

## FACTSHEET

**Project No:** THA/MFFSGF/08/01

**Project Title:** Mangrove Rehabilitation Network of Tambol Kapoe

### Overview

**Implementing NGO/CBO:** Mangrove Rehabilitation Network of Tambol Kapoe: Established in 2005 following the Tsunami, by core community leaders of Baan (village) Chi Mi, Baan Darn and Baan Banglamphu with objective to assist the victims and rehabilitate mangrove. The network has continuously been launching conservation activities with financial supports from several agencies, such as, UNDP, IUCN, Farmers for Development Federation Association, Rak Thai Foundation, World Visions, Save Andaman Network and Mangrove Development Station 9, under different activities and timeframe

**Location of project:** Kor Yai Rang Mangrove area covering 3 villages, i.e. Baan Chi Mi, Baan Darn and Baan Banglamphu, In Tambol Kapoe, Kapoe District Ranong Province. The location is situated next to mangrove of Kapoe Gulf which was proclaimed as a wetland with international importance and richness in biological diversity.

**Target Population:** 120 out of 829 households who earn their living through fishery and depend upon provisions of mangrove for livelihood activities.

**Long-term objectives to support national coastal resources policy:** The project aims to ensure sustainable use of mangrove with supplementary income for communities, especially from Nypa or Atap Palm, and maintain biological diversity in project location.

**MFF SGF approved budget:** Baht: 340,000 (งบจากกองทุนป่าชายเลนเพื่ออนาคต)

**Non-MFF resources** (งบสมทบจากแหล่งอื่น): Baht: 284,840 from major stakeholders as follows:

<b>From</b> (งบจาก):	<b>In cash</b> (เงินสด)	<b>In kind</b> (แรงงาน สิ่งของ เครื่องใช้ ที่ดิน ฯลฯ)
Communities	94,500	145,340
IUCN	45,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>139,500</b>	<b>145,340</b>

<b>Main Activities: (กิจกรรม)</b>	<b>Main Anticipated Result: (ผลที่คาดว่าจะได้รับ)</b>
1. Launching rehabilitation activities by weeding and re-planting the area with more species (กิจกรรม 1) 2. Launching campaigns to supplement community participation and conservation awareness (กิจกรรม 2) 3. Launching mangrove surveillance against illegal logging and land-based pollution (กิจกรรม 3) 4. Promoting learning process on mangrove ecosystem for community members and youth in project location (กิจกรรม 4) 5. Conducting participatory evaluation and compiling results (กิจกรรม 5)	1. Evinced more intact biological diversity in project location to be the main sources of supply for community livelihood 2. Evinced increased collective capacity and awareness of target population on protection of the mangrove <b>Indicators:</b> At least eight out of 256-ha mangrove area being rehabilitated and under persistent protection of communities, with at least thriving 10 native species

### **Major stakeholders:**

1. The Mangrove Development Station 9 at Kapoe District
2. IUCN

## Implementation Report

### I. Monitoring visit by the National Coordinator and NSC (August 27, 2009)

#### Findings and observation:

The interaction between visiting team and project leaders happened at Tambol Kapoe's Baan (village) Chi Mi, one of the three participating villages. Situated in the Kapoe estuary, the village depends upon the provisions of the ecosystems for livelihood. Fishery is the main occupation and source of income, while other product from the ecosystems, especially, Nypa Palm plays a supplementary role.

Undertaken activities and respective results of the project were witnessed both through displayed dissemination materials and on sites. With accumulated experience from back implemented projects under the Small Grants Programme to Promote Tropical Forest and IUCN's BMZ, project leaders remarkably exhibited existing technical capacity and innovation on management of mangrove.

Activities to promote learning process on mangrove ecosystem for community members and youth appeared in progress and sustained. One such activity was an establishment of a raft in Kapoe Canal, amid mangrove, to be used as a floating exhibition forum of youth conservation activities. Behind the forum, on a mudflat, the project allocated two areas as a "black crab bank" for conservation and sustainable use of the species and a nursery for mangrove species for demonstration and learning after which relevant experience would be used in mangrove management.

A short boat trip along the Kapoe Canal gave a general picture of the mangrove in project location. It seemed the mangrove had been heavily degraded due to forest concession during the past four decades. Adding insult to the injury, the 2004-Tsunami resulted in added degradation. However, the gigantic wave had prompted several groups of communities to think twice and regard conservation as a community value system.

One of the community innovation deserving mentioning involves an approach to get rid of an aggressive weed called "fish bladder" – a climbing plant by the scientific name "*Canscora pentanthera* Clarke". The weed naturally prospers under open sunlight and smothered newly grown mangrove species around them. Communities had found out that planting Nypa Palm to check this aggressive weeds was a favourable option thus reduced community time and labour required for weeding. Besides, Nypa Palm would constitute a source of supplementary, or for some communities, a major source of income.



