



Sustainable ocean and international cooperation



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Voluntary Commitment of OPRI announced at UN Ocean Conference in 2017



UNITED NATIONS



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SDG 14

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Networking for Islands and Oceans

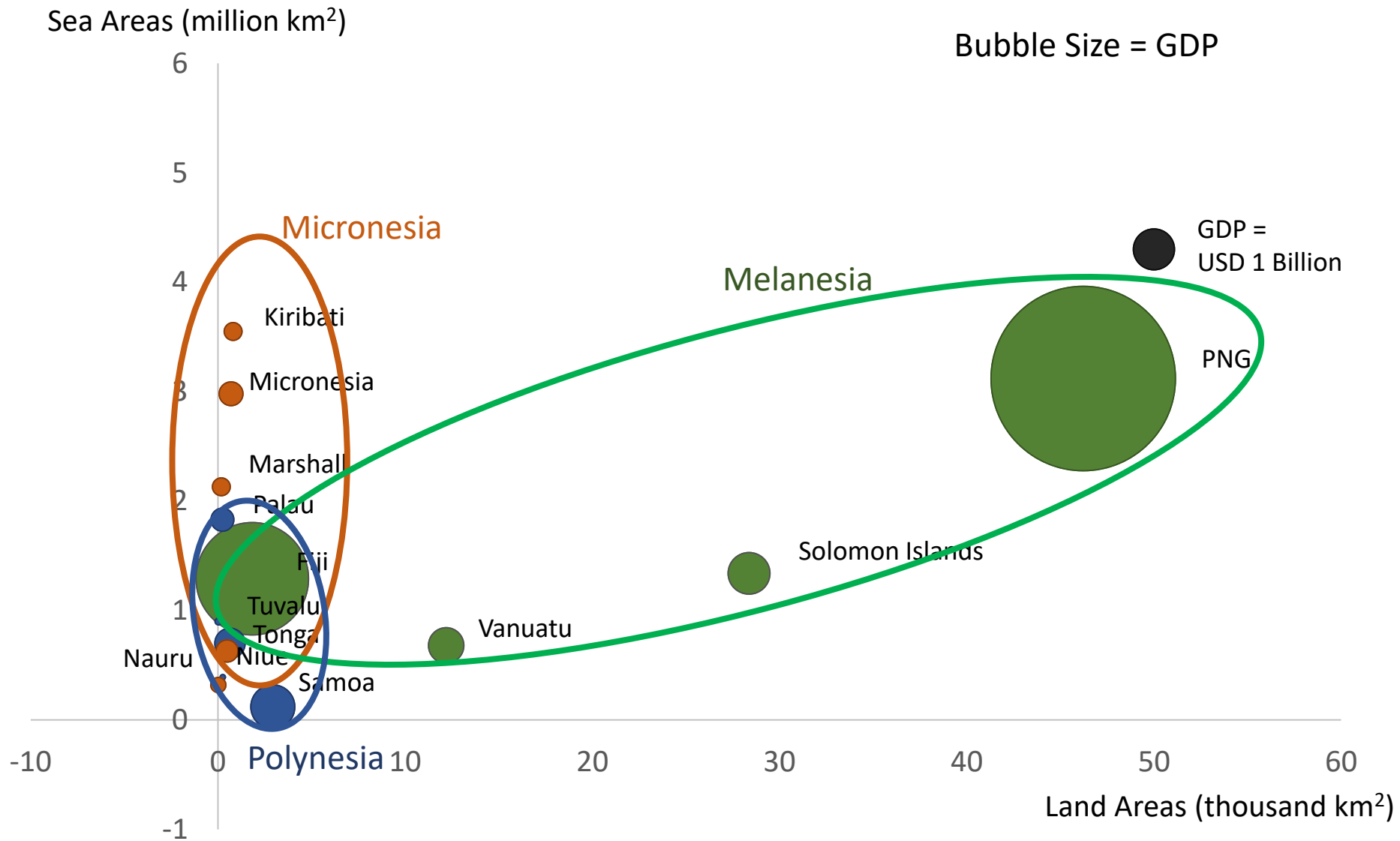
[#OceanAction14963](#)

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.

