

FACTSHEET

Project No: THA/MFFSGF/09/02

Project Title: Strengthening the conservation for Mangrove, Marine and Coastal Resources of Ao (Gulf) Thong Toam Yai

Overview

Implementing NGO/CBO: Darnsawi Tambol Administrative Organization Conservation group, Chumphorn Province: Communities in Baan (village) Thong Tom Yai were grouped to launch activities to conserve marine and coastal resources since the beginning of 2008, with the abbot of Thong Tom Yai Temple as a main advisor.

Location of project: Fishing village of Baan Thong Tom Yai of Tambol Darnsawi, Sawi District whose mangrove area has gradually been encroached outward to the Thong Tom Bay.

Target Population: All 203 households in project location with per capita income of Baht: 60,000-80,000 from the small-scale fisheries.

Long-term objectives to support national coastal resources policy: To rehabilitate and conserve the coastal resources including mangrove reforestation, aqua species habitation through formulating and integrating management issues of coastal resources into community development plan and into other community livelihood activities.

MFF SGF approved budget: Baht 340,000 ; US\$ 9,979.45 (งบจากกองทุนป่าชายเลนเพื่ออนาคต)

Non-MFF resources (งบสมทบจากแหล่งอื่น): Baht: 474,600 from major stakeholders as follows:

From (งบจาก):	In cash (เงินสด)	In kind (แรงงาน สิ่งของเครื่องใช้ ที่ดิน ฯลฯ)
Darnsawi Tambol Administrative	43,600	431,000
Communities	-	
Total (Baht)	43,600	431,000

Main Activities: (กิจกรรม)	Main Anticipated Result: (ผลที่คาดว่าจะได้รับ)
1. Launching capacity building for youth and community members on integrated use of marine and coastal resources (กิจกรรมที่ 1) 2. Conducting resources inventories (กิจกรรมที่ 2) 3. Demarcating conservation areas for spawning ground (กิจกรรมที่ 3) 4. Building habitats for water species (กิจกรรมที่ 4) 5. Launching reforestation using pioneer species (กิจกรรมที่ 5)	1. Increase mangrove area and water species in the Thong Tom Bay coast of 2 km. long 2. Increased capacity of target community on efficient management of marine and coastal resources 3. Evinced substantial participation from community, public & private sectors, academic institute and mass media to collectively conserve and rehabilitate marine and coastal resources.

Major stakeholders:

1. Darnsawi Tambol Administrative Organization, Chumphorn province
2. Mangrove Forest Development Station 12

Implementation Report

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

Findings and observation:

The visiting team met with about 10 project leaders at Baan (village) Thong Toam Yai, the target community where a brief on location and livelihoods and undertaken project activities and their immediate outputs was shared. A small coastal village, community members depended for livelihoods upon provisions of Ao (bay) Thong Toam Yai, a small marine-coastal ecosystems with activities ranging from small scale-fishery to aqua-culture, and to para-rubber/oil palms plantation. Other small-scale traditional agricultural practice such as maintaining of landrace for daily consumption was also witnessed. Eco-tourism and home-stay was started recently with nine families. According to the brief, the project had carried out activities as planned, even well ahead of time for some activities. Both capacity building and demonstration activities were well received attention and participation from targeted communities and wider stakeholders at national level.

In order to witness some outputs of project activities, the visiting team took a boat ride along the coastline of the bay for half-an-hour. A view of ridge-to-reef, hilly area of a small mountain range around the bay has been converted in to para-rubber and other quick cash crop plantation, while wetland area near the coast are full of aqua-culture. Unregulated promotion of this two activities during the past two decades resulted in encroachment and degradation of mangrove along the coast. Demarcation of conservation zone was achieved with thriving mangroves of reforestation in a portion of the coast and artificial habitats laid down in the water.

During the visit, the team witnessed existing experience and increased capacity of project leaders putting into practice with some primary success. In fact, the community had not received any fund and attention from outsiders thus showed enthusiasm. The ridge-to-reef approach was mentioned by project leaders so that para-rubber plantation and aqua-culture could co-exist harmoniously with mangrove and other coastal-marine resources.

The project made contact and share experience with another MFF SGF project THA/MFF SGF/08/07: Raising and Conserving Habitat for Clams) situation about 20 kilometers away in Ao (Bay) Thungkha-Sawi. The two projects were planning to initiated more intact cooperation in protecting their local ecosystems. Major stakeholder who played technical supporting role was the Mangrove Development Station. One of the ultimate goal of project was to extend its conservation activity into the outer zone of the bay and forge networking with communities in 20 other bays in Chumphon Province.



