

SMALL ISLAND GOVERNANCE: ACTIVITIES AT GLOBAL LEVEL AND A CASE STUDY

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MAIN CONTENTS

Definition of island?

Main importance of islands?

Challenges?

International framework?

Activities at global level?

A case study

DEFINITION OF ISLAND (ARTICLE 121-LOS)

- An island is a naturally formed area of land, surrounded by water, which is above water at high tide.
- Rocks which cannot sustain human habitation or economic life of their own shall have no exclusive economic zone or continental shelf.
- The other islands are determined the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf.



Main importance of islands?



EARTH'S 175.000 ISLANDS ARE HOME TO
MORE THAN 600 MILLION INHABITANTS
(HAVING A LAND AREA AT LEAST
0.1KM²)

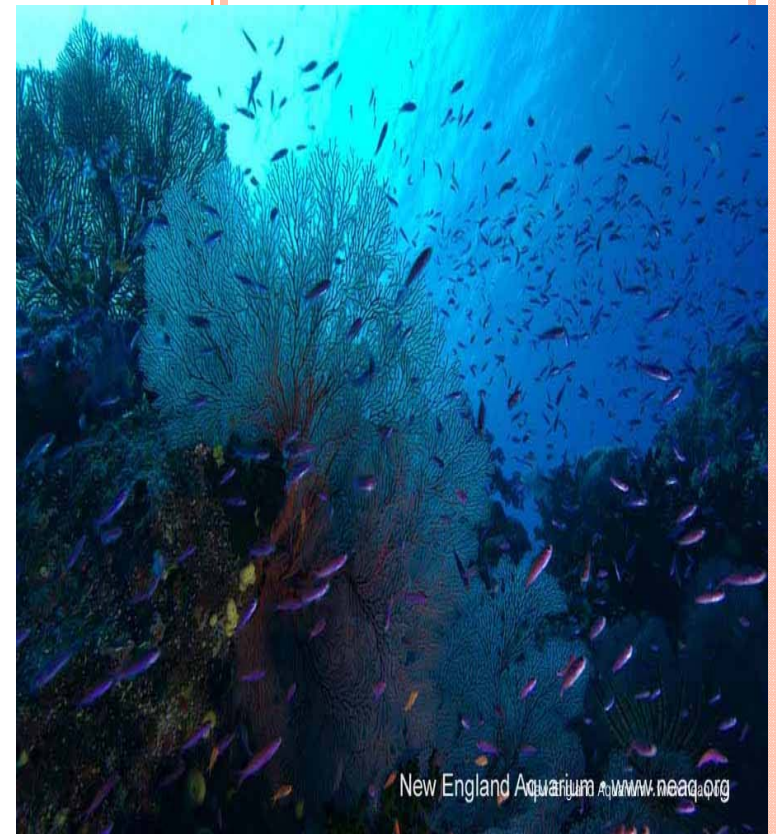


ISLANDS AND THEIR OCEANS REPRESE NT 1/6 EARTH'S TOTAL AREA



ISLANDS SUPPORT MANY OF THE MOST UNIQUE AND ISOLATED NATURAL SYSTEMS INCLUDING:

- More than ½ the world's marine biodiversity;
- 7/10 the world's reef hotspots
- 10/34 richest area of biodiversity in the world



