

FACTSHEET

Project No: THA/MFFSGF/09/06

Project Title: Mangrove for the Future

Overview

Implementing NGO/CBO: Phuket Livable Community and City Action Project

The project, under support of Chumchonthai Foundation and Community Organization Development Institute, was first operational just after the Tsunami incidence (26 December 2004). The primary mission was to provide relief for the victims and support development process of community organization. Later, 30 communities were grouped into "Phuket Poor Community Right Network" which aims at addressing land and housing issue, conservation of natural resources and environment and welfare issue for network members and cultural groups in the locality.

Location of project: Two selected communities in Muang and Thalang District in Phuket Province whose residences are situated in the vicinity of mangrove of both degraded and good condition.

Target Population: 225 households in Muang District earning living through providing general services and small business, and 16 households in Thalang District earning living through small scale fishery and construction service.

MFF SGF approved budget: Baht 370,000; US\$ 10,859.99

Non-MFF resources : Baht 350,000 from major stakeholders as follows:

Sources	In cash	In kind
Community Organization Development Institute (CODI)	200,000	-
Communities	-	150,000
Total (Baht)	200,000	150,000

Main Activities: (กิจกรรม)	Main Anticipated Result: (ผลที่คาดว่าจะได้รับ)
1. Strengthening communities capacity (กิจกรรมที่ 1 และ 4) 2. Waste management for communities (กิจกรรมที่ 2) 3. Water pollution management for communities (กิจกรรมที่ 3) 4. Lesson Learned Forum (กิจกรรมที่ 5)	1. Upgraded knowledge base for both local and modern practice 2. Acquired approach and action plan for community solid waste management 3. Acquired approach and action plan for community waste water management 4. Replication of approaches in other communities 5. Acquired experience for reference in future development programme Indicators: At least one garbage bank and one waste water treatment facility established in project location

Major stakeholders:

1. Baan Mankhong Programme Phase II, Community Organization Development Institute (CODI)
2. Cooperative project on disaster and global warming reduction
3. Community Organization Project for Environment (COPE)

Implementation Report

I. Progress report (Received: 5 February 2010, three-page write-up)

Undertaken activities	Result and indicators
Strengthening communities capacity ,both institutionally and technically, through meetings, seminars and study tours (solid waste management, waste water treatment, coastal& marine biodiversity conservation and coastal erosion protection	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population in 13 communities under the network paying special attention to the project witnessed through active participation and brainstorming to formulate primary plans for waste management and harmonious livelihood together with local administrative organizations 2. Increased technical capacity of 24 members from five communities demonstrated by ability to upgrade existing water treatment facility and design a new system for better result 3. Emergence of a working group for advancement of project activities to ensure cooperation from local government units 4. Formulated regulation for checking further mangrove encroachment

Project communication:

The project had not yet carried out any communication, but would do so in the next demonstration activities and capacity building.

Experience , lessons Learnt, problem and issue:

The project referred to limited time for project activities resulting in community understanding. This issue was addressed by resorting to other projects active in the locality for possible cooperation and supports.

Project Expense: The project reported the expense of THB: 69,000 out of the first disbursement of THB: 111,000.

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

Findings and observation:

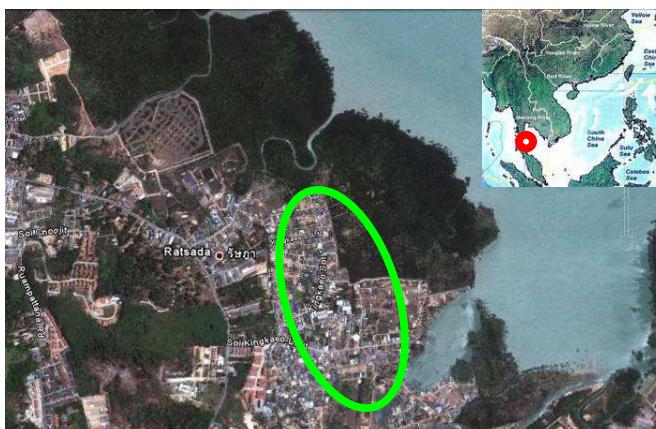
The visiting team met with about 10 project leaders at Kingkaew Soi 1 Community, one of the two target communities, in eastern side of Phuket Provincial Town. A semi-urban community, it comprised about 385 households of various careers ranging from providing general and professional services, small business and fishery. As a new community of diversified backgrounds, it still lacked appropriate infrastructure.

Interacting with the leaders and scanning a prepared document at a premises allocated for garbage bank activities, more information about the community development history were shared. Under supports from the Community Organization Development Institute, a public organization, and the Mangrove Development Station 23 in Phuket, for one, the community had initiated a networking with over 30 other communities of similar contexts around Phuket island to rehabilitate mangrove since 2007. The initiative led to other projects such as the current Mangrove For the Future where about 48-ha mangrove was being managed out of the total 290-ha or so of current mangrove in the province, and the community saving project.

