



NOWPAP

Medium-term Strategy 2018-2023

NOWPAP
Northwest Pacific Action Plan

NOWPAP Medium-term Strategy 2018-2023 was approved by the 23rd NOWPAP Intergovernmental Meeting held on 9-11 October 2018 in Moscow, Russian Federation.

NOWPAP MEDIUM-TERM STRATEGY 2018-2023





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Almost 25 years ago, the Member States of the United Nations Environment Programme' Action Plan for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Northwest Pacific Region (NOWPAP) agreed on a framework for intraregional marine and coastal cooperation built on principles of trust, partnership and solidarity. Notable NOWPAP achievements over the past quarter of a century include the establishment of a robust network of four Regional Activity Centers and the Regional Coordinating Unit as well as a sound financial architecture for the NOWPAP cooperation mechanism. NOWPAP has established two major regional environmental cooperation frameworks, namely the Regional Oil and Hazardous and Noxious Substances (HNS) Spill Contingency Plan adopted in 2009 and the Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter adopted in 2008. In recent years, Ecological Quality Objectives have been introduced as benchmarks to evaluate progress.

Home to a wealth of biodiversity and mineral resources, the region is also one of the most densely populated in the world, resulting in unprecedented pressures on ecosystems and the environment. Climate change, rapid coastal development, land- and sea-based pollution and loss of marine and coastal biodiversity are pressing challenges.

In implementing its mandate as a regional cooperative mechanism for the protection and sustainable development of the Northwest Pacific marine and coastal environment, NOWPAP has often been at the forefront of addressing these environmental challenges through its technical assessments, capacity-building and policy support. The NOWPAP Medium-term Strategy (MTS) 2018-2023 builds on successes and lessons learned in the implementation of MTS 2012-2016 and takes it to a new level, focusing on regional implementation of the ocean-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the global 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, leveraging the NOWPAP mechanism.

During 2018-2023, NOWPAP is mobilizing multi-stakeholder partnerships and resources to focus on four priority work areas:

- Ecosystem-based integrated coastal and river basin management
- Assessment of the state of the marine and coastal environment
- Preventing and reducing land- and sea-based pollution
- Conserving marine and coastal biodiversity.

The three operational pillars of MTS 2018-2023 are:

- i. an ecosystem-based approach to sustainable development of marine and coastal areas to achieve Ecological Quality Objectives,
 - ii. monitoring and reporting on progress towards SDG 14 and
 - iii. strengthening NOWPAP partnerships with relevant global and regional institutions.
- The proposed MTS Monitoring and Evaluation Framework provides NOWPAP with important monitoring and evaluation benchmarks and modalities.

Using an integrated, evidence-based and programmatic approach to the four strategic priorities, NOWPAP aims to significantly improve service delivery to Member States and fulfill the MTS 2018-2023 aspiration to become a regional coordination mechanism for supporting progress towards ocean-related SDGs.

OUR GOAL

“The wise use, development and management of the coastal and marine environment so as to obtain the utmost long-term benefits for the human populations of the region, while protecting human health, ecological integrity and the region’s sustainability for future generations”.



01



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Action Plan for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Northwest Pacific Region (NOWPAP), launched in September 1994 by the People's Republic of China, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation is part of the United Nations Environment Regional Seas Programme. NOWPAP implements its far-sighted mandate to protect the Northwest Pacific seas and coasts for present and future generations, guided by a six-year strategic framework of sectoral goals and implementation modalities.

The 2018-2023 NOWPAP Medium-term Strategy aims to equip Member States with the evidence-based cooperative mechanism to ensure a healthy marine and coastal environment, thereby advancing regional progress towards achieving ocean-related Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

Medium-term Strategy 2018-2023 Vision is a resilient Northwest Pacific marine and coastal environment, supporting sustainable development for the long-term benefit of present and future generations. The major focus of the NOWPAP Medium-term Strategy 2018-2023 will be on the coordination of the regional implementation of the ocean-related SDGs using NOWPAP mechanism.

Medium-term Strategy 2018-2023 identifies four core areas of work to prevent and reverse increasing degradation of the marine and coastal environment in one of the world's most impacted by human activities and natural changes region.



