Towards international cooperation in the development of **Marine Spatial Plans for the North Pacific:** economic, social, and environmental dimensions

A.V. Sereda, V.B. Lobanov

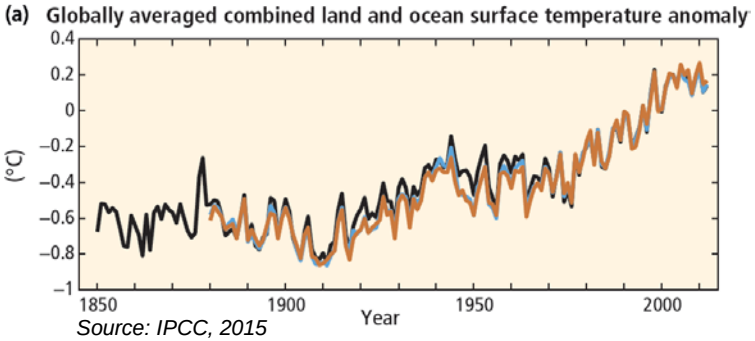
V.I. Il'ichev Pacific Oceanological Institute,
Far Eastern Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences,
Vladivostok, Russia. E-mail: amrtatjuti@poi.dvo.ru

Outline:

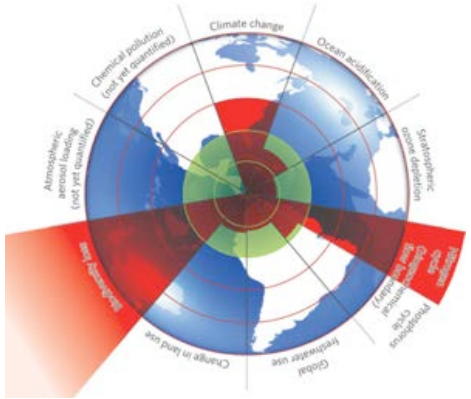
- Current Global Challenges
- North Pacific Dimensions
- What is Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) ?
- Basis for MSP in the Japan and Bering Seas
- Expected result
- Conclusion

Current Global Challenges

Climate Change



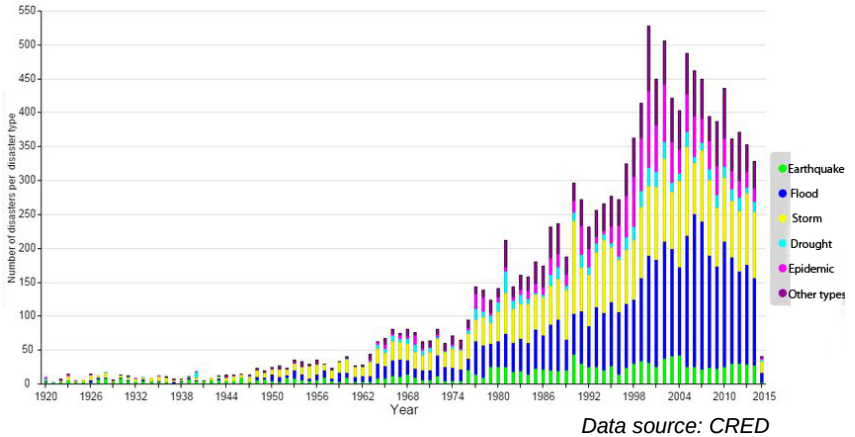
Source: IPCC, 2015



ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

Seismic activity

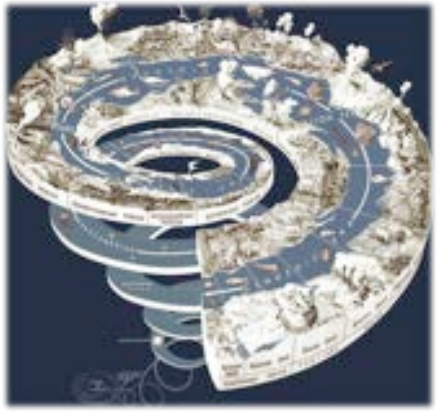
Disasters of the World



Data source: CRED

Anthropocene

anthropogenic impact on the nature



Global environmental changes are closely connected with the resource security and political stability

