

INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENTS

REGION:East China Sea		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT:Environmental Capacity and Effects of Pollutants on Marine Ecosystem in the East China Sea		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<i>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</i>	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	SOA , China: First Institute of Oceanography, Second Institute of Oceanography, East China Sea Branch Japan , National Institute for Environmental Studies
	<i>ORIENTATION</i>	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	To provide a scientific basis for management measures to protect the environment and resources of the East China Sea
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	Evaluate environmental capacity for pollution and predict the effects on ecosystem of the East China Sea
	<i>COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION</i>	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	Outside the Changjiang River Estuary
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	1997-1998
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	once
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	Low trophic level of pelagic system
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	Effects of nutrients and oil
9	On what information is the assessment based?	Data from field survey and mesocosm experiment
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	Proceeding
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	

	<i>PROCESS</i>	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	Intercalibration between Chinese and japanese laboratories
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	<i>COMMUNICATIONS</i>	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	

REGION: Yellow Sea and East China Sea		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Sustainable Options for People, Catchment and Aquatic Resources		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<i>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</i>	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	Institute of Marine Research, Portugal, University of Gothenburg, Sweden, Plymouth Marine Laboratory, UK, Delft Hydraulics, Netherland, University of Sterling, UK, De Wit Sustainable Options Ltd, South Africa, First Institute of Oceanography, SOA, China, Third Institute of Oceanography, SOA, China, Ningbo University, China
	<i>ORIENTATION</i>	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	To develop and test an integrated framework for interpreting coastal zone structure and dynamics, in areas where communities primarily depends on marine resources
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	
	<i>COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION</i>	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	Sanggou Bay in Yellow Sea and Huang
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	2004-2007
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	once
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	Semi-enclosed bayment ecosystem with high density mariculture
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	The interaction between catchment and coastal zone with focusing on fluxes of nutrients, organic matter and sediment and mariculture activities
9	On what information is the assessment based?	Existing local and regional datasets, ongoing Chinese field programs, archived and contemporary satellite imagery, limited additional field and experimental measures.
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	Metadata base in the website are accessible to public

11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	Yes
	<i>PROCESS</i>	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	By using standard or commonly used method and a QA/QC procedure
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	Yes , both research model and screen model were used.
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	A conceptual framework for the integrated interpretation of information on coastal zone structure and dynamics, including impacts on critical water resources
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	Integrated modeling couples economic drives responsible for social issues with ecological models, resolving inter-relations with the natural system.
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	Through interdisciplinary approach combines natural and social sciences, and address the complex scaling issues inherent in integrated management
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	Through field visit and be invited to workshops
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	Through testing 3 contrasting management scenarios, the integrated multi-species aquaculture may be used to restore and optimise sustainability by internalizing environmental costs
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	A summary book and a number of papers were published
	<i>COMMUNICATIONS</i>	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	

REGION: SEA AROUND JAPAN		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Present Status of Marine Pollution in the Sea around Japan		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<i>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</i>	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	Ministry of the Environment, Japan
	<i>ORIENTATION</i>	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	For international bodies or national governments to understand the status of the marine environment around Japan and to use as a basis of regional or global assessment
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	
	<i>COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION</i>	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	The seas up to 100 miles off Japan coast
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	1998-2007
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Once every 10 years
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	Hazardous chemical substances, marine organisms, Population or composition of meiobenthos communities, Nutrients, heavy metals
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	Concentration of hazardous chemical substances in sediment or marine organisms is less variable and more appropriate for understanding longer temporal trend than one in seawater. Population or composition of meiobenthos communities can be observed quantitatively and indicates the impact of dysoxic environment and has the potential to indicate the impact of hazardous chemical substances The distribution and the concentration gradient of pollutants in areas ranging from inner bays and coastal waters. Pollution caused by ocean dumping of wastes and so forth. Bioconcentration.
9	On what information is the assessment based?	Based on 10 years monitoring data

10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	publication available online http://www.env.go.jp/water/kaiyo/monitoring/status_report/en-1.pdf http://www.env.go.jp/water/kaiyo/monitoring/status_report/en-2.pdf
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English

23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	
----	--	--

REGION: Tianjin Qingdao Pudong		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: The Study of Marine economic monitoring and evaluation technology and the typical area demonstration		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<i>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</i>	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	NMDIS, China Economic Monitoring Center, The first institute of Oceanography, SOA, OUC, Tianjin Institute of Statistical Science, East China Sea Branch. SOA
	<i>ORIENTATION</i>	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	Provide technical support for: National Oceanic economic operation monitoring and evaluation work, the operation of coastal area economy monitoring, assessment of marine economic development, the preparation of marine economic development plan, development of marine economic policies and regulatory measures, and so on.
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	
	<i>COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION</i>	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	Tianjin Qingdao Pudong
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	2009-2010
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	Marine industry competitiveness; The carrying capacity of marine resources; The environmental costs of development of marine economy
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	Marine economic operation; Marine economic monitoring indicator; Marine economic assessment
9	On what information is the assessment based?	

10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	High similarity between Tianjin and other three provinces in the marine industry; Qingdao City mainly in marine aquaculture, which has a low degree of intensification of the marine economy; Shanghai Pudong, the economic boom continued to drop, better than 2008 financial crisis.
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	
	<i>PROCESS</i>	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	<i>COMMUNICATIONS</i>	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	Chinese

23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	
----	--	--

REGION: Coastal Areas in Shandong Province.		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Assessment on the impact of Main Oceanic disasters on socioeconomic development in the coastal areas of Shandong province		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<i>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</i>	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	Shandong 908 Project Office, Institute of Oceanology of CAS, 1st Institute of Oceanography of SOA
	<i>ORIENTATION</i>	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	1. To establish the assessment approach and index system of oceanic disasters and social economic development; 2. To evaluate the relationship between different oceanic disasters and social economy; 3. To provide basic theory for local economic development planning and main oceanic disasters management.
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	
	<i>COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION</i>	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	Coastal areas in Shandong province.
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	Coast erosion, seawater invasion, earthquake, storm tide, billow, red tide, wetland degradation, etc.
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	
9	On what information is the assessment based?	Monitoring data and model data
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	

	<i>PROCESS</i>	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	<i>COMMUNICATIONS</i>	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	Chinese
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	

REGION: Bohai Sea		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Research on economic activities monitoring and controlling in Circum-Bohai Sea Area based on environmental capacity		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<i>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</i>	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	Special assessmental group consists of Dalian Maritime University, NMEMC, NMDIS, 1st Institute of Oceanography of SOA, Institute of Territorial Development and Local Economic of NDRC, China Institute for Marine Affairs(CIMA), China Development Institute, Hebei Fisheries Research Institute, and National Ocean Technology Centre(NOTC)
	<i>ORIENTATION</i>	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	To investigate the pressure mechanism of the social and economic activities impact on the marine environment, to providing basic theory for industrial structure adjustment in Circum-Bohai Sea Area.
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	
	<i>COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION</i>	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	Circum-Bohai Sea Area.
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	2010-2014
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	Contamination coefficient
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	Proceeding
9	On what information is the assessment based?	
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	

11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	
	<i>PROCESS</i>	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	<i>COMMUNICATIONS</i>	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	Chinese
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	

REGION: Bohai		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Bohai environment legislation evaluation based on the regional economic development		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<i>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</i>	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	SOA NMDIS
	<i>ORIENTATION</i>	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	How the environment pollution influence economic growth Establish the econometric model of environmental pollution and economic growth in Bohai Sea area Test the environmental Kuznets curve, which put forward in favor of environmental protection and economic development measures.
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	The economic and environmental development of the Bohai Sea region shows the inverted "U"-shaped curve relationship
	<i>COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION</i>	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	The Bohai Sea region(3 provinces and 1 city)
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	2005-2009
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	ONE-OFF
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	environment pollution
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	Industrial waste water
9	On what information is the assessment based?	Industrial waste water emissions; GDP per capita
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	

	<i>PROCESS</i>	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	Yes
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	<i>COMMUNICATIONS</i>	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	Chinese
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	

REGION: CHINA SEA		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Comprehensive assessment of implementation of National Marine Economic Development Program		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<i>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</i>	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	Special assessmental group consists of NMDIS and OUC
	<i>ORIENTATION</i>	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	To establish the theory and methodology for the assessment of marine economic plan, to conduct the integrated assessment of Chinese marine economic development plan, and to provide basic theory and methods for making long-term marine economic plan
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	
	<i>COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION</i>	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	China Sea
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	2003-2008
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Three years
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	
9	On what information is the assessment based?	Objectives, basal level of development, perfect state level, and mathematical extremum
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	General evaluate the performance of the plan
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	

	<i>PROCESS</i>	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	<i>COMMUNICATIONS</i>	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	Chinese
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	