**64% OF
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ISLANDS**

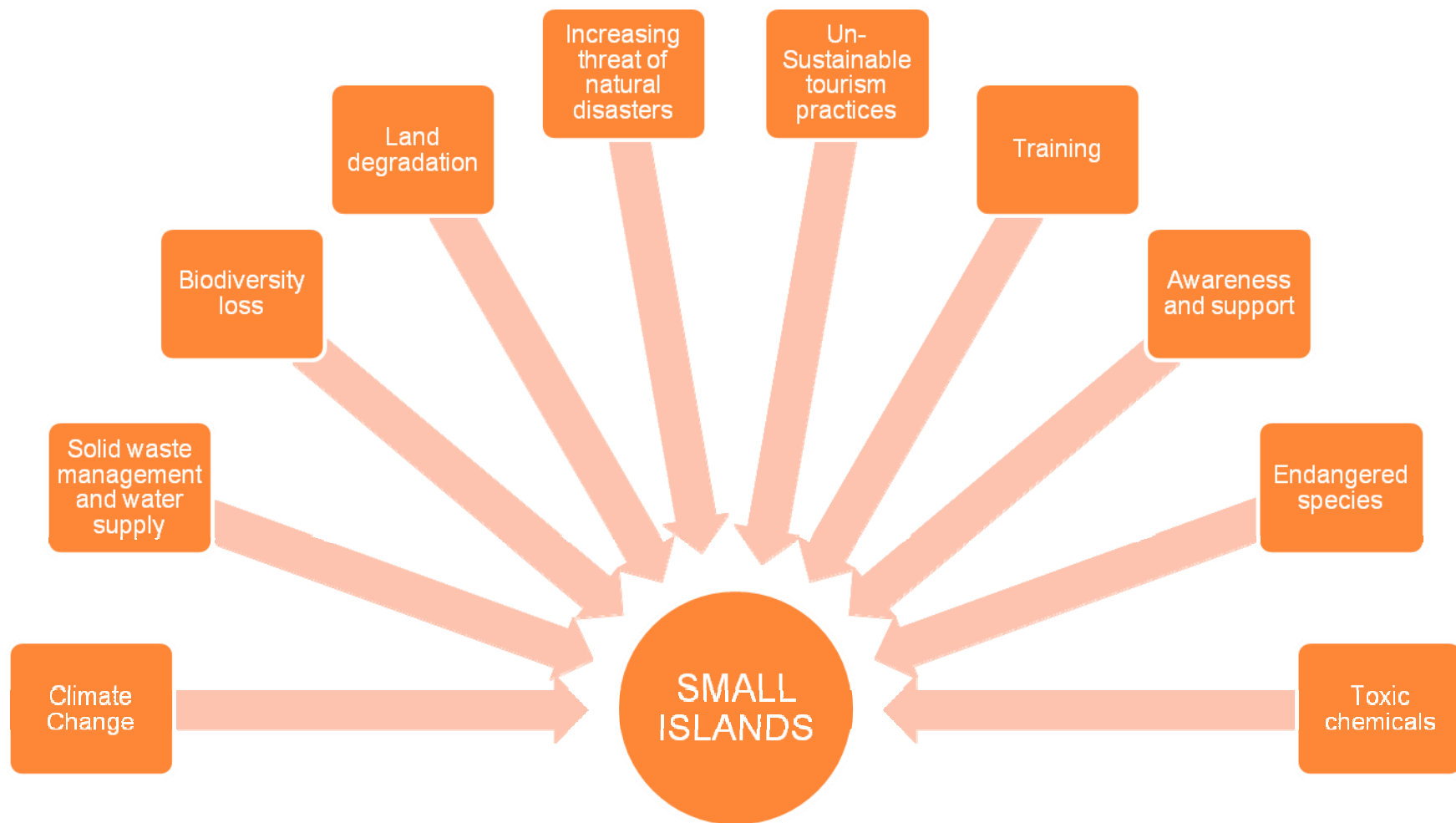


