

MPAs Networking in Yellow Sea and the Way Forward

July 14, 2017

International Seminar on Marine Protected areas in YSLME and North-East Asia

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Recalling the Efforts for Establishing MPA Network

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU) BETWEEN UNDP/GEF PROJECT ON "REDUCING ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS IN THE YELLOW SEA LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM" AND

KOREA MARITIME INSTITUTE ON CO-OPERATION IN PROMOTING CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF MARINE AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENT IN THE YELLOW SEA

Following the exchanging of project information and discussing potential areas and mechanisms for co-operation in promoting protection of marine and coastal environment in the Yellow Sea, the UNDP/GEF Project "Reducing Environmental Stress in the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem" (YSLME) and Korea Maritime Institute (KMI),

Recognising:

The Global Environment Facility, through the United Nations Development Programme as implementing agency, is supporting the Project, "Reduce Environmental Stress in the Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem";

The long-term objective of the YSLME aims at: Ecosystem-based, environmentally-sustainable management and use of the YSLME and its watershed by reducing development stress and promoting sustainable exploitation of the ecosystem from a densely populated, heavily urbanized, and industrialized semi-enclosed shelf sea;

The Medium-term objectives of the YSLME are:

- Enhancing national capacities in protection of marine environment and sustainable use of marine and coastal resources;
- Strengthening regional co-operation in marine environment protection and management through establishment of regional mechanisms established in the Yellow Sea, and co-operative spirit enhanced by the project; and
- Facilitating cross-sector co-operation and co-ordination of relevant national institutions dealing with marine environmental management.

Also Recognising:

KMI is a government-affiliated research institute under the Prime Minister's Office of the Republic of Korea, focusing on developing national marine policies on marine affairs and fisheries. Major functions of KMI are as follows:



**Joint Statements by the participants of
“The 1st Yellow Sea MPA Network Meeting”
on co-operation for the formation of a
Yellow Sea Network of Marine Protected Areas**

1. Preamble

We, the participants of the **1st Yellow Sea MPA Network Meeting**, have noted that:

- the marine and coastal ecosystems in the Yellow Sea are under threat from environmental and natural resource degradation due to rapid economic expansion and increased anthropogenic activity in the coastal areas;
- conservation the marine and coastal resources for future generations will require improvements in the natural environment;
- the need for a network of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in the Yellow Sea region.

**Joint Statements by the participants of
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...MPA network. Having adopted the **Yellow Sea MPA Network Meeting** we agree to work together to achieve the following objectives and commitments that include:

...collaboration to achieve the networks aims of improving linkages between MPA's

- Respecting the rules of the MPA network
- Implementation the 2010 workplan

3. Co-operation

To achieve the common goals, we agree to establish a **Yellow Sea MPA Network**, and will seek closer co-operation to:

- improve our understanding of the biological diversity that is present in the region through improvements in monitoring and sharing of experiences and information;



Draft

**Framework Workplan for the Yellow Sea Marine Protected Areas Network
(2013-2017)**

1. Background and Justifications

Background information on the conservation of biologic diversity in the Yellow Sea will be provided, based on:

- the National reports and regional synthesis on biologic diversity
- assessment of critical habitats jointly carried out by the coastal states
- assessment of critical habitats in the Yellow Sea implemented with WWF
- current status of marine protected areas in the Yellow Sea

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**Framework Workplan for the Yellow Sea Marine Protected Areas Network
(2013-2017)**

... operations and management
... the Yellow Sea

Recommendations for a 5-Year Workplan

3.1 Impacts Assessment of Modifications of Marine and Coastal Habitats

Modifications of marine and coastal habitats have new format and high pressures from land reclamation and construct tidal power plants in the major coastal habitat areas. Assessment of impacts of these new developments (some of them have been approved as a part of blue (or green) economy), require regional, long term and multi-focal areas monitoring and assessment.

To understand the environmental and ecologic impacts of habitats modifications will provide stronger arguments for the conservation, and generate stronger political and public willingness for the conservation.

