

# OVERVIEW OF REGIONAL OCEAN POLICY AND GOVERNANCE

Regional Ocean Policy and Governance Dialogue
21 - 24 August
Nadi, Fiji

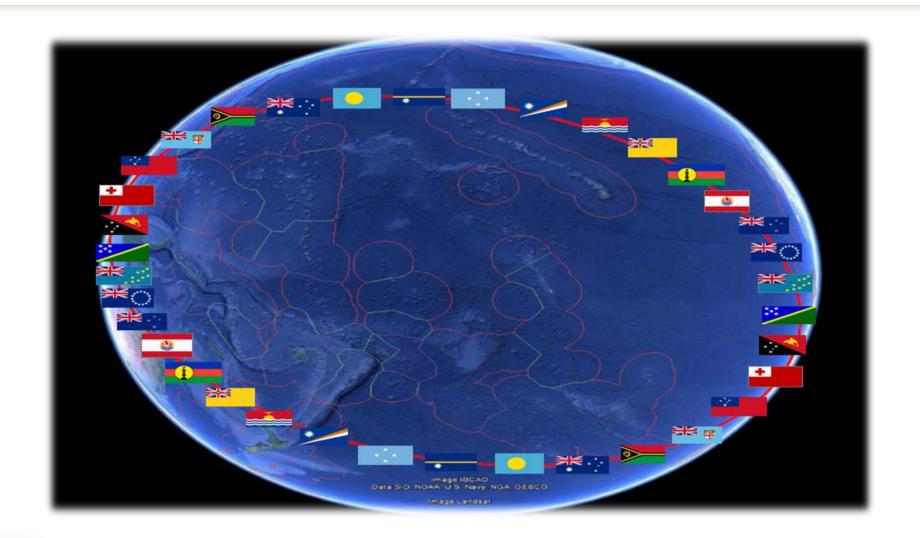


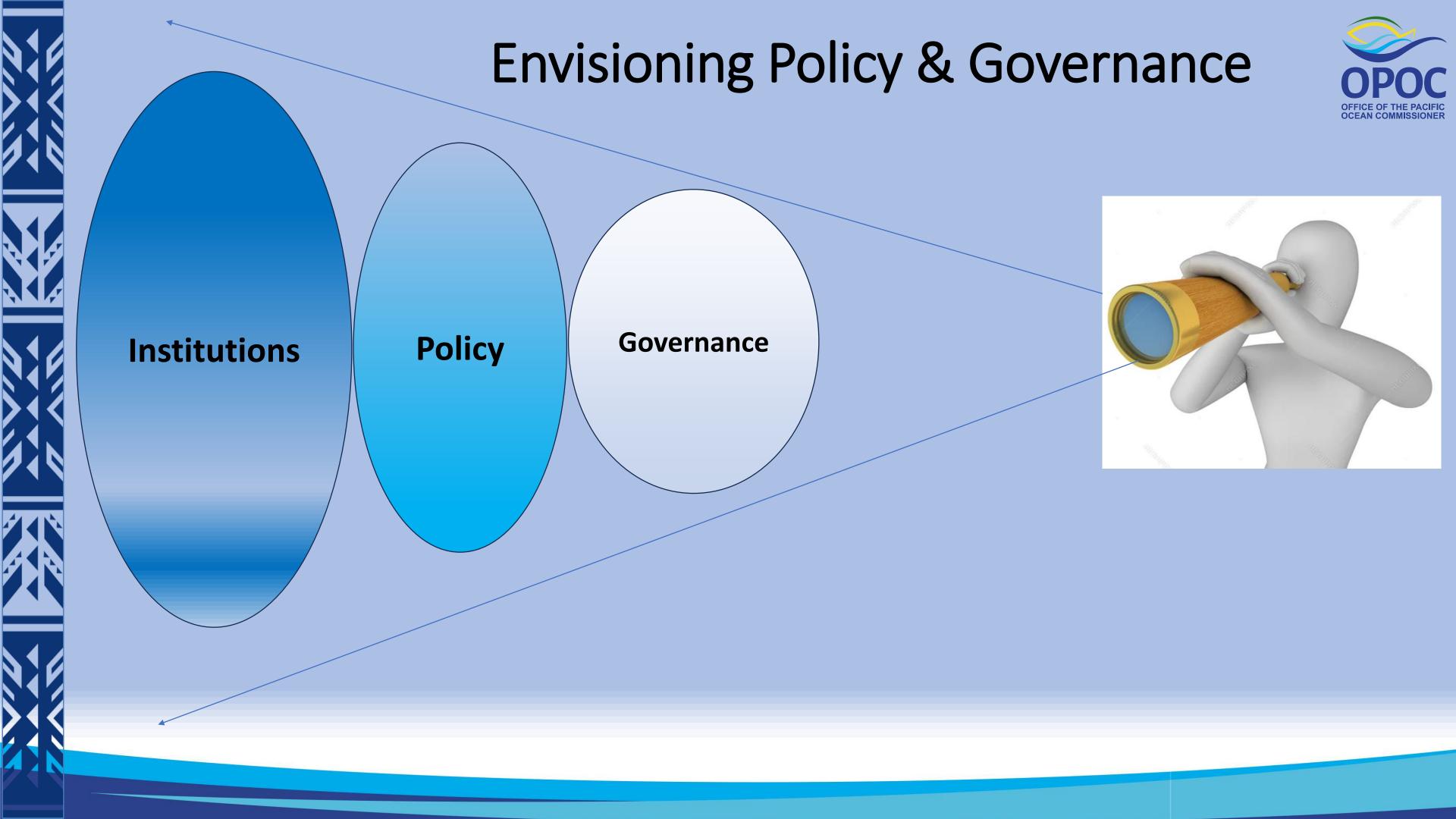
## **Presentation Outline**

- Approach & Focus
- Historical Developments
- Governance Mechanisms
- Regional Ocean Policy
- 2050 Strategy Placement
- Maximising existing policy and governance to bolster implementation

# **Approach & Focus**

- To understand where we are now: we must also understand how we got here.
- Regional Ocean Policy and Governance:
   Broad and comprehensive