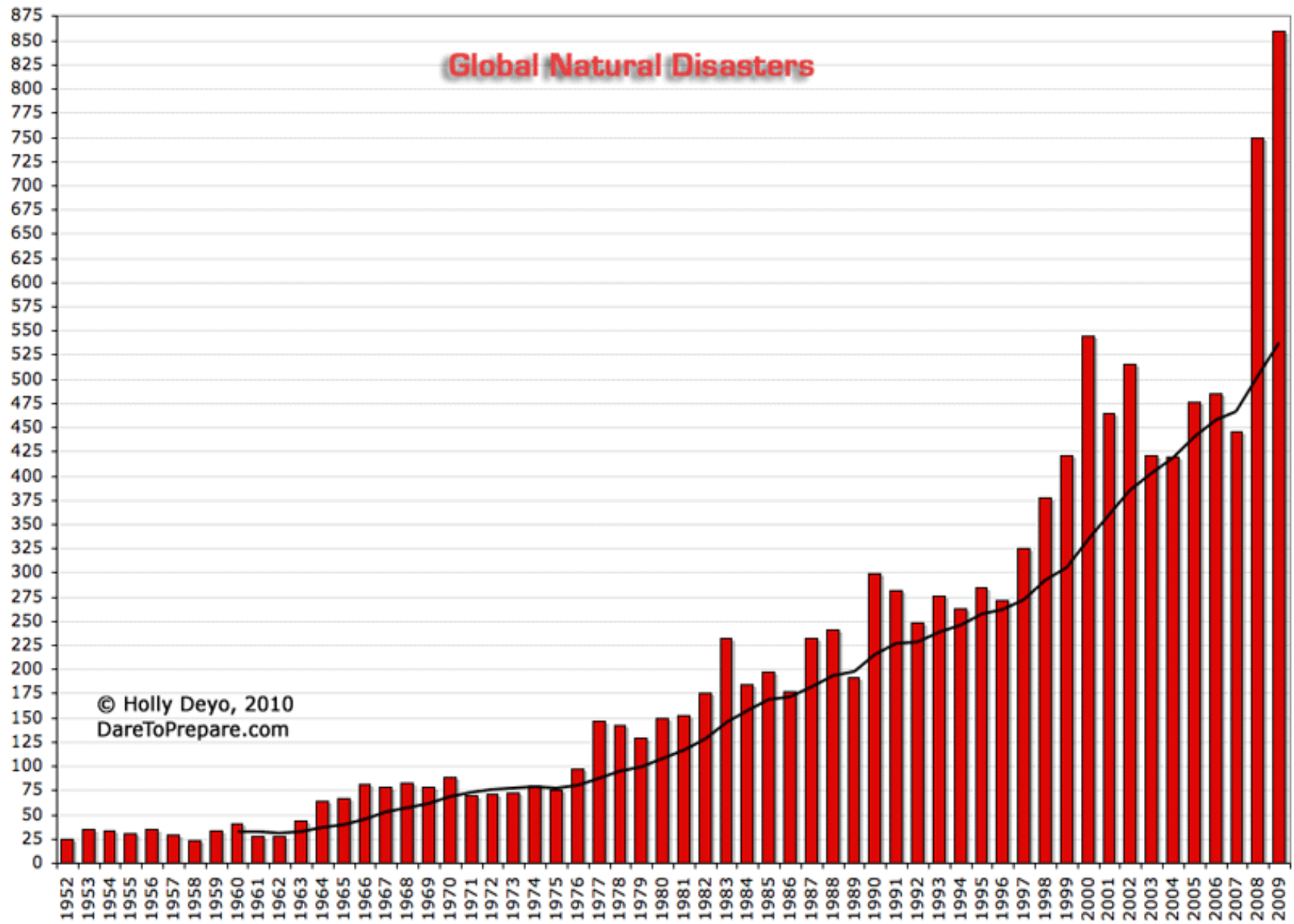
OVER 2/3 OF THE WORLD'S COUNTRIES
INCLUDE ISLANDS