Nothing Has Happened before the 2nd Week of July, 2017



Benefits of MPA Network

Addressing a critical issue in MPAs, **Paper Parks**
(less than 3 Key Features of NEOLI)

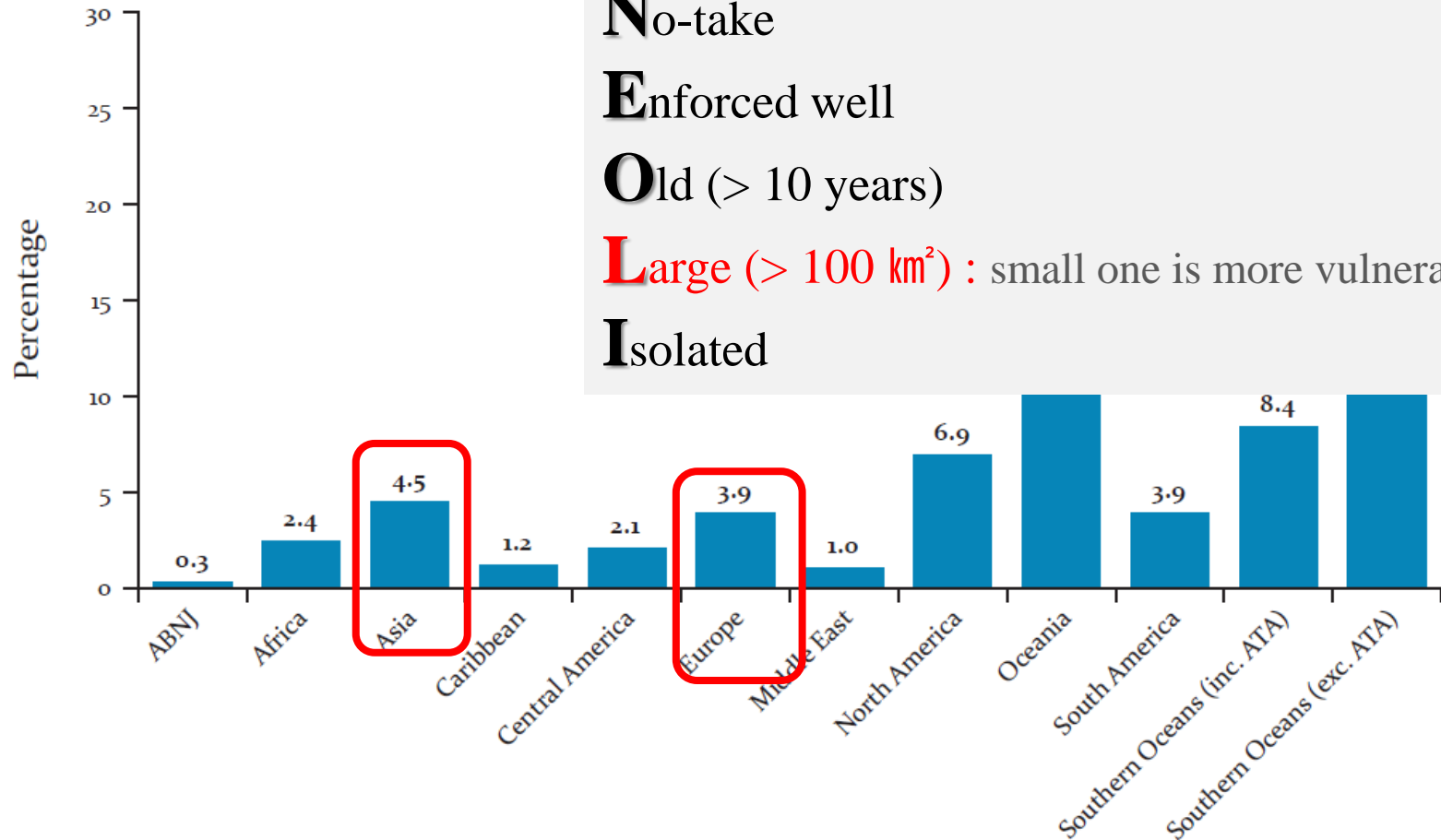
No-take

Enforced well

Old (> 10 years)

Large (> 100 km²): small one is more vulnerable

Isolated



Percentage of Marine Protected Area (0~200 nm)

UNEP-WCMC, 2014

£6.3 billion - £10 billion
- the estimated benefits
of a network of Marine
Protected Areas in
Scottish waters over 20
years.

