

FACTSHEET

Project No: THA/MFFSGF/09/03

Project Title: Rehabilitation of Mangrove and Beach Forest of Tambol Klong Prasong

Overview

Implementing NGO/CBO: Environmental Conservation Group of Baan Koh Klang

Under an advice from Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives, Krabi Branch, the group was established on 28 September 2001 aiming to reduce community conflict, especially, on tourist business competition.

Location of project: Four villages under Tambol Klong Prasong with an area of about 26 sq.km, included in Krabi Estuary (Ramsar Site), Muang District, Krabi Province.

Target Population: 5,373 persons form 903 families 98 % of which are Muslim with per capita income of THB: 25,000. Direct project participants are from 100 families earning living through integrated patterns of agricultural practices and small-scale fishery. 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: To maintain coastal biological diversity, build knowledge and conservation awareness which would result in sustainable use of coastal resource in Krabi Estuary, contributing to stabilizing global warming and preventing coastal erosion.

MFF SGF approved budget: Baht 346,000 : US\$ 10,155.56

Non-MFF resources: Baht 170,000 from major stakeholders as follows:

Source	In cash	In kind
Environmental Conservation Group of Baan Koh Klang	85,000	85,000
Total (Baht)	85,000	85,000

Main Activities	Main Anticipated Result
1. Building community capacity on both technical and institutional issues through community forum and training (กิจกรรมที่ 1 และ 2) 2. Rehabilitating coastal resources and ecosystem : planting mangrove forest and beach forest (กิจกรรมที่3) 3. Raising community awareness, monitoring and evaluating the results (กิจกรรมที่ 4 และ 5)	1. The mangrove forest and beach forest along Khlong Talu, Khlong Prasong are rehabilitated. 2. The knowledge and recognition of the community in rehabilitating mangrove forest and beach forest 3. Evinced increased capacity of target population in local conservation of marine and coastal resources Indicators: At least, 23 Rai (four ha) of mangrove forest and 7 Rai (one ha) of beach forest being increased.

Major stakeholders:

1. Khlong Prasong Tambon Administrative Organization
2. Mangrove Forest Resources Development Station 26
3. Schools in the area of Tambon Khlong Prasong
4. Wetlands International Thailand

Implementation Report

I. Progress report (Received: 8 March 2010, three-page write-up with photos)

Undertaken activities	Result and indicators
1. Building community capacity on both technical and institutional issues through community forum, training and study tour : reconfirming project with targeted population and stakeholders, coastal management and wetland ecology & bird species 2. Rehabilitating coastal resources and ecosystem :reforesting mangrove forest and beach forest	1. Witnessed active participation of targeted population and stakeholders (100 members) with reconfirmed plan of activities and evinced increase conservation awareness 2. Increased both technical and institutional capacity of 10 members: coastal surveillance against illegal fishery, rehabilitation of deserted shrimp farms by mangroves, and ecotourism 3. Increased technical capacity of 30 members (youth group, housewife group and project leaders) on wetland ecology and reuse/recycle 4. 700 mangroves being reforested

Project communication: The project was made more visible through international youth camp where students from China, Japan, Korea, Malaysia and Thailand participated in the activities and jointly planted mangrove. Besides, the project appeared in a magazine of Krabi Provincial Administrative Organization (Lueang Krabi) , website of Wetland International Thailand, and the Nations Newspaper (OKNation.net).

Experience , lessons Learnt, problem and issue:

1. During the high season (November-February), targeted population was too busy with customers to fully participate in project activities. After the season, however, the population had more time to actively participate..
2. The just reforested mangrove had not given enough yields for further reforestation. This was addressed or compensated by donation of mangrove seedlings from Mangrove Resources Development Station 26.
3. There was not enough water circulation in some terrain for planting mangrove during November-April. Reforestation should be avoided, and other terrain should have priority for planting.

Project Expense: The project reported the expense of THB: 93,895 out of the first disbursement of THB: 103,800.



Capacity-building activities to reconfirm project activities participated by targeted population and several major stakeholders in project location.



Capacity-building activity on wetland ecology, bird species, waste management, mangrove, beach forest and how to rehabilitate mangrove.



Reforestation of mangrove along Khlong (canal) Prasong and deserted shrimp farms by youth groups, Home Stay Group and Khlong Prasong Tambol Administrative Organization. Youth groups from China, Japan, Korea, and Malaysia also participated in this activity. 1,400 mangrove seedlings were planted during this activity.

