



Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for THE SOUTH CHINA SEA AND GULF OF THAILAND (SCS SAP) Project

Second Meeting of the Regional Project Steering Committee (PSC) of the SCS SAP Project

30-31 January 2024

Report on Habitats and Land-based Pollution Achievements in Implementing the SAP at
the National Level During 2008 - 2021 (SCSSAP PSC.2/5) – 2021

Vo Si Tuan

Regional Science Coordinator



Progress (% compared with the targets) in implementing the SAP at the site level until 2021
 (Based on country reports on achievements in implementing the SAP during 2008-2021 submitted in the first RSTC meeting, December 2022)

Outcome 1.1 Appropriate forms of sustainable management established for 860,000 ha of mangroves

1.1.1 Declaration of 57,400 ha of mangrove as National Parks and Protected Areas	16.3%
1.1.2 Designation and plans for the management of 166,600 ha of mangrove as non-conversion, sustainable use areas	20.1%
1.1.3 Reform of laws and regulations for the sustainable use of 602,800 ha of mangrove forest	23.4%
1.1.4 Replanting of 21,000 ha of deforested mangrove land	46.1%
1.1.5 Biodiversity increased for 11,200 ha of mangrove forest via enrichment planting	34.9%
1.1.6 Established mechanism for monitoring management, ecological and socio-economic indicators at 26 sites [based on SAP results framework]	34.6%

Note for 1.1.3: Recent site-based evaluation may not reflect all national reform in the past decade
Noting on challenges in monitoring related activities, the same for wetlands

Regional targets (SAP, 2008)	Cambodia	China	Indonesia	Philippines	Thailand	Viet Nam	Total (ha)
Output 1.1.1 Declaration of 57,400 ha of mangrove as National Parks and Protected Areas	9,351	0	TBD	0	0	1,600	9,351
1.1.2 Designation and plans for the management of 166,600 ha of mangrove as non-conversion, sustainable use areas	24,627		TBD			8,900	33,527
1.1.3 Reform of laws and regulations for the sustainable use of 602,800 ha of mangrove forest		5,431	TBD	6,059	36,027	93,675	141,192
1.1.4 Replanting of 21,000 ha of deforested mangrove land	104	680.8	TBD	784	7,000	1,103	9,672
1.1.5 Biodiversity increased for 11,200 ha of mangrove forest via enrichment planting	N/A	3,907	TBD			N/A	3,907
1.1.6 Established mechanism for monitoring management, ecological and socio-economic indicators at 26 sites [based on SAP results framework]	N/A	5	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	9
Number of target sites of SAP (2008) / reported	3/3	0/5	5/0	7/5	5/5	4/4	26

Outcome 1.2 110,430 ha of coral reef at 46 priority sites managed sustainably	78.5%
1.2.1 Management capacity (number/levels human resources, facilities and equipment, and sustainable financing mechanisms) built for 46 coral reef sites	50%
1.2.2 Management approaches and policy, legal & institutional reforms (integrated, community-based, multiple use) improved at 46 coral reef sites	56.5%
1.2.3 Management tools (licensing and permit systems, seasonal closures, zoning) developed and utilized to address key threats at priority sites	56.5%
1.2.4 Established mechanism for monitoring management, ecological and socio-economic indicators at 46 sites [based on SAP results framework]	73.9%

Need to check if Ko Samui (22,770ha), Thailand & Anambas (>5,000ha), Indonesia under sustainable management

