

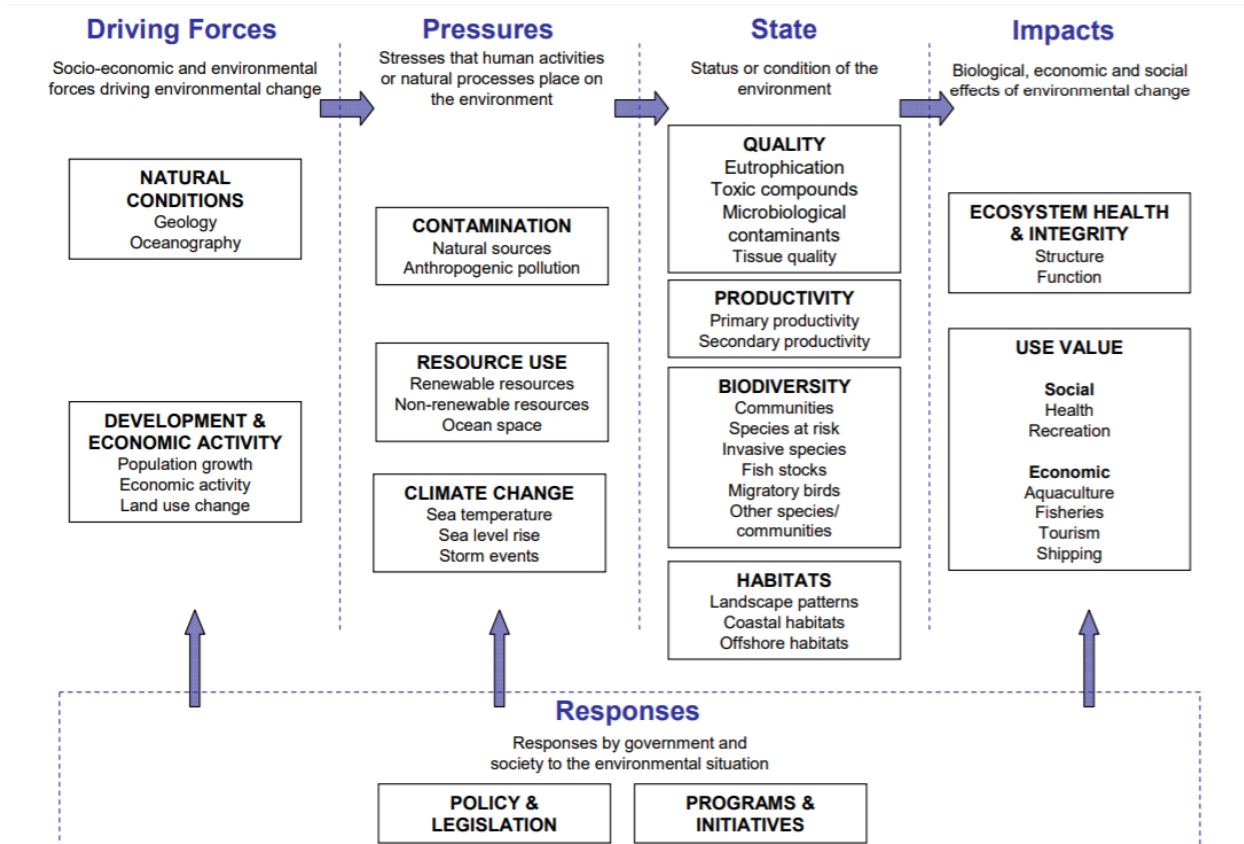
National SOC Report

Outline (Part/Section) / Topics	Sub-sections / Indicators	Pointers for Analysis
1.0 Introduction		
1.1 Coverage and theme of the regional/ national SOC report		<p>The theme of the SOC report is blue economy. The definition of blue economy is given in the Changwon Declaration 2012¹, which was adopted by the ministers of the East Asian Seas (EAS) Region.</p> <p>This is also in line with the SDGs, especially SDG 14.</p>
1.2 Context and rationale of SOC report and the blue economy theme		<p>Context: Da Nang Compact 2015, in particular Target 2.</p> <p>Discuss the rationale and importance of the SOC report.</p> <p>Discuss how the SOC report contributes to the blue economy assessment and monitoring of the implementation of the SDS-SEA, SDGs, other international agreements, and national laws and policies. Point out how the SOC report can support policy-making, and how it can be used for planning and management of the coastal and marine areas of the country, including the resources, environment, economic activities, and investments.</p>
1.3 Concept and framework of the regional/national SOC report		<p>Drivers-Pressures-State-Impacts-Response (DPSIR) Framework</p> <p>The SOC report provides the description of the status and assessment of the following:</p> <p>Driving forces: natural conditions (geology, oceanography, and other and physical and biological features); people (population, socioeconomic features, economic activities and development); underlying causes</p> <p>Pressures: risks, threats and pressures from human activities, natural hazards and climate change</p> <p>State and impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Ocean health</i>: state of the coastal and marine ecosystems, resources and biodiversity; state of the marine environment; valuation of ecosystem services and resources, and contribution to the economy, environment and social welfare

¹ “We understand the Blue Economy to be a practical ocean-based economic model using green infrastructure and technologies, innovative financing mechanisms, and proactive institutional arrangements for meeting the twin goals of protecting our oceans and coasts and enhancing its potential contribution to sustainable development, including improving human well-being, and reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities.” (Changwon Declaration 2012)

