



Mangroves for the Future
INVESTING IN COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS



PAKISTAN SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME 2011-12

NURTURING YOUNG SAPLINGS

Integrated Approach for Mangroves Conservation (IMC): Mangroves Plantation and Children s Awareness Raising at Sandspit, Karachi, Pakistan

Partner: Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF), Karachi



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Objectives

1. To restore 4.5 ha of mangrove forest in Sandspit area.
2. To raise awareness among school children on the importance and conservation of mangroves ecosystem through various interventions.

Background

The project area is located 18 km southwest of Karachi City, near Sandspit Beach and has shallow tidal lagoons, inter-tidal mudflats, saltpans and about 400 ha of mangrove swamps. The western part is a ten-kilometer long open sandy beach. The Lyari River feeds the backwaters from the eastern side and the seawater enters from the south as well as from the Karachi harbor. The Karachi Port Trust (KPT) and Manora Cantonment Board own the major portion of the area along with the Karachi City District Government, which manages some part of the beach. It is one of the prime recreational sites for the citizens of Karachi, with annually an estimated 150,000 visitors coming to the area.

The project was aimed at increasing the mangrove forest cover at selected, previously depleted areas where cutting of mangroves by the local communities is common to fulfill their fuel wood requirements. Increasing the mangrove cover is aimed to restore the ecosystem and improve the habitat for local and migratory birds, crabs and other fauna, thereby improving biodiversity and therefore the availability of livelihood resources to the local community, as well as enabling ecotourism.

The other project objective was to enhance the awareness of school children on the importance of a mangrove ecosystem and to advocate for its sustainable use.

Target beneficiaries

The target beneficiaries are local fishing communities, school children and their families as well as local and international visitors to the Sandspit area.

Intended Outputs

1. Establishment of Mangrove (*Avicennia Marina*) Nursery of 5000 saplings.
2. Mangrove plantation at an identified, degraded area of 4.5 ha.
3. Mangrove plantation with awareness raising of 200 school children.
4. Celebrate significant environmental Days at the Wetland Centre to promote conservation awareness among school children.

Accomplishments

1. A mangrove (*Avicenna marina*) nursery was established.
2. 5000 mangrove saplings (*Avicenna marina*) were planted in identified area.
3. Awareness raising events involved 100 school children and 100 university students.
4. World Wetland Day 2012 and World Earth Day 2012 were celebrated at the Wetland Centre, Sandspit with the participation of 212 students.

Challenges

The implementation of the project activities within the given timeframe were very challenging due to the unforeseen political tensions in Karachi.

Contributions to cross-cutting themes

Communications

Awareness was raised through presentations and speeches from experts, posters and quiz competition and tableaus.



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Gender equality

Both male and female students from the local schools participated in the awareness raising programmes.

Climate change

Plantation of mangroves over an area of 4.5ha will help improve the resilience of coastal ecosystems towards climate change induced impacts and will reduce environmental stresses, for example, by sequestering carbon and cycling water.

Lessons learnt

- The project timeframe was initially planned to be one year and was subsequently reduced to 8 months, whereas the activities planned remained for one year. Better planning must be done to avoid such inconsistencies.
- Frequent visits need to be conducted by the MFF team for improved monitoring and resolving field level issues and queries on time.
- Other factors e.g., political instability are to be considered while developing the timelines for project activities.

Grant Details

Grant Amount:	PKR 860,000
Project Duration:	22 November 2011 to 30 June 2012
Status:	Completed

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INSPIRING YOUNG RESCUERS

Awareness Campaign on Nexus of Mangroves and Disaster Risk Reduction

Partner: Trust for Conservation of Coastal Resources, Karachi



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Objectives

1. To raise awareness among school children and teachers on the link between disaster risk reduction and mangrove conservation.
2. To develop solutions to reduce the impact of natural disasters.

Background

The project focused on the coastal areas of Sindh, which are vulnerable and exposed to cyclones and tsunamis, and thus on the inhabitants of these coastal areas who would be the first to be affected by such natural disasters. Low adaptive capacities to climate change, unplanned developments and the increase in population have put immense pressure on the coast, which has heightened the risks related to natural hazards. Due to the shortage of fresh-water inflows in the Indus delta, overexploitation and industrial pollution, the mangrove ecosystem is being rapidly degraded, thus exposing coastal villages to grave risks. The mangroves are considered effective in protection of coastal villages against cyclones, high tides, and possible tsunamis.

