



## Habitat Resource Center , South

Volunteer Coordination Department

**Host Site : NaToey  
Khlok-Khloy .Province of PhangNga**

### General information

Southern Thailand has it all : forests, mountains, waterfalls, beaches, caves, lakes, and islands. The long and wide stretch of eastern coastline gradually slopes into the shallow Gulf of Thailand, while the more rugged terrain of the western side drops abruptly into the deep Andaman Sea. Though it is in a tropical zone and the weather is generally hot, there is constant rainfall year-round due to the 2 monsoon seasons. During May to October , the southwest monsoon creates large waves on the **Andaman side**. The northeast monsoon wrecks its havoc on the Gulf of Thailand coastlines during the months of November to February.

Historical records showed that the Malay Peninsula was formerly a central commerce center with many prosperous towns. The Srivijaya Empire (7th-13th century), based in present day Sumatra, was the first prominent force on the Malay Peninsula. After that empire fell, independent states emerged, with Nakhon Si Thammarat being one of the more dominant ones. When the Ayutthaya Kingdom expanded their coverage to the south, Nakhon Si Thammarat became the center of governance from which to rule the entire Malay Peninsula.

Because of its strategic location, it benefited from trade with China, India and other foreigners at an earlier age than the rest of the country. Along with trade came exposure to new religion. During the 9th-12th century, trade with Persia and Arab nations prospered, and so did the Islamic religion. Aside from Buddhists and Islamic people, the South is comprised of the "chao ley" or sea village people. These peace-loving, dark-skinned, aquatic nomads believe in animism and follow their unique way of life. Southerners are known for their perseverance, wit, and strong and definitive determination.

Southern Thai food is very flavorful and can be quite piquant. However, it is the fresh seafood that has really made the south stand out from the rest of the country.

## **PHANG NGA**

**Phangnga** is a land of tin mines and beautiful scenery nestled among mountains which rise up around the town as if they were the town wall. The majority of the area is mountainous with very little basin area. Phangnga Covers the area of 4,170.9 square kilometres, 57% of which is mangrove and evergreen forest. Phangnga is 788 kms. from Bangkok (8 hours drive), bordering on [Ranong](#) to the north, Phuket to the south, [Krabi](#) and [Surat Thani](#) to the east, and the Indian Ocean to the West. It is administratively divided into nine Amphoes : Muang, Kapong, Khura Buri, Takua Pa, Takua Thung, Thai Muang, Thap Put , Ko Yao and Khok Khloy

Phangnga occupies an area of 4,170.895 square kilometers. Its major geographical characteristic is forest and mountains bordering other provinces as follows:

- To the North : Ranong and Surat Thani
- To the East : Surat Thani and Krabi
- To the South : Phuket and the Andaman Sea
- To the West : The Andaman Sea

Phang-Nga produces rubber and food crops such as vegetables and fruit. A large proportion of the province is still comprised of forest, much of which is designated national park area.

**Khaolak** is well known for tourists who love to stay in a remotely area because the beach is very quiet and no bars or entertainment close to the beach.

The area is rich in history, culture and natural attractions and Khaolak's diving and beaches are rated amongst the best in the area. Here you'll find one of Thailand's most scenic resort destinations. Khaolak itself is a national park area, resplendent with rich natural attractions, and a convenient departure point to other of Phang-Nga's many points of interest, including the famous Similan Islands . Khaolak's strong attraction is the beauty of its natural surroundings -bordering the Andaman Sea on one side, and surrounded by natural forest on other sides. Offering peace and tranquility,

## **About worksite**

**Na Toey** is located in Khlok-Khloy district in the province of Phangnga .  
Bann Na Feak is about 25 km. north from Phuket international airport or 20 min. drive and about 35 km. south from HFH office in Khaolak

Population : about 7,165 consisted of male 3,502 and female 3,663  
Occupation : 90% are gardener and farmer

In the mid of October 2006 Habitat for Humanity (Thailand) started housing project in the small village of Na Toey sub district name's Bann Na Feak .  
Bann NaFeak is a small and quite village with natural forest and rubber plantation surrounding.

The project is consisted of production centre and house building .

Due to the project build the house with interlocking earth block and non asbestos roof tile . So, HFH cooperate with World Concern Organization start the production centre for produce interlocking earth block and cement roof tile.

Volunteer can get the experience from HFH both in production center and house building .

