

“海丝”沿线国家海岸带 可持续发展能力指数

Coastal Development Sustainability Report
for Countries Along the Maritime Silk Road

评价报告

2021年11月

Coastal Development Sustainability Report for Countries Along the Maritime Silk Road

Fujian Institute for Sustainable Oceans (Xiamen University)

China Oceanic Development Foundation

November 2021

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Foreword

The “Silk Road Economic Belt” and the “21st Century Maritime Silk Road” initiatives were proposed by the Chinese President Xi Jinping during his visits to Central and Southeast Asian countries. These ideas soon gained widespread worldwide attention. In 2015, the Chinese government issued the *Vision and Actions on Jointly Building Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st Century Maritime Silk Road*, which stated an outlook of strengthened maritime cooperation among countries along the Maritime Silk Road through the construction of three blue economic passages (i.e., China–Indian Ocean–Africa–Mediterranean Sea, China–Oceania–South Pacific, and China–Arctic Ocean–Europe) underpinned by the Chinese coastal economic belt.

The 21st Century Maritime Silk Road (hereinafter referred to as “MSR”) initiative aims to promote the well-being of both the people and the ocean through international cooperation. As part of the endeavors to achieve the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* goals, it focuses on safeguarding marine ecosystems and biodiversity, surveying and evaluating coastal areas, monitoring ocean and coastal blue carbon ecosystems, eliminating poverty, promoting blue economic development, protecting maritime security, advancing research on marine technologies, and fostering stronger blue partnerships. The plan encompasses three dimensions of sustainable development: environmental, social, and economic. For countries along the MSR, it provides direction for ocean and coastal development while supporting sustainable development.

However, most countries along the MSR are developing countries and emerging economies that inevitably face pollution and ecological degradation challenges with growing industrialization and urbanization.

Other maritime activities provide additional challenges, such as increasing shipping and ports. These maritime activities negatively affect the marine ecosystems, critical habitats, and species, which are detrimental to maintaining regional ocean health and safeguarding marine ecological security.

Assessing the sustainability of coastal development for countries along the MSR is an important gateway to addressing these challenges. The assessment will reveal the state of the coastal development and identify the advantages and challenges in social, economic, and environmental development in these countries. The assessment will help expand cooperation and exchange between China and these countries, and inform decision making and management decisions for updating domestic sustainable development policies. These assessments should also contribute to blue partnerships and provide the foundations for a maritime community with a shared future.

The benchmark year of the Coastal Development Sustainability Report for Countries Along the MSR (hereinafter referred to as “Report”) is 2019. In this report, the coastal zone is defined as 100 km inland from the coastline, extending to 200 nautical miles seawards (with some exceptions, based on published data). This report comprises three sections. The first section provides an overview of the sustainability indices of coastal development in countries along the MSR. The second section introduces the methodologies of the sustainability assessments of coastal development, including indicator system construction, data extraction, and data processing. The third section analyzes the results of the sustainability assessments and provides conclusions.

This is the first research report on the sustainability of coastal

development. This is an evolving program, which will continue to improve before they can serve as a scientific source to inform national ocean policy. We aim to publish periodic reports which we hope will generate discussion and collaborations with fellow researchers in this field so that the research can evolve with their valuable insight.

1. Coastal Development Sustainability Index for Countries Along the Maritime Silk Road

The report collaborates and presents current data on the sustainable coastal development of the countries along the MSR. For the indicator system, we selected seven themes (atmosphere, land, oceans, water, biodiversity, social development, and economic development), 19 subthemes, and 34 indicators (Table 1). The data is classified into coastal development sustainability indices and combined with their rankings, to indicate the sustainability of coastal development in each country.

The Coastal Development Sustainability Index for Countries along the Maritime Silk Road provides an overview and assessment of the current status of the coastal sustainable development in these countries. Scores from each subtheme and theme are calculated and combined to obtain the overall assessment results. Scores from different themes, subthemes, and indicators reveal the strengths and areas requiring improvement for sustainable development. The overall Coastal Development Sustainability Index scores and the detailed scores (by theme/subtheme/indicator) are used to calibrate a country's ranking with lowest place (10) and the highest place (95).

The composite index is aggregated at indicator, subtheme, and theme levels. Therefore, we encourage professionals and decision makers to go beyond composite indices and rankings and focus on the performance of each country at the theme, subtheme, and indicator levels.