REGION:Northwest Pacific		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Integrated reports on harmful algal blooms for the NOWPAP region (2005; 2012)		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<i>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</i>	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	Northwest Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP) of UNEP
	<i>ORIENTATION</i>	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	To assess the current situation with harmful algal blooms (HAB) in the NOWPAP region
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	Periodic review to assess the problem, measures taken and progress so far
	<i>COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION</i>	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	NOWPAP sea area
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	1989-2004; 2006-2008
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Once in a few years
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	HAB and related factors
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	Land-based sources of pollution
9	On what information is the assessment based?	Information provided by national experts from NOWPAP member states
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	Reports are available on the web
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	

	<i>PROCESS</i>	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	It was not based on traditional knowledge
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	Participating experts were nominated by NOWPAP member states
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	<i>COMMUNICATIONS</i>	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	

REGION:Northwest Pacific		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Marine litter in the NOWPAP region (2008; 2011)		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<i>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</i>	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	Northwest Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP) of UNEP
	<i>ORIENTATION</i>	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	To assess the current situation with marine litter (ML) in the NOWPAP region
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	Periodic review to assess the problem, measures taken and progress so far
	<i>COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION</i>	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	NOWPAP sea area
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	2002-2005; 2006-2009
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Once in a few years
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	Pollution of coastal areas by marine litter
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	Land-based sources of pollution
9	On what information is the assessment based?	Information provided by national experts from NOWPAP member states
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	Reports are available on the web
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	

	<i>PROCESS</i>	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	It was not based on traditional knowledge
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	Participating experts were nominated by NOWPAP member states
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	<i>COMMUNICATIONS</i>	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	

REGION: SEA AROUND JAPAN		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Present Status of Marine Pollution in the Sea around Japan		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<i>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</i>	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	SOA, NMDIS, coastal marine-related governmental organizations, and relevant ministries and commissions
	<i>ORIENTATION</i>	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	Operate the National Oceanic economy monitoring and construct the assessment capacity
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	Meet the data needs of the economic monitoring and assessment; To provide decision information services and decision support of national oceanic and economic macro guidance.
	<i>COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION</i>	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	China Sea
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Once or twice per year
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	Marine and relevant industrial activities, foreign trade, permanent assets, employment, developmental environment, sea island economy, coastal typical economic area, overseas marine economy, etc.
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	
9	On what information is the assessment based?	Monitoring data
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	To understanding the problems in the marine economy run; to predict the trend of development of marine economy; to assess the development of marine economy

11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	
	<i>PROCESS</i>	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	<i>COMMUNICATIONS</i>	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	Chinese
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	

REGION:Northwest Pacific		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Rapid assessment of biodiversity state and threats as well as government response in the NOWPAP region (2010)		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<i>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</i>	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	Northwest Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP) of UNEP
	<i>ORIENTATION</i>	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	To assess the current situation with biodiversity (pressure, threats and response) in the NOWPAP region
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	Periodic review to assess the problem, measures taken and progress so far
	<i>COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION</i>	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	NOWPAP sea area
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	Prior to 2008; forecast to 2050
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Once in a few years
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	Indicators related to pressure and status of biodiversity and government response
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	Impacts on marine environment and biodiversity
9	On what information is the assessment based?	Information from published sources
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	Reports are available on the web
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	

	<i>PROCESS</i>	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	It was not based on traditional knowledge
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	<i>COMMUNICATIONS</i>	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	

REGION:Northwest Pacific		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Integrated reports on harmful algal blooms for the NOWPAP region (2005; 2012)		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<i>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</i>	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	Northwest Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP) of UNEP
	<i>ORIENTATION</i>	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	To assess the current situation with harmful algal blooms (HAB) in the NOWPAP region
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	Periodic review to assess the problem, measures taken and progress so far
	<i>COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION</i>	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	NOWPAP sea area
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	1989-2004; 2006-2008
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Once in a few years
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	HAB and related factors
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	Land-based sources of pollution
9	On what information is the assessment based?	Information provided by national experts from NOWPAP member states
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	Reports are available on the web
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	

	<i>PROCESS</i>	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	It was not based on traditional knowledge
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	Participating experts were nominated by NOWPAP member states
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	<i>COMMUNICATIONS</i>	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	

REGION:Northwest Pacific		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Regional overviews on river and direct inputs of contaminants to the marine and coastal environment in the NOWPAP region (2006; 2009; 2011)		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<i>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</i>	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	Northwest Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP) of UNEP
	<i>ORIENTATION</i>	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	To assess the current situation with river and direct inputs (RDI) of contaminants in the NOWPAP region
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	Periodic review to assess the problem, measures taken and progress so far
	<i>COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION</i>	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	NOWPAP sea area
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	Prior to 2002; 2005-2009; prior to 2010
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Once in a few years
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	Pollution of coastal areas caused by pollutants from land
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	Land-based sources of pollution
9	On what information is the assessment based?	Information provided by national experts from NOWPAP member states
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	Reports are available on the web
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	

	<i>PROCESS</i>	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	It was not based on traditional knowledge
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	Participating experts were nominated by NOWPAP member states
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	<i>COMMUNICATIONS</i>	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	

REGION: The 11 coastal provinces		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Research on the regional economic development and industrial distribution in coastal areas		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<i>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</i>	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	NMDIS, National Bureau of Statistics of China, Academy of Macroeconomic Research of NDRC, OUC, China Institute for Marine Affairs(CIMA)
	<i>ORIENTATION</i>	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	To survey the situation of social and marine economic development in coastal areas, to evaluate regional economic development and industrial distribution in coastal areas.
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	
	<i>COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION</i>	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	The 11 coastal provinces
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	2005-2009
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	The status of the marine industry , research and development potential; Layout of the major marine industry;
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	The conditions of economic development of coastal areas , the status quo and research; Coastal evolution trend of regional economic and industrial layout;
9	On what information is the assessment based?	
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	Coastal areas of economic and industrial layout evaluation system and Decision Support System

11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	
	<i>PROCESS</i>	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	<i>COMMUNICATIONS</i>	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	Chinese
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	

REGION:Coastal Water of Singapore		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Singapore NEA's Coastal Water Quality Monitoring Programmes		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<i>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</i>	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	Singapore NEA
	<i>ORIENTATION</i>	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	Monitor and assess water quality and trends to enable the government to make policy decisions to prevent water pollution problems; Provide information to formulate targeted strategies and policies to prevent water pollution; Assess effectiveness of pollution control measures implemented to improve water quality
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	
	<i>COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION</i>	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	Straits of Johor; Straits of Singapore; Southern Islands; Recreational Beaches
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Monthly frequency or Bi-monthly frequency or Quarterly frequency or Weekly frequency
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	Water Quality
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	
9	On what information is the assessment based?	Monitoring data
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	Provide early warning of water pollution problems; Trace and investigate sources of pollution; Forecasting water quality

11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	
	<i>PROCESS</i>	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	<i>COMMUNICATIONS</i>	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	

REGION:Northwest Pacific		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: State of Marine Environment in the NOWPAP Region (2007)		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<i>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</i>	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	Northwest Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP) of UNEP
	<i>ORIENTATION</i>	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	To assess the current status of the marine environment (pressure, threats and response) in the NOWPAP region
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	Periodic review to assess the problem, measures taken and progress so far
	<i>COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION</i>	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	NOWPAP sea area
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	Prior to 2005
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Once in a few years
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	Physical, chemical and biological parameters
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	Impacts on marine environment from different sectors of economy
9	On what information is the assessment based?	Information from published sources
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	Reports are available on the web
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	

	<i>PROCESS</i>	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	It was not based on traditional knowledge
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	<i>COMMUNICATIONS</i>	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	

REGION:sea area of COBSEA member countries		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: State of the Marine Environment Report for the East Asian Seas 2009		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<i>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</i>	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	UNEP-COBSEA
	<i>ORIENTATION</i>	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	provide info on state of coastal and marine environment in EAS region
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	periodic review on status & trends; raise awareness of policy makers and general public; outlook for the future; actions needed
	<i>COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION</i>	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	sea area of COBSEA member countries
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	1989-2004; 2006-2008
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	every few yrs
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	All
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	resource exploitation, fishing, aquaculture
9	On what information is the assessment based?	secondary data, other publications
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	publication available online http://www.cobsea.org/documents/Report-SOMER/State%20of%20the%20Marine%20Report%20for%20the%20East%20Asian%20Seas%202009.pdf
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	

	<i>PROCESS</i>	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	UNEP/GEF SCS project developed econ valuation guidelines
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	Independent reviewers and COBSEA focal pts.
	<i>COMMUNICATIONS</i>	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	online

