

"The Green Coast project is restoring and managing coastal ecosystems to increase livelihood security for people in tsunami hit regions"

Small Grants Projects in Indonesia: Coastal region of Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar

Understanding Linkages of Mangrove Forest and Livelihood A best practice model in Lam Ujong Village, Aceh Besar District

On the 26th of December 2004 ...

...Lam Ujong is a village located in Baitussalam sub district of Aceh Besar district. It takes about 30 minutes drive from Banda Aceh to Lham Ujong. There was 189 people (from total 600) in this village were killed over the tsunami. In early 90-ies about 30 ha of the former mangrove areas were converted to brackish water fishponds and salt pans. As the results of tsunami, both ponds and the salt pans silted up with mud. It leaves the community with very limited option in continuing their livelihood activities.

The project

Within the project implementation, the community groups from three sub-villages are provided with working capital to run small scale silvo-fishery. In Indonesia a silvo-fishery concept has been applied since early 90-ies. This concept is to combine fish pond (for farming fish and shrimp) with mangrove trees in the pond. A certain percentage of the pond will be forming a gutter of where fish/shrimps can live, while in the middle of the pond and also on the dikes, the mangrove is allowed to grow. By doing this, the mangrove, apart from firming the dikes construction (piled up using pond earth/soil), it will also act as shelter for the fish and provide natural food and fertilizers to the pond.

In most coastal aquaculture the present of freshwater (later to be mixed with salt water), usually provided by the river nearby the ponds, is a must in order to maintained the ponds water salinity brackish; as Penaeid shrimps and fishes (usually milk fish, *Chanos chanos*) farmed in the ponds at some stages required such conditions. In order to protect the river banks from abrasion and to obtain the better river water quality, e.g. less turbid water, the river banks (also part of the ponds) are planted with mangroves.

The project at a glance...

Location:

Ujung Blang, Ule Jalan and Teungah sub-villages of Lam Ujong village located in Aceh Besar district

Period:

28 February 2006 up to 28 February 2007

Targeted number of beneficiaries:

approximately 150 families

Approved Budget:

Euro 26.000 (for 3 sub-villages)

Rehabilitated Targeted Area:

45 ha



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Having mangroves trees both in the ponds and in the river, not only improve the water quality and strengthened the pond and river banks structures but it also protects the fishers' settlements which usually located nearby their ponds from future disasters (including abrasion, sea current, hurricane etc).

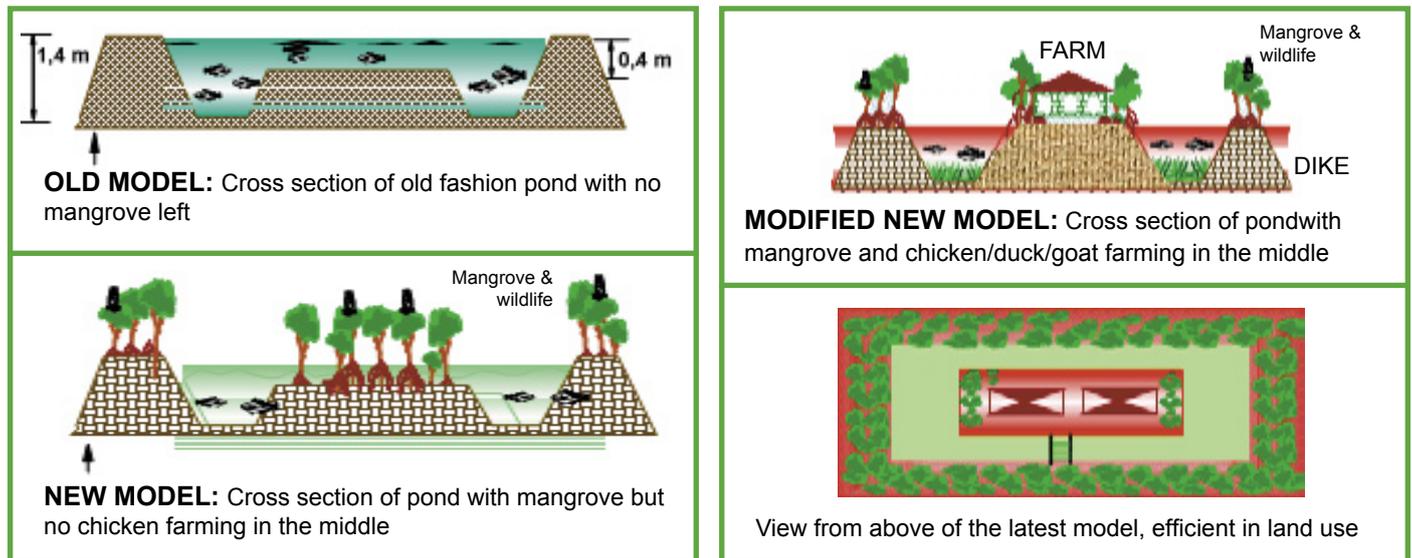
In implementing this silvo-fishery concept in 3 sub-villages (Ujung Blang, Ule Jalan and Teungah), the community groups are requested to plant mangrove seedlings on their ponds and it dikes (82,000 seedlings) and at the river banks (20,000 seedlings), and in return to these works the groups are provided with small grants from the Green Coast Project that can be used as a working capital to implement fish farming in their replanted (silvo-fishery) ponds and cattle farming in their owned land.

Apart from above, as a consequence of receiving the grants, the groups are also obliged to maintain the seedlings that they planted to least 70% survived until the end of the project period in 2007.

Who is implementing the project

The project is implemented by community based organization groups in Ujung Blang, Ule Jalan and Teungah sub-villages of Lam Ujong village under Wetlands International Indonesia Program advisory and supervision.

Brackish water ponds historical development and concept for Silvo-fishery



What is the Green Coast project?

The Green Coast Project aims to restore coastal ecosystems and provide natural shelter and other benefits and services to people that live in vulnerable coastal regions. In Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, Thailand and Malaysia partner organizations work together in three closely interlinked parts of the Green Coast project, to:

- Assess the tsunami impacts on ecosystems and livelihoods, as well as local communities views and rights
- Influence governments and aid agencies and corporate sector to sustainable manage and restore coastal natural resources
- Facilitate small grants for community-based rehabilitation projects

The project is managed by Wetlands International and financed during 1,5 year by Novib/Oxfam Netherlands through Dutch public charity funds.

In Indonesia the Green Coast project is being implemented by the Wetlands International Indonesia, Program WWF-Indonesia and GEF-Small Grants Programme