Table 1 The indicator system for sustainability assessment of coastal development in countries along the MSR

THEME	SUBTHEME	CORE INDICATOR
Atmosphere	Climate change	Regional CO ₂ emissions
		CO ₂ emissions per capita
	Air quality	PM _{2.5} concentration
		Regional SO ₂ emissions
Land	Agriculture	Fertilizer usage
		Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (SNMI)
	Land use	Land use intensity
		Coastal landscape index
	Woodland	Proportion of coastal land area covered by forests
Oceans	Fisheries	Seafood supply
		Artisanal fishing opportunities
		Proportion of overfishing
	Marine environment	Clean waters
		Coastal wastes
	Natural hazards	Coastal protection
		Natural hazard risk exposure
Water	Water quantity	Proportion of freshwater area to coastal land area
		Underground water storage
		Water use intensity
	Water quality	Health risks caused by drinking water
Biodiversity	Species	Number of endangered species
		Marine Trophic Index
	Ecosystem	Proportion of marine protected area to coastal area
		Proportion of land protected area to coastal land area
		Proportion of coastal wetland area to coastal land area
Social Development	Population level	Coastal population density
	Level of	Road network density

	infrastructure development	
	Income equality	Gini Coefficient
	Standard of living	Average life expectancy
		Engel Coefficient
Economic Development	Economic performance	Coastal GDP per capita
	Low-carbon economic performance	Regional CO ₂ emission intensity
	Energy structure	Proportion of new energy production to coastal GDP

The indicator system combines the characteristics of each country with their coastal features to provide a comprehensive comparative analysis of the national and regional concerns. These concerns are highly relevant to sustainable coastal development and encompass the three pillars of sustainability - social, economic, and environmental. The three pillars aim to reflect sustainable development goals and basic human needs.

2. Results of the Sustainability Assessment on Coastal Development for Countries Along the MSR

2.1 Results

The overall scores and rankings of the coastal development sustainability index for the countries along the MSR are provided in Figure 1 (for detailed indicator scores, see Table 3).