Education and awareness are effective means to create understanding of the nexus between mangroves and disaster risk reduction. Realising this need, the project was aimed at sensitizing coastal communities on the conservation of mangroves by highlighting significant role of mangroves in protection of coastal areas against natural disaster impacts. Teachers and children are the most promising community group to take this message forward. The project has therefore engaged school teachers and students and encouraged them to take small scale initiatives on mangrove conservation as well as to disseminate awareness in their community.

Target beneficiaries

Local community, teachers, students and the CBOs.

Intended Outputs

1. Sensitizing the communities of Rehri and Ibrahim Hyderi coastal villages.
2. Identification of local solutions to disaster risk reduction.

Accomplishments

1. 500 students, 40 teachers and SMC members and 38 males and females community members were sensitized on how mangroves can help in reducing the impact of disasters.
2. World Mangroves Day was celebrated at the community level on 9th May 2012.
3. Two community groups were established - one from Ibrahim Hyderi and the other from Rehri, to liaison with the Forest Department.

4. Symbolic plantation of mangroves carried out by students, teachers and the community members.

Challenges

Lack of electricity in the villages led to several strikes that reduced the availability of local participants. The team also had a difficult time using audio visual materials for the training and awareness raising sessions. However, this was resolved when MFF authorized the purchase of a small generator to complete the project activities in time.

Mobilizing the community members was difficult, since fishermen are often at sail and therefore not available for village-based activities.

Contributions to cross-cutting themes

Communications

During the project, a booklet and few posters were prepared in the local languages Urdu and Sindhi, and were disseminated to the community, teachers, students, CBOs, Government Departments and other stakeholders to increase awareness about the linkages between mangroves conservation and disaster risk reduction.



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Gender equality

- The project has benefited both men and women of all ages by increasing their knowledge.
- Women, children and teachers of Rehri and Ibrahim Hyderi coastal villages were part of the aforementioned awareness programmes. The quantitative data showed a 73% increase in the knowledge and awareness of the women in Ibrahim Hyderi and Rehri in the post-project survey on natural disasters and how they were generated. A post-project survey showed a 42% increase amongst women and 40% increase in knowledge among students in the target communities.

Climate change

Through enhanced knowledge and awareness, the community was sensitized towards the issues relating to climate change related disasters, their risks and the protective role that mangroves can perform.

Lessons learnt

1. Engaging the media is very important as an advocacy strategy. However, it requires great efforts, resources, printed information, and a constant dialogue with the journalists to keep them engaged and therefore should be included in planning from the onset.
2. Community mobilization is a slow and difficult process and needs continuous motivation and incentives.
3. The fishing community has its own cycle of work and similarly the schools have their own academic priorities and schedules; these do not necessarily match the project's timeline and should be accounted for.
4. Stakeholders' coordination is essential to meet the end results.

Grant Details

Grant Amount: PKR 829,000
Project Duration: 01 November 2011 to 30 April 2012
Status: Completed

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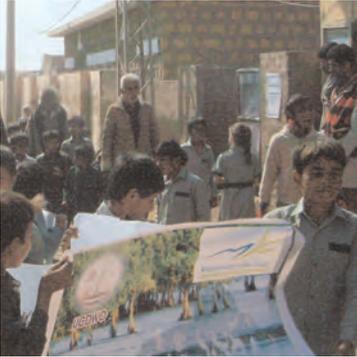
MANNING THE MANGROVES

Rehabilitation of Mangrove Forest and Declaration of a Community Managed No Cutting Zone

Partner: United Community Development and Welfare Organisation, Thatta



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Objective

To conserve the mangrove forests in the vicinity of Kharioon coastal village in the Keti-Bunder area through community based management and sustainable utilization.

Background

The project is focused on community-based management of natural resources in the vicinity of Kharioon coastal village in Keti Bunder. The most significant natural resource of the project area is fish, which forms an integral basis for the livelihoods for local communities residing in creeks and inland villages. The mangroves are also a source of fuel wood and fodder for animals. Protecting the existing plantations is a challenge due to open camel grazing in the project area, which has even given rise to conflicts with the camel owners.

Under the project, an attempt has been made to engage the camel owners by protecting the newly established mangrove plantation through regular meetings and dialogue with them.

The project has also attempted to identify and designate an area of mangrove forest as protected and 'no cutting zone'. Through a mobilization process, certain rules were agreed upon amongst the stakeholders that prevent grazing and harvesting of wood from the area. Further, these rules prohibited fishing in the declared zone during the project period in order to allow for the recovery of the mangrove vegetation and for the breeding of crabs, shrimps and fish. Plans are in place to curtail harvesting even after the project has ended.

