

2.5.2 VILLAGE TOURISM

● Objectives of the Village Tourism Development

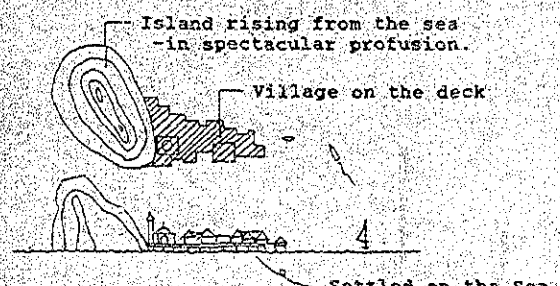
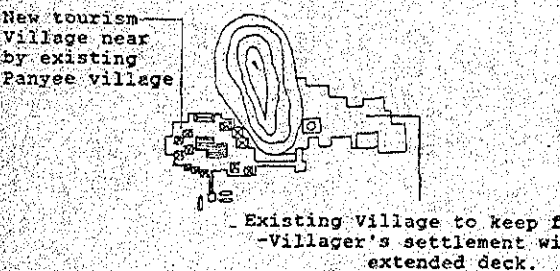
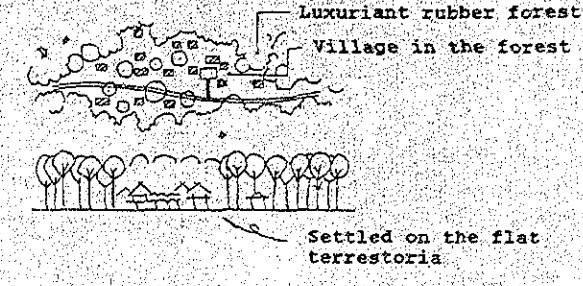
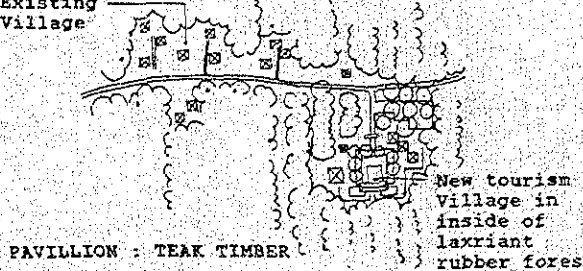
The principal objectives of facilitating village tourism are: 1) to bring the economic benefits of tourism more directly to village residents; 2) to stimulate local socio-economic activities through the impact of tourism; and 3) to encourage local people's participation in the tourism sector, thereby creating more employment and earning opportunities.

On the other hand, in order for tourists to be satisfied with their experience, the focus may be placed on either the traditional, cultural, and ethnic features of the villages, or the indigenous industry/life style co-existing with nature.

As a result of the assessment of the potential for village tourism in the above sense, two types of village tourism are recommended to be further developed in Greater Phuket: Panyee Village in Phang Nga and Para Village in Phuket. The general features are proposed as shown in Fig. 2-5-9.

FIG. 2-5-9 GENERAL FEATURES OF SELECTED 2 TOURISM VILLAGES

-OBVIOUSLY OPPOSITE CHARACTORS IN BOTH TOURISM VILLAGE-

PANYEE OCEANIC TOURISM VILLAGE	PHARA WOODY TOURISM VILLAGE
<p>1. CHARACTER : OCEANIC 2. OCCUPATION : FISHERMAN "SEA GYPSY" 3. RELIGIOUS : ISLAMIC 4. VILLAGE APPEARANCE</p>  <p>5. NEW TOURISM VILLAGE</p> 	<p>1. CHARACTER : TERRESTRIAL 2. OCCUPATION : AGRICULTURIST FOR PLANTATION 3. RELIGIOUS : BUDDHISM 4. VILLAGE APPEARANCE</p>  <p>5. NEW TOURISM VILLAGE</p> 

1) PANYEE VILLAGE (PHANG NGA)

a. Present Conditions

Panyee village must be a very fascinating spot for both international and domestic tourists, because of its peculiar settlement, unique community and traditional type of fishery. It is located in Phang Nga bay and at place conveniently accessible by boat from both Phuket and Phang Nga, taking a Phang Nga bay sea excursion route.

The village is approximately 1.5 ha and has a population of 1,500, hence, the population density is quite high. About 200 housing units exist with a unique building style on a deck above the sea. The village is Islamic and the houses and streets are kept neat. Most villagers are engaged in fishing and they enjoy abundant catches and farm shellfish as well. The wide variety of sea food served by them is one of the attractions.

b. Development Scheme

Attention should be paid so that the existing villagers' lives do not deteriorate under the impact of mass-tourism. Since this village is a small community, it is inherently susceptible to changes from outside. Based on this recognition, a concept is proposed in which a new tourism village be built on the deck with the same structural characteristics of the existing village, and connected with the original village. A visitor center, a number of restaurants, shops and an exhibition place are planned for the new village. Visitors can walk around the original village to experience the unique atmosphere.

Initial government investment is required to construct the new deck, the visitor center, basic infrastructure, and promotional activities. An important concept underlying this project is that this should fully involve the villagers' participation in the provision of restaurants, shops and other facilities to exhibit their culture and life-style. Government' subsidies and loans are also required for this purpose. A preliminary economic study indicates that this project seems to be feasible as a whole.

A physical plan is proposed as illustrated on Fig. 2-5-10. As mentioned above, this plan aims at developing a new deck at Panyee Tourism Village while maintaining the existing community as it is. This would be expected to become an most outstanding attraction in the Phang Nga bay tourist area.

● Unique Buildings on Deck

● Government Efforts on Development of the Village

● Construction of a New Deck

2) PHARA VILLAGE (PHUKET)

a. Present Conditions

In Phuket, 70 percent of the agricultural land, or 29 percent of the Phuket, is occupied by rubber plantations with a total area of some 16,000 hectares. The largest plantations are located in the Thalang district.

The village of Phara in the Thalang district is one of the outstanding rubber growing villages, located in the northeastern part of the Phuket, and presenting a comfortably woody life atmosphere. This atmosphere must be attractive for tourists, because they can experience the peaceful and refreshing "woody bath".

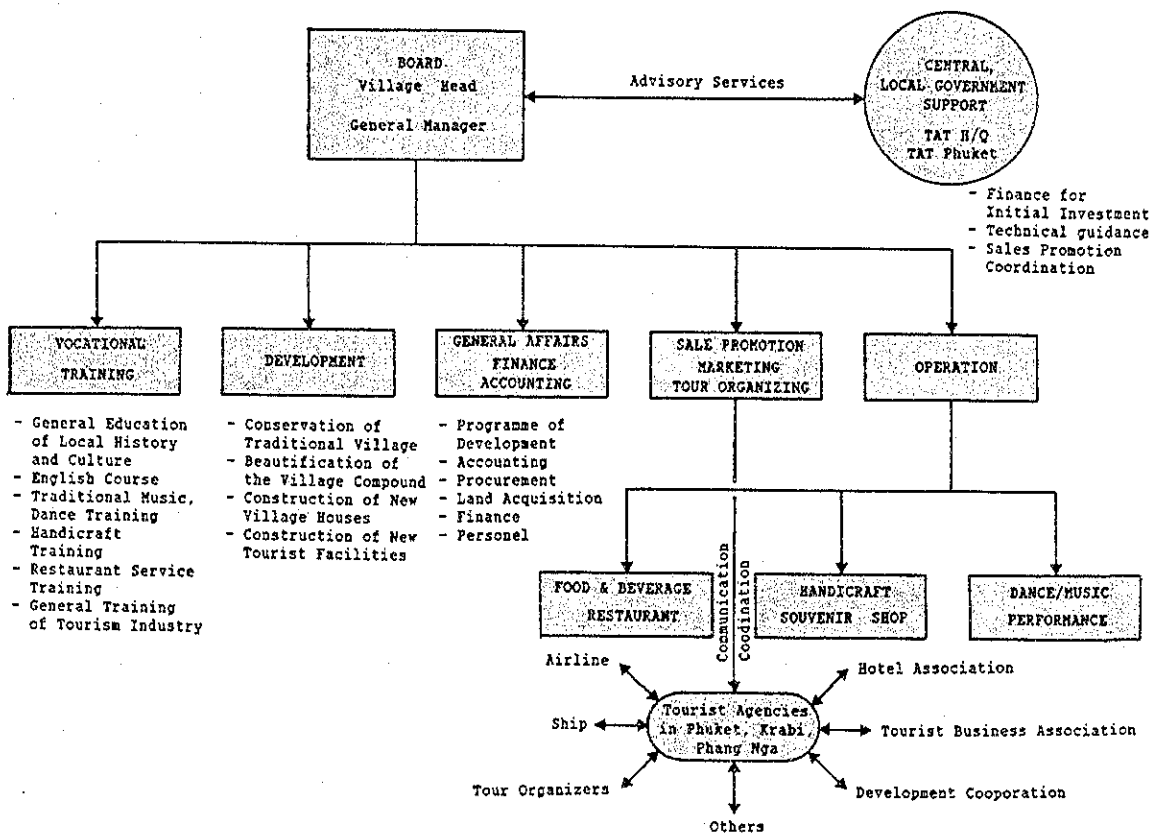
● Comfortable Wood Life Atmosphere

b. Development Scheme

The emphasis of the village tourism program is on establishing a traditional and cultural world with an exhibition of rubber processing and the unique styles of architecture under the well-managed rubber tree forest. A new tourist village with an information center, restaurants, shops and an exhibition hall is proposed to be developed in order to make the village more attractive and convenient for visitors.

Initial public investment is required to provide new land for the tourist facilities, improvement of the basic infrastructure, technical guidance, and promotion activities. The villagers' participation is a basic requirement. The implementation scheme is the same as that in the Panyee Village tourism development, as shown in Fig. 2-5-12.