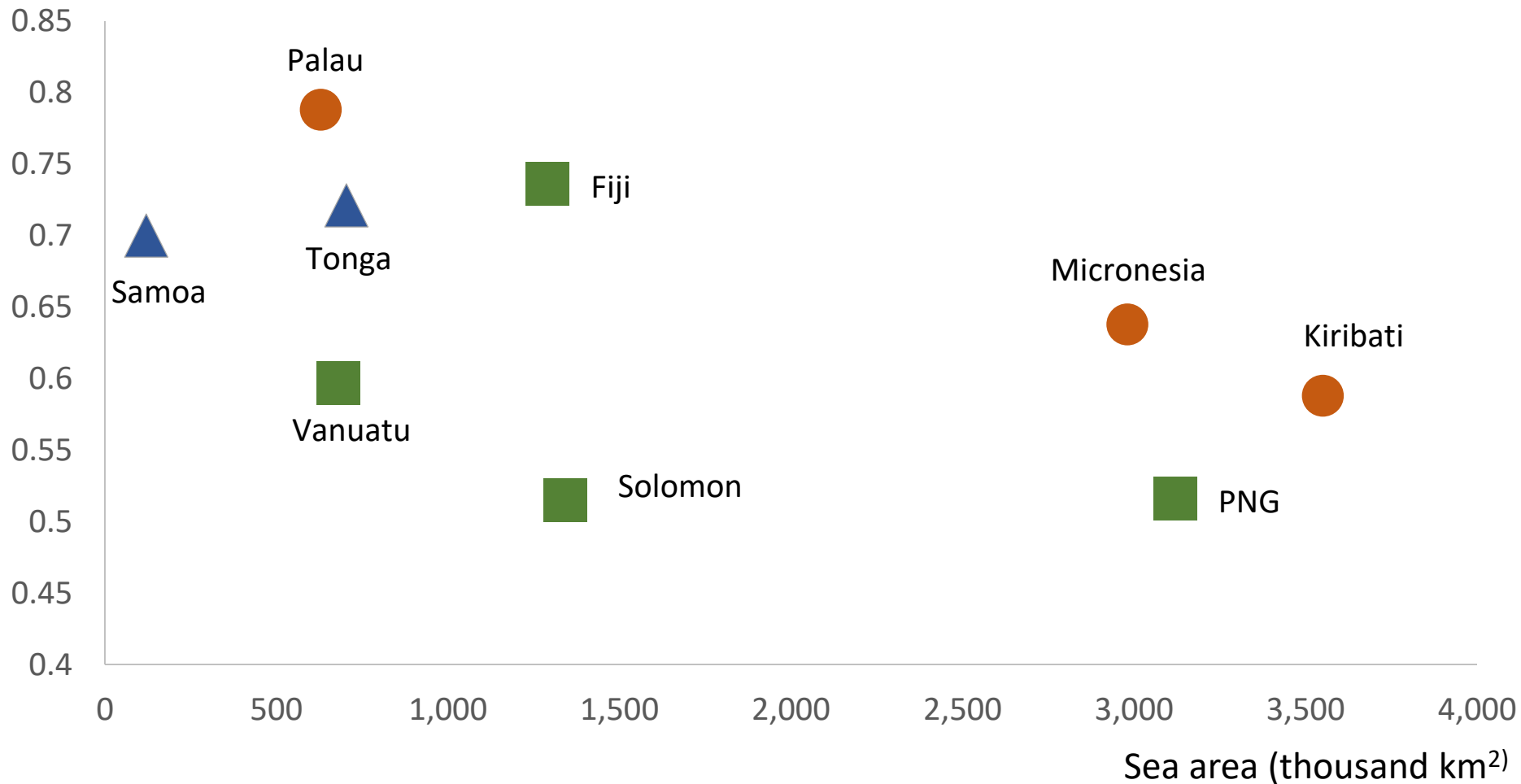


Sea, land and GDP of Pacific Island Countries

Note: Population in thousands of 2015

<http://data.un.org>

HDI (2015)