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Ocean economy</i>: outputs (revenues) and gross value added of the ocean economy, and its contribution to the GDP and employment - <i>Key ocean activities</i> – fisheries and aquaculture, marine tourism; ports and shipping; offshore oil and gas: status; revenues; employment; sustainability; threats and major issues; government response; best practices <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Blue economy initiatives</i>: examples of innovative and sustainable practices in ocean and coastal management, habitat conservation, pollution reduction, climate change response, etc. to achieve the SDG 14 targets, SDS-SEA targets, and ensure sustainable ocean economy and ocean health - <i>Policies and governance</i>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Description of key policies, laws, international agreements adopted that would address the pressures and threats to ocean health and ocean economy. - institutional arrangements and supporting mechanisms (budget and financing, capacity development; knowledge management; stakeholder participation; etc.) for the implementation of these policies, laws and international agreements. - Assessment of enabling conditions that would support blue economy development. - Gaps in policies, institutional arrangements and governance mechanisms. - <i>Opportunities for investments and partnerships</i> for blue economy development and achievement of the SDGs
1.4 Methodology, scope, and timeframe		<p>Discuss the methodology used in the report; the scope of the report in terms of area and time; and the timeframe of the report.</p> <p>Methodology: Use of the DPSIR framework, and focus on blue economy theme; review of literature; research on existing studies; data gathering and consultations with key government agencies, academe, private sector and international organizations; analysis of changes and trends; etc.</p> <p>Scope: national; within the country’s territory; with information up to the country’s EEZ; with some inputs at the local level on good practices and governance; etc.</p>

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		Timeframe: data on demographic, economic and social indicators are for the years 2015-2016; There are time series data for some indicators.
1.5 Caveats and limitations		Discuss the limitations of the report.



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Part 1: State of Ocean Health and Ocean Economy		
2.0 The seas and people		This section provides an introduction to the seas, people, and the economy. This section also provides the socioeconomic aspects of the coasts and seas through the discussion of the ocean economy, and its contribution to the economy, employment and welfare. (More details will be presented and analyzed in the subsequent sections of the report.)
2.1 The Seas of (country)	<p>Physical and biological features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Location, geography - Oceanography and geology: bathymetry, geology, geomorphology, currents, tides, and meteorology (climate, weather patterns, monsoon, rainfall), sea surface temperature, pH, salinity, density, etc.) - water quality (dissolved oxygen, BOD, turbidity, total dissolved and suspended solids, chlorophyll, nutrients, heavy metals, POPs, PTS, etc.) - hydrology, major rivers, tributaries - key ecological and coastal features 	<p>Description of marine water quality (additional data/analysis are to be shown in the section on risks and threats; pollution)</p> <p>Brief description of coastal and ecological features (detailed data are to be shown in the section on coastal and marine ecosystems and biodiversity)</p>
2.2 The people and economy of (country)	Demography	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population (in 2016) - Population growth (% , 2015-2016) - Population growth the past 10 years (% average per annum) - Population density 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Age-sex structure 	<p>What is the age dependency ratio? This is used to measure the pressure on productive population. A high dependency ratio can cause serious problems for a country if a large proportion of a government's expenditure is on education, health, and social security (e.g., pension), which are most used by the youngest and the oldest in a population.</p> <p>What is the gender ratio?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coastal population - Coastal population density - Urban population 	<p>What is the ratio of coastal population to total population? Are more people living in the coastal areas?</p> <p>Is there rural to urban migration? What is the urbanization trend?</p>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rural population - Urban-rural population ratio 	<p>Are the urban centers located in coastal areas?</p> <p>Discuss the pressures on coastal and marine resources that may result, including multiple resource use conflicts.</p>
	Economy	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GDP (in US\$, in 2016, in constant prices) - GNI (in US\$, in 2016, in constant prices) - Real GDP growth rate (% , 2015-2016, using constant prices) - Real GDP per capita (in US\$, in 2016) - Unemployment rate in 2016 (%) - Trade: major exports and imports - Coastal livelihood 	
	Social	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human development index (HDI) - Poverty incidence - Coastal poor population - Ethnic composition - Language - Religion 	<p>HDI is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living.</p>
	<p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Life expectancy – for males and females - Top 10 diseases - Top 10 waterborne diseases - morbidity and mortality cases - Access to improved water source or safe water supply - Access to sanitation, and to wastewater management 	<p>Relate the prevalence of waterborne diseases to lack of access to water, sanitation, hygiene and wastewater management facilities.</p> <p>Is there an increase in percentage of population with access to water, sanitation and wastewater management facilities? Are there any studies showing outcomes of increased access?</p> <p>(Point out that more details on the pressures and threats as well as response and impacts in terms of governance and blue economy initiatives will be shown in the subsequent sections of the report.)</p>
<p>Literacy and education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Literacy rate - Education (% of population with college degree; % of population that finished high school or secondary school) 	<p>How will higher literacy rate and education attainment contribute to understanding of the role of the oceans and coastal and marine ecosystems, and importance of conserving the natural capital?</p>	
<p>Gender:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - child gender ratio; adult gender ratio (from the age-sex structure) - Education gaps by gender; participation of women in education - women employment 	<p>Briefly discuss how the indicators are showing challenges or opportunities for women in the ocean economy, coastal and ocean management, blue economy initiatives.</p> <p>(Point out that more details will be shown in the subsequent sections of the report.)</p>	
2.3 Ocean economy	<p><i>Ocean economic activities or sectors</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fisheries and aquaculture • offshore oil and gas 	<p>Discuss the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % share of ocean economy to GDP

