

Project No: THA/MFFSGF/08/07

Project Title: Raising and Conserving Habitat for Clams

Implementing NGO/CBO: Sea and Coastal Resources Protection Volunteer Group of Baan Siab Yuan (Siab Yuan Village): Established in 2007 through coordination of the Mangrove Resources Development Station 12 (Chumphorn) with 80 members, the group has been launching efforts to rehabilitate degraded portions of mangrove, and deserted shrimp farms. In addition, the group launches clean-ups of land-based pollution as a result of yearly monsoon.

Location of project: Area in Baan (village) Siab Yuan, Tambol Darnsawi, Sawi District, Chumphorn Province, which is incorporated in three small gulfs comprising mangrove and an area for community aqua culture.

Target Population: 40 out of 79 households in Baan Siab Yuan who earn living through small-scale fishery and aqua culture

Long-term objectives to support national coastal resources policy: Mangrove in project location being rehabilitated under strict regulations for sustainable use with secured supplementary income and harmonious living for communities

MFF SGF approved budget: Baht: 348,500 (งบจากกองทุนป่าชายเลนเพื่ออนาคต)

Non-MFF resources (งบสมทบจากแหล่งอื่น): Baht: 858,400 from major stakeholders as follows:

From (งบจาก):	In cash (เงินสด)	In kind (แรงงาน สิ่งของ เครื่องใช้ ที่ดิน ฯลฯ)
Communities	-	854,400
Mangrove Resources Development Station 12 (Chumphorn)	-	3,000
Tambol Administrative Organization	-	1,000
Total	-	858,400

Main Activities: (กิจกรรม)	Main Anticipated Result: (ผลที่คาดว่าจะได้รับ)
1. Reconfirming with target communities about project activities (กิจกรรม 1) 2. Surveying area to demarcate reforestation zone (กิจกรรม 2) 3. Surveying to demarcate community aqua culture zone (กิจกรรม 3) 4. Formulating community regulation and line of responsibilities (กิจกรรม 4) 5. Launching reforestation of mangrove and community aqua culture (กิจกรรม 5)	1. Mangrove area of at least 16 ha being demarcated as rehabilitation zone and under continuous protection of communities 2. Community aqua culture area of about five ha being demarcated and maintained to generate income for communities members 3. Increased income of community from aqua culture . at least by 50 % 4. Evinced secured livelihood and well-being in targeted communities.

Major stakeholders:

1. Petroleum Authority of Thailand undertaking reforestation activity in project location
2. Mangrove Resources Development Station 12 (Chumphorn)
3. Darnsawi Tambol Administrative Organization

Implementation Report

I. Progress report (Received: 13 December 2009, three-page write-up and four photos depicting preparation of wooden stakes and mangrove seedlings for plantation)

Undertaken activities:	Result and indicators
1. Reconfirming with target communities about project activities 2. Surveying area to demarcate reforestation zone 3. Surveying to demarcate community aqua culture zone	1. Increased understanding of community members witnessed through active launching field activities 2. Established reforestation zone of 2,000-m long along the coast 3. Established community aqua culture zone (about 12 acres) with bamboo stakes as demarcation for management 4. Additional established conservation zone for razor clams (as a project impact)

Project communication: The project was made more visible and better understood among members of the volunteer group.

Experience , lessons Learnt, problem and issue:

The project related that from May-September 2009 activities were implemented smoothly . But at the beginning of October , the yearly south-east monsoon had put a pause to project activities. Once the monsoon subsided, the project would resume planned activities.

Project Expense: The project reported the expense of THB: 64,000 out of the first disbursement of THB: 104,550.

II. Monitoring visit by the National Coordinator and NSC (March 17, 2010):

Findings and Observation:

Target population is a fishing community ,called Baan (village) Siabyuan, situated along the coast of Ao(Bay) Thunkha-Sawi, in the vicinity of Moo Koh Chumphorn Marine National Park, one of the once richest spot in marine species, especially clam, in the eastern coast of the Gulf of Thailand. Because of the location and natural sedimentation, the bay once was a very good habitat for clams of specially big size. Less well planned use, in conjunction with other upland human induced activity, resulted in dwindling amount of the species, thus planning a sustainable use was necessary.