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Bulletin of China's Marine Environmental Status		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	State Oceanic Administration People's Republic of China
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	Yes. Understanding China's Marine environmental and ecological condition and the main marine issues
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	provides data and management need
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	China Sea
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	1990-
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Every year
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	Community structure and habitat condition(estuary, bay, wetland, coral reef, mangrove, sea grass, etc)
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	pollutant emission, sewage discharge, dumping, aquaculture,
9	On what information is the assessment based?	Monitoring data
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	Coastal region of China , http://www.soa.gov.cn/soa/hygb/A0109index_1.htm
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	Coastal region of China
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	Related assessment standard

13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	yes
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	Expert judgement
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	N/A
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	No
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	individual work and synthesis workshop
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	N/A
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	N/A
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	no
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	Yes
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	report published and online

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Bulletin of China's sea level		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	State Oceanic Administration People's Republic of China
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	Yes. Strengthen monitoring and forecasting of sea levels rising and sea levels change
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	provides data
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	China sea
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	2000-
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Every year
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	N/A
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	N/A
9	On what information is the assessment based?	Monitoring data
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	Monitoring data http://www.soa.gov.cn/soa/hygb/hpmgb/webinfo/2010/03/1271382649051961.htm
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	No

	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	Yes
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	N/A
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	N/A
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	No
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	no
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	Yes
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	Chinese
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	report published and online

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Bulletin of China's Marine Disaster		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	State Oceanic Administration People's Republic of China
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	Strengthen the Marine disaster emergency management, develop the disaster prevention and mitigation
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	provides data
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	China sea
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	1989-
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Every year
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	N/A
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	N/A
9	On what information is the assessment based?	Monitoring data
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	N/A
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	N/A
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	no

13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	N/A
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	No
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	No
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	N/A
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	synthesis workshop
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	N/A
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	N/A
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	No
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	yes
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	Chinese
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	report published and online

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Bulletin of China's Sea area use management		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	State Oceanic Administration People's Republic of China
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	Yes. The comprehensive coordination ocean development, rational configuration of ocean resources
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	provides data
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	China sea
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	2002-
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Every year
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	N/A
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	N/A
9	On what information is the assessment based?	Monitoring data
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	Coastal region No
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	Coastal region No
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	N/A

13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	N/A
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	No
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	No
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	N/A
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	synthesis workshop
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	N/A
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	N/A
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	No
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	Yes
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	Chinese
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	report published and online

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Bulletin of China's Marine economic statistics		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	State Oceanic Administration People's Republic of China
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	Yes. statistical analysis of marine general economic conditions
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	provides data
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	China coastal region
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	1996-
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Every year
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	N/A
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	N/A
9	On what information is the assessment based?	Statistics data
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	Coastal region online
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	Coastal region No
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	

13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	N/A
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	N/A
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	N/A
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	N/A
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	synthesis workshop
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	N/A
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	N/A
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	No
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	Yes
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	Chinese
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	report published and online

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Bulletin of China's Islandmanagement		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	State Oceanic Administration People's Republic of China
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	Island development, protection and management
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	provides data
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	China island
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	2010-
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Every year
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	Island ecosystem
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	N/A
9	On what information is the assessment based?	Monitoring and survey data
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	China island region No
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	China island region No
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	

13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	No
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	No
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	No
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	No
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	synthesis workshop
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	N/A
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	N/A
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	No
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	Yes
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	Chinese
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	report published and online

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: China Fisheries Yearbook		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	Yes. Statistics analysis of fishery development condition
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	provides data
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	Whole country
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Every year
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	N/A
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	N/A
9	On what information is the assessment based?	Survey data
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	N/A
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	N/A
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	

13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	N/A
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	N/A
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	N/A
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	No
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	N/A
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	N/A
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	N/A
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	No
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	Yes
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	Chinese
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	report published

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: China Ports Yearbook		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	Ministry of transport of the People's Republic of China
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	Reflect development and achievement of China ports
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	N/A
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	Whole country
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	1999-
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Every year
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	N/A
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	N/A
9	On what information is the assessment based?	Survey data
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	China ports
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	China ports Yes
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	

13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	N/A
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	N/A
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	N/A
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	N/A
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	N/A
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	N/A
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	No
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	Yes
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	Chinese
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	report published

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: National Report of China on the Protection of Marine Environment form Land-based Activities		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	Protect marine environment from land-based pollution
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	Provide data and information
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	China sea
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	2002-2006
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	N/A
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	Estuary, bay, wetland, island
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	Land-based pollution
9	On what information is the assessment based?	Monitoring data
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	China sea
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	N/A
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	

13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	Yes
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	N/A
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	No
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	No
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	synthesis workshop
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	N/A
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	N/A
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	No
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	yes
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	Chinese
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	yes

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Bulletin of China's Environment status		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	Analysis of China environmental quality and main environmental issues
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	Provide data
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	Whole country
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	2001-
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Every year
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	Estuary, bay, wetland, island, coral reef, mangrove forest
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	All kinds of pollution
9	On what information is the assessment based?	Monitoring data
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	Whole country
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	Whole country No
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control the quality of the data used in it?	

13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	yes
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	No
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	No
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	No
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	synthesis workshop
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	No
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	N/A
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	No
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	Yes
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	Chinese
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	Yes

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: FAO Country Profiles		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	FAO
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	N/A
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	provides data
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	national
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	info as available
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	fisheries & aquaculture stats, management, legislation, research
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	trade, production
9	On what information is the assessment based?	national info
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	publicly available online; http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/default.asp?lang=en
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	

13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	N/A
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	N/A
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	N/A
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	N/A
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	N/A
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	N/A
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	N/A
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	No
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: GCRMN Status of Coral Reefs		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	GCRMN
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	improve management and conservation of coral reefs by providing manuals, equipment, databases, training, problem solving, and helps with finding funds for reef monitoring
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	provides info for action to protect CR
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	worldwide
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	latest publication 2008
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	every 3-4 years
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	coral reefs
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	anthropogenic threats to reefs
9	On what information is the assessment based?	info from CR experts
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	publications available online; http://www.gcrmn.org/
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	yes, through ReefBase; http://www.reefbase.org/main.aspx

	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	N/A
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	contributing authors are recognized experts on CR
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	status by region, includes global change impacts and new initiatives
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	N/A
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	regional workshops & writeshops
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	includes govt, NGOs, academia, volunteers
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	N/A
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	online and through CR for a

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Status & potential of fisheries and aquaculture in Asia and the Pacific 2010		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	APFIC
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	status of fisheries & aquaculture
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	status of fisheries and fishing communities, climate change impacts
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	Asia-Pacific
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	latest 2010
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	biennial
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	fisheries, aquaculture
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	capture fisheries
9	On what information is the assessment based?	country reports, fishery bureaux info
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	report online; http://www.apfic.org/
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	

	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	no
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	national expert's judgment
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	N/A
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	focus on SCS, GoT, Bay of Bengal, Andaman Sea
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	national correspondents, workshop with FAO and SEAFDEC
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	online

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Marine Ecosystems of the Northwest Pacific 2003-2008		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	PICES
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	N/A
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	promotes marine research in North Pacific & adjacent seas
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	North Pacific & adjacent seas
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	numerous; 2003-2008
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	physical, chemical, biological
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	
9	On what information is the assessment based?	marine scientists
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	publications available online; http://www.pices.int/
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	

13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	N/A
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	Lead Authors and Editors review
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	ecosystem status by water bodies
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	individual work and synthesis workshop
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	N/A
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	N/A
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	Lead Authors and Editors review
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	online; brochure for non-scientific community

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: NOWPAP RAC Reports		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	NOWPAP RACs
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	monitor and assess pollution, HAB, emergency preparedness, marine debris
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	provides data & info on marine envt
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	northwest Pacific
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	on-going
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	pollution, HABs, oil spills
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	human use of resources
9	On what information is the assessment based?	monitoring data incl. remote sensing
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	online, DINRAC data center; http://www.nowpap.org/
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	

	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	modelling included in RAC activities
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	by RAC objectives
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	each RAC has its focal area
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	through various NOWPAP activities bringing together stakeholders
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	as above
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English, Korean, Japanese, Russian, Chinese
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	online

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Global Environment Outlook		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	UNEP
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	report on the state, trends and outlooks of the environment
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	providing information to support environmental management and policy development
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	worldwide
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	to 2007
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	~every 5 years
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	all
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	water usage, fishing
9	On what information is the assessment based?	secondary data
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	publications available online; http://www.unep.org/geo/
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	

	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	by environmental sector and human dimensions
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	all 6 UN official languages
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	online; media briefs, press releases

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: MFF		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	Mangroves for the Future
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	provides info & capacity building for integrated management of coastal ecosystems
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	continuous
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	S and SE Asia
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	on-going activities
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	on-going
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	coastal areas
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	sustainable use, secure livelihoods
9	On what information is the assessment based?	various projects
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	online and hard copy materials; http://www.mangrovesforthefuture.org/
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control the quality of the data used in it?	