PRIORITIES

The latest comprehensive environmental assessment by NOWPAP identified habitat degradation, pollution, invasive alien species, overfishing and climate change impacts as main threats to the marine and coastal environment and biodiversity in the region. During 2018-2023, NOWPAP, mobilizing multi-stakeholder partnerships and resources, will focus on addressing these threats via:

1. Support ecosystem-based integrated coastal and river basin management

Given the contrasting variety of natural and socioeconomic conditions of marine and coastal areas, an ecosystem-based approach has been found to be most effective for sustainable development of the Northwest Pacific marine and coastal environment. NOWPAP, in collaboration with partners, will support Member States apply ecosystem-based management policies, tools and practices for healthy and productive marine and coastal ecosystems.

2. Assess status of the marine and coastal environment

NOWPAPs work in monitoring and analyzing pressures on the marine and coastal environment will culminate in the publication of its third State of the Marine Environment Report for the NOWPAP region, a holistic assessment of atmospheric, land- and sea-based threats to marine and coastal ecosystems.

3. Prevent and reduce land- and sea-based pollution

The densely populated NOWPAP region, a global economic powerhouse sitting astride major commercial shipping routes, is subject to multiple anthropogenic pressures, manifested in increasing marine litter, eutrophication and marine oil and chemical spill incidents. During 2018-2023, NOWPAP will support Member States with capacity building, data and information, guidelines and best practices to prevent and reduce land- and sea-based pollution. A new area of focus will be microplastics pollution.

4. Conserve marine and coastal biodiversity

The wealth of fauna and flora inhabiting Northwest Pacific seas and shores faces a growing threat from alien species, habitat destruction, over-fishing and climate change. NOWPAP will continue biodiversity assessments focused on International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List species and support Member States with planning and application of area-based conservation tools. Work in this area will be capped with the development of a Regional Action Plan on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Conservation by the end of Medium-term Strategy period in 2023.

EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

Medium-term Strategy 2018-2023 aims to strengthen NOWPAPs delivery of its mandate through best use of science, partnerships and resources. The NOWPAP Biennial Programme of Work and the Medium-term Strategy Monitoring and Evaluation Framework provide Medium-term Strategy monitoring and evaluation benchmarks and modalities. An internal review of the progress conducted midway in 2020 will be followed by an independent review during the final year in 2023.

OUR VISION FOR THE MEDIUM-TERM STRATEGY:

A resilient Northwest Pacific marine and coastal environment, supporting sustainable development for the long-term benefit of present and future generations.

THE MAJOUR FOCUS:

Coordination of the regional implementation of the ocean-related SDGs using NOWPAP mechanism

