

Research Title	Communities Participation on Strategic Management of Wang River
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This research aimed to analyze the processing management for Wang basin in the past, the level of public participation as well as the problems and obstacles in Wang basin management and to analyze factors that affected the success of public participation in basin management, including the approaches and strategies with the community's participation. This study is qualitative research. The research result will be beneficial in academic, policy planning, society and community including natural resource and environmental management especially in Wang basin area. This study adopted qualitative research which targets to population and key respondents composing of executive, governmental officer, expert, academician, sub-committee of Wang basin management, head of community, local savant and local people in the area. Collecting data by survey, questionnaire, interview, focus group, workshop, critical meeting collaboratively, and the data was analyzed and presented both in qualitative and quantitative ways according to the research objectives.

The results of the study of Wang basin management in the past showed the similarity among upstream, middle stream and downstream of management process. Four patterns of process for Wang basin management were classified as follows: 1) government management process 2) private sector or NGO management process 3) community management process and 4) management process based on the operational guidelines; "Royal Project"

In terms of potential and availability, including problems and obstacles in Wang basin management, the results of the study showed that the four patterns of Wang basin management had the potential of readiness in aspect of the strength and vision of community leaders, folk wisdom and local knowledge as well as the sense of belonging for community resources and the availability of central organization linking the whole area within the basin, including the government's assistance

regarding the resources. Besides, there were problems in the management of the Wang basin in many aspects such as the problem of fragmentation regarding government's management, lack of knowledge management, lack of public management to engage the community and access to problematic conditions, lack of awareness and implementation, lack of awareness of reflective practices based on the community, and the problem of Top-down management, lack of operational continuity, vision, commitment as well as strength of the community's leader.

According to the participation and the level of public participation in Wang basin management, the results of the study showed that the participation and the level of community's participation in Wang basin management for 4 aspects were as follows: 1) participation in the determination for direction and developmental path 2) participation in networking membership in the basin management 3) participation in the community's activities 4) participation in the donation of property, material or labor for the basin management. The study found that the population who participated was at the low level for all aspects.

According to problems and obstacles of public participation in Wang basin management, the conclusions of the study were summarized into 7 issues as follows: lack of the holistic knowledge and understanding of water management, lack of a sense of belonging, especially in local resources, the complicated implementation of the government's development and problem-solving, unresolved problems and needs of the people were not led to solutions and development, Limited government management Perception and understanding among government officials as well as the different perception, including the fairness in the utilization of natural resources in the basin area.

According to the factors affecting the success of public participation in Wang basin management, the results of the study showed that factors that affect the success of people's participation in Wang basin management had four key factors, namely, the community's leader, the knowledge network, and the patterns and structures of management.

For the guidelines of participatory basin management based on the study of thirteen participatory basin management practices, in which the study shows that an overview of the holistic basin management (land, water, forest), establishing a strong public sector network for basin management, improving the efficiency and basin management systems of governmental agencies, offer opportunity for community ownership under the principle of "Community Statute", strengthening the cohesion ownership for basin management of the community, developing an accurate and

up-to-date basin management system, encouraging the process of public participation in concrete management as well as promoting the process of making policy proposals that reflected the problems and approaches that could lead to the actual solutions which can be flexible and suitable for public participation management.

In the aspects of strategies in the basin management with the community participation, this research had conducted every step to present the strategies easily and comprehensible. The researchers described the strategies in terms of KHOMKHWAN Model that composed of eight strategies as follows: 1) K = Knowledge Management Dimensions 2) H = Human Resource Development and Leadership motive Building 3) O = Organizing for collaborative management 4) M = Management for creative practice 5) K = Knowledge Sharing from operational experiences 6) H = Homeland Natural Resource Awareness 7) W = Wisdom integrated locally and modernly 8) A = Authentic Continuity of Activities 9) N = Networks for Community Integrated Management