

Ecosystem-Based Integrated Coastal Resource Management through Multi-stakeholder Participation toward Disaster Risk Reduction experience MFF project in Trang province, Thailand

By

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The 1st Parks Asia Congress

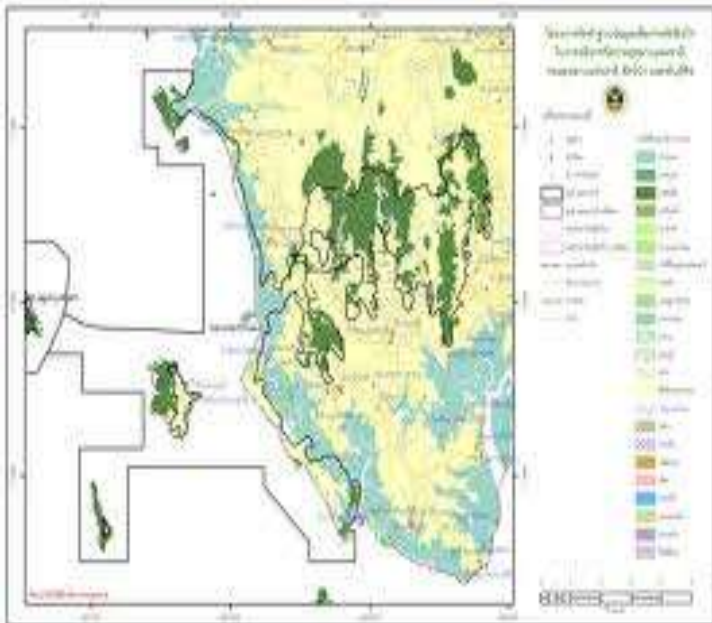
13-17 November, 2013

Sendai International center, Japan



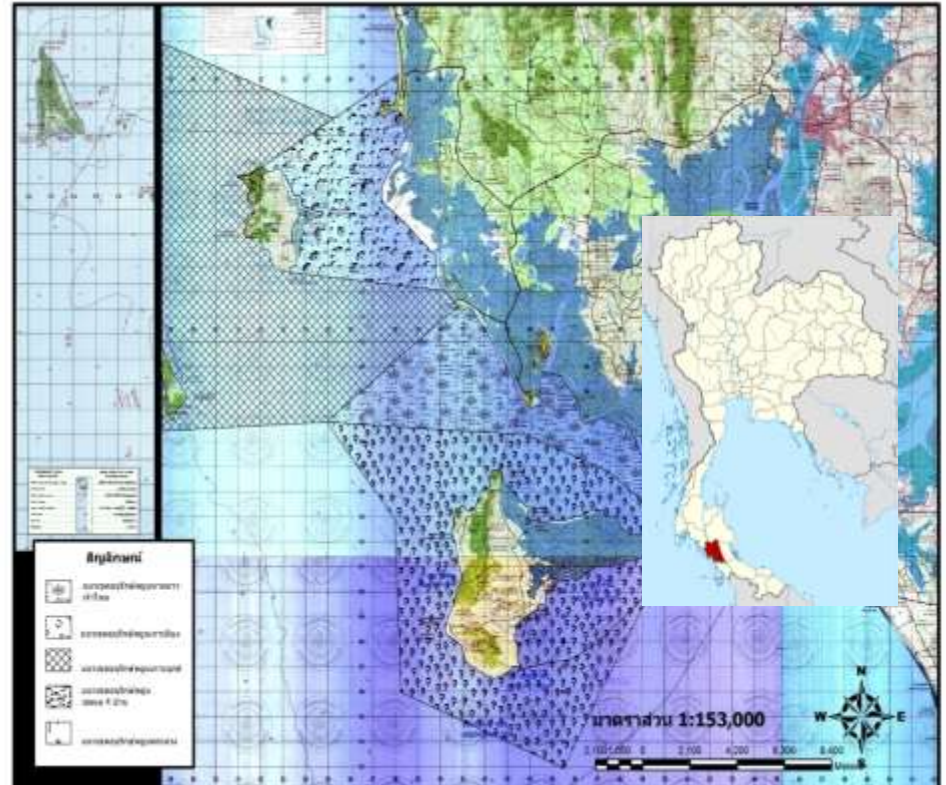
Had Chao Mai National Park

231
square
kilometers

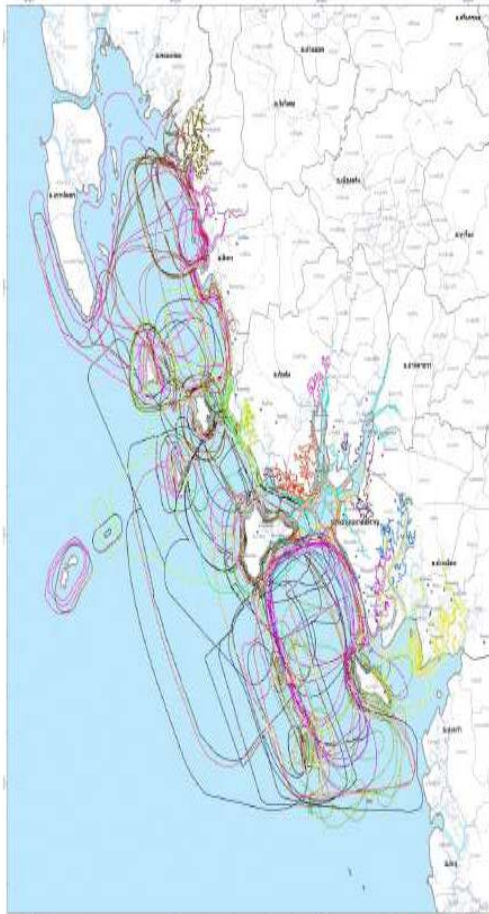


Had Chao Mai National Park

- Diverse ecosystem, including coral reefs, mangrove forests and sea grass bed.
- Mangrove forests area is approximate 20,000 Rai (1 rai = 1,600 square meter)