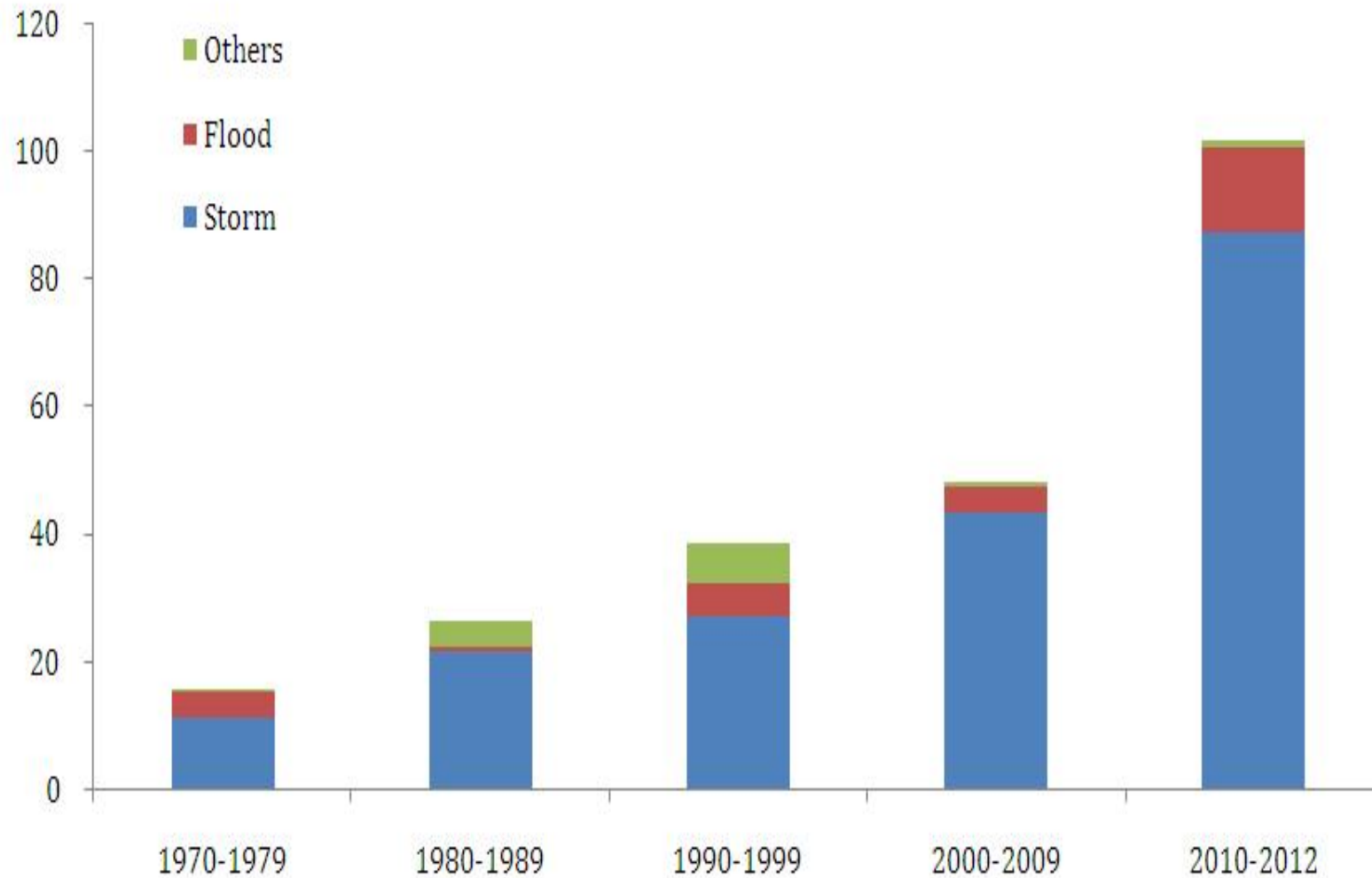
CHALLENGES?
SMALL ISLANDS ARE FACING
UP WITH