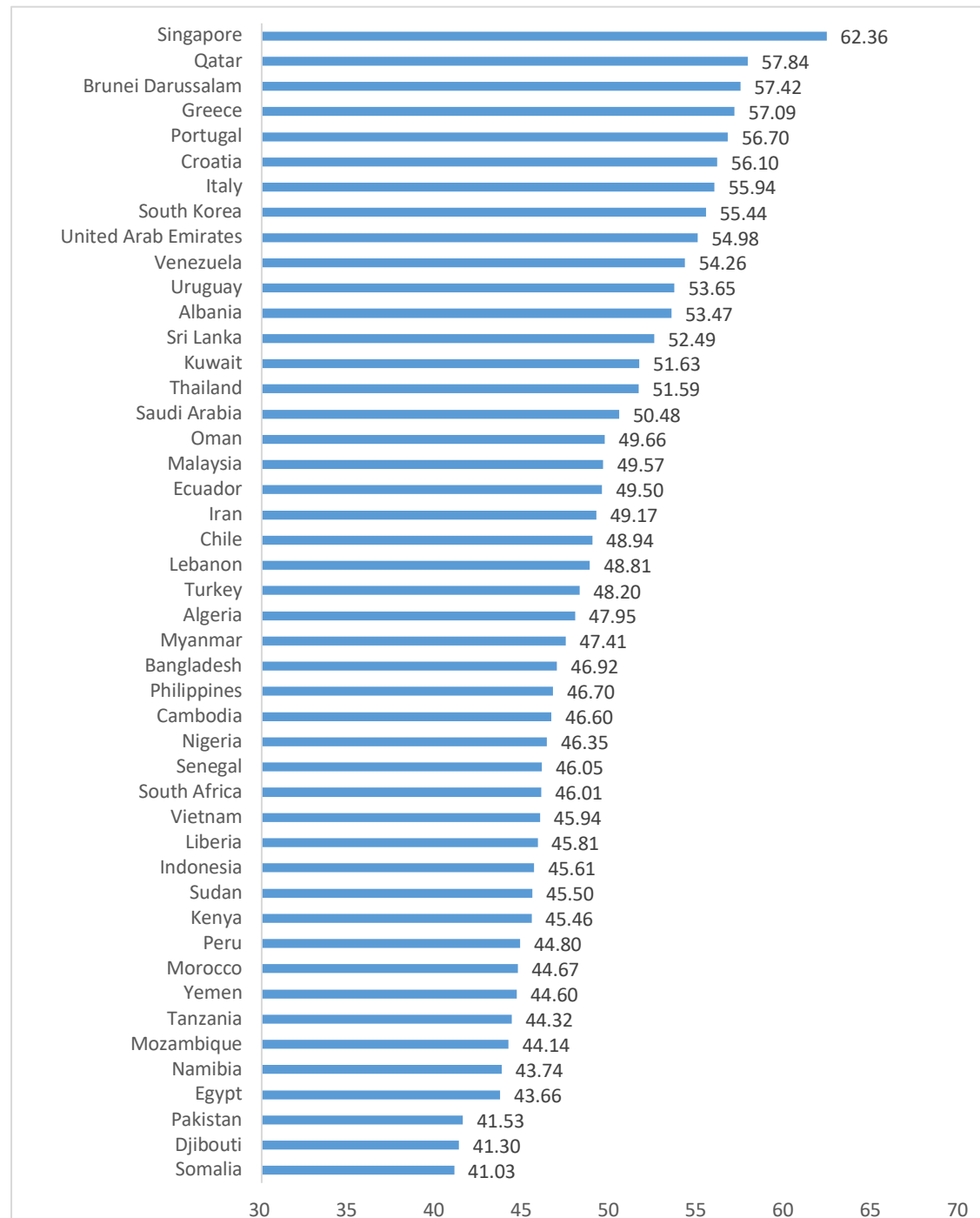


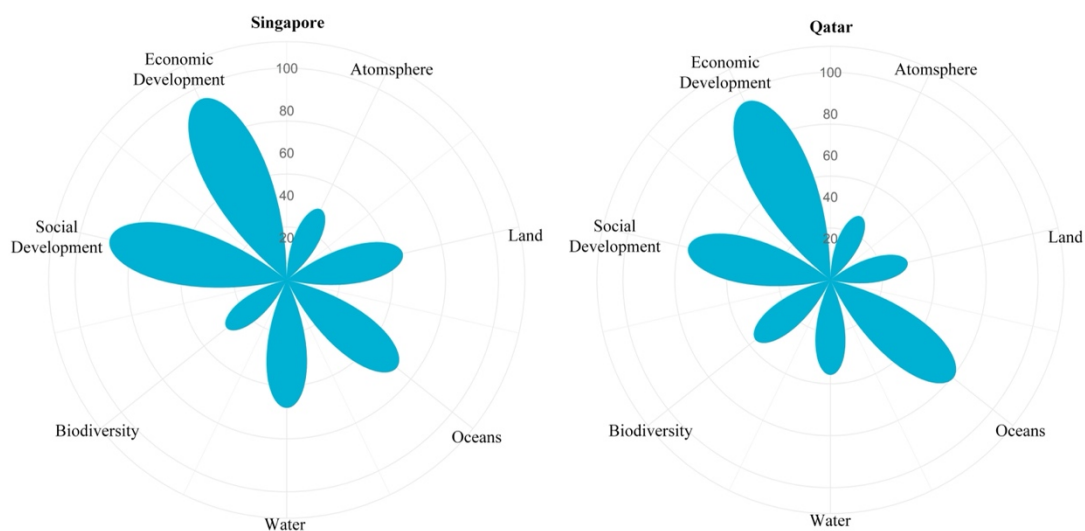
Figure 1 Overall scores and rankings of the coastal development sustainability index for countries along the MSR

