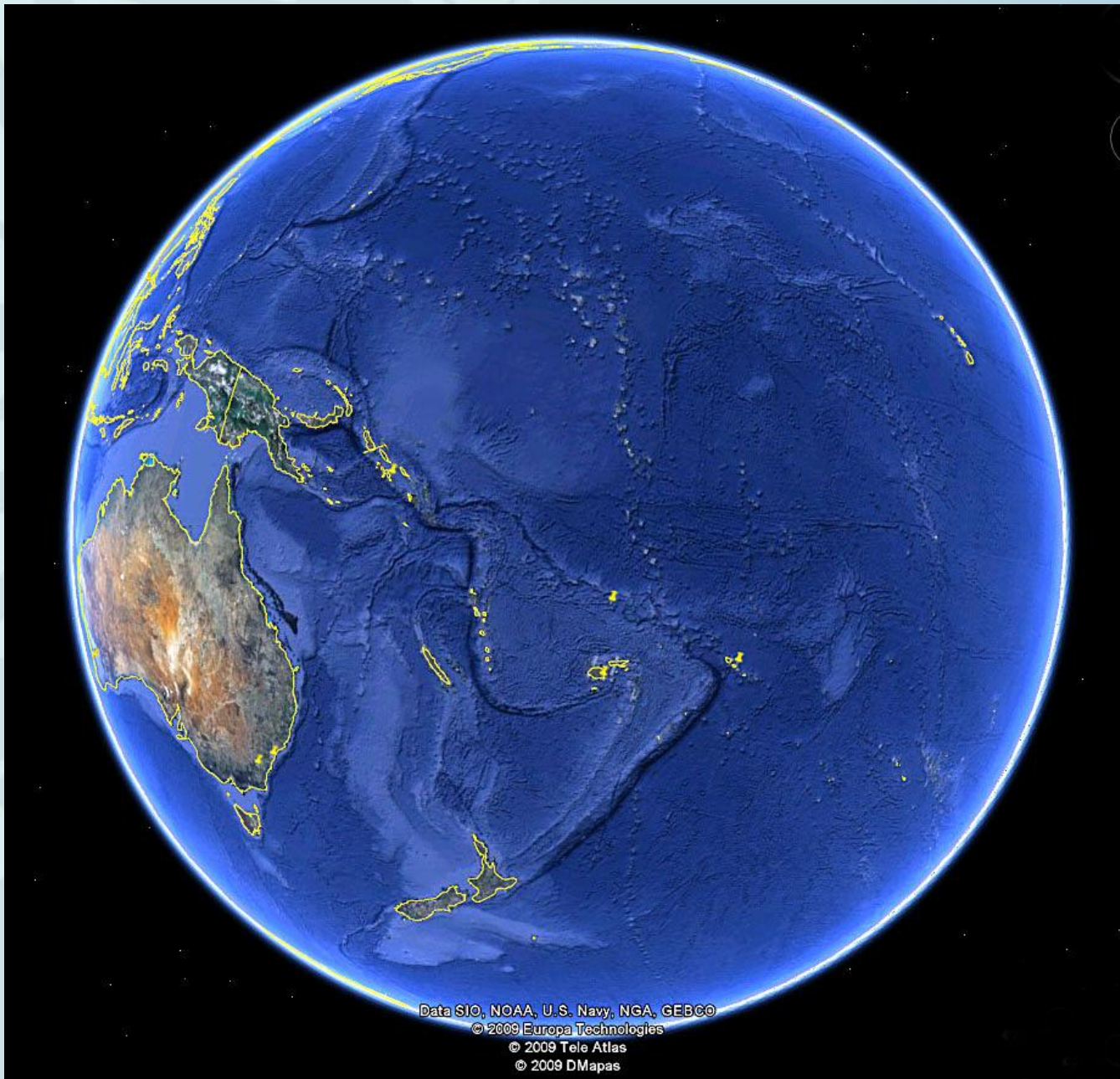


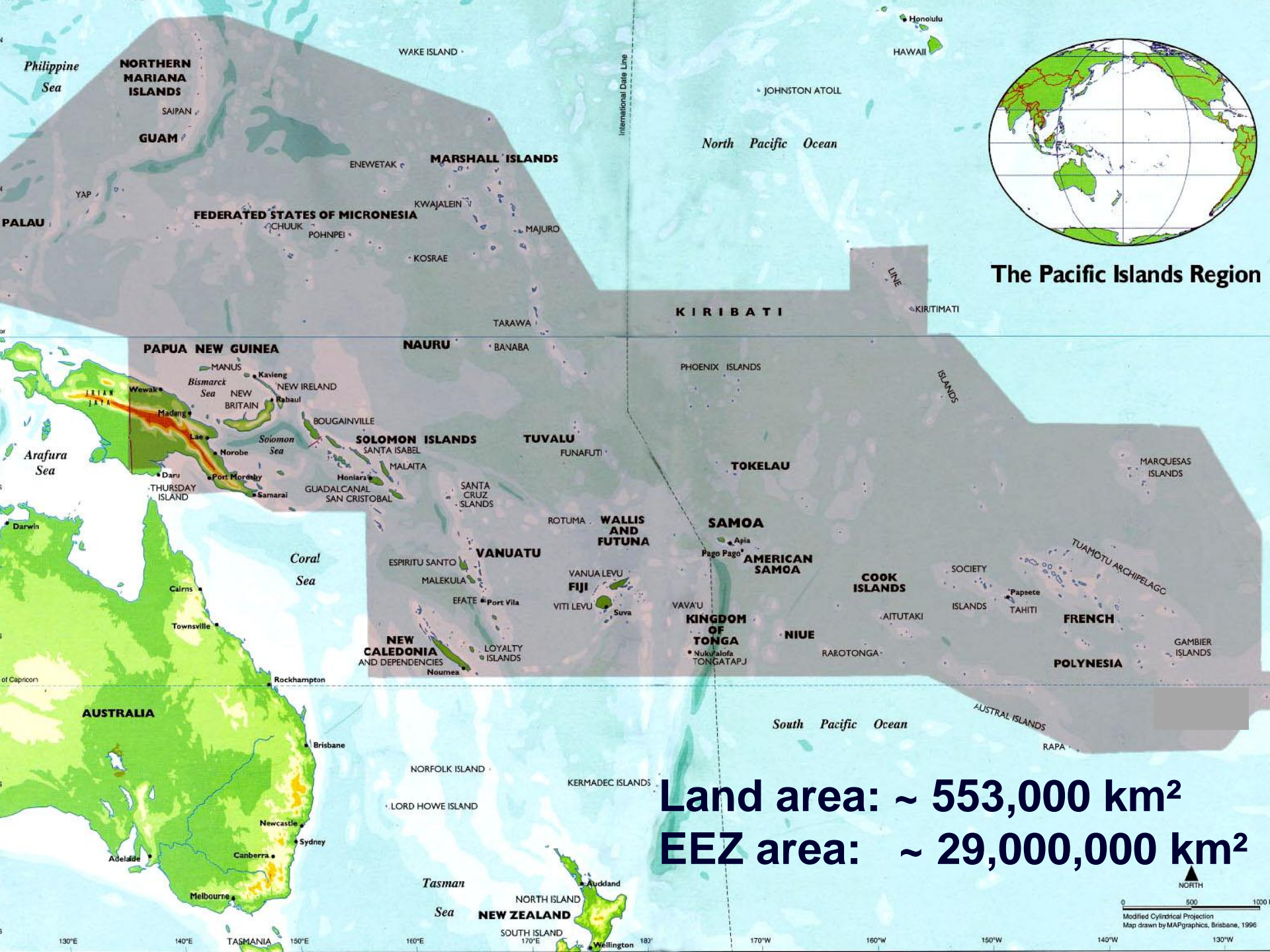
**Achievements and Further Development of the  
International Partnership for the *Satoyama Initiative (IPSI)*  
Hyderabad, India 2012**