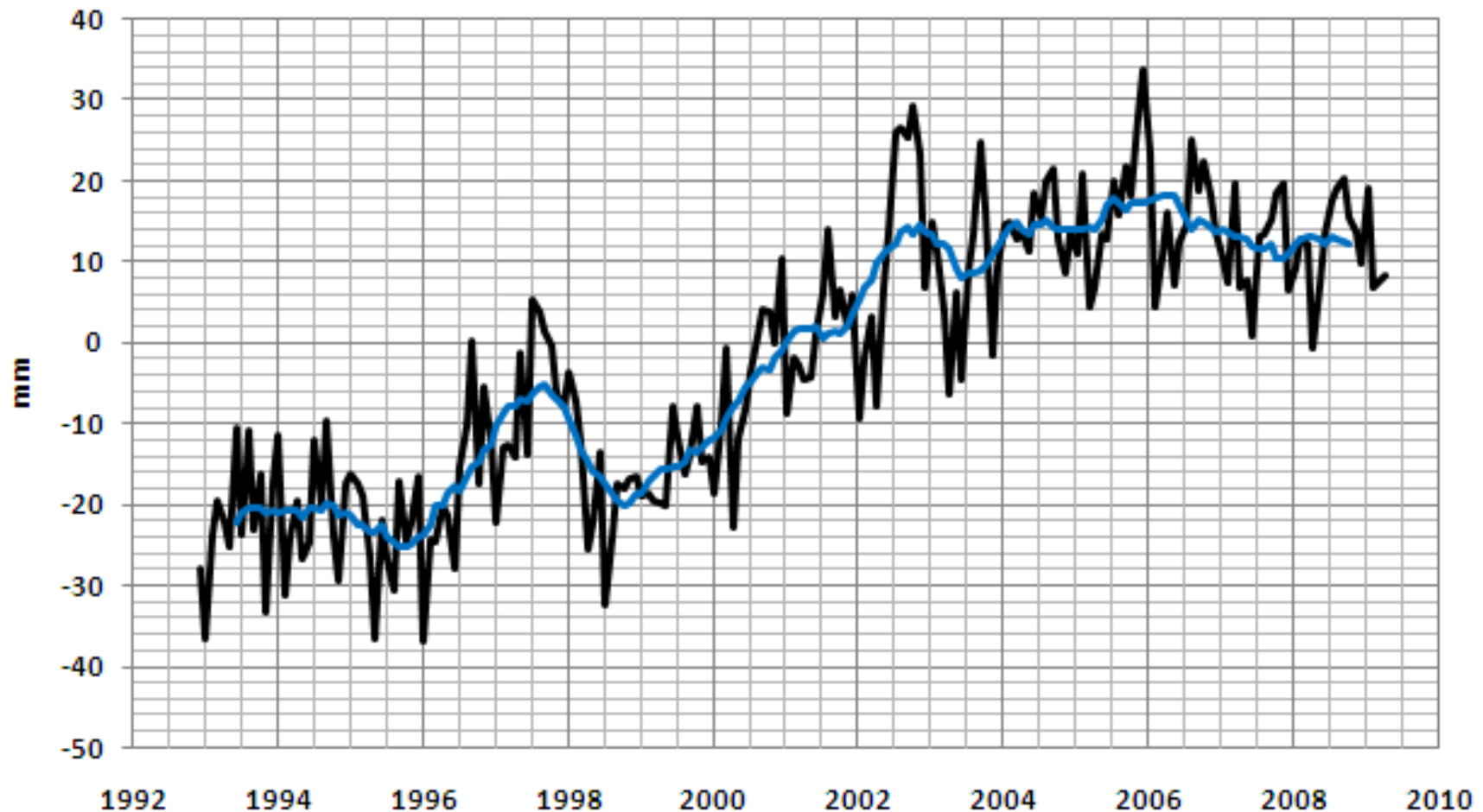


Total number of people affected by natural disasters, Philippines, Mn



Source: EM-DAT, The International Disaster Database; Note: Data include people injured, rendered homeless, displaced, evacuated and given external assistance. Others include earthquakes, epidemics, extreme temp incidents, insect infestations, wet & dry mass movements, volcanic eruptions, and wildfires.

Pacific Ocean Sea Level (Monthly)
Raw & Smoothed w/ 13-Month Filter
Dec 1992 to Mar 2009



BY THE YEAR 2000, ABOUT 75 MILLION PEOPLE COULD BE FORCED TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE, WITH THAT NUMBER GROWING TO AROUND 150 MILLION BY 2100

International framework?



CONVENTIONS CONCERNING ISLANDS

- Convention on the Law of the Sea in 1982
- Convention on Biological Diversity in 1992
- Convention on Climate Change in 1992
- Convention on wetlands of international importance especially as waterfowl habitat Ramsar, 1971
- Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora (CITES)
- Basel convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal

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Activities at global level?




UN CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (UNCED) IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL IN 1992

- The unique challenges facing Small Island Developing States (SIDS) within the context of sustainable development were **first formally recognized by the international community**
- Section 2, Chapter 17, Section G Agenda 21- the programme of action for sustainable development adopted: sustainable development of small islands



THE UN GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF SIDS IN BARBADOS IN APRIL, 1994.

- Reaffirmed the principles and commitments to sustainable development embodied in Agenda 21
 - Adopted the **Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of SIDS (BPOA)**: a 14-point programme that identifies priority areas and specific actions necessary for addressing the special challenges faced by SIDS.
 - The 14 priority areas are: climate change and sea- level rise;• natural and environmental disasters; management of wastes;• coastal and marine resources;• freshwater resources; land resources, land resources;• energy resources; tourism resources; biodiversity resources; national institutions and administrative capacity; regional institutions and technical cooperation; transport and communication; science and technology; human resource development.
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FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF THE BARBADOS PROGRAMME OF ACTION (BPOA+5)

- On 27 - 28 September 1999, the 22nd Special Session of UN General Assembly undertook a comprehensive review and appraisal of the implementation of the BPOA;
- Adopted the “State of Progress and Initiatives for the Future Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of SIDS,” which identified **six problem areas in need of urgent attention**: Climate change; Natural and environmental disasters and climate variability; Freshwater resources; Coastal and marine resources; Energy; Tourism



WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (WSSD) IN *AUGUST* *2002* IN JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA

- Reaffirmed the international community's commitment to 'full implementation' of Agenda 21 including **the special case of SIDS**,
- Adopted The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), in Chapter VII: **called for a full and comprehensive review of the BPOA in 2004**, and requested the General Assembly at its 57th session to consider convening an international meeting on the sustainable development of SIDS.



