

Ocean Governance

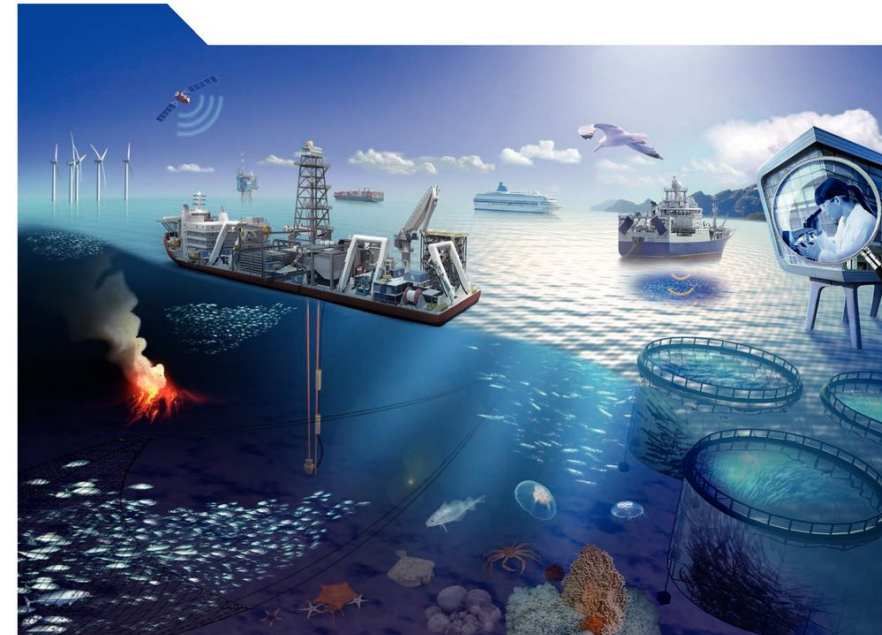
*By Jan-Gunnar Winther,
Director, Centre for the Ocean and the Arctic &
Specialist Director, Norwegian Polar Institute*

Perspective 1: A framework for a Blue Economy

*The purpose of the management plans is to provide a framework for **value creation through the sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystem services** in the sea areas and at the same time **maintain the structure, functioning, productivity and diversity of the ecosystems of the areas.***



The Ocean Economy in 2030



From: Production **or** Protection

To: Production **and** Protection

Prime Minister Solberg's High-level Panel on Building a Sustainable Ocean Economy:

Highlight the relationship between clean and healthy oceans, sustainable use of ocean resources and economic growth and development

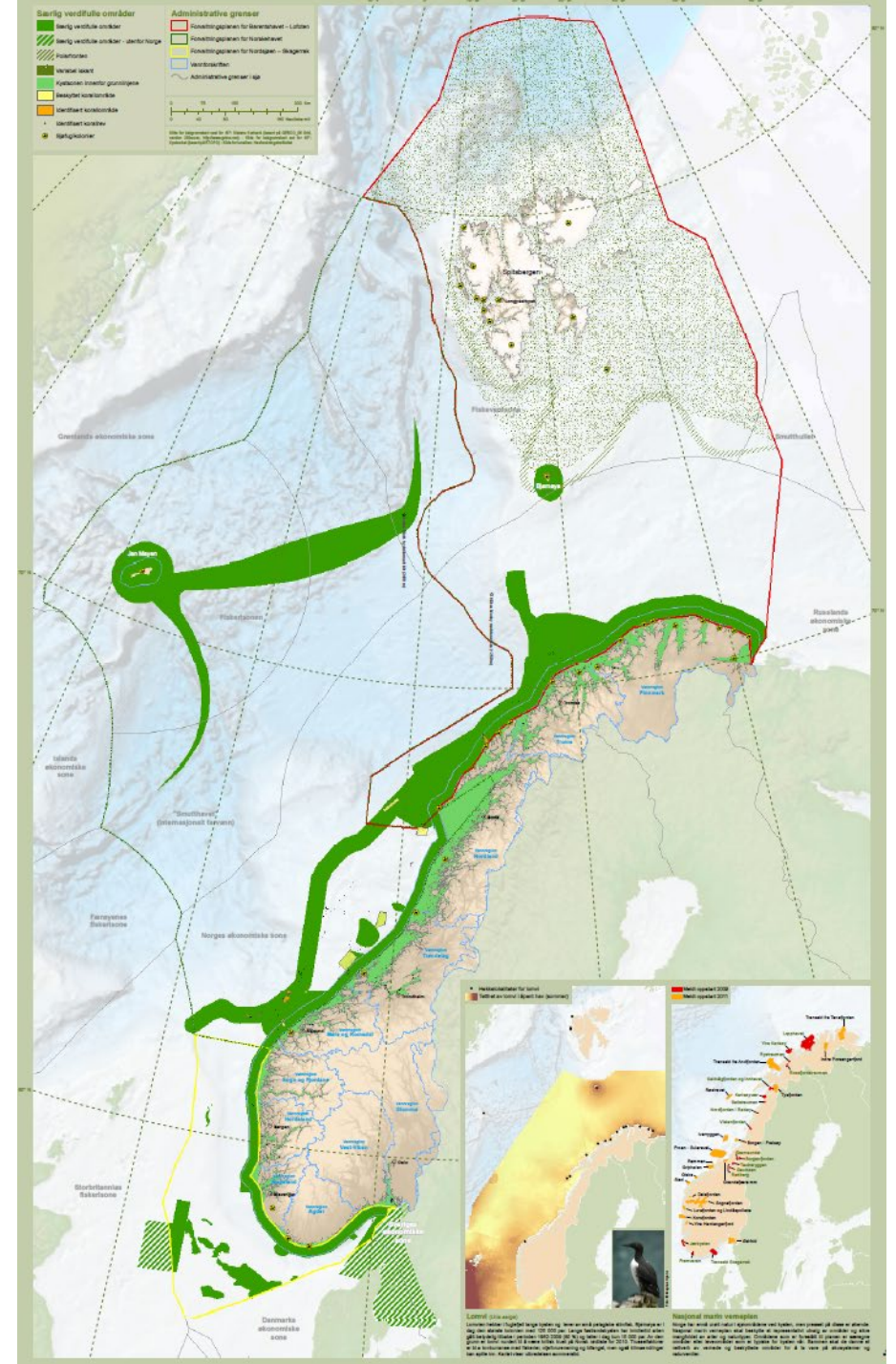
- Fragmented
- Sector based
- Single species
- Impacts from single pressures