# Historical Developments – What gave rise to Ocean Policy and Governance

## Global

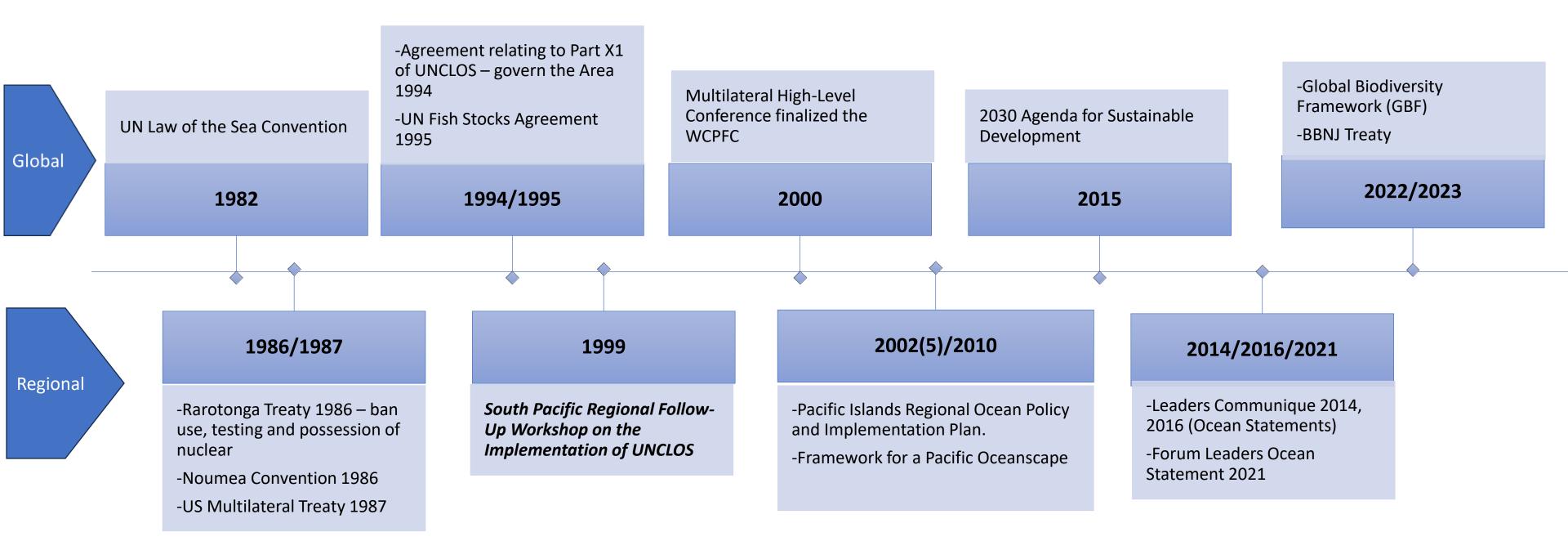
- 1493 Pope Alexander VI earliest attempt to regulate ocean: jurisdiction was a narrow band of territorial seas around and with freedom of the High seas
- ☐ 19<sup>th</sup> Century, debate on territorial sea: "cannon-short rule of 3 nautical miles" from 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Centuries.
- Numerous attempts to resolve the issue of territorial sea entitlements (1930 − Hague Conference), (1st Session of ILC 1949), (1958 & 1960 Conferences)
- Lack of uniformity in preference of states caused uncertainty on peaceful uses of the ocean.

## Regional

- and customary management practices near shore prevailed across the region.
- Open ocean, commons to care for (collective)
- Leaders gathering based on addressing their collective needs e.g., decolonization and addressing precolonial issues e.g. nuclear, fisheries
- Increase in interests on the ocean saw the emergence of Policy and Governance to address these issues.

# Ocean Journey





# Genesis of the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy

#### 30<sup>th</sup> South Pacific Forum Meeting, 3 – 5 October 1999 in Koror, Palau

- Endorsed the conclusions and outcomes of the South Pacific Regional
   Follow-Up Workshop on the Implementation of UNCLOS (Vava'u, Tonga,
   23-27 August 1999) with six priority areas identified by the workshop
   which are:
- i. national and regional Ocean Policy and legislation
- ii. marine scientific research and cooperation
- iii. delimitation of maritime zones including continental shelves
- iv. human resource development and special technical assistance and support and cooperation of regional institutions
- v. ratification of UNCLOS and linkages to relevant treaties
- vi. surveillance cooperation and exchange





# Regional Policy Vision and Goals

#### FRAMEWORK FOR A PACIFIC OCEANSCAPE

#### Vision

A secure future for Pacific Island Countries and Territories based on sustainable development, management and conservation of our ocean

#### Objectives

Integrated Ocean Management

Adaptation to Environmental and Climate Change Liaising, Listening, Learning and Leading

#### **Strategic Priorities**

t. Jurisdictional rights and responsibilities

#### Actions

1A: PICS formalise maritime boundaries and secure rights over their resources

1B: Regional effort to fix baselines and maritime boundaries to ensure the impact of Climate Changete change and sea level rise does not result in reduced jurisdiction of PICTs

#### Governance

**Good Ocean** 

#### Actions

2A: Leaders mandate a strengthening of the regional institutional framework for ocean governance and polic y coordination

2B: Foster partnerships to integrate and implement ocean priorities in the pacific plan and other relevant regional and international instruments

2C: PICTs incorporate sustainable use and development of coastal and ocean policies in national development policy and planning

2D: PICTs design and/or consolidate clear coordinated

## conservation

Sustainable

development.

management and

3A: PICTs implement integrated coastal resource management arrangements drawing on the strengths and traditions of community, district, provincial and national levels of government to achieve sustainable island life.

