Research Task Forces

- 1. Development of national ocean policies
- 2. The dynamics of regional cooperation on oceans and coasts
- 3. Drawing lessons from experiences in integrated coastal management
- 4. Effective implementation of international agreements on oceans and coasts

Research Task Force on National Ocean Policies: Background

- Part of The Nippon Foundation's International Ocean Governance Network
- First research activity of the Network
- Aims to analyze emerging patterns of national ocean policies, share experiences, draw lessons, and develop guidance on 'best practices'
- Duration: 2 years (February 2004 – December 2005)

Cicin-Sain, 2004

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Development of National Ocean Policies around the World: Current Situation

- Most countries have sectoral ocean policies that face many use conflicts among sectors
- A growing number of countries are moving toward more integrated cross-cutting sectoral national ocean policies
- In other cases, facing challenges from new offshore uses (offshore aquaculture, wind power, etc., and issues with existing uses such as shipping (security, ballast water, environmental issues, etc.)
- Ocean policy development necessitates development of new concepts, procedures, structures
- Need for assistance in development of institutions and procedures, assistant in mapping

Cicin-Sain, 2004

Development of National Ocean Policies around the World

In tune with the prescriptions articulated in both the Law of the Sea ("the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole"), in the 1992 Earth Summit (given the interrelationship among uses and processes in the coast and ocean, ocean and coastal governance must be "integrated in content and precautionary and anticipatory in ambit"), and reinforced at the World Summit.

Cicin-Sain, 2004

2

Why Create National Ocean Policies

- **To harmonize existing uses and laws**
- **To foster sustainable development of ocean areas**
- **To protect biodiversity and vulnerable resources and ecosystems**
- **To coordinate the actions of the many government agencies that are typically involved in oceans affairs**

Cicin-Sain, 2004

Purposes of the Research Task Force

1. Develop a framework for cross-national analysis of national ocean policies and for drawing lessons useful to other cases.

2. Carry out systematic comparative analyses of national ocean policies in a selected number of countries.

3. Draw lessons from the comparative analyses and develop suggested guidance for other nations contemplating national ocean policy formulation and implementation.

4. Broad dissemination of the results of the research work through:
   - An international conference on national ocean policies (March 2005)
   - Publications
   - Internet services

Cicin-Sain, 2004

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Project Milestones

1. **Organization of the Research Task Force**
   - *28 confirmed members (academic and key government) and 12 confirmed advisors (key intergovernmental organizations(*

2. **Development of an initial common framework for cross-national study of national ocean policies**

3. **Initial research work categorizing countries undergoing national ocean policy development**
   - *20 nations and 3 regions of the world appear to be taking concrete steps toward cross-cutting and integrated national ocean policies (not just separate sectoral policies)*

Cicin-Sain, 2004

Selection of countries according to phase of policy development

- *Implementation stage*—cross-cutting and integrated national policy has already been enacted and is already being implemented

- *Formulation stage*—a well-defined formal process is underway to develop a cross-cutting and integrated national ocean policy

- *Preparatory stage*—informal processes are ongoing to prepare the nation in the formal development of a cross-cutting and integrated national ocean policy

Cicin-Sain, 2004

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Distribution of national and regional ocean policy efforts according to stage of policy development

Implementation stage	*Formulation stage*	*Preparatory stage*
*Australia	*India	*Brazil
	South Korea	*Colombia
*Canada	New Zealand	France
*China	Norway	Indonesia
*United	*Portugal	*Japan
Kingdom	*Russian	Malaysia
	Federation	*Philippines
	*United	Thailand
	States	*Vietnam
Regional	*European	*African
ocean policies	Union	region
	*South Pacific	

Cicin-Sain, 2004

Basis for Selection of Countries

1) Different phases of the ocean policy formulation and development process

2) Developed and developing nations

3) Examples of regional ocean policy formulation

4) Nations from different regions of the world

5) Significant marine nations/regions with large EEZs (sample countries include ~70% of the world's EEZ)

Cicin-Sain, 2004

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Initial Selection of Countries by Region

Asia	China India Japan Philippines Vietnam	Europe	Portugal Russian Federation United Kingdom
			European Union marine strategy
Oceania	Australia	Africa/ Indian Ocean	NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development)
	Pacific Islands regional ocean policy		
Americas	Brazil Canada Colombia United States		