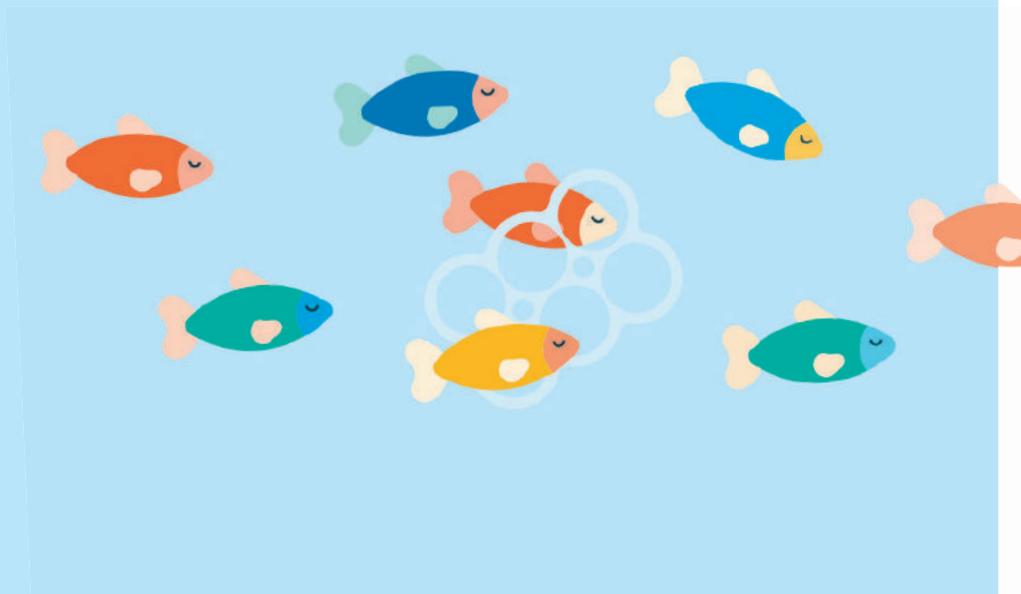


BOX 1



WHAT NOWPAP DOES

- Part of the four-decade-old United Nations Environment Regional Seas Programme of UNEP, NOWPAP is mandated to promote the “wise use, development and management of the coastal and marine environment so as to obtain the utmost long-term benefits for the human populations of the region” that stretches from 121°E to 143°E longitude, and approximately 52°N to 33°N latitude. NOWPAP implements this far-sighted mandate through:
- assessment of regional environmental conditions
- environmental data and information management
- development and application of ecosystem-based approach for coastal and marine environmental planning
- development and implementation of effective measures for mutual support in emergencies caused by oil and hazardous and noxious substances spills and coastal and marine pollution prevention, and
- strengthening its institutional framework.
- Four NOWPAP Regional Activity Centres, one in each Member State and coordinated by a Regional Coordinating Unit based in Japan and the Republic of Korea, monitor and collate data on the state of the marine and coastal environment and help strengthen regional marine disaster preparedness and response capacities.



WHY WE DO WHAT WE DO: THE EVOLVING ENVIRONMENT OF THE NORTHWEST PACIFIC REGION

With semi-enclosed seas in both sub-polar and temperate zones, bordering China, Japan, the Korean peninsula and the Russian Federation, the NOWPAP region is home to spectacular sea life, commercially important fishing grounds and abundant mineral resources, with an increasing need for protection.

The NOWPAP region is one of the most densely populated regions in the world, resulting in tremendous pressure on environmental and natural resources.

Climate change, rapid coastal development, onshore and offshore industry, tourism, and pollution (especially caused by eutrophication), marine litter and microplastics, biodiversity loss and the introduction of invasive non-indigenous species are taking an increasing toll on Northwest Pacific marine and coastal environmental health. Situated in one of the busiest international shipping lanes, the region is also at high risk of accidental oil and hazardous and noxious substances spills at sea. NOWPAP marine ecosystems are rated among the world's most vulnerable to human impact.



IMPLEMENTING OUR MISSION: MEDIUM-TERM STRATEGY AND PAST ACHIEVEMENTS

NOWPAP implements its mission to protect, restore and sustain the marine and coastal environmental health and resources of the North-west Pacific region, through six-year strategic goals' frameworks endorsed by Member States.

The 2012-2017 NOWPAP Medium-term Strategy prioritized five areas: integrated coastal and river basin management; regular assessments of the state of marine environment; pollution prevention and reduction; biodiversity conservation; and climate change impacts.

The NOWPAP region is one of the most densely populated regions in the world, resulting in tremendous pressure on environmental and natural resources

02

NOWPAP CONTRIBUTIONS TO ACHIEVING THE 2030 AGENDA



The implementation of Medium-term Strategy 2012-2017 overlapped with the adoption in September 2015 by world leaders of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the transformative global agenda for human and planetary well-being with 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

The Medium-term Strategy highlights the importance of a holistic approach to preventing and reversing environmental degradation by focusing on the economic and social dimensions of sustainable development as well. Multi-stakeholder partnerships are also needed with outreach to sub-national and business communities and civil society, to address challenges in areas such as marine and coastal biodiversity conservation, integrated coastal zone management, invasive species and climate change impacts while mobilizing additional resources and technical capacities.

With its far-sighted mandate to conserve the region's marine and coastal environmental health for present and future generations, NOWPAP is well placed to lead implementation of ocean-related SDGs, particularly SDG 14: "Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development". NOWPAP activities will also support the achievement of the following SDGs: 6 (clean water and sanitation), 8 (decent work and economic growth), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 12 (responsible consumption and production), 13 (climate action), 15 (life on land) and 17 (strengthen partnerships for sustainable development).

NOWPAP will implement this leading role, delivering its mandate through its 2018-2023 Medium-term Strategy supported by three pillars:

- i. An ecosystem-based management approach to sustainable development of marine and



coastal areas to achieve the Ecological Quality Objectives, thereby helping implement the 2030 Agenda, especially Sustainable Development Goal 14: Life Below Water.

