Networking of Islands for Sustainable Oceans

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UNESCAP
20 Nov 2018
Voluntary Commitment of OPRI announced at UN Ocean Conference in 2017

Networking for Islands and Oceans

by The Ocean Policy Research Institute of Sasakawa Peace Foundation, former Ship and Ocean Foundation, as a secretariat

By the Ocean Policy Research Institute of the Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Japan

Supporting the networking of governments, researchers, NGOs and stakeholders to promote sustainable management of islands and oceans

- Promoting conservation and management of islands, management of surrounding oceans and responses to climate change and variability, and other challenges.
- Facilitating collection and sharing of information,
- Exploring ways to implement policy measures and activities.
Threats and Risks to Pacific Islands

Global Drivers
- Climate Change
- Increased Typhoons and Cyclones
- Drought

Local Drivers
- Land Use Change for Development
- Increased Untreated Sewage
- Increased Maritime Transport

Climate Change Adaptation and Biodiversity/Ecosystem Conservation

Damage to Ecosystem and Biodiversity Loss

Undermining Livelihood and Wellbeing
World Map of Territorial Seas and EEZ

https://www.whoi.edu/fileserver.do?id=74613&pt=2&p=88895
Fig. 1: Sea, land and GDP of Pacific Island Countries

Note: Population in thousands of 2015
http://data.un.org
Fish Catch of the Pacific Island Countries

- Melanesia
- Micronesia
- Polynesia

FAO Fishstat
Fishery Production of Micronesian Countries

Developed from FAO Fishstat
Fig. 1: Sea Area and Human Development Index (2015) of Pacific SIDS

Data not available for Cook Islands, Republic of Marshall Islands, Nauru and Tuvalu

Parallel Event
Strategies for Promoting Blue Economy – Innovation and Partnership Development

President Tommy Remengesau of Palau (middle)
Atsushi Sunami, President OPRI-SPF (2nd from left)

H.E. F. U. Sengebau, Minister for NR, Env. and Tourism, Palau (2nd from left)
Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting PALM8

18-19 May 2018
## Fishery Production and Protected Areas of Pacific SIDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Protected sea area (1,000km²)</th>
<th>Sea area (1,000km²)</th>
<th>Protected area ratio of sea area (%)</th>
<th>Fishery production 2015 (thousand ton)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kiribati</td>
<td>408.41</td>
<td>3550</td>
<td>11.50%</td>
<td>145,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>14.59</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>2.15%</td>
<td>75,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonga</td>
<td>10.06</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>1.44%</td>
<td>1,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>11.92</td>
<td>1290</td>
<td>0.92%</td>
<td>42,863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palau</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>0.22%</td>
<td>898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall Islands</td>
<td>3.83</td>
<td>2131</td>
<td>0.18%</td>
<td>89,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>1340</td>
<td>0.14%</td>
<td>72,869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PNG</strong></td>
<td>4.27</td>
<td>3120</td>
<td>0.14%</td>
<td><strong>235,344</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
<td>8,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niue</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuvalu</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
<td>6,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micronesia</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>2980</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>68,852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook Islands</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>5,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nauru</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>530</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Developed from data.un.org, FAO Fishstat, pipap.sprep.org; Note1: Data as of 2014 from data.un.org
Share of protected area and inbound tourist arrival (2015) in Pacific SIDS

Note: Fiji’s protected area share 5.35 per cent and the tourists for 2015 is 754,835. Fiji plot is right hand side beyond PNG outside of the diagram. No protected area recorded for Nauru.

Pipap.Spre and South Pacific Tourism Organisation 2016
High Tide and Coastal Erosion

Livestock Manure

Invasive Kelp/Seagrass/Algae

Coral Damaged by Typhoon in Palau
PAN Act – Community perspectives in Majuro, RMI

RMI-EPA and SPINF (2016)
## Key Factors for the Successful Implementation of PAN-ACT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Depends</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Do not know</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Political will of the government</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Community leadership</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Financial support by the government</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Financial support by the foreign donor agencies</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Technical assistance</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Training</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Scientific information</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Public awareness</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
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</table>

\[ n = 71 \]

RMI-EPA and SPINF (2016)
Strategies for Promoting Blue Economy –
Innovation and Partnership Development
Empirical lessons and future perspectives

Climate Change Impacts, Vulnerability and Countermeasures in Oceans and Coastal Areas
Challenges to Adapting to Climate Change and Enhancing Resilience in Asia and the Pacific
Kobayashi, M., Watanabe, A., Furukawa, K., Maekawa, M. and Tsunoda, T.

Innovation for promoting blue economy –
Empirical lessons and future perspectives
Kobayashi, M., Watanabe, A., Furukawa, K., Sunami, A.

Blue economy is gaining increasing attention in promoting sustainable management of marine and coastal resources, achieving sustainable development and empowering local communities of island and coastal areas. “Our ocean, our future: call for action” adopted at the UN Ocean Conference last year articulated the importance of promoting sustainable ocean based economies. Empirical studies in our research show several key approaches as success factors for promoting blue economy such as enabling policy and institutional frameworks, cross-sectoral coordination and multi-stakeholder partnership, and multifaceted innovation.

- Undertaking studies
- Releasing policy briefs and booklet
- Presenting and having dialogues at international conferences
Vanuatu in the Pacific – Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Resources

Vanuatu consists of 82 small islands with 27,000 population. 4,700km$^2$ land. It is surrounded by 680,000km$^2$ territorial water and EEZ. Cyclone Pam devastated Vanuatu in 2015.

Green Snails and Giant Clam Farming and Conservation

JICA (2018)
Majuro – Laura, RMI

- Devastated coastal areas,
- Willing to experiment faming and seedling production,
- Eager to engage unemployed youth,
  →
- Hard to find funds to launch activities
Rock Islands, Palau – Jellyfish Disappearance

- 2016 Drought caused by El Niño triggered the disappearance of jellyfish,
- Low runoff reducing pH or increased salt content,
- Higher water temperature,
- Low nutrient inflow,
- Other factors
  →
- Loss of US$35,000 per day as tourist fees
Kayangel, Palau

- Important island in the north for managing protected areas and marine surveillance,
- 2013 Hayan Typhoon devastated Kayangel,
- Some families left for a main island due to lack of access to financing
- Undermined communal capacity to manage coastal and marine areas
Global Environment Facility (GEF) Full Size Project Finance

Developed from www.thegef.org/projects
Blue Innovation for Blue Economy

- Policy development
- Market development
- Technology Application
- Social Mobilization
- Partnership Development

Developed from APFED (2010)
Success factors and enabling conditions for blue economy

- Enabling policies and institutional frameworks
- Science-policy-stakeholder interface
- Multifaceted innovation
- Interagency coordination
- Cross-sector partnership

Blue Economy
Innovation for promoting blue economy – Empirical lessons and future perspective

- Consideration to varying characteristics and conditions,
- Enabling policies and institution frameworks,
- Cross-sectoral coordination and multi-stakeholder partnership,
- Innovation in policy development, technology application, stakeholder mobilization, financing, partnership building for promoting blue economy,
- Science-policy-stakeholder nexus,
- Mindful of synergies and trade-offs
- Working with external facilitators,
- Demonstration of measures and actions
- Access to catalytic funds
- Peer review and collaboration at the regional levels