควิชาศึกษาศาสตร์ คณะสังคมศาสตร์และมนุษยศาสตร์
ที่มาและความสำคัญ:	<p>Local mangrove communities could be presumed to have the strongest incentives to protect the quality of their environment for their own quality of life. Gaining food, herbs, fuels, fodder, and base materials for their living, health, and shelters from the mangroves, the communities are likely to manage their mangroves in a holistic way, balancing the social, economic, and environmental ramifications without trading off any of it for their sustainable living. They have been viewed as environmental stewards, not destroyers (Peluso, 1992). There is evidence that they can manage mangroves without government oversight (Smith & Berkes, 1993) and that their practices could enrich mangroves over time (Fairhead & Leach, 1996). However, mangrove degradation in Thailand is still continually reported as worrisome. Mangrove reservation in the 24 coastal provinces has dwindled by half from 3,679 square kilometers in 1961 to 1,676 square kilometers with observable declining density and fertility (Department of Marine and Coastal Resources of Thailand, 2015). The fragile tidal ecological systems have been unable to withstand urbanization, industrialization, over-exploitation, and pollution. Each year, mangroves have been disappearing by about 5 percent or an equivalent of USD 2.3 million (Janekarnkij, 2010) using environmental cost accounting. This may reflect that there are problems with community participation in mangrove management.</p> <p>Arnstein (1969) classified people participation in development into levels, ranging from passive and tokenistic participation under which the state directly manipulated, offered therapy, informed, consulted, or placated local people to the active participation under which the state formed a partnership, delegated power, or allowed citizen control. At least 178 governments around the world, including the Thai government, agreed to achieve the highest level of people participation when they endorsed the historic 1992 Rio Declaration. At the national level, since the 10th National Development Plan, the state has accepted the</p>

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	<p>necessity to allow local communities to participate in mangrove management. The constitutions, environmental and administrative laws, and regulations issued ever since have re-affirmed that the environmental management mandate must be transferred to local administrative organizations.</p> <p>Despite such aspirations and ceaseless efforts, the available literature indicates that while considerable works have been undertaken regarding the application of technological and managerial innovations and the impacts of government policies, much less attention has been paid to understanding what local communities face when they try to increase their participation and develop a community-based institution. Kanchanaphan (2000) remarked that research targeting community institutional development was deplorably overlooked and fraught with power relations.</p> <p>In order to understand what has led to such a grim situation, it is intriguing to investigate the mangrove management situation from the bottom-up perspective, that is, from the perspective of local communities. Answers are needed to questions such as to what extent the local communities are actually participating in mangrove management, what has led to such a level of participation, and what avenues are available for them to participate in mangrove management. These would yield understanding of the gaps in local participation, and on the probability of promoting more active participation, particularly in the guise of a community-based institution (CBI) for mangrove management. Additional knowledge obtained from the investigation would add to the literature related to the evolution of commons management institutions and prescription for the empowerment of local communities to be in charge of their environmental management.</p>
ขอบเขตพื้นที่การศึกษา:	<p>In order for in-depth understanding regarding the probabilities of a true CBI for mangrove management, this study was based on the case of a mangrove community situated at the mouth of the Krabi River in southern Thailand. A comparison of the 1967 and current maps indicated a drastic shrinkage of mangroves in this second largest patch of mangrove in Thailand. Tambon Klong Prasong covered an area of 26 km² and was populated by 884 households or 5,000 residents with shared religious belief and close familial ties. The major occupations in the community were near-shore fishery and eco-tourism. Three villages were included in the research based on their adjacency and the consent of prospective research participants. The study comprised two stages. The first</p>

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	<p>stage aimed to understand to what extent the local residents had been involved in local mangrove management. Community residents socially identified as knowledgeable or highly related to local mangroves were interviewed with regard to the history of life in the community and their observations about mangrove management over the past seven decades. Data on images of mangrove management as well as existing management institutions saturated after 17 informants identified by the snowball technique were interviewed. Data were then categorized to illustrate the shifting concerns and actions in local mangrove management and underwent member checking at a public forum attended voluntarily by 28 residents.</p> <p>The second stage featured an action research with two series of dialogs being held in each of the three villages so that community residents had opportunities to deliberate local details and create their mangrove management institution. Special facilitating techniques were improvised based on the results of the first stage of the study in order to invite and inspire a total of 59 residents to voluntarily review their dormant knowledge, to recognize their common problems, and to visualize their desirable CBI. The dialogs were capped with an integrative dialog at the office of the Tambon Administrative Organization (TAO) in order to decide on the probabilities of their CBI by integrating it with the organization. Efforts were made to recruit a diversity of dialog participants by considering their natural, political, and religious roles in mangrove management and demographics. In the dialogic process, the researchers served as neutral facilitators encouraging the participants to share their knowledge and ideas to construct a common knowledge base and to conceive what they considered as an institution suitable for them. Support was given only when necessary or as requested by the participants. Notations of the intra- and inter-village processes were categorized to portray the operationalization of the improvised techniques for dialog facilitation, major issues emerging in the dialogs, differences in the context and management capacity across villages, and the internal factors that influence the probabilities for the community to realize their desirable CBI.</p>
วัตถุประสงค์:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand the momentum of community roles in mangrove management over the past seven decades. 2. To devise a dialogic learning process for the community to create a community-based institution (CBI) for mangrove management.

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	3. To identify the internal factors that influenced the probabilities for the community to realize their desirable CBI choice.
แหล่งทุนสนับสนุน:	สำนักงานกองทุนสนับสนุนการวิจัย(สกว.)
หน่วยงานที่ร่วมมือ:	-
ผู้มีส่วนได้ส่วนเสีย:	-
ระดับความร่วมมือ:	ระดับชาติ
ผลลัพธ์ที่น่าไปใช้ประโยชน์ต่อ:	<p>Without previous decision roles in mangrove management, the capacity of the local residents to manage their mangroves under the study was assessed as uncertain. A way to confirm their capacity was to provide opportunities for them to engage in public dialogs on how they would proceed with their mangrove management. The L-ICM Model was efficacious in enhancing the institutional capacity of some local residents. Some other residents, however, needed continued engagement in dialogs so that they could understand the benefits of institutional changes and develop systematic self-organization. A rush to put in place a claimed CBI would only turn it into an untoward tool for exploitation of the mangroves. The more they engaged in the institutional development or dialogic process, the greater the capacity they could have for embarking on an active role in sustainable mangrove management. Continued dialogs are pivotal for change toward a true CBI for mangrove management. For further facilitation of the dialogs in some lagging villages, it is recommended to consider building up integrated dialogs from small neighborhood group discussions, as such arrangements could be more effective than a village-wide forum in widening the involvement and understanding of community action regarding mangrove management.</p>
Web link อ้างอิงการดำเนินงาน:	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2452315118303618
รูปภาพประกอบ:	-
SDG goal ที่เกี่ยวข้อง:	<p>15. ปกป้อง ฟื้นฟู และสนับสนุนการใช้ระบบนิเวศบนบกอย่างยั่งยืน จัดการป่าไม้อย่างยั่งยืน ต่อสู้กับการกลายสภาพเป็นทะเลทราย หยุดการเสื่อมโทรมของที่ดินและฟื้นสภาพกลับมาใหม่ และหยุดการสูญเสียความหลากหลายทางชีวภาพ</p> <p>(Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss)</p>

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	<p>17. เสริมความเข้มแข็งให้แก่กลไกการดำเนินงานและฟื้นฟูสภาพหุ้นส่วนความร่วมมือระดับโลก สำหรับการพัฒนาที่ยั่งยืน (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development)</p>