THE HIGH LEVEL MAURITIUS INTERNATIONAL MEETING HELD IN PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS IN JANUARY 2005

- The culmination of a 10-year comprehensive review of the BPOA
- Adopted the **Mauritius Strategy (MSI)** for the further Implementation of the BPOA
- The MSI sets forth actions and strategies in **19 priority areas**, which build on the original 14 thematic areas of BPOA. (trade, health, culture, sustainable production and consumption, knowledge management)



FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF THE MAURITIUS STRATEGY OF IMPLEMENTATION (MSI+5) IN SEPTEMBER 2010

- the high-level segment of the 65th Session of the UN General Assembly, Member States undertook **a 5-year review of the MSI** for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of SIDS (BPOA);
- SIDS Member States were requested to submit **National Assessment Reports**, the basis for three regional review meetings that were held in the Caribbean, Pacific and AIMS regions in early 2010



UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (RIO+20) IN 2012

- To mark the 20th anniversary of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), in Rio de Janeiro, and the 10th anniversary of the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg;
- Reaffirm sustainable development challenges facing SIDS and **called for continued and enhanced efforts to assist SIDS in implementing Barbados Programme of Action (BPOA) and the Mauritius Strategy (MSI)**



THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES WILL BE HELD IN SEPTEMBER 2014 IN APIA, SAMOA

- To be preceded by activities related to the conference from 28 to 30 August 2014, also in Apia, Samoa. It will focus the world's attention on a group of countries that remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities.



GLOBAL ISLAND PARTNERSHIP

- Launched at the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD in Brazil (March 2006),
- Assists islands in addressing one of the world's greatest challenges: to conserve and sustainably utilize the invaluable island natural resources that support people, cultures, and livelihoods in their island homes around the world
- Participants: 26 countries and territories; 35 Agencies and Organizations



CASE STUDY?



JAPAN

- 6,857 remote islands (422 inhabited islands and 6,425 uninhabited islands)
- The Remote Island Development Act was enacted in 1953
 - to correct underdevelopment; to stabilize people's livelihoods, to improve to the welfare of the people;
 - a Remote Island Development Plan (revised every around 10 year)
 - a Project Plan;
 - a Remote Island Development Council was established