The Kapoe estuary, with area of about 30 square kilometers, is the discharge area of Kapoe, Naka and Lad Nod Rivers and several small streams. Large parts of the area are covered with mangrove forest. The discharged freshwater originated from mountain ranges east of the area. Some mangrove forests are located between mountain and mudflats.



A closer look at project location evinces a certain degree of degradation of forest ecosystems which resulted of upstream mining and forest concession. Adding insults to the injuries, the 2004-Tsunami had produced some negative effect to the location.



This project nursery contains about ten species of terrestrial plant. Some of them possess commercial value as “decoration plants”, even though their medicinal and nutritious value are not outstanding. However, project leaders maintained that their decoration quality was not stressed as an objective. These seedlings would be transferred to plant in ecologically suitable locations of the project.



Another project nursery contains more seedlings of mangrove species. Actually, the plot was a sustained result of the Small Grants Programme to Promote Tropical Forest and the about-to-expire IUCN’s MMZ. MFF SGF would make the conservation activities whole.



Reforestation mangrove species in project location had encountered aggressiveness of a climbing species (fish bladder or *Canscora pentanthera* Clarke). To ensure survival of newly grown seedlings, communities had to spend much time and labour to get rid of them. Wooden stakes mark position of mangrove seedlings.



In order to supplement community's weeding effort, *Nypa* Palm is selected to grow for checking the aggressiveness of the untoward climbing species. As the palm is rated as a multiple-use species, community seemed to gain more both in term of ecology and livelihood.



A floating exhibition forum of the project is equipped with dissemination materials of youth groups. Designed as both floating and moving forum, project leaders planned to add more so that it would serve as a learning centre on mangrove conservation. A project nursery and "black crab bank" are seen vaguely behind.

**II. Progress report (Received: 27 October 2009, a four-page write up with 38 photos)**

Undertaken activities:	Result and indicators
1. Launching rehabilitation activities by weeding and re-planting the area with more species 2. Launching campaigns to supplement community participation and conservation awareness 3. Launching mangrove surveillance against illegal logging and land-based pollution 4. Promoting learning process on mangrove ecosystem for community members and youth in project location 5. Conducting participatory evaluation and compiling results	1. Approximately five ha-mangrove being free from weed and planted with 6,000 nipa palms –under close monitor and maintenance 2. Increased conservation awareness of at least 60 % of targeted population witnessed by active and more frequent congregation for community activities and established community regulations for the use of community forest 3. Marine species ( sweet cram) being conserved in an area of about one ha 4. Evinced increase in number of marine species per catch

**Project communication:**

There was nothing in special except frequent communication with network members through project activities.

**Experience , lessons Learnt, problem and issue:**

The project related that crab-eating macaques had uprooted many planted Nipa Palms. Crabs also liked to bite the seedlings requiring communities to frequently replant. In addition, heavy and continuous rain had resulted in unusual floods thus slowed down field activities.

**Project Expense:** The project reported the expense of THB: 101,800 out of the first disbursement of THB: 102,000.

### III. Final Report ( March 29, 2011)

<b>Date of Participatory Evaluation</b>	30 November 2010		
<b>Number of Beneficiaries/ Participating personnel</b>	Women:	1,200	
	Men:	1,300	
	Children:	96	
<b>Number of persons trained/ attending seminars, joining study tours</b>	Women:	20	
	Men:	30	
	Children:	50	
<b>Expense</b>	Amount received from MFF SGF (2 disbursements):THB: 306,000		
	Total amount spent out of MFF SGF budget: THB: 345,810		
	Balance: THB : (-39,810)		
	Amount authorized for the final payment: THB: 34,000		
	Amount of co-financing as follows:		
	<b>Sources:</b>	<b>In cash, THB</b>	<b>In kind, THB</b>
	Community	94,500	145,340
	IUCN	45,000	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>139,500</b>	<b>145,340</b>

<b>Activities carried out</b>	<b>Results and Indicators</b>
1. Launching rehabilitation activities by weeding , demarcating , building nursery and re-planting the area with more species 2. Promoting learning process on mangrove ecosystem for community members and youth in project location 3. Conducting participatory evaluation and compiling results	1. Increased rehabilitated mangrove area by 20 acres (in addition to the proposed 256-ha) with more Nypa palm as raw material to generate community income in the near future 2. Increased capacity of project members and youth groups witnessed through active participation in launching conservation activities 3. Witnessed increased juvenile aqua species

#### Plans and Activities for Sustainability:

As the target community depends upon mangrove for livelihood, the project would definitely keep on with activities. Specifically, the project would organize special conservation activities on special events or days, such as fathers' day/ mothers' day.

#### Experience , Lessons Learnt , Problems and Issues:

The project had changed attitude of target population from a more "wrap-up in their own concern" to " more open, listening and uniting" one.