Regional targets (SAP, 2008)	Cambodia	China	Indonesia	Philippines	Thailand	Viet Nam	Total
1.2. 110,430 ha of coral reef at 46 priority sites managed sustainably (ha)	1,854	20,891	3,796	1,950	52,423	5,776	86,690
1.2.1 Management capacity (number/levels human resources, facilities and equipment, and sustainable financing mechanisms) built for 46 coral reef sites	6	3	TBD	4	4	8	23
1.2.2 Management approaches (integrated, community-based, multiple use) improved at 46 coral reef sites	7	3	TBD	4	10	2	26
1.2.3 Management tools (licensing and permit systems, seasonal closures, zoning) developed and utilized to address key threats at priority sites	4	3	2	4	4	8	26
1.2.4 Established mechanism for monitoring management, ecological and socio-economic indicators at 46 sites [based on SAP results framework]	4	3	3	4	12	8	34
Targets (ha and sites) for management of SAP (2008)	2,260 (7)	0	18,091 (7)	12,500 (9)	72,000 (14)	5,570 (9)	46 sites

Outcome 1.3. 1.3: Conservation, management and sustainable use of 26,036 ha of known seagrass area in the South China Sea

1.3.1 Twenty-one seagrass areas totaling 26,036 ha under sustainable management with supporting laws and regulations	97.5%
1.3.2 Amended management plans for 7 existing MPAs with significant seagrass areas, to include specific seagrass-related management actions and policy, legal & institutional reforms	71.4%
1.3.3 Designation of 7 new Marine Protected Areas focusing on seagrass areas identified in the prioritized listings of the SCS Project	114.3%
1.3.4 Established mechanism for monitoring management, ecological and socio-economic indicators at 20 sites [based on SAP results framework]	70%

Outcome 1.4: Integrated management of 813,647 ha of coastal wetlands at 19 sites, including habitat restoration and protection strengthened at priority locations

1.4.1 Integrated management plans developed and under implementation for 813,647ha, at least 3 lagoons 9 estuaries, 5 tidal flats, 1 peat swamp and 1 non-peat swamp and associated policy, legal & institutional reforms	44.8%
1.4.2 Declaration of at least 7 wetland areas with protection status (i.e. non-hunting area, nature reserves, protected areas, Ramsar Sites).	171.4%
1.4.3 Adoption of a regional estuary monitoring scheme and its national implementation [based on SAP results framework]	36.8%

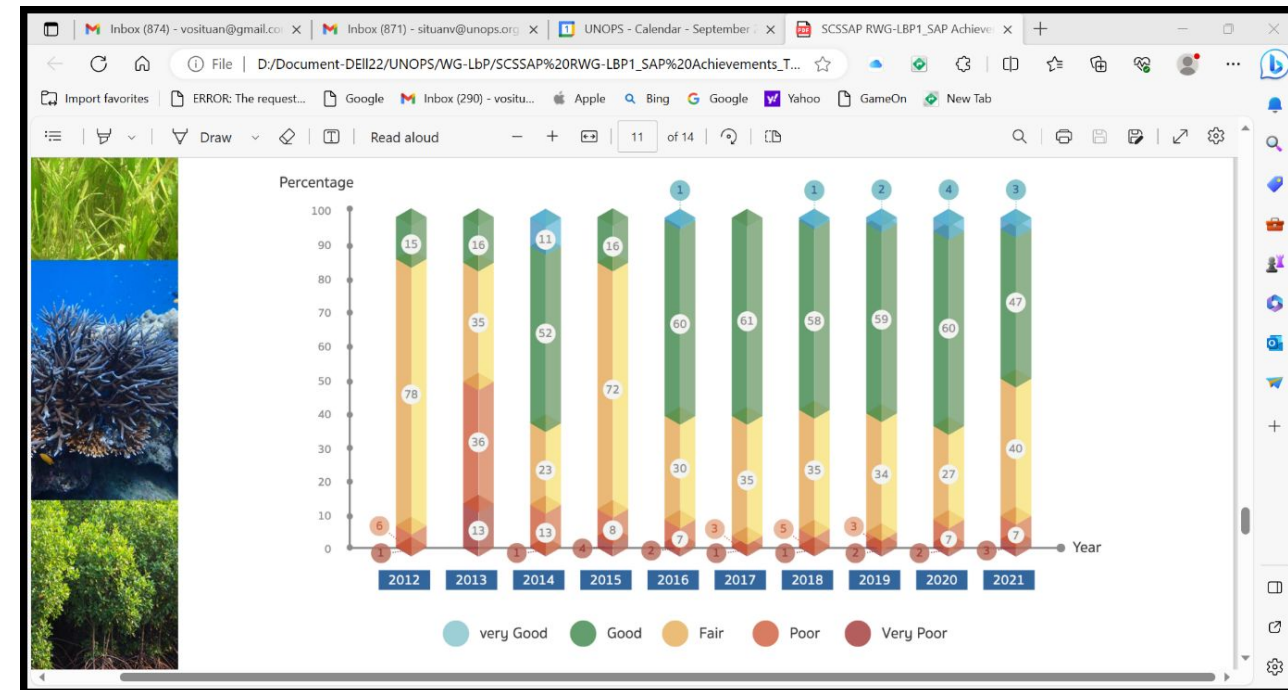
Regional targets (SAP, 2008)	Cambodia	China	Indonesia	Philippines	Thailand	Viet Nam	Total & % compared with the targets
1.3.1 Twenty seagrass areas totaling 26,036 ha under sustainable management with supporting laws and regulations	6,793	1,893	2,600	2,366	2,534	9,196	25,382
1.3.2 Amended management plans for 7 existing MPAs with significant seagrass areas, to include specific seagrass-related management actions and policy, legal and institutional reforms	0	3	0	0	1	1	5
1.3.3 Designation of 7 new Marine Protected Areas focusing on seagrass areas identified in the prioritized listings of the SCS Project	2	0	1	1	2	2	8
1.3.4 Established mechanism for monitoring seagrass habitat management for 20 sites	2	3	1	2	3	2	14
Targets (ha & site) of the SAP adopted in 2008	11,446 (2)	1,960 (4)	2,420 (7)	6,920 (3)	0	5,050 (4)	20 sites