13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	local community involvement
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English & local
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	online and hard copy materials

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: 4th ASEAN State of the Environment 2009		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	ASEAN
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	track status and progress of envt management
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	track status and progress of envt management & recommends future actions
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	ASEAN countries
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	last 3 years
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	every 3 years
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	all
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	data on and impacts of socio-econ development
9	On what information is the assessment based?	secondary data, inputs from govts
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	published report; http://www.aseansec.org/publications/SoER4-Report.pdf
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	

13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	N/A
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	N/A
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	by environmental sector and socio-economic status
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	report published

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: WI and EAAflyway		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	Wetlands Int'l & East Asian Australasian Flyway partners
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	info on wetland health and associated biodiversity
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	continuous
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	East Asia to Australia
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	on-going activities
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	on-going
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	wetlands; coastal habitats; biodiversity
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	development, resource use
9	On what information is the assessment based?	various projects
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	online and hard copy materials; http://www.wetlands.org/ ; http://www.eaaflyway.net/
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	

	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	projects with local community involvement
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English & local
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	communication strategy exists

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Bay of Bengal TDA		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	FAO/GEF BOBLME Project, Thailand, Myanmar, Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Indonesia
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	the project seeks to better the lives of their coastal populations by improving regional management of the Bay of Bengal environment and its fisheries.
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	prepare TDA, SAP, info exchange, devp indicators to measure health of ecosystem
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	coastal watersheds, islands, reefs, continental shelves and coastal and marine waters of the Maldives, Sri Lanka, the east coast of India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, the west coast of Thailand, the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia, and the Indonesian provinces of Aceh, Riau, and North and West Sumatra
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	2008-2013
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	one-off process under the project
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	fisheries, critical habitats, MPAs, coastal pollution
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	livelihood and food security, exploitation of resources, LBP
9	On what information is the assessment based?	data collected by countries
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	TDA docs online, http://www.boblme.org/key_documents_TDA_SAP.html .
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	

	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	TDA-SAP module
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	science advisory panel, partnerships with focal agencies
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	workshops, PSC meetings, national task force
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	see #18
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	see #18
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	evaluation of the project according to prodoc schedules
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	communication programme appended to project

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas**NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT:**

YSLME TDA (see other sheets for details, also needs some update and include co-op cruises)

	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea Project; China, ROK
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	
9	On what information is the assessment based?	
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control the quality of the data used in it?	

13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	online www.yslme.org

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: South China Sea & Gulf of Thailand (see other sheets for details)		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	UNEP/GEF SCS Project; China, Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	
9	On what information is the assessment based?	
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control the quality of the data used in it?	

13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: SCS-SFM TDA		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	UNDP/GEF Sulu-Celebes (SSME) Sustainable Fisheries Management Project, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Conservation International
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	improve the condition of fisheries and their habitats through an integrated, collaborative and participatory management at the local, national and tri-national levels
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	prepare TDA, SAP, demonstrate fish stock assessment and best management practices, info exchange
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	semi-enclosed LME with an area of 900,000 km and is composed of two marine basins – the Sulu Sea and the CelebesSulawesi Sea
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	2010-2014
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	one-off process under the project
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	fisheries focusing on small pelagics
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	livelihood and food security, exploitation of resources, pollution
9	On what information is the assessment based?	data collected by countries, national fish stock assessments
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	GIWA assessment available; TDA to be produced in mid 2012
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	no
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	

13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	genetic profile of small pelagic stocks for management targetted to specific species
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	TDA-SAP module
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	reg'l and nat'l expert working groups for TDA, science advisory group
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	#17. SAP preparation workshops will include natural and social scientists. PSC meetings. SSME workshops
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	#18
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	TDA workshops, science advisory group and PSC will resolve
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: ATSEA TDA		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	UNDP/GEF Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action, Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea, Australia
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	integrated, cooperative, sustainable, ecosystem-based management and use of the living coastal and marine resources, including fisheries and biodiversity
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	prepare TDA, SAP, SAP pilot projects, biodiversity assessment
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	tropical and semi-enclosed Arafura and Timor Seas
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	2009-2013
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	one-off process under the project
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	fisheries, coastal & marine habitats, research & monitor dynamics of marine ecosystem
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	exploitation of resources, sustainable livelihoods
9	On what information is the assessment based?	data collected by countries
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	TDA & marine biodiversity assessment under development; http://atsea-program.org/
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	

13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	TDA-SAP module
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	PSC meetings allow oversight of the project
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	PSC and PMU to resolve
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: ECS-LME		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	see other sheet for GIWA assessment
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	
9	On what information is the assessment based?	
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	see GIWA report
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control the quality of the data used in it?	

13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Mekong River		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	see other sheet for GIWA assessment
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	
9	On what information is the assessment based?	
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	see GIWA report
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	

13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Yellow Sea Eco-region Planning Program/YS Eco-region		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	WWF Japan, China, SOA, SFA, MEPA, KORDI, KEI, Panasonic
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	identify priority areas in the YS & implement effective management of the critical habitats
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	extremely high biodiversity due to its world-class continental shelf, enjoyed by people as a rich fishing ground and recreational area. specified by WWF as one of the 238 regions in the world that should be conserved with high priority.
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	Yellow Sea
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	2002-2007; 2007-2014
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	fish, Mollusks, Mammals, Birds, Coastal Plants and Algae; habitats
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	fishing, mariculture, resource exploitation
9	On what information is the assessment based?	scientific survey, data from countries
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	online, fact sheets, publications
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	see YSLME data base http://ckjorc.org/index.jsp
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	

13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	regional workshops
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	YSESP/YSEPP Steering committee meetings, regional workshops, partnership with Yellow Sea Partnership, participation at YSLME PSC meeting, meetings with local government entities
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	participation is inherent in the public-private partnership of these programmes
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	YSESP potential priority area report circulated to experts in the region for review
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English, Korean, Chinese, Japanese
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	WWF and Panasonic have a public relations department handling this

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: FAO/Regional Livelihoods Programme for South and Southeast Asia		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	FAO, Government of Spain, Philippines, Indonesia, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Timor-Leste
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	Strengthen capacity among participating small-scale fishing communities and their supporting institutions towards improved livelihoods and sustainable fisheries resources management
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	(i) lack of mechanisms and capacity for joint management of the fisheries between the fishers and government authorities; (ii) great vulnerability of small-scale fishers and their families in view of the risky occupation and exposed habitation; (iii) loss of income from fish and fishery products due to poor handling, reservation and processing practices and inequitable returns from marketing systems; (iv) the need for alternative incomes to supplement the livelihood when fishing activities have to be reduced for sustainable resource management and; (v) access to microfinance to diversify income, adapt fishing equipment to new management regulations and to reduce vulnerability
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	participating countries in South and SE Asia as listed above
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	2008-2012
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	one-off through the project
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	fisheries, particularly small-scale; habitats
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	exploitation of resources, sustainable livelihood, safety at sea
9	On what information is the assessment based?	fish stock assessment, socio-economic survey, data from countries
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	online, http://www.rflp.org/ . Newsletters, e-newsletter, press releases

11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	nat'l/reg'l workshops, nat'l coordinating committee
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	PSC & PMO coordinate these
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English and local languages
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	Information Officer in place; project website

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: State of the Coral Triangle Report		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	Coral Triangle Initiative
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	coral triangle - Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	
9	On what information is the assessment based?	
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	

	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: COREMAP (Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program)		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	Indonesia
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	protect, rehabilitate, and achieve sustainable use of the Indonesian coral reefs and their associated ecosystems which, in turn, enhance the welfare of the coastal communities
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	survey, studies, research leading to understanding, awareness and management of CR
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	selected sites around Indonesia; http://www.coremap.or.id/lokasi/
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	1998-2015
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	long-term initiative
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	corals & associated ecosystems, habitats
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	anthropogenic threats, livelihoods, tourism
9	On what information is the assessment based?	primary and secondary data
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	http://www.coremap.or.id/tentang_coremap/mengenal_coremap/
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	http://www.coremap.or.id/metadata/ . Mostly in Bahasa Indonesia

	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English, Bhasa Indonesia
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	info online

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: UNDP/GEF Biodiversity Management in the Coastal Area of China's South Sea (SCCBD)		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	UNDP/GEF, SOA, national institutes
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	(i) strengthen conservation and sustainable use management capacities at four existing Marine Protected Areas, (ii) develop, test and demonstrate tools, instruments and approaches for addressing the root causes of critical threats to marine biodiversity in China's South Sea coastal areas; and (iii) implement appropriate tools for conservation and sustainable use
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	promote better management tools in China's south sea areas
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	Guangxi, Hainan, Guangdong, Fujian, Zhejiang Provinces
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	2005-2013
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	one-off process under the project
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	habitats, marine organisms, endangered species
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	fishing, aquaculture, sand mining, tourism, pollution
9	On what information is the assessment based?	baseline reports from each demo site
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	