- Holistic
- Cross sectoral
- Ecosystem
- Cumulative impacts

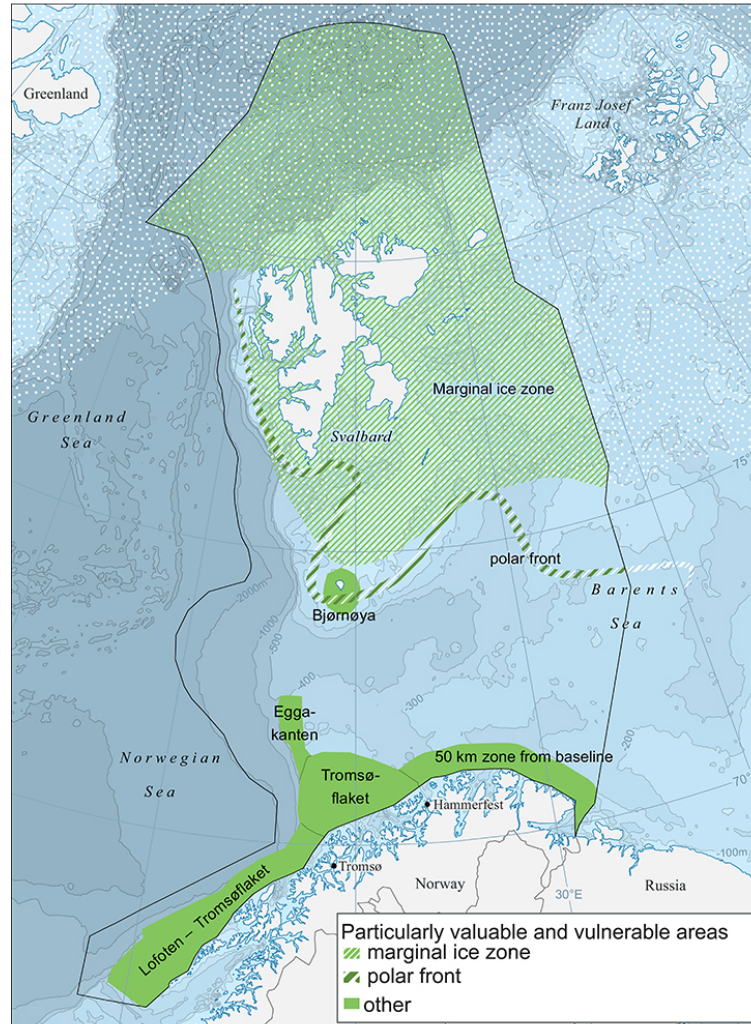
Integrated Marine Management Plans provide:

- a shared and available knowledge base
- a holistic view on environment and sea use
- a process open to sectors and stakeholders
- safeguarding of the environment and ecosystem services
- sustainable use of sea areas and a predictable framework for economic activities
- a tool for resolving conflicts of interests
- a tool for adaptive management of activities and cumulative impacts

