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National Recommended Actions to Mitigate Transboundary Environmental & Shared Socio-economic Issues in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand

A DRAFT COMPILATION BASED ON NATIONAL
TRANSBOUNDARY ANALYSES REPORTS BY
CAMBODIA, INDONESIA, PHILIPPINES,
THAILAND AND VIETNAM

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National Recommended Actions on Socioeconomics and Climate Vulnerability

Thematic Area	Cambodia	Indonesia	Philippines	Thailand
Infrastructure & Nature-Based Solutions (NbS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Implement risk-informed urban/port resilience (drainage, floodproofing). – Restore mangroves, dunes, and reefs as natural defenses. – Scale small/medium-scale water storage and salinity barriers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strengthen adaptive infrastructure (mangrove restoration, seawalls, coastal rehabilitation). – Implement landscape-scale mangrove restoration programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Promote the use of Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) alongside grey infrastructure (e.g., constructed wetlands, mangrove/coral rehabilitation). – Integrate local ecological knowledge into technology and innovation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Implement differentiated, area-based adaptation (e.g., climate-proofing for high-intensity zones, large-scale EbA like mangrove restoration for high-magnitude zones). – Prioritize soft infrastructure and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA).
Economic Diversification & Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Promote inclusive human development and livelihoods (invest in education, health, MSME diversification linked to tourism/ports). – Strengthen migrant inclusion in disaster systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Economic empowerment through livelihood diversification (aquaculture training, ecotourism, value-added marine products). – Develop coastal economic diversification programs (fisheries enterprises, agro-marine businesses). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Align blue economy potential with science, technology, and innovation (STI) and infrastructure development. – Create growth centers focused on the blue economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – (Implied in protecting resource bases that sustain local economies via EbA and spatial planning).
Early Warning Systems & Data Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establish joint protocols for cross-border early warning and dam-release schedules. – Run compound-risk drills with ports and municipalities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Deploy enhanced Early Warning Systems (EWS) with buoys, radars, and real-time monitoring. – Integrate climate data (SLR, storms) into regional and local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Invest in research to provide up-to-date baseline data for monitoring and evaluation. – Utilize social media for promotion and organized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Enhance regional early warning systems through improved data sharing and technical cooperation (ASEAN, typhoon committees). – Apply advanced risk assessment models and

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		spatial plans (RTRW, RPJMD).	tracking of environmental fees.	incorporate ocean literacy as a vulnerability indicator.
Community Empowerment & Capacity Building	– (Implied in livelihood and migrant inclusion actions)	– (Implied in economic empowerment and EWS deployment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Invest in sustained, inclusive capacity-building across sectors (seminars, workshops). – Provide incentives (e.g., groceries, medicines) to motivate community participation. – Form trained community enforcement groups (Bantay-Dagat/Bantay-Gubat). 	– (Focus is on systemic governance and financing; community action is implied through risk awareness and preparedness).
Governance, Finance & Policy Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Enforce building codes, land-use setbacks, and continuity plans. – Maintain shock-responsive cash transfers (ID-Poor) for vulnerable households. 	– Implement sustainable adaptation financing schemes (revolving funds, micro-financing).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strengthen legislative-executive support for sustainable efforts and green initiatives. – Offer rewards for public participation (e.g., rice for plastic, tax reductions). – Strengthen corporate social responsibility (CSR) with strict monitoring and sanctions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mainstream proactive risk governance: Shift budget priorities from post-disaster relief to pre-disaster mitigation and climate adaptation. – Integrate climate risk into national (13th NESDP) and provincial planning and budgeting
Regional Cooperation	– Strengthen regional cooperation in the Gulf of Thailand & Mekong: share hydro-meteorological data, align pollution controls, coordinate fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establish a shared regional climate data repository. – Facilitate technical collaboration and best-practice exchange for mangrove restoration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase network-building and partnerships through regular multi-stakeholder meetings and conferences. – Involve all development sectors to tackle root 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strengthen transboundary cooperation on shared threats (typhoons, tsunamis, droughts, marine pollution, oil spills). – Establish regional frameworks for managing