Walking through and around the community, a mixed modes of livelihood activities between urban and rural were witnessed. It was estimated that about 40 % of the population still depended upon mangrove for fishery and other daily needs. Mangrove area as community forest was officially demarcated with plan for management.

The second target community visited was in the northern area of Phuket, called Pu Darm (Black Crab) Community, where nine families settled next to a mangrove and depended upon its provisions for livelihood activities. The main activity witnessed in progress was a completed system for reducing excessive nutrient run-off from the households. Being trained by an ex-GEF SGP project (THA/SGP/OP4/CORE/Y1/2008/05), community members were successful in building the systems to reduce nutrient run-off into mangrove, let alone the mangrove area of about 100 ha being overseen by them. In addition, they were able to retrain other communities who heard the success of the system and paid visit to the project.

The visiting team had witnessed both institutionally and technically capacity of the two communities. The garbage bank was scheduled to function in February while the waste treatment facilities were completed and functioning quite satisfactorily. The team had recommended the first community to further set up co-operative or community shop to ensure community financial viability. As for the second community with no-grid connection, the visiting team recommended renewable energy as the first option.



King Kaew Soi 1 Community, a target community, is situated next to a degraded mangrove (right). Urbanization becomes one major threat to the ecosystems. An area of about 48 ha of mangrove are overseen by the community. Small canals connecting land and sea serve as fishing routes for those who depend upon fishery to make a living.



Like other semi-urban communities, life styles result in a waste like this. These bags of plastic bottles are ready to be sent to the project garbage bank in the community, instead of sending them to far-away buyers.



The garbage almost completed in construction serves as a temporary meeting place during the project site visit. The development history and undertaken activities are being disseminated on these posters.



40 % of the community are small scale fishermen. They would sail along the canal through the mangrove casting their nets or laying their traps to get coastal and marine species one of which is the ‘black crabs’.



In order to stop further mangrove encroachment, official demarcation was established. The canal is used as one line between housing area and mangrove. The grown-up mangrove is said to be one result of the 3- year effort, while the young mangrove a result of the current project. One major project stakeholder, Community Organization Development Institute committed to provide a watching tower for community to oversee the mangrove.



One of the project by-product is this plot of "sea holly" (*Acanthus ebracteatus* Vahl), a species with medicinal quality. It was said that without the project, the plot would have been turned into a private property with housing or even shrimp farms.



At Pu Darm (black crab) community in northern portion of Phuket Island, all nine households are equipped with filter pits of various designs to suit the terrain. Waste water coming out from these systems are confirmed to be environmentally-friendly. Behind the community member is a mangrove area of about 100 ha overseen by this community.

III. Final Report (April 28, 2011)

Date of Participatory Evaluation	March 2011		
Number of Beneficiaries/ Participating personnel	Women: 30 Men: 30 Children: 20		
Number of persons trained/ attending seminars, joining study tours	Women: 50 Men: 50 Children: 10		
Expense	Amount received from MFF SGF (2 disbursements): THB: 333,000 Total amount spent out of MFF SGF budget: THB: 383,446 Balance: THB : (-13,446) Amount authorized for the final payment: THB: 37,000 Amount of co-financing as follows:		
	Sources	In cash, THB	In kind, THB
	Community & grantee	10,000	150,000
	CODI	3,446	-
	Total	13,446	150,000

Activities carried out	Results and Indicators
1. Strengthening communities capacity 2. Waste management for communities 3. Water pollution management for communities 4. Lesson Learned Forum	1. Upgraded knowledge base for both local and modern practice 2. Acquired approach and action plan for community solid waste management and waste water management - 16 households being equipped with filter pits to reduce waste water 3. The approaches and action plans being replicated in 13 other communities 4. Emergence of a garbage bank with system and regulation for operation 5. Acquired experience for reference in future development programme

Project Communication:

Plans and Activities for Sustainability:

The project planned to

1. Modify filter pit facility to suit terrain and context as well as propose waste water reduction plans to local and provincial administrative organizations
2. Develop solid (wet) waste management by processing into ionic plasma, and expand the garbage bank from community level to network level.
3. Continue strengthening capacity of committee and technical staff of the network to cover conservation and disaster preparedness.

Experience , Lessons Learnt , Problems and Issues:

As project activities were extension or complements to the four-area pre-existing mission/activities of the network, i.e. land & accommodation, finance & welfare, sea ethnicity, and environment, the experience gained during project duration may be summarized as follows:

1. Project capacity-building activities, both by the network itself and by MFF SGF, were very useful as they were able to promote more systematic learning among network leaders.
2. There were added mutual understanding between targeted communities and responsible government agencies.
3. Project location was able to serve as a learning place for academic institutes and other interested organization.
4. Project activities were able to successfully link or complement others land-use conflict resolution activities.