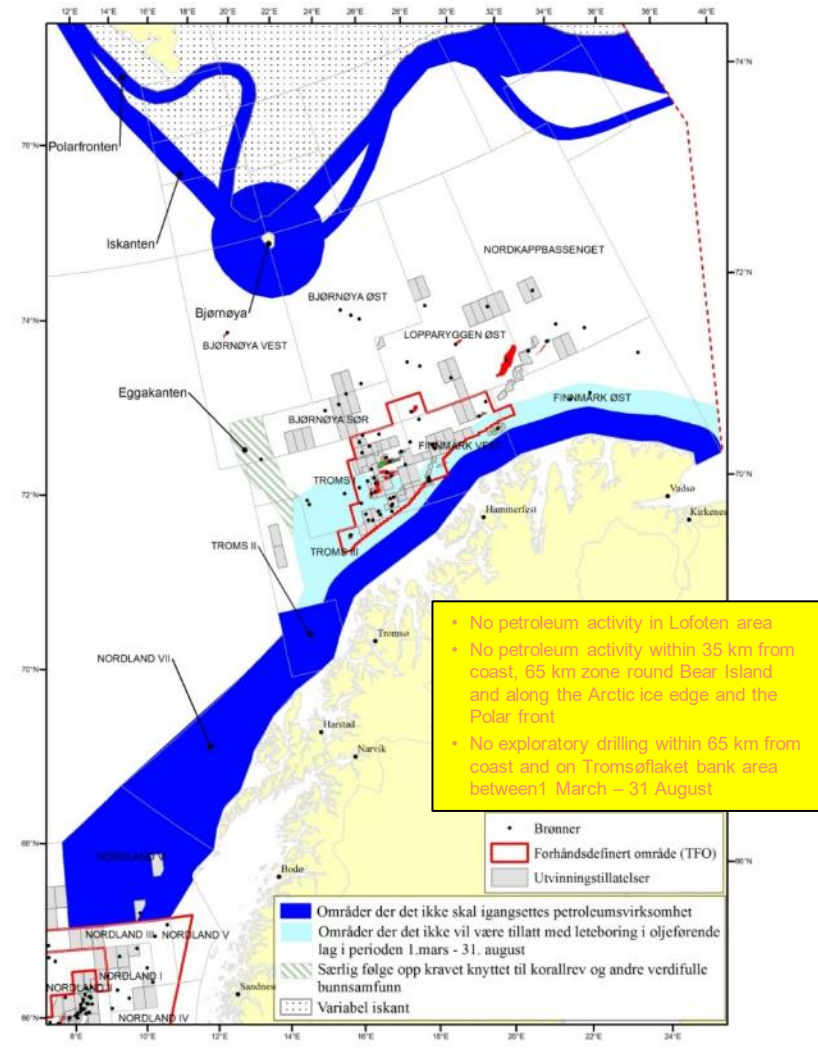


Barents Sea – Lofoten example:

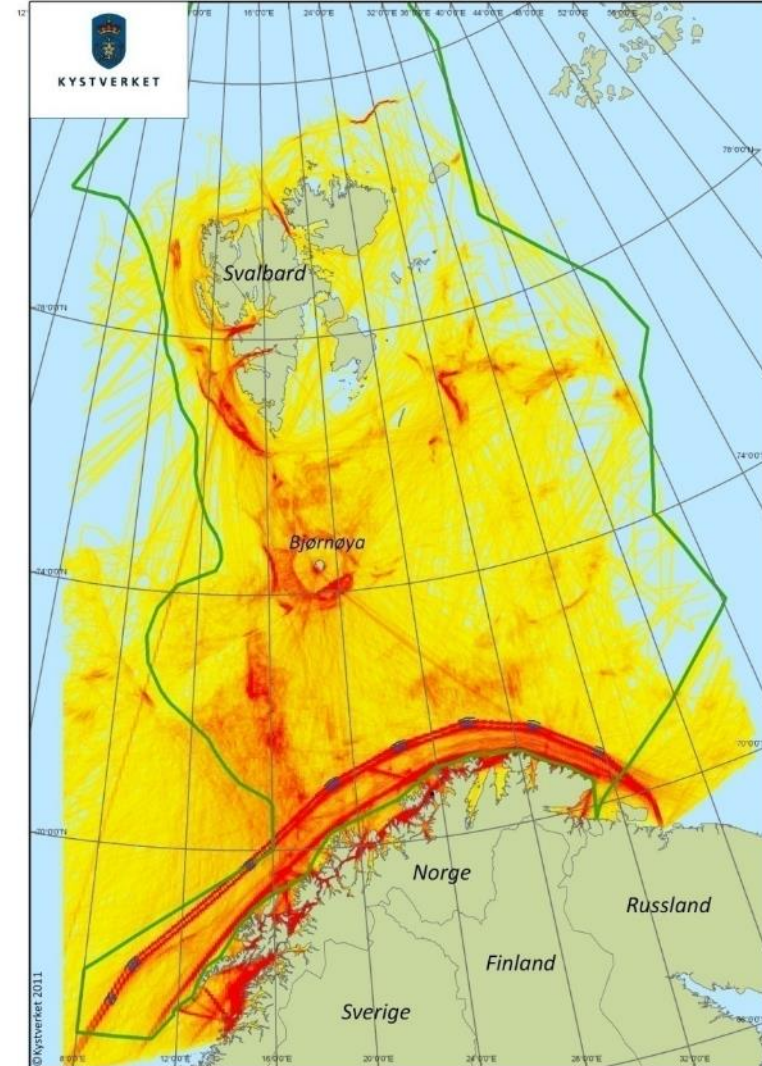
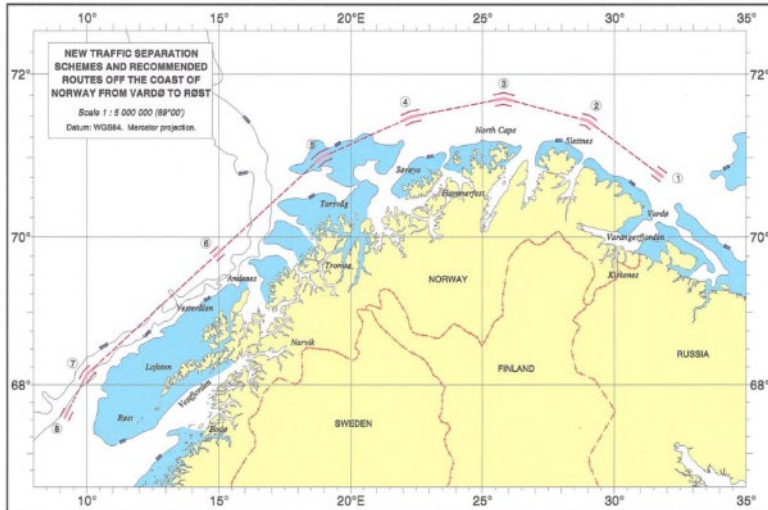
Particularly valuable and vulnerable areas