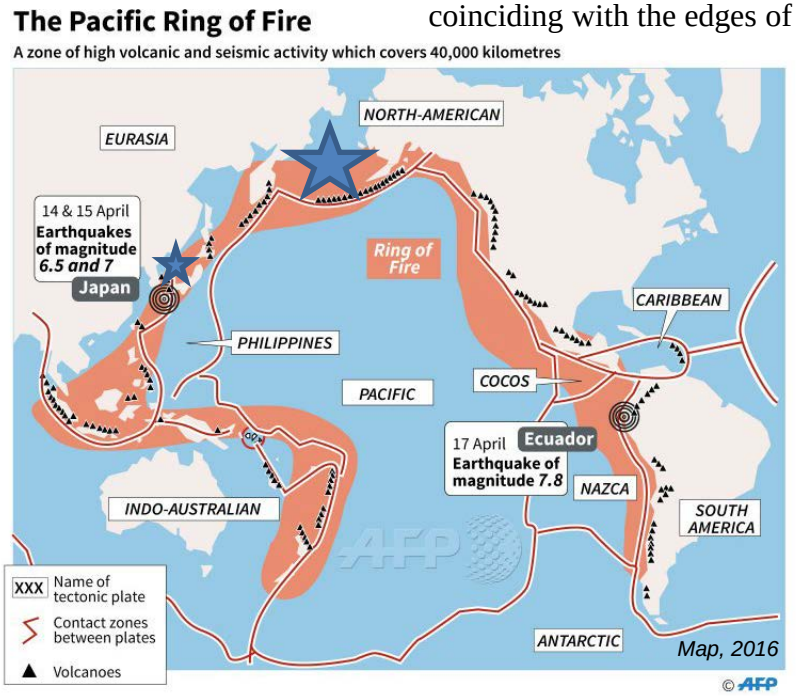
Political tension and environmental instability, failure of governance

Need of formal mechanisms to control the World Ocean!

(V. Ryabinin, 2017)

North Pacific Dimensions

coinciding with the edges of one of the world's main tectonic plates (the Pacific Plate)

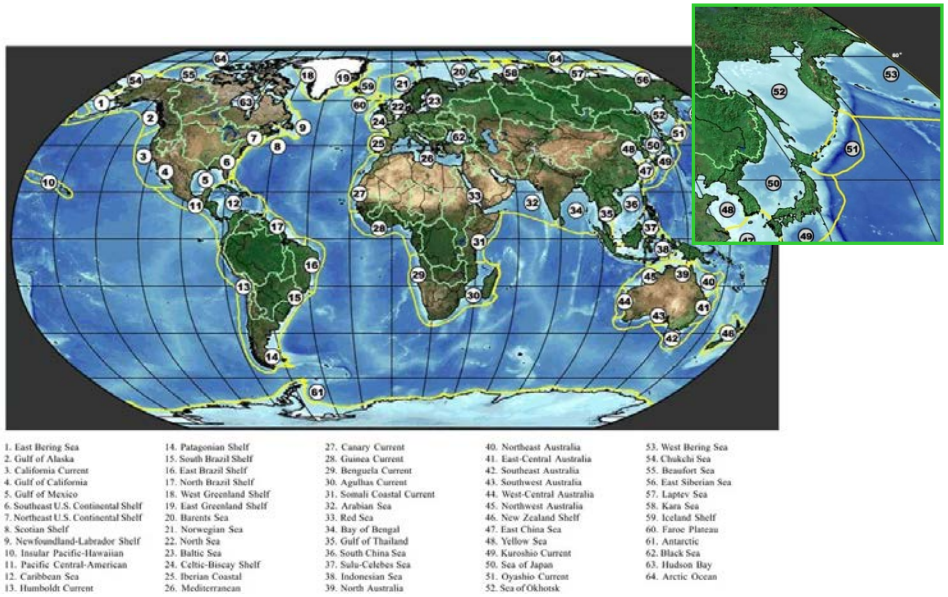


90% of the world's earthquakes

over 450 volcanoes

75% of the world‘s active volcanoes

Japan Sea and Bering sea are Large Marine Ecosystems influenced by natural forces, characterized by the Pacific Ring of Fire



Ecological **Socio-Economic**

problems of the trans boundary nature

- Decline of Biodiversity

- Increase of Pollution (nuclear, plastic and other)

- Political, ideological and economic differences of countries

- Overlapping claims

Marine Spatial Planning

Disaster Risk Reduction

United Nations Sustainable Development

United Nations Conference on Environment & Development
Rio de Janerio, Brazil, 3 to 14 June 1992