3B: PICTs explore and build on marine spatial planning mechanisms for improved EEZ management to achieve economic development and environmental objectives

3C: Regional intergovernmental bodies expiore and build on approaches to conserve and manage high seas resources and deep sea ecosystems for

#### ions

4A: Facilitate processes that
utilize existing knowledge and
its results in needs driven
and information acquisition and
targeted capacity building for
ional achieving policy and
management objectives

4B: Influence international and regional ocean priorities, decisions and processes through reclaiming the pacific way and establishing a high loval representation on oceans

Listening, learning,

liaising and leading

4C: Connecting people and places for sharing, learning and action

#### Actions

5. Sustaining action

5A: PICTs to ensure costeffectiveness of management approaches as a priority step towards sustainability of financing

5B: PICTs incorporate consideration of the economic development benefits of sustainable management of coastal and marine resources in decisions affecting national development

5C: Explore and test financing mechanisms to support implementation of ocean priorities at regional and national level

5D: Enhance donor harmonization and aid

#### Actions

6A: Identify a certralized mechanism to assess emerging issues, manage risks and explore opportunities

Adapting to a

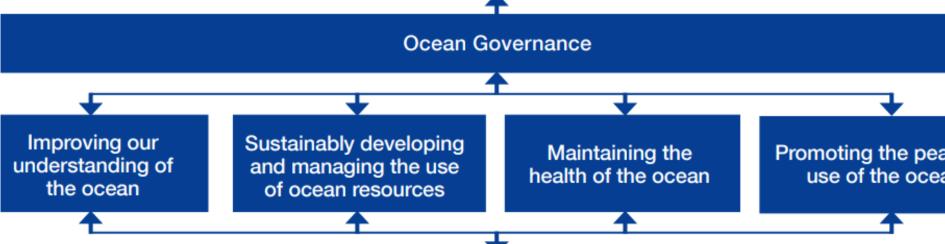
environment

rapidly changing

68: Identify a centralized mechanism to assess emerging issues, manage risks and explore opportunities