Framework for petroleum activities

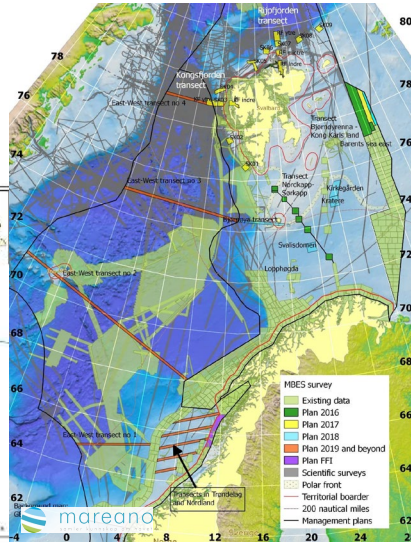
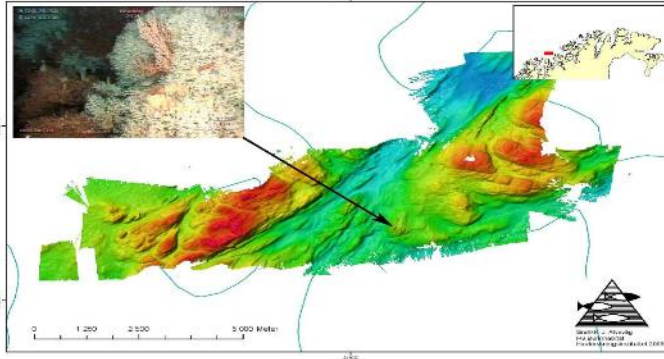


Managing risk of acute oil pollution from sea transport – routing system (IMO)