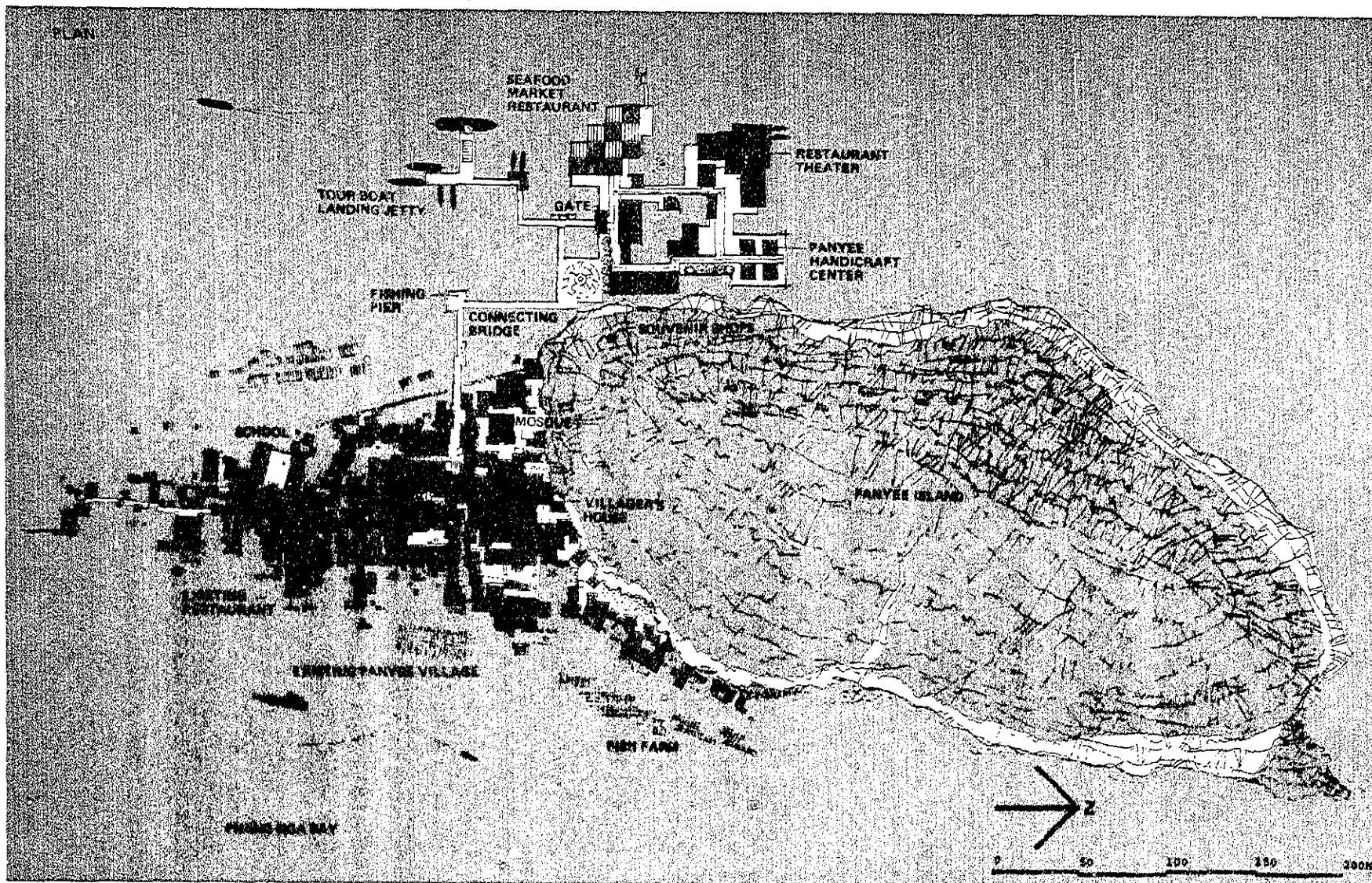
FIG. 2-5-11 PROPOSED ORGANIZATION FOR VILLAGE TOURISM



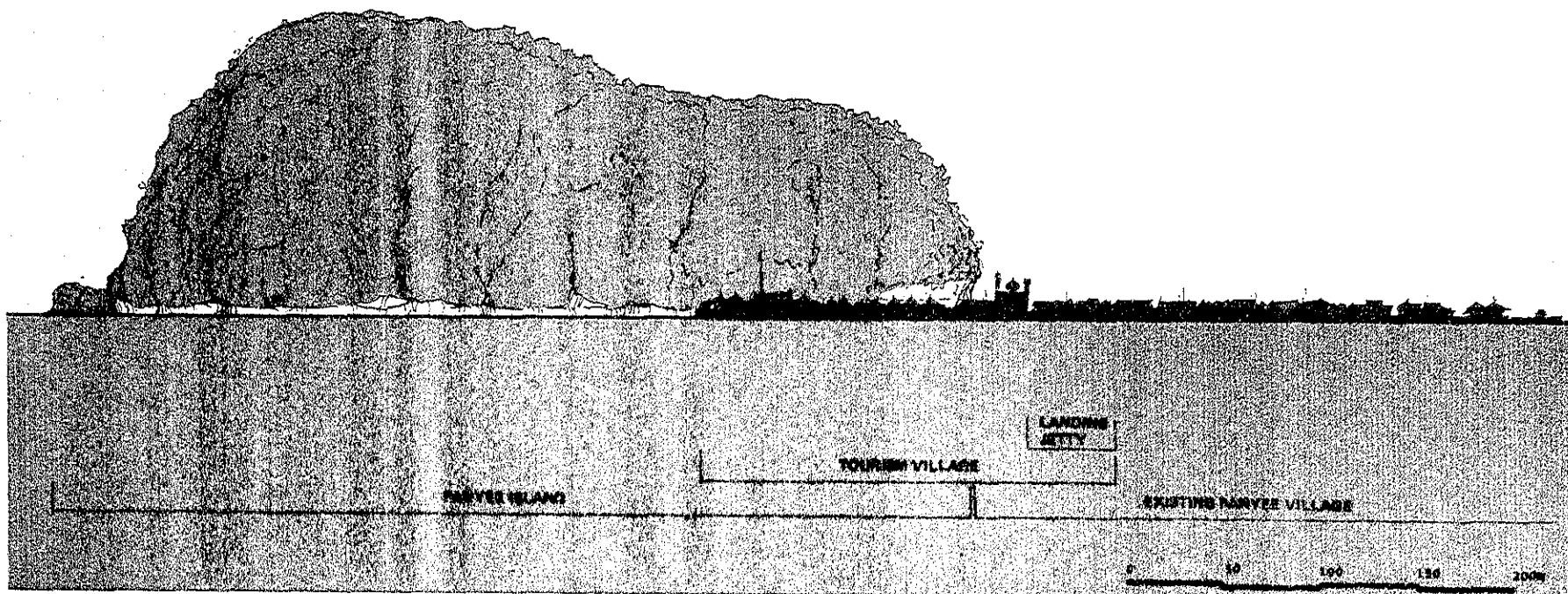
Front Yards of Villager's House

FIG. 2-5-10 PANYEE OCEANIC TOURISM VILLAGE

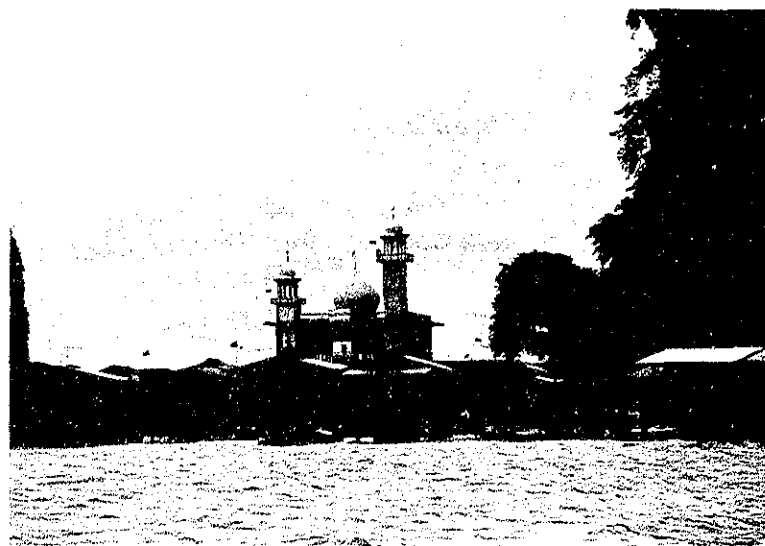
PROPOSED PANYEE OCEANIC TOURISM VILLAGE



ELEVATION

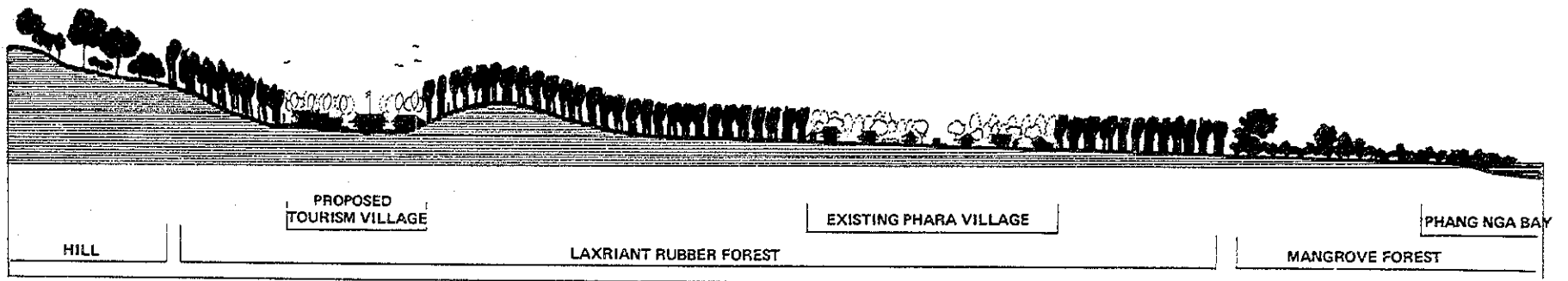
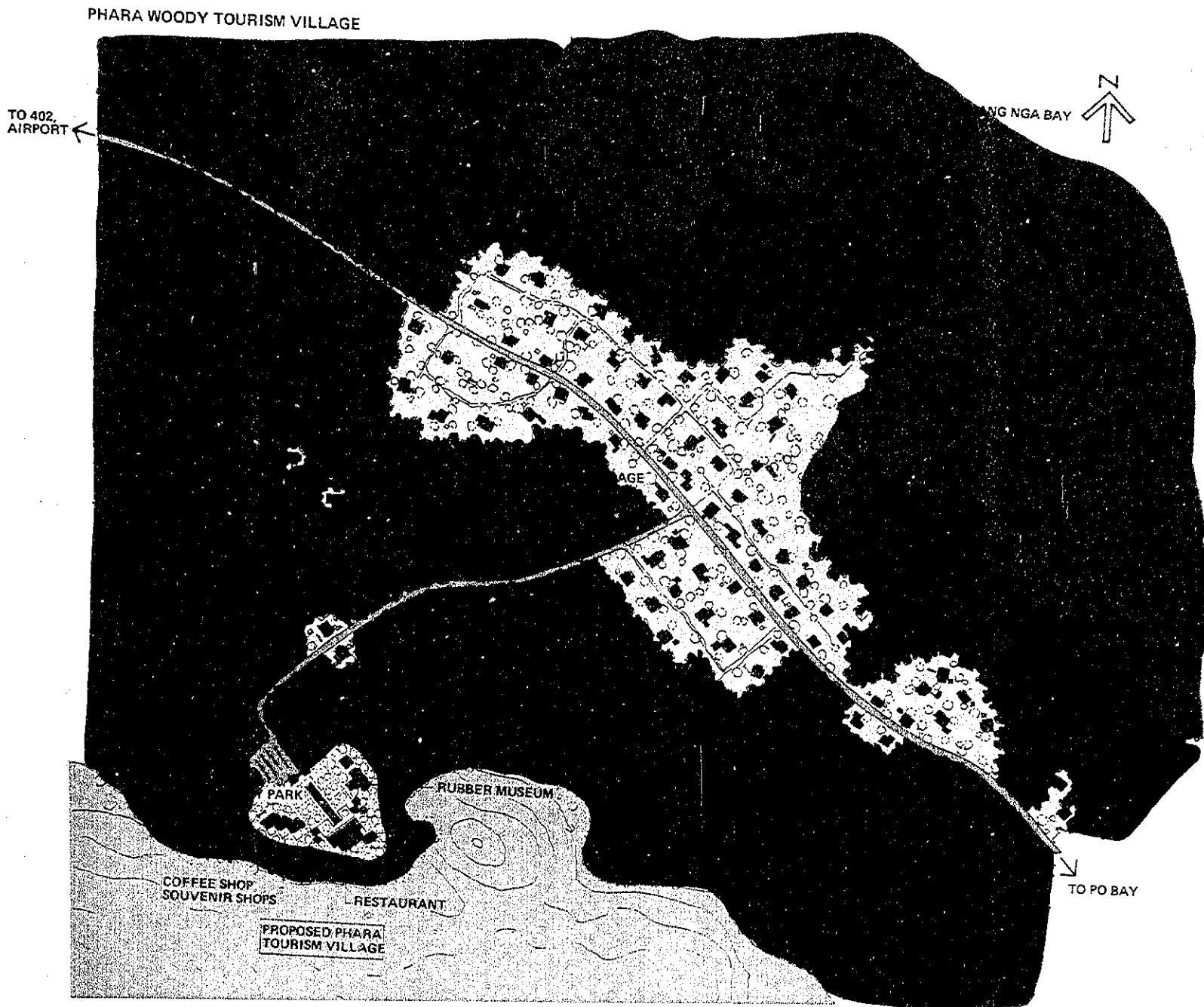