# OUR VISION A Healthy Ocean that Sustains the Livelihoods and Aspirations of Pacific Island Communities

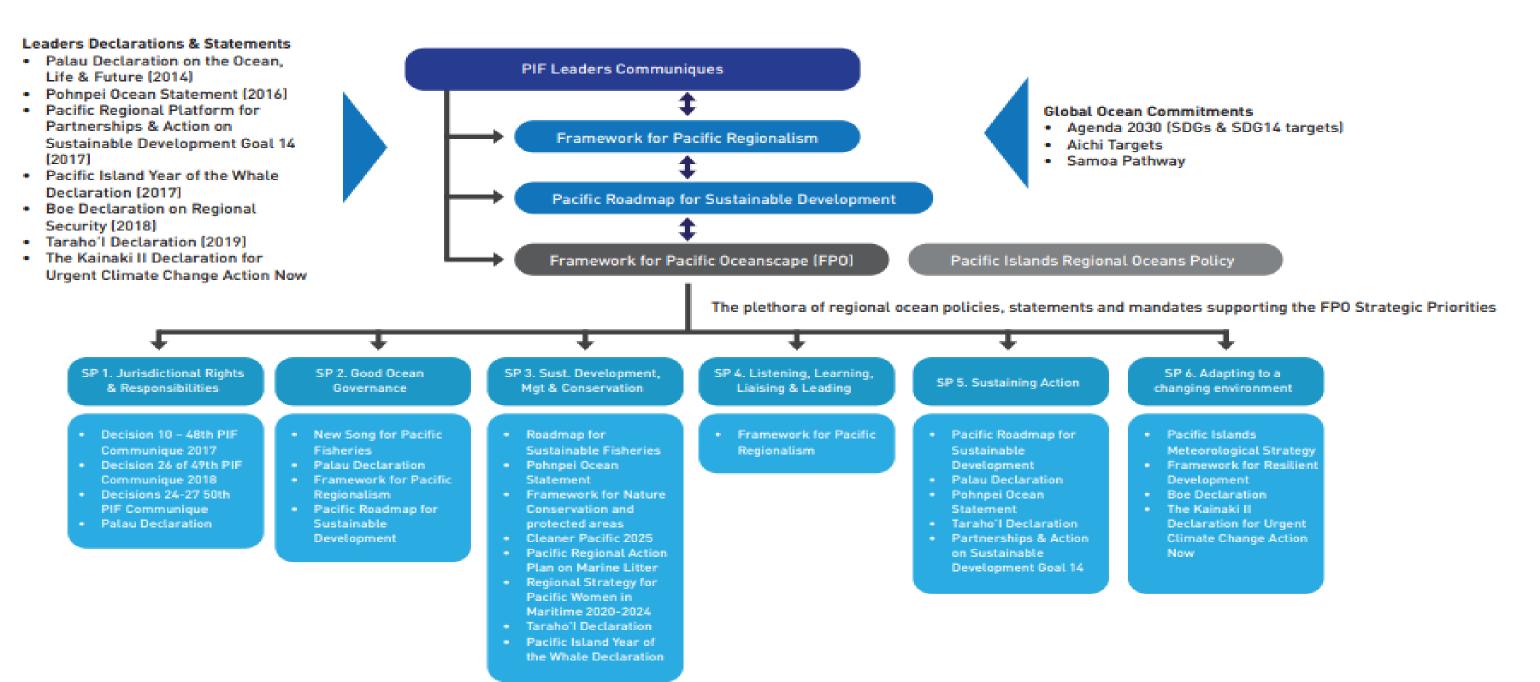




Creating partnerships and promoting cooperation

# Policy Hierarchy - Situating the 2050 Strategy

# The hierarchy and linkages of key regional ocean policies, political declarations and global commitments



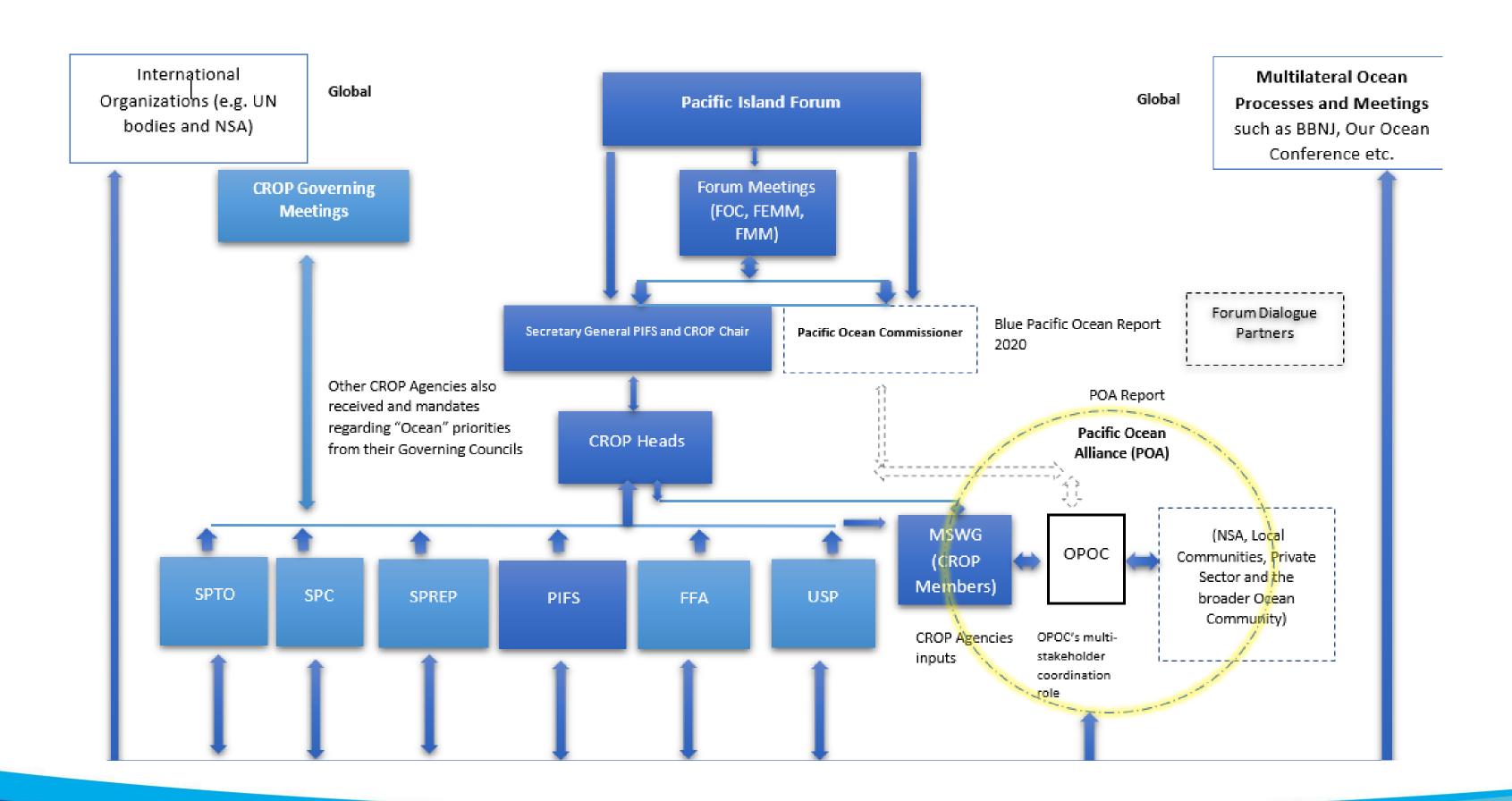


# Regional Governance Mechanisms

- Forum : States
- CROP Heads : Only CROP
- Marine Sector Working Group (MSWG): CROP, some States, some other NGO
- One CROP Plus: CROP and some NGOs
- Pacific Ocean Alliance (POA): All stakeholders with interest in the ocean