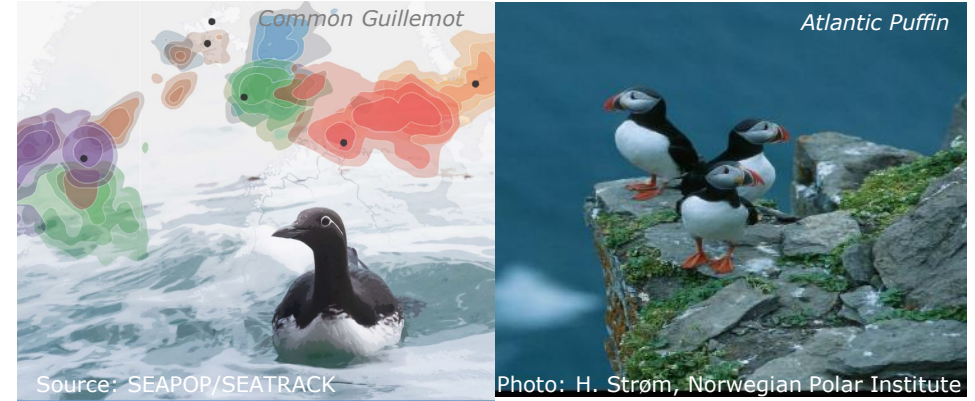


Improving knowledge

Seabed mapping – MAREANO programme



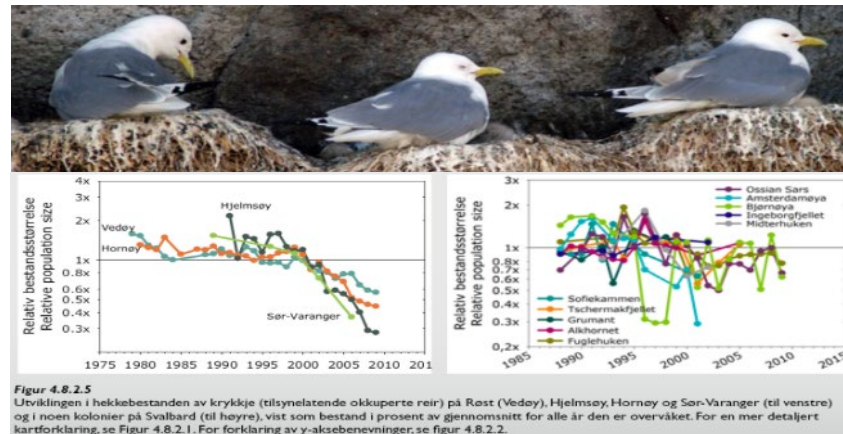
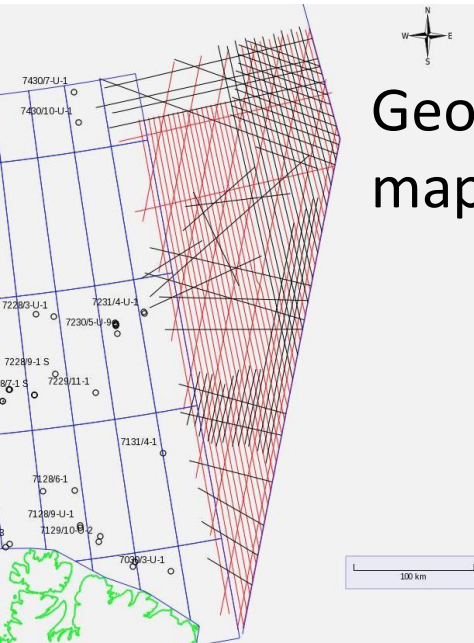
Seabird distribution – SEAPOP programme/SEATRACK



Source: SEAPOP/SEATRACK

Photo: H. Strøm, Norwegian Polar Institute

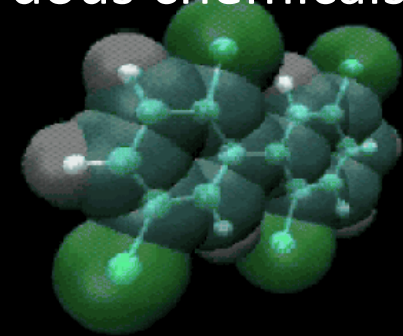
Geological mapping



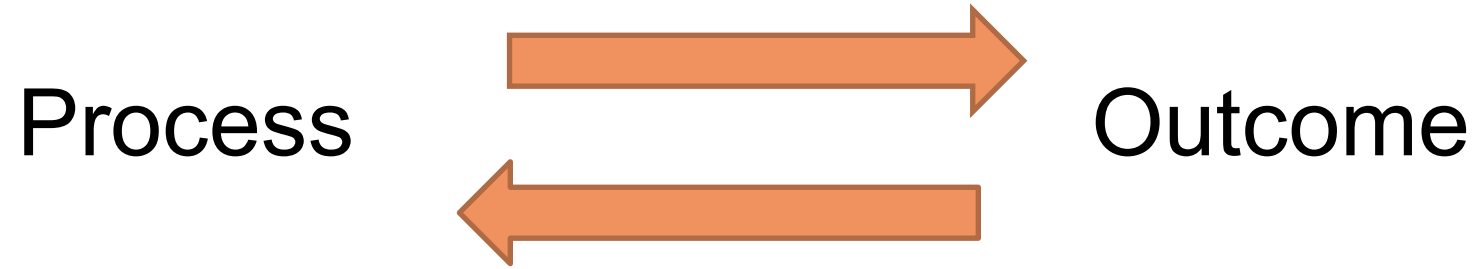
Figur 4.8.2.5 Utviklingen i hekkebestanden av krykkje (tilsynelatende okkuperte reir) på Rost (Vedøy), Hjelmsøy, Hornøy og Sor-Varanger (til venstre) og i noen kolonier på Svalbard (til høyre), vist som bestand i prosent av gjennomsnitt for alle år den er overvåket. For en mer detaljert kartforklaring, se Figur 4.8.2.1. For forklaring av y-aksebenevninger, se figur 4.8.2.2.