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	<p>management and blue-tourism standards.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create joint markets and branding for regional coastal products. - Deploy shared sensor networks for real-time data exchange. 	<p>causes and mobilize funding and labor resources.</p>	<p>shared marine ecosystems and fisheries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop joint strategies to access international climate finance and technology

National Recommended Actions for Marine Pollution Management

Thematic Area	Cambodia	Indonesia	Philippines	Thailand	Vietnam
Infrastructure & Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accelerate sanitation/ WWTP investments in capital and coastal towns. - Improve coastal waste collection and upgrade dumps to controlled landfills. - Scale up Sihanoukville marine-litter pilots to national level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and maintain solid-waste and sanitary infrastructure at the local level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Invest in wastewater treatment and resource-recovery facilities. - Improve waste collection and support recycling markets. - Implement circular-economy and nature-based solutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance waste-collection systems in coastal/rural areas. - Accelerate Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes. - Establish regional plastic-waste trading mechanisms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Systematic investment in wastewater treatment, solid waste management, and pollution monitoring infrastructure across all assessed provinces - Investment in advanced pollution control technologies, digital management systems, and nature-based solutions
Monitoring, Enforcement & Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prioritize inspections where RQ > 1; link permit renewals to verified WWTP performance. - Require ports (PAS/PPAP) to report annual oily-waste/hazardous-waste reception. - Strengthen hazardous-waste handling via the Kampot co-processing facility and Basel-aligned manifest systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate national and local agencies to combat oil-sludge and plastic pollution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expand real-time monitoring in pollution hotspots. - Enforce heavier penalties and train enforcement units. - Harmonize pollution standards with ASEAN. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen inter-agency coordination. - Implement graduated penalty systems for violations. - Enhance monitoring and compliance systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthened environmental law enforcement, - enhanced penalties, - improved compliance monitoring systems
Policy, Planning &	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clarify mandates under the 2023 Environmental Code; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Primarily focused on coordination and infrastructure) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a national oceans policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement regional carbon-pricing and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Immediate intervention in critical pollution hotspots

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Economic Instruments	<p>strengthen enforcement roles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a coastal/marine pollution fund (national budget + environmental fees + blue economy/ climate finance). - Implement EPR for plastics, DRS systems and tourism-area bag levies. - Implement nutrient-management plans in agricultural catchments (buffer strips, fertilizer budgeting). 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement sustainable financing and public-private partnerships. 	<p>pollution-trading systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop green-bond markets for infrastructure. - Align national standards with regional benchmarks. 	<p>including Ninh Thuan coastal dumping, Ho Chi Minh City riverine pollution, and Hai Phong industrial contamination</p>
Ecosystem Protection & Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designate pollution-control zones with stricter limits and restoration of mangroves, seagrass and wetlands. - Develop a Cambodia–Gulf of Thailand “blue corridor” connecting key MPAs across the region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Coordinate with the tourism sector to mitigate impacts of stranded oil sludge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protect sensitive ecosystems (e.g., MPAs with high water quality). - Launch habitat-restoration projects. - Integrate ridge-to-reef watershed management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement integrated coastal zone management (ICZM). - Establish transboundary MPA networks. - Develop regional ecosystem-restoration programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Implied in environmental protection)
Community Engagement & Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide targeted measures for high-exposure communities: safer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Implement community-awareness programs on waste reduction, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen education campaigns and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Implied in capacity building and technology transfer) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustained public engagement, education, and participation in