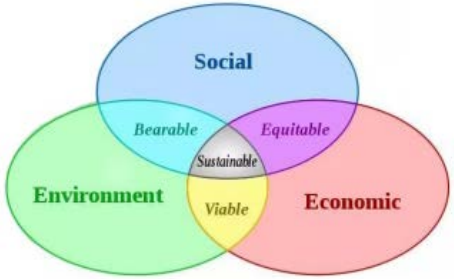
AGENDA 21

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

MSP

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

is a practical way to archive the sustainable use of marine space balancing ecological, economic & social interests



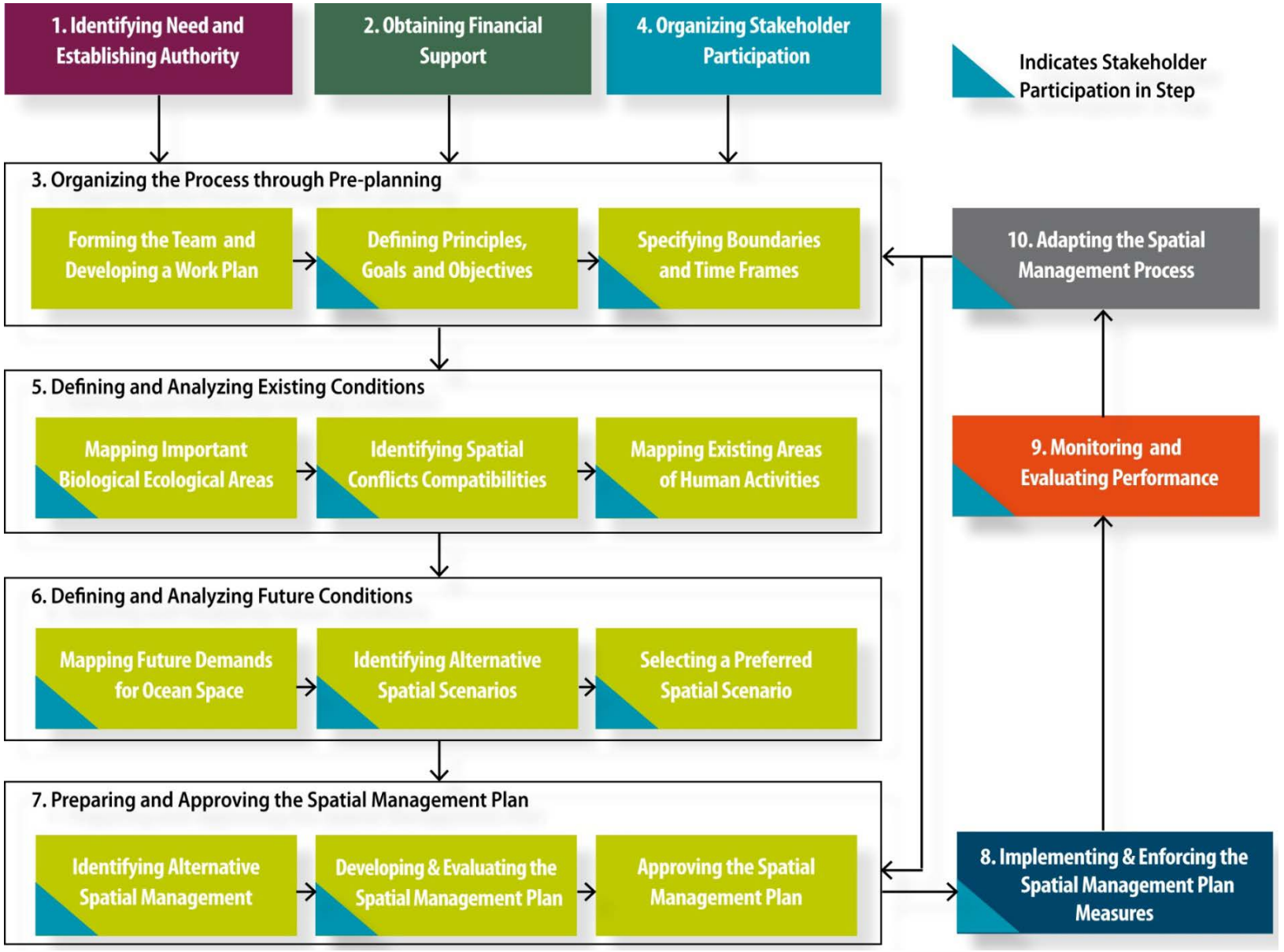
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