Environmental monitoring & research

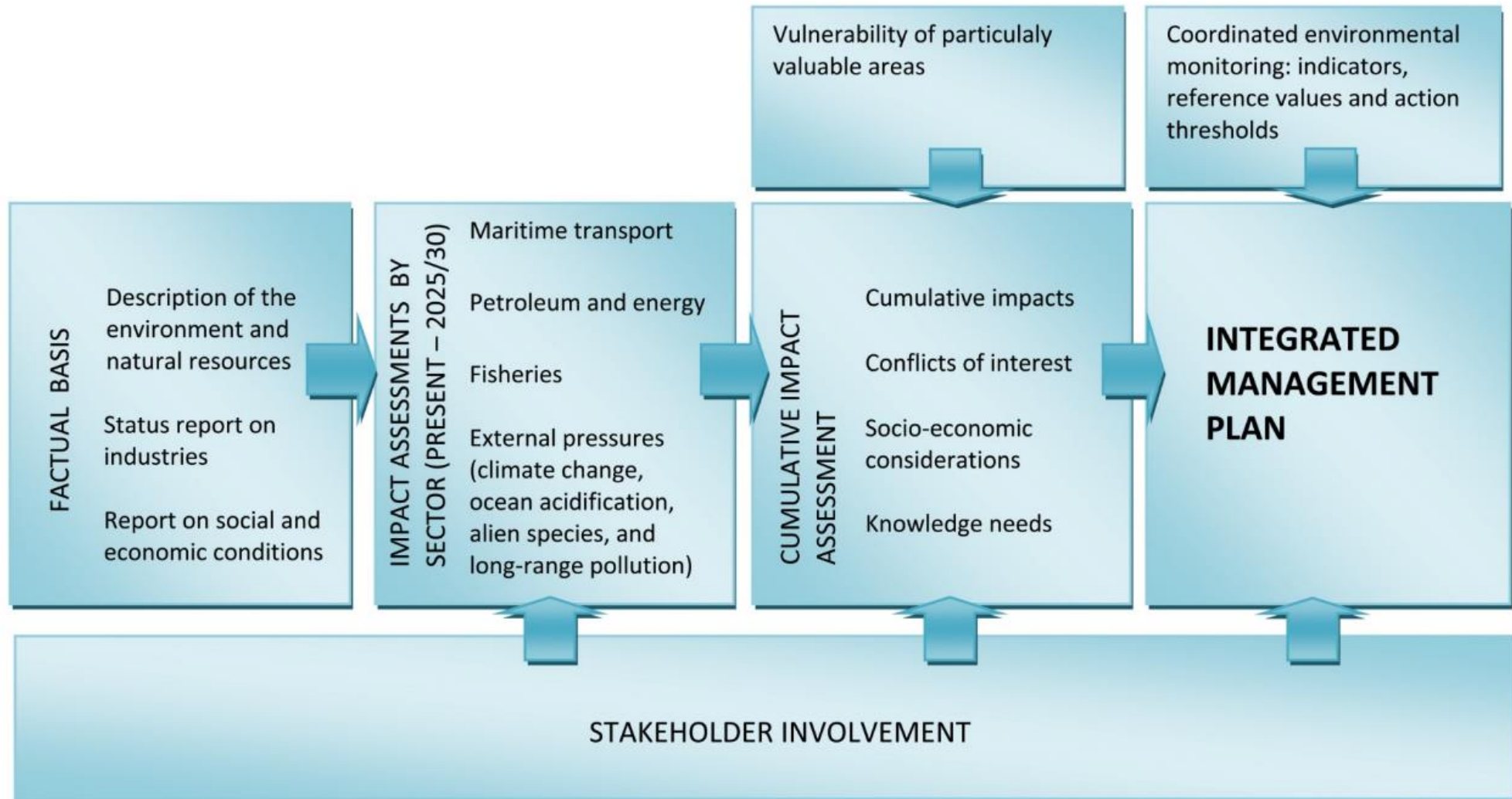
Screening of hazardous chemicals



Perspective 2: A framework for building consensus



Cross-sectoral process