Ocean Area and Human Development Index of the Pacific small island countries

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

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/indicators/137506>

Thousand ton

600

500

400

300

200

100

0

1980

1982

1984

1986

1988

1990

1992

1994

1996

1998

2000

2002

2004

2006

2008

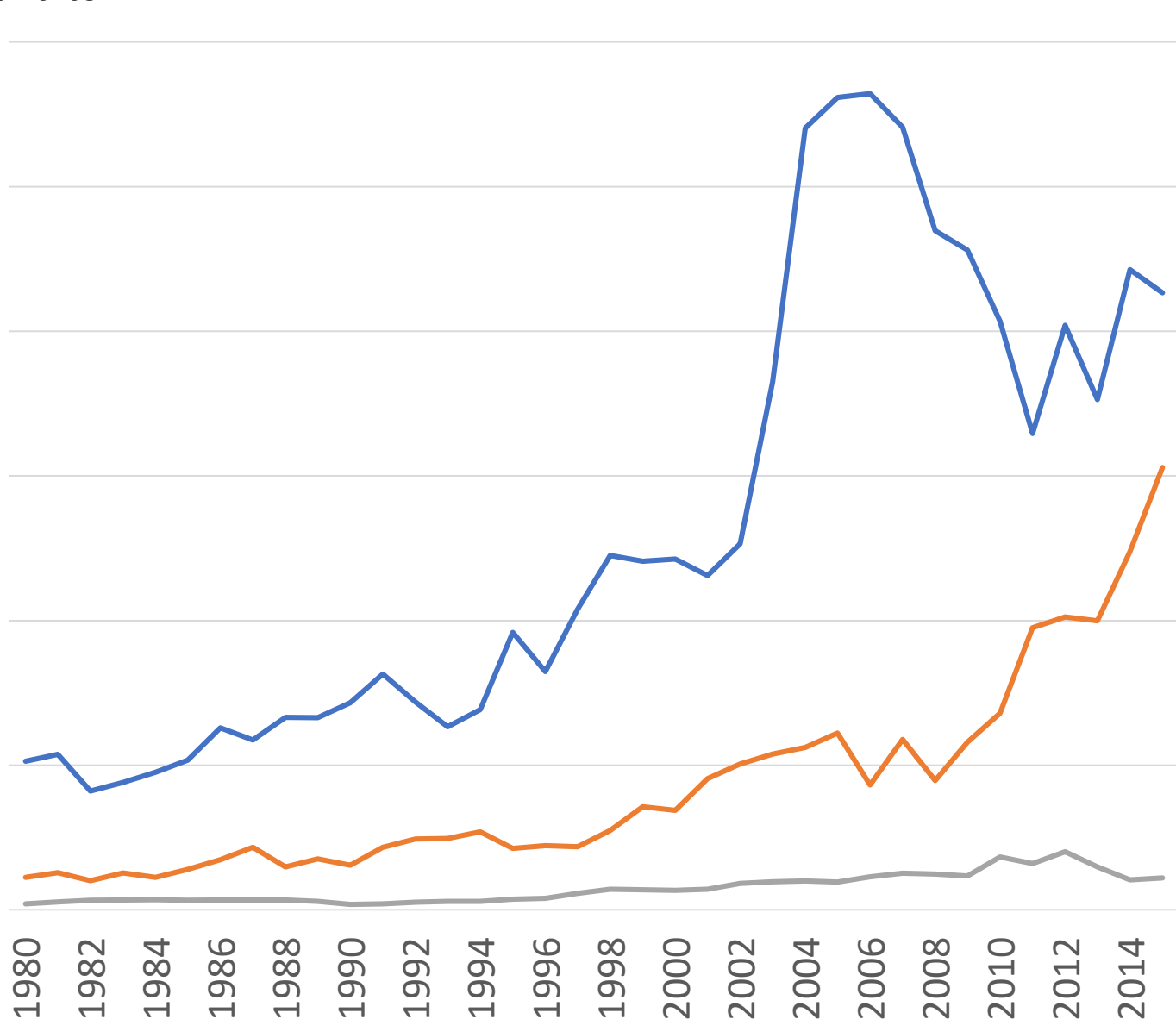
2010

2012

2014

- Melanesia
- Micronesia
- Polynesia

Fish Catch of the Pacific Island Countries



Blue Economy for sustainable developments

Re-cycle based Society

Food security

Renewable Energy

Transport

Retail / Distribution

Food Processing

Shipping

Leisure

Tourism

Environment Conservation/
Restoration

Infrastructure

Environment Conservation/
Restoration

Fisheries

Transport

Eco-DRR

Ocean Governance
International Cooperation

Fisheries

Resource Management

Deep Sea Mining

Resource
Management

Marine Debris
Waste Management

Adaptation for
Climate Change

Marine Bio-technologies

R&D

Safety and
Resilient Society

Innovation for promoting blue economy – Empirical lessons and future perspectives

Kaibayashi, M., Watanabe, A., Furukawa, K., Sumimi, A.

Blue economy is gaining increasing attention in promoting sustainable management of marine and coastal resources, achieving sustainable development and organizing 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 multi-colored innovation.



Conceptual development of blue economy

"Our ocean, our future: call for action" was adopted the UN Ocean Conference in 2017. Paragraph 2 of the action plan where that our ocean contributes to sustainable development and sustainable ocean-based economies as well as to poverty eradication, food security and livelihood. The World Bank, OECD and the European Communities released reports underlining the significance of marine and coastal resources potentials and the need for their conservation and sustainable use as well as the economic value of their ecosystem services. CPRI launched a research project on blue economy in 2017.