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offshore/coastal mining • energy (ocean energy; coastal/offshore wind power and solar power) • water (desalination) • manufacturing: seafood processing; shipbuilding and repair; marine biotechnology and pharmaceuticals; salt • marine construction • ports and shipping • marine tourism • marine communications (submarine cables, etc.) • government or public sector (navy, coast guard, marine environmental protection, mapping, etc.) • marine education and research • maritime services (e.g., maritime insurance and finance; etc.) <p>Indicators: For each ocean economic activity or sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outputs (in US\$, in 2015, in constant prices) - Gross value added (GVA, in US\$, in 2015, in constant prices) - employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % share of each ocean economic sector to ocean economy - % share of each ocean economic sector to GDP - Show the ranking of each sector. - Which sector has the largest contribution to ocean economy, and to GDP? What are the top 3 sectors? - % share of employment in ocean economy to total employment - % share of employment in each ocean economic sector to total ocean economy employment - % share of employment in each ocean economic sector to total employment - Which sector has the largest employment? What are the top 3 sectors? - What is the growth rate of the ocean economy? What are the changes? - Are there any national policies and plans that promote and support the ocean economy? Is ocean economy highlighted in the medium term development plan? <p>*Provide summary table for ocean economy.</p>
3.0 Coastal and Marine Ecosystems and Biodiversity		*Provide summary table for coastal and marine resources, ecosystems and biodiversity.
3.1 Oceanographic features and role of ocean/seas		Discuss the effects of oceanographic and water quality features on ecology, ecosystem dynamics, distribution of phytoplankton and fisheries, habitats, food web, etc. (See data presented in 2.1)
3.2 Coastal and marine habitats	<p><i>Habitats</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mangroves, • seagrass, • coral reefs, • beach, permanent coastal shallow waters • estuaries, mudflats, tidal swamps, etc. • Deep sea and offshore/pelagic habitats, deep sea reefs <p>Indicators (for each habitat):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total area/coverage - Location - Species abundance, composition, distribution 	For <i>each</i> habitat or ecosystem, provide information on the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location • area; coverage (in km²) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ increase? decrease? Remain the same? • Condition/quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Excellent / Good / Poor? ○ Improvement? Decline? Remain the same? • Biodiversity indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ species composition; species distribution ○ Improvement? Decline? Remain the same? ○ Change in species composition? • Uses and Nonmarket uses (ecosystem services provided by each habitat)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Condition/quality - Uses and non-use - Drivers, pressures and threats - Response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Policies, laws o Strategies and plans o Actions: activities, projects, best practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pressures and threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o What are the threats and major issues affecting each habitat, and overall coastal and marine ecosystems and environment? o What are the drivers of these threats? Or what are the underlying causes? o Check out the studies that analyze the Drivers-Pressures-State-Impact-Response • Response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o What policies, programs and actions have been taken by the government? o Any partnerships with communities, NGOs, donors and academe/scientists? o Provide examples of good practices. What are the outcomes? What are the lessons learned?
3.3 Rare, threatened and endangered species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coastal and marine species, including migratory wild birds - Pressures and threats - Response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of rare, threatened and endangered marine species - Migratory wild birds in mangroves and coastal wetlands - Threats faced by these species - Response: Policies, laws, plans, projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - level of protection being given? What are the outcomes? Is their status improving?
3.4 Ecosystem services	Valuation of coastal and marine resources / ecosystem services (in US\$)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valuation of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, supporting, and cultural) – refer to the uses and non-use values of the habitats - Describe the socioeconomic benefits; and the direct and indirect contribution to the ocean economy and whole economy
3.4 Large marine ecosystems (LMEs)	<p>LMEs (e.g., Arafura-Timor Seas; Sulu-Sulawesi Seas; South China Sea; Yellow Sea; East China Sea; Bay of Bengal)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - location, bordering countries - area - significant physical and biological features (bathymetry, distinct oceanography, hydrography, productivity, tropically dependent populations, habitats and species in each LME) - shared resources - major threats and transboundary issues - hotspots with transboundary significance - response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Regional Strategic Action Plan or Regional Plan of Action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide a brief description of the location, unique and significant physical and biological features, and ecological and socioeconomic value of each LME. Point out the shared resources. - What are the major transboundary issues in each LME? (Refer to the transboundary diagnostic assessment done by UNEP Global International Waters Assessment 2004, and the Transboundary Waters Assessment Project in 2015-2016.) - What are the impacts of the drivers, pressures and major transboundary issues on the country (on coastal communities, ecosystems, economy)? - What are the emerging issues? - What is the response? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o What are the Strategic Action Programs or Plan of Action made by the country in each LME? Any outcomes and benefits?

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Plan of Action: targets and actions ○ blue economy initiatives (e.g., ecotourism, sustainable fisheries, ocean energy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Any collaboration or joint actions with other countries? ○ Any best practices, blue economy initiatives and lessons learned?
4.0 Fisheries and aquaculture	4.1 Fishery resources; fish stocks	-
	<p>4.2 Fisheries production (fish, crustaceans, molluscs, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production – quantity (in metric tons, in 2016; period 2006-2016) - Production – value (in US\$, 2016; period 2006-2016) - Major species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ volume of production, by species (in metric tons, in 2016) ○ value of production, by species (in metric tons, in 2016) - Exports 	<p>Capture fisheries production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % share of marine fisheries to total fisheries - % share of marine fisheries to total marine fisheries and aquaculture - Quantity and Value: increase? decrease? Remain the same? - Is there a shift to higher valued species?
	<p>4.3 Aquaculture (fish, crustaceans, molluscs, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production (quantity, in metric tons, in 2016; period 2006-2016) - Production – value (in US\$, in 2016; period 2006-2016) - Major species <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ volume of production, by species (in metric tons, in 2016) ○ value of production, by species (in metric tons, in 2016) - Exports 	<p>Aquaculture fisheries production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % share of marine aquaculture to total aquaculture - % share of marine aquaculture to total marine fisheries and aquaculture - Quantity and Value: increase? decrease? Remain the same? - Is there a shift to higher valued species?
	<p>4.4 Seaweeds and aquatic plants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wild capture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Production (quantity, in metric tons, in 2016; period 2006-2016) ○ Production (value in US\$, in 2016; period 2006-2016) - Aquaculture/mariculture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Production (quantity, in metric tons, in 2016; period 2006-2016) ○ Production (value in US\$, in 2016; period 2006-2016) - Exports in 2016 (quantity and value) 	<p>Seaweeds production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % share of seaweeds production (wild capture and culture) to total marine fisheries and aquaculture - Quantity and Value: increase? decrease? Remain the same?
	4.5 Contribution to income and livelihood	<p>Discuss the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revenues from fisheries and aquaculture