Panyee Village View



Panyee Village Side View

FIG. 2-5-12 PHARA WOODY TOURISM VILLAGE CONCEPT SCHEME

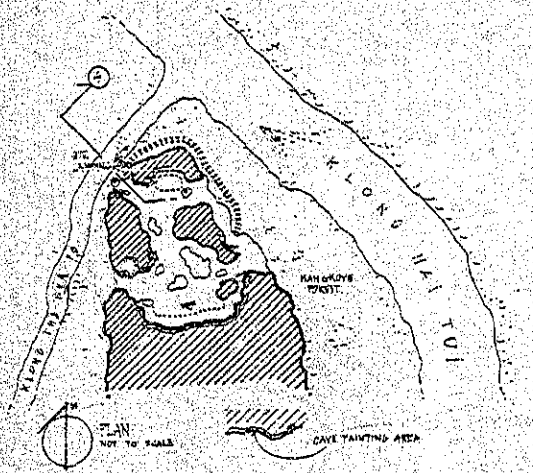


Luxuriant Rubber Forest

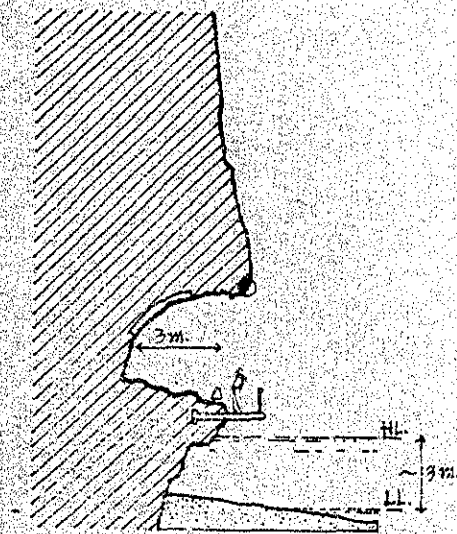


Rubber Sap Gathering

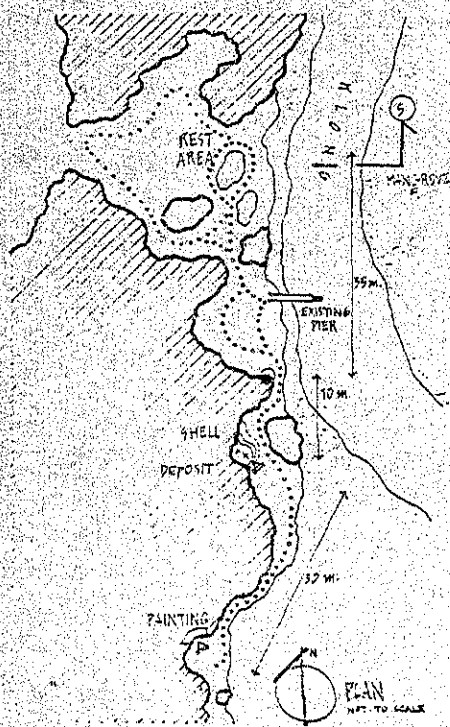
Tham Pee Hua To, Krabi



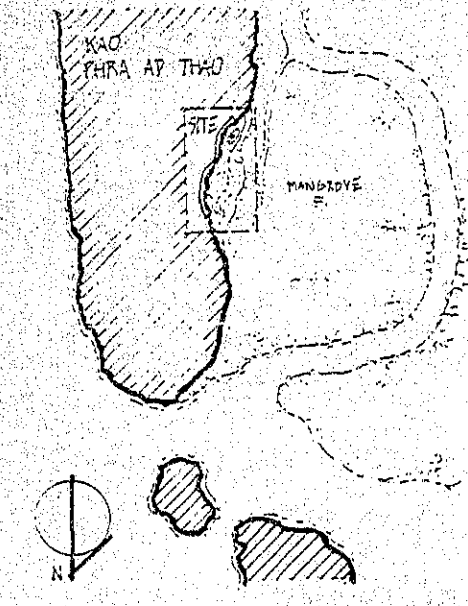
Khao Khian Island, Phang Nga



Tham Naga, Phang Nga



Phra at Thao Island, Phang Nga



2.5.3 CULTURAL TOURISM

Apart from the natural attractions of beautiful beaches, clear waterfalls and magnificent limestone cliffs that have long been familiar to tourists, there is a wide variety of less well known cultural attractions in Phuket, Phang Nga and Krabi provinces. The rich cultural resources of the region can potentially attract many tourists.

A morning spent shopping in the bustling, elegant proposed historic district of Phuket town will create an interesting contrast to the serenity of an afternoon at the humble Panyee Tourism Village nearby where the relaxed carefree pace of life is contagious, even for those who live in the hectic city world. For those who are interested in art and history, traditional Thai temples, Chinese shrines and Moslem mosques co-exist uniquely in this same region. Further, if one is interested in prehistoric life, the area offers the best archaeological sites yet found in the whole of the Andaman Coastal region.

Cultural attraction sites for tourism in the study area can be divided into 3 categories:

- a. Archaeological Sites
- b. Architectures
- c. Villages of Cultural Interest and/or Craftsmanship

1) ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Most prehistoric archaeological sites are located in Phang Nga and Krabi. The area, already a favorite of tourists because of its natural beauty, has an even greater potential, especially in terms of its so far little known cultural attractions.

Visitors will be awed by the bay's silent primeval atmosphere which has remained constant for untold centuries. Inhabitants manoeuvre their fishing boats in the emerald bay as they have done for thousands of years. In the lush green jungle further inland, numerous early man sites are located, most dating to about 3,000-35,000 years ago.

Some archaeological sites are accessible by road, others can be reached by sea. There are two basic types of sites:

- Rock painting sites
- Habitation sites

a. Rock Painting Sites

Some of the rock paintings can be seen from the water, the locations of others require the explorer to enter the cave. Still others can be reached by walking a short distance from the road. The paintings themselves are easy to see, provoke the imagination and allow the layman to interpret what he thinks the artwork represents. Hunting was good and life was rich for prehistoric men. The animals on which their lives depended are honored in the drawings on rock shelter walls.

One of the drawings at Pee Hua To cave in Krabi Province, which looks human to some observers and animal-like to others, is located high on the ceiling near the entrance of the cave. In addition to the drawings of fish at this cave are symbolic drawings which look like flying birds and others which some say are drawings of insects and birds. At another, a man with either dishevelled hair or a headdress, his body decorated with sashes, stands stretching his arms in a dance-like position and seems to be standing on a boat. Another drawing of a man with crossed breastchains which look like sashes can be found at Khian Cave in Phang Nga Province. It is surprising and thought-provoking that the designs and symbols in the drawings with their pointed and arched lines are similar to those of the Aztec's in Central America.

The paintings represent aspects of religious beliefs, everyday life and possibly even more complex concepts which we are unable to interpret. They provide a visual record of stoneage man's activities which have served to contribute greatly to the reconstruction of the people who inhabited the area.

ROCK PAINTING SITES

Phase I	Phase II
1. Tham Pee Hua To Cave	11. Tham Wang Long Cave
2. Tham Chao Le Cave	12. Tham Sum Cave
3. Laem Chao Le Cave	
4. Laem Fai Mai Cave	
5. Laem Thai Raet Cave	
6. Khao Khian Cave	
7. Khao Raya Island	
8. Tham Naga Cave	
9. Phra At Thao Island	
10. Tham Praya Naga (Viking Cave)	

b. Habitation Sites

Nestled under the protective overhanging cliffs or in caves are the habitation sites of prehistoric man. Excavation of a cave in Krabi uncovered traces of ash and objects indicating habitation in this area as long ago as 35,000 years - a time when Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines were still joined as one vast continent. At other inland sites, pottery, shells, ornaments, a variety of stone and bone tools and human skeletons were found. Further study is required to fit these artifacts into a meaningful chronology. The sites themselves are stun-

ningly beautiful caves and rock shelters with clear streams and ponds which would have provided the early inhabitants with not only a source of fresh water, but also offered well protected ideal habitation locales.

At a special site named Khao Thao, a complete human skeleton was found during excavation by the Fine Arts Department in 1987. A site museum is proposed to enable the visitor to see a reconstruction of prehistoric man's physiology, lifestyle and material culture.

The habitation sites located on the islands could have been the place where the rock painters and their families lived, played, and spent their daily lives. Visits to these habitation sites will provide a more complete picture of the people who lived here so long ago.

Of great interest and significance are two medium sized abandoned settlements situated at Klong Tom District in Krabi and at Kho Khao Island in Phang Nga. From the 2nd-9th centuries, these Andaman Coast ports functioned as a distribution point for trade goods flowing between India, Persia and China. Many foreign artifacts were found such as beads, glassware and coins. A sunken ship is expected to be excavated and displayed along with other artifacts at a proposed museum site at one of the abandoned ports.

A much later site dating to the 19th century is the governor's mansion on Phuket Island. Those who are interested in local history may find the site intriguing because it represents a period of political and commercial instability in Phuket. Excavation of the mansion is currently underway and future landscape improvement would make it accessible and attractive to visitors.

HABITATION SITES

Phase I	Phase II	Phase III
1. Tham Sra Yuan Thong	5. Klong Tom	11. Tham Petch
2. Khao Chang	6. Ban Sai Thai	12. Ban Thap Prik
3. Tham Rhu Si	7. Tham Khao Phra	13. Khao Wang Mo Khang
4. Ban Praya Wichisongkram	8. Tham Khao Rang	14. Khao Ngum
	9. Khao Thao	15. Kho Khao Island
	10. Khao Phang	

2) ARCHITECTURE

Architecture in the study area is relatively new compared to the rest of the country. Although the oldest buildings date to the Ayutthaya Period (about 200-230 years old), they are of low integrity. The renovators express their local taste extensively incorporated with the original buildings.