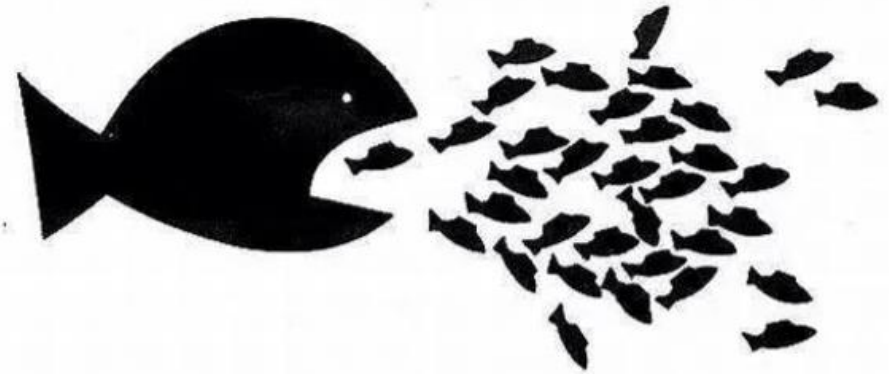
(Gonzalez-Alvarez et al., 2012)

Networking is integral in AI

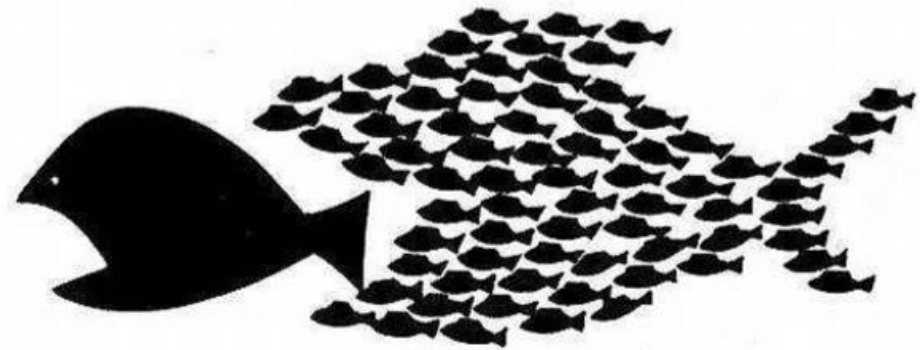


Biological Intelligence
: Self-organization and Evolution

Bottom line is to enjoy **sustainable ecosystem services** by securing social and natural capitals through sharing (experiences, information, knowledge and wisdom) & communicating and collective action on common issues (Nam, 2016)



Union is Strength



What is the Best Suitable Type for YS?

Social Network

National / Regional / Global levels

formed by communication and sharing of results and coordination of administration and planning

Ecological Network

National / Regional / Global levels

formed by ensuring that natural connections between and within sites enhance ecological functions and benefit of one or more MPAs

Management-based Network

National / Regional Levels

formed by creating consistency and efficiency in areas such as enforcement, monitoring and awareness building

(White et al, 2005)

Human Network

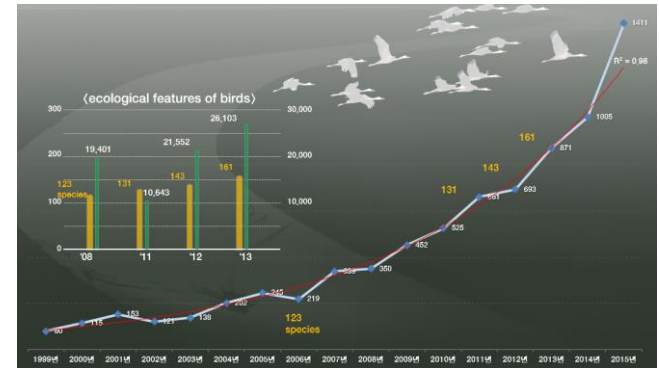
National / Regional / Global levels

formed by sharing of experiences and information/data, and building collective actions on common issues

(Nam, 2016)

The Way Forward

- Formulation and Implementation of **Work Plan for MPA Networking** with common vision, goals, priority and activities
- More concerted efforts for **Successful Cases at national level**; Jeung-do, Suncheon Bay etc in Korea