**Secretariat of the Pacific Regional  
Environment Programme**





Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO  
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## The Pacific Islands Region

**Land area: ~ 553,000 km<sup>2</sup>**  
**EEZ area: ~ 29,000,000 km<sup>2</sup>**

0 500 1000  
 Modified Cylindrical Projection  
 Map drawn by MAPgraphics, Brisbane, 1996

# SPREP Vision

*“The Pacific environment, sustaining our livelihoods and natural heritage in harmony with our cultures”*

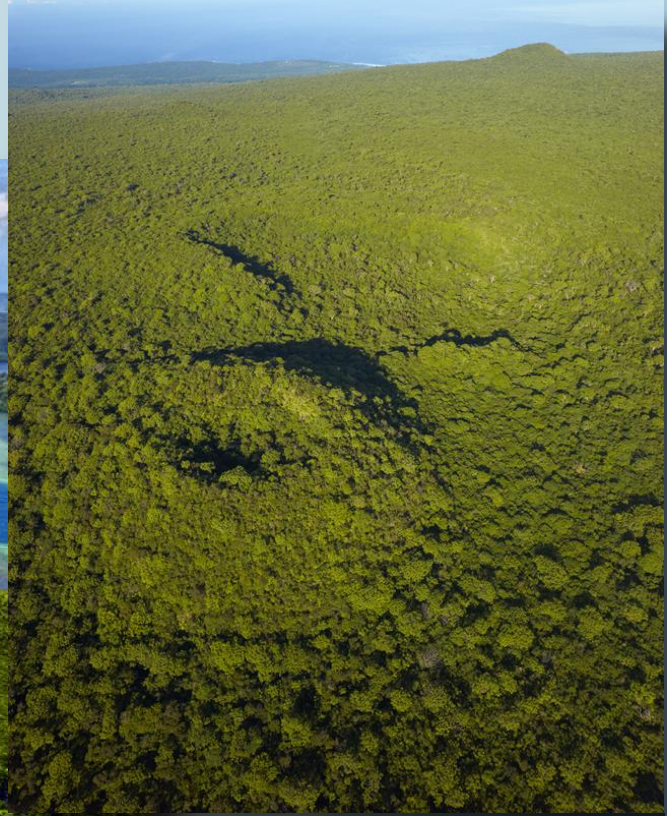


# SPREP Strategic Priorities

- **Climate Change**
- **Biodiversity and Ecosystem Management**
- **Waste Management and Pollution Control**
- **Environmental Monitoring and Governance**