The majority of its 70 families or so make their living through small-scale fishery and aqua-culture, but plots of para-rubber and oil palm plantation could be seen as attracting livelihood activities. Existing plots of plantation along nearby uphill prompted evident erosion thus seemed to stimulate community members to learn and talk more about ridge-to-reef approach.

At a house which was used as an office or coordinating centre, posters depicting organizational structure, rules and regulations to use natural resources in the bay' and photos showing activities were post for a visitor to get and idea how the group operates and some results of activities.

An area in the bay near the shore, bamboo stakes were seen as a zoning area for raising clams. A regulation to protect the area was made known and respected by community of Baan Siabyuan and other villages situated across the bay. The output of the clam-raising activity, however, was not witnessed, as it had begun only two months earlier. Naturally, the best output should be expected during the 10th months.

A portion along the coast, newly planted mangroves were seen thriving. The total number of mangrove planted around the coast was said to be around 9,000-10,000. In addition to mangroves and clams, the community also protect sea-grass.

It appeared that the project was doing fine. Project leaders demonstrated their enthusiasm and were able to relate their failure and success from past conservation efforts. Participatory process and increased capacity of targeted population were evinced, even though some activities had been implemented later than planned. This was due to the Monsoon and delayed supplied of raw materials.



Baan(village) Siabyuan, targeted location, was situated within Ao (bay) Thunkha-Sawi of the eastern coast of the Gulf of Thailand. The accumulation of river sediments in the area have given rise to mangrove forests around the bay and teeming marine species. The location was in the vicinity of Moo Kor Chumphorn Marine National Park.



Targeted population comprised over 70 families who earned their living by small scale fishery especially blue swimming crab, fishes and crustacean. Other livelihood activity such as plantation of pararubber and oil palm was not unusual, thus prompting the population to think about ridge-to-reef approach , which was an evidence of community awareness.



Immediately in front of the community, an area of about 12 acres was demarcated as by bamboo rods as a clam raising area. In addition, other marine species were shoaling into the area increasing marine biological diversity. There was a regulation to manage the area.



Along a portion of the bay, 9,000-10,000 newly planted mangrove were seen thriving. In the past, planting of the species might not be successful, because of the unusual strong monsoon. A recently built concrete structure to reduce shore erosion had proven to be of great help. At other portions, the community had established a sea-grass and oyster conservation zone.

III. Final Report (May 5, 2011)

Date of Participatory Evaluation	April 2011		
Number of Beneficiaries/ Participating personnel	Women:	126	
	Men:	130	
	Children:		
Number of persons trained/ attending seminars, joining study tours	Women:		
	Men:		
	Children:		
Expense	Amount received from MFF SGF (2 disbursements): THB: 313,650		
	Total amount spent out of MFF SGF budget: THB: 348,480		
	Balance: THB : (-34,830)		
	Amount authorized for the final payment: THB: 34,340		
	Amount of co-financing as follows:		
	Sources:	In cash, THB	In kind, THB
	Community & grantee, Mangrove Station Unit 12, Tambon Administrative Organization	-	858,400
	CODI	10,000	-
	Total	10,000	858,400

Activities carried out	Results and Indicators
1. Reconfirming with target communities about project activities 2. Surveying area to demarcate reforestation zone 3. Surveying to demarcate community aqua culture zone 4. Formulating community regulation and line of responsibilities 5. Launching reforestation of mangrove and community aqua culture	1. Increased capacity and awareness of targeted population witnessed by active participation in project activities with clear duties, and emergence of community regulation and subsequent strict respect to the regulation 2. Mangrove area of at least 16 ha being demarcated as rehabilitation zone and under continuous protection of communities Note: Unseasonal ,unnatural severe monsoon which occurred once 4-5 month had devastated the clam raising zone and properties of targeted population.

Plans and Activities for Sustainability:

In spite of the natural disaster of monsoon, the project expected to keep on with community development activities if there was fund available. One activity was to keep on reforestation of mangroves.

Experience , Lessons Learnt , Problems and Issues:

During project duration, project committee and community were in good spirit to unite and providing mutual support. The unusual monsoon was difficult to predict thus made community adaptation too late. The community, however, expected that reforestation of mangroves in front of the bay extending to neighbouring villages would mitigate the severity of the storm in the future.