Architectural buildings in the area are divided into four categories:

- Religious buildings; temples, shrines, and mosques.
- Commercial buildings; shophouses.
- Miscellaneous buildings and structures; residences, office buildings, public buildings, monuments etc.
- Architecture in the proposed Phuket historic district; architecture in this category will be discussed in Chapter 2.5.1.

a. Religious Buildings

Temples, shrines, and mosques are scattered throughout the study area according to which religion or ethnicity is most prevalent in the nearby settlement: Buddhist, Chinese, Muslim or local beliefs. Christian churches are a very new addition. Because of their small congregations and recent establishment, they are considered to have a minor influence both in terms of people wanting to visit them for their architectural merit or to worship in them.

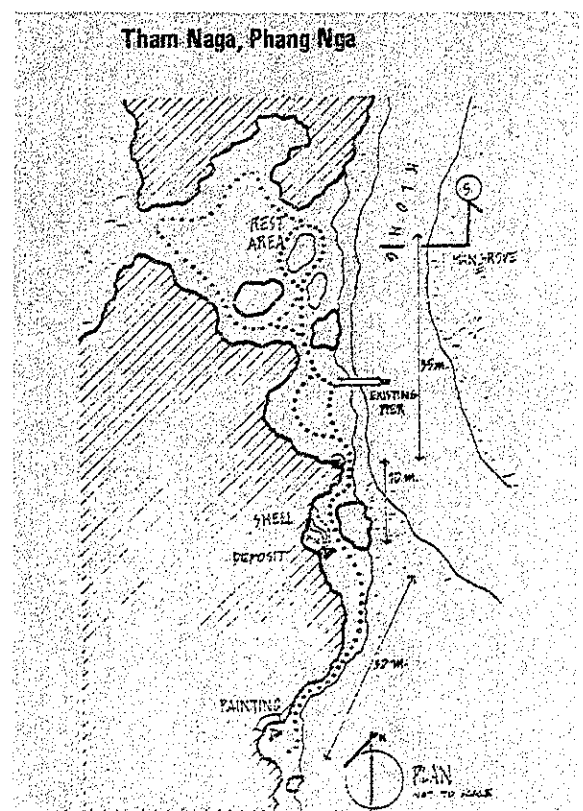
Religious buildings which presently attract or have the potential to attract tourists basically have a medium to low degree of architectural beauty and historic significance. They are, however, very well known for their spiritual importance and people flock to them to satisfy their religious needs. The organizations supporting these religious institutions ordinarily have their own budgets for building maintenance and improvement which come from donations. What they need are guidance for their properties' masterplans, some landscape improvements, signs, and information boards for visitors, all of which could be provided at reasonable expense.

b. Commercial Buildings

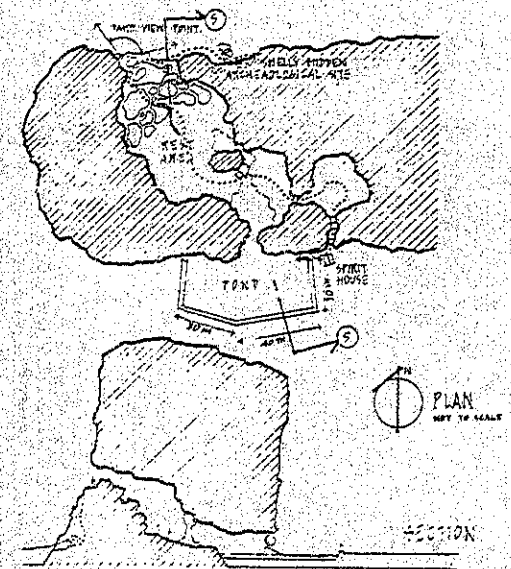
In addition to the buildings in the proposed Phuket historic district, which are mentioned in a separate chapter, there are commercial buildings in the study area which are worth preserving because of their architectural beauty and because they reflect the historic prosperity of the town. Most commercial buildings appear in forms of shophouses built 80 to 120 years ago.

There are two groups of shophouses which have potential for tourism development; shophouses at Sapan Hin in Phuket and shophouses in the Takuapa District, Phang Nga. Shophouses at Sapan Hin are located in the area where cashew nuts are processed. In fact, cashew nuts are sold at some of the shophouses. Visitors can stop there, enjoy the architectural beauty and at the same time purchase some cashew nuts to nibble when they return home. Future development of Sapan Hin could include the merchandising of cashew nut specialties.

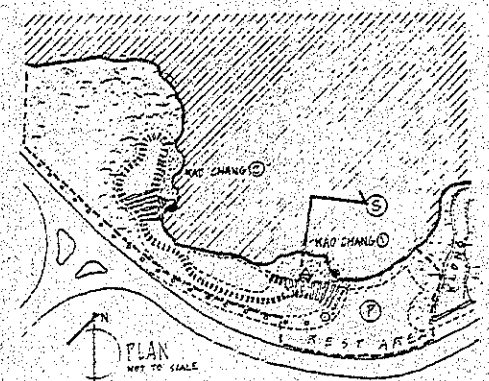
About 136 kilometers by Highway No. 4 north of Phuket, is the Takuapa District. The old town now has a quiet existence since the new market was established 7 kilometers away. Takuapa old town was once a prosperous town for trading and experienced a rich history from the 9th-19th centuries. Its former exuberance is reflected in the architecture of shophouses, town residences and the old city wall. Fortunately the half-abandoned town was left intact and, although the buildings show their age, the community retains its charm. The revival of a portion of the town as a historic street with covered shophouses along the main road would suit tourists



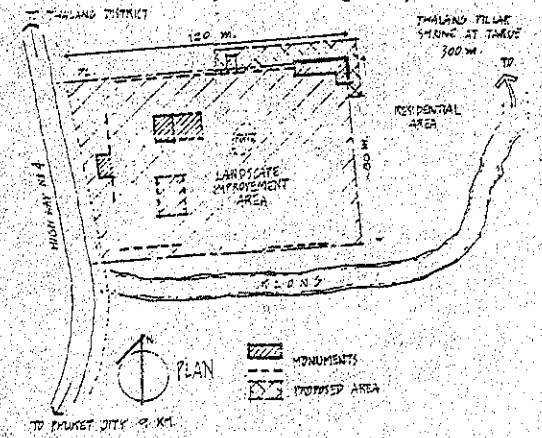
Tham Sra Yuan Thong, Krabi



Khao Chang, Phang Nga



Bang Phraya Wichitsongkram, Phuket



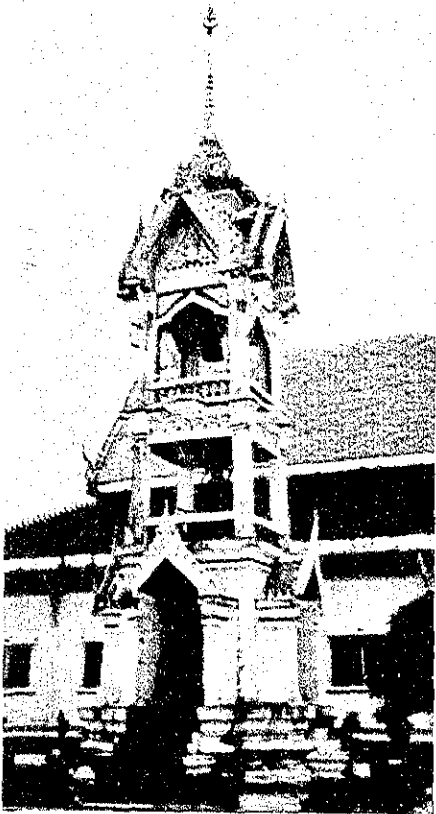
as it is a Chinese shrine, the largest of its kind in Thailand, built in veneration of the most popular goddess-Kaun-im. Completed in 1987, the shrine's popularity will grow and attract many visitors. People from Phang Nga and Krabi will come to pay homage at the shrine, shop in the old town, and then continue their journey to Kho Khao Island before continuing on to Phuket or vice-versa.

c. Miscellaneous Buildings and Structures

There are many types of buildings and structures in this category. For people who are interested in architecture and the historic periods it reflects, a tour of government buildings and town residences will prove most enjoyable. Some of the residences have been opened to the public as house museums by their owners. Lush landscaping, carp swimming in the ponds of beautiful miniature gardens and priceless antiques gracing the interiors of these faithfully restored homes, provide the perfect setting for appreciating the interesting history of the house and its occupants.

The Monument of the National Heroines, who delivered the town from invasion at the hands of the Burmese, makes a strong impression as a story of courage and loyalty.

The Thalang National Museum is another good stop for visitors. The exhibits on Phuket and some part of Thai history will find an interest. The first phase of its construction was finished in 1987. The museum cannot fulfil visitors' interest until the completion of its second phase, hopefully in the near future.