Regional targets (SAP, 2008)	Cambodia	China	Indonesia	Philippines	Thailand	Viet Nam	Total & % compared with the targets
1.4.1 Integrated management plans developed and under implementation for at least 2 lagoons (21,818 ha), 10 estuaries (639,418 ha), 5 tidal flats (96,903 ha), 1 peat swamp (45,700 ha) and 1 non-peat swamp (9,808 ha) (<i>813.647ha in total</i>)	12,000	20,276	267, 592	152,506	161,682	N/A	346,464
1.4.2 Declaration of 7 wetland areas with protection status (i.e. non-hunting area, nature reserves, protected areas, Ramsar Sites)	0	4	1	2	2	3	12
1.4.3 Adoption of a regional monitoring scheme and its national implementation (19 sites)	1	2	1	3	N/A	N/A	7
Targets (ha & site) of the SAP adopted in 2008	12,000 (1)	20,276 (6)	267, 592 (1)	54,515 (3)	55,508 (2)	264,110 (6)	19 sites

SUMMARY ACHIEVEMENTS ON LAND BASED POLLUTION MANAGEMENT

Improvement of national policies and laws, and financial mechanism for the management of land-based sources of pollution

- All participating countries have given high consideration in updating of legislative and institutional frameworks for land-based pollution management, using multi-sectoral approaches in last decade.
- In order to enact effectively national legislations, a huge number of national/provincial policies and supporting regulations were revised or developed (see details in Annex 2).
- In the framework of the SCS Project (2002-2008), the guidelines for assessing the economic impacts of land-based pollution developed but not yet applied as part of benefit-cost analysis of pollution management in the SCS. Recently, it seems investment for land-based pollution management has been mainly come from governments.
- Market -based instruments have been considered in some countries as a sustainable source of financing for the environment protection.



Positive trends of water quality improvements in Thailand in recent years

SAP targets for improvement of water quality in hot spots and monitoring stations of each country

Targets	Cam	China	Ind	Phi	Thai	Vie
90% of hot spots meet water quality criteria	3	3	3	3	2	3
80% of water monitoring stations meet water quality criteria	6	80	80	7	136	17

The reports from Cambodia, China and Thailand indicated that the targets are nearly achieved in:

- Cambodia (60-70% for hot spots and 80-90% for monitoring station),
- China (94 & 100% at hot spots with available data and 80% for monitoring stations); and
- Thailand (75 & 100% for hot spots and 84 for monitoring stations).

FURTHER ACTIONS:

- **UPDATING COUNTRY REPORTS**
- **FINAL REVIEW BY NATIONAL TECHNICAL FOCAL POINTS**
- **EDITION FOR PUBLICATION & OUTREACHING AS A FLAGSHIP**

GOOD PRACTICES ON HABITAT AND LAND-BASED POLLUTION MANAGEMENT

Presented in First Meeting of the Regional Scientific and Technical Committee Bangkok, Thailand, 17-19 October 2022/ Meeting document SCSSAP RSTC 1/9

I. Reducing habitat degradation and loss best practices

1.1. Mangrove and wetland related practices

1.1.1. Effective management using innovative and integrated approach (3)

1.1.2. Rehabilitation (5)

1.2. Coral reef and seagrass related practices

1.2.1. Effective management using innovative and integrated approach (6)

1.2.2. Monitoring and adaptive management (1)

1.2.3. Reef restoration (5)

II. Integrated management of habitats and land-based pollution

2.1. Designing management plan (1)

2.2. Watershed management (3)

2.3. Livelihood alternatives (1)

III. Transboundary Management and Regional Cooperation (2)

Documentation of good practices in the world from different sources

27 in the total

List of good practices developed during the SCS Project (2002-2008)

1. Integration of Traditional Wisdom and Practices in the Development and Implementation of a Coral Reef Management Plan and Legislation
2. Network of Small - Scale Sanctuaries in Masinloc, Philippines
3. Sustainable Tourism Based on Coral Reefs at Mu Koh Chang Island
4. Rehabilitation of Habitats and Sustainable Use of Fisheries Resources in the Con Chim Area, Thi Nai Lagoon
5. Fisheries *Refugia* as a Tool for Integrated Fisheries and Habitat Management at Phu Quoc Archipelago, Viet Nam
6. Establishing a Framework for Sustainable Management of Mangroves Based on Government Policy at the Fangchenggang Demonstration Site
7. Community Involvement, Public Awareness and Education for Mangrove Conservation and Restoration in Trat Province, Thailand
8. Industry and Local Community Involvement in Land-based Pollution Management in Batam, Indonesia
9. Transboundary Water Management between Kampot Province (Cambodia) and Kien Giang Province (Vietnam)

List of good practices in the countries bordering the SCS updated recently

1. The Shenzhen Bay Mangrove Wetland Restoration Project, China
2. Coastal eco-restoration and comprehensive watershed improvement in Beihai, Guangxi, China
3. Comprehensive watershed improvement of Maozhou River in Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
4. Integrated management of water quality of Qianshan River in Zhuhai, Guangdong, China
5. Experience in establishing Thai Thuy wetland nature reserve, Thai Binh province of Vietnam
6. Gender in Community-Based Natural Resources Management: A Case at Beoung Kachhang Community Protected Area in Cambodia
7. A Philippine town and its leaders show how mangrove restoration can succeed
8. Adopt-a-Marine Protected Area Project under the Philippines National Police Maritime Group
9. PREVENTING MARINE POLLUTION FROM LAND-BASED SOURCES THROUGH TRASH BANKS

FURTHER ACTIONS:

- **DOCUMENTATION OF ADDITIONAL PRACTICES (ROLE OF NATIONAL COORDINATORS & FOCAL POINTS OF THEMATIC AREAS), considering poor practices on fisheries management**
- **FINAL REVIEW FOR PUBLICATION (ROLE OF NATIONAL TECHNICAL FOCAL POINTS)**