MaB

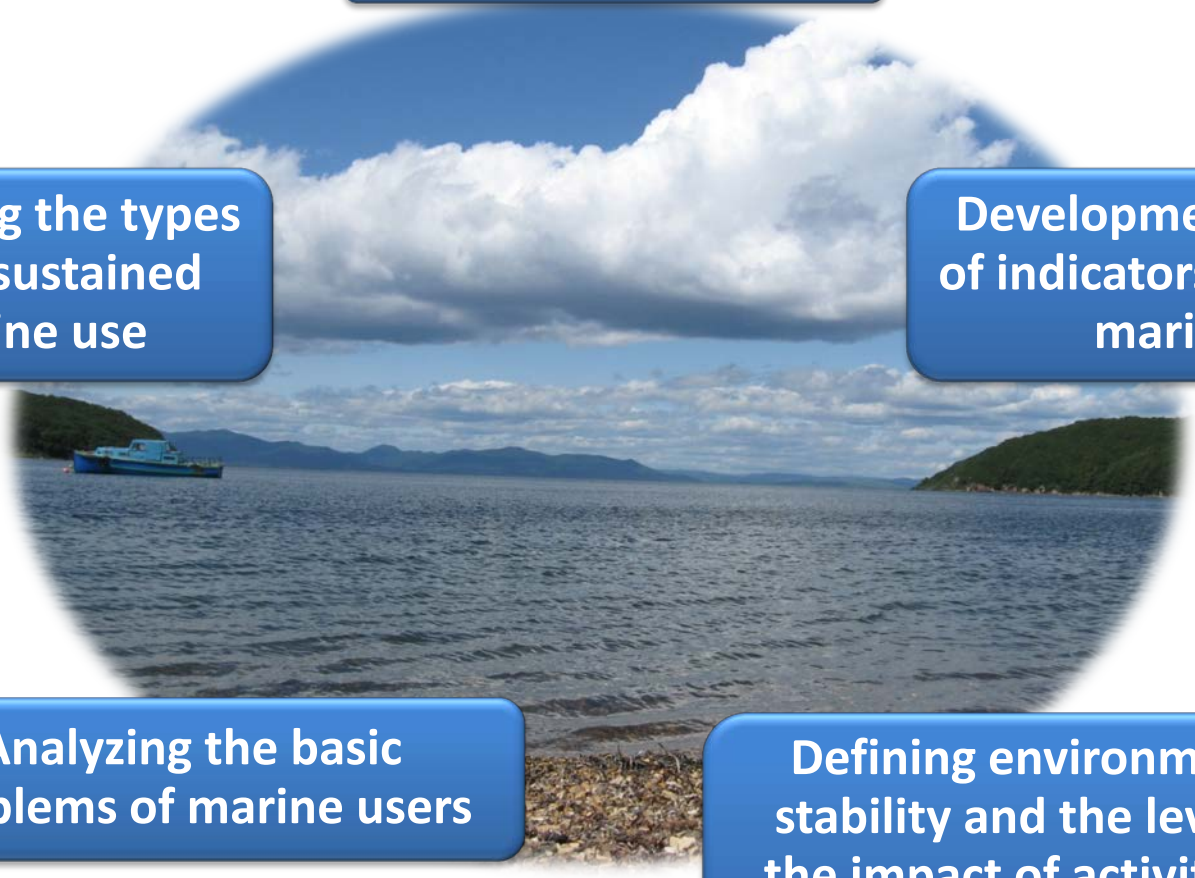
A Step-by-Step Approach toward MSP, 2009

A step-by-Step Approach to Marine Spatial Planning



Ehler, Douvere, 2009

Main Elements of MSP:



Zoning of marine area

Revealing the types of the sustained marine use

Development of system of indicators of sustained marine use

Analyzing the basic problems of marine users

Defining environmental stability and the levels of the impact of activities on the marine area

Adapted from Arzamastsev, Baklanov et al., 2010

Characteristics of MSP:

Ecosystem-based

balancing ecological, economic, and social goals and objectives toward sustainable development