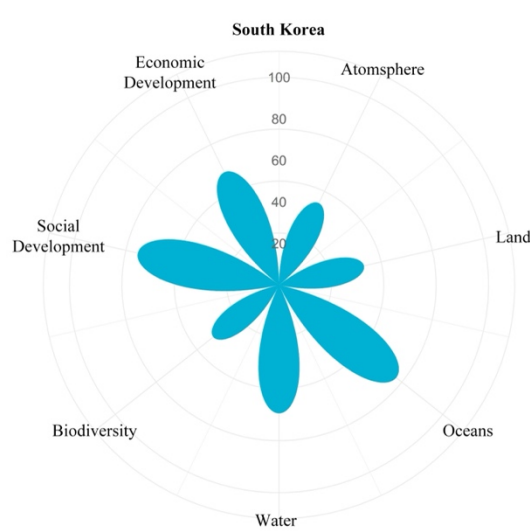
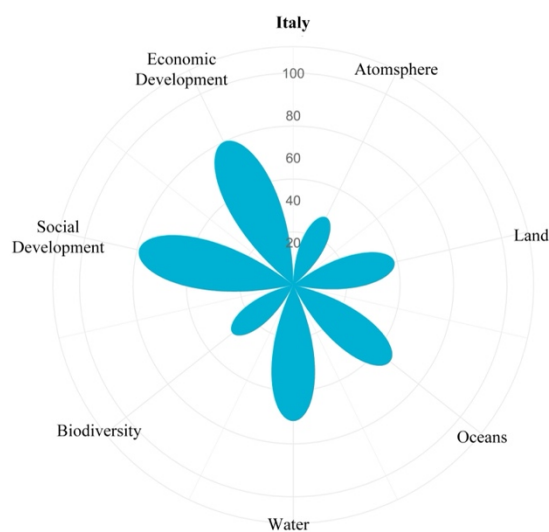
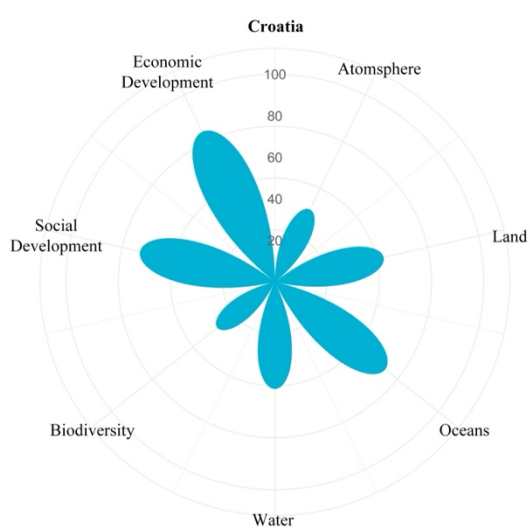
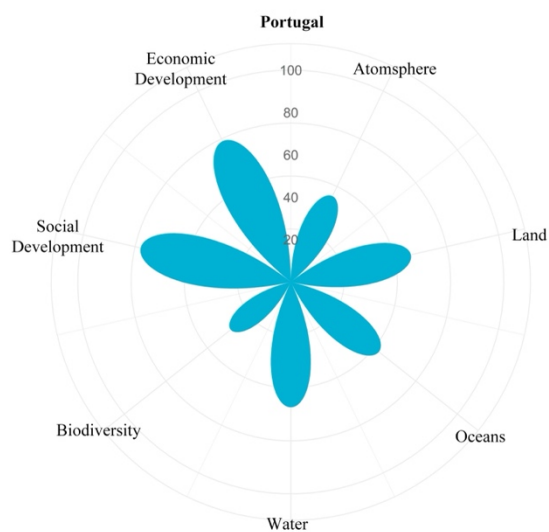
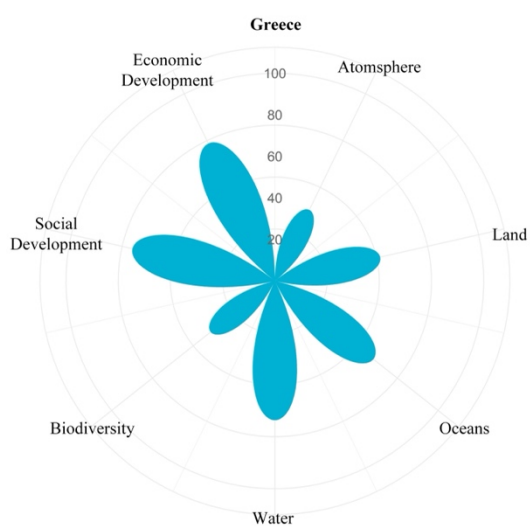
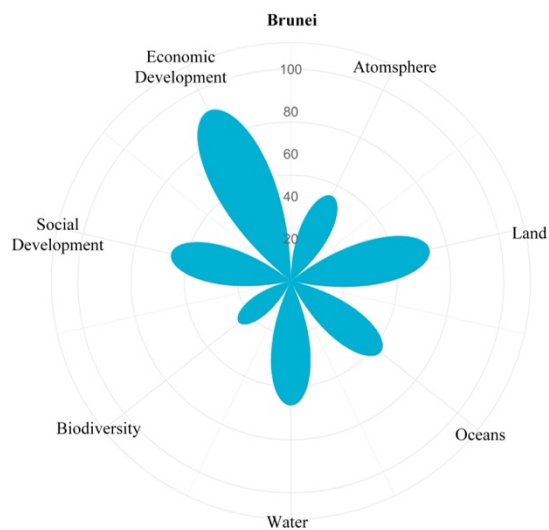
The results reveal that the average coastal sustainability index score of the countries along the MSR was 49.16. The majority of countries scored below average therefore, improvements are required for sustainable coastal development. Singapore had a much higher score than any other country with a score of 62.36. Somalia obtained the worst score of 41.03. The top 10 countries were Singapore (62.36), Qatar (57.84), Brunei (57.42), Greece (57.09), Portugal (56.70), Croatia (56.10), Italy (55.94), South Korea (55.44), United Arab Emirates (54.98), and Venezuela (54.26).

The performance results of the top ten countries were further analyzed by theme. We converted the data into graphs to better illustrate their strengths and areas requiring improvement (Figure 2).

The sustainability of Singapore's coastline is largely attributable to its social and economic development, scoring 85.75 (ranked 1st) and 94.48 (2nd), respectively. Singapore's worst score was 'atmosphere' with 37.01, ranking 33rd. Qatar was second in the overall rankings and obtained 75.72 in 'oceans' and 95 'economic development', ranking 1st in both themes. Qatar scored badly in 'atmosphere' (scoring 33.88, ranked 39th) and 'land' (scoring 38.16 and ranking 40th). Brunei's best performance was in 'land' and 'economic development', ranking 3rd in both themes with 66.79 and 89.05, respectively. Attention should be drawn to its 'biodiversity', which only scored 31.24 (in 36th place). Greece outranked all other countries in 'water' with 67.02. However, Greece obtained its lowest score in 'atmosphere', ranking 32nd with 37.98. Portugal ranked 5th in the overall ranking and performed best in 'social development' and 'water' with 72.26 (ranked 4th) and 59.17 (ranked 5th), respectively. Portugal lagged behind in 'oceans' and 'biodiversity', with 52.86 (ranked 28th) and 36.09 (ranked 20th) for each theme, respectively. Croatia performed

outstandingly in ‘oceans’ (with 67.52, and ranked 6th) and ‘economic development’ (with 80.19, ranking 7th), while ‘atmosphere’ (with 38.71 and ranked 29th) and ‘biodiversity’ (with 35.28 and ranked 23rd) were both low. Italy obtained high scores in ‘water’ (with 64.25 and ranked 2nd) and ‘social development’ (74.02 and ranked 3rd). South Korea’s overall sustainability performance was led by ‘water’ (with 61.82 and ranked 3rd) and ‘oceans’ (with 71.55 and ranked 4th). South Korea scored badly for ‘land’ (with 41.57 and ranked 34th). United Arab Emirates scored well in ‘oceans’ (with 71.85 and ranked 3rd), ‘economic development’ (with 84.66 and ranked 4th), and ‘social development’ (with 72.17 and ranked 5th). United Arab Emirates fell behind in ‘atmosphere’ (with 30.78 and ranked 44th) and ‘land’ (with 39.01 and ranked 39th). Venezuela had balanced performance across each theme, with its best score in ‘biodiversity’ (with 56.88 and ranked 1st), and worst in ‘oceans’ (with 51.06 and ranked 32nd) and ‘social development’ (with 54.61 and ranked 30th).