## Blue Pacific Ocean Report 2021 – Broader Regional Ocean Governance





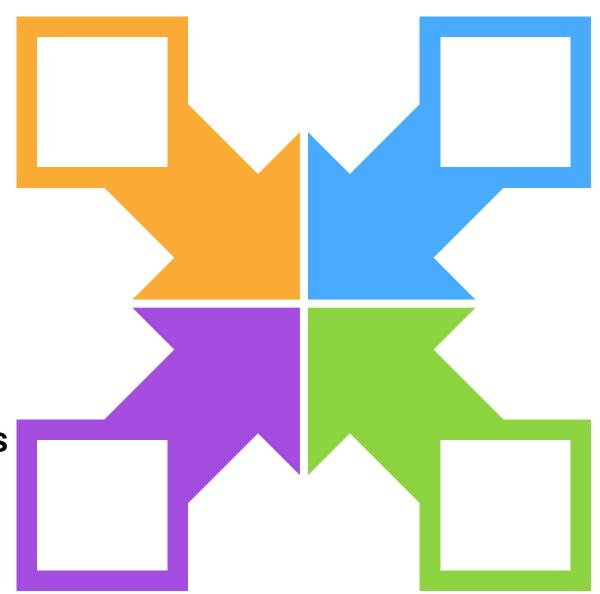


# MAXIMISING ON EXISTING MECHANISMS Working with What We Have



### **Effective Coordination**

The challenges in inter-regime coordination can be improved. A system with a strong coordination backbone.



## 2050 Strategy

Alignment and connectivity of Policies and Frameworks

## Drawing from positive Lessons

Important lessons can be learnt from existing mechanisms regionally and also internationally e.g., Covid – 19

## **Robust Monitoring and Review**

Harmonized reporting to decrease burden on Members



### **THANK YOU**

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