Summary of in-kind Contribution from Mangrove Development Station 26 (Krabi)

Date	Numbers of seedlings				Total	Monetary Value (@ THB:5/seedling)
	Rhizophora (Small leaf)	Ceriops	Black Bean	White Bean		
April 10	1,500	1,800	1,500	-	4,200	21,000
May 10	2,300	1,600	-	300	4,800	24,000
June 10	2,000	1,200	-	1,200	4,400	22,000
Total	5,800	4,600	1,500	1,500	13,400	67,000

Source: Staff members of the Mangrove Development Station 26

II. Monitoring Visit (March 19, 2010)

Findings & Observations:

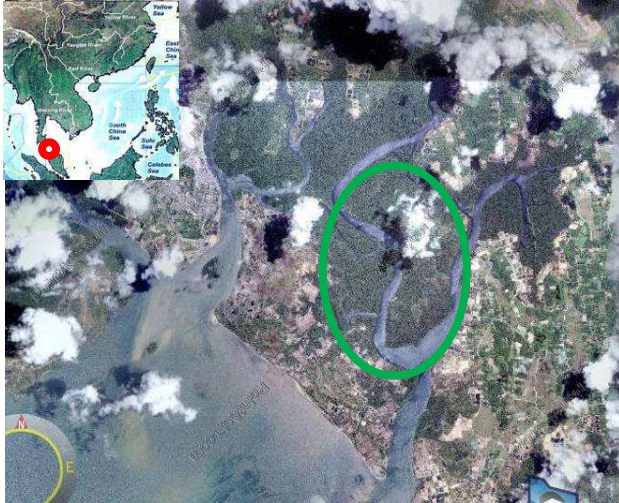
The targeted location, Baan Kor Klang, one of the villages of Tambol Khlong Prasong, is an islet situated within 10 km. off the coast of Krabi Provincial Town. With an area about 1,120 ha, surrounded by mangrove, the inner area is a flatland apparently used for cultivation. Nearly all the population is Muslim who earns their living through small-scale fishery, growing rice, raising shrimp and providing service for tourism. During sailing out to the location, coastal erosion appeared to be noticeable. Community on some islets piloted the adaptation by driving piles of bamboos and laying down concrete drain pipes along the coast to reduce the force of the raging wave.

Meeting with a group of project leaders and witnessing result of undertaking activities, the visiting team found that the project was faring quite satisfactorily. Building community capacity on both technical and institutional issues through community forum and training had been carried out after which planning to adapt what were learnt was referred as in process. Rehabilitating coastal resources and ecosystem by planting mangrove in deserted shrimp farms and beach forest were also witnessed. In order to make a good use of some deserted shrimp farms, the project had promoted back crab raising.

The group worked together successfully with other stakeholders. Wetland International previously provided technical assistance in inventorying native flora and fauna paving ways to emergence of conservation activities. UNICEF supported paddy plantation by providing a community rice mill. Mangrove Development Station 26 supported by providing mangrove species for rehabilitation activities. Therefore, both technical and institutional capacity of the group were comparatively outstanding.

The visiting team found that an islet full of mangrove beside Baan Koh Klang called " Par Khlong Lad Yao" or Khlong Lad Yao Canal Forest was one of targeted locations and sustained result of the Small Grant Programme to Promote Tropical Forest which had seen its completion in 2006. The forest was still under management of communities. The grantee related that it had contributed to this sustainability.

In spite of existing capacity of the group, there is still illegal cutting of mangrove for charcoal, especially along the borderline between Baan Koh Klang and Baan Talingchan. It was reported that the Mangrove Development Station 27 and Wetland International addressed the issue by promoting back crabs raising in mangrove , in exchange for closing charcoal production.



The Krabi River Estuary, where several rivers discharge into the sea, is covered with approximately 102.12 square kilometers of mudflats. The total length of the mudflats along the shoreline is about 26 km. The mudflat system of the Krabi River estuary is one of the most important habitats for migratory birds in the southern region. The forests have great biological diversity and are inhabited by shorebirds as well as various species of marine animals. The area is of great value for tourism and education by providing a site for bird watching that is close to the city area of Krabi Province. Targeted location was included in the green circle.



Looking out into the Andaman Sea from Krabi Boat Port, islets full of green mangrove and coastal biological diversity has attracted a numbers of tourists yearly who paid visits to several locations including Baan Kor Klang.



One of the two deserted shrimp farms is reforested with about 700 mangroves. They seem to thrive successfully.