Ao (bay) Thong Toam Yai with area about five sq.km, is included in the Moo Koh Chumphon National Park of the eastern coast of the Gulf of Thailand. Mangrove naturally growing well along the coast has been threatened by pararubber and oil palm plantation along uphill inland, and aqua-culture. The community was allowed to manage the mangrove in the locality. The bay is rich in marine species.



Target location, Baan(village) Thong Toam Yai , was established over 400 years ago with use and maintenance of several landraces witnessed. About 100 households, two main livelihood activities were small scale fishery and plantation. Lately, the community become well-known as a tourist spot (home stay) with 10 pilot homes. Dark green spot on top of the hill is a group of native plants, light green just below are pararubber and oil palm respectively



In order to protect coastal and marine ecosystems of the bay, the project launched zoning activities with relevant regulations for the use of resources therein. Young mangroves planted in November of the previous year was seen thriving in a portion of the coastline.



Piles of artificial reefs fabricated from biodegradable material were laid down into the bottom of the bay to increase marine species. During the visit, however, several of them were damaged by the monsoon waves (yearly during November-January). The wave also hindered natural growth of the newly planted mangroves.



Increased technical capacity of targeted population was witnessed by nursery capability of a pilot species “ *Avicennia marina* (Forsk.) Vierh.” The species would be planted next to mangrove area to increase biological diversity.



Being rich in marine species, project allowed indigent group of people who worked in plantation and aqua-culture to collect a species of crustacean for their living. The structure in the background was a sea water pumping facility for aqua-culture. Most probably, the group come from the northeastern region- the poorest and most populous of the country.

II. Progress report (Received: 10 August 2010, two-page write-up with 22 photos)

Undertaken activities:	Result and indicators
Launching capacity building for youth and community members on integrated use of marine and coastal resources	35 members of youth group and 30 members of community participating in training on Revival of Ao Thong Toam displaying increased capacity and awareness on value of natural resources as well as launching activities to clean up community solid waste, reforesting mangroves and joining hands with surrounding communities for wider conservation result

Project communication:

The project was made more visible and better understood through project activities, project boards, community communication facility (voice through cable)

Experience, lessons Learnt, problem and issue:

Project Expense: The project reported the expense of THB: 56,493 out of the first disbursement of THB: 102,000.



Capacity-building being conducted for all-age group results in observable increased capacity of target population.



After capacity building activities, targeted population put into practice what just have been learnt.



III. Final Report (April 1, 2011)

Date of Participatory Evaluation	6 March 2010		
Number of Beneficiaries/ Participating personnel	Women: 350 Men: 300 Children: 120		
Number of persons trained/ attending seminars, joining study tours	Women: 12 Men: 18 Children: 35		
Expense	Amount received from MFF SGF (2 disbursements):THB: 306,000		
	Total amount spent out of MFF SGF budget: THB: 339,957		
	Balance: THB : (-33,957)		
	Amount authorized for the final payment: THB: 34,000		
	Amount of co-financing as follows:		
	Sources:	In cash, THB	In kind, THB
Community & grantee	-	431,000	
Tambol Administrative Organization	30,000	-	
	Total	30,000	431,000

Activities carried out	Results and Indicators
1. Launching capacity building for youth and community members on integrated use of marine and coastal resources 2. Conducting resources inventories 3. Demarcating conservation areas for spawning ground 4. Building habitats for water species 5. Launching reforestation using pioneer species	1. Increased conservation awareness , especially of youth members, witnessed through attentive participation, e.g. ceasing some destructive habits (bullying sea-horse to death) 2. Clear established conservation zone as fishing refugia 3. Compilation of plant species found as a primary database to refer to for planning future conservation 4. Evincd increase mangrove area and water species in project location

Project Communication:

The project was made more visible by participating in the National Symposium on Climate Change Adaption and Disaster Preparedness on December 13-14, 2010, where the project was awarded the first price in term of adaption to climate change.

Plans and Activities for Sustainability:

The project planned to

1. expand conservation zone and strengthen and expanding artificial reefs to cover all 4 villages in Tambol Thong Tom Yai, following the 10-year plan.

2. establish a learning centre on marine and coastal resources for communities and wider public.

Experience , Lessons Learnt , Problems and Issues:

The artificial reefs-made of degradable materials such as bamboo, coconut leaves- lasted for only one year. The annual monsoon caused damages to the reefs very quickly. One idea to ensure a more durable reefs was to use more durable materials such as unused concrete electric poles. However, transportation of these poles was too costly for communities.