	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	local coordination and advisory committee; public awareness activities, small grants; local PSCs
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	public awareness activities, small grants
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	PSC, local PSC, Interprovincial coordinating committee
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	monitoring and evaluation as scheduled in Prodoc, PSC
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English, Chinese
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Jellyfish monitoring		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	Japan, NFRDI-ROK, academia
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	monitor and assess jellyfish blooms in Sea of Japan, Yellow Sea, East China Sea
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	to enable better management of marine environment, predict jellyfish blooms, assist fishermen to continue livelihood
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	Sea of Japan, Yellow Sea, East China Sea
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	on-going
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	continuous
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	pollution, climate impacts, food chain relations, invasive species
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	pollution, aquaculture
9	On what information is the assessment based?	real-time monitoring
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	reports available from researchers, KODC, Japan Fisheries Research Agency
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	

13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	models being developed by NFRDI-ROK to forecast blooms
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	international workshops every 1-2 yrs to exchange and update findings
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	Korean, Japanese, English, Chinese
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	online

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Reefs Through Time		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	PhilReefs, Philippines
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	provide status of coral reefs, MPAs
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	informs the need for action
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	selected sites around Philippines
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	2008
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	corals, MPAs, fish
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	IUU
9	On what information is the assessment based?	contributors' data, secondary data
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	http://msn.philreefs.org/images/docs/czphil_mpa_congress/state_of_the_coast/reefs%20through%20time%202008_initiating%20the%20state%20of%20the%20coasts_mindanao.pdf
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	

13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	publication available

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: World Atlas - mangroves, seagrass, coral reef, biodiversity		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	UNEP-WCMC
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	BD-2002 mangroves - 1997 seagrass - 2003 coral reef - 2001
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	
9	On what information is the assessment based?	
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	http://www.unep-wcmc.org/datasets-tools--reports_15.html
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	

	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	online

REGION: Eastern and South-eastern Asian Seas		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Reefs at Risk Revisited - 2011		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	World Resources Institute
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	updated assessment of status of and threats to coral reefs, new version includes assessment of climate change impacts, vulnerability of nations and territories to coral reef degradation, based on their dependence on coral reefs and their capacity to adapt
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	detailed assessment of the status of and threats to the world's coral reefs. This information is intended to raise awareness about the location and severity of threats to coral reefs. These results can also catalyze opportunities for changes in policy and practice that could safeguard coral reefs and the benefits they provide to people for future generations.
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	worldwide
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	last version 1998. Reefs at Risk SEAsia - 2001
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	coral reefs, physio-chemical changes to the oceans
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	anthropogenic threats to cr
9	On what information is the assessment based?	satellite imagery, Institute for Marine remote Sensing, University of South Florida (iMarS/uSF), institut de recherche pour le Développement, (irD), UNEP-WCMC, the World Fish Center, and WRI. composite data set was compiled from multiple sources incorporating products from the Millennium coral reef Mapping Project prepared by iMarS/uSF and irD. Various partners, reports and journal articles.
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	http://www.wri.org/publication/reefs-at-risk-revisited#datasets . DVD available

11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	climate models and threat models
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	updated previous report, map-based analysis
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	numerous reviewers provided input. See report for full list
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English. Bahasa Indonesia (R@R SEA)
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	online

REGION:		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: UNDP/GEF 2005. Reducing Environmental Stress in the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem, Report of the First Meeting of the Regional Working Group for the Fisheries Component. UNDP/GEF/YS/RWG-P.1/3.		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<i>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</i>	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	UNDP
	<i>ORIENTATION</i>	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	The report deals with developing a methodology for assessing socio-economic impact (with a focus on fisheries) in the UNDP/GEF Yellow sea Project. The document itself deals with the preparation phase of the assessment (it is not an assessment on itself and contains very few data provided by experts from Korea and China).
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	The final objectives of the project include the development of a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA), Strategic Action Programme (SAP), and National Strategic Action Plans.
	<i>COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION</i>	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	The report was published in 2005
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Once
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	Fish stocks
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	Fisheries - mariculture
9	On what information is the assessment based?	Experts from China and Korea provide information about fisheries, fish stocks and mariculture.
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	Fisheries, mariculture data were used during the meeting but are not available in detail in the report. No arrangements were made to make the data accessible
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	No metadata are available

	<i>PROCESS</i>	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	There was a discussion round with experts to discuss the data during the meeting
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	The use of Carrying Capacity models for fish stocks was discussed during the workshop
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	No information available
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	There was a discussion round during the meeting with experts to discuss the data.
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	A Causal Chain Analysis was used.
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	The policy makers are targeted in a later phase of the project (Strategic Action Programme (SAP), National Strategic Action Plans)
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	No information available
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	No information available
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	No information available
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	No information available
	<i>COMMUNICATIONS</i>	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	Published on the web: http://www.yslme.org/pub/pdf/1st%20RWG%20Fishery.pdf

REGION:		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: UNDP/GEF 2005. Reducing Environmental Stress in the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem, Report of the First Meeting of the Regional Working Group for the Investment Component. UNDP/GEF/YS/RWG-P.1/3.		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<i>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</i>	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	UNDP
	<i>ORIENTATION</i>	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	The report deals with developing a methodology for assessing socio-economic impact in the UNDP/GEF Yellow sea Project. The document itself deals with the preparation phase of the assessment (it is not an assessment on itself and only limited data). The working group decided to identify targets of economic analysis, decided on methodologies to meet targets and collect additional data not included in RWGs results, produce data for economic analysis, breakdown of costs and benefits, calculate / estimate costs and benefits and comparison of cost/benefits.
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	The final objectives of the project include the development of a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA), Strategic Action Programme (SAP), and National Strategic Action Plans.
	<i>COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION</i>	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	The report was published in 2005
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Once
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	Socio-economic aspects
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	The working group initiated a methodology for the TDA to analyse the general socio-economic impacts on the marine environment (including fisheries, industry, tourism, ...).
9	On what information is the assessment based?	The information used during the workshop was provided by national experts (and institutions)
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	The following socio-economic data were proposed to be used in the TDA: household expenditure, household income, GNP, tourism income, fisheries household income, government expenditure for environmental protection, R & D expenditure for ocean issues. No information is available on arrangements for accessibility of these datasets for experts or the public
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	No metadata are available

	<i>PROCESS</i>	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	No information available
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	No information available
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	No information available
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	No information available
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	A Causal Chain Analysis was used.
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	The process started in this report initiated the socio-economic analysis of the YSLME TDA.
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	The policy makers are targeted in a later phase of the project (Strategic Action Programme (SAP), National Strategic Action Plans)
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	No information available
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	No information available
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	No information available
	<i>COMMUNICATIONS</i>	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	Published on the web: http://www.yslme.org/pub/pdf/1st%20RWG%20Investment.pdf

REGION:		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: UNDP/GEF 2005. Reducing Environmental Stress in the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem, Report of the First Meeting of the Regional Working Group for the Pollution Component. UNDP/GEF/YS/RWG-P.1/3.		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<i>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</i>	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	UNDP
	<i>ORIENTATION</i>	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	The report contains some data and information on the impact of pollution on socio-economic aspects of the marine environment: human health, fisheries, tourism,... and is aimed to develop a methodology for the TDA.
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	The final objectives of the project include the development of a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA), Strategic Action Programme (SAP), and National Strategic Action Plans.
	<i>COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION</i>	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	The report was published in 2005
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Once
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	Fish, ecosystems, human component
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	The following impacts of pollution on socio-economics are mentioned in the report: impact on recreational areas, tourism, human health, fisheries, water supply, harmful algal blooms, industry and insurance.
9	On what information is the assessment based?	The information used during the workshop was provided by national experts (and national institutions), and obtained from national pollution monitoring programmes.
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	The report refers to pollution data in the region and socio-economic data (impact on recreational areas, tourism, human health, fisheries, water supply, harmful algal blooms, industry and insurance)
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	No metadata are available

	<i>PROCESS</i>	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	No information available
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	No information available
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	No information available
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	No information available
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	A Causal Chain Analysis was developed on the impact of pollution on socio-economic sectors
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	Pollution specialists from the region.
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	The policy makers are targeted in a later phase of the project (Strategic Action Programme (SAP), National Strategic Action Plans)
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	No information available
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	No information available
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	No information available
	<i>COMMUNICATIONS</i>	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	Published on the web: http://www.yslme.org/pub/pdf/Report%20of%201st%20RWG%20P.pdf