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gross revenues (in US\$, in 2016) - GVA (in US\$, in 2016) - Number of fishers - Employment in fisheries and aquaculture - Municipal or community fish landing centers - Average income of fisherfolk (in US\$) - Poverty incidence among fishers - Major Issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revenues from marine fisheries and aquaculture; GVA of marine fisheries and aquaculture - % share of revenues of marine fisheries and aquaculture to total fisheries and aquaculture - % share of GVA of marine fisheries and aquaculture to total ocean economy - Number of fishers - Employment in fisheries and aquaculture - Average income of fisherfolk - Poverty incidence among fishers - Issues (e.g., poverty; lack of access to markets; lack of storage facilities; inadequate support services; no alternative livelihood; etc.)
	<p>4.6 Contribution to food security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demand for fish - Average consumption of fish - Fish as % of animal protein consumption - Top species of fish consumed in the country - Average price of top species - Quality (fish contamination?) - Issues (availability, affordability, sustainability, quality and safety of fish) 	<p>Discuss fisheries and its contribution to food security – in terms of fish consumption, availability, affordability, and quality.</p>
	<p>4.7 Sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fish stocks - # of fishing vessels - Types of fishing vessels and gears - Trend in fish production - Catch per unit effort (CPUE) - Maximum sustainable yield (MSY) and marginal efficiency yield (MEY) for certain species - Threats: causes and impacts 	<p>Discuss the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fish stocks: Declining? No change? - How sustainable is the fisheries sector - Threats: IUU fishing (overfishing; destructive fishing); pollution; loss of habitats; etc. - Drivers: underlying causes of these threats - Impacts: declining fish stocks, change in species composition of fish captured; change in fish size of fish captured; fish kills, harmful algal blooms, paralytic shellfish poisoning, heavy metals and microplastics in fish; etc.
	<p>4.8 Pressures and threats</p>	<p>Provide a summary of threats and pressures (identified above).</p>
	<p>4.9 Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policies and laws - Action Plans - Projects; activities undertaken and on-going - Best practices; innovations 	<p>Describe the response to the pressures and threats. Provide examples of good policies, action plans, programs and best practices. Discuss the impacts and benefits. What are the lessons learned?</p>
<p>5.0 Marine and coastal tourism</p>	<p>5.1 Top tourist destinations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - major tourist destinations and attractions 	<p>Discuss the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the major tourist destinations in the country?

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	<p>5.2 Major tourist destinations and attractions in coastal and marine areas (Provide name, location, description, unique features.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sites for coastal and marine recreation, sports and leisure activities - coastal and marine national parks, and heritage, historical and cultural sites in coastal and marine areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Among these tourist destinations and attractions, how many and what percentage is the coastal and marine? What are these coastal and marine tourist destinations? Provide brief description of location, unique or significant features, reasons why tourists visit these places. - Among the coastal and marine tourist destinations, which ones have been declared as marine parks or heritage sites?
	<p>5.3 Contribution to income and livelihood</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - total number of tourists, international and local (in 2016) - tourists' average expenditures; average number of days stayed' total tourism revenues - number of tourists in coastal and marine sites (in 2016, period 2006-2016) - marine tourism revenues (in US\$, in 2016, period 2006-2016) - % of marine tourism revenues to total tourism revenues - GVA of marine tourism (in US\$, in 2016) - % share of marine tourism to ocean economy - % share of marine tourism to GDP - employment in marine tourism sector (in 2016) - accessibility: Tourist accommodation and access - other indirect contributions 	<p>Discuss the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total number of tourists, both local and foreign <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o % of foreign tourists; % of local tourists o % of tourists going to coastal and marine areas o increase? decrease? Remain the same? - Marine tourism revenues and GVA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o % of marine tourism revenues to total tourism revenues: increase? decrease? Remain the same? o GVA of marine tourism, and % share of marine tourism to ocean economy - increase? decrease? Remain the same? - How many people are employed in the tourism sector? What is the % share of marine tourism employment to total employment?
	<p>5.4 Major issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative impacts of tourism - Factors that would affect tourism 	<p>Discuss the negative impacts of coastal and marine tourism (environment and social impacts). Are there multiple resource use conflicts? What are the drivers and underlying causes?</p> <p>Discuss also the threats or factors that would affect coastal and marine tourism, and its sustainability.</p>
	<p>5.5 Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policies, plans, programs and projects - Best and sustainable practices 	<p>Describe the response to the pressures and threats. Provide examples of good policies, action plans, programs and best practices. Discuss the impacts and benefits. What are the lessons learned?</p>
	<p>Sustainable marine tourism and best practices</p> <p><i>Examples:</i></p>	<p>Discuss the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How sustainable is the tourism sector

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ecotourism - Setback zoning for beach areas - Tourism and conservation financing - MPAs and tourism - Sanitation, wastewater, and solid waste management facilities in tourist establishments - Reducing water and carbon footprints in tourist establishments - Alternative livelihood - Other sustainable practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coastal and marine ecotourism: Provide brief description of these sites (name, location, unique or significant features, what makes them 'ecotourism') - How many of the tourism sites and establishments have sanitation, wastewater, and solid waste management facilities or connected to such services? - How many of the tourism sites and establishments have water and energy conservation policies and systems? - Are there MPAs that are also sites for sustainable tourism? Where, how many, how do they contribute to both ecosystem conservation and tourism? - Are there any examples of financing mechanisms established in coastal and marine tourism sites earmarked for conservation? (e.g., users fee, divers fee, environmental user fee, payment for ecosystem services or PES, etc.) - What are the benefits and outcomes? - What are the challenges and lessons learned?
6.0 Ports and shipping	<p>Navigational lanes Shipping traffic</p> <p>6.2 Major Ports: 6.2.1 Name and Location; Port performance indicators in 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ship calls: domestic; foreign - Cargo throughput (metric tons) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic: inward; outward o Foreign: import (inward); export (outward) - Container traffic (in TEU) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic: inward; outward o Foreign: import (inward); export (outward) - Passenger traffic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Disembarked o Embarked - Facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Berthing facilities o Storage; warehouses o Navigational aid systems - Ship turnaround time - Port operating ratio - Investments in port development <p>6.2.2 Contribution to income and livelihood</p>	<p>Discuss the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the top ports? - Ship calls: increase? decrease? Remain the same? - Ship turnaround time: improve? decrease? Remain the same? - Passenger traffic: increase? decrease? Remain the same? - Cargo and container throughput: increase? decrease? Remain the same? - Is there an increase in investments in port development? - Is there improvement in port operating ratio? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revenues of ports and shipping - increase? decrease? Remain the same? - GVA of ports and shipping - increase? decrease? Remain the same?