Outcome

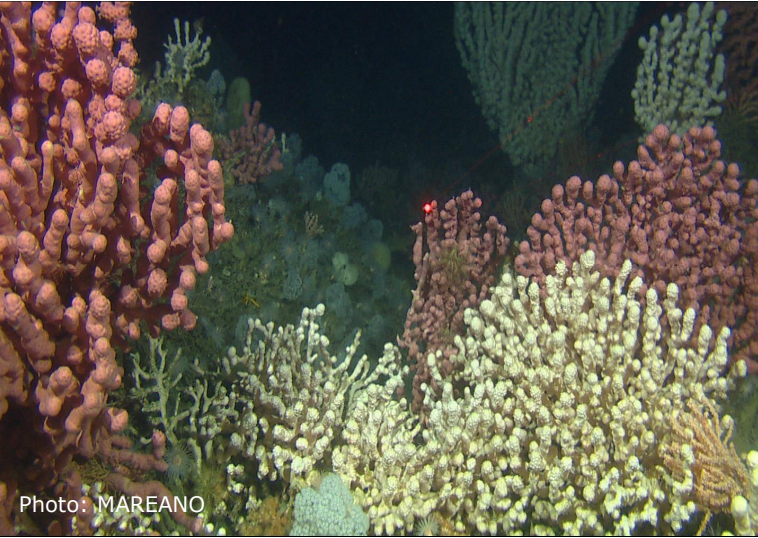
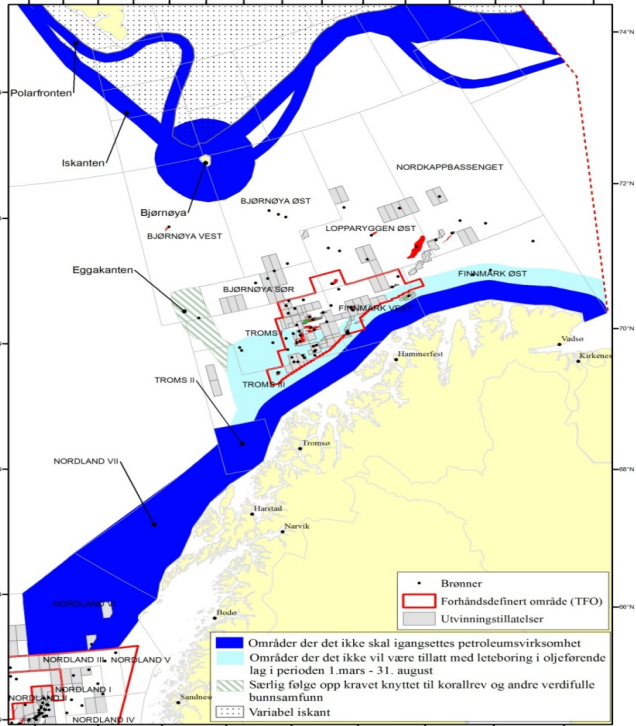
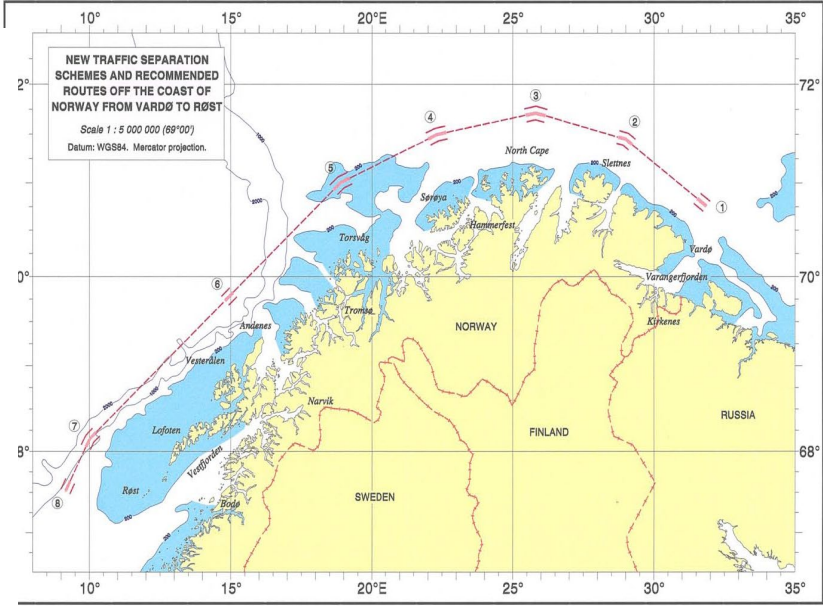
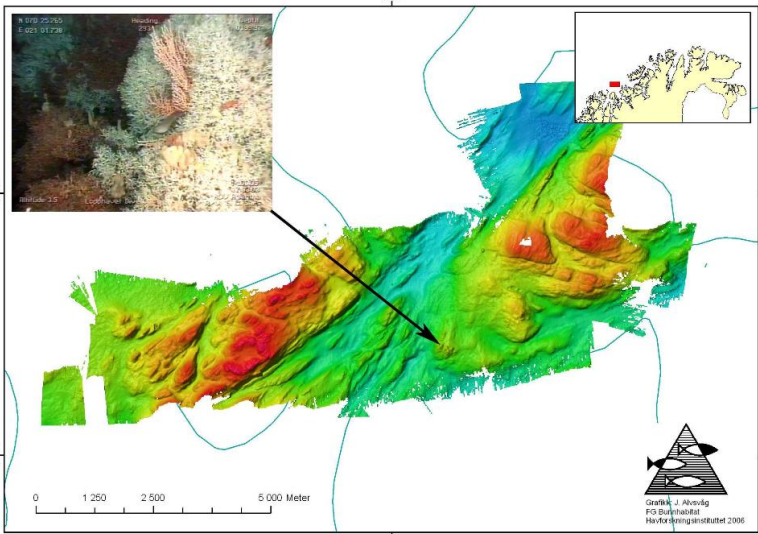


Photo: MAREANO



Photo: Norwegian Polar Institute

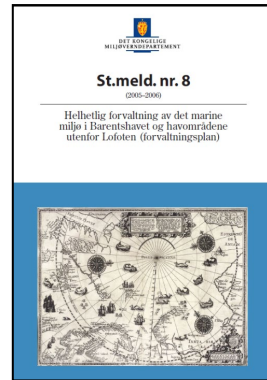


Photo Bo Eide

Management Plans/White papers 2002-2017



2002



2006



2009



2011



2013

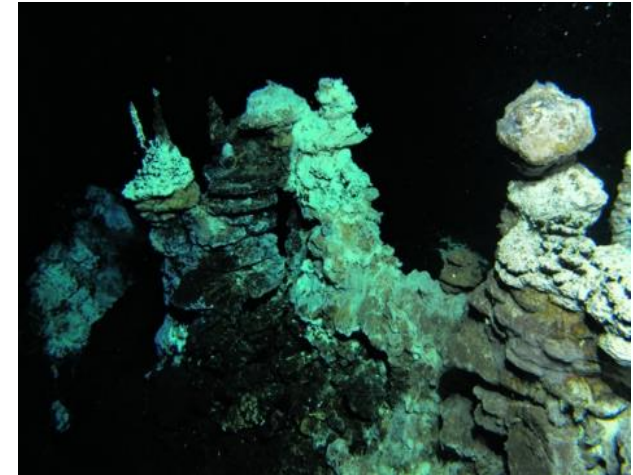
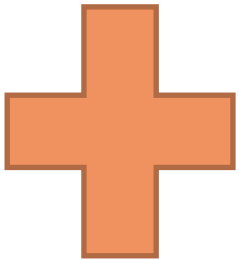


2015



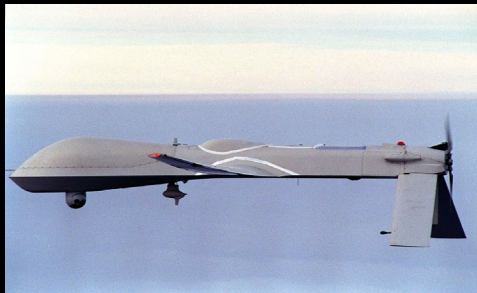
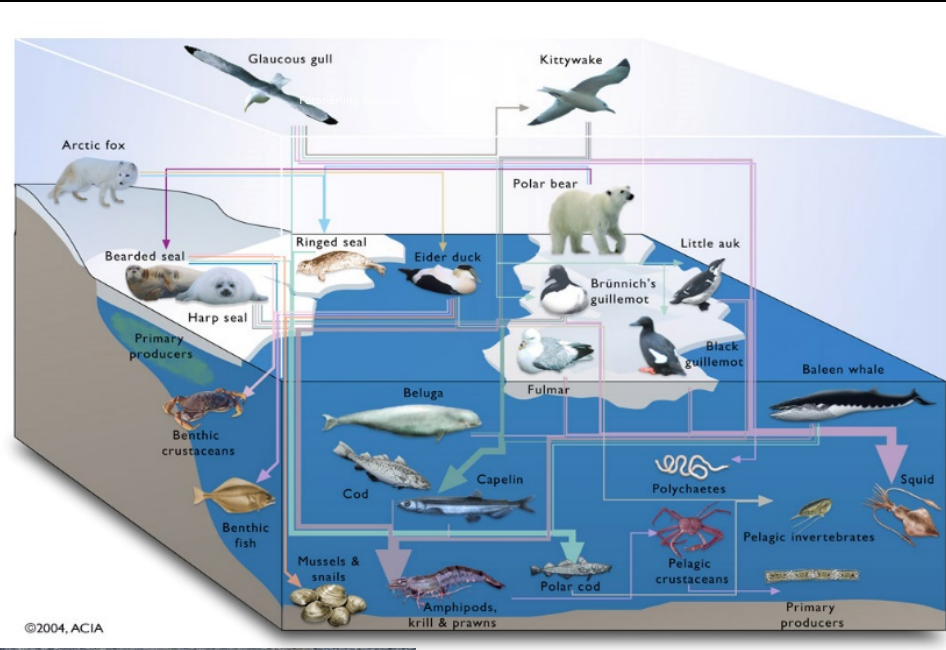
2017

Perspective 3: A framework for meeting the future





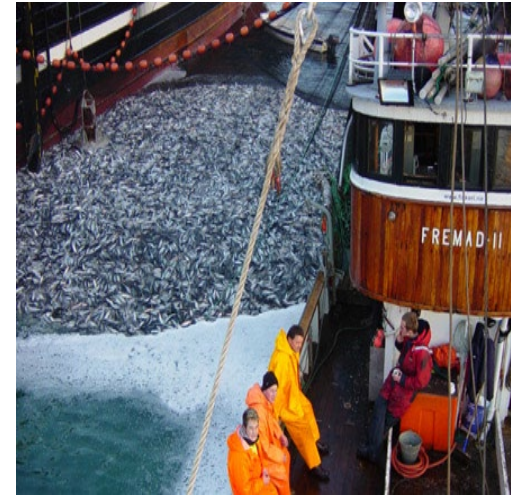
Holistic, integrated, knowledge- and ecosystembased approach



Summary of key points

The integrated management plan:

- Considers both environment and economic activity through an ecosystem approach
- Provides a predictable framework for economic activities.
- Safeguards the especially valuable and vulnerable areas against acute oil pollution.
- Introduces more coordinated and systematic environmental monitoring and mapping, strengthening basis for future decisions and measures.



Thank you for your attention!



Photo: Wanetta Ayers/Wikimedia Commons

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