# Ecosystem Diversity



# Rich Biodiversity - Globally Recognized Biodiversity Hotspots

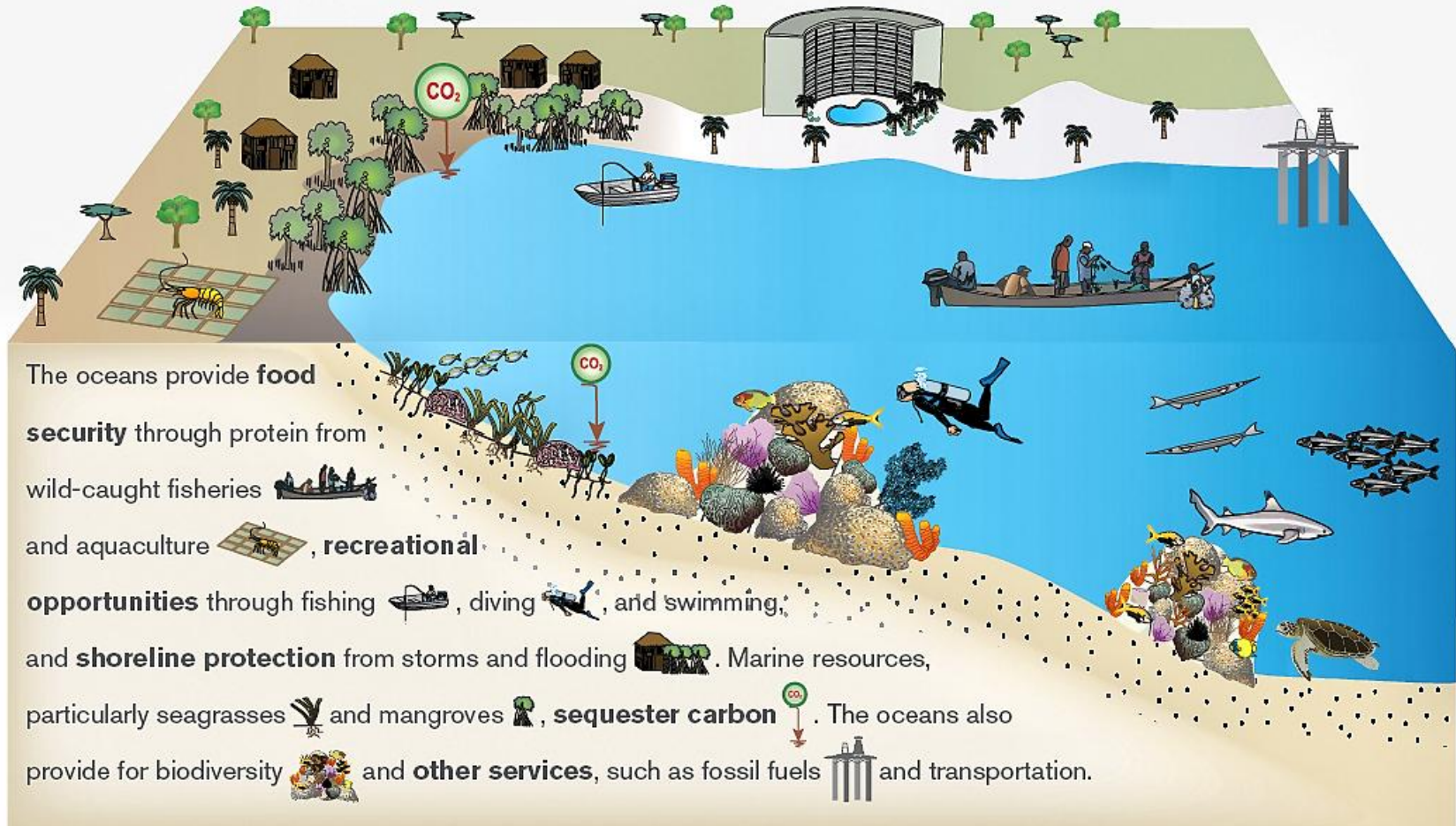


# Historic Cultural and Social Interrelationships





# Ecosystem Services



Conceptual diagram illustrating the ecosystem services provided by oceans and the ways in which humans depend on oceans.

# Ecological & Social Issues



# Pacific Oceanscape Framework



## A Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape

In our Pacific Islands Ocean Region the ocean unites and divides, connects and separates, sustains and threatens our very survival. For all those who venture within this, the world's largest ocean, and who have made it their home the ocean influences every aspect of life. It has done so for millennia.

A Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape was first proposed by the government of Kiribati and later endorsed by leaders at the Pacific Islands Forum as it was seen as a catalyst for action for our Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy (PIROP) to protect, manage, maintain and sustain the cultural and natural integrity of the ocean for our ancestors and future generations and indeed for global well-being.

Subsequently, the Pacific Oceanscape<sup>1</sup> could be a vehicle to build pride, leadership, learning and cooperation across this ocean environment.

The geographic scope of this Framework mirrors that of PIROP, which is

<sup>1</sup> "that part of the Pacific Ocean in which the island countries and territories (Pacific Communities) that are members of the organizations comprising the Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific (CROP) are found. As such, the extent of the region includes not only the area within the 200 nautical miles Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) boundaries circumscribing these island countries, but also the ocean and coastal areas that encompass the extent of the marine ecosystems that support the region".

