GLOBALISATION AND MARITIMISATION

Are regional and national maritime policies up to the challenge?

The case of Europe and East Asia

Lunch-seminar 14 March 2014 – Maison Franco-Japonaise

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Generalized model of thermohaline circulation: "Global Conveyor Belt"

- High salinity water cools & sinks in the North Atlantic
- Deep water returns to surface in Indian & Pacific Oceans through the process of upwelling
- Warm shallow current
- Cold & deep high salinity current
84,000 kms of seamless mountains
INCREASING RED ZONES LEADING TO CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

- Land-based pollutions
- Overfishing
- Invasive species
- Seawater warming
- Seawater rising
- Oceans acidification
- Climate extreme events
- Ice melting
- Waste disposal
- Seabed mining

Source: The Stockholm Resilience Centre    www.stockholmresilience.org
Adapting to a fast-changing global context

Financial and economic crisis

Resilient people

Environmental crisis

Resilient planet

A much needed convergence between

Climate crisis

and

Sustainable development

The twin tracks of human development and environmental protection

Community-based / Integrated coastal management, ecosystem-based approach, Public-private partnership, Green growth, Blue growth, Blue society ……
The problem of the coast and the ocean is a problem of human behaviour.

It must be tackled at a multi-scale level, both ways: from global to local and vice versa.

It is a problem of governance, i.e. the way decisions are made while generating a sense of ownership for each category of stakeholders.
Restoring the ecosystem resilience through multi-scale governance processes

The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea

*Common Heritage of Mankind (the Area)*

*The surface and water column*

Regional Sea Strategies (*Transboundary*)

National Maritime Policies (*EEZ*)

Local implementation
### Summary

#### UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) incl. implementing agreements (FSA, etc.)

- **International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS)**
- **Continental Shelf Commission**
- **International Seabed Authority Responsible for the mineral resources of the Area**

#### Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs)
- Fisheries management on the high seas including some straddling and highly migratory fish stocks

#### Regional cooperation between the coastal states, e.g. in the UNEP Regional Seas Programme

#### Contracting states of UNCLOS
- Virtually unlimited sovereignty
- Coastal-state sovereign rights and national jurisdiction for resource management

#### Contracting states of the FSA
- Limited accountability obligations vis-a-vis RFMOs, sustainable management of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks

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**Graphical Representation**

- **Baseline**
- **Territorial sea**
- **EEZ**
- **Extended continental shelf**
- **High seas**
- **The Area**

**Scope of the common heritage of mankind**

**Mostly coastal-state sovereign rights and national jurisdiction**

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[Diagram showing the territorial sea, EEZ, and high seas with the area labeled as the common heritage of mankind]
Still a very fragmented approach to jurisdiction despite the irrefutable unity of oceans as ecological systems

**Deep sea minerals:** UNCLOS - ISA  
**Fishing:** RFMO – FAO  
**Biodiversity and habitats (MPAs):** CBD  
**Shipping and pollution:** IMO  
**Land-based pollution and debris:** (UNEP)  
**Waste disposal:** London Dumping Convention  
**Scientific research:** Voluntary code of conduct  
**Cable & pipelines:** unregulated  
**Bioprospecting:** unregulated
MOREOVER.....

*Universality far from being achieved*,
UNCLOS: 166 countries (*big absent: USA...*)
UN Fish Stocks Agreement: 81 only...

*Non compliance by ratifying countries themselves*
Territorial waters boundary
Non respect of deep/fragile ecosystems (deep trawling)
Illegal Unreported Unregulated (IUU) fishing

*To be adapted to new problems and issues*
Conservation of high seas living resources (fisheries subsidies)
Bioprospecting (no existing rules in the high seas)
Climate change and ocean acidification
Drug smuggling, piracy, etc.
Continental-shelf claims* submitted by the May 13th 2009 deadline

Areas claimed or reserved for claim
200-nautical-mile limit
Mid-ocean ridges
Trenches of the “ring of fire”

*Areas beyond 200 nautical miles

Source: National Oceanography Centre, Southampton, UK (www.noc.soton.ac.uk); The Economist
European Marine Ecoregions