- ii. Monitoring and reporting on progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 14, in particular its targets 14.1 (control marine pollution by 2025), 14.2 (strengthen resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems by 2020), 14.5 (conserve 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas by 2020) and 14.C (strengthen implementation of international legal protection of oceans and their resources). NOWPAP will provide Member States with reliable information and data on the state of their marine and coastal environments, including the status of biodiversity and conservation measures, to support evidence-based policymaking. Member States could also use NOWPAP inputs to report on SDG

14 implementation at national level and to global monitoring processes.

- iii. Strengthened partnerships with relevant global and regional institutions. Recognizing the growing interconnectedness of environmental challenges, NOWPAP will step up issue-based collaboration with major stakeholders from both, public and private sector stakeholders, other Regional Seas programmes, and regional and global multilateral partners, based on common principles and values and the shared goal of marine and coastal conservation. It will further synergize its activities with regional and global priorities and institutions, while expanding its partnership base and continue engaging in global processes and mechanisms in support of the 2030 Agenda, in particular Sustainable Development Goal 14.

03



MEDIUM-TERM STRATEGY 2018 - 2023

BUILDING A RESILIENT NORTHWEST PACIFIC MARINE AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENT FOR TODAY AND TOMORROW

Medium-term Strategy 2018-2023 Vision is: A resilient Northwest Pacific marine and coastal environment, supporting sustainable development for the long-term benefit of present and future generations. The major focus of the Strategy will be on the coordination of the regional implementation of the ocean-related SDGs using NOWPAP mechanism.

The second State of the Marine Environment Report for the NOWPAP Region identified habitat degradation, pollution from land- and sea-based sources, and invasive non-indigenous species as major threats to the marine and coastal environment and biodiversity in the region.

During 2018-2023, NOWPAP will support Member States in addressing these threats by strengthening regional cooperation through partnership-building and resource mobilization, while at the same time prioritizing work in the following four areas:

- i. Support ecosystem-based integrated coastal and river basin management;
- ii. Assess status of the marine and coastal environment;
- iii. Prevent and reduce land- and sea-based pollution;
- iv. Conserve marine and coastal biodiversity.

1. SUPPORT ECOSYSTEM-BASED INTEGRATED COASTAL AND RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT (ICARM)

The differing and often contrasting, natural and socioeconomic conditions in the NOWPAP region result in an uneven distribution of anthropogenic pressures and a great variety of ecological problems.

An ecosystem-based integrated coastal and river basin management approach is most effective for the sustainable use of NOWPAP marine and coastal resources and services. Progress in this will be assessed against the following five Ecological Quality Objectives agreed on by Member States:

- No significant effect on biological and habitat diversity from anthropogenic pressure
- Alien species do not adversely alter ecosystems
- No adverse effects of eutrophication
- Contaminants do not harm coastal and marine ecosystems and human health
- Marine litter does not damage coastal and marine environments

Working with partners, NOWPAP will support Member States in developing and applying

ecosystem-based management policies, tools and practices for healthy and productive coastal and marine ecosystems.

This will include re-establishing the Ecosystem-based Integrated Coastal and River Basin Management Working Group to promote regional, transboundary and cross-sectoral cooperation on integrated coastal zone management and marine spatial planning in the NOWPAP region. The Working Group will provide a platform for sharing experiences on mainstreaming integrated coastal zone management and marine spatial planning into national Sustainable Development Goals frameworks. It will also support capacity-building and identify integrated coastal zone management and marine spatial planning sites and cases for transboundary cooperation as well as projects and funding sources for these activities.

During 2018-2023, NOWPAP will finalize the list of Ecological Quality Objectives indicators and start collecting data and reporting on these as well as Sustainable Development Goals indicators.

NOWPAP work in this area will support SDGs 6, 11, 13, 14 and 15, in particular Sustainable Development Goal 14 Target 14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience and take action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans.