CPRI (2017) Global to multi-stakeholder development of blue economy, 18p. (3/24/2017)

Tourism sector remains vulnerable and pursues solutions

Takatsubo Town in Okinawa, a Southern Island of Japan adopted the Comprehensive Plan in 2010 and the Takatsubo Basic Plan on Ocean Policy in 2011. The Fourth Comprehensive Plan listed "tourism" as one of the key addressed the "Takatsubo" Basic Plan on Ocean Policy all related 10 priority actions. It created a consultative process for four sectors and four sides to discuss the rules on eco-tourism and it developed partnership between the town authority and four operators. Takatsubo has seen the substantial increase of tourists thereafter by 10.1 per cent in 2012 and 20 per cent in 2013 exceeding the average growth rate of the tourists in Okinawa.

- Takatsubo Basic Plan on Ocean Policy**
Takatsubo City with 8 habitation and 7 unincorporated islands and about 4,200 population adopted "Takatsubo City Basic Plan on Ocean Policy in 2011. Priority actions areas are:
1. Marine tourism-related,
 2. Rule making for eco-tourism,
 3. Multilingua advertisement fund,
 4. Marine-based resources and culture/culture study,
 5. Safe use of ocean areas,
 6. Utilizing cooperation,
 7. Awareness raising activities,
 8. Control of exotic species and wildlife practices,
 9. Integrating the sea area into administrative spaces,
 10. Safe and environmentally sound port facilities

Significance of Nature and Wildlife in Takatsubo



Takatsubo (2017)

Minamisanriku – Recovery from disaster and demonstrating sustainability through international schemes

Minamisanriku town of Miyagi Prefecture, devastated by tsunami in 2011, started recovery theater, a cyber farming sector. 37 cyber farmers decided to take an innovative approach to reduce oyster farming density by reducing the number of oyster farming gears from 1,000 sets to 200 and merged in divided fishing rights into the cooperative. MWCF Japan worked with the fishermen's cooperative in promoting sustainable cyber farming before the disaster. It took 2 years for the juvenile oysters to grow, but now with the better market demand, oysters mature in one year and are sold in better price. Sea water quality is becoming better and marine biodiversity has also started improving. Production volume of oysters grew by 4 percent and production value grew by 7 percent for each farmer.

MWCF Japan then visited the Takatsubo Fisheries Cooperative to apply for a preliminary screening of the AOC – Aquaculture Stewardship Council certification that was granted in March 2016. The Ministry of the Environment, Japan announced on 31 October 2016, that it will side to seek an approval for designating Minamisanriku as a new Pioneer or International Island Ecosystem site. The improvement of coastal and marine condition led to the granting of an internationally recognized certification on its local system and the recognition of its coastal scope as a watershed to be protected as at the international convention.

International recognition of its biodiversity systems and fish stock



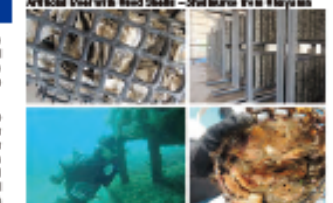
- International Recognition**
Kosai Ocean Park, the first Pioneer treaty signed site in Tokyo Water land (2016) received
Pioneer AOC Aquaculture Stewardship Council certification in 2016
Pioneered as one of the Great Pioneer Coastal Ecosystem in October 2016

Hinosa in Okayama – The restoration seagrass brought back fish and strengthened community's unity

Urbanization and industrialization reduced the seagrass cover in the coastal areas from 598 ha in the 1947 to 12 ha in 1965. Fish stock releases have also appeared to decrease over the time. It was the local fishermen and fishermen's cooperative that have taken an initiative to restore seagrass beds. The legislation was also enacted in 1988 to reduce water pollution for restoration by introducing the city for the effluence of pollutants such as phosphorus and nitrogen.

The continuous efforts by the fishermen to restore seagrass made it possible to seagrass to grow back to 253 hectares by 2018, 28 times more over the 28 years. Some types of fish that appear in seagrass has started showing improvement in terms of fish stock, mature and fish catch. The local junior high schools have also included sea grass restoration as field activities under the school curricula. The school child as improved their communication skills and learned more about the importance of sea and fishermen also raised their self-reliance in handling coastal and marine environment, providing fresh seafood and helping local school activities. The seagrass restoration project not just helped the expansion of sea grass and fish

Artificial Reef with Reed Shells – Stimulate fish Hinayama



Strategies for Promoting Blue Economy –

Innovation and Partnership Development Empirical lessons and future perspectives



Ocean Policy Research Institute of the Sasakawa Peace Foundation
October 2018

Our Ocean Conference 2018, Bali, Indonesia



Having expert and public dialogues in Tokyo, March 2018



Collaborating for PEMSEA Nov. 2018, Xiamen, China



Stakeholder dialogue on marine resources, April 2019, Koror, Palau



International Symposium “Fostering Innovation and Developing Partnership for Blue Economy”

Save the Date!

14:00 – 17:30 Tuesday February 19, 2019
Join us for discussions on blue economy

Keoni Auditorium
Imin International Conference
Center at East-West Center
Honolulu, Hawai'i

RSVP <https://www.spf.org/en/seminar/list/20190219.html>

Speakers will include

Senator J. Kalani English, Hawai'i State Senate Majority Leader

Dr. Atsushi Sunami, Ocean Policy Research Institute of the Sasakawa Peace Foundation

Mr. Gregory P. Barbour, Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawaii Authority

Mr. Nainoa Thompson, President, Polynesian Voyaging Society

Ms. 'Aulani Wilhelm, Conservation International

Dr. Yimnang Golbuu, Palau International Coral Reef Center, and

Others to be confirmed



Mar. 2016



Feb. 2018

Heavy Rain Storm & King Tide → Coastal Erosion



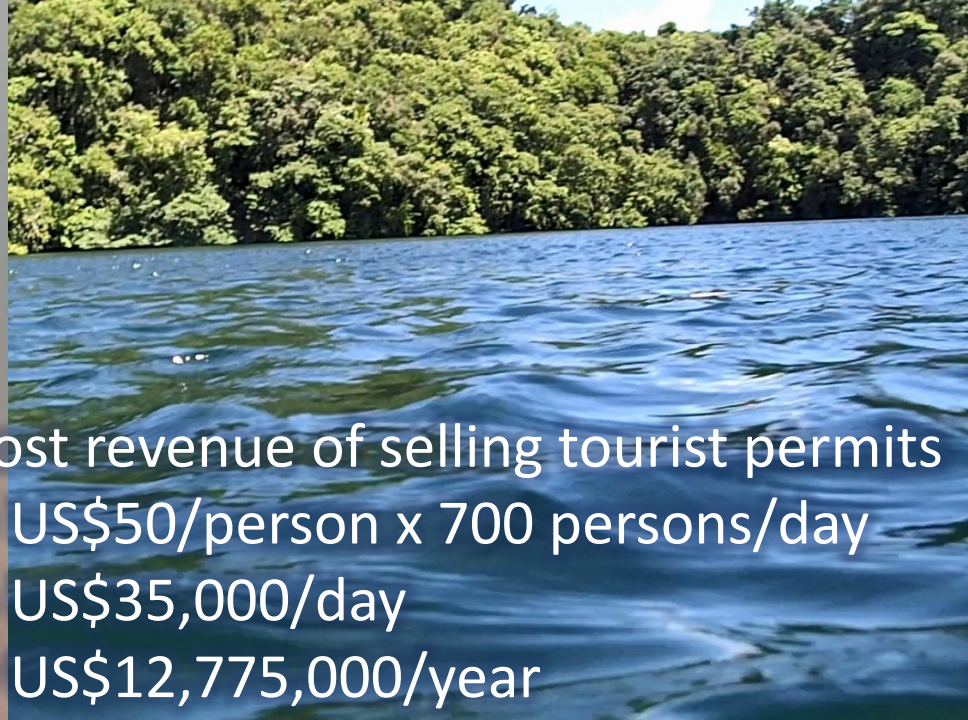
Feb. 2018



Feb. 2018



Jellyfish Lake, Palau, Feb. 2016



Lost revenue of selling tourist permits
= US\$50/person x 700 persons/day
= US\$35,000/day
= US\$12,775,000/year

Jellyfish Lake, Palau, Feb. 2018

Reflections and future plans

- Addressing imminent challenges, providing perspectives for solutions, considering the needs and conditions of stakeholders,
- Integrating information sharing and outreach into the work plans,
- Regarding a network as a living organ and continue to address policy challenges and stakeholder empowerment in a timely manner,
- Facilitating information sharing and good practice, and providing opportunities for creating complementarity and synergies,
- Encouraging governments to provide supporting policy, the private sector to be involved, and stakeholders to play a instrumental role,
- Allowing different and innovative way of demonstrating the impacts while at the same time encouraging the proponents to report on key indicators,
- Encouraging the proponents to disclose information, promote outreach activities and open and interactive to stakeholders.