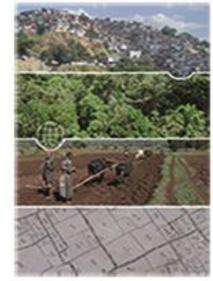
Land Governance in an Interconnected World

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Assessment of Agricultural Land Reform in Thailand Using The Land Governance Assessment Framework

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- Agricultural land reform program INTRODUCTION (ALRP) was established in 1975 for improving state land management
 - ALRP is relatively successful, but some problems still remain
 - Suitable assessment and effective implementation still do not exist
 - Several assessment frameworks of • land governance have been reviewed and compared

- Experts: 6 panels with 17 indicators & 80 dimensions
- SULTS • Farmers and stakeholders: 5 panels with 14 indicators & 61 dimensions
 - **Table 1:** An example of the assessment result of panel 1

Panel 1: Land rights recognition		Score				
Indicators	Dimensions which are related to agricultural land	Р	L	Ι	F	Overall
	reform					
1.1. Recognition	- Individuals' rural land tenure rights are legally	Α	С	В	С	С
of a continuum	recognized and protected in practice					
of rights	- Customary tenure rights are legally recognized and	А	С	В	-	С
	protected in practice.					
	- Indigenous rights to land and forest are legally	D	D	D	-	D
	recognized and protected in practice.					
1.2. Respect for	- Accessible opportunity for tenure individualisation	А	A	Α	С	Α
and	exist.					
enforcement of	- Communal and individual land in rural areas is	А	A	А	С	Α
rights	recorded and mapped.					
	- The number of illegal land sales is low.	В	С	В	В	В
	- The number of illegal lease transactions is low.	В	В	А	В	В
	- Women's property rights in lands as accrued by	А	А	А	Α	Α
	relevant laws are recorded.					
	- Women's property rights to land are equal to those by	А	А	А	А	Α
	men.					

- The Land Governance Assessment • Framework (LGAF) was the best choice for assessing ALRP
- This study aims to assess the current 5 situation of ALRP in Thailand by using the LGAF. Three methods were _ L implemented as follows :
 - 1. Desk research:

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- Specific indicators
- Assessment methods
- 2. Semi-structured interviews:
- MATE 6 policy makers, 6 lawyers & 6 implementers
 - Primary data of current situation
 - 3. Focus group discussions:
 - 4 groups of farmers & stakeholders •
 - Supportive data from semi-structured interview
 - Data analysis: thematic analysis based on specific indicators of the LGAF



Remark; P = Policy makers, L = Lawyers, I = Implementers, and F = Farmers and stakeholders

- Strengths: clear mechanisms of right recognition, transparency of fee determining, good arrangement of land dispute resolution, etc.
- Weaknesses: illegal land sale, ineffectiveness of land use regulation, unfairness of land acquisition process, incompleteness & unreliability of the land registry, etc.

Based on this study ALRP needs improvement on the following points: CONCLUSIONS

- Improvement of land rights: farmers' participation/ right to sell
- Reduction of illegal land sale: law and regulation enforcement/ fair land acquisition process/ sustainable farmer development
- Strengthening of land use regulation: GIS & RS for land use
- monitoring/ land use regulation enforcement/ options for non-arable land use
- Improvement of land acquisition process: clear land acquisition process/ suitable land valuation
- Enhancement of farmer development process: long term policy/ farmer network/ sustainable agriculture

Figure 1: Focus group discussion

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- Heightening the performance of land information system: ulletprofessional staffs in LIS
- Development of clear institutional arrangement: work integration/ ulletorganisational & structural reform

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