### Framework objectives

Overall the intent is to foster stewardship at scale – local, national, regional and international to ensure in perpetuity the health and wellbeing of our ocean and ourselves.

The following broad objectives seek to achieve the goal for a Pacific Oceanscape and will initially address six strategic priorities identified for immediate implementation under the Framework:

- 1 INTEGRATED OCEAN MANAGEMENT** – to focus on integrated ocean management at all scales that results in the sustainable development, management and conservation of our island, coastal and ocean services
- 2 ADAPTATION TO ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE** – to develop suitable baselines and monitoring strategies that will inform impact scenarios and specific understanding of environmental and climate change stressors.
- 3 LIAISING, LISTENING, LEARNING AND LEADING** – to articulate and use appropriate facilitative and collaborative processes, mechanisms and systems and research that results in the achievement of the objectives for integrated ocean management.



### Strategic priority 1 – Jurisdictional Rights and Responsibilities

"Together with our EEZs, the area of the earth's surface that most of our countries occupy can no longer be called small"

**ACTION 1A** – PICs formalise maritime boundaries and secure rights over their resources

PICs, as States Parties to UNCLOS, should in their national interest, deposit with the United Nations, base-point coordinates as well as charts and information delineating their maritime zones as a requisite to establishing and securing their rights and responsibilities over these large areas of ocean space.

**ACTION 1B** – Regional effort to fix baselines and maritime boundaries to ensure the impact of climate change and sea-level rise does not result in reduced jurisdiction of PICs

Once the maritime boundaries are legally established, the implications of climate change, sea-level rise and environmental change on the highly vulnerable baselines that delimit the maritime zones of PICs should be addressed. This could be a united regional effort that establishes baselines and maritime zones so that areas could not be challenged and reduced jurisdiction of PICs over these large areas of ocean space.

### Strategic priority 2 – Good Ocean Governance

"No people on earth are more suited to be guardians of the world's largest ocean than those for whom it has been home for generations."

**ACTION 2A** – Leaders mandate a strengthening of the regional institutional framework for ocean governance and policy coordination.

Establishment of a Regional Ocean Commission, with dedicated professional support, would provide the necessary high level representation and commitment that is urgently required to ensure dedicated advocacy and attention to ocean priorities, decisions and processes at national, regional and international levels.

**ACTION 2B** – Foster partnerships to integrate and implement ocean priorities in the Pacific Plan and other relevant regional and international instruments

Establishment of a regional Ocean Alliance/Partnership mechanism facilitated by the Regional Ocean Commission to provide effective ocean policy coordination and implementation, facilitate regional cooperation for the high seas, as well as support for national ocean governance and policy processes when required. This should include the context for support and streamlining to achieve national commitments to MEAs, inter-regional cooperation should be developed and fostered.

**ACTION 2C** – PICs incorporate sustainable use and development of coastal and ocean priorities in national development policy and planning

Establishment of a Regional Ocean Alliance/Partnership mechanism facilitated by the Regional Ocean Commission to provide effective ocean policy coordination and implementation, facilitate regional cooperation for the high seas, as well as support for national ocean governance and policy processes when required. This should include the context for support and streamlining to achieve national commitments to MEAs, inter-regional cooperation should be developed and fostered.

**ACTION 2D** – PICs design and/or consolidate clear coordinated institutional mechanisms for integrated ocean and coastal management

Embracing integrated national approaches to ocean and coastal management across relevant sectors such as fisheries, minerals, transport, tourism, energy and environment will require institutional reform seeking to avoid duplication and clarifying responsibilities in the interests of cost effectiveness and efficiency.

Cristelle Pratt and Hugh Govan  
November 2010

...and more recent networks of leadership between peers for informing decision making at community, national and regional levels. National networks of practice have demonstrated their importance and these can be serviced by existing and future sub-regional networks and in turn learning can be stimulated between these at regional and international scales.

# Thank you!