Target beneficiaries

The project beneficiaries include local fishing communities and camel owners.

Intended Outputs

1. Encourage participatory mechanism for establishment of a protected zone.
2. Mangrove rehabilitation on 100 hectares through mobilization of local communities and camel owners and by engaging the forest officials.
3. Sensitize local communities towards sustainable natural resource management (including use) and fishing practices.

Accomplishments

1. Project area boundary was marked through GIS application.
2. Establishment of a check post in the project area.
3. Establishment of mangroves nursery consisting of 4000 saplings.
4. More than 50000 propagules of the *Rhizophora mucronata* species were collected and planted in 100 ha area along with *Ceriops tagal* and *Avicennia marina* species.
5. Environmental events were celebrated at the community level to raise awareness and to foster engagement for sustainable management.

Challenges

- The project implementing CBO is still young and faced initial constraints in developing the technical and financial reports. This was a challenge, which the CBO has overcome and learnt from.
- The high tides and rough sea conditions were a major problem during mangrove plantations and for both the establishment as well as durability of signposts to mark the protected zone.
- A failure in growth of the *Ceriops tagal* species was observed.
- Dealing with Government Departments is a challenge yet is also essential, as Government endorsement leads to more sustainable outcomes.



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Contributions to cross-cutting themes

Communications

Knowledge products like brochures and pamphlets were developed including a video on the importance of mangroves.

Gender equality

Women in the project area were involved in mangrove planting and protection, and were part of environmental awareness raising programmes.

Climate change

The project has established a 'no cutting zone' that will help the mangroves to flourish, therefore improve protection against disasters, and will contribute to fisheries and associated livelihoods potential, both of which entail efforts for adaptation towards climate change impacts.

Lessons learnt

Plantation of mangroves is seasonal and somewhat technical. The failure of *Ceriops tagal* species indicates that the conditions were not favourable for their growth, as compared to *Rhizophora* and *Avicennia*, which are the recommended species for the area.

Grant Details

Grant Amount:	PKR 750,000
Project Duration:	01 November 2011 to 30 June 2012
Status:	Extended

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PLANT AND PROTECT

Mangrove conservation and sustainable management through local community in Sarhor creek Gwater Bay Jiwani, Balochistan, Pakistan

Partner: Save the Nature, Quetta



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Objectives

1. To restore 50 ha of mangrove forest in Sarhor Creek Bay.
2. To establish a participatory management regime for the conservation and sustainable use of mangrove forest.

Background

Jiwani is situated on the extreme western end of Pakistan's coastline near the Iranian border. The area covered by Gwater Bay is 248,5 km²; half of it lies in the Iranian territory and the remaining half belongs to Pakistan. It is the largest bay along the entire coast and is fed by Dasht River. Approximately 2000 ha of mangroves exist in the Pakistani part of Gwater Bay.

There are several threats to this important natural resource due to extensive coastal development like building of a dam on Dasht River, which has reduced the flow of freshwater into the bay. Further, droughts are also frequent in the area, which negatively affect the local vegetation. Local people use mangroves for fuel wood and fodder.

The project was aimed initiating participatory mangrove conservation activities which included identification of sites for mangrove plantation, mobilization of the local community of Panwan village and establishment of village based organisations and their capacity building in participatory natural resources management.

Target beneficiaries

Local communities, school children, CBOs and other stakeholders.

Intended Outputs

1. 50 ha area of mangrove forest rehabilitated in Sarhor creek.
2. Participatory management regime established for conservation and sustainable use of mangrove forests.

Accomplishments

1. An area of 24 ha has been replanted with *Avicennia marina* and 30 ha with *Rhizophora mucronata* in Panwan Hor Gwattar in Jiwani.
2. Two CBOs were formed: a CBO in Panwan Village and a female group in Jiwani town. The women's conservation group was formed to encourage

their role in mangrove conservation and to address other issues facing female community members.

3. Natural resource users sensitization training/workshops were held in which six volunteers of the Village Conservation Committee Panwan (VCC) were provided training in direct sowing and mangrove transplantation techniques. Thirteen school teachers were also trained in environmental conservation.
4. Lectures were conducted for local boys and girls schools to educate them on environmental issues.
5. World Environment Day was celebrated at Jiwani on 5th of June by organizing an Environmental Film Festival at Jiwani Conservation and Information Centre (JCIC). Two video films titled *Wetlands of Pakistan* and *Green Gold of Sonmiani* were shown to the audience.