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gross earnings or revenues (in US\$, in 2016, for the period 2006-2016) - value of goods passing through the ports (in US\$, in 2016) - GVA (in US\$, in 2016) - Employment in ports and shipping (in 2016) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % share of ports and shipping to total economy or GDP - increase? decrease? Remain the same? - % share of ports and shipping to ocean economy - How many people are employed in the ports and shipping sector? What is the % share of ports and shipping employment to total employment?
	6.2.3 Pressures and threats	<p>What are the threats to ports and shipping? (e.g., accidents; natural hazards; piracy; etc.)</p> <p>What are the threats to the coastal and marine environment and ecosystems from ports and shipping, and the underlying causes? (e.g., operational and accidental oil spills, shipping accidents, solid waste and water pollution in ports and from ships, transport of hazardous and toxic waste, habitat conversion due to port development; alien and invasive species, conflicts with other sectors, emissions of greenhouse gas, etc.)</p>
	6.2.4 Response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policies, plans, programs - Port safety, security, and environment protection - Best, sustainable practices; innovations 	<p>Describe the response to the pressures and threats. Provide examples of good policies, action plans, programs and best practices. Discuss the impacts and benefits. What are the lessons learned?</p> <p>Are there any of the following in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International Ship and Port Facility Security Code - Port Safety, Health, and Environmental Management system (PSHEMS) - or equivalent - Vessel traffic management system - Oil spill contingency plan - Green port index - or equivalent - Ballast water management
	6.3 Fish ports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Location - Volume and value of fish landed - Fishing boats (number, size, capacity, types) - Storage facilities - Access to markets - Investments in fish ports - Employment - Major issues - Response (policies, plans, projects, innovations, best and sustainable practices) 	<p>What are the issues affecting fish ports and community fish landing centers?</p> <p>Describe the response to the issues. Provide examples of good policies, action plans, programs, best practices, and innovations being applied. Discuss the impacts and benefits. What are the lessons learned?</p>

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	<p>6.4 Marina / ports for recreation and tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passenger traffic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Disembarked o Embarked - Facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Berthing facilities o Navigational aid systems - Investments in port development - Employment - Major issues - Response (policies, plans, projects, innovations, best and sustainable practices) 	
7.0 Other ocean economic activities (if applicable)		
7.1 Offshore oil and gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - location - Production (quantity and value) - Contribution to the ocean economy, and to total economy - Contribution to livelihood and employment - Exports - Local demand and consumption - Threats: causes and impacts - Response (policies, plans, projects, best practices, innovations) 	<p>What is the contribution of offshore oil and gas to the economy?</p> <p>What are the issues affecting offshore oil and gas? What are the impacts of offshore oil and gas – to the economy, to the environment?</p> <p>Describe the response to the issues. Provide examples of good policies (e.g., oil spill and waste monitoring and mitigation), action plans, programs and best practices. Discuss the impacts and benefits. What are the lessons learned?</p>
7.2 Ship building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - location of shipyards - Production (quantity and value) - GVA, Contribution to the ocean economy, and to total economy - Contribution to livelihood and employment - Threats: causes and impacts - Response (policies, plans, projects) 	
<p>7.3 Other major ocean economic activities</p> <p>Maritime services (finance, insurance, etc.)</p>	<p>Outputs and GVA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution to the ocean economy, and to total economy - Contribution to livelihood and employment - Threats: causes and impacts - Response (policies, plans, projects) 	
8.0 Risks and threats		
8.1 Human activities and environmental damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drivers/Pressures</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Urbanization and uncontrolled development in coastal and marine areas - Conversion and destruction of habitats - Land reclamation 	<p>Identify the major risks, threats and pressures on ocean health and ocean economy. For each major threat, examine the drivers and underlying causes, and identify the impacts to the environment, to the people, and to the economy.</p>

Outline (Part/Section) / Topics	Sub-sections / Indicators	Pointers for Analysis
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mining (watershed) and mining of beach sand and aggregates - Lack of clear policies and laws; inadequate enforcement of laws and regulations - Lack of collection and treatment facilities for solid waste, toxic and hazardous wastes, and wastewater - Lack of drainage and stormwater management facilities - Lack of navigational aid systems, shore reception facilities, ballast water management, etc. for ports and shipping - Increasing demand for fish and coastal and marine resources - Poverty in coastal areas • <i>Threats and pressures</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of ecosystems and biodiversity - Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing - Over-exploitation of resources; overfishing - Dumping of solid and hazardous wastes - Discharges of untreated wastewater, and stormwater runoff - Accidental / operational oil spills - Pollution – poor water quality in rivers, coasts and oceans; eutrophication; hypoxia and dead zones; harmful algal blooms - Introduced, alien, invasive species - Marine debris, marine litter, microplastics, nanoplastics – affecting marine animals and food chain - others • <i>Impacts: on health, economy, environment, and social welfare</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pollution/poor water quality in rivers, coasts and oceans: Impacts on human health, and marine life 	<p>Assess the tradeoffs between economic development and environmental protection.</p> <p>– Refer to the threats and pressures discussed in the previous sections.</p>