2. ASSESS STATUS OF THE MARINE AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENT

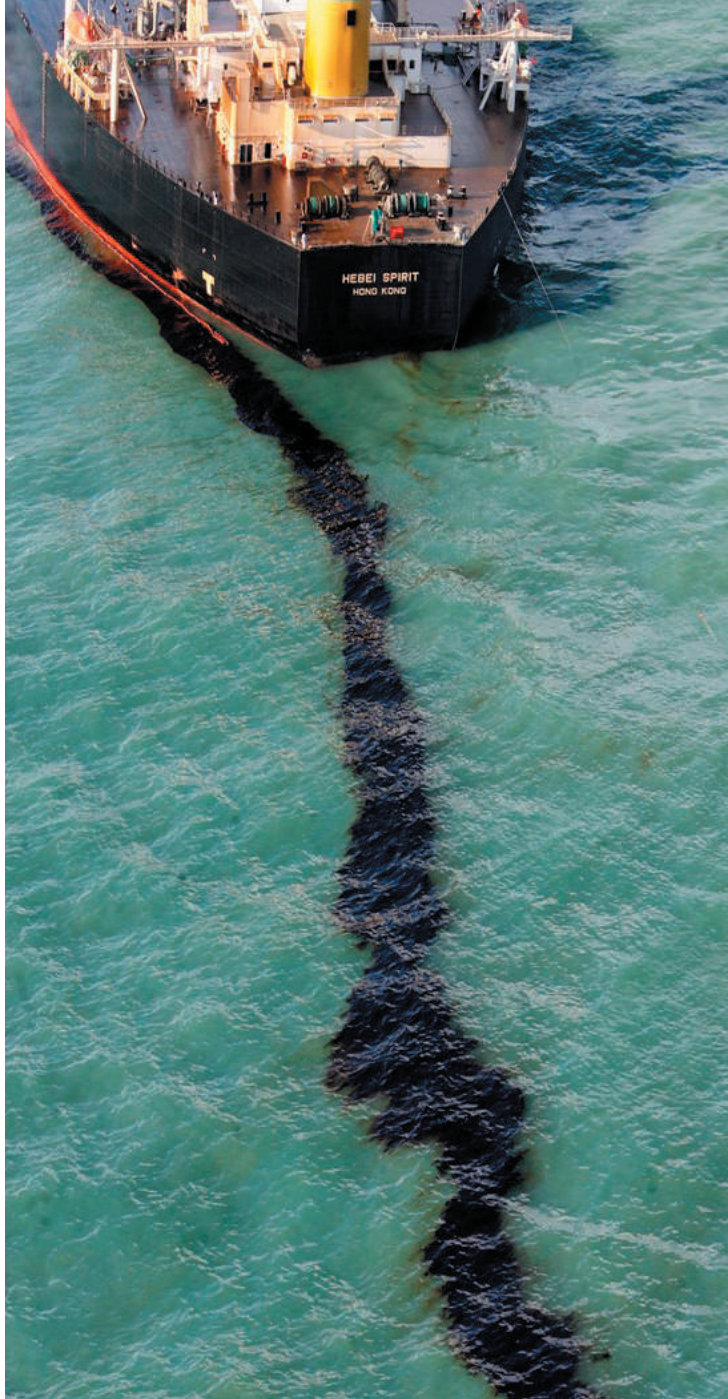
A healthy marine and coastal environment is vital for the well-being of the more than 300 million residents of the NOWPAP region, most of them living near the coasts and depending on various services provided by sea ecosystems. Northwest Pacific seas produce one-fourth of the world's total fish catch, are rich in mineral and energy resources, the most important being oil and gas. Data generation and analysis related to pressures

on the marine and coastal environment are crucial for policymaking and implementation for building environmental resilience and supporting regional progress towards the 2030 Agenda.

Marine and coastal environment assessments are central to all Medium-term Strategy priority areas. The main focus during 2018-2023 will be preparing the third State of the Marine Environment Report for the NOWPAP region. With inputs from various national, regional and global institutions as well as individual experts, this holistic assessment will focus on atmospheric and land- and sea-based pollution threats, marine biodiversity and eutrophication.

During 2018-2023, NOWPAP will also undertake an assessment of pollutant levels in rivers entering the seas, regularly update its existing databases, establish new databases, monitor potential eutrophication zones and enhance remote sensing for seagrass distribution in the Northwest Pacific seas. A 'NOWPAP Sustainable Development Goals Outlook 2030' report will be prepared, reviewing regional progress towards ocean-related Sustainable Development Goals. NOWPAP will provide Member States with integrated assessments of the state of the marine and coastal environment and its individual components to support evidence-based policymaking. The focus will be on biodiversity, eutrophication, chemical and biological pollution, harmful algal blooms, marine litter, threats from oil and hazardous and noxious substances spills, and climate change impacts.

