

Biodiversity and Ecosystem

Quarry Rehabilitation in Parallel with Biodiversity Conservation

Building Collaborative Network

- World Wildlife Fund (WWF)'s Thailand office established database of wild plants and animals.
- Faculty of Forestry, Kasetsart University, studied on forest tree species in rehabilitation practice.
- Forest Restoration Research Unit of Science Faculty, Chiang Mai University, developed restoration practice in line with forest restoration principles by Framework Species Method.
- Foundation for Environmental Education for Sustainable Development (Thailand) surveyed wild animals in the quarry and buffer zones.
- Local authorities and surrounding communities: collecting native seeds, tree planting, and evaluating quarry restoration outcome.

Biodiversity & Rehabilitation Learning Center

- Create 'Biodiversity & Quarry Rehabilitation Education Center' in all quarries to provide knowledge and extend the techniques of rehabilitation at limestone quarries.

Forest Restoration

Build over 62,812 check dams in collaboration with all related parties:

- Restoring moisture to evergreen forests;
- Rehabilitation of ecosystem both species of plants and quantity of birds;
- Constant reduction of 'forest fire'.

Buffer Zone

- 50 percent of quarry's area are preserved as buffer zone.

Define Success Indicators

- **Plantation**
Survival rate and growth rate of the native plant species
- **Biodiversity Index**

Plantation of Eucalyptus Forest for Economic Benefit in Parallel with Conservation of Community Forest

Sustainable Forest Management

- Forest Sustainable Stewardship (FSC) certified eucalyptus forest of 50,176 rais;
- Support community forest of 8,018 rais in 4 provinces.

Soil Improvement

- Improvement of saline soil in Northeastern region for 10,000 rais in collaboration with Land Development Department to generate income for communities.

Restoration of Marine and Coastal Resources

Knowledge Network and Awareness Building

- Cooperate with government agencies, educational institutions and coastal communities to restore marine resources by local wisdom of Koh Libong community using artificial reefs and sea grasses with concrete block weighed over 400 kilograms;
- Work with communities, government agencies, seaside entrepreneurs and fishermen in Rayong province, altogether over 1,860 persons, to collect over 9,576 kilograms of garbage on the beach and build awareness on environmental conservation;
- Hand out 100 artificial fish homes made from polyethylene pipes to local fishery communities in Rayong province and plan to expand knowledge network throughout the eastern region.