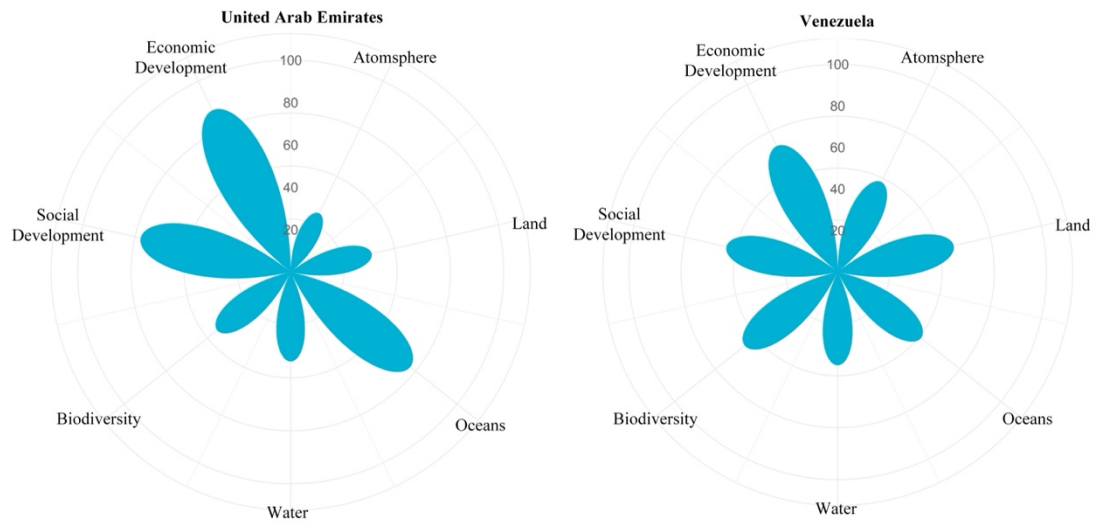


Figure 2 Performance graph by theme for the top 10 countries

2.2 Scores and Rankings by Theme

The scores and rankings by theme in the sustainability assessment of coastal development for countries along the MSR are listed in Table 2 (for detailed indicator scores, see Table 3).

Table 2 Coastal development sustainability scores and rankings by theme for countries along the MSR

COUNTRY	ATMOSPHERE	RANKING	LAND	RANKING	OCEANS	RANKING	WATER	RANKING	BIODIVERSITY	RANKING	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	RANKING	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	RANKING
Singapore	37.01	33	56.20	14	66.43	7	60.42	4	36.26	19	85.75	1	94.48	2
Qatar	33.88	39	38.16	40	75.72	1	45.73	14	46.18	5	70.25	6	95.00	1
Brunei	44.54	18	66.79	3	53.94	25	58.80	6	31.24	36	57.61	20	89.05	3
Greece	37.98	32	51.70	21	60.34	15	67.02	1	39.33	14	69.90	7	73.40	14
Portugal	45.00	17	57.79	9	52.86	28	59.17	5	36.09	20	72.26	4	73.75	13
Croatia	38.71	29	53.40	17	67.52	6	51.48	8	35.28	23	66.16	11	80.19	7
Italy	35.46	35	48.60	23	57.96	19	64.25	2	36.37	18	74.02	3	74.93	12
South Korea	43.75	20	41.57	34	71.55	4	61.82	3	40.13	13	69.09	8	60.18	26
United Arab Emirates	30.78	44	39.01	39	71.85	3	42.26	21	44.14	8	72.17	5	84.66	4