Informed by robust data and assessments provided by NOWPAP, policymaking will be provided with means to integrate the environmental dimension of sustainable development of marine and coastal areas and support regional progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 6, 12, 14, 15 and 17.



3. PREVENT AND REDUCE LAND- AND SEA-BASED POLLUTION

As one of the most densely populated parts of the world, currently in the midst of rapid economic growth, the NOWPAP region faces multiple anthropogenic stresses. Industry, urban areas, agriculture, aquaculture and shipping are major sources of marine pollution. Marine litter is damaging the ecological, economic, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of Northwest Pacific seas and coasts. A high shipping density, with more than half of the world's 20 top container terminals located in the NOWPAP region makes it highly vulnerable to marine spill incidents. Eutrophication, a cause of harmful algal blooms and hypoxia, is a growing concern, particularly in the southern Yellow Sea, the Amursky Bay in the Russian Federation and the Masan Bay in Korea.

Industry, urban areas, agriculture, aquaculture and shipping are major sources of marine pollution.

During 2018-2023, NOWPAP will support Member States with information, guidelines and best practices to prevent and reduce land- and sea-based pollution, including eutrophication. Information on marine pollution response resources will be updated, including equipment, institutions and experts. Operational and technical guidelines, manuals and projects will be developed to deal with marine pollution. A new area of focus will be microplastics pollution and a special project to address the issue will be launched.

Activities under the NOWPAP Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter will be stepped up to deal with the growing menace of marine litter accumulating on coasts, sea surfaces and the seabed.

Marine litter is damaging the ecological, economic, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of Northwest Pacific seas and coasts.

The Northwest Pacific Regional Node of the Global Partnership on Marine Litter will be strengthened and become the major information portal on marine litter data in the region. Annually organized marine litter management workshops and International Coastal Clean-up campaigns will support knowledge sharing, strengthen partnerships, and improve management response. Regional capacities to respond to the threat from oil and hazardous and noxious substances spills at sea will be strengthened, including implementation of the International Maritime Organization Strategic Plan for 2016 to 2021 to reduce and eliminate the adverse environmental impact of shipping. The information portal supporting the implementation of the NOWPAP Regional Oil and Hazardous and Noxious Substances Spill Contingency Plan will be updated, including new expert knowledge on dealing with oil and hazardous and noxious substances spills, information on oil/hazardous and noxious spill preparedness and response. Oil/hazardous and noxious substances spill exercises and training courses will be organized.

NOWPAP activities under this priority will support regional progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 14 Target 14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution. It will also contribute to achievement of several targets of Sustainable Development Goals 6, 8, 11 and 12.



BOX 2

MAJOR NOWPAP ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012-2017

- The second State of the Marine Environment Report for the NOWPAP Region published in 2014 by the NOWPAP Pollution Monitoring Regional Activity Centre with inputs from all NOWPAP Regional Activity Centres, other organizations and leading experts in the region.
- Ecological Quality Objectives introduced as benchmarks to evaluate progress.
- Significant new technical data generated to support national policy responses to environmental threats from eutrophication, hypoxia, harmful algal blooms, invasive species and marine litter in the region; new databases on environmental standards, invasive and endangered species, marine protected areas, and marine litter created.
- The NOWPAP Regional Action Plan on Marine Litter strengthened with establishment of the Northwest Pacific Regional Node of the Global Partnership on Marine Litter in 2014; nearly a dozen guidelines to minimize marine litter produced for the fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, ports and other sectors.



4. CONSERVE MARINE AND COASTAL BIODIVERSITY

Ranging from subtropical to subarctic zones, the Northwest Pacific region is one of the most biologically diverse in the world with a rich variety of marine life. Over 22,000 species have been reported in Chinese waters, over 33,000 in Japanese waters and about 9,500 in Korean waters.

The marine and coastal biodiversity in the NOWPAP region is also threatened by overfishing, habitat destruction, the negative impact of aquaculture and nutrient overloading. Climate change is likewise an emerging threat to biodiversity, with areas of NOWPAP seas having warmed at rates 2-4 times higher than the global average.

NOWPAP ecosystems are increasingly threatened by invasive non-indigenous species introduced mainly by shipping, fishing and aquaculture activities. The invaders prey on native species, degrade breeding grounds, spread disease and as a result, cause significant financial loss.

Over 22,000 species have been reported in Chinese waters, over 33,000 in Japanese waters and about 9,500 in Korean waters.

Marine protected areas are an important tool for protecting biodiversity. However, conserved coastal and marine area in the NOWPAP region does not exceed 4 per cent of the total exclusive economic zone, well below the 10 per cent targeted by SDG 14 and the Convention on Biological Diversity Aichi Biodiversity Target.

During 2018-2023, NOWPAP support to Member States in protecting marine and coastal biodiversity will be guided by two Ecological Quality Objectives:

- No significant effect on biological and habitat diversity from anthropogenic pressure
- Alien species do not adversely alter ecosystems

NOWPAP will carry forward its work in biodiversity-related assessments. The NOWPAP Data and Information Regional Activity Centre will undertake the third phase of data collection on International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List species in Member States, including assessment of status and threats to identified Red List species of regional concern.

The Special Monitoring and Coastal Environmental Assessment Regional Activity Centre of NOWPAP will develop a medium-term strategy on marine biodiversity conservation. A key focus area will be increasing understanding of the distribution and impacts of harmful algal species and blooms.

NOWPAP will also support Member States in the planning and application of area-based management tools, including marine protected areas and ecologically or biologically significant marine areas.

Information sharing, technical and capacity building support will be used to address the adverse impacts of marine invasive species, potentially including development of a harmonized approach to implement international shipping conventions regulating ballast water discharge from ships, which is a major source of invasive species.

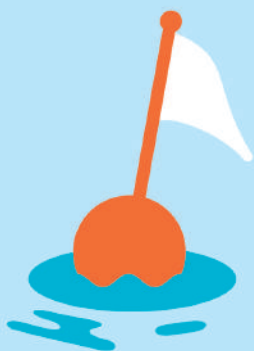
The NOWPAP Regional Coordinating Unit and Special Monitoring and Coastal Environmental Assessment Regional Activity Centre supported by the three other Regional Activity Centres will work with regional and national partner institutions

NOWPAP ecosystems are increasingly threatened by invasive non-indigenous species introduced mainly by shipping, fishing and aquaculture activities.

to develop Regional Action Plan for Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Conservation. The Plan to be developed by the end of Medium-term Strategy period in 2023 is the ultimate goal of NOWPAP activities in this priority area.

NOWPAPs work on marine and coastal biodiversity conservation will support regional progress towards Sustainable Development Goals Targets 14.2 and 14.5 as well as several targets of Sustainable Development Goals 6, 13, 14 and 15.





BOX 2

MAJOR NOWPAP ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012-2017 (...CONTINUED)

- New measures against marine pollution emergencies developed through the NOWPAP Regional Oil and Hazardous and Noxious Substances (HNS) Spill
- Contingency Plan; oil spill exercises and regular training to ensure effective preparedness for a major oil/ hazardous and noxious substances spill accident. 2014 Agreement of Cooperation between International Maritime Organization and United Nations Environment Programme in the NOWPAP region.
- Public outreach stepped up through participation in global, regional, national and sub-national fora; public participatory coastal environment conservation activities organized.



04

ENSURING EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

A key objective of Medium-term Strategy 2018-2023 is to strengthen the ability of NOWPAP mechanism to deliver its mandate through environmental assessment and management, leveraging science, strategic partnerships and resources.

The NOWPAP Regional Activity Centres will increase production of technical assessments, guidelines and best practices for policy and decision-making in Member States. There will be further integration of NOWPAP activities and closer coordination of the work of the four Regional Activity Centres.

NOWPAP will seek new partners and opportunities in the region and globally to leverage its expertise and financial resources and use the latest mass communications know-how to better inform, influence and mobilize stakeholders and resources for the protection of the marine and coastal environment.

NOWPAP work in areas such as integrated coastal zone management, marine biodiversity, microplastics and potential climate change

impacts, will increasingly require a project-based approach with special project proposals supported by NOWPAP and mobilized external resources.

Monitoring, evaluation and reporