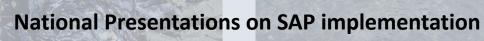


Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand (SCS SAP Project)



FIRST MEETING OF REGIONAL WORKING GROUP ON SEAGRASS

Teleconference, 3 December 2021 13.00 – 17.00 Indochina time (ICT)













SAP Evaluation (2008-2021)

• No SAP targets



SEA GRASS BEDS in The Gulf of Thailand

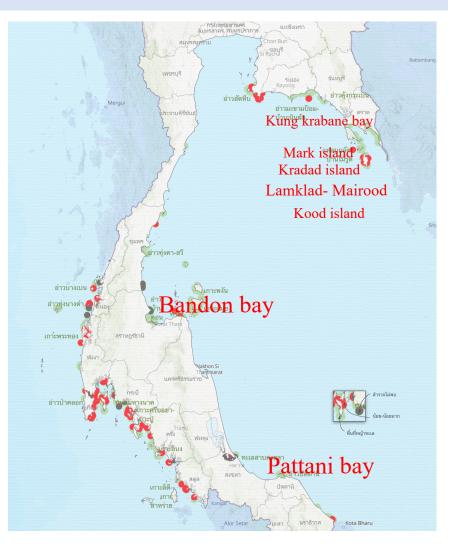
 A total of 18 major sites of seagrass beds (ca. 7,200 ha) in the Gulf of Thailand are currently under research, monitoring and management scheme of the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources:

1.Lamklad-Mairood 480 2.Kradad island 129 3.Mark island 85 4.Kood island 113 5.Kung krabane bay 426 6.Phae bay 118 7.Had saunson 217 8.Makhampom bay 237 9.Paknam phrasae 575 10.Had saikao 105 11.Kram island 100 12.Teuy-Ngam bay 129 13.Sattaheep bay 245

14.Thungka bay	1,337	
15 .Bandon bay	1,402	
16. Samui island	803	
17. Phangan island	394	
18. Pattani bay	378	

Seagrass habitats mapping including status assessment and monitoring at 18 sites (whining an interval of 4 years)





SEA GRASS_RESEARCH

- Research on rehabilitation through transplantation technique at 4 sites (i.e., Kung Krabane Bay, Lamklad-Mairood, Paknam Prasae, Phangan Island)
- Research on carbon sequestration at 4 sites

(i.e., Kradad Island, Kung Krabane Bay, Bandon Bay, and Pattani Bay)

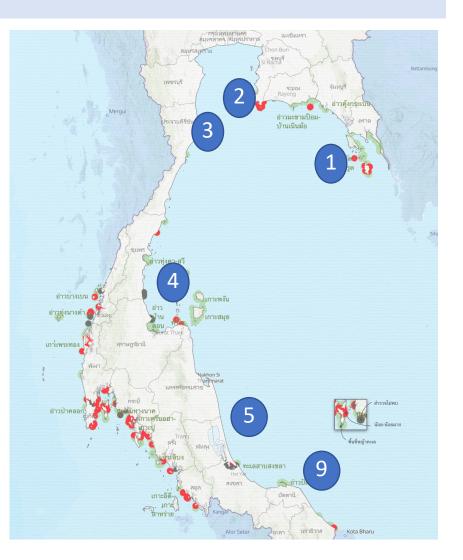






SEA GRASS_LAW ENFORCEMENT

 Routine surveillance and law enforcement on illegal fishing practices (push nets and trawling) at all sites under responsibility of the Office of Marine and Coastal Resources Administration No. 1-5 and 9



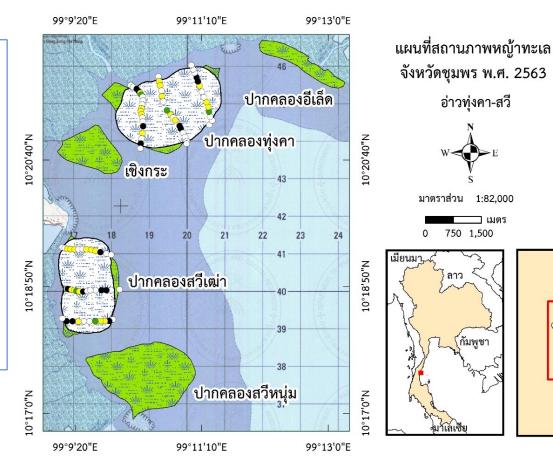


SEA GRASS______ sites where management plan of MPAs amended (2)



•

One site of seagrass bed (Thungka Bay) was claimed within the Mo Ku Chumphon National Park (MPA) under the authority of the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation. The Park has established conservation measures to retain primitive condition of this seagrass bed.

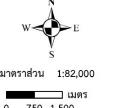




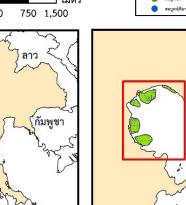
สมาเรณ์เลือบัต

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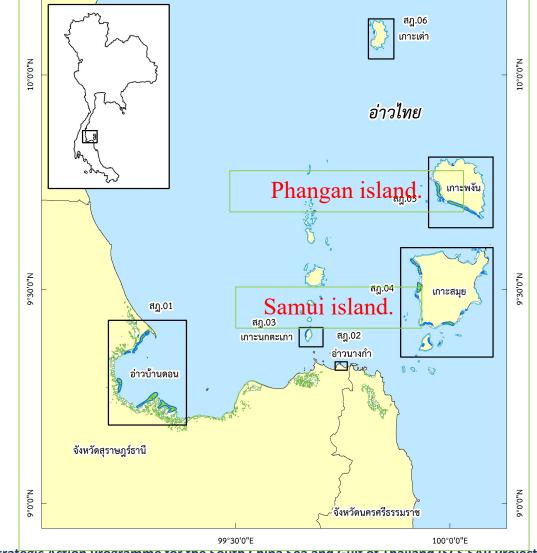






SEA GRASS_ sites where management plan of MPAs amended

 Two sites of seagrass beds (at Samui Island and Pha-ngan Island) were designated within the Environmental Protection Area (under provision of the Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act (No. 2) B.E. 2561 (A.D. 2018)) of Surat Thani Province. Protection measures for seagrass beds in the area were prescribed.

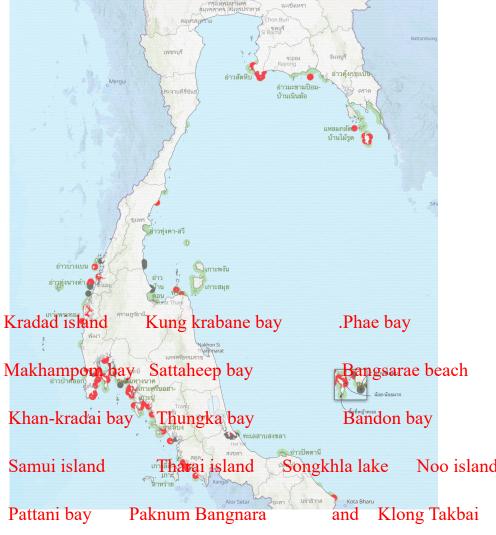




SEA GRASS_ sites where monitoring was practiced

- Relevant conservation and management measures for seagrass habitat are taken up as a matter of consideration by Marine Resources Management Subcommittee under the National Policy and Plan Committee on Marine and Coastal Resources Management
- The National Committee has approved 16 sites of seagrass beds in the Gulf of Thailand as the yearly permanent monitoring sites which has come into practice from 2021 onward.

Recent monitoring and assessment revealed highest proportion of good seagrass abundance condition (67% of sites) followed by fair (17%), low (11%), and very good (5%) conditions. Detectable changes or decline in seagrass coverage are mainly due to seasonal factor. The seagrass areas have yet retained their supportive role in ecosystem services in particular for local coastal computinities enting the Strategic



particular for local coastal communities enting the Strategic Action Programme for the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand (SCS SAP Project)

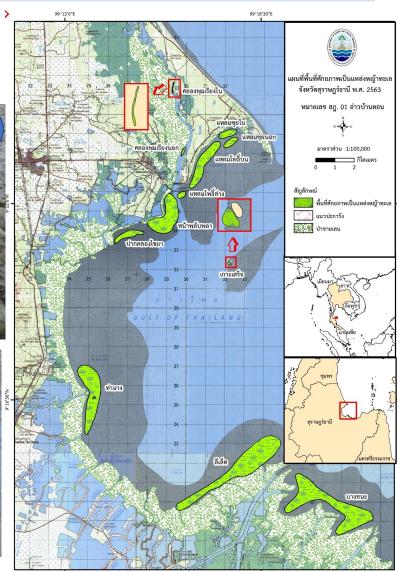
SAP Implementation: Site selection

Proposed site

• Chaiya-Phunphin (Bandon bay)







99°18'30"E

Proposed Activities

Law Enforcement and Legislation

• Establish measures to control activities that cause impact on seagrass

Conservation and Rehabilitation

- Conserving and storing seagrass (by promoting and supporting conservation and protection such as seagrass plantation and transplantation)
- Establishing zones for different utilization (e.g. conservation zones and fishery zones)

Education and Awareness Raising

• Education and awareness raising among local people and other resources users about the impact and sustainable use of seagrass beds (e.g. Dugong conservation plan)

Networking and Collaboration

 Building collaboration among stakeholders and public participation (by setting up networks of local communities, private sectors, and NGOs to promote, conserve and monitor seagrass beds)

Research and M&E

• Conducting research in various aspects on seagrass conservation and restoration including Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