- Sea grass area is approximate 21,493rai, which are the largest sea grass areas in Thailand's Andaman Coast.
- Habitat of Dugongs and turtles.
- Beautiful scenery for tourism.



Issues to be addressed



- Depletion of coastal resources/lost of biodiversity. 10 percent sea grass lost after Tsunami in 2008.
- Food and livelihood of small scale fishers unsecured./
- Threaten from climate change and disaster.

Due to:

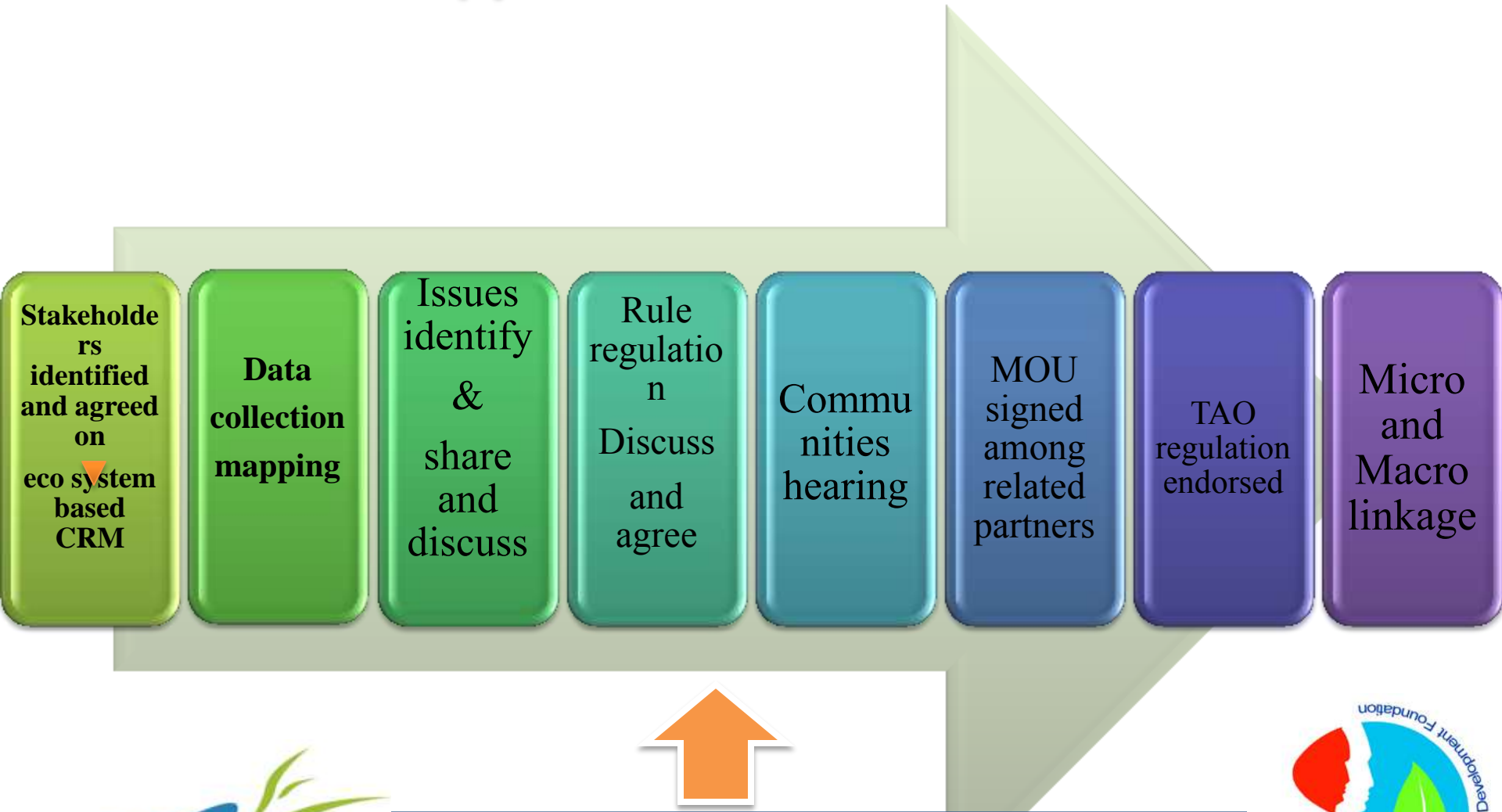
- inappropriate fishing gears used.
- Segregate of related GOs agencies in performing duties and responsibilities.
- Top down /centralized of Laws and Policies and poor enforcement .