Integrated

across sectors and agencies and among levels of government

Area-based

designed for particular region

Adaptive

capable of learning from experience

Strategic and anticipatory

focused on the long-term management

Participatory

stakeholders actively involved in the process

Main MSP implementing target:

to resolve conflicts between activities and protecting the environment

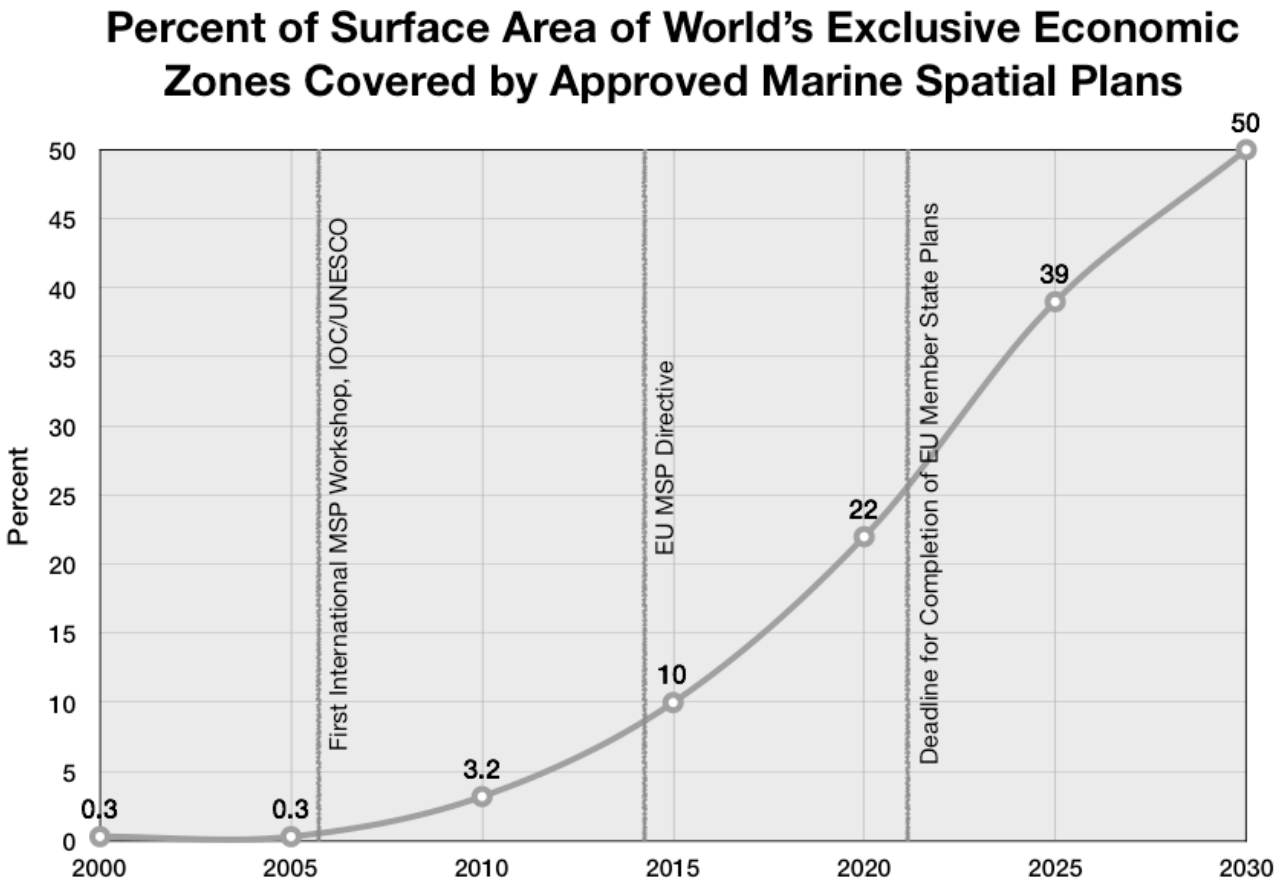
Milestones of the MSP usage

2nd International Conference on

MARINE/ MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING

#MSP2017Paris

15-17 March 2017, Paris, France



Note: Surface Area of the World's EEZs is ≈140 million km²

Globally increasing demands for the MSP

(V. Ryabinin, 2017)

International cooperation

in the development of

Marine Spatial Plans for the Japan Sea and Bering Sea

is very important for conserve biodiversity and sustainable use marine recourses, for the development and preservation of safe environmental management and political stability in the regions in the changing nature conditions

Basis for Marine Spatial Planning

General marine initiatives and legislation create an international umbrella framework for developing coherent national marine environmental policies

Environmental protected regime is insufficient and fragmented

- **Great competition and duplication of effort among agencies and programs dealing with oceans**
- **Financial support has not reached the expected level to meet the present and projected needs**
- **Insufficient knowledge and awareness**
- **Emphasis on political differences**
- **No well-coordinated cooperative baseline studies and coordination in emergencies**
- **No integration of data across the region**
- **No agreed upon scientific criteria to determine the such terms as "prevent, reduce and control"**

and other…

What is the situation up today?