Outline (Part/Section) / Topics	Sub-sections / Indicators	Pointers for Analysis
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity loss: impacts on marine life, fisheries, food web, ecosystem services - Coastal erosion, siltation and sedimentation: Impacts on marine life, ecosystem services, economy - Contaminated fish and seafood: impacts on human health - Declining fish stocks: impacts on food web, human health, ocean economy 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transboundary issues (in LMEs) 	Major transboundary issues in each LME (Refer to the reports of the UNEP Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA) in 2004-2005; UNEP Transboundary Waters Assessment Project (TWAP) in 2015-2016; updated Transboundary Diagnostic Assessment of Sulu-Sulawesi Seas in 2014)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental costs 	Provide estimates of environmental costs. Check available studies and reports.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policies, plans and projects - Examples of best practices, and their benefits and outcomes 	
8.2 Natural hazards and climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural hazards: Typhoons, coastal flooding, storm surge, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunami (incidence, frequency, etc.) • Sea level rise • Ocean acidification • Effects of hazards on coastal communities and coastal and marine ecosystems • Long-term effects of climate change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - on coastal and marine ecosystems (e.g., coral bleaching, fisheries) - on blue economy development 	Provide examples and brief description of natural hazards and threats in the country. What are the effects of natural hazards on coastal communities and coastal and marine ecosystems? Check vulnerability assessment studies. What are the effects of climate change?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of coastal and marine ecosystems 	What is the role of coastal and marine ecosystems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in maintaining the health and integrity of coastal and marine ecosystems - shoreline protection, carbon sequestration - reducing climate change threats and impacts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic cost of climate change 	Show the cost of climate change. (See ADB, IPCC, and TWAP studies.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policies, plans and projects - Examples of best, innovative and sustainable practices 	

Outline (Part/Section) / Topics	Sub-sections / Indicators	Pointers for Analysis
	(habitat restoration and protection, MPAs, low impact development, climate resilient infrastructure, green technologies, renewable energy) - Climate change mitigation and adaptation measures	
Part 2. Blue Economy Development		Why do we need a new model for ocean economy development? Which sectors are critical? What innovations in technologies, infrastructure, governance and practices can drive the shift from traditional ocean economy to blue economy?
9.1 Drivers of future growth, innovations and sustainability	Examples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regulations, standards, and competition; • new patterns of global demand and trade; • increasing pressure on water, energy and natural resources; • supply chain trends and new technologies; • climate change mitigation and adaptation; • public awareness and changing consumption growth and patterns; • capacity development – ensuring the right skills; • role of governments, businesses and civil society, and transformational engagement with stakeholders; • young entrepreneurs • ‘green’ certification 	Discuss those drivers of sustainable growth and innovations in the country that support blue economy development. What are the plans and projects related to the achievement of the SDGs, and SDS-SEA?
9.2 Innovative and sustainable economic activities	Examples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable tuna fisheries - Sustainable small pelagic fisheries - Climate smart aquaculture - Ecotourism - Green ports 	Provide examples of blue economy initiatives. See the response and best, innovative and sustainable practices identified in the previous sections.
9.3 Addressing sustainable development aspects (SDS-SEA and SDGs) (a) ecosystem and biodiversity conservation	Examples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mangrove reforestation; rehabilitation of seagrass beds and coral reefs, etc. - Marine protected areas (MPAs)*, MPA networks, MPA complex - Fish sanctuaries; - marine turtle sanctuaries; etc. 	For each project or initiative, describe the following (1-2 pages per initiative): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Location of project(s) - Objectives; scope; issues being addressed; SDG being achieved - Major activities undertaken, best practices, and outputs produced - Supporting policies and institutional arrangements - Financing mechanism - Innovative technologies applied - Stakeholder participation - Major outcomes

Outline (Part/Section) / Topics	Sub-sections / Indicators	Pointers for Analysis
<p>(b) pollution reduction and environmental protection</p> <p>(c) climate change mitigation and adaptation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solid waste management facilities - Wastewater management facilities - Plastic waste management - Agriculture and urban runoff management - Reuse (solid waste, wastewater, sludge, plastic) - Drainage and stormwater management - Climate-resilient infrastructure - Renewable energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lessons learned; opportunities for replication and scaling up <p><i>*See summary table for blue economy initiatives.</i></p>
<p>9.4 Emerging ocean industries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ocean energy (tidal, current, OTEC, etc.) - Other marine renewable energy (e.g., coastal and offshore wind power and solar power) - Marine biotechnology - Desalination - Clean Ships manufacturing 	
		<p>*For the MPAs, discuss the following (if info is available):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of territorial waters under MPAs - % of target key biodiversity areas under protection - % of MPAs with effective management - % of coral reef within the MPAs; - % of seagrass beds within MPAs; - % of mangrove area within MPAs - Increase in fish attributed to MPAs
<p>Part 3: Innovative policies, governance and investment opportunities</p>		
<p>10. Policies and governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies, legal and regulatory framework (existing/in place, gaps, options) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and laws • Concerned or mandated agencies for each national policy/law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National government budget allocation to support implementation • Local government budget allocation • other fund sources • Staff allocation – national gov’t; local gov’t • Sustainable development strategies and action plans (progress, gaps, options) 	<p>Existing policies and laws; and strategic action plans for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable coastal and ocean management - Coastal and marine ecosystems and biodiversity conservation - Sustainable fisheries - Pollution reduction (oil spills, solid waste, hazardous waste, plastic waste and wastewater management) - Climate change mitigation and adaptation - Sustainable marine tourism - Sustainable/green ports and shipping - Other emerging blue economy industries or sectors - Area-based management: Integrated coastal management (ICM); Marine spatial planning (MSP); Integrated river basin management (IRBM) and water management; MPAs and marine parks