JAPAN

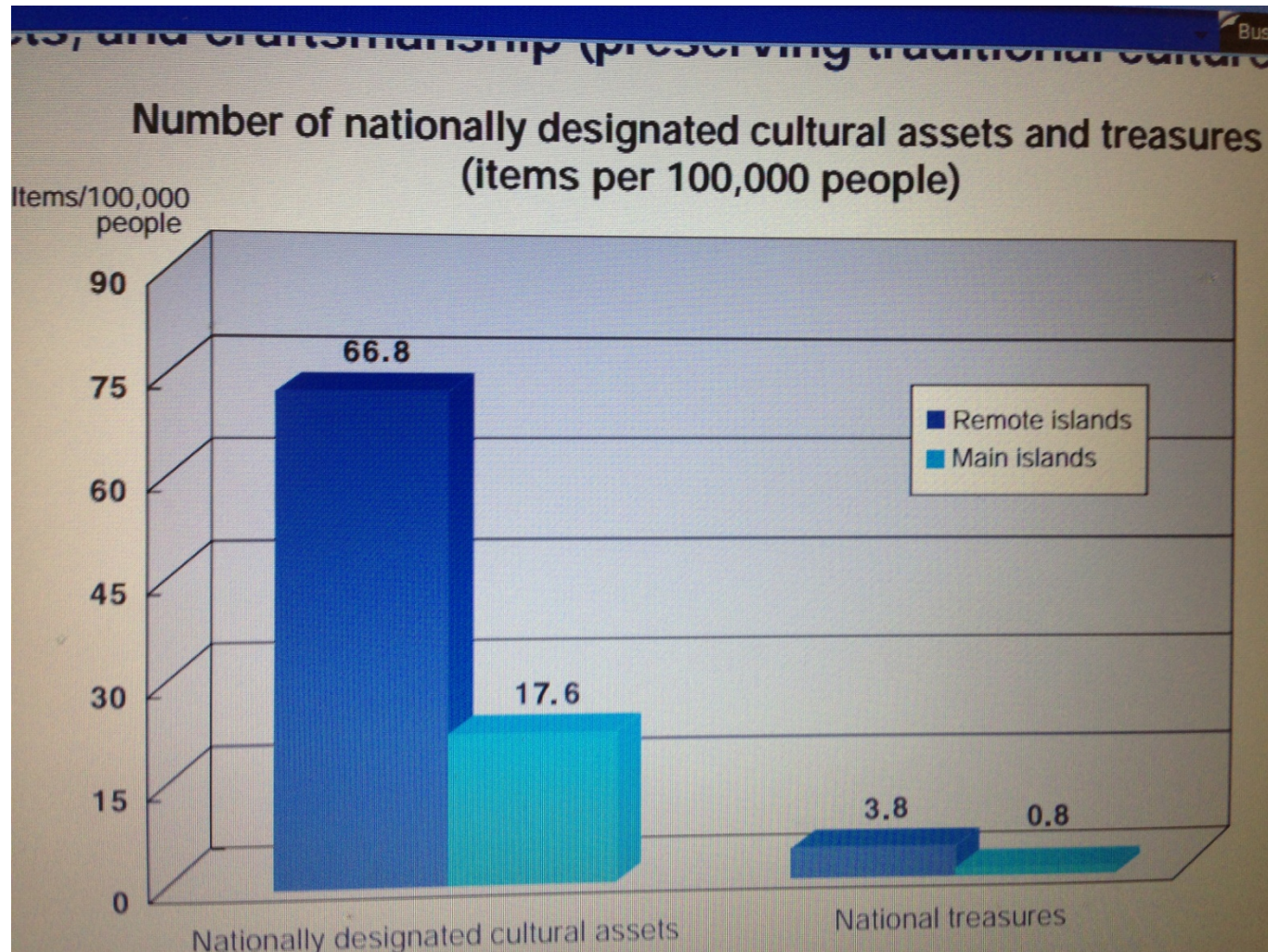
○ Authorities

- The National Land Agency: a Remote Island Development Section under this Agency.
- Local authorities: devise a Remote Island Development Plan to present to the National Land Agency which in turn presents it to the Diet.

○ Result

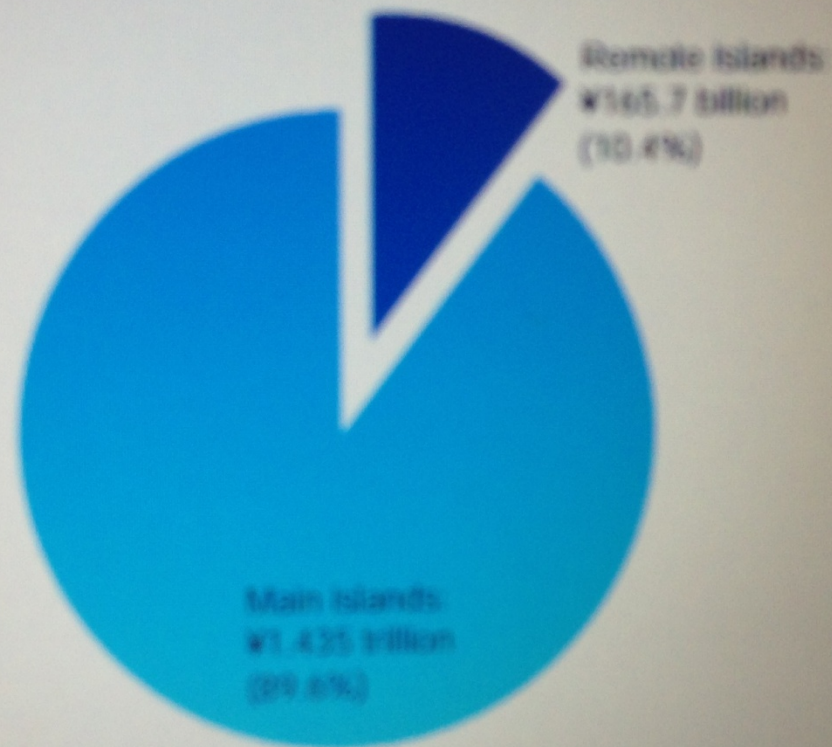
- 10 regions were designated as Remote Island Development Regions





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Value of marine products shipments