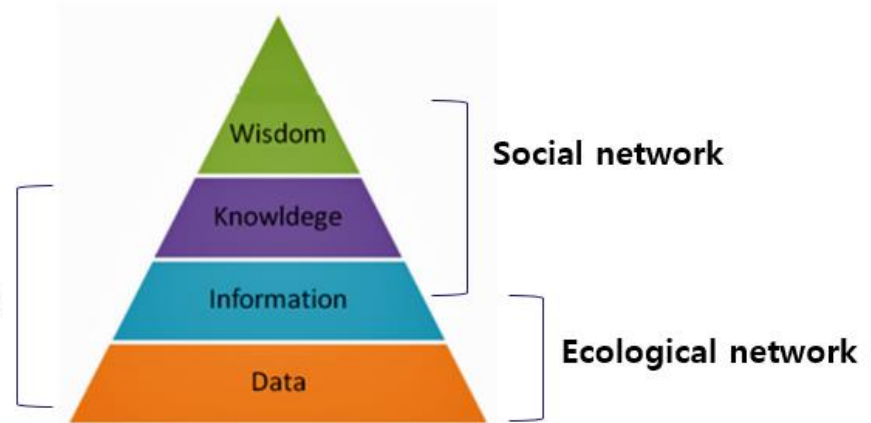
- **Spatial Information Application** in Designing MPA Network at Regional, National or Sub-nation Levels
- **Strategic planning** for MPA Network

(modified from Nam, 2016)

- Re-arrangement of MPA sites
- Involvement of more partners, especially local stakeholders
- Establishment of participatory decision making for planning
- Identifying specific issues
- Setting Common goals and objectives including target species
- Activities of each sector based on thematic issues

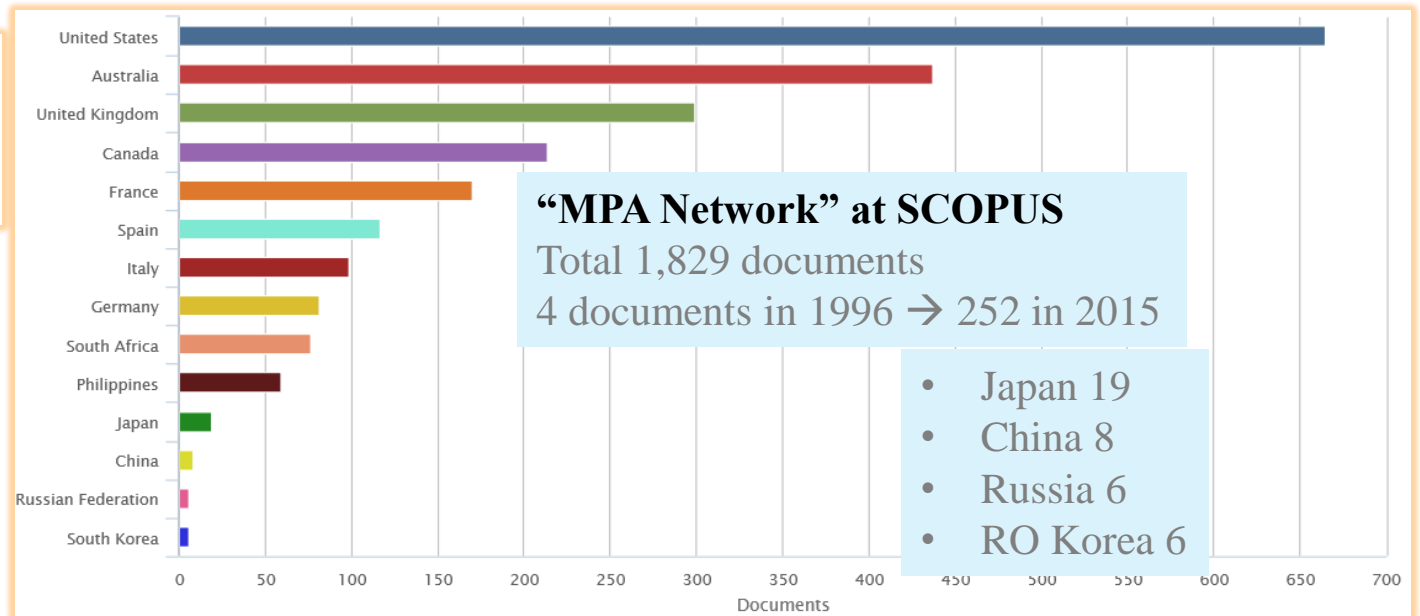
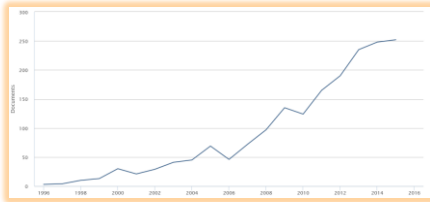
● Multi-dimensional Networking