Outline (Part/Section) / Topics	Sub-sections / Indicators	Pointers for Analysis
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting mechanisms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and development (R&D) linked to policy, planning, and other applications • Capacity development, technology transfer and knowledge management • Alternative mechanisms that create incentives • Financing mechanisms and modalities • Innovative tools for monitoring and enforcement • Marine spatial planning; coastal use planning and zoning • Participation mechanisms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public awareness: information-education-communication (IEC), social media, etc. - stakeholder participation - Relating stakeholders to governance for blue economy development - Co-management arrangements • Meeting international commitments (e.g., SDGs, CBD and Aichi biodiversity targets, UNFCCC, Paris Climate Agreement; Ramsar Convention, CITES, IMO Conventions, Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish, Plan of Action on IUU fishing, etc.) • Partnerships in ocean stewardship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ICM (responsible agency and partners; strategies, action plans and activities; progress; and impacts of implementation and scaling up) - Management of LMEs (assessment of progress of Strategic Action Plans; assessment of joint management) 	<p>Link with the policies and response measures identified in the previous sections.</p> <p>*See summary table for policies and governance.</p> <p>Discuss:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International conventions and agreements adopted by the country - Actions taken and progress of implementation - Any outcomes, benefits? - How implementation of international agreements contribute to blue economy development, and achievement of the SDGs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is happening with the ICM sites (e.g., Xiamen, Bali, Sihanoukville, Da Nang, Chonburi, Port Klang, Batangas)? • ICM program: progress and impacts of implementation • Are there on-going programs and projects in each LME that the country is doing? - LMEs: assessment of progress of Strategies and Action Plans and recommendations; assessment of joint management
<p>11. Investment opportunities</p>		<p>Investment opportunities (in fisheries, aquaculture and seaweed industry; ecotourism; green ports; renewable energy; solid waste and</p>

Outline (Part/Section) / Topics	Sub-sections / Indicators	Pointers for Analysis
		<p>wastewater management; plastic waste management; etc.).</p> <p>Given the current state of ocean health and ocean economy, what investments are needed?</p> <p>Given the ocean economy and on-going blue economy initiatives, which sector/activity shows potential for investment?</p> <p>What are the investment, business and partnership opportunities for blue economy development?</p> <p>What are the enabling conditions to support these blue economy investments?</p>
Summary, conclusion and recommendations		
12.1 Where are we now?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall assessment of state of ocean economy and ocean health • Ocean health index • Gaps in policies and plans 	<p>Summary:</p> <p>Is the ocean economy growing? Is it sustainable? What are the positive and negative impacts on the economy, ecosystems and environment, and social welfare? What are the key drivers of sustainability?</p> <p>What is the state of ocean health? What is the status of coastal and marine ecosystems and resources? What is the status of the marine environment quality? <i>What is the ocean health index (OHI)?</i></p> <p>What are the major pressures and threats?</p> <p>What are the gaps in governance and plans?</p>
12.2 Where are we headed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall assessment of blue economy development • Blue economy opportunities for investments and partnerships 	<p>Summary:</p> <p>What are the best examples of on-going blue economy initiatives, and their impacts and benefits?</p> <p>What are the major policies and programs undertaken by the government?</p> <p>What is the support from the communities, NGOs, private sector, donors and international organizations?</p> <p>What are the investment opportunities in blue economy?</p>
12.3 Recommendations		<p>Recommend ways to address gaps in policies and plans, and identify the enabling conditions to support blue economy, and the sustainable management of coasts and oceans for all.</p>

SUMMARY TABLES

1. OCEAN ECONOMY (US\$, in 2015, in constant prices)

Economic Activity	Outputs (US\$)	Gross Value Added (US\$)	Contribution to GDP (%)	Employment
Fisheries and Aquaculture				
Offshore Oil and Gas				
Mining and quarrying (e.g., minerals)				
Energy/electric supply (ocean energy; coastal and offshore wind energy; etc.)				
Water (desalination; seawater utilization)				
Manufacturing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fish and seafood processing ○ Ship building and repair ○ Marine transport equipment ○ Marine biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, ○ chemicals ○ Salt 				
Marine construction				
Shipping and ports (marine transportation, ports, warehouses)				
Marine tourism and recreation				
Marine communications (submarine cables)				
Public sector/Government (navy, coast guard, search and rescue, marine environmental protection, etc.)				
Marine education and research				
Marine services (mapping, monitoring, maritime insurance and finance, etc.)				
TOTAL				

2. COASTAL AND MARINE ECOSYSTEMS

Habitat	Area (km ²)	Valuation (US\$)	Status	Threats/Issues
Mangroves				
Seagrass				
Coral reefs				
Tidal swamps and marshes etc.				
		TOTAL: \$		

(cover: increasing/decreasing/no change)
(quality/condition: excellent/good/poor)

Value of ecosystem services (US\$, in millions)	
Marine protected areas (% of territorial waters)	
ICM (% of coastline)	

3. MARINE WATER QUALITY

Parameters	Rating
Dissolved oxygen (DO)	
Nitrates	
Phosphates	
Heavy metals	
Total suspended solids (TSS)	
Coliform	
POPs	

Rating of marine water bodies:

- **Excellent:** 98-100% of water bodies comply with the water quality criteria and standards, and fully support the intended use or classification of the water body
- **Good:** 75-97% of water bodies partially comply with the water quality standards
- **Fair:** 50-74% of water bodies partially comply with the water quality standards
- **Poor:** less than 50% of water bodies comply with the water quality criteria and standards, and do not support the intended use or classification of the water body