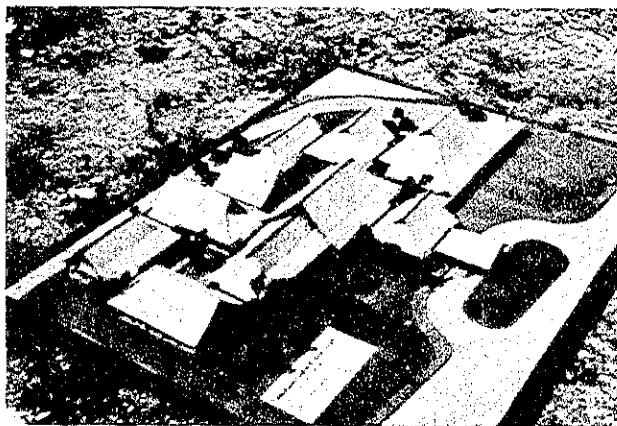


Wat Chalong, Phuket

ARCHITECTURE

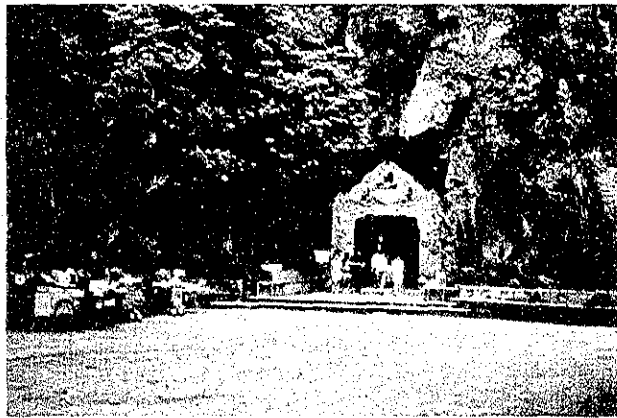
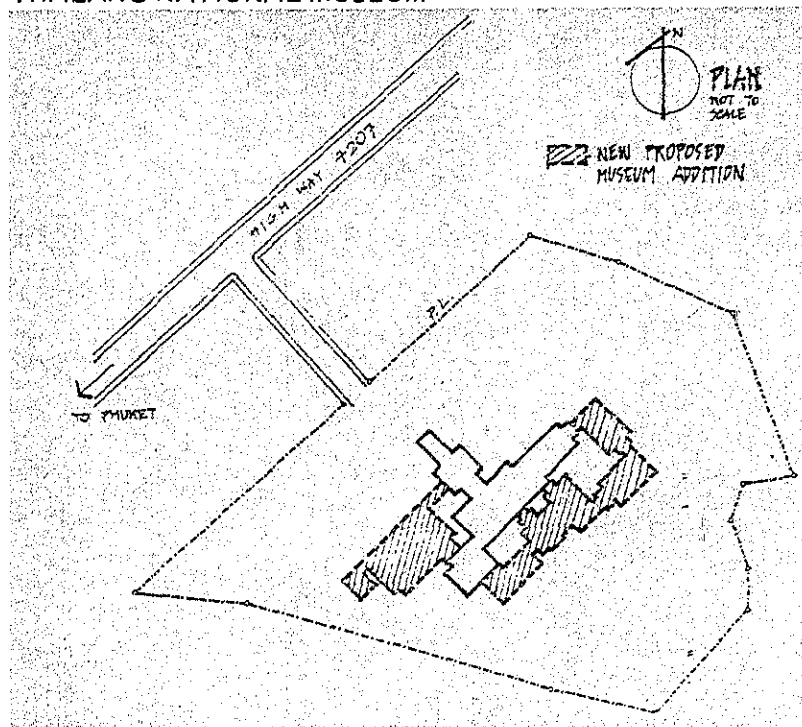
Phase I	Phase II	Others*)
1. Wat Suwankuha	6. Old Buildings at Sapan Hin	8. Phang Nga City Hall
2. Wat Phra Thong	7. Takuapa Old Town	9. Ma Jor Po Shrine
3. Thalang National Museum		10. Heroines' Monument
4. Thalang Pillar Shrine at Tharue		11. Government Building Group near Khao Rang
5. Wat Chalong		12. Kuan-im Shrine

Note: *) The buildings are the interesting buildings in the study area, but are not included in the development program:



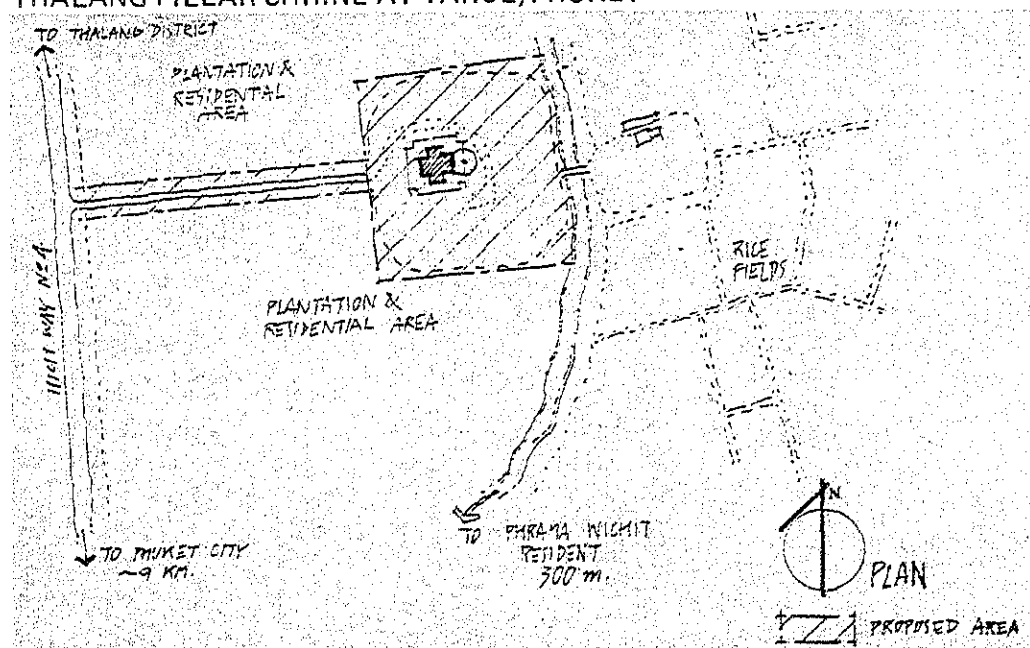
Model of Thalang National Museum, Phuket

THALANG NATIONAL MUSEUM



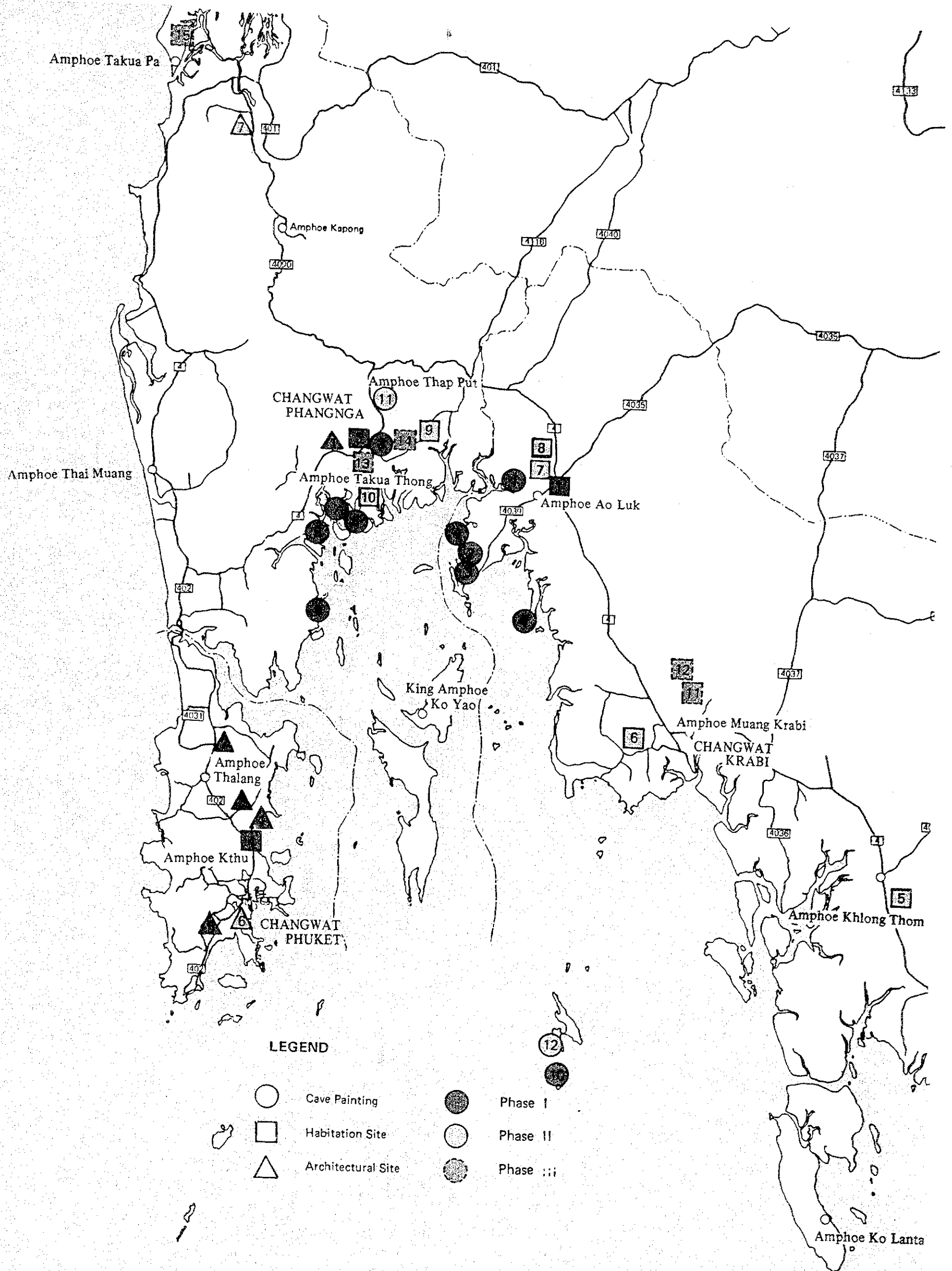
Wat Suwankuha, Phang Nga

THALANG PILLAR SHRINE AT TARUE, PHUKET



Wat Phra Thong, Phuket

FIG. 2-5-13 CULTURAL TOURISM RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT PHASES



3) ANDAMAN CULTURAL RESOURCE CENTRE

a. Background

Surrounding the Andaman and Nicobar Islands of India to the west, the east coast of the South-east Asian mainland, composed of Burma, Thailand and Malaysia to the north and east, and Sumatra Island of Indonesia to the south are the glittering waters of the Andaman Sea. (See illustration 1) Its coastline is gaining international acclaim because of its magnificent mountain scenery and seascapes and its beautiful beaches. The term "Andaman", comes from the Indian "Hanuman", meaning "monkey" or from the Arabic "Andaman" meaning "Land of Gold".

Only three centuries ago, the wealth of the east Andaman coast became known to Westerners in their quest for mineral resources. The Portuguese and the English arrived in Phuket, Thailand and in Penang, Malaysia, to establish trading posts to promote the export of tin to Europe.

Even though Andaman mineral resource have become famous over the past few centuries, the mysteries of the area's history and prehistory have yet to be solved. It would not be too surprising if the fossil remains found by archaeological crews and international experts working in Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia are found to be several thousands years old. Early human habitation in this area was unclear until strong evidence of early man's existence was found in the form of stone tools and human skeletons. The earliest remains yet found date to around 35,000 years ago, but who is to say that there were not people here before that? Java Man, found in Indonesia, very close to the Andaman coastal area, dates to c.350,000 years ago. Although Java was only a part of the Southeast Asian mainland, it was also, at that time, connected to Australia, New Zealand, and the Philippines. The countries were later separated from each other by the sea, but stone tools found along the Andaman coast, and in Australia, New Zealand, and the Philippines continued to share many of the same characteristics.

As one would expect, the stone tools in the Andaman coastal area became more sophisticated over time. People of still unknown origins learned the art of rock painting. Their works, found in several rock shelters generally located around the center of the Andaman coastline intrigue present inhabitants and visitors to the coast. Associated with the paintings are many of the habitation sites where the artists must have lived with their families and the rest of their communities.

Archaeological evidence suggests that pottery and ornamental items (such as bracelets), were being produced about 2,000 to 3,000 years ago. Small communities were established, scattered along the coast, some time after this as reflected in the existence of Takkola (presently Takuapa, Phang Nga) Thailand and probably Moulmein (Burma), in A.D. 200, where there were Eurasian trading posts. Many glassbeads and other trade goods from Persia, India, China and even Greece and Rome have been found. There is some indication that ship wrecks from this period lie on the ocean floor nearby.

European trade brought many aspects of culture in the wake of its material goods. The Chinese provided new ideas in utilitarian items, especially in ceramic ware, while the Hindu sculptures found at the trading community were almost certainly a result of contact with India. This particular feature of an Indian culture religion which made its debut through ports on the Andaman Coast, was to have a significant impact on the whole Southeast Asian region. Srivijaya, Devaravati, Khmer and later Mon, Burmese, Thai, Indonesian and Malaysian cultures would later trace their origins to this period and locale.

