

FACTSHEET

Project No: THA/MFFSGF/09/01

Project Title: Building Community Capacity for Coastal Resources Management of Tambol Talingchan

Overview

Implementing NGO/CBO: Coffee Corner Group of Baan Talingchan

Established on 16 April 2005, the group aims to encourage community experience-sharing through open forum on management of natural resources, community livelihood, and other relevant issues which, in turn, support community capital management and supplementary income process, and serve as a centre for community learning.

Location of project: A flat land with approximate area of 10 sq.km, connecting a wetland and mangrove in the Andaman ecosystems in Tambol Talingchan, Nua Klong District, Krabi Province. The entire area of the Tambol is about 24 sq.km. situated in a Ramsar Site with 6 villages under its administration.

Target Population: 5,225 people from 1,020 families, per capita income of THB: 20,000, from various sources such as fishery and agricultural practice (pararubber, coconut, oil palm, and water melon). Of these, 60 families 80 % of which earn their living through small-scale fishery are direct project participants.

Long-term objectives to support national coastal resources policy: To encourage participatory process in rehabilitate, conserve and manage coastal resources which would result in increased capacity of communities, secured livelihood and sustainable coastal resources management.

MFF SGF approved budget: Baht 300,000 : US\$ 8,805.40 (งบจากกองทุนป่าชายเลนเพื่ออนาคต)

Non-MFF resources (งบสมทบจากแหล่งอื่น): Baht: 150,000 from major stakeholders as follows:

From (งบจาก):	In cash (เงินสด)	In kind (แรงงาน สิ่งของเครื่องใช้ ที่ดิน ฯลฯ)
Talingchan Tambon Administrative Organization	75,000	75,000
Communities		
Baan Talingchan School	-	
Wetlands International Thailand		
Mangrove Forest Resources Development Station 27		
Total (Baht)	75.000	75,000

Main Activities: (กิจกรรม)	Main Anticipated Result: (ผลที่คาดว่าจะได้รับ)
1. Training communities on community-based research, monitoring water quality, planning land use management and integrated coastal management. (กิจกรรม 1) 2. Establishing land use committee through participatory process, formulating land use management plan and rehabilitating mangrove (กิจกรรม 2) 3. Supporting environmentally sustainable livelihood for target communities (กิจกรรม 3)	1. Evincd capacity in community-based research of target population, fundamental environmental inspection and land use management 2. Substantial community participation for environment and natural resources management 3. Increasing income from supplementary livelihood activities Indicators: Compiled community-based research, formulated land use management plan, rehabilitated mangrove forest, at least 3 community groups earning extra income

Major stakeholders:

1. Talingchan Tambon Administrative Organization
2. Baan Talingchan School
3. Wetlands International Thailand
4. Mangrove Forest Resources Development Station 27

Implementation Report

I. Monitoring visit by the National Coordinator and NSC (March 19, 2010)

Findings and observation:

Targeted location, Baan (Village) Talingchan of Nua Khlong District, is situated in an eastward proximity of the Krabi River Estuary, a wetland of international importance. The village scenery appeared different from several of those in the estuary. Many a part of mangrove appears less green and less intact. Majority of the area had been turned into shrimp farms, some of which are deserted but other remain active. Majority of targeted population is Muslim earning living through fishery and agricultural practice (pararubber, coconut, oil palm, and water melon). However, unlike its neighboring MFF SGF project village of Baan Kor Klang (THA-MFFSGF-09-03), paddy farming was not seen or sensed as a major livelihood activities, but as a deserted paddy field.

Since the land ownership in the location has not yet been officially made clear amongst stakeholders, the project discretely carried out activities. According to project leaders, confirming project goal with communities, building their capacity and successive launching demarcation of public mangrove against encroachers were carried out first and fairly successfully. Several plots had been demarcated as public mangrove, with some remaining a big issue to address. For those with clear borderline, reforestation had taken place, some appearing thriving while other not so.

Two other coastal livelihood activities in project location witnessed were promotion of raising aqua species, i.e., black crabs, groupers and mushroom, and making use of Nipa Palms to support coastal management.

Due to current situation of unclear land ownership, especially of those belonging to shrimp farm entrepreneurs, it was very difficult to walk into mangrove areas and plan a management plan, without possible trespassing some private properties. Project leaders referred to this as one of the main institutionally issues. Other was a threat from construction of infrastructure and recreation facility with one on-going being witnessed during this visit. One technical issues stipulated was high acidity of soil which resulted in a very low surviving rate of mangrove reforestation. Project leader referred to waste drained from shrimp farms as a probable cause.

During this short visit and interaction, existing capacity and conservation awareness of project leaders were evinced. It was confirmed that the next steps of activities would be to prove clear land ownership and monitor pollution from shrimp farms to pave ways to full management of mangroves. According to project leaders, relevant government agency to provide technical support was the Mangrove Development Station 27.



