



State of Oceans and Coasts PHILIPPINES



The Philippines's National SOC Report (publication pending) provides information on the status of seas and coasts of the Philippines, including the national ocean economy; quantity and quality of resources the coastal areas; and the existing and potential uses of such resources. The report also aims to contribute to the blue

economy assessment and monitoring progress on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA), the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), other international agreements subscribed to by the Philippines, and related national laws and policies on oceans and coasts.

The Philippines's Ocean Economy in Context

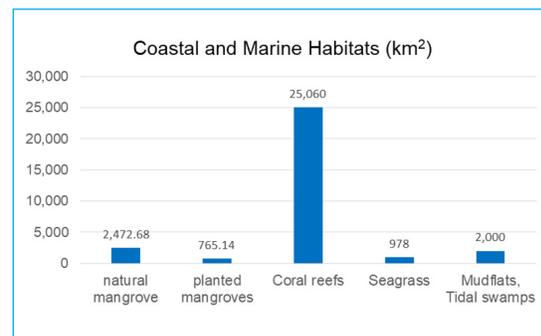
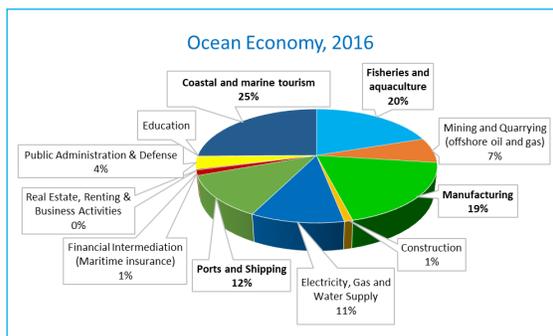
Indicator	Available Information (as of 2017)
Land area * (square kilometres or km ²)	298,170 km ²
Coastline *	36,289 km
Sea area (territorial waters up to 12 nautical miles) *	1,830 km ²
Population *	104.9 million
Coastal population *	62% of total population
Ocean economy * (Gross value added or GVA, 2015, in constant prices)	US\$11.9 billion (7% of GDP)
Employment in ocean economy *	2.15 million (5.5% of total employment)
Estimated value of coastal and marine ecosystems *	US\$17 billion
Percentage of coastline with ICM *	>20%
Marine protected area * (percentage of territorial waters)	6%
Ocean health index ¹ (OHI)	62 – Philippines ranks #165 among 221 countries and territories
Gross domestic product ² (GDP, in constant 2010 US\$ prices)	US\$ 303.4 billion
Human development index ³ (HDI)	0.699—medium human development category—positioning the Philippines at 113 out of 189 countries and territories.
Gross national income (GNI) per capita ³ (at 2011 PPP prices)	US\$9,154
Access to safely managed water supply ²	No data
Access to safely managed sanitation ²	No data

* National SOC Report 2018

¹ www.oceanhealthindex.org/region-scores/scores/philippines

² World Bank. World Development Indicators. Accessed from: <https://data.worldbank.org/country/philippines>

³ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2018. *Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update*.



Transitioning to Blue Economy

Ocean economy	Blue Economy Initiatives
<p>Fisheries and aquaculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributed US\$2.37 billion in value added or 1.5% of the GDP in 2016, with 260,000 employed in this sector Marine fishery catches have averaged at 2 million tonnes per year for the last 10 years. Tuna remains to be the top exported product in the Philippines, followed by seaweeds, crabs and associated products. Pressures: IUU fishing; habitat loss; pollution; coastal development; multiple-use conflicts. The increasing number of fishers and the decreasing fisheries production highlights the need for the country to be more assertive in shifting to more sustainable fishing practices. 	<p>Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of community fish landing centers with storage facilities. Establishment of post-harvest facilities. Shift from volume-based to value-based production. Establishment of close and open seasons for sardines and small pelagic fishes. A 30% increase in catch was reported, 3 years after policy implementation. Maintaining carrying-capacity of fishery resources. Application of environment-friendly technologies and fishing gears. Establishment of MPAs and fish sanctuaries; rehabilitation of fishing habitats. Establishment of community-based multi-species hatcheries Provision of climate-smart aquasilviculture livelihood projects Collaboration with seafood producers and processors for conservation of blue crabs and swordfish Amended Fisheries Code, which include measures to address IUU fishing; capacity development of local governments on enforcement
<p>Coastal and marine tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributed around US\$3 billion in value added, with around 900,000 employed in this sector. Pressures: pollution; over-development; carrying capacity; habitat destruction; multiple-use conflicts 	<p>Sustainable tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Ecotourism Strategy and Action Plan(2013-2022); Zero Carbon Resorts; Green Fins program: involving diving operators in coral reef monitoring and conservation, and proper diving practices of tourists; MPA/tourism branding; marine and coastal heritage sites and parks.
<p>Ports and shipping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributed US\$1.4 billion in value added, employing around 700 thousand people Pressures: greenhouse gas emissions; oil spills; ballast water and invasive species; accidents 	<p>Sustainable ports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Port: Port of Batangas (award from APEC Port Services Network (APSN) Shore reception facilities Shore-based power supply, using renewable energy (Port of Cagayan de Oro) Port Safety, Health and Management System: Ports of Batangas, Iloilo, Cagayan de Oro and General Santos
	<p>Marine renewable energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wind power in the Philippines has gained traction, with installed capacity of 427 MW, and 66 awarded projects in 2017 with potential capacity of 2461.5 MW. The wind farms in the coastal areas have also become a tourist attraction. R&D projects on ocean energy (tidal power, ocean thermal energy conversion) Solar farms in coastal areas (908 MW installed capacity of solar energy as of 2017)
	<p>Marine biotechnology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Philippine Marine Drug Discovery and Resources Facility (PHARMASEAS) was created to extract bioactive compounds from sponges, sponge-associated organisms, and sea snails (conioidea) with the aim of producing potential high-value pharmaceutical products.
	<p>Climate resiliency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People's Survival Fund (community-based watershed management; mangrove planting; reforestation; agroforestry; etc.) climate-proofing development projects (retrofitting tide embankments, bridges, etc.) Adaptation measures for aquaculture
<p>Pressures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> growing population and waste generation; desludging of septic tanks; clogged waterways; plastic waste and marine debris unregulated development and urban sprawl resulting in pollution, habitat conversion, erosion and sedimentation; 10,052 materials recovery facilities covering 24% of total barangays 140 sanitary landfills covering 19% of local government units; 6,878 illegal dumpsites have been closed few local government units have established wastewater systems 8 of the 17 regions have 10-Year SWM Plans Closure and rehabilitation of Boracay Island, a major tourist destination 	<p>Pollution reduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classification of Water Bodies; Designation of Water Quality Management Areas Monitoring of water quality of rivers and coastal bathing waters National Sewerage and Septage Management Program providing national government subsidy of up to 50% of capital cost Increased wastewater and septage management coverage in Metro Manila and adjacent municipalities/cities to 26% of population in Maynilad service area, and 30% in Manila Water service area Use of various cost-effective technologies to meet water quality standards with lower capital and operating and maintenance costs
	<p>Habitat restoration and management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Philippine Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan for 2015-2028: establishment of marine sanctuaries and no-take zones; and active restoration, through coral transplantation and mangrove and seagrass rehabilitation efforts. SmartSEAS Program; Biodiversity Financing; National Greening Program (restored 76,514 ha of mangrove areas). MPA Network for sea turtles