Although the Srivijaya culture is of considerable importance in a study of the Andaman Coast, we tend to emphasize our interest in it and in other civilizations. Perhaps it is precisely because we have dwelt on this interest that the long, slowly developed culture, possibly the birth of mankind itself, seems to have been lost in the fray.

b. Rationale

Presently, a larger number of prehistoric cave sites have either been destroyed, badly disturbed, or are in immediate danger of being seriously compromised, resulting in an irrevocable loss of data. Rock painting sites are vandalized by tourists, and town sites are looted for valuable antiques hidden underground.

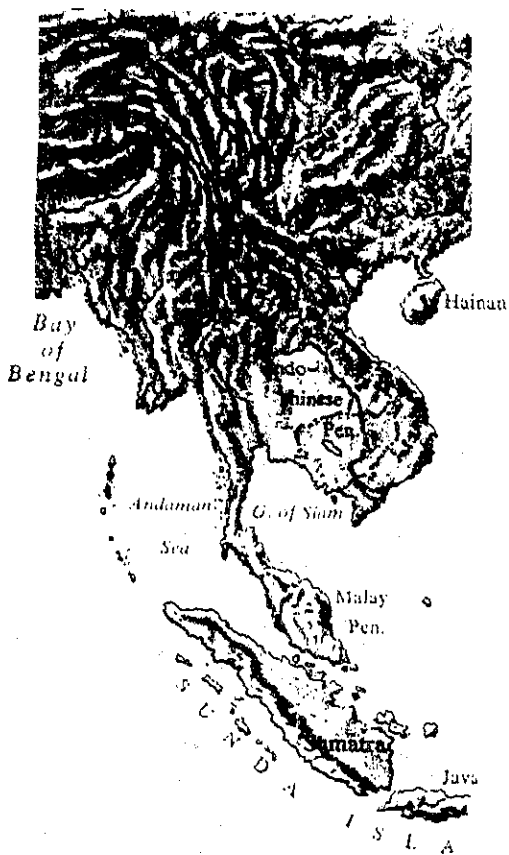
Consequently, the Andaman Coast culture history is in danger and could be lost in the near future: the Andaman culture may never realize its rightful place as a chapter in world history. Therefore, understanding and reconstructing the origins and the past lifeways of the people in this region are only possible if immediate affirmative action is initiated. Proposed Andaman Cultural Resource Center will serve not only to protect and preserve the heritage, but will also function as a center for the dissemination of information about this chapter of mankind; not only for Thailand-the proposed Center's location-but for other countries who share connected geological and cultural pasts.

The proposed Center will function as a resource center for both natural history and cultural research, and will provide both research and exhibition facilities. It will provide a forum for the sharing and exchanging of ideas and knowledge for both experts and laypeople who are involved or interested in Andaman cultural history.

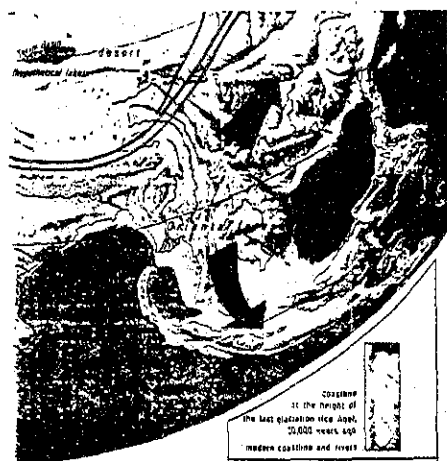
Conferences, training courses on prehistoric sites in Southeast Asia, and consultations with experts, frequently take place in the area. However, at this time there is no suitable facility.

As more international tourists visit the Andaman Coast, especially Phang Nga Bay, with its magnificent natural formations and unique rock painting sites, their curiosity will be satisfied at the Andaman Cultural Resource Center.

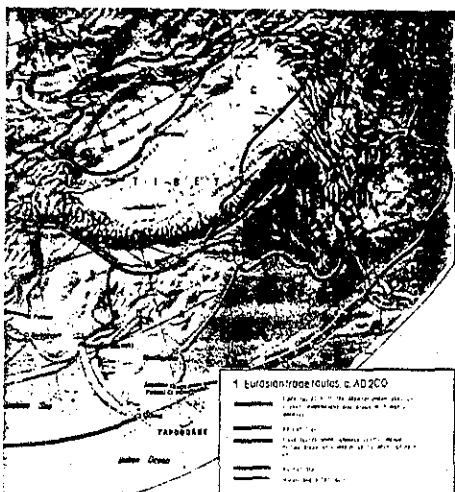
Although both the natural and cultural sites are scattered around the Andaman sea, the center makes a good departure point for visiting sites in the Andaman coastal region. The proposed site is convenient for visitors and its readiness for development makes this site both feasible and practical.



ANDAMAN SEA



THE SPREAD OF HUMAN COLONIZATION



THE EURASIAN TRADE

c. Project Objectives

- To give information about the Andaman cultural and natural heritage
- To preserve the Andaman cultural and natural heritage
- To promote scientific and socio-cultural research
- To train skilled staff such as inspectors/guides/guards/etc.

d. Project Function

Visitors to the Andaman Center will be able to gain a fuller understanding and appreciation of the region's natural and human culture history, the wildlife, and the marine resources through modern and visually stimulating exhibits. Handicraft displays and demonstrations, revived traditional festivals, seminars and conferences will operate intermittently. A selection of unique souvenirs and informative literature will be available at the gift shop.

A library and research section will serve as a central depository for multi-disciplinary research projects directly related to the large Andaman coastal region. It will further provide dependable information for laypeople who are seeking a more comprehensive understanding of their surroundings. Existing information, expanded and temporary exhibits, and interpretations will be supported and broadened through continuous research. A research vessel is proposed for marine-life studies and underwater archaeology.

The Andaman Center will be the initial and final stop for visitors interested in exploring the Andaman Coast at Phang Nga Bay. Organized tours by speed boat, preferably a hydrofoil, and helicopters will depart from the pier and helicopter landing pad.

The project can be divided into 5 sections:

- Nature section
- Cultural section
- Research section
- Administration section
- Service section

e. Project Site

The proposed site will be located on the bank of the Phang Nga Estuary, Phang Nga Province. The site will cover an area of 105,991 sq m. (66 rai). The Fig. 2-5-15 shows the proposed site.

● Exhibition, Display and Demonstration

● A Library and Research

● Visitor's Stop/Gate in Phang Nga Bay

● The Site of 66 Rai



Proposed Area for Andaman Cultural Resources Center

FIG. 2-5-14 PROPOSED ORGANIZATION CHART

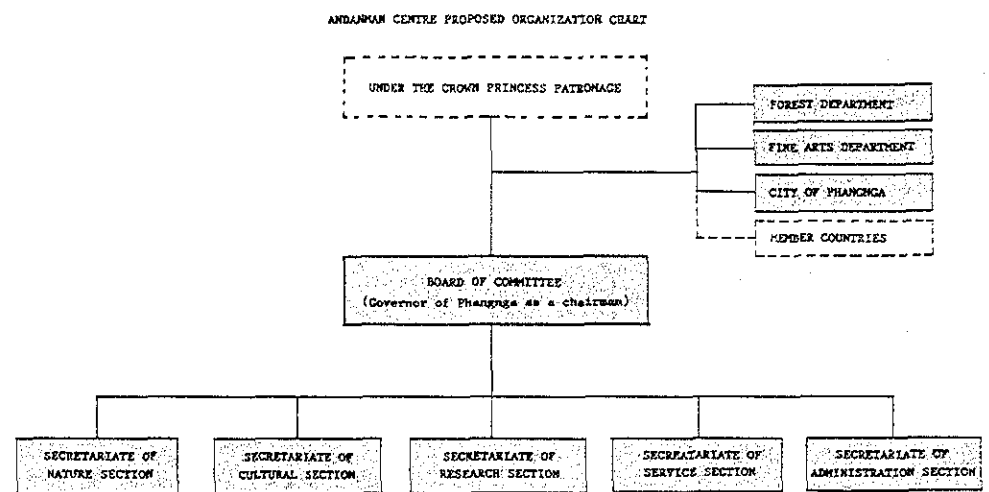
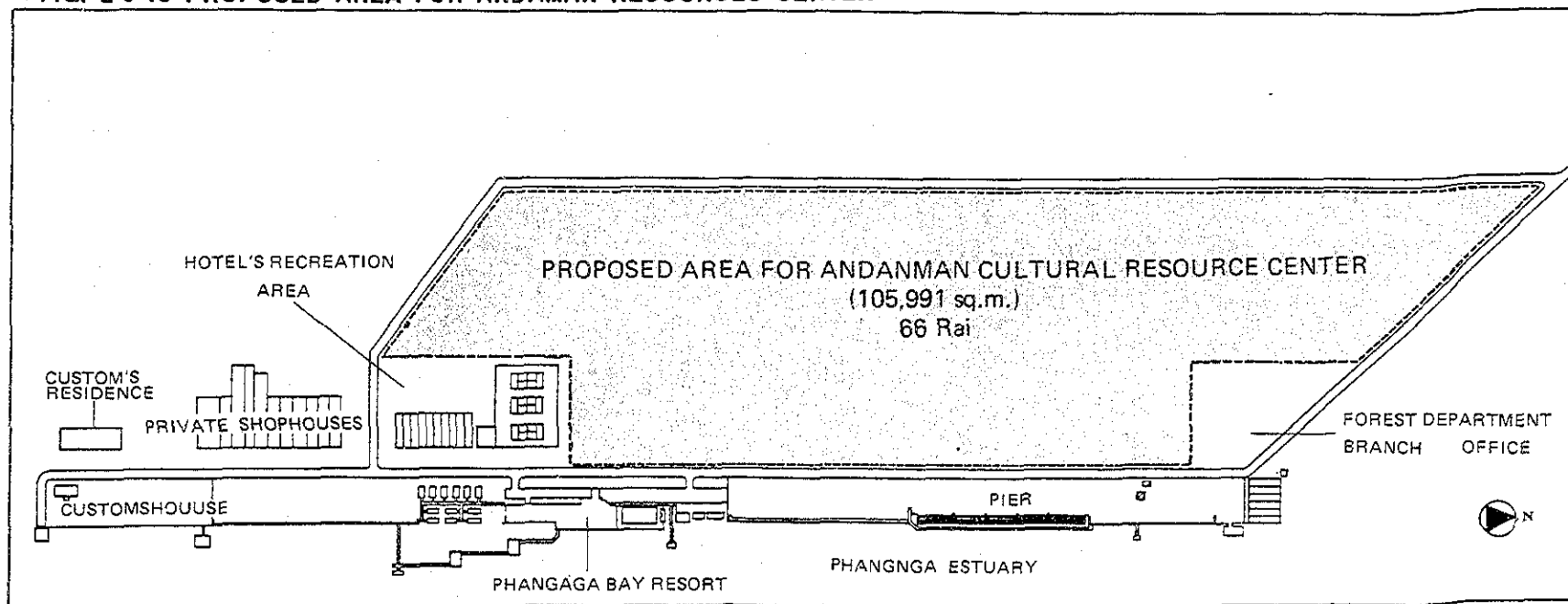


FIG. 2-5-15 PROPOSED AREA FOR ANDAMAN RESOURCES CENTER



2.5.4 NATIONAL PARK

There are five National Parks in Greater Phuket area which are under management of the central government. The five Parks have different features according to their surrounding environments. The parks have simple outdoor recreation facilities and park offices. To meet a growing number of tourists in the future, development plans should be worked out for sufficient management of the parks, while considering their unique features.

1) PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT PLANS

Basic research has already been completed for the five National Parks, and a management plan only for Mu Ko Phi Phi was studied in 1987. The area should be developed along with implementation of the plan. Meanwhile, it is necessary to formulate management plans for the other four parks at an early date.

2) ESTABLISHMENT OF TRAINING CENTER

It is necessary to train staff to take charge of the five National Parks. The government is studying the establishment of two training centers to serve for a total of 55 National Parks in Thailand. One will be set up in the northern part of Thailand and the another is in the southern part. Considering the fact that marine-related parks are mainly located in the south, one of the proposed centers will be established within the Hat Nai Yang Marine National Park in Phuket.

Following are the proposed facilities of a National Park training center.

- Office: library, audio-visual room, hall, classrooms
- Auditorium: for 100 seats and 50 seats
- Dormitory: for 100 staff members
- Bungalow: for training staff
- Workshop: for garage, repair shop, boat house, etc.
- Sports section: for staff
- Waste control system: for treatment plant
- Nursery and maintenance complex

3) URGENT ACTION PLANS

It is proposed that basic facilities for the improvement of National Parks in Greater Phuket area be constructed mainly in Phase I. (Refer to Section 2.7)

4) PIER CONSTRUCTION IN THE HAT NAI YANG NATIONAL MARINE PARK

The construction of a pier has many advantages; it facilitates trips to islands in Greater Phuket west coast area, integration of facilities in the Hat Nai Yang National Park, and provides easy access to the airport. However, the marine park is a very sensitive area. Therefore, full consideration should be given to site selection, scale, design and construction methods.

Recommendation

It is necessary to work out National Park management plans and at the same time map out long-and medium-term plans for fund raising and management. Some facilities in the National Parks might be constructed and operated by the private sector to accommodate an increasing number of domestic and international tourists.



Hat Nai Yang National Park

● Management Plan of the Phi Phi National Park

● Environmental Considerations

● Involvement of Private Sector

FIG. 2-5-16 LOCATION MAP OF NATIONAL MARINE PARKS

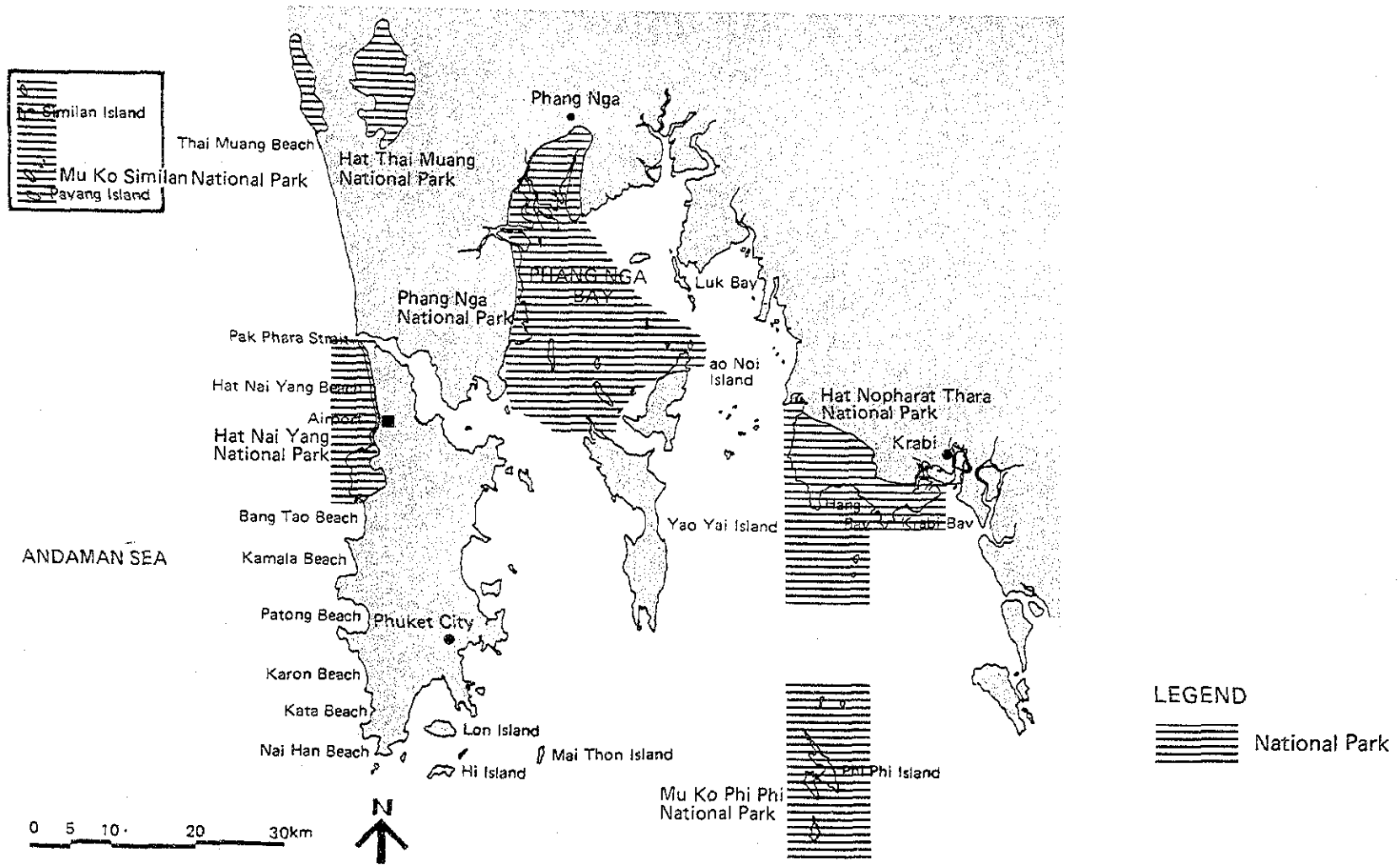


FIG. 2-5-18 PROPOSED NATIONAL PARK TRAINING CENTER

FIG. 2-5-17 HAT NAI YANG NATIONAL PARK LAND USE PLAN

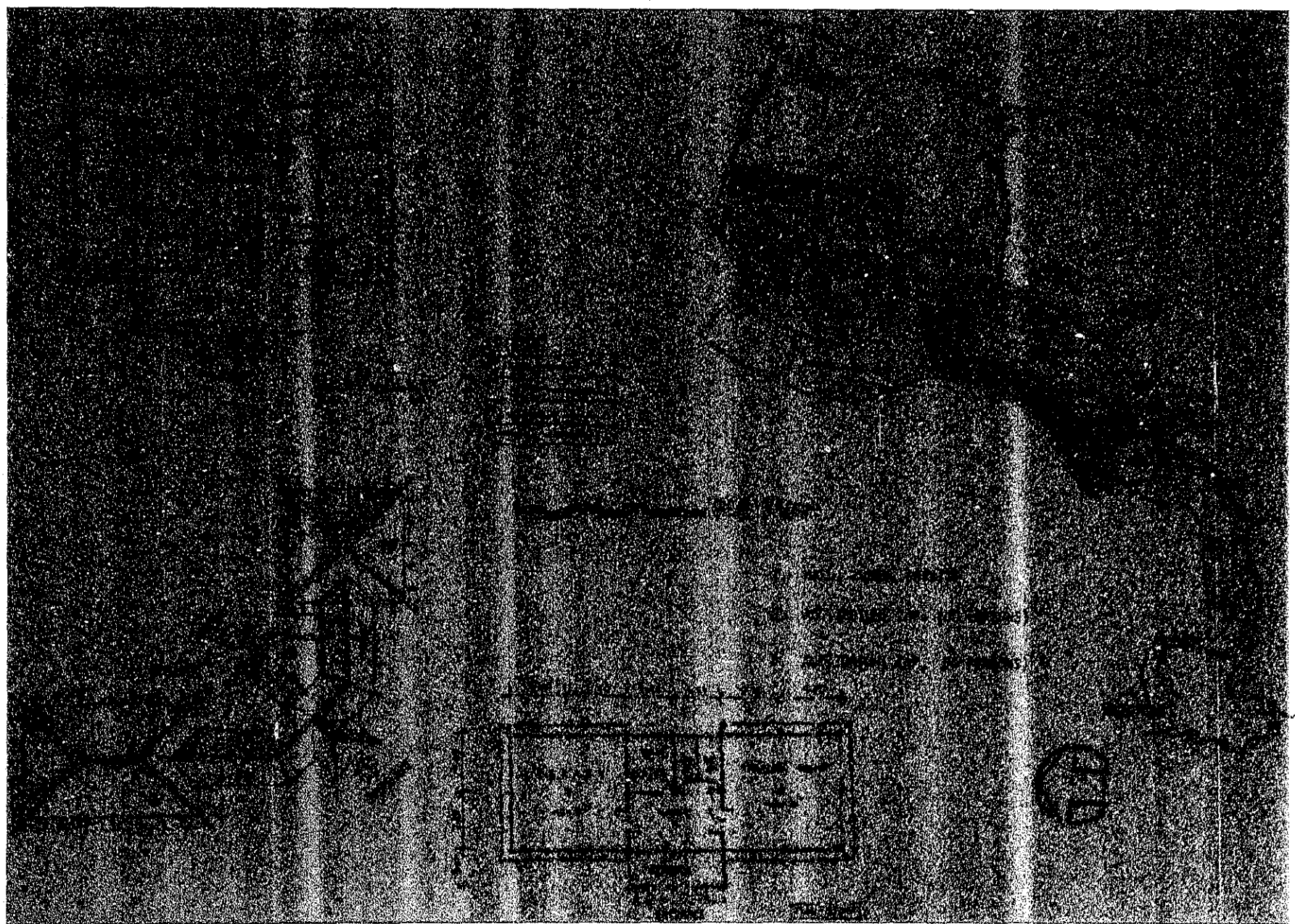


TABLE 2-5-1 MANAGEMENT PLANS OF NATIONAL PARKS

Specific Recommendations for the Management Programs of National Parks in the Study Area