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	<p>water, shellfish advisories, livelihood support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use tourism-area instruments (e.g., bag levies) to shift behavior and reduce leakage. 	<p>hygienic living, and fishing gear retrieval.</p>	<p>community-based programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involve fisherfolk in monitoring. - Establish a civil-society platform. 		<p>pollution management and environmental protection.</p>
Regional Cooperation & Contingency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Launch joint monitoring with Thailand and Viet Nam for Gulf of Thailand and transboundary estuaries. - Develop a Cambodia–Viet Nam wastewater initiative for Mekong–Bassac hot spots. - Form a Gulf of Thailand marine-litter partnership with Thailand and Viet Nam. - Develop a national oil-spill contingency plan with joint drills involving Thailand and Viet Nam. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Coordinate regional efforts on oil pollution and marine debris control through ASEAN. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a regional contingency plan for spill response. - Operationalize ASEAN disaster mechanisms. - Organize an ASEAN Coastal Cleanup Day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish harmonized monitoring protocols with ASEAN. - Create joint early-warning systems for pollution incidents. - Facilitate knowledge sharing and joint R&D. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced cooperation between provinces for transboundary pollution management and resource sharing. - Continued cooperation with multilateral organizations, bilateral partners, and private sector for technology transfer and financing.
Research, Data & Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a unified national pollution database integrating MoE, FiA, MRC and JICA-linked datasets. - Apply routine RQ/WQI scoring for hotspots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -(Focus on local implementation rather than explicit R&D) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen long-term monitoring of emerging contaminants. - Promote open-data governance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop next-generation pollution-monitoring technologies. - Promote biodegradable alternatives and circular supply chains. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -(Focus on Technology Advancement)

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	<p>(Prek Toeuk Sap, Kampot, Kep, Tatai–Koh Kong, Phnom Penh).</p> <p>- Add pesticides, microplastics and AMR markers to selected stations.</p>		<p>- Invest in pollution-control technologies.</p>	<p>- Promote joint research and development initiatives.</p>	

National Recommended Actions for the Marine Ecosystem

Thematic Area	Cambodia	Indonesia	Philippines	Thailand	Vietnam
Governance & Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revise laws with ICZM provisions; - Adopt a National Coastal and Marine Policy; - Enact Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clarify mandates; establish joint coordinating bodies; - Harmonize legal instruments; - Operationalize the One Map Policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen legal and institutional frameworks for ecosystem-based management across entire seascapes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopt ecosystem-based and climate-informed planning; - Mainstream MSP and Ocean Accounts; - Integrate biodiversity into EIAs and SEAs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IZCM approaches should integrate multiple habitat types and consider ecosystem connectivity.
Institutional Capacity & Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formalize an inter-ministerial ICZM mechanism; - Strengthen decentralization; - Support Community Fisheries (CFis) with legal recognition and training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen co-management; - Empower community-based fire prevention; integrate Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) with Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage local communities in enforcement and stewardship; - Empower local stakeholders in monitoring and compliance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutionalize participatory co-management frameworks; - Link communities, tourism, and fishers with national agencies; - Empower women and youth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen Provincial coordination mechanisms to ensure consistent protection standards. - Requires: Technical training programs, Benefit-sharing mechanisms, and Local capacity building
Data, Research & Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create a national coastal-marine data centre; - Expand long-term monitoring; - Invest in remote sensing, drones, and VMS/e-CDT for fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build integrated monitoring systems; improve scientific bases for mangrove restoration and site selection; - Advance "Hydrology-First" wetland restoration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Standardize monitoring protocols for corals, seagrass, mangroves, and key wildlife across the country and SCS region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a centralized marine and coastal information platform; - Strengthen research on blue carbon, genetic restoration, and AI-based tools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scientific research enhancement, focus on: Genetic diversity conservation, ecosystem restoration techniques, climate change vulnerability assessments and Sustainable use guidelines

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Sustainable Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement MPA user fees, - Payment for ecosystem services, and blue-carbon finance; - Blend public-private investment for waste infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop finance and market mechanisms; - Mobilize sustainable finance; - Secure funding for long-term monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Implicit in community capacity-building and MPA expansion, though not explicitly detailed in provided text). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilize finance via Green Climate Fund (GCF) and public-private partnerships; - Integrate natural capital accounting into national planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Implicit in community capacity-building)
Enforcement & Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase resources for patrols; - Adopt graduated penalties and case tracking; - Roll out VMS/e-CDT; enable community co-enforcement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Implicit in strengthened spatial governance and co-management). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue investing in community-based enforcement and capacity-building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Implicit in co-management and policy integration). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sharing a good practices on community engagement in habitat management from Thai Binh and Can Gio demonstrate sites.
Ecosystem Restoration & NbS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mainstream ecosystem-based adaptation (mangrove restoration, reef/seagrass protection); - Diversify livelihoods (climate-smart aquaculture, eco-tourism). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve mangrove restoration quality; - Advance post-mining rehabilitation for coral reefs; - Promote low-impact marine tourism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrate climate adaptation into reef and seagrass management to maintain resilience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scale up large-scale restoration of mangroves, corals, and seagrass; - Promote blue-carbon initiatives; - Integrate NbS into national adaptation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scaling up community-based approaches in habitat management.