COUNTRY	ATMOSPHERE	RANKING	LAND	RANKING	OCEANS	RANKING	WATER	RANKING	BIODIVERSITY	RANKING	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	RANKING	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	RANKING
Venezuela	48.10	14	56.98	12	51.06	32	44.92	16	56.88	1	54.61	30	67.25	19
Uruguay	50.77	12	26.22	46	58.35	18	50.45	9	52.23	3	60.10	18	77.42	9
Albania	47.36	15	57.42	11	60.04	16	42.43	20	39.14	15	66.46	9	61.42	24
Sri Lanka	58.43	4	57.61	10	55.31	23	42.03	22	34.77	26	57.78	19	61.52	23
Kuwait	38.29	30	31.91	44	54.08	24	43.57	17	44.70	6	65.63	12	83.28	5
Thailand	33.47	40	55.33	16	53.64	26	49.53	11	30.98	37	66.44	10	71.77	15
Saudi Arabia	32.70	41	33.80	42	71.41	5	40.63	25	35.04	25	57.35	21	82.40	6
Oman	34.95	36	33.49	43	72.49	2	36.90	28	34.49	28	56.03	25	79.27	8
Malaysia	30.86	43	52.59	19	62.48	9	45.66	15	24.04	43	55.02	29	76.31	11
Ecuador	44.35	19	53.34	18	57.77	20	43.56	18	27.65	41	57.16	22	62.68	22
Iran	34.48	37	41.62	33	61.69	13	52.21	7	32.63	31	52.68	33	68.88	16
Chile	39.22	28	41.34	36	61.17	14	48.90	12	44.45	7	41.29	44	66.21	20
Lebanon	46.87	16	43.56	31	39.15	46	39.16	26	42.25	11	74.32	2	56.32	31
Turkey	34.33	38	50.41	22	49.42	36	41.47	23	30.27	38	63.42	14	68.10	17
Algeria	42.37	23	47.01	24	52.96	27	36.96	27	35.87	21	63.31	15	57.16	27
Myanmar	42.38	22	52.26	20	51.82	31	41.44	24	33.77	29	53.58	32	56.59	29

COUNTRY	ATMOSPHERE	RANKING	LAND	RANKING	OCEANS	RANKING	WATER	RANKING	BIODIVERSITY	RANKING	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	RANKING	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	RANKING
Bangladesh	35.91	34	46.87	27	47.67	39	50.34	10	39.05	16	61.21	17	47.39	38
Philippines	40.90	25	63.71	6	51.93	30	32.13	30	27.38	42	54.48	31	56.35	30
Cambodia	43.00	21	55.78	15	49.93	34	42.88	19	40.48	12	43.51	43	50.63	34
Nigeria	41.72	24	58.85	8	48.56	37	22.72	43	44.02	9	51.61	34	56.97	28
Senegal	57.37	6	39.60	38	42.10	45	23.52	40	55.56	2	65.17	13	39.02	42
Republic of South Africa	29.68	45	42.68	32	62.14	10	25.83	37	36.72	17	48.67	39	76.36	10
Vietnam	31.71	42	45.86	29	48.23	38	48.69	13	28.23	39	62.76	16	56.13	32
Liberia	62.01	2	72.23	1	44.61	43	23.32	41	35.66	22	56.57	23	26.27	45
Indonesia	29.50	46	56.76	13	55.59	22	29.28	32	23.70	44	56.43	24	68.01	18
Sudan	61.13	3	45.39	30	52.69	29	21.17	45	46.81	4	49.13	37	42.19	41
Kenya	56.94	8	68.85	2	47.28	41	23.26	42	27.91	40	44.73	42	49.25	36
Republic of Peru	48.12	13	39.91	37	58.86	17	34.14	29	33.40	30	38.82	45	60.34	25
Morocco	40.49	26	41.41	35	57.55	21	29.83	31	31.64	35	55.89	26	55.87	33
Yemen	53.04	10	46.70	28	64.29	8	22.33	44	22.91	45	55.11	28	47.84	37
Tanzania	55.77	9	65.25	5	49.52	35	25.62	38	22.72	46	48.03	40	43.29	40
Mozambique	51.20	11	65.84	4	50.00	33	24.94	39	31.95	34	47.13	41	37.90	43

COUNTRY	ATMOSPHERE	RANKING	LAND	RANKING	OCEANS	RANKING	WATER	RANKING	BIODIVERSITY	RANKING	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	RANKING	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	RANKING
Namibia	57.15	7	46.93	26	62.01	11	26.60	36	42.98	10	26.24	46	44.30	39
Egypt	39.24	27	30.88	45	61.86	12	28.11	34	32.51	32	50.31	36	62.73	21
Pakistan	38.18	31	37.16	41	47.66	40	27.03	35	35.13	24	55.71	27	49.87	35
Djibouti	57.90	5	46.94	25	45.58	42	28.72	33	32.41	33	49.07	38	28.50	44
Somalia	71.83	1	62.78	7	42.61	44	14.69	46	34.69	27	50.57	35	10.00	46

2.3 Subtheme Scores

The subtheme scores for the sustainability assessment of coastal development in countries along the MSR are provided in Table 3.