No formal infrastructure to bring about the critical mass of international collaboration in monitoring and research activities

Weakness of regional harmony and responsibility on prevention transnational pollution

Lack of ability to see national prospects in a changing world

Approach

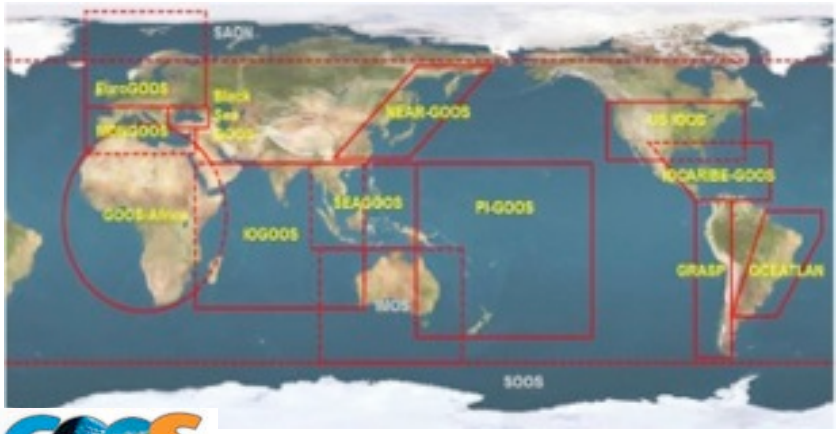
Using

❖**Experience, existing legislation, outputs and outcome of the existing environmental programmes**

By

❖**International collaboration**

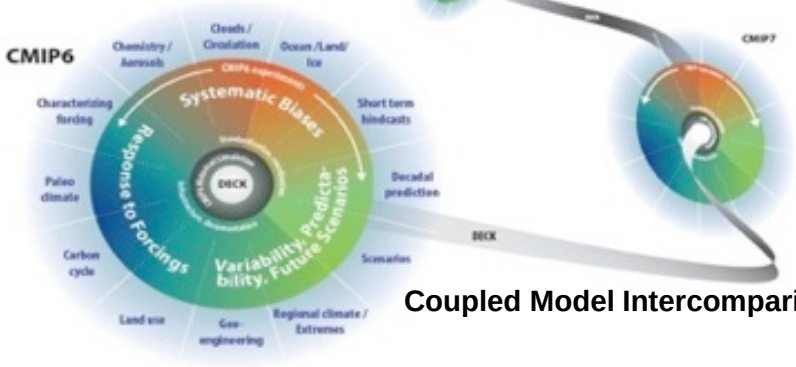
❖**Synthesizes existing research, scientific knowledge and region's countries capabilities**



GOOS
Global Ocean Observing System

OBIS
OCEAN BIOGEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

WCRP
World Climate Research Programme



Coupled Model Intercomparison Project

to develop the MSPs for the Japan Sea and Bering Sea

Expected result

Benefits of MSP for the Japan and Bering Seas

MSP is the goal and unifying idea

the mechanism to promote the rational distribution of cooperative baseline studies, efforts and funds

the focal point for rationalizing the various international organization initiatives

the mechanism of define and agreed the scientific criteria to determine the precise meaning of terms “prevent, reduce and control” in the control marine pollution

the mechanism for economic grows and reducing the international economic gap in each country

one way of reducing tension in the region

the mechanism to see national prospects in the key of a changing world

the mechanism of mutual assistance in emergencies and building cooperative marine environmental protection regimes

the political and economic mechanism for the long-term sustainability in the regions and stronger relationship with regions countries

Possible way to start :

1. One of the Organizations may take the initiative to start preparing for the MSP

2. To establish a working group from among members of the functioning environmental organizations dealing with the problems of the region. The establishment of the Central Secretariat for the MSP

3. To identify the key tasks planning

4. To distribute the responsibilities of the organizations and deadlines

5. To accumulate the financial resources

6. To start preparations to establish informational-analytical base for MSPs

for Japan Sea and Bering Sea, respectively

In modern conditions,

it is very important to see

the significant and decisive role of the international scientific community in conducting a constructive international dialogue for this process

Main Output

The creation of a harmonious international union(s) in cooperative use of the marine resources and environment to turn these Seas from a zone of conflicts and disasters into zone of peace and prosperity


Thank you for attention