REGION:		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: UNEP (2005) Qu, J., Xu, Z., Long, Q., Wang, L., Shen, X., Zhang, J. and Y. Cai. Global International Waters Assessment: East China Sea, GIWA Regional assessment 36. University of Kalmar, Kalmar, Sweden.		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<i>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</i>	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	UNEP
	<i>ORIENTATION</i>	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	The overall objective of GIWA is to develop a comprehensive strategic assessment that may be used by GEF and its partners to identify priorities for remedial and mitigatory actions in international waters, designed to achieve significant environmental benefits at national, regional and global levels. The aim of this report is to give a better understanding of the driving forces in society that lead to environmental pressures and the causal relationships that underlay the deterioration of the aquatic environment in the East China Seas. The assessment also contains some information on the impact on the economy of changes in the marine environment (Freshwater shortage, Pollution, Habitat and community modification, Unsustainable exploitation of fish and other living resources, Global change of the East China Sea).
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	The environmental and socio-economic impacts for each of the predefined GIWA issues and concerns are assessed in this report for the East China Sea region. Due to the heterogenic character and dimensions of the region it is difficult to conduct a causal chain analysis and to develop policy options. The report places emphasis on data analyses that allow a comprehensive understanding of the efforts that will be needed for the mitigation of habitat and ecosystem modification, and transboundary pollution in the region, in view of its social and economic importance in Northeast Asia.
	<i>COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION</i>	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	East China Sea
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	The report was published in 2005
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Once
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	Physical, biological and socio-economic aspects
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	Freshwater shortage, Pollution, Habitat and community modification, Unsustainable exploitation of fish and other living resources, Global change, Priority concerns

9	On what information is the assessment based?	The assessment is based upon available physical and biological data and some socio-economic data.
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	The following socio-economic data are mentioned in the report: fish landings, mariculture production, harvesting of pharmaceutical products, employment
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	The report contains references to the publications (containing the data) used. The GIWA meta-data base and regional reports should be freely available through electronic communications, on CD ROM and, where strictly necessary, in hard copy. A meta-data catalogue of relevant assessments, data and information sources available via the Internet
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	Peer reviewed process
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	No information available
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	No information available
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	The assessment makes use of the GIWA methodology, with involvement of regional and international experts from universities, institutions and the private sector, to ensure quality of the data and information.
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	Causal chain analysis matrix
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	Physical, biological and socio-economic aspects were integrated in the assessment
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	The final component of the GIWA is the development of Policy options that focus on mitigating the impacts of the root causes identified by the Causal chain analysis.
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	No information available
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	No information available
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	Yes
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English

23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	Published on the web: http://www.unep.org/dewa/giwa/areas/reports/r36/giwa_regional_assessment_36.pdf
----	--	---

REGION:		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: UNEP (2005) Vantier, L., Wilkinson, C., Lawrence, D., and D. Souter (eds.) Global International Waters Assessment: Indonesian Seas, GIWA Regional assessment 57. University of Kalmar, Kalmar, Sweden.		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<i>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</i>	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	UNEP
	<i>ORIENTATION</i>	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	The overall objective of GIWA is to develop a comprehensive strategic assessment that may be used by GEF and its partners to identify priorities for remedial and mitigatory actions in international waters, designed to achieve significant environmental benefits at national, regional and global levels. This report evaluates the priority international waters issues and concerns facing the Indonesian Seas region. The causal chain analysis discusses the root causes of destructive fishing practices by investigating the cause-effect pathways of the issue. Policy options are analysed in order to enhance the management and improve the environmental quality of the region's aquatic environment. The aim of this report is to give a better understanding of the driving forces in society that lead to environmental pressures and the causal relationships that underlay the deterioration of the aquatic environment in the Indonesian Seas.
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	The environmental and socio-economic impacts for each of the predefined GIWA issues and concerns are assessed in this report for the Indonesian Seas region. The report places emphasis on data analyses that allow a comprehensive understanding of the efforts that will be needed for the mitigation of habitat and ecosystem modification, and transboundary pollution in the region, in view of its social and economic importance in Northeast Asia.
	<i>COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION</i>	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	Indonesian Seas
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	The report was published in 2005
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Once
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	Physical, biological and socio-economic aspects

8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	Freshwater shortage, Pollution, Habitat and community modification, Unsustainable exploitation of fish and other living resources, Global change, Priority concerns
9	On what information is the assessment based?	The assessment is based upon available physical and biological data and some socio-economic data.
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	The following socio-economic data are, amongst others, mentioned in the report: population, economic activities (GDP etc.), agriculture, fisheries, industry, oil and mining, forestry, shipping.
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	The report contains references to the publications (containing the data) used. The GIWA meta-data base and regional reports should be freely available through electronic communications, on CD ROM and, where strictly necessary, in hard copy. A meta-data catalogue of relevant assessments, data and information sources available via the Internet
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	Peer reviewed process
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	No information available
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	No information available
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	The assessment makes use of the GIWA methodology, with involvement of regional and international experts from universities, institutions and the private sector, to ensure quality of the data and information.
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	Causal chain analysis matrix
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	Physical, biological and socio-economic aspects were integrated in the assessment
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	The final component of the GIWA is the development of Policy options that focus on mitigating the impacts of the root causes identified by the Causal chain analysis.
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	No information available
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	No information available

21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	Yes
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	Published on the web: http://www.unep.org/dewa/giwa/areas/reports/r57/giwa_regional_assessment_57.pdf

REGION:		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Global International Waters Assessment: Mekong River, GIWA Regional assessment 55		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	UNEP
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	The overall objective of GIWA is to develop a comprehensive strategic assessment that may be used by GEF and its partners to identify priorities for remedial and mitigatory actions in international waters, such as the Mekong River region, designed to achieve significant environmental benefits at national, regional and global levels.
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	The report was published in 2002
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Once
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	Physical, biological and socio-economic aspects
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	No information available (document not available online)
9	On what information is the assessment based?	No information available (document not available online)

10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	No information available (document not available online)
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	The report contains references to the publications (containing the data) used. The GIWA meta-data base and regional reports should be freely available through electronic communications, on CD ROM and, where strictly necessary, in hard copy. A meta-data catalogue of relevant assessments, data and information sources available via the Internet
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	Peer reviewed process
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	No information available
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	No information available
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	The assessment makes use of the GIWA methodology, with involvement of regional and international experts from universities, institutions and the private sector, to ensure quality of the data and information.
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	Causal chain analysis matrix (?) - not sure since the document is not available online
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	Physical, biological and socio-economic aspects were integrated in the assessment.
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	The final component of the GIWA is the development of Policy options that focus on mitigating the impacts of the root causes identified by the Causal chain analysis.
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	No information available
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	No information available
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	Yes
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English

23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	Not available online
----	--	----------------------

REGION:		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: UNEP (2005) Wilkinson, C., DeVantier, L., Talaue-McManus, L., Lawrence, D. and D. Souter. Global International Waters Assessment: South China Sea, GIWA Regional assessment 54. University of Kalmar, Kalmar, Sweden.		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<i>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</i>	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	UNEP
	<i>ORIENTATION</i>	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	The South China Sea region lies in the global centre of tropical marine biodiversity and comprises nine nations: China, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei and the Philippines. The region supports a rapidly growing coastal population, and has rapidly deteriorating marine ecosystems. This report evaluates the relative importance of different impacts on the South China Sea region. The past and present status and future prospects of these issues are discussed, and they are traced back to their root causes. Policy options to mitigate these problems are proposed that aim to provide solutions to these fundamental issues, in order to enhance the management of the region's aquatic environment.
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	
	<i>COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION</i>	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	The report was published in 2005
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Once
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	Physical, biological and socio-economic aspects
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	Freshwater shortage, Pollution, Habitat and community modification, Unsustainable exploitation of fish and other living resources, Global change, Priority concerns

9	On what information is the assessment based?	The assessment is based upon available physical and biological data and some socio-economic data.
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	The following socio-economic data are, amongst others, mentioned in the report: population, economic activities (GDP etc.), agriculture, fisheries, industry, oil and mining, forestry, shipping.
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	The report contains references to the publications (containing the data) used. The GIWA meta-data base and regional reports should be freely available through electronic communications, on CD ROM and, where strictly necessary, in hard copy. A meta-data catalogue of relevant assessments, data and information sources available via the Internet
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	Peer reviewed process
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	No information available
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	No information available
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	The assessment makes use of the GIWA methodology, with involvement of regional and international experts from universities, institutions and the private sector, to ensure quality of the data and information.
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	Causal chain analysis matrix
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	Physical, biological and socio-economic aspects were integrated in the assessment.
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	The final component of the GIWA is the development of Policy options that focus on mitigating the impacts of the root causes identified by the Causal chain analysis.
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	No information available
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	No information available
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	Yes
	COMMUNICATIONS	

