

FACTSHEET

Project No: THA/MFFSGF/09/04

Project Title: Strengthening Capacity of Community Network for Phuket Coastal Resource Management

Overview

Implementing NGO/CBO: Phuket Fisher-Folk Network.

Established in 2006 as groups, organizations, and network in Phuket province through initiation of small scale fishing communities to check less well planned public policy on fishery and tourism which had caused reduction of marine resources, and mangrove encroachment.

Location of project: Fishing communities in 4 villages along the eastern coast of Phuket Province with majority terrain comprising beaches containing mangrove, sea grass, coral reef as well as rare species such as sea turtle and dugong.

Target Population: 230 from 4,878 households in project location earning their living through small scale fishery, agriculture, general services and ecotourism. Per capita income is THB: 70,000.

Long-term objectives to support national coastal resources policy: To build capacity and awareness of community groups and organizations so that they are able to effectively participate in formulating and implementing public policy resulting in sustainable use and conservation of marine and coastal resources.

MFF SGF approved budget: Baht 375,000: US\$ 11,006.75

Non-MFF resources Baht: 911,300 from major stakeholders as follows:

Source	In cash	In kind
Andaman Project for Participatory Restoration of Natural Resources	540,300	371,000
Communities	-	
Total (Baht)	540,300	371,000

Main Activities	Main Anticipated Result
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening capacities of communities based organizations and their network 2. Building capacity and promoting learning process on coastal management 3. Promoting participatory natural resources management 4. Supporting conservation awareness and community rights 5. Supporting policy dialogues and relevant campaign 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Witnessed participation of members of groups, organizations, networks of fishermen and relevant agencies 2. Increased area of mangrove, sea-grass and coral reefs with clear demarcation and under protection 3. Local Administrative Organizations proclaiming and enforcing regulations to use natural resources with well observed and followed by community members

Major stakeholders:

1. Department of Marine and Coastal Resources
2. Andaman Project for Participatory Restoration of Natural Resources (ARR)

Implementation Report

I. Progress report (Received: 9 February 2010, four -page write-up and four photos)

Undertaken activities	Result and indicators
1. Strengthening capacities of communities based organizations and their network 2. Promoting participatory natural resources management i.e. mapping & demarcating of zones, Inventorying and launching rehabilitation of coastal resources,	1. Increased capacity of group members witnessed by active participation for sharing experience & idea, collective planning to carry out proposed activities and participatory evaluation of each undertaken activities 2. Obtained map demarcating sea-grass conservation zone and mangrove in Ao (Bay) Parkhlok and subsequent cooperation and participation from various groups including youth group in project location 3. Compiled database for tree and animal species and land use for community use for planning future conservation 4. Additional coastal & marine species as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 500 black crabs• 10,000 young fishes• 500,000 young shrimps• 3,000 mangroves & other edible species

Project communication:

The project was made more visible through words and www.wetlandthai.org . More communication materials would be produced in the next period.

Experience , lessons Learnt, problem and issue:

The project referred to the followings:

1. When the project began, it was found that time for planned activities was not consistent with free time of target population. This was solved by moving some activities into night time.
2. There had been limited cooperation among project stakeholders thus limited holistic planning. This was solved by making an agreement that coordination with concerned government units should be carried out more intimately in the future.

Project Expense: The project reported the expense of THB: 113,399 out of the first disbursement of THB: 112,500.



These photos depict activities carried out - mangrove reforestation, resources inventorying and marine species replenishment.

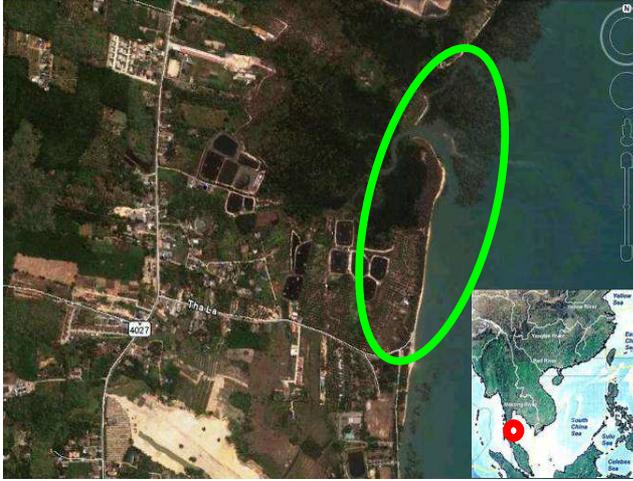
II. Monitoring Visit (January 19, 2011)

At Baan (village) Tha La, Thalarng District, one of several coastal target communities, the visiting team interact with project leaders who gave a brief on environment and livelihood situation of the communities. It was found that the village had been under supports of several agencies, one of which was CHARM. The supports had resulted in a synergy of occupation groups in the village such as small scale fishermen, weavers' group, food processing group and tourist group, and marine community protected zone in front of the village. In term of mangrove restoration, the project managed to maintain as community forest, approximately 60-ha mangrove which the Phuket Mangrove Research Station was the main agency providing technical support.

Another target village visited was Baan Kuku in Muang District where the visiting team was briefed about the will and effectiveness of target communities to reclaim mangrove areas back from inappropriate land ownership of individual/private sector. It was confirmed that about 120-ha mangrove was under community management while about 10-ha being reclaimed successfully through legal procedure.

There were still some concerns and imminent threats for the two villages visited, even though existing/increased capacity of project leaders was notable. For Baan Tha La, the concerns were infrastructure development in project location. These were less well plan public tourist programme, construction of sea port and private small airfield. For Baan Kuku, which was nearly to the Phuket Provincial town, it was more on land use conflict and related legal issues. Both villages, however, were encountering with urbanization and community waste.

In order to sustain this favourable project outcomes, and ensure enhanced environmental governance, strengthening activities of the network had to be kept on persistently. The project could highlight the outcomes and set a good example for environmental governance in coastal areas.



Baan (village) Tha La, one of target communities, is a coastal community in the northeastern of Phuket, a flatland with mangrove, beach, sea-grass and coral reefs. Public development programmes during the past decades prompted an encroachment to the coastal and marine systems. Recent promotion of environmental governance in this area, however, gave a check to the development to a certain extent.



A closer look at Baan Tha La, the community-managed mangrove area can be seen while the richest spot of sea-grass in Phuket stretches along the coast somewhere on the right. Under community coastal surveillance, five dugongs, a threatened species, were spotted in the sea-grass area.



The community was successful in checking the expansion of coconut plantation (left) into this mangrove area of about 60 ha (right). Thriving mangrove and nipa are seen along the canal asserting the right of community on this mangrove. The community had initiated a construction of mangrove study trail inside.



Resource inventory, Baan Tha La Community version, contains plant and animal species and how the mangrove are being used. The project was successful in compiling the inventory for three target communities so far.



Since Baan Kuku, another target community, is closer to the provincial town of Phuket, land use conflict and encroachment is more intensive. The mangrove with signboard on the right was reclaimed by the community through legal process.



This mangrove area in Baan Kuku is under threat of encroachment by private sector. With existing experience and capacity, the community is trying to check such encroachment by planting mangrove as a sign of community right and as the primary counter measure.

III. Final Report (January 29, 2011)

Date of Participatory Evaluation	7 August 2010		
Number of Beneficiaries/ Participating personnel	Women:	80	
	Men:	150	
	Children:	20	
Number of persons trained/ attending seminars, joining study tours	Women:	20	
	Men:	30	
	Children:	-	
Expense	Amount received from MFF SGF (2 disbursements):THB: 337,500		
	Total amount spent out of MFF SGF budget: THB: 375,009		
	Balance: THB : (-37,509)		
	Amount authorized for the final payment: THB: 37,500		
	Amount of co-financing as follows:		
	Sources:	In cash, THB	In kind, THB
	Community	-	371,000
	Andaman Project for Participatory Restoration of Natural Resources (ARR)	270,150	270,150
	Total	270,150	641,150

Activities carried out	Results and Indicators
1. Strengthening capacities of communities based organizations and their network (กิจกรรมที่ 1และ 9) 2. Building capacity and promoting learning process on coastal management (กิจกรรมที่ 7) 3. Promoting participatory natural resources management (กิจกรรมที่ 2-6) 4. Supporting conservation awareness and community rights (กิจกรรมที่ 8) 5. Supporting policy dialogues and relevant campaign (กิจกรรมที่ 10)	1. Outstanding participation of members of groups, organizations , networks of fishermen and relevant agencies resulting in increased capacity witnessed by ability to formulate action plans consistent with current situation and self-confidence to share experience 2. Emergence of clear demarcation of sea grass mangrove for conservation with maps - 120 signboards being posted on one community forest 3. Compiled flora & fauna database in mangroves in four villages making community member gaining insight on consumption and being ready to be used for planning sustainable use and conservation 4. Formulated action plan for each network with budget in 2011 5. Established fund to protect mangrove in one village through community resources mobilization 6. Additional 1,700 seedlings of mangrove species being planted and under maintenance 7. Approximately 750,000 of marine species being released and under protection of community members

Project Communication:

The project has been made more visible through produced media and dissemination materials as mentioned in the undertaken activities.

Plans and Activities for Sustainability:

1. The grantee & community had planned to develop mangroves in project location as learning centres by piloting with two locations ,i.e. mangrove in Baan Par Khlorik and in Baan Kuku.
2. The project would collaborate with Phuket Province to establish a working group to watch over mangroves against any kind of encroachment.
3. The project would restore water quality in degraded mangrove and release marine species.

Experience , Lessons Learnt , Problems and Issues:

1. Due to necessary livelihood activities, availability of target population during daytime was rather limited. Some planned activities such as meetings and workshop had to be launched during night time. However, the population was willing to participate in other activities which needed to be carried out during daytime.
2. There still was overlapping in responsibilities among major public stakeholders. This was collectively addressed by more direct contacts with each stakeholders, particularly, relevant government agencies. Later, each activity was carried out in a more integrated manner.