



**Agricultural
Land Reform
Office (ALRO)**

Background



ALRO

Agricultural Land

Reform Office

Background

- ❖ Agricultural Land Reform Office (ALRO) was established on 6 March 1975 under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC).
- ❖ The land reform was initiated from the demand of farmers requiring to own the farmland.
- ❖ ALRO enables farmers' descendants to successively farm the land.
- ❖ Farmers cannot own the land to ensure that the farmland would always belong to Thai farmers.

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Agricultural Land

Reform Office

Background

- ❖ ALRO placed an emphasis on purchased private land, the King's property and donated land to conduct the land reform.
- ❖ The government had set the solution to the forest encroachment in the national reserve forest by designation as the land reform area.
- ❖ The farmland has been encroached illegally, many previous land occupants lacked the land reform Acts qualifications.
- ❖ There was also the use of non-farmland; i.e. housing and trading shops scattered around the area.

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Vision and Missions



Our Vision

"Land allocation, value creation on cultivated land, enhancement of farmers quality of life and land protection for agriculture".

Our 1st Mission



Land Allocation

ALRO conducts land allocation for farmers under the Agricultural Land Reform Act.
The land comprises of public and private land.

Our 2nd Mission



Infrastructure Development

ALRO undertakes a duty to develop the lands in land reform area by supporting the construction and maintenance of access road and water resources to support farmers living and the capacity of water use for consumption and agriculture.

Our 3rd Mission



Income Increment

ALRO carries out an improvement of agricultural production systems, establishing Agricultural Land Reform Cooperatives, providing agricultural credit and production inputs, developing and supporting on-farm and off-farm occupation.

Processes of Land Allocation

Targets: 1) Farmers/Those who wish to engage primarily in agriculture

Qualification of farmer who will receive the land from ALRO

Farmers

- ❖ Person working as a farmer as a major occupation

Those who wish to engage primarily in agriculture

- ❖ Descendent (of the landowner/farmer who received the land)
- ❖ Agricultural degree at least at the vocational level
- ❖ Poverty stricken or landless people (who registration for land acquisition; insufficient incomes)

Processes of Land Allocation

Transfer (farmers are still alive)

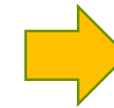
Traditional

- ✓ Spouse
- ✓ Children
- ✓ Parents
- ✓ Sibling
- ✓ Grandchild

New regulation

- ✓ Spouse
- ✓ Children or descendant

- ✓ Parent
- ✓ Sibling
- ✓ Grandparents
- ✓ Uncle and Aunt
- ✓ Grandchild



farmer or spouse

- ✓ Other farmers (In case of necessity condition; elderly, disability, chronic illness or wishing to pursue other occupations)

Processes of Land Allocation

Devolution (farmers died)

Traditional

- ✓ Spouse
- ✓ Children
- ✓ Parents
- ✓ Sibling
- ✓ Grandchild

New regulation

- ✓ Spouse
- ✓ Children or descendant

- ✓ Parent
- ✓ Sibling
- ✓ Grandparents
- ✓ Uncle and Aunt
- ✓ Grandchild



farmers

Determining the hierarchy of heirs

1st

2nd

3rd

4th

5th

6th

7th

In case, land holder has made a will, ALRO will consider the request without considering hierarchy of the heirs.

Processes of Land Allocation

Targets : 2) Farmers' Institutions

Farmers' institutions: farmers' groups or agricultural cooperatives registered under cooperatives law.

Principles: Institutions need to declare;

- ❖ Land use sizes
- ❖ Land use plan and activity plan including business plan.
- ❖ Project's capital
- ❖ Land use map
- ❖ Benefits

Agricultural Land Reform Executive Committee Regulation,
in respect of land allocation for farmers' institutions B.E. 2558

Processes of Land Allocation

Processes to authorize land distribution for farmer institutions in ALRO

Farmer institutions petition for land distribution from ALRO.

ALRO submits the petition to Province Land Reform Committee (PLRC) to approve land use for farmer institutions.

ALRO announces the consideration of the committee for 30 days, if there are no people oppose the declaration , ALRO would distribute the land.

ALRO distribute the land and leasehold to farmer institutions.

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Challenges

Map Overlapping

ALRO has developed its mapping to be more accurate and effective, and expecting ALRO maps to be harmonized with One Map system in the future.



Legislative Amendments

As modern living and disruption emerge in Thailand, ALRO has encountered many legal challenges. ALRO laws and regulations need to be revised, along with the lands of its responsibilities, to be updated with present elements, so that ALRO can operate well in accordance with today needs of farmers in land reform area.

Challenges



Misuse of Land

Though certain non-agricultural businesses are permitted implementation in land reform area. Some private business uses are prohibited such as hotels/resorts/vocational accommodations and businesses legally considered having no relations to the economic and social well-being of farmers in the land reform area.

Illegal Land Ownership

The lands must be occupied and used by farmers or their family members. However, some land occupants are illegally changed to be someone else, not the farmers family members and this usually leads to misuse of land.





THANK YOU