4 regional conventions

A- Groenland /Iceland Sea
B- Barents Sea
C- Feroe islands
D- Norwegian Sea
E- Celtic Seas
F- North Sea
F1- Baltic Sea
G- South Atlantic
H- Western Mediterranean
I- Adriatic/Aegean Sea
J- Aegean-Levantine Sea
J1- Black Sea
K- North-East Atlantic Ocean
The European framework

*Integrated Maritime Policy (2006)*

Environmental pillar: Framework Directive
Good environmental status of European marine waters by 2020

Six main should-be articulated areas of work:

- Integrated maritime governance at European, national and regional level (broader view in decision making)
- European regional seas (in relation to the various sectoral policies)
- Maritime spatial planning and integrated coastal management
- Marine knowledge infrastructure (provide marine data to users)
- Information sharing environment (surveillance / monitoring system)

- Sustainable economic growth, innovation and employment (Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth)
In the East Asian Seas?

No regional convention

**COBSEA**
Coordinating body on the seas of East Asia

Depending on the goodwill of countries

**PEMSEA**
Partnerships in Environmental management
For the seas of East Asia
THE RULE OF SOVEREIGN COUNTRIES

NATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
Comparatively… from a **landscape** perspective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>JAPAN</strong></th>
<th><strong>FRANCE</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Land area</strong></td>
<td>364,485 km²</td>
<td>674,843 km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Land cover</strong></td>
<td><em>Forest (70%)</em></td>
<td><em>Rural (55%), Forest (27%)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coastline</strong></td>
<td>34,812 Km</td>
<td>4,853 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coastline artificialisation</strong></td>
<td>15,597 Km</td>
<td>Construction rate x 2.5 than average</td>
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Comparatively... from a *seascape* perspective

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<tr>
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<th>JAPAN</th>
<th>FRANCE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EEZ (A)</strong></td>
<td>6,479,358 Km²</td>
<td>11,035,000 Km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Land Area + EEZ (B)</strong></td>
<td>6,857,193 Km²</td>
<td>11,709,843 Km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maritime Index (A/B)</strong></td>
<td>0,92</td>
<td>0,94</td>
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Japan EEZ: a seascape view
France EEZ and continental shelf extension boundaries
The making of an integrated maritime policy

**Multi-scale application**
- Nested approach
  - Administrative boundaries
  - Sense of place

**Inter-sectoral application**
- Uses of mineral, energy, biological resources; maritime transport, tourism...

**Cross-cutting application**
- Environment (risks, biodiversity, pollution...), international activities, research and innovation, security and defense, etc.

**Governance mechanisms**
- Policies / Strategies

**Shared instruments**
- Knowledge
- Monitoring
- Evaluation
- Funding
Overall organisation for the maritime strategy implementation

**National strategy**
- Vision
- Principles, goals,
- Overall objectives

**Interregional Strategy**
(Regional Strategies)
- Marine Ecoregion Strategy and Action Plan
- Objectives
- Indicators

**Local initiatives**
- Local Action Plan (SMVM, PGEM, PNM…)
- Management plans

**Coastal and Ocean National Board**

**Maritime Partnership (Regions)**
- Inter-municipalities
- Executive committees

COPIL projets locaux
SMVM
Legal and institutional aspects

Zone économique exclusive

Plateau continental étendu

Haute mer

État A
État B

Délimitation

Plateau continental

Île

Mer territoriale

Eaux intérieures

Cont
An issue about cultural values

Integrated coastal management

Integrated regional seas and ocean management

Integrated water resources management

The forest is the lover of the sea – satoyama / satoumi
Thinking boundaries from the land to the sea

Biogeographic regions + socio-political and cultural criteria
‘Ligue Roc’ NGO
Regions of France

1. Bretagne
2. Basse-Normandie
3. Haute-Normandie
4. Norde-Pas-de-Calais
5. Picardie
6. Ile-de-France
7. Champagne-Ardenne
8. Lorraine
9. Alsace
10. Pays-de-la-Loire
11. Centre
12. Bourgogne
13. Franche-Comte
14. Poitou-Charentes
15. Limousin
16. Auvergne
17. Rhone-Alpes
18. Aquitaine
19. Midi-Pyrenees
20. Languedoc-Roussillon
21. Provence-Alpes-Cote D'Azur
22. Corse
Japan regions and Prefectures
BATHYMETRIE DES EAUX MARITIMES BRETONNES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profondeur</th>
<th>Superficie (km²)</th>
<th>Pourcentage</th>
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<tr>
<td>Estran</td>
<td>793,8</td>
<td>4,0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 à 10 m</td>
<td>1 652,9</td>
<td>8,4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 à 20 m</td>
<td>1 911,6</td>
<td>9,7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 à 30 m</td>
<td>2 176,1</td>
<td>11,0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 à 50 m</td>
<td>3 336,0</td>
<td>16,9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 à 100 m</td>
<td>8 178,8</td>
<td>41,5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plus de 100 m</td>
<td>1 670,8</td>
<td>8,5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inconnue</td>
<td>0,3</td>
<td>&lt; 0,0 %</td>
</tr>
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(Calculs effectués sur la surface des eaux territoriales bretonnes)
Three driving forces structuring the coast and sea management