Table 3 Coastal development sustainability scores by subthemes for countries along the MSR

	ATMOSPHERE		LAND			OCEANS			WATER		BIODIVERSITY		SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
COUNTRY	CLIMATE CHANGE	AIR QUALITY	AGRICULTURE	LAND USE	WOODLAND	FISHERIES	MARINE ENVIRONMENT	NATURAL HAZARDS	WATER QUANTITY	WATER QUALITY	SPECIES	ECOSYSTEM	POPULATION LEVEL	INCOME EQUALITY	STANDARD OF LIVING	LEVEL OF INFRASTRUCTURE	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE
Albania	43.46	51.26	49.24	38.48	84.54	36.42	63.80	79.90	35.77	49.09	60.60	17.67	53.71	61.21	74.50	76.41	61.42
Algeria	39.36	45.38	51.23	34.17	55.63	43.19	34.42	81.27	25.85	48.07	58.64	13.10	63.14	78.38	60.49	51.22	57.16
Bangladesh	44.63	27.20	33.27	37.19	70.14	47.67	24.01	71.34	71.43	29.25	50.06	28.05	71.39	58.80	42.80	71.85	47.39
Brunei	30.62	58.46	67.45	58.62	74.29	57.76	53.41	50.65	43.47	74.13	43.84	18.63	46.39	71.33	68.62	44.09	89.05
Cambodia	39.04	46.95	40.11	50.45	76.80	35.06	52.10	62.64	51.07	34.69	48.80	32.17	38.99	27.16	59.92	47.98	50.63
Chile	39.68	38.76	39.25	69.10	15.66	55.85	58.33	69.34	34.75	63.06	49.35	39.55	15.66	41.64	83.56	24.32	66.21
Croatia	34.57	42.85	26.08	40.91	93.21	61.91	54.60	86.04	42.89	60.06	44.08	26.48	40.92	85.08	74.49	64.15	80.19
Djibouti	60.89	54.92	72.35	55.67	12.80	33.68	28.86	74.18	35.59	21.86	52.24	12.57	33.75	53.17	55.09	54.26	28.50
Ecuador	43.39	45.32	44.54	44.33	71.16	50.94	51.49	70.88	41.11	46.01	26.44	28.85	52.17	42.18	71.58	62.73	62.68

	ATMOSPHERE		LAND			OCEANS			WATER		BIODIVERSITY		SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
COUNTRY	CLIMATE CHANGE	AIR QUALITY	AGRICULTURE	LAND USE	WOODLAND	FISHERIES	MARINE ENVIRONMENT	NATURAL HAZARDS	WATER QUANTITY	WATER QUALITY	SPECIES	ECOSYSTEM	POPULATION LEVEL	INCOME EQUALITY	STANDARD OF LIVING	LEVEL OF INFRASTRUCTURE	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE
Egypt	36.84	41.65	28.20	52.88	11.56	52.83	41.87	90.90	18.66	37.55	42.71	22.32	58.55	38.69	55.34	48.65	62.73
Greece	33.22	42.74	36.47	43.35	75.29	56.19	47.48	77.34	39.03	95.00	51.29	27.37	49.86	76.50	83.33	69.91	73.40
Indonesia	39.77	19.23	33.79	55.12	81.36	46.38	47.99	72.40	31.01	27.55	27.71	19.69	55.62	62.29	55.76	52.06	68.01
Iran	34.11	34.85	53.31	50.08	21.46	52.10	52.34	80.63	56.58	47.83	45.80	19.46	47.45	52.10	68.45	42.73	68.88
Italy	34.46	36.46	34.08	37.42	74.31	54.02	44.15	75.71	39.22	89.28	46.05	26.70	58.40	75.43	88.70	73.56	74.93
Kenya	57.85	56.04	57.98	53.57	95.00	41.07	34.72	66.04	28.44	18.08	37.32	18.51	48.15	53.17	30.33	47.25	49.25
Kuwait	25.39	51.18	29.58	55.86	10.28	52.54	30.76	78.92	32.23	54.90	69.47	19.92	63.95	71.33	81.43	45.79	83.28
Lebanon	34.20	59.54	43.29	39.13	48.27	39.03	10.00	68.43	32.24	46.08	73.11	11.38	71.04	79.45	72.88	73.91	56.32
Liberia	73.77	50.25	71.70	58.84	86.17	46.49	41.87	45.47	32.09	14.54	54.53	16.79	47.34	70.06	52.34	56.53	26.27
Malaysia	29.94	31.79	14.78	54.15	88.83	55.19	54.31	77.94	44.00	47.31	29.47	18.61	51.86	49.95	69.52	48.73	76.31
Morocco	41.99	38.99	47.78	47.63	28.82	60.95	43.66	68.03	22.09	37.56	43.70	19.57	51.99	68.99	56.70	45.86	55.87
Mozambique	62.57	39.83	63.21	46.66	87.63	36.32	39.21	74.47	29.43	20.44	36.68	27.22	45.74	57.73	42.83	42.22	37.90
Burma	53.32	31.44	41.28	47.01	68.48	35.08	38.70	81.69	51.00	31.87	49.19	18.35	52.94	82.40	32.41	46.58	56.59
Namibia	59.70	54.60	69.57	57.46	13.76	67.63	68.21	50.18	30.72	22.49	53.26	32.70	10.00	17.24	53.18	24.55	44.30
Nigeria	47.86	35.58	54.99	50.61	70.94	48.61	18.41	78.66	35.32	10.12	46.88	41.16	68.05	70.60	19.71	48.07	56.97