Cicin-Sain, 2004

Project Milestones *(Continued)*

4. Conduct of the comparative studies in each country/region (February 2004 to September 2004)

5. Meetings to discuss the project and to seek feedback (February 2004 to September 2004)
   - Tokyo meeting (April 24, 2004)
   - New York meeting (June 12, 2004)
   - Other venues

6. Review, editing, and lesson drawing from the country case studies (September 2004 to December 2004)

7. Production of draft book on national ocean policies for use, in part, in capacity building efforts (December 2004)

Cicin-Sain, 2004

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Project Milestones *(Continued)*

8. International conference on national ocean policies (March 2005)

9. Preparation of draft teaching module on national ocean policies and testing of the module at the International Conference (January to March 2005)

10. Final production of book on national ocean policies (March 2005 to July 2005)

11. Final production of guidance to national practitioners and international agencies on national ocean policy formulation and implementation (July 2005 to December 2005)

12. Internet services (throughout the two year process)

Cicin-Sain, 2004

Guide to Comparative Case Studies on National/Regional Ocean Policies

1. INTRODUCTION: BASIC INFORMATION AND OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL OCEAN POLICY

A. Basic information

B. Brief overview of nature of and evolution of national ocean policy

Cicin-Sain, 2004

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Guide to Comparative Case Studies
(Continued)

2. POLICY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

How did the policy development start? Please describe the approach followed in the establishment of a national ocean policy, including information on objectives, the principles that guided the process, and the steps followed during the preparatory/formulation phase

Cicin-Sain, 2004

Guide to Comparative Case Studies
(Continued)

A. Initiation of the policy: *How was the policy initiated and by whom?*

B. Objectives: *What objectives are addressed in the policy?*

C. Major principles: *What major principles were adopted/followed in the national ocean policy?*

D. Institutional arrangements: *What institutional arrangements and processes were followed to formulate the national ocean policy?*

Cicin-Sain, 2004

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Guide to Comparative Case Studies
(Continued)

3. NATURE OF THE POLICY AND LEGISLATION ESTABLISHED

A. Nature of the resulting policy: *Is the resulting policy administratively based or legislatively based? or both? Has a framework ocean law been adopted or is it planned? Does it incorporate contitutional or normative principles for ocean governance? Please describe the legal framework of the national ocean policy. If there is a law, does it integrate sectoral legislation?*

B. Sectoral uses and sectoral legislation: *How does the ocean legislation incorporate existing sectoral ocean uses, and maritime zones?*

Cicin-Sain, 2004

Guide to Comparative Case Studies
(Continued)

4. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

A. *Description of the national ocean program established*

B. *Governance*

C. *Financing*

D. *Enforcement*

E. *Research and education*

Cicin-Sain, 2004

Guide to Comparative Case Studies
(Continued)

5. EVALUATION, OUTCOMES, AND LONG-
   TERM OUTLOOK

A. *Review of problems, issues, or obstacles addressed by the policy/program*

B. *Monitoring, evaluation, and adjustment*

C. *Outcomes and evaluative criteria*

D. *Outlook: What is the short- and long-term outlook for the national ocean program?*

Cicin-Sain, 2004

Outcomes and evaluative criteria

- *Integration*
  - Integrated coastal management (land-sea integration)
  - Environment-development integration
  - Integration among different levels of authority
  - Integration among sectors
  - Science-management integration
  - International agreement integration
- *Precautionary principle/approach*
  - Fisheries
  - Aquaculture
  - Land-based and marine pollution
  - Marine conservation

Cicin-Sain, 2004

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Outcomes and evaluative criteria

- *Ecosystem-based management*
  - Transboundary agreements and arrangements for managing shared marine species and ecosystems
  - Nature and adequacy of national ocean science capabilities
  - Consideration of ecosystem impacts/relationships in fisheries management and EIA/SEA approvals

Cicin-Sain, 2004

Outcomes and evaluative criteria

- *Public participation and community-based management*
  - Public involvement in marine resource management decision making processes (e.g., EIA/SEA of coastal/marine projects, programs and plans, procedures for licensing of economic activities, provisions for alternative dispute resolution, policy development, and planning of coastal and marine uses)
  - Empowerment of the public through co-management or community-based management initiatives

Cicin-Sain, 2004

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Guide to Comparative Case Studies
(Continued)

**6. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
IMPROVING THE NATIONAL
OCEAN POLICY/PROGRAM**

*What are your own ideas for improving the
national ocean program in your country?*

7. REFERENCES

Cicin-Sain, 2004