This aerial view portrays project location in proximity of the rich Krabi River Estuary, left. An earth view, however, may carry different kind of message. Baan (village) Talingchan appears arid with degraded mangrove and plots of shrimp farms, some active, some deserted, right. The red soil is very acidic and not supportive of mangrove growth. Adding insults to the injuries, construction of a boat port and big recreation place for tourism is seen going on with heavy equipment excavating soil corner right. The area to be managed is about 10 sq.km.



An active shrimp farm and deserted one side-by-side like this, left is not an unusual in Baan Talingchan. But, whenever areas of ownership and public mangrove in project location are made clear, the project drives down stakes like this one , right, to demarcate mangrove for conservation. The Mangrove Development Station 27 promotes environmental government by putting up signboards warning any would-be encroachers to stop with implied punishment under both civil and criminal law.



Two kinds of results of project reforestation may be explained by these two photos. On the left, reforestation effort on a deserted shrimp farm is not very successful with very low rate of survival. Project leaders referred to waste water drained from adjacent shrimp farms as the main cause. At other plots, rate of survival appeared satisfactorily high, right.



Planting Nipa Palm as a borderline of mangrove was carried out before MFF SGF intervention. Several community members have been making use of the species to generate income. The lady is fabricating Nipa leaves into a roofing material.



Construction of a boat port and recreation centre is going on side-by-side with conservation activities, right. Project leaders showed keenness to promote governance in coastal area by letting the investor know the limit and constraint.

II. Progress Report (Received: 24 March 2010, three-page write-up with two CDs containing photos and other documents)

Undertaken activities:	Result and indicators
1. Training communities on community-based research, monitoring water quality, planning land use management and integrated coastal management. 2. Establishing land use committee through	1. Increased institutional capacity and awareness of targeted population with evinced ability to streamline thoughts and ideas about community needs and future steps to take for sustainable development

participatory process, formulating land use management plan and rehabilitating mangrove	2. Increased technical capacity of targeted population on community-based research, monitoring quality of environment and of water quality 3. Emergence of area maps for community and other stakeholders to refer to for longer development plan
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Project communication:

The project was made more visible and better understood through community radio, community signboards , community communication facility (voice through cable) , and community discussion.

Experience , lessons Learnt, problem and issue:

The project referred to limited cooperation from concerned public agencies, let alone irrelevant data & information received. Some issues seemed to be too hard for communities to address alone.

Communities tried to identify more stronger stakeholders with similar ideology.

Project Expense: The project reported the expense of THB: out of the first disbursement of THB: 90,000 .



Capacity-building activities to reconfirm project activities and brainstorm to streamline thoughts and ideas of targeted population , leading to a more holistic plan for land use and monitoring local environment quality.



A Community map depicting housing area, cultivated area, mangrove area and conflicting area was created by community members who walked themselves into these areas for confirmation.

III. Final Report (March 30, 2011)

Date of Participatory Evaluation	25 November 2010		
Number of Beneficiaries/ Participating personnel	Women: 35 Men: 26 Children: 9		
Number of persons trained/ attending seminars, joining study tours	Women: 15 Men: 17 Children: 7		
Expense	Amount received from MFF SGF (2 disbursements):THB: 270,000 Total amount spent out of MFF SGF budget: THB: 300,850 Balance: THB : (-30,850) Amount authorized for the final payment: THB: 30,000 Amount of co-financing as follows:		
	Sources:	In cash, THB	In kind, THB
	Community & grantee	-	20,000
	Total		20,000

Activities carried out	Results and Indicators
1. Training communities on community-based research, monitoring water quality, planning land use management and integrated coastal management. (กิจกรรม 1) 2. Establishing land use committee through participatory process, formulating land use management plan and rehabilitating mangrove (กิจกรรม 2) 3. Supporting environmentally sustainable livelihood for target communities (กิจกรรม 3)	1. Evinced increased capacity of the project working group and awareness of target population on fundamental environmental inspection and land use management with actions on surveillance and reporting on illegal waste water draining 2. Substantial community participation for environment and natural resources management 3. Increasing income from supplementary livelihood activities through mushroom and black crab raising 4. Recognition from the provincial fishery office proceeding with participatory campaigning 5. Emergence of community economic area in the mangrove of about 9 acres

Project Communication:

The project has not mentioned specific communication.

Plans and Activities for Sustainability:

The project would

1. upgrade surveillance and water quality monitoring mechanism.
2. keep on discussing and sharing idea for more holistic planning.
3. construct a community centre for natural disaster alarm.

Experience , Lessons Learnt , Problems and Issues:

The project referred to ,as problems and issues, unclear or overlapping area of mangrove and duplication of some activities by some public organization.