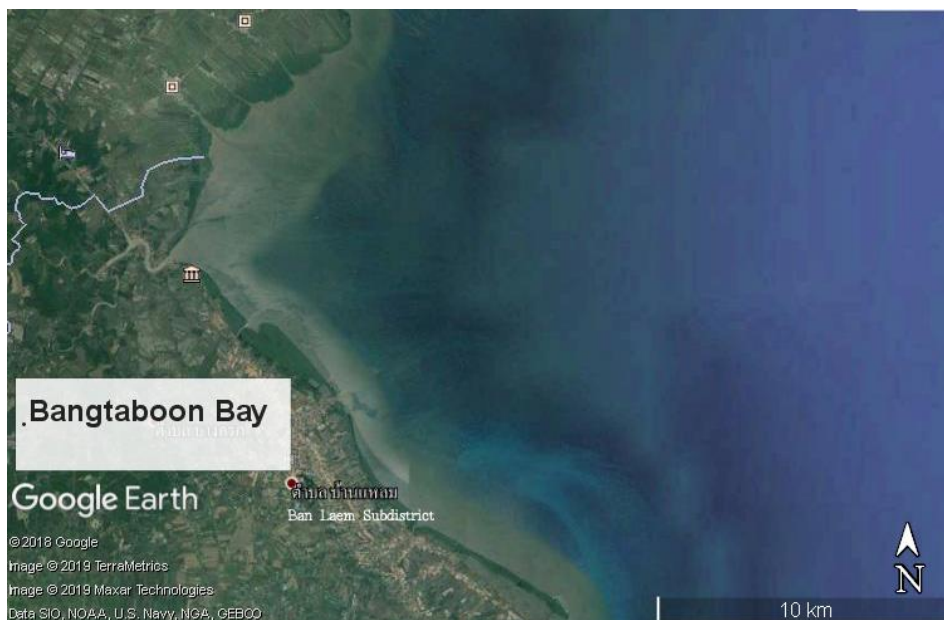




Management Plan for Bang Taboon Bay , Banlaem , Petchaburi Province

1. Context of Area



Bang Taboon is the sub-district located on the gulf of Thailand coast. The General of topographical feature of sub-district are plains and coastal plains have flood. On the eastern side of the district, there is a mangrove forest. Bang Taboon Bay is the upper coastal plain area of Phetchaburi province. With the Bang Taboon river as a sub-river separated from the Phetchaburi river, then flow northward into the gulf of Thailand at Bang Taboon sub-district.

Bang Taboon Bay is part of the Phetchaburi river basin which is considered a watershed with a variety geography, biological , ecological, and ethnics. Especially in the lower basin of the mangrove forest that is abundant, diverse biological resources. The coastlines of this area is characterized by flat terrain, active tidal flat. Its classify as brackish water ecosystem (Estuarine ecosystem) which consist of Mud flat ,estuary, and mangrove forest. In addition the estuary is like a beach lane . Abundant of nutrient and organic matter from sediment from natural canals of Petchaburi river that flow into the Bang Taboon River and partly from Maeklong river making it fertile and suitable for aquaculture.

2. Bang Taboon Sub-district communities

Bang Taboon sub-district has a total population of 4,494 people, number of households 1,089 households. They have a career related to the sea including small-scale fishery, fish farming, and cockle culture in the form of concession. Fishing folks area have ranging from north of Ban-laem district to the mouth of the Petchaburi river, in the area of Ban Taboon bay and Bang Taboon sub-district and in the same area as the area where permission for culture of cockles and mussel in the concession system.

3. Community problem issues

From the interview of Ban-Laem district chief and group of Bang Taboon communities, found that Bang Taboon and Bang Taboon communities faces with environmental problems, Which affects the occupation of small-fisherfolk in the bay, and cockroach culture on the coast. Important problems are :

3.1. Waste Water Problem Small-scale fisher and cockle culture groups suffered due to waste water which come from various sources in Pak Tho district, Ratchaburi province. Khoa Yoi district -Petchaburi, Amphawa district -Samutsongkram province, flow in to the Bang Taboon Bay, lost marine life and cockles die during the harvesting season, between October-December. Because of the flow of water in the gulf of Thailand mostly circulate inside. When pollution occurs, causing waste water to circulate within the upper and middle gulf system. And it takes a long time for these waste water to dilute and flow out of the gulf system, make people at the mouth of the river at risk of being affect by those toxic substances. Especially those who are engaged in fisheries and aquaculture, because it will take effect from waste like unavoidable.

3.2. Garbage problem There are a lot of garbage in the area and without management. Sea Waste is increasing and affected the death of marine life. Due to the plastic waste covering the top surface. During the flood there are a lot of garbage floating, pollute.

And water from agriculture area bring chemical contaminate as well, degrade the environment.

4. Plan and Management guidelines.

- 4.1. **Preparation and collection of relevant information** to be used in consultation with agents and agencies related to natural resources management in the area, including of government department at the provincial level.
- 4.2. **Integration of plan between relevant department** In accordance with the physical of the area by using local knowledge, and use the information available to plan and implement together, invite The Petchaburi Water Deliver and Maintenance Project , Marine department , Water Resources Department, Watershed committee, Provincial Land office, Mangrove forest office, District Fisheries office, Meteorological agency, and local administrative organization that are involved.
- 4.3. **Implementing from research for planning** From research data, many departments have been use to operate or modified such as Fishery Department, that brought the research to planning the blockage in northern an Middle of Gulf of Thailand, and use of information system for future planning.
- 4.4. **Proposed the Community Rights Act.** To protect the right to work , including participation in policy making related to fisheries and aquaculture.
- 4.5. **Legal updates to be modern.** Especially in the case of people who cause water pollution which may add more serious penalties such as in the case of pig farm fines must adjust, or have more severe penalties , and control of fishing tools in order to conserve aquatic life such as blue swimming crabs or mackerel fish, to prevent them from being destroyed.
- 4.6. **Networking** between upstream area and down stream communities in Banlam district to make the connction integration of common solutions.
- 4.7. **Establish community funds** in order to helping and healing various group in affected communities , both from climate and environmental impact.

4.8. Land and Sea Waste Management. Since it is related to water quality , and want to cover 10 villages and 11 communities.

4.9. Increasing knowledge and raising awareness for small fisherfolk group and aqua culture. Such as legal matter and policy related to climate change, environmental issues in the area, and community 's rights

4.10. Awareness campaign To giving more importance to the environment, because bad environment will be related to starvation. It's not just about drought of flood, because various ecosystem is related, and linked together.

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