Management Programs	Ao Phang Nga (Phang Nga)	Hat Nai Yang (Phuket)	Khao Lam Pi-Hat Thai Muang (Krabi)	Hat Nopharat Mu Ko Phi Phi (Krabi)
(1) Park Administration				
<1> Minimum Staff Required				
Administrative and Research officer	5	1	3	4
Guards	1	1	1	1
<2> Minimum Guard Stations Required	4	6	9	17
() is existing	5	2	2	5
<3> Equipment	(2)	(0)	(1)	(1)
	Details should be studied	Details should be studied	Details should be studied	Details should be studied
(2) Community Development				
<1> Tourism Promotion	To implement the existing management plan	Promotion of sea turtle observation	Addition to the existing management plan such as promotion of trekking, boat tours, caning	To implement the existing management plan
<2> Rural Development Aid	To be considered	To be considered	To be considered	To be considered
(3) Law Enforcement				
<1> Patrols	Arrangement 3-5 days patrol trip	Formation of 5 man patrol teams and arrangement of 3-5 day patrol trip	Arrangement of 3-5 day patrol trip	Arrangement of 3-5 day patrol trip
<2> Training	Provision for annual 2-day seminar on public relations and law enforcement for staff	Provision of annual 2-day seminar on public relations and law enforcement for staff	Provision of annual 2-day seminar on public relations and law enforcement for staff	Provision of annual 2-day seminar on public relations and law enforcement for staff
<3> Equipment	Wapons, vehicles, boats etc.	Wapons, vehicles, boats etc.	Wapons, vehicles, boats etc.	Wapons, vehicles, boats etc.
(4) Visitor Use and Interpretation				
<1> Internal communication	Speed should be restricted in the park	Speed should be restricted in the park	Speed should be restricted in the park	Speed should be restricted in the park
<2> Visitor Use facilities				
a. Accommodations	To be implemented in the existing plan	To be considered after determining zoning, carrying capacity, visitor volume projections	To be implemented in the existing plan	To be implemented in the existing plan
b. Other Services	To be implemented in the existing plan	Information signs, sea turtle observation structure	To be implemented in the existing plan	To be implemented in the existing plan
c. Interpretive Services	Brochures	Brochures, Visitor Center	Brochures	Brochures
<3> waste Control	Preparation of waste control plan in accordance with visitor volume in future	Preparation of waste control plan in accordance with visitor volume in future	Preparation of waste control plan in accordance with visitor volume in future	Preparation of waste control plan in accordance with visitor volume in future
<4> Public Relations	Press, preparation of publications	Press, preparations of publications, seminar on sea turtles	Press, preparations of publications seminar	Press, preparation of publications
(5) Wildlife Management	To observe wildlife without interfering excessively with the animals or subjecting the visitors to danger, useful information	To observe wildlife without interfering excessively with the animals or subjecting the visitors to danger, useful information	To observe wildlife without interfering excessively with the animals or subjecting the visitors to danger, useful information	To observe wildlife without interfering excessively with the animals or subjecting the visitors to danger, useful information
(6) Research and Monitoring				
<1> Regular Monitoring Programs	must be collected Collecting and updating literature, articles, keeping log books, monitoring condition of park boundary, monitoring major wildlife species, etc.	must be collected Collecting and updating literature, articles, keeping log books, monitoring condition of park boundary, monitoring major wildlife species, etc.	must be collected Collecting and updating literature, articles, keeping log books, monitoring condition of park boundary, monitoring major wildlife species, etc.	must be collected Collecting and updating literature, articles, keeping log books, monitoring condition of park boundary, monitoring major wildlife species, etc.
<2> Surveys Needed	Flora, vegetation, faunal lists, visitor profiles, etc.	Flora, vegetation, faunal lists especially sea turtles, visitor profiles, etc.	Flora, vegetation, faunal lists especially sea turtles, visitor profiles, etc.	Flora, vegetation, faunal lists visitor profiles, etc.
(7) Management Zone	0	To achieve appropriate park management, a zoning plan should be drawn up	0	0

Notes : The specific recommendations for the management programs of the National Parks in the study area.

Source :-Khao Yai National Park Management Plan 1987-1991.

-Assessment of National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and other Preserves Development in Thailand

FIG. 2-5-19 NOPHARAT THARA - MU KO PHI PHI NATIONAL PARKS

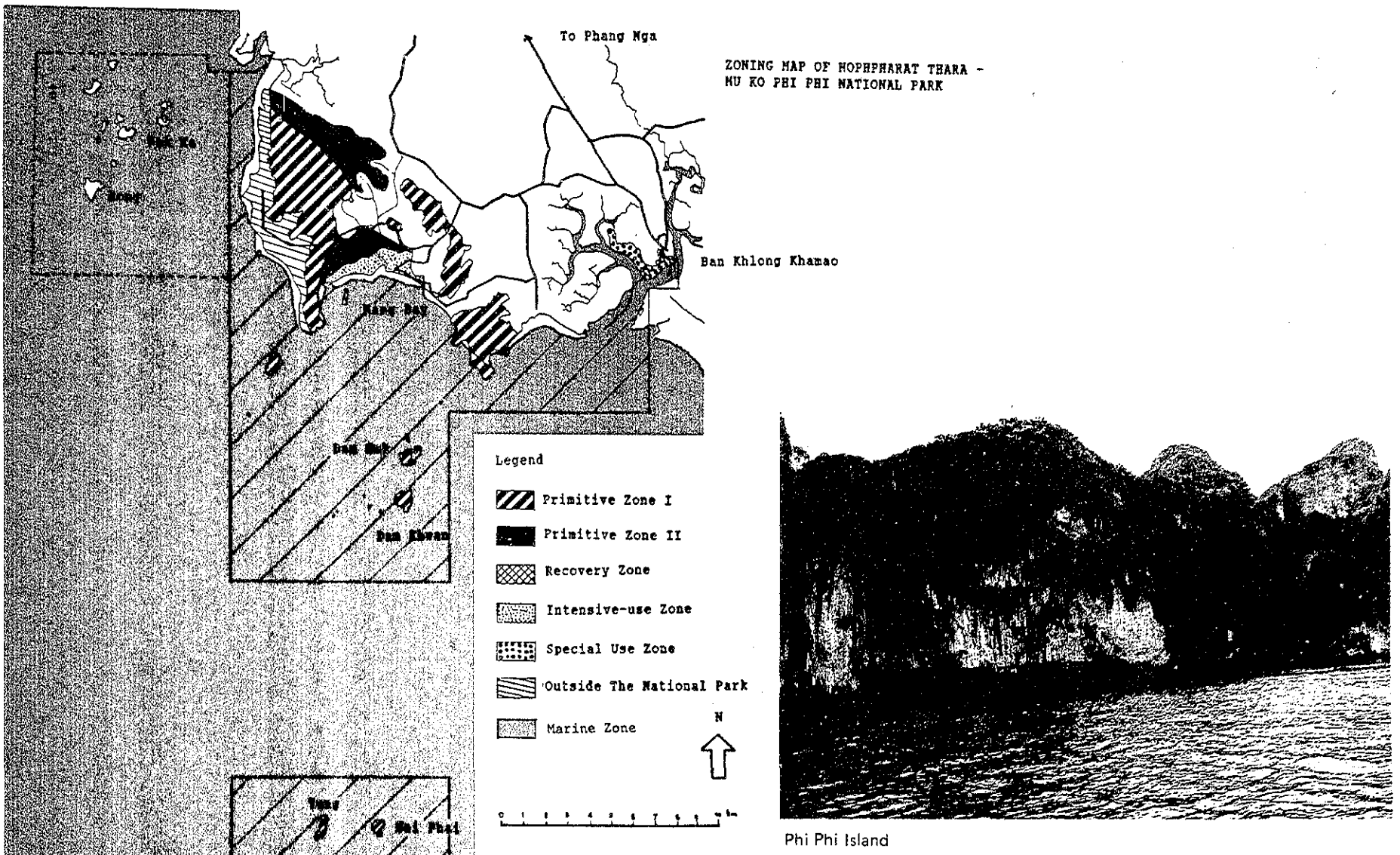
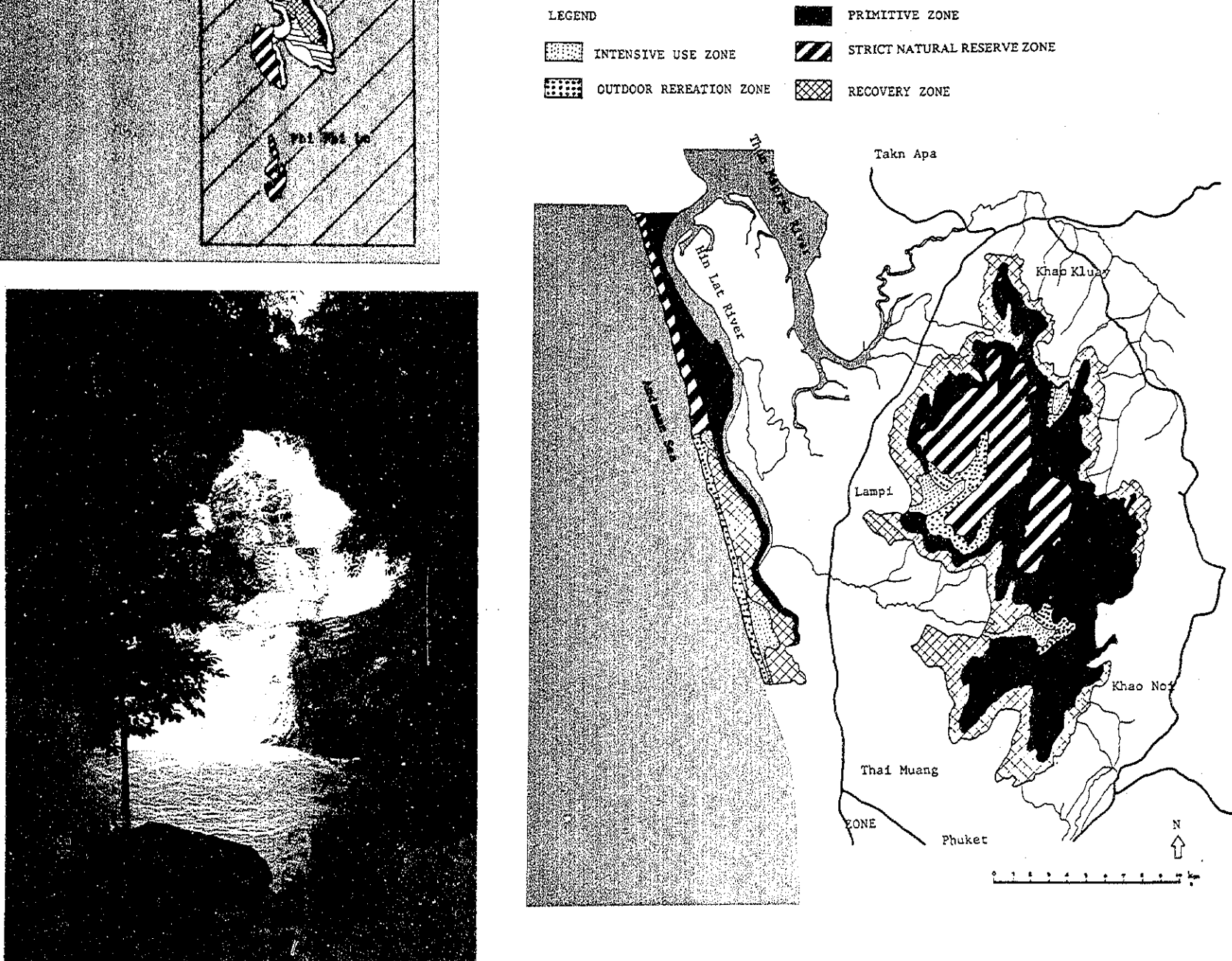


FIG. 2-5-20 KHAO LAMPI - HAT THAI MUANG NATIONAL PARKS



Waterfall in Khao Lumpi