Water
Marine Protected Areas
Wind farming
The Water Agency and its River Basin Committees

Managing waters from land to beyond the shoreline
MPA types and numbers in Japan

*Bottom-up / Top down*

- Total: 1,161 MPAs

Including more than 1,000 implemented in conjunction with fishery Regulations (legal or self-imposed no-take zones)

Yaeyama Islands, Okinawa
Maritime activities sensitivity and potential conflicts with wind farms

Maritime Spatial planning on the making
Dealing with existing initiatives at local level

PARTICIPATORY MANAGEMENT IN THE COASTAL ZONE

Artificial reefs
Management plan in preparation
Management plan in operation
Specific river/bay contract
Water use action plan
High diversity of local coastal management projects

- 12 water use management projects
- 9 specific lagoon/bay projects
- 1 Sea Enhancement Scheme
- 1 Observatory
- 7 No-take zones (fisheries)
- 2 National Parks
- 1 Marine Park
- 5 coastal use management plans
- 9 « ICZM » projects (out of 25 in France)
Mainly terrestrial planning tools

Water use and quality management
e.g. SDAGE/SAGE

Regional Land Planning
e.g. SCOT

Habitats/Species protection
e.g. Natura 2000 (land and sea)

Maritime uses management
Sea Enhancement Scheme
MAPPING LOCAL PROJECTS IN JAPAN?
Strong willingness to establish networks

Between projects / between stakeholder groups / between areas

Acquiring a common language

Indicators:
- Multi-use approach
- Nested approach (scales/institutions)
- Knowledge integration
- Land-sea interface
- Participation dynamic
- Monitoring, evaluation and sustainability

Spread the word

Make the people exchange between each other

Make the people exchange between each other
A nested governance approach

Between municipalities

Within a Region (department/province)

In a regional sea context
with transboundary considerations

and under a

NATIONAL MARITIME POLICY

An articulation which requires robust governance mechanisms
MARITIME POLICIES

JAPAN

Basic Ocean Act (2007)
Basic Plan on Ocean Policy (2008)

12 measures:
Development and use of marine resources
Preservation of marine environment
Development of EEZ and continental shelf
Securing maritime transport
Securing safety and security at sea
Marine surveys
R&D in marine science and technology
International competitiveness of industry
Integrated management of coastal zones
Preservation of islands
International coordination and cooperation
Citizen’s awareness and education

FRANCE

Grenelle Environment Act 1-2

Recommendations:
Sustainable management of marine resources
Development / regulation of maritime industries
Reduction of maritime pollutions
Reduction of land-based pollutions
Contribution to European / international governance
Strengthening of surveillance and control
Governance and integrated management of the coast and the sea
Promotion of education and training
Strengthening of maritime jobs attractiveness
R&D in marine science and technology

Ecoregions strategic plans ?
Scaling up through an iterative approach

Stocktaking: what is there already?
Ask the people (social surveys)
Make it known to the people (feedback)
Instore a regional dialogue (forum?)
(e.g. France: water basin committees
Japan: Sea-area Fishery Adjustment Commissions (Seto Inland Sea, Genkai Sea, Ariakekai Sea)

Draft policy brief on appropriate issues
Don’t re-invent the wheel
Build on existing frameworks
(e.g. France: Regional Consultative Body for the Sea: ICZM in PACA)
Regional Economic, Social and Environmental councils
Japan: Association for the Environmental Conservation of the Seto Inland Sea

Build up constituencies!
It’s not because things are difficult that we dare not venture. It’s because we dare not venture that they are difficult. Seneca (1 BC-AD 65)