Some deserted shrimp farms which are not suitable for growing mangrove are tried with something else which is environmentally friendly and supportive of livelihood. This one is piloting raising black crabs.



Integrated Coastal Management has begun in Baan Kor Klang Community, as they have been practicing both coastal conservation and reduction of community waste by reuse/recycle activities. This garbage bank was set up before MFF SGF intervention.



Besides, the community tries to conserve and keep on their ancestor's main livelihood activity- growing rice. A big land area in the village is still used for planting rice. Several scores of water buffaloes are still providing their manure to fertilize and condition the paddy fields and other seasoning crops like horticulture which is a typical activity for several community members. Some of these beasts of burden are still used in plowing the land.



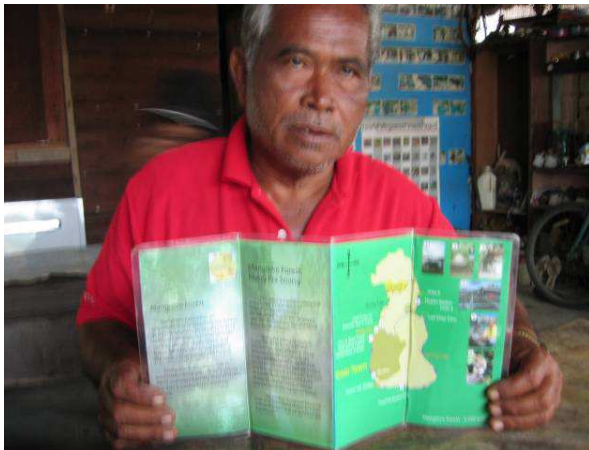
And keeping on growing rice has proven to be good for self-sufficient economy. UNICEF recently supported this modern rice mill to supplement the old small and less capacity one.



Just opposite Baan Kor Klang is an islet with intact mangrove. This mangrove is a sustainable result of an SGP PTF-supported project which had seen its completion about five years back.



This two photos show adaptation approaches of community in Krabi River Estuary. To slow down coastal erosion , some community use concrete drain pipes , other use bamboo stakes.



Some community members, left and a project leader showing the group's past accomplishment.

III. Final Report (December 9, 2010)

Date of Participatory Evaluation	6 December 2010		
Number of Beneficiaries/ Participating personnel	Women:	130	
	Men:	60	
	Children:	140	
Number of persons trained/ attending seminars, joining study tours	Women:	110	
	Men:	55	
	Children:	40	
Expense	Amount received from MFF SGF (2 disbursements):THB: 311,400		
	Total amount spent out of MFF SGF budget: THB: 346,000		
	Balance: THB : (-34,600)		
	Amount authorized for the final payment: THB: 34,600		
	Amount of co-financing as follows:		
	Sources:	In cash, THB	In kind, THB
	Community & grantee	-	85,000
	Mangrove Development Station 26 (Krabi)	-	67,000
	Total	-	152,000

Activities carried out	Results and Indicators
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building community capacity on both technical and institutional issues through community forum and training 2. Rehabilitating coastal resources and ecosystem : planting mangrove forest and beach forest 3. Raising community awareness, monitoring and evaluating the results 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evinced increased capacity of target population in local conservation of marine and coastal resources witnessed through ability to formulate strategy , to collaborate with other major stakeholders and produced 500 booklets of conservation awareness for youth and community groups in Koh Klang Community 2. About 700 seedlings of mangroves being reforested and maintained continuously along Khlong Talu, Khlong Prasong 3. Over 13,000 seedlings of mangroves being reforested in deserted shrimp farms with an area of about four ha

Project Communication:

The project has been made more visible through signboards, mobile forum, and handbooks.

Plans and Activities for Sustainability:

According to the formulated strategy, the project had four approaches for sustainability:

1. Keeping on activities on reforestation, nursery , garbage bank and aqua species release
2. Keeping on capacity building on conservation , migratory birds, garbage bank management
3. Promoting eco-tourism
4. Promoting environmentally-friendly (bio-fertilizer and IPM) to improve quality of water and soil

Experience , Lessons Learnt , Problems and Issues:

1. During high season (November-February), community members were fairly busy thus limited full participation
2. Dry weather resulted in limit reproduction and reforestation of mangrove species
3. Continuous rains (during September-November 2010) and storms had damaged reforested seedlings

These issues were addressed by re-scheduling of planned activities and re-select areas that appeared more suitable. In general, community participation was sufficient, technical and institutional supports from local administrative organization well received.