22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	Published on the web: http://www.unep.org/dewa/giwa/areas/reports/r54/giwa_regional_assessment_54.pdf

REGION:		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: UNEP (2005) Teng, S.K., Yu, H., Tang, Y., Tong, L., Choi, C.I., Kang, D., Liu, H., Chun, Y., Juliano, R.O., Rautalahti-Miettinen, E. and D. Daler. Global International Waters Assessment: Yellow Sea, GIWA Regional assessment 34. University of Kalmar, Kalmar, Sweden.		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	<i>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</i>	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	UNEP
	<i>ORIENTATION</i>	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	The Yellow sea is a semi-enclosed water body bordering the Chinese mainland to the west and the Korean Peninsula to the east. The region is interesting because of its substantial population and increasing anthropogenic pressure. This report evaluated the relative importance of different impacts on the Yellow Sea region and the adjacent Bohai Sea sub-system. The past and present status and future prospects are discussed, and the transboundary issues are traced back to their root causes. Policy options have been recommended to mitigate environmental and socio-economic impacts and to secure the region's future prosperity.
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	
	<i>COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION</i>	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	The report was published in 2005
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Once

7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	Physical, biological and socio-economic aspects
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	Freshwater shortage, Pollution, Habitat and community modification, Unsustainable exploitation of fish and other living resources, Global change, Priority concerns
9	On what information is the assessment based?	The assessment is based upon available physical and biological data and some socio-economic data.
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	The following socio-economic data are, amongst others, mentioned in the report: population, economic activities (GDP etc.), agriculture, fisheries, industry, oil and mining, forestry, shipping.
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	The report contains references to the publications (containing the data) used. The GIWA meta-data base and regional reports should be freely available through electronic communications, on CD ROM and, where strictly necessary, in hard copy. A meta-data catalogue of relevant assessments, data and information sources available via the Internet
	<i>PROCESS</i>	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	Peer reviewed process
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	No information available
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	No information available
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	The assessment makes use of the GIWA methodology, with involvement of regional and international experts from universities, institutions and the private sector, to ensure quality of the data and information.
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	Causal chain analysis matrix
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	Physical, biological and socio-economic aspects were integrated in the assessment.
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	The final component of the GIWA is the development of Policy options that focus on mitigating the impacts of the root causes identified by the Causal chain analysis.
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	No information available

20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	No information available
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	Yes
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	Published on the web: http://www.unep.org/dewa/giwa/areas/reports/r34/giwa_regional_assessment_34.pdf

REGION:		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: UNEP (2001). Overview of impact of sewage on the marine environment of East Asia: social and economic opportunities, United Nations Environment Programme, East Asian Seas Regional Coordinating Unit, pp. 93.		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	UNEP
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	This report provides an overview of economic and social development in the East Asian Seas affecting the coastal, marine and associated freshwater environment. Particular attention is given to the problem of sewage and especially urban domestic sewage from large urban centres. The report contains a chapter on the influence of sewage pollution on local economies.
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	The report was published in 2001
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Once

7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	The report contains a chapter on the socio-economic impact of pollution due to sewage in the marine environment: health and marine resources
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	Pollution
9	On what information is the assessment based?	The assessment is based upon available pollution data and some socio-economic data (including e.g. information on sewage plants).
10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	The following socio-economic data are, amongst others, mentioned in the report: fisheries, aquaculture, sewage plants, tourism,... The GIWA meta-data base and regional reports should be freely available through electronic communications, on CD ROM and, where strictly necessary, in hard copy.
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	The report contains references to datasets. A meta-data catalogue of relevant assessments, data and information sources available via the Internet
	PROCESS	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	No information available
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	No information available
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	No information available
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	No information available
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	No information available
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	The report was focused on impact of pollution on the marine ecosystems and socio-economics.
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	No information available
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	No information available
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	No information available

21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	No information available
	COMMUNICATIONS	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English
23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	Published on the web: http://www.cobsea.org/documents/report_landbased/Overview_Impact_Sewage_on_the_Marine_Environment.pdf

REGION:		
NAME OF THE ASSESSMENT: Burke, L., E. Selig and M. Spalding , 2002 , Reefs At Risk in Southeast Asia. . World Resources Institute, 72p.		
	CHECK-LIST OF QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
1	What organisation carried out the assessment?	World Resources Institute
	ORIENTATION	
2	Were there explicit objectives for the assessment? If so, what are they?	This report provides a detailed analysis of threats to coral reefs across Southeast Asia and provides an economic valuation of what will be lost if these threats – destructive fishing, overfishing, marine-based and inland pollution, coastal development – continue.
3	What is the relation of the assessment to the cycle of determining the problems, adopting measures and evaluating progress?	
	COVERAGE AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
4	What area does the assessment cover?	The report was published in 2002
5	What period of time does the assessment cover?	No information available
6	How often will assessments of this kind be produced?	Coral reefs and human factors influencing them
7	What aspects of the marine ecosystem are covered by the assessment?	No information available (document is not available online)
8	What aspects of human impacts on the marine environment are covered by the assessment?	Existing data and data collected for the project
9	On what information is the assessment based?	No information

10	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, what arrangements were made for subsequent access to this data by the public or by experts?	No information available (document is not available online)
11	Where environmental, economic or social data were used, are metadata available on these data series?	The report was published in 2002
	<i>PROCESS</i>	
12	How did the assessment control is the quality of the data used in it?	No information available
13	Were models of aspects of the marine environment developed and used in the assessment?	No information available
14	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on traditional knowledge, what practices were used to control its quality?	No information available
15	If the assessment was based (wholly or partly) on expert opinion, what practices were used to control its quality?	No information available
16	Was any particular conceptual framework used to organise the assessment?	RRSEA model :Threat modeling methodology; Economic valuation methodology
17	How was the involvement organised of the different scientific specialisms?	No information available (document is not available online)
18	How was interaction organised between scientific, economic and social disciplines and policy makers?	No information available (document is not available online)
19	How were non-official stakeholders enabled to participate in the assessment?	No information available (document is not available online)
20	Did differences of opinion arise over the conclusions of the assessment? If so, how were these resolved?	No information available (document is not available online)
21	Was there a peer review of the assessment before the final text was published?	No information available (document is not available online)
	<i>COMMUNICATIONS</i>	
22	In which languages is the assessment available?	English

23	Was there a communications strategy for disseminating the results of the assessment?	Document is not available online.
----	--	-----------------------------------

Intl projects:9; Intl orgs:90; Databases:6; Nation:22.

#	Name of Assessment	Institutional arrangements
Intl projects	YSLME TDA (see other sheets for details, also needs some update and include co-op cruises)	UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea Project; China, ROK
	Bay of Bengal TDA	FAO/GEF BOBLME Project, Thailand, Myanmar, Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Indonesia
	SCS-SFM TDA	UNDP/GEF Sulu-Celebes (SSME) Sustainable Fisheries Management Project, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Conservation International
	ATSEA TDA	UNDP/GEF Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action, Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea, Australia
	ECS-LME	UNDP/GEF Sulu-Celebes (SSME) Sustainable Fisheries Management Project, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Conservation International
	Mekong River	UNDP/GEF Sulu-Celebes (SSME) Sustainable Fisheries Management Project, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Conservation International
	Yellow Sea Eco-region Planning Program/YS Eco-region	WWF Japan, China, SOA, SFA, MEPA, KORDI, KEI, Panasonic
	FAO/Regional Livelihoods Programme for South and Southeast Asia	FAO, Government of Spain, Philippines, Indonesia, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Timor-Leste
	State of the Coral Triangle Report	Coral Triangle Initiative
Intl orgs	FAO Country Profiles	FAO
	State of the Marine Environment Report for the East Asian Seas 2009	UNEP-COBSEA
	Environmental Capacity and Effects of Pollutants on Marine Ecosystem in the East China Sea	SOA , China: First Institute of Oceanography, Second Institute of Oceanography, East China Sea Branch, Japan , National Institute for Environmental Studies
	Sustainable Options for People, Catchment and Aquatic Resources	Institute of Marine Research, Portugal, University of Gothenburg, Sweden, Plymouth Marine Laboratory, UK, Delft Hydraulics, Netherland, University of Stirling, UK, De Wit Sustainable Options Ltd, South Africa, First Institute of Oceanography, SOA, China, Third Institute of Oceanography , SOA, China, Ningbo University, China
	GCRMN Status of Coral Reefs	GCRMN
	Status & potential of fisheries and aquaculture in Asia and the Pacific 2010	APFIC
	Marine Ecosystems of the Northwest Pacific 2003-2008	PICES
	NOWPAP RAC Reports	NOWPAP RACs
	Global Environment Outlook	UNEP
	MFF	Mangroves for the Future
	4th ASEAN State of the Environment 2009	ASEAN
	WI and EAAflyway	Wetlands Int'l & East Asian Australasian Flyway partners
	Integrated reports on harmful algal blooms for the NOWPAP region (2005; 2012)	Northwest Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP) of UNEP
	Regional overviews on river and direct inputs of contaminants to the marine and coastal environment in the NOWPAP region (2006; 2009; 2011)	Northwest Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP) of UNEP
	Regional overviews on atmospheric deposition of contaminants to the marine and coastal environment in the NOWPAP region (2007; 2010; 2012)	Northwest Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP) of UNEP
	Marine litter in the NOWPAP region (2008; 2011)	Northwest Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP) of UNEP
	Rapid assessment of biodiversity state and threats as well as government response in the NOWPAP region (2010)	Northwest Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP) of UNEP
	State of Marine Environment in the NOWPAP Region (2007)	Northwest Pacific Action Plan (NOWPAP) of UNEP
	UNDP/GEF Biodiversity Management in the Coastal Area of China's South Sea (SCCBD)	UNDP/GEF, SOA, national institutes
	World Atlas - mangroves, seagrass, coral reef, biodiversity	UNEP-WCMC
	Reefs at Risk Revisited - 2011	World Resources Institute
	Bay of Bengal TDA	FAO/GEF BOBLME Project, Thailand, Myanmar, Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Indonesia
	South China Sea & Gulf of Thailand	UNEP
	ATSEA TDA	UNDP/GEF Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action, Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea, Australia
	Asia-Pacific Coral Reef Program	
	Asian Freshwater and Coastal Cetacean Program	
	Case-studies of Coral Reef Monitoring and Management projects (2004-2005)	
	First Meeting of the Regional Scientific and Technical Panel for the UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea Project	
	First Regional Working Group Meeting for the Ecosystem Component of the UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea Project	
	First Regional Working Group Meeting For The Biodiversity Component of the UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea Project	
	First Regional Working Group Meeting for the Fisheries Component of the UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea Project	
	First Regional Working Group Meeting for the Investment Component of the UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea Project	
	First Regional Working Group Meeting for the Pollution Component of the UNDP/GEF Yellow Sea Project	