Challenges

The limited available timeframe was one of the constraints that the project team faced. Further the unavailability of seed in the local area resulted in transportation of plantation material from Karachi and other areas, which put pressure on the budget.



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Contributions to cross-cutting themes

Communications

Through publications, posters, brochures and documentaries, awareness was raised on the importance of conserving mangroves and on the sustainable management of mangrove resources.

Gender equality

The project has benefited both men and women of all age groups. Male and female CBOs were formed in Panwan village and Jiwani town. The women's group established in Gwater bay area of Balochistan consists 30 community women, the first such group in the area. Ten members of this group and 15 female students were involved in mangrove plantation activities.

The Environmental Film Show was organized separately for the female students at the Jiwani Conservation and Information Centre. 24 female students and 3 female teachers attended the screenings and an art competition.

Youth were involved in sports activities organized as a part of community awareness programmes.

Climate change

The established mangrove plantation over 50 ha will improve the local coastal ecosystem and thereby contribute to the local resilience towards climate change.

Lessons learnt

Community mobilization is a slow and difficult process. Participation of female community members in conservation has been encouraging, as they are an integral part of the whole system.

Grant Details

Grant Amount:	PKR 860,000
Project Duration:	01 November 2011 to 30 June 2012
Status:	Completed

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PICTURE PERFECT: ECHOES OF THE TIDES

Photo-documentation of the Coastal Areas of Pakistan and of MFF activities and projects

Partner: Cactus Digital, Karachi



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Objectives

1. To compile a photo-documentation of the Sindh-Balochistan coastal areas of Pakistan and of MFF activities and projects in Pakistan.
2. To develop resource material for publications, print and electronic media campaigns as well as photo exhibitions.
3. To implement a mass awareness campaign targeting identified groups.

Background

Mangrove forests are running the risk of being depleted across the 990km Sindh-Balochistan coastline. This decline is attributed - amongst other reasons - to pollution, waste, improper use of mangroves by the communities, and lack of forest conservation, all of which have led to a negative impact on communities living along the coastline their livelihoods.

The general public, media and the private sector for the most part have limited participation in conservation measures due to their lack of awareness of the impact of mangrove degradation on the local communities.

The project, therefore, was aimed at sensitizing potential stakeholders on the various coastal resources through photographic documentation.

Target beneficiaries

The audience for this project comprised students, professionals, journalists, art critics, and the corporate sector.

Intended Outputs

1. Visual and digital hi-resolution photographs: This component of the project involved capturing visual records of project related activities under the MFF SGF programme, developing visual documentation of coastal and marine ecosystems (life and livelihoods), of the coastal communities and of their traditions and cultural heritage.
2. Public awareness by using visual aids: Organizing photographic exhibitions.
3. Contributing to the MFF Pakistan's image data bank, and to the print and electronic media to enhance MFF's visibility: Engaging with groups of journalists to capture MFF-related activities and organizing photo briefings for the journalists and writers to highlight the activities and performance of MFF in Pakistan.

Accomplishments

1. A photography exhibition titled Echoes of the Tides was held in Karachi on March 6, 2012. The exhibition was a snap shot of the conservation work done along the coast. It was attended by the Federal Secretary, National Disaster Management, Government of Pakistan, the MFF Coordinator, civil society and the media.
2. A photography exhibition was organized on the World Environment Day 2012 at the University of Sindh which was attended by the Vice Chancellor University of Sindh, IUCN Global Vice President, representatives from various Government Departments, civil society organisations, members of the media as well as students and faculty of the University of Sindh.
3. Various MFF projects activities were documented, including a 2-day event in Karachi on March 8-9, 2012, comprising a national conference on mangroves and field visit and planting; a seminars on World Water Day-2012 and "Water and Food Security" at the University of Karachi, held on March 22, 2012; a seminar on Marine Biodiversity at Karachi University to celebrate International Biodiversity held on May 22, 2012 and several MFF field projects in Sindh and Balochistan provinces.

Challenges

The deteriorating security risks in Balochistan restricted frequent movement to the projects' sites.



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Contributions to cross-cutting themes

Communications

The project has created a databank of images that are being used by MFF and the media to promote MFF in Pakistan and to highlight MFF Pakistan's work internationally. The project images have been used in the development of various knowledge products including brochures and newsletters.

Gender equality

The project has documented women participating in the different activities thereby ensuring that gender remains a key and explicit feature of the MFF theme.