4. BLUE ECONOMY INITIATIVES

Outline	content
1. Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Location – Objectives and Rationale; issues being addressed – Linkage to SDGs: SDGs being achieved by the project
2. Brief description of project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Scope – Key activities and outputs
3. Best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Innovative and sustainable practices – New or innovative technologies
4. Enabling conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Supporting policies – Institutional arrangements and Partners – Stakeholders involvement – Financing mechanisms
5. Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Outcomes and benefits of the project – Lessons learned – Drivers of transformational change, innovation and sustainability – Recommendations for replication or scaling up

Examples of initiatives

- Mangrove reforestation
- Coral reef rehabilitation and protection
- Marine protected areas (MPA), MPA networks
- Marine pollution reduction (facilities and management of: wastewater; solid waste; plastic waste; oil spills, etc.)
- Climate change resiliency
- Sustainable fisheries; application of ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM); climate-smart aquaculture
- Co-management systems and alternative livelihood for sustainable fisheries and ecosystem conservation
- Renewable energy (ocean energy; offshore and coastal wind power; solar energy)
- Green ports
- Sustainable marine tourism (ecotourism, Green Fins program, green hotels/zero-carbon resorts, etc.)
- Private sector participation; public-private partnerships in ocean management, waste management, etc.
- Conservation financing
- Blue Carbon market

Example:

Blue economy initiative	Pollution reduction and wastewater management
Location	Metro Manila (west zone), Philippines
Innovations and best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection and application of appropriate technologies for wastewater management based on performance indicators • Decentralized systems and innovative technologies applied (e.g., sequential batch reactor, moving bed biofilm reactor, STM aerator, etc.) • Reuse of treated wastewater, and treated sludge as soil conditioner/fertilizer
Benefits and outcomes	Increasing coverage; Achieved cost-effective options for wastewater management resulting in lower capital, and operating and maintenance (O&M) costs
Supporting policies and institutional arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and laws: Clean Water Act; Water Code; Sanitation Code • Institutional arrangements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Concession agreement: Maynilad Water Services, Inc. is tasked to provide water supply, sewerage and sanitation services in the West Zone area (western part of Metro Manila and parts of the provinces of Cavite and Bulacan). – Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System (MWSS) Regulatory Office: monitors water quality and supply; and handles the water tariffs – Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and the Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA): provide wastewater standards for treatment operation and facilities. • Financing: Water tariffs include environment charge for cost recovery of investments in sewerage and wastewater treatment systems
SDGs being achieved	SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation); SDG 12 (sustainable consumption and production); SDG 14 (life under water)

5. POLICIES AND GOVERNANCE (examples provided)

	Ocean and coastal management	Fisheries	Marine tourism	Ports and shipping	Emerging blue economy industries	Coastal and marine ecosystems and biodiversity conservation	Pollution reduction				Climate change adaptation and mitigation
							Solid waste and hazardous waste	Sanitation, Wastewater & nutrients	Plastic waste	Sea-based pollution	
International agreements adopted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDGs (SDG 14); UN Convention on the Law of the Seas (UNCLOS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Port Measures to address IUU fishing (FAO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MARPOL SOLAS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBD and Aichi biodiversity targets Ramsar Convention CITES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimata Basel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDGs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MARPOL London Convention Ballast Water Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNFCCC; Paris Climate Agreement Kyoto Protocol
National policies and laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ocean Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries Law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solid Waste Management Law; Toxic and Hazardous Waste Management Law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean Water Act; Wastewater management Law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Strategic Action plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan of Action on IUU fishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecotourism Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solid Waste Management Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Sanitation National wastewater and septage management program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan of Action on Plastic Waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Mandated gov't agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Gov't budget allocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

<i>(Yes/None; Increasing/ Decreasing/ Remain the same)</i>											
Other funding sources	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Staff allocation and capacity dev't <i>(Yes/None; Adequate training and support for capacity development; Increasing/ Decreasing/ Remain the same)</i>	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Targeted research and development	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Public awareness; Stakeholder participation	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Inter-agency coordination mechanism	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Partnerships <i>(with donors, int'l financial institutions, NGOs, etc.)</i>	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

SUMMARY: State of Oceans and Coasts

Indicator	Status / Trend	Response		Major Issues and challenges
	INCREASING (↑) / DECREASING (↓) / NO CHANGE (-)	(a) key policies/laws; (b) national action plan	Provide example of best practice or blue economy initiative	top 3 issues
State of ocean economy	↑, ↓, -			
Ocean economy - GVA; - contribution to GDP				
Fisheries and aquaculture - Output; GVA				
Tourism - No. of tourists - GVA				
Ports and shipping - Passenger volume - Cargo and container throughput volume - GVA				
Offshore oil and gas - Output; GVA				
Employment in ocean economy				
Mainstreaming of valuation of ecosystem services; natural capital accounting				
State of ocean health	↑, ↓, -			
Fish stocks				
Catch per unit effort				
Mangroves - area; cover - condition				
Coral reefs - area; cover - condition				
Seagrass beds - area; cover - condition				
Beach - area; condition - Beach forest cover				
Tidal swamps, mudflats, - area; cover - condition				
Prevention of extinction of known threatened species				

Marine water quality - DO - N - P - TSS, TDS - Heavy metals - POPs, PTS - microplastics - etc.				
Marine protected areas (% of territorial waters)				
Pressures and threats	↑, ↓, -			
Population growth in the coastal areas				
IUU fishing				
Habitat conversion and destruction; reclamation				
Coastal erosion and sedimentation				
Wastewater (untreated) discharge				
Solid waste generation and dumping				
Plastic waste generation and marine debris				
Oil spills				
Greenhouse gas emissions				
Population with access to sanitation and wastewater management systems				
Population covered by solid waste management services				
Tourist establishments with habitat, solid waste and wastewater management				
Ports and ships with environmental management systems				
Waste management in offshore oil and gas				
Natural hazards and climate change				
Sea level rise				
Coral bleaching				
Storms, typhoons, heavy rains, storm surge, flooding				