Ecosystem approach

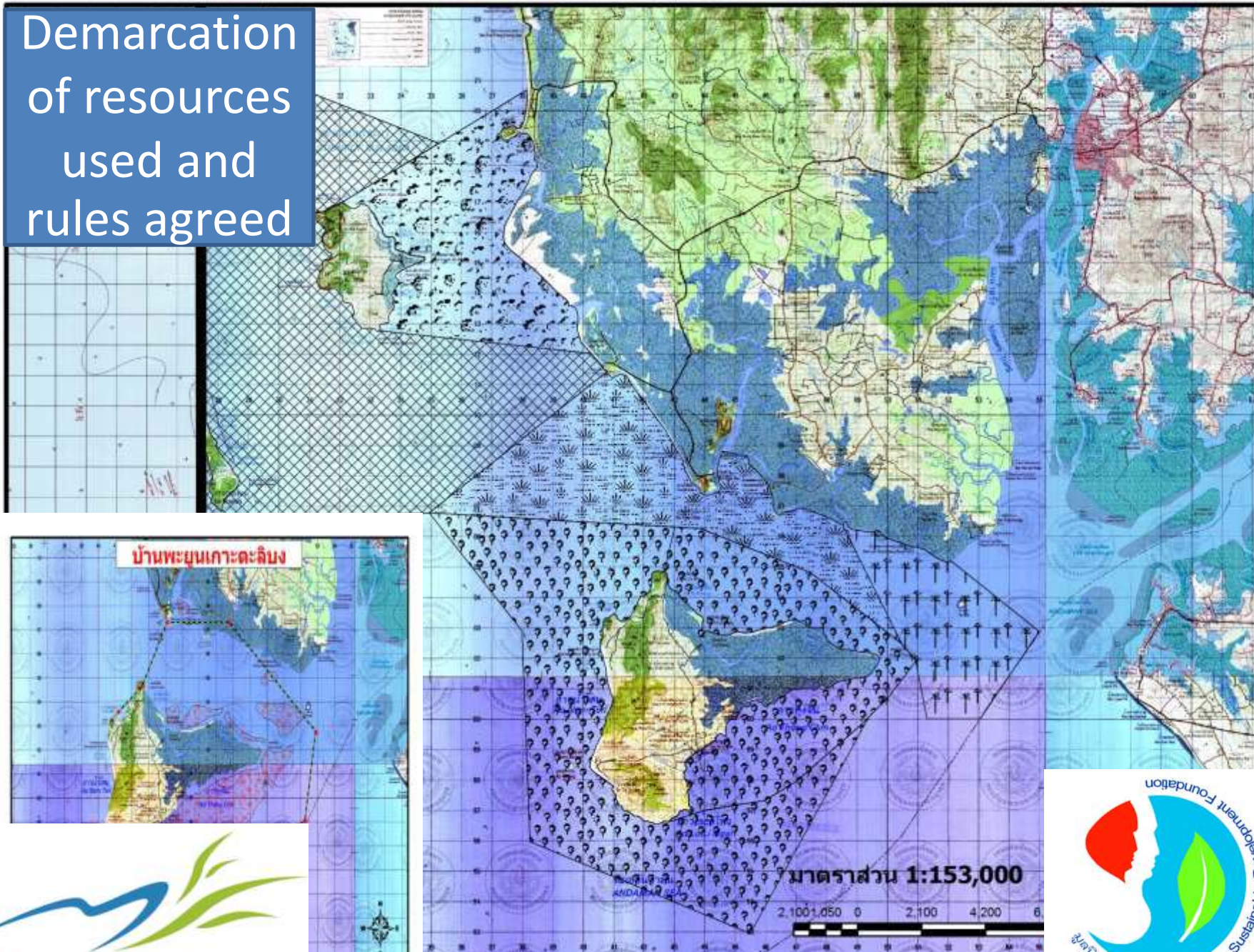
- Inclusion of related stakeholders/formalize structure with clear /agreed mission on Ecosystem based-CRM
- Issues identified/Meaningful participation /gender
- Data/Knowledge based from Scientist and Traditional knowledge
- Continuing process :Forums for communicating among stakeholders
- Decentralization /Participatory rule and regulation
- Actions oriented, Strengthen/facilitate and support Communities activities