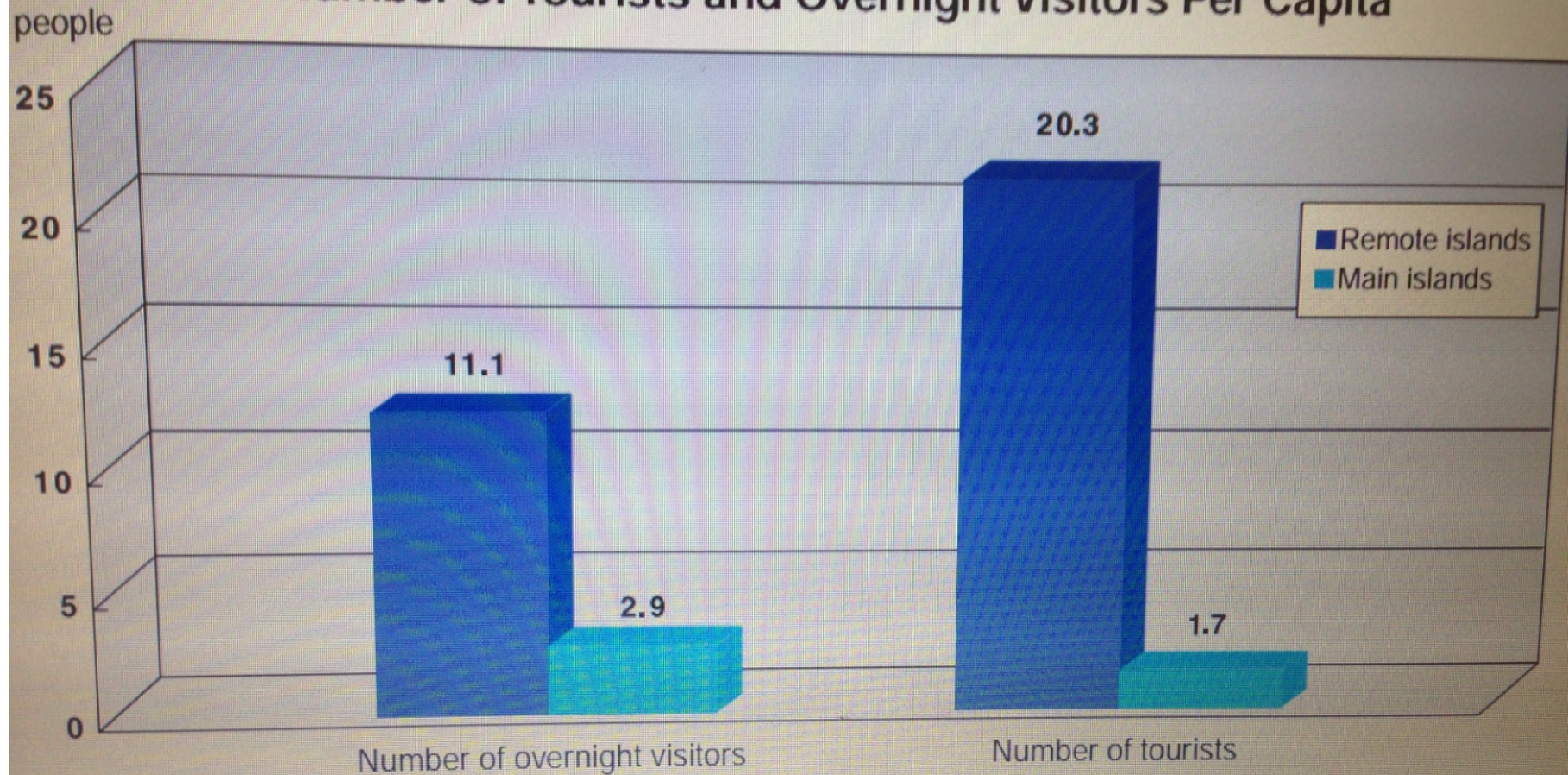


Note: Figures for remote islands represent only those islands specified in the four laws relating to remote islands development.

Sources: "Annual Statistics on Remote Islands 2007," National Institute for Japanese Islands; "Statistics on Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries," Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, 2005.

Source: "The Report of the Shoreline Survey in the 5th National Survey of the Environment," Environment Agency, March 1998. (Excludes Tokyo Prefecture.)

Number of Tourists and Overnight Visitors Per Capita



Note: Figures for remote islands represent only those islands specified in the four laws relating to remote islands development.
Sources: "Annual Statistics on Remote Islands 2007," National Institute for Japanese Islands; "White Paper on Tourism in Japan, 2006," Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism.

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES?

<http://www.kickstarter.com/projects/midwayfilm/join-the-midway-film-project>



CONCLUSION





THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION