

Project No: THA-MFFSGF-08-08

Project Title: Participatory Rehabilitation and Conservation for Aquatic Animals Habitat of Tambol Mae Nang Khao

Implementing NGO/CBO: Mangrove Conservation Group of Tambol Mae Nang Khao: Established in the year 2005 as the Mangrove Resources Management Group of Baan Tung Rak Community through support of relevant government agencies to encourage communities to take part in conservation of mangrove. In order to promote wider networking and participation, the chief of Tambol Mae Nang Khao put into practice a concept of holistic development to make the group and its activities more visible and ensure optimal participation from other adjacent communities, public and private sector.

Location of project: Baan (village) Tung Rak, Tambol Mae Nang Khao, Kuraburi District, Phang Nga Province located in a mountainous area with one being called “Mae Nang Khao Mountain”, with surrounding lowland of cultivated area and mangrove towards the Andaman Sea. Following the Tsunami, there had been migration into the location.

Target Population: 100 out of 250 households who earned their living through fishery and agricultural practice.

Long-term objectives to support national coastal resources policy: The project aims to contribute to returning to nature its ecosystems through participatory approaches where communities play an active role in protecting, rehabilitating and planning a sustainable use of coastal resources, ensuring a balance between functioning ecosystem and community utility rate.

MFF SGF approved budget: Baht: 320,000 (งบจากกองทุนป่าชายเลนเพื่ออนาคต)

Non-MFF resources (งบสมทบจากแหล่งอื่น): Baht: 77,500 from major stakeholders as follows:

From (งบจาก):	In cash (เงินสด)	In kind (แรงงาน สิ่งของ เครื่องใช้ ที่ดิน ฯลฯ)
Communities	7,500	70,000
Total	7,500	70,000

Main Activities: (กิจกรรม)	Main Anticipated Result: (ผลที่คาดว่าจะได้รับ)
1. Launching capacity building for target population through training, seminars and meetings on mangrove management and process for formulation of community action plan (กิจกรรม 4.1-4.4) 2. Reforesting mangrove in spots where there are deforestation (กิจกรรม 4.5, 4.7) 3. Releasing aquatic species and coastal surveillance (กิจกรรม 4.7) 4. Zoning area for conservation of mangrove and coastal ecosystem (กิจกรรม 4.6) 5. Public relations and evaluation (กิจกรรม 4.8, 4.9)	1. At least 160 ha being demarcated and persistently maintained as conservation area and habitat for aquatic species 2. At least 16 ha of degraded area being rehabilitated by reforested mangrove 3. Evidenced increasing in aquatic species 4. Substantial reduction of application of destructive fishing method in the targeted area

Implementation Report

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

Findings and observation:

On the day of the visit at Baan (village) Thung Rak of Tambol Mae Nang Khao, the grantee, together with other major stakeholders, launched a reforestation of a portion of degraded mangrove area. Those who contributed their time and labour in the reforestation activities were students and staff from both primary and secondary schools in the locality, community members of Baan Thung Rak and staff members from Mangrove Protection Unit 5 and Mangrove Resources Development Station 17.

Sailing along Baan Thung Rak Canal connecting Mae Nang Khao Mountain ecosystems to the Andaman Sea's Kuraburi estuary for a few miles, mangroves along both sides appeared comparatively in good condition. Mangrove of about 2,400 ha on one side was zoned and strictly protected as habitats for infantile aqua species, with other identical portion on the other side as community forest where flexibility of use was granted for community members. Newly planted mangrove seedlings which was the output of the day's activities were seen in degradation patches were seen along the community forest. It was related that approximately nine -ha of degraded area had been reforested on this day.

A few hours of interaction with project members and representatives of concerned government agencies, the visiting team witnessed close cooperation and mutual support for implementation of the project. It was referred that the 2004 - Tsunami that ushering into the locality several civil society organizations had prompted community members to learn more and adapt attitude in favour of supporting collective conservation of environment and natural resources.

As far as the ridge-to-reef approach concern, the conservation area of the project was not totally free of environmental treats. The nearby Mae Nang Khao Mountain, an integrated ecosystem of the estuary is apparently under threat. With an area of approximately 3,520 ha, and situated outside conservation zone, the major threats are land encroachment for cultivation, mainly para-rubber and other fruit trees, illegal logging and wildlife hunting. There are six other communities sharing this integrated ecosystems. Therefore, it is of utmost urgent to reach out to these six communities to initiate a dialogue to promote the approach.

During the trip, the office of Tambol Mae Nang Khao had generously provided lodging for the visiting team.



Project location, similar to other MFF SGF projects, is situated between mountainous and coastal area. Agricultural practice, especially, rubber plantation, thus land encroachment is a major threat to well -beings of the target population.



Mangroves on both sides of Khlong (canal) Baan Thung Rak looked comparatively healthy. But the beyond mountain appears comparatively degraded as a result of untoward agricultural practice. Run-off and pollutants from the mountain could pose an ecological treat to mangrove of the project. From-Ridge-To-Reef development approach needs to be efficiently enforced.



The 2,400-ha mangrove is zoned and protected as a sanctuary of infantile aqua species. The small canal dug several years back would serve as the demarcation between mangrove and land forest. In order to make a good use of the canal and contribute to income generation, community members planned to plant Nypa Palm along its course of about seven-km. long. A nature study trail is also established for learning in this sanctuary.



One of project activities is to reforest mangrove in spots under degradation. On August 27, 2009 , approximately nine ha of such spots was reforested with Rhizophora through a joint effort of communities and two other relevant public organizations ,i.e. the Mangrove Protection Unit 5 and Mangrove Resources Development Station 17.



A group of participating students from local schools after reforestation activities are having a break before beginning other conservation activities.

II. Progress report (Received: 16 September 2009, two bound- books with over 70 photos and other detail)

Undertaken activities:	Result and indicators
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Launching capacity building for target population through training , seminars and meetings on mangrove management and process for formulation of community action plan 2. Reforesting mangrove 3. Releasing aquatic species and coastal surveillance 4. Zoning area for conservation of mangrove and coastal ecosystem 5. Public relations and evaluation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased capacity & conservation awareness of target population witnessed by prompt and active participation in launching location survey and basic resources inventorying 2. Rehabilitation and habitat areas being clearly demarcated for conservation activities 3. A degraded area of about 16 ha being rehabilitated with 6,000 mangroves and under community protection 4. Over 10,000 species of juvenile aqua species being released , under community protection and thriving 5. Substantial cooperation and technical supports being received from relevant government agencies in project location

Project communication: The project was made more visible and better understood through simple communication means which mostly included public loud speaker facility of the villages

Experience , lessons Learnt, problem and issue:

The project referred to the seasonal monsoon as somewhat a problem for smooth filed activities and expected results. By-and-large, the project fared fairly well so far.

Project Expense: The project reported the expense of THB: 96, 245 out of the first disbursement of THB: 96,000.

III. Final Report (March 29, 2011)

Date of Participatory Evaluation	1-5 December 2010		
Number of Beneficiaries/ Participating personnel	Women:	150	
	Men:	150	
	Children:	120	
Number of persons trained/ attending seminars, joining study tours	Women:	150	
	Men:	150	
	Children:	120	
Expense	Amount received from MFF SGF (2 disbursements): THB: 288,000		
	Total amount spent out of MFF SGF budget: THB: 348,820		
	Balance: THB: (-60,820)		
	Amount authorized for the final payment: THB: 32,000		
	Amount of co-financing as follows:		
	Sources:	In cash, THB	In kind, THB
	Community & grantee	7,500	75,000
	Total	7,500	75,000

Activities carried out	Results and Indicators
1. Launching capacity building for target population through training , seminars and meetings on mangrove management and process for formulation of community action plan 2. Reforesting mangrove in spots where there are deforestation 3. Releasing aquatic species and coastal surveillance 4. Zoning area for conservation of mangrove and coastal ecosystem 5. Public relations and evaluation	1. Witnessed increase capacity & awareness of target population who actively gathered together to launch survey degraded mangrove and habitat and initiated zoning 2. Approximately 32 ha of degraded area being rehabilitated by reforested about 9,000 mangroves 3. Evinced increasing in aquatic species as a result of the thriving 11,000 juvenile aqua species released earlier in the protected habitat of 160 ha 4. Substantial reduction of application of destructive fishing method in the targeted area

Project Communication:

The project has been made more visible and better understood by community communication facility (public loudspeaker of the village) and village meetings.

Plans and Activities for Sustainability:

The project had established regulations for communities to collectively use and protect the mangrove. Moreover, the project would develop the location to be a learning place for youth groups and communities on the issue of conservation.

Experience , Lessons Learnt , Problems and Issues:

The project related that participatory process was imperative in conservation of environment and natural resources. The other issue mentioned was weather condition that delayed planned activities.