Management network

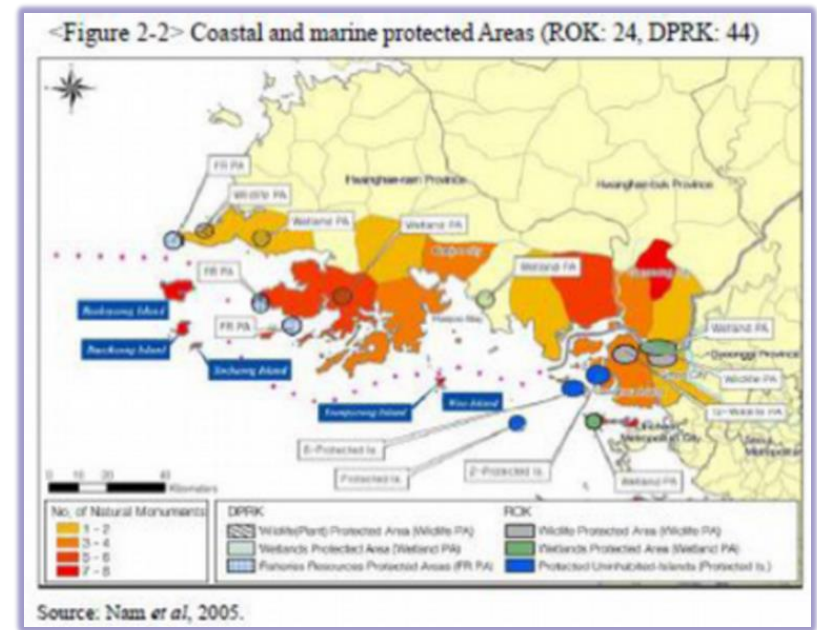
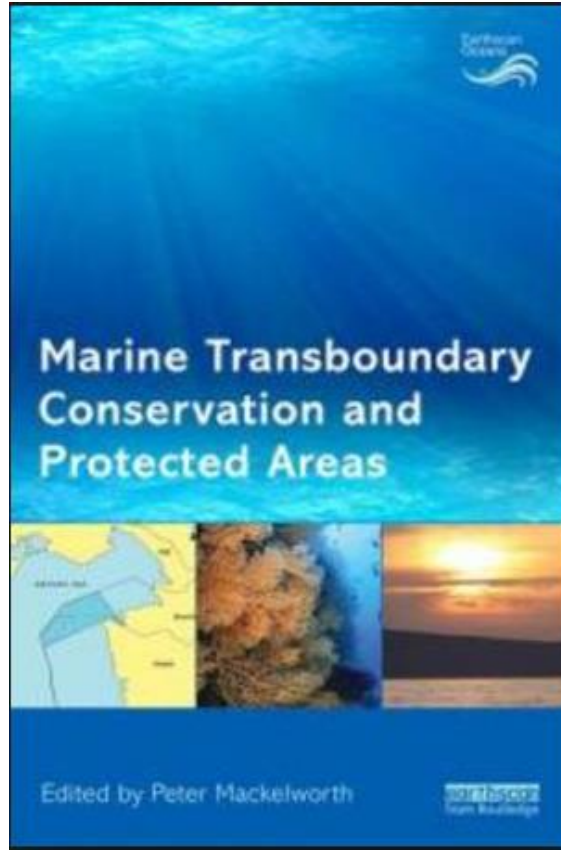


local stakeholders' networking / sub-regional network / Issue-based networking / Twins networking / International networking

● Strengthening Knowledge-Base



- **Transboundary MPA network**



on a Shared Natural Heritage; Jens Enemark 13. Marine Peace Park Korea Initiative in the Western Transboundary Coastal Area of the Korean Peninsula; Jungho Nam and Daeseok Kang

- Putting **MPA into Marine Spatial Planning** Regime at Regional and National Levels

Thank you for listening