Global International Waters Assessment: East China Sea, GIWA Regional assessment 36	UNEP
Global International Waters Assessment: Indonesian Seas, GIWA Regional assessment 57	UNEP
Global International Waters Assessment: Mekong River, GIWA Regional assessment 55	UNEP
Global International Waters Assessment: South China Sea, GIWA Regional assessment 54	UNEP
Global International Waters Assessment: Sulu-Celebes (Sulawesi) Sea, GIWA Regional assessment 56	UNEP
Global International Waters Assessment: Yellow Sea, GIWA Regional assessment 34	UNEP
Governance Analysis of YSLME	
International Coral Reef Action Network in the East Asian Seas Region	
IOC/WESTPAC River Input Project	
Mangrove forest distributions and dynamics (1975-2005) of the tsunami-affected region of Asia	
Manila Bay Integrated Environmental Monitoring Program	
Marine litter in the East Asian Seas Region	
Monitoring coral reefs for better management schemes	
National Report of Malaysia on the Formulation of a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and preliminary Framework of a Strategic Action Programme for the Bay of Bengal	
Overview of impact of sewage on the marine environment of East Asia: social and economic opportunities	UNEP
Overview on Land-based Sources and Activities Affecting the Marine Environment in the East Asian Seas	
Pacific Islands Marine Portal of the Pacific Islands Marine Resources Information System (PIMRIS)	
Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia	
Reducing Environmental Stress in the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem	
Reefs at Risk in Southeast Asia	World Resources Institute
Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand	
Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand?Regional Task Force on Legal Matters	
Southeast Asia Fishery Development Center	
State of the Marine Environment in the NOWPAP Region	
Status and potential of fisheries and aquaculture in Asia and the Pacific	
Strait of Malacca Project	
Sulu Sulawesi marine ecoregion	
The Cooperative Study of the Kuroshio and Adjacent Regions	
The Mekong Programme	
The Status of Coral Reef Management in Southeast Asia: A Gap Analysis	
Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis for the South China Sea.	
State of the Marine Environment Report for the East Asian Seas	
UNDP/GEF 2005. Reducing Environmental Stress in the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem, Report of the First Meeting of the Regional Working Group for the Fisheries Component. UNDP/GEF/YS/RWG-P.1/3.	UNDP
UNDP/GEF 2005. Reducing Environmental Stress in the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem, Report of the First Meeting of the Regional Working Group for the Investment Component. UNDP/GEF/YS/RWG-P.1/3.	UNDP
UNDP/GEF 2005. Reducing Environmental Stress in the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem, Report of the First Meeting of the Regional Working Group for the Pollution Component. UNDP/GEF/YS/RWG-P.1/3.	UNDP
CO ₂ in the North Pacific Ocean (Working Group 13 Final Report)	
Commercially Important Crabs, Shrimps and Lobsters of the North Pacific Ocean.	
Environmental Assessment of Vancouver Harbour Data Report for the PICES MEQ Practical Workshop.	
Global International Waters Assessment: Oyashio Current, GIWA Regional assessment 31	UNEP
Global International Waters Assessment: Sea of Okhotsk, GIWA Regional assessment 30	UNEP
High Seas Salmon Research Program	
Impacts of Climate and Climate Change on the Key Species in the Fisheries in the North Pacific.	
Large Marine Ecosystems of the Pacific Rim: Assessment, Sustainability, and Management	

	Marine ecosystems of the North Pacific	
	Marine Life in the North Pacific: The Known, Unknown, and Unknowable	
	Micronekton of the North Pacific	
	NOAA Fisheries Marine Mammal Assessments	
	Proceedings of the PICES/CoML/IPRC Workshop on "Impact of Climate Variability on Observation and Prediction of Ecosystem and Biodiversity Changes in the North Pacific"	
	Reconstruction of coral reef and bottom fisheries catches for U.S. flag islands in the Western Pacific, 1950-2000	
	Report of the PICES/NPRB Workshop on Integration of Ecological Indicators of the North Pacific with Emphasis on the Bering Sea.	
	Report of the Study Group on Ecosystem-Based Management Science and its Application to the North Pacific	
	Science Board Symposium on The Impacts of the 1997/98 El Niño Event on the North Pacific Ocean and Its Marginal Seas	
	State of the Cetacean Environment Report (SOCER) 2004	
	Stock assessment of bigeye tuna in the the western and central Pacific Ocean	
	Stock assessment of skipjack tuna in the the western and central Pacific Ocean	
	Stock assessment of yellowfin tuna in the the western and central Pacific Ocean	
	The Environmental Monitoring Report on the Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Japan	
Databases	FishBase www.fishbase.org/	Hosted at World Fish Center
	ReefBase www.reefbase.org/	Hosted at World Fish Center
	YSLME Project's database http://www.vfdb.org/index.jsp	UNDP/GEF YSLME project
	SEA START metadatabase	SEA START RC
	UNEP-WCMC	UNEP-WCMC
	NEAR-GOOS / SEA-GOOS	IOC/WESTPAC
Nation	Present Status of Marine Pollution in the Sea around Japan	Ministry of the Environment, Japan
	Singapore NEA's Coastal Water Quality Monitoring Programmes	Singapore NEA
	Comprehensive assessment of implementation of National Marine Economic Development Program	Academy of Ocean of China
	Research on economic activities monitoring and controlling in Circum-Bohai Sea Area based on environmental capacity	The Ministry of Science and Technology of China (MOST),CHINA
	The Study of Marine economic monitoring and evaluation technology and the typical area demonstration	Ministry of Science and Technology
	Assessment on the impact of Main Oceanic disasters on socioeconomic development in the coastal areas of Shandong province	908 Project,CHINA
	Research on the regional economic development and industrial distribution in coastal areas	909 Project,CHINA
	National marine economic monitoring and assessment	SOA,CHINA
	Bohai environment legislation evaluation based on the regional economic development	SOA,CHINA
	Bulletin of China's Marine Environmental Status	SOA,CHINA
	Bulletin of China's sea level	SOA,CHINA
	Bulletin of China's Marine Disaster	SOA,CHINA
	Bulletin of China's Sea area use management	SOA,CHINA
	Bulletin of China's Marine economic statistics	SOA,CHINA
	Bulletin of China's Island management	SOA,CHINA
	China Fisheries Yearbook	Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China
	China Ports Yearbook	Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China
	National Report of China on the Protection of Marine Environment from Land-based Activities	Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China
	Bulletin of China's Environment status	Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China
	COREMAP (Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program)	Indonesia
	Jellyfish monitoring	Japan, NFRDI-ROK, academia
	Reefs Through Time	PhilReefs, Philippines