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Regional & Transboundary Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pursue bilateral agreements with Viet Nam/Thailand on stocks and IUU; - Participate in ASEAN/COBSEA networks; share data via PEMSEA/SEAFDEC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create an SCS Mangrove Corridor; - Launch a joint pollution mitigation program; - Establish an SCS R&D Fund; - Implement CTI-CFF RPOA 2.0. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance cooperation under the SCS-SAP to address shared threats and sustain ecological connectivity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deepen collaboration with ASEAN and SCS-SAP; - Establish regional early-warning systems; - Encourage joint restoration and cross-border research. 	

National Recommended Actions for Sustainable Fisheries Management

Thematic Area	Cambodia	Indonesia	Philippines	Thailand	Vietnam
Stock Management & Sustainable Harvest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete vessel registration. - Cap/Reduce trawl & purse-seine effort. - Enforce trawl-free zones & seasonal closures. - Mandate sustainable gear technologies. - Establish quantitative management targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote ecosystem-based fisheries management to minimize bycatch. - Raise awareness on harmful gear impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop Harvest Strategies with reference points. - Assess fishing capacity. - Manage conflicts between fisheries & aquaculture. - Promote sustainable aquaculture development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrate primary production data to refine MSY estimates. - Conduct single-species assessments for key vulnerable/important species. - Establish a reference point for trash fish catch from trawls. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Immediate Implementation of fishing effort reduction measures through coordinated provincial and national action.
Governance, Enforcement & Compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scale up Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS). - Upgrade fisheries data systems (FIMS). - Reform fisheries subsidies. - Empower Community Fisheries (CFi). - Mainstream gender and social inclusion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen MCS via technology and port-state measures. - Ensure enforcement of spatial planning laws ("RZWP3K"). - Improve traceability & catch documentation systems (CDS). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance fisheries surveillance & enforcement. - Support community-based surveillance groups. - Establish a traceability system for capture fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a differentiated management plan for Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF) aligned with FAO guidelines. - Monitor "effort creep" (increased fishing efficiency) beyond just fishing days. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stakeholder Engagement ensuring fishing communities remain central to management decisions while supporting their transition to sustainable practices
Habitat Protection &	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restore and conserve critical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Combat degradation of benthic habitats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish MPAs and Marine Peace Parks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement area-based conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adaptive Management

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Climate Resilience	<p>habitats (mangroves, seagrass, coral reefs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrate climate projections into harvest rules & aquaculture zoning. - Control land- and sea-based pollution. - Enhance biomass and CPUE trend monitoring. 	<p>from gear (e.g., ALDFG).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote responsible fishing practices to protect habitats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct habitat assessments and evaluations. 	<p>with gear restrictions in critical nursing/spawning grounds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporate ecosystem indicators and reference points into management plans. - Accelerate transition to selective gears and incentivize bycatch reduction devices. 	<p>approaches that enable flexible responses to changing environmental and market conditions.</p>
Science, Data & Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaborative climate and ecosystem research with neighbors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance water quality monitoring and disease surveillance in aquaculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct stock assessments for vulnerable species. - Translate scientific advice into policy. - Standardize data and promote sharing. - Leverage Marine Scientific Research (MSR) for national policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retrieve and digitize historical data for long-term productivity baselines. - Apply indicators like LB-SPR and Yield-Per-Recruit for single-species assessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technology adoption to maintain economic growth while reducing wild stock pressure.
Aquaculture Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Integrated into climate zoning and pollution control) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote good practices for sustainable aquaculture. - Promote sustainable, plant-based feeds. - Enhance access to quality seed stock and technology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote sustainable aquaculture development. - Manage conflicts with capture fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Implicit in ecosystem and habitat management) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustained Investment in aquaculture development, processing capacity,