Climate change

Through its own exhibits and coverage of other MFF events the project has visually highlighted the issues and impacts of environmental degradation and of climate change related impacts in Pakistan.

Lessons learnt

This has been the first project of its kind for photographic documentation of livelihood and environmental issues facing the coastal areas of Pakistan. The project has contributed to the visibility of MFF activities in Pakistan.

Grant Details

Grant Amount:	PKR 860,000
Project Duration:	01 November 2011 to 30 June 2012
Status:	Completed

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STRENGTHENING THE DEFENDERS OF THE COAST

Awareness Campaign within Pakistan Navy on Coastal and Marine Ecosystem of Pakistan

Partner: Pakistan Navy, Islamabad



© Pakistan Navy



Objective

To ensure that Pakistan Navy personnel and its units and institutions are fully aware about the importance of coastal and marine ecosystems including mangroves.

Background

Pakistan Navy (PN) operates extensively along the coastal areas of Pakistan. As such, naval forces are at the forefront of facing the impacts of environmental degradation in coastal areas. The pollution in harbor areas induces potentially higher costs to naval operations in the coastal areas, resulting from higher maintenance costs and reduced life of machinery. The mangrove forests along the coast are also a strategically important resource from the standpoint of Pakistan Navy. Therefore, the project was aimed at creating environmental awareness among PN personnel who are directly or indirectly linked to coastal resources and ecosystems.

Target beneficiaries

Personnel in all training and educational institutions of the Pakistan Navy at Karachi.

Intended Outputs

1. Raise environmental consciousness amongst the Pakistan Navy and reduce environmentally unfriendly practices in coastal areas.
2. Encourage conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems in naval operations.

Accomplishments

1. Lectures/seminars were held at Pakistan Navy units and its schools and colleges to raise awareness on the importance of coastal and marine ecosystems.
2. Beach cleaning campaigns were organized to clean the coast and to promote environmental protection awareness amongst the cadets and coastal communities.
3. Quiz and painting competitions were held within PN unit, schools and colleges.
4. Articles were published in PN newsletters/magazines.
5. Pakistan Navy marines operating in the creek areas adopted environmentally sound practices to ensure protection and conservation of mangroves.

6. Video clips/documentaries and presentations highlighting coastal issues were used as tools to create awareness on coastal environment, climate change and alternate energy resources.

Challenges

1. During the project life routine naval exercises came in conflict with the project activities.
2. For navy personnel it was challenging to deviate from their conventional duties.

Contributions to cross-cutting themes

Communications

Articles on importance of coastal and marine ecosystem were published in periodical magazines such as Navy News.



© Pakistan Navy

Gender equality

Both women officers and cadets were engaged in beach cleaning, quiz competition and awareness raising activities. School children were part of poster competition and other awareness activities organized navy operated schools and colleges.

Climate change

Guest lectures highlighting the contemporary issues of climate change and alternate energy options were organized in various units.

Lessons learnt

1. The project has been a novel experience for naval forces, and sensitized them towards the management of coastal natural resources.
2. The engagement of naval staff in such a conservation work has helped develop their skills for similar future interventions.

Grant Details

Grant Amount: PKR 860,000
Project Duration: 01 December 2011 to 30 June 2012
Status: Completed

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PIQUING DEBATE

Sharing of Experiences from Mangroves Ecosystem with Policy Makers from all over Pakistan

Partner: Human Development Network, Islamabad



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Objectives

1. Create awareness amongst policy makers on mangrove conservation.
2. Provide policymakers with an understanding of the importance of mangroves and other coastal ecosystems, threats to mangrove ecosystems and impacts on livelihoods.

Background

This project was designed for policymakers in Pakistan to acquire knowledge on mangrove conservation and for them to integrate this knowledge in policy-making, project planning and to formulate projects on conservation, restoration and sustainable management of mangroves.

The main activity centered around holding a 2-day national conference and exposure visit to mangrove sites combined with a plantation campaign of 300 mangrove saplings to mark the International Year of Forests.

Target beneficiaries

The project beneficiaries included policy-makers, general public and the private sector.

Intended Outputs

1. Increased awareness among 100 key stakeholders in Pakistan about mangroves, their importance, conservation, restoration and sustainable management.
2. Incorporation of environment by organizations as a cross-cutting theme.

