



Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand (SCS SAP Project)


FIRST MEETING OF REGIONAL WORKING GROUP ON WETLANDS

*Teleconference, 7 December 2021
13.00 – 17.00 Indochina time (ICT)*

**National Presentations on SAP implementation
INSERT COUNTRY**



UNOPS



SAP Evaluation (2008-2021)

Vision

The NAP's Vision is “Wetlands in the Gulf of Thailand were preserved, conserved and rehabilitated by integrated wetland management with participation of all stakeholders, in order to enable sustainable use of the ecosystem”.



SAP Evaluation (2008-2021)

The missions are:

- Preserving, conserving and rehabilitating natural resources and environments of wetlands in the Gulf of Thailand;
- Enabling sustainable utilization of natural resources of wetlands in the Gulf of Thailand in accordance to their carrying capacities; and
- Promoting the responsible agencies in order to reduce conflicts derived from utilization of natural resources in wetlands among stakeholders.



SAP Evaluation (2008-2021)

The status of the NAP implementation

- Declaration of protection status for priority wetland areas: new RAMSAR sites including Koh Ra-Prathong and Koh Kra
- Development of ecological and socio-economic indicators for the monitoring of wetland management effectiveness: Management effectiveness was made in some marine national parks



SAP Evaluation (2008-2021)

SAP Output/Target	Implication at the national level	Details at sites
Outcome 1.4 Integrated management of 783,900 ha of coastal wetland at 19 sites, including habitat restoration and protection strengthened at priority locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thale Noi Wildlife Non-hunting Area Khao Sam Roi Yot National Park <p>In total 55,508 ha</p>	<i>Thale Noi</i> (1 peat swamp) - 45,700 ha
1.4.1 Integrated management plans developed and under implementation for at least 3 lagoons 9 estuaries, 5 tidal flats, 1 peat swamp and 1 non-peat swamp and associated policy, legal & institutional reforms		<i>Khao Sam Roi Yot</i> (1 non-peat swamp) - 9,808 ha
1.4.2 Declaration of at least 7 wetland areas with protection status (i.e., non-hunting area, nature reserves, protected areas, Ramsar Sites).		
1.4.3 Adoption of a regional estuary monitoring scheme and its national implementation [based on SAP results framework]		

See RWG-W.4 Wetland SAP Evaluation



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SAP Evaluation (2008-2021)

SAP Output/Target	Implication at the national level	Details at sites
Outcome 1.4 Integrated management of 783,900 ha of coastal wetland at 19 sites, including habitat restoration and protection strengthened at priority locations	Thale Noi Wildlife Non-hunting Area	The sites was protected and management by Department of National Park Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) Under WILD ANIMAL CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION ACT, B.E. 2562 (2019)
1.4.1 Integrated management plans developed and under implementation for at least 3 lagoons 9 estuaries, 5 tidal flats, 1 peat swamp and 1 non-peat swamp and associated policy, legal & institutional reforms		
1.4.2 Declaration of at least 7 wetland areas with protection status (i.e., non-hunting area, nature reserves, protected areas, Ramsar Sites).		
1.4.3 Adoption of a regional estuary monitoring scheme and its national implementation [based on SAP results framework]		
	Khao Sam Roi Yot National Park	NATIONAL PARKS ACT, B.E. 2562 (2019)

See RWG-W.4 Wetland SAP Evaluation



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SAP Evaluation (2008-2021)

SAP Output/Target	Implication at the national level	Details at sites
Outcome 1.4 Integrated management of 783,900 ha of coastal wetland at 19 sites, including habitat restoration and protection strengthened at priority locations	Don Hoi Lot mudflat	area cover 41,600 ha
1.4.1 Integrated management plans developed and under implementation for at least 3 lagoons 9 estuaries, 5 tidal flats, 1 peat swamp and 1 non-peat swamp and associated policy, legal & institutional reforms		
1.4.2 Declaration of at least 7 wetland areas with protection status (i.e., non-hunting area, nature reserves, protected areas, Ramsar Sites).		
1.4.3 Adoption of a regional estuary monitoring scheme and its national implementation [based on SAP results framework]		

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SAP Implementation: Best Practices

Good practices and lessons learned

efforts to manage the Don Hoi Lot area from part of the DMCR's and DoF's mandate within the area with the two departments committed to investing US\$ 2.4 million with the aim to

- (1) enhance local participation in sustainable harvesting of razor clams;
- (2) provide artificial reefs to rehabilitate spawning ground for marine species;
- (3) support local and provincial regulations to enforce sustainable use.

These efforts will also build on initial efforts by local conservation groups within the area to establish no take areas for the Razor clams.





SAP Implementation: Best Practices

activities and workplan

- i) Establishing measures to minimize impact from the utilization of marine and coastal resources (e.g. sustainable harvest of razor clam);
- ii) Establishing conservation zones and set up monitoring programme (i.e. coastal use plan zoning scheme);
- iii) Education and awareness raising among local people and other resource users about the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources (e.g. razor clam) and
- iv) Building collaboration among stakeholders and public participation by setting up networks of local communities, private sectors, and NGOs to promote sustainable use of coastal resource and promote alternative income generation for local fishery.





SAP Implementation: Consultations

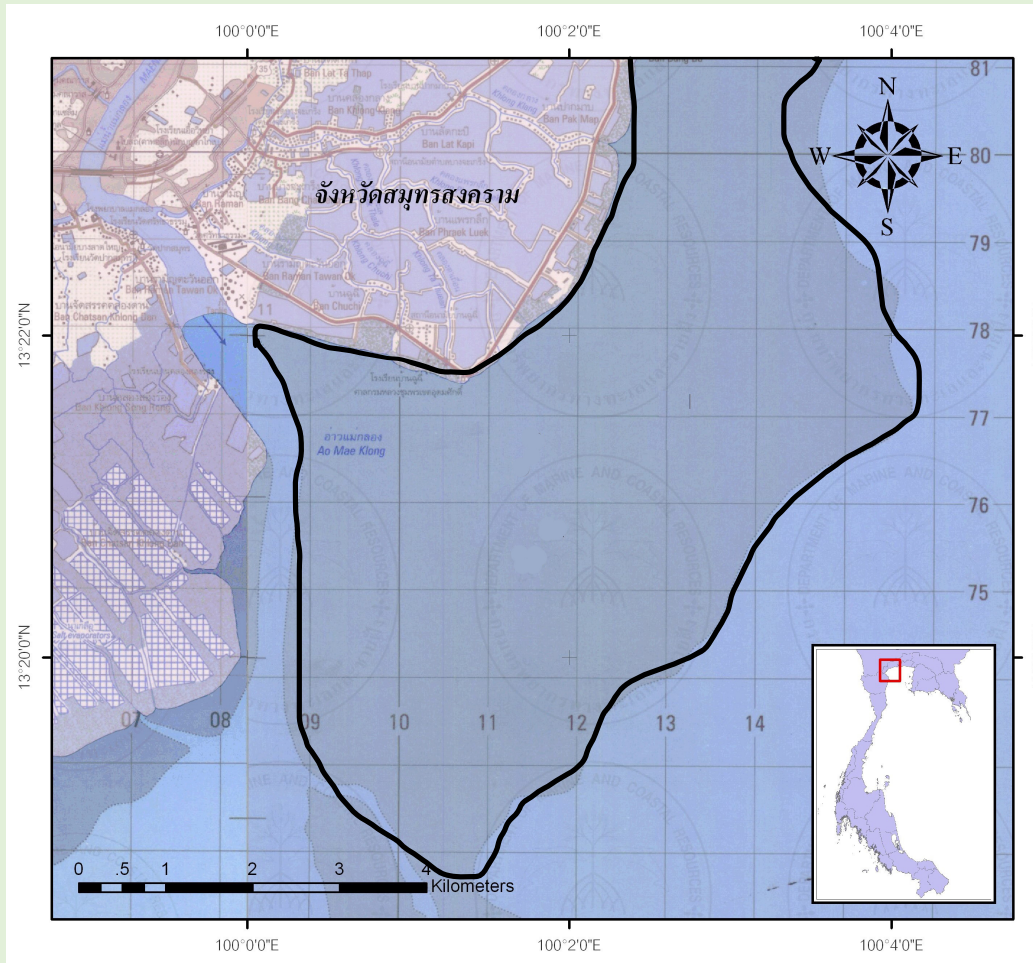
Projects outputs

- Integrated management plans developed and under implementation and associated policy, legal and institutional reforms
- Declaration of wetland areas with protection status
- Adoption of a regional estuary monitoring scheme and its national implementation





SAP Implementation: Site selection



Don Hoi Lot is situated within Samut Songkram Province at the mouth of the Mae Klong River. It occupies an area of 416 km² (41,600 ha) and is administratively divided into 3 districts; Muang Samut Songkram, Amphawa and Bang Khonthi. The area is a low lying and characterized by a high number of canals with over 300 natural and manmade canals connecting with the river.





SAP Implementation: Activities (I)

- Support the research with the community to assess the quality, process and measure on the law enforcement in prevention and suppression (including workshop, consultation and meetings)
- Make the community agreement on the sustainable use and harvest of razor clam such as size of razor clam to be collected and other
- Conduct meeting to identify and develop regulation or community agreement for the sustainable utilization of the area
- Support on mangrove plantation along the coastal to prevent the coastal erosion
- Support marine conservation activity and promote local fishery activity such as construction of artificial aquatic habitat and artificial fish house and others
- Establish Don Hoi Lot razor clam conservation group with the community in cooperation with DMCR to drive the sustainable razor clam harvest
- Develop campaign on the sustainable harvest of razor clam (e.g. campaign on the use of scallop drops)





SAP Implementation: Activities (II)

- Survey and collect information with monitor on the status and the population of the wetland birds and migrant birds in the pilot area
- Conduct mangrove survey and study on biodiversity and mangrove ecosystem of Don Hoi Lot and provide information on the resource management to general public
- Conduct awareness raising activity on the environmental conservation for community and general public
- Set up the conservation group in the pilot area and develop the conservation and monitor the change of mangrove ecosystem
- Establish management mechanism (including M&E) and strengthening on-site management, coordination and communication



Final considerations

- The Strategic Action Programme implementation will result in the adoption and implementation of management plan for Don Hoi Lot. This includes the declaration of wetland areas with protection status and needed management reforms, and adoption of a regional estuary monitoring scheme for national implementation. This will lasting and sustainable change be achieved.