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Socio-Economic Resilience & Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Empower Community Fisheries (CFi) and co-management bodies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote sustainable livelihood alternatives for coastal communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Implicit in community-based surveillance and conflict management) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Implicit in SSF management plan development) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Implicit in engagements of stakeholders in management decisions)
Regional & Transboundary Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint stock assessments for shared species. - Harmonize gear regulations and mesh-size standards. - Establish a shared IUU vessel information system. - Explore cooperative fleet effort-reduction. - Joint habitat-protection initiatives (e.g., MPAs, mangrove corridors). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Focus is primarily on national enforcement against illegal cross-border trade and IUU) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a Regional Fishery Management Organization (RFMO). - Establish a Fisheries Science Working Group. - Establish MPAs and Marine Peace Parks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish joint management plans for transboundary species (e.g., neritic tunas, mackerels). - Leverage the GoTFish Project to harmonize assessment methods and data sharing. - Develop regional plans including joint TACs and harmonized adaptive closed seasons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced Cooperation between provinces, research institutions, and international partners to address transboundary challenges and share best practices.

National Recommended Actions for Governance

Thematic Area	Cambodia	Indonesia	Philippines	Thailand
Institutional & Legal Frameworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalize foundational marine governance (NCCMD sub-decree, MSP for EEZ). - Ratify UNCLOS domestically. - Integrate climate risk into planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a multi-level (central-provincial-regency) governance framework for the blue economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen consistent policy implementation and inter-agency coordination. - Integrate fisheries and coastal management at the national level. - Harmonize policies across different government levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve cross-sectoral and multi-level coordination among national agencies and provinces. - Enhance legal coherence (e.g., finalize Climate Change Act, align with existing laws).
Enforcement, Compliance & Local Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scale up MFMA/MPAs with secured patrol and O&M funding. - Embed SMART monitoring into adaptive fisheries management. - Empower Community Fisheries (CFis). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen eradication of illegal fishing through enhanced monitoring, enforcement, and regional cooperation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve local government enforcement, compliance, and coordination by building capacity and resources. - Remove political interference and allow financial autonomy for LGUs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen provincial implementation capacity (staffing, resources, training). - Enhance mechanisms for inclusive stakeholder participation (fishers, women, communities).
Sustainable Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finance the blue transition via blue/green bonds, PPPs, and climate funds. - Create a Coastal Co-management Fund. - Establish a Blue Public Investment Program (BPIP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Implied in framework development) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure sustainable financing for governance measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilize sustainable financing via domestic budgets, climate funds, blue carbon, and blended finance.

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Pollution & Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operationalize RAP MALI through EPR pilots for plastics. - Strengthen wastewater/ solid-waste systems. - Upgrade environmental management at port. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create a dedicated regional platform for managing marine plastic debris and ALDFG. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Covered in dedicated pollution document) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen pollution control as part of ecosystem protection.
Data, Science & Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutionalize open marine data across agencies. - Integrate land-sea datasets for planning. - Ensure periodic review and evaluation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Focus on enforcement and coordination) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve data collection, reporting, and monitoring to assess policy effectiveness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen data integration and science-policy linkages via interoperable systems and research collaboration.
Risk Management & Climate Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen oil-spill preparedness (National Contingency Plan, sensitivity atlas). - Integrate NDC and nature-based solutions into provincial plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Implied in ecosystem conservation focus) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anchor regional cooperation on Biodiversity, Climate targets, and SDGs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accelerate ecosystem protection and climate-resilient management (restoration, NbS). - Integrate climate risk into local planning.
Regional & Transboundary Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen Gulf of Thailand coordination (joint exercises, stock assessments). - Expand Mekong water governance. - Align with global frameworks (BBNJ, PEMSEA, IMO). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revitalize ASEAN working groups on transboundary pollution. - Enhance SCS working groups on coastal ecosystem conservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use the Strategic Action Programme as a basis for regional cooperation aligned with global targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deepen regional engagement via ASEAN, COBSEA, PEMSEA, etc., for pollution monitoring, shared stocks, and early-warning systems.