Empowerment/networking/micro and macro link and structural change

Approaches and Process



Demarcation
of resources
used and
rules agreed



Results

- EBM plans formulated through a multi-stakeholder participatory process.
- Rules and Regulations recognized and endorsed at Tambon and Provincial Government levels and elements of the plan integrated into local government plans together with budgets
- Rehabilitation of Ecosystem :conservation and protection achieved through multi-stakeholder collaboration in the implementation of the CBCEM plan
- People empowerment /networking play active role in EBM and fishery policy /laws advocating ecosystem based coastal resource management.

Results

PARTICIPATORY and ECOSYSTEM BASED COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- Reduce inappropriate fishing gears (Trawlers/push nets/using small net in fishing).
- Settled /Reduced conflicts : collaborative management of coastal resource in the Park :Mangrove forest, sea grass .
- Proved increasing of fishes/ shrimps/ crabs and others marine diversities.
- Peaceful attitude /respect each others/better collaboration
- Learning center demonstrate community based ecosystem and rights based approaches is possible that can be duplicate and expanding.
- Governance to CRM policies and laws improvement and development. (bottom up approaches for policy development.

lessons learned

- Lessons learned from this project emphasize the important of meaningful participation of different related identified stakeholders .
- Good/accepted data shared and discussed with positive attitude to listen and learn from scientist, fisher folks and women brought together to an agreed measures to protect and rehabilitate Marine National park and fishing management.
- Enabling structurally policies and laws have been
- an important factors needed.

lessons learned

- Formalized mechanism and system are very important to ensure promising cooperation and collaboration on specific activities in which can be sustained and expanded in the future, in particular beyond the end of the project.



lessons learned

- Scope of the concepts of ecosystem approaches and ecosystem management .
- Link to disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation.



Gender do not mean only women participation.

lessons learned

- The rights of the marginalise SSF (men, women, children) : equity safe and sustainable livelihood.
- Right to food/life and livelihood./participation are recognized.
- Access to resources and their participation in Natural resource management are protected by Law.



**PARTICIPATORY and ECOSYSTEM
BASED COASTAL
RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT**



Conclusion /recommendation/Ways forward

- Bridging gaps need strong commitment and trust from all parties involved. Common goals need to be discussed and agreed upon. Commitment should also come with the readiness to acquire skills necessary to lead meaningful participation process.
- Roles of different stakeholders must be identified and brought on broad terms. Furthermore, villagers must get involved, not just as leaders.
- Ensure participation of small scale fishing communities as well as women participation since they play dominant role in coastal resource management and fishery.
- Participatory data collection can serve as basis for policy making and development of appropriate program intervention.



Conclusion /recommendation/Ways forward

- Central level authorities need to ensure sufficient management powers and resources have been devoted to local level so that effective co-management can take place. It is also a need to ensure high level support for co-management process including inputs and resources.
- There is a need for co-management body to gain confidence and acceptance so that they can work together to reach an agreement relating to gear restrictions, fishing enclosures especially with regards to prohibition or restriction of actions by the community itself. It is also necessary to ensure balance in resource used and sustainability of natural resources.



Conclusion /recommendation/Ways forward

- Ecosystem-based management approaches, conservation efforts, and sustainable environment and natural resources-based economic can ensure reduction of climate change-related risks and the vulnerability of natural ecosystems and biodiversity .
- Increasing resilience of coastal communities through the development of climate change-sensitive technologies, establishment of climate-resilient infrastructure and climate responsive food production systems, and provision of support services to the most vulnerable communities are needed.

Ecosystem-based co management as a tool for Disaster risk reduction and sustainable park management.