	ATMOSPHERE		LAND			OCEANS			WATER		BIODIVERSITY		SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
COUNTRY	CLIMATE CHANGE	AIR QUALITY	AGRICULTURE	LAND USE	WOODLAND	FISHERIES	MARINE ENVIRONMENT	NATURAL HAZARDS	WATER QUANTITY	WATER QUALITY	SPECIES	ECOSYSTEM	POPULATION LEVEL	INCOME EQUALITY	STANDARD OF LIVING	LEVEL OF INFRASTRUCTURE	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE
Oman	30.65	39.25	32.92	55.91	11.65	75.34	52.11	90.01	27.99	45.80	47.64	21.35	40.28	71.33	67.33	45.18	79.27
Pakistan	36.71	39.65	46.01	50.45	15.01	45.30	45.26	52.41	34.66	19.39	52.64	17.63	59.62	79.98	40.35	42.89	49.87
Republic of Peru	53.68	42.57	46.04	63.68	10.00	77.19	41.91	57.48	25.60	42.67	43.08	23.71	17.93	53.44	73.93	10.00	60.34
Philippines	42.36	39.44	40.23	80.85	70.03	53.63	42.82	59.33	28.62	35.63	36.77	17.98	62.67	51.29	46.03	57.95	56.35
Portugal	36.65	53.34	52.30	42.81	78.25	52.25	50.16	56.19	39.32	79.03	41.15	31.04	56.89	74.89	84.49	72.78	73.75
Qatar	19.35	48.42	48.63	55.59	10.26	62.52	72.70	91.92	36.75	54.71	69.35	23.02	59.86	71.33	81.04	68.75	95.00
Saudi Arabia	29.28	36.13	32.25	52.52	16.63	64.44	60.00	89.80	31.61	49.66	53.66	16.41	47.52	71.33	67.07	43.47	82.40
Senegal	50.48	64.25	54.58	36.57	27.66	50.73	34.73	40.83	29.58	17.46	60.54	50.58	61.24	71.40	59.54	68.51	39.02
Singapore	13.98	60.04	83.28	47.46	37.86	85.13	36.33	77.84	39.11	81.73	55.42	17.09	95.00	58.00	95.00	95.00	94.48
Somalia	95.00	48.65	68.01	52.68	67.66	36.86	35.13	55.83	19.39	10.00	56.93	12.46	40.31	66.04	40.28	55.66	10.00
Republic of South Africa	25.38	33.99	38.73	51.06	38.25	51.10	49.82	85.52	25.40	26.26	39.92	33.53	59.83	10.00	54.63	70.21	76.36
South Korea	45.06	42.44	31.37	14.53	78.83	88.12	40.58	85.96	45.53	78.12	54.25	26.01	58.74	82.40	72.48	62.73	60.18
Sri Lanka	47.39	69.47	47.83	46.52	78.48	46.79	39.14	79.98	38.04	46.02	47.28	22.26	61.01	26.89	67.72	75.52	61.52

	ATMOSPHERE		LAND			OCEANS			WATER		BIODIVERSITY		SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT				ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
COUNTRY	CLIMATE CHANGE	AIR QUALITY	AGRICULTURE	LAND USE	WOODLAND	FISHERIES	MARINE ENVIRONMENT	NATURAL HAZARDS	WATER QUANTITY	WATER QUALITY	SPECIES	ECOSYSTEM	POPULATION LEVEL	INCOME EQUALITY	STANDARD OF LIVING	LEVEL OF INFRASTRUCTURE	ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE
Sudan	69.97	52.29	67.72	56.87	11.59	35.07	44.57	78.44	16.74	25.60	75.14	18.49	34.46	73.01	60.34	28.72	42.19
Tanzania	60.45	51.09	53.14	49.41	93.21	55.24	28.16	65.17	29.23	22.01	22.84	22.61	53.99	51.56	48.30	38.27	43.29
Thailand	35.24	31.70	47.51	47.13	71.36	39.15	48.23	73.54	56.45	42.61	41.15	20.80	59.74	71.14	72.08	62.81	71.77
Turkey	33.66	34.99	34.72	43.61	72.89	53.04	39.55	55.66	36.66	46.27	49.01	11.53	55.61	52.37	75.49	70.22	68.10
United Arab Emirates	21.78	39.77	50.13	56.12	10.79	76.84	55.64	83.07	34.24	50.28	63.09	25.19	56.61	95.00	78.12	58.96	84.66
Uruguay	47.55	53.99	22.77	33.68	22.21	56.06	50.93	68.06	42.13	58.76	62.09	42.36	40.72	58.26	75.71	65.71	77.42
Venezuela	39.91	56.28	52.62	47.17	71.16	37.88	42.88	72.41	46.44	43.40	66.20	47.56	48.78	44.59	70.31	54.75	67.25
Vietnam	31.94	31.47	31.56	40.91	65.10	44.77	27.52	72.39	47.82	49.55	34.54	21.92	63.13	68.99	53.90	65.03	56.13
Yemen	61.97	44.11	65.74	50.12	24.24	62.36	43.92	86.58	21.20	23.46	33.25	12.58	51.84	66.31	56.36	45.93	47.84



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