Accomplishments

1. A 'National Conference on Mangroves Ecosystems was held in Karachi on 8th March 2012. This was attended by over a hundred and fifty persons representing government departments, NGOs, and private sector. The speakers at the conference included the Regional Director IUCN Asia, the Global Vice President of IUCN, the Chairman National Disaster Management Authority, senior officials of Ministry of Climate Change, Sindh Forestry Department, and WWF Pakistan and IUCN NRM experts.
2. The conference was followed by a one-day exposure visit, media debriefing and plantation campaign. Eighty persons along with the officials of Sindh

Forest Department planted 300 mangrove saplings on a mud flat in Jhari creek, about 1.5 nautical miles from the Korangi Fish Harbour, Karachi.

3. The conference was widely covered by almost all the major papers with an editorial published in the leading English-language daily. An interview of the Chairperson of HRDN and of Mr. Javaid Jabbar, the Vice President of IUCN Global was also aired.

Contributions to cross-cutting themes

Communications

The project has published and disseminated a report on proceedings of the 'National Conference on Mangroves Ecosystems in Pakistan. Stories related to mangroves and other coastal resources were published in various newspapers including a newspaper editorial.



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Gender equality

The project adopted a gender mainstreaming approach by ensuring that women stakeholders participated in all the events. Approximately, fifty women participated in the national conference and exposure visit.

Climate change

The national conference in Karachi highlighted the importance and role of mangroves in mitigating the effects of coastal floods and cyclone. HRDN subsequently organized two other events, an internal forum on “Climate Change - a Point of Concern”, conducted (as part of an HRDN retreat in Cape Town in April 2012) and a talk on “Climate Change Concerns and Pakistan” organised on 8th June 2012 in Islamabad.

Lessons learnt

The national conference received more media coverage than was expected including publication of an editorial in a leading English Newspaper. Media engagement was found to be a very useful tool in highlight critical environmental issues and to draw attention of policymakers.

Grant Details

Grant Amount:	PKR 860,000
Project Duration:	01 November 2011 to 29 February 2012
Status:	Completed

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ENROUTE FOOD SECURITY

Mangrove Preservation and its relation to Marine aquaculture, Balochistan

Partner: Indus Earth Trust, Karachi



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Objectives

To demonstrate that the preservation of mangroves is essential to maintaining a healthy ecosystem, through

1. Increased community awareness in Village Mani Hor, Lasi Kund, Somnani Balochistan on the importance of conservation of mangroves
2. Introduction of marine aquaculture as an alternative livelihood source.

Background

The project was undertaken to promote mangrove conservation in Balochistan and to demonstrate to the community at Mani Hor the link between income generation and sustainable management of mangroves.

The project site is an inland estuary with an abundant supply of existing mangroves and smaller estuaries emanating from the main inland waterway. It was therefore felt to be suitable for the purposes of the project particularly given a decline in community income from traditional sea fishing due to overfishing and the lack of community knowledge on environmental conservation.

The project aimed at creating an understanding of the long- term benefits of conservation, marine aquaculture farming methods and their benefits. It was also intended at demonstrating to the communities the link between mangrove conservation and economic prosperity, and also ensuring that a system of management, maintenance and policing was implemented at the community level.

Target beneficiaries

The local residents of Mani Hor Village.

Intended Outputs

1. Demonstration of the importance of mangroves conservation relative to economic growth.
2. Demonstration of the life cycle of fish and spawning grounds in mangroves.

Accomplishments

1. The project has held a number of awareness-raising meetings with the community on the preservation of mangroves and their direct benefit to

aquaculture production. The emphasis has been on showing that young fry are collected from the mangroves.

2. Pontoons of four cages were launched.
3. The fishermen who were to look after the cages were familiarized with the objectives of the intervention and trained in methods of installation of cages.

Contributions to cross-cutting themes

Communications

The project developed presentations as part of its awareness-raising activities on marine ecosystems and mangroves.

Gender equality

The project ensured that women were involved in community trainings and in fish farming techniques.



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Climate change

The project has sensitized the local community on the importance of mangroves and other natural resources

Challenges and Lessons learnt

1. The project implementation was hampered by weather. The sea was at times too choppy to launch boats; as such the project had to wait for abatement of the monsoon tides.
2. The project also needed to work around the availability of fishermen.
3. Security concerns have remained a key constraint in timely implementation of activities. Access to the target village was hindered over several weeks owing to the security issues related to movement of staff and experts from Karachi to the project site.

Grant Details

Grant Amount: PKR 860,000
Project Duration: 01 November 2011 to 30 June 2012
Status: Completed

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