



FACTSHEET

THE PHASE 8 FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION
IN SURAT THANI PROVINCE, THAILAND



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PROJECT OVERVIEW

The project is implemented in Tha Chana District, Surat Thani Province, restoring degraded landscapes within national reserved forests while improving local livelihoods. Working with eight communities—Ban Huai Khiem, Ban Khlong Rok, Ban Rai Yao, Ban Tha Mai, Ban Khlong Song, Ban Khao Kaeo, Ban Nam Dam and Ban Klang—the project promotes a transition from monoculture rubber and oil palm plantations to sustainable agroforestry systems.

By integrating forest restoration, sustainable agriculture, and community participation, the project enhances biodiversity, climate resilience, and household income while supporting long-term landscape sustainability.

PROJECT GOAL

Restore degraded forest landscapes through community-based agroforestry while strengthening sustainable livelihoods and promoting coexistence between people and wildlife.



KEY PARTNERS



WWF Thailand



Royal Forest
Department



Kaeng Krung
National Park



Kasetsart
University



Prince of
Songkla University



Local
communities



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KEY ACTIVITIES

Community-based Restoration

- Establish and operate a central community nursery at Ban Huai Khiem.



- Produce and distribute native, economic, and fast-growing tree seedlings.
- Promote landscape restoration across community lands.

Sustainable Livelihoods

- Train on:
 - Agroforestry systems
 - Seedling production and nursery management
 - Rubber tapping using ethylene gas technology
- Promote agarwood cultivation as an alternative income source.



Research and Monitoring

- Assess restoration outcomes with university partners and develop evidence-based recommendations for scaling up restoration.



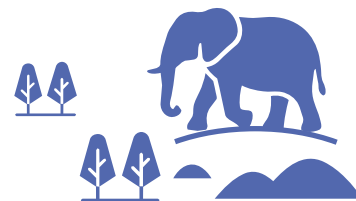
Human-Wildlife Coexistence

- Facilitate dialogue platforms to address human-elephant conflict.
- Support community patrol teams and local safety measures.



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Piloted multiple agroforestry models, including:
 - Home gardens
 - Boundary planting
 - Three-layer mixed planting
 - Rubber-based intercropping
- Established Ban Huai Khiem Community Nursery as a local restoration and learning centre.
- Strengthened collaboration among government agencies, universities, and local communities.
- Enhanced local capacity in forest restoration and sustainable land management.



CHALLENGES

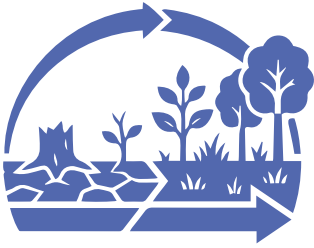
- Some restoration sites overlap with wild elephant movement corridors and cannot be planted.
- Long-term community participation remains essential for project success.
- Different watershed conditions require site-specific restoration approaches.





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WHY THIS PROJECT MATTERS

The project demonstrates how forest restoration can generate multiple benefits by:

- Restoring degraded landscapes
- Improving biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Supporting climate change mitigation through carbon sequestration
- Diversifying household income
- Strengthening community resilience
- Promoting coexistence between people and wildlife



PROJECT HIGHLIGHT

Ban Huai Khiem Community Nursery: A Community "Forest Bank"

The Ban Huai Khiem nursery has evolved beyond a seedling production site into a community "forest bank" that provides quality seedlings, supports local livelihoods, and serves as a knowledge hub for farmers, students, and researchers. It stands as a model of community-led forest landscape restoration, demonstrating how local stewardship can deliver lasting environmental and socio-economic benefits.



Working to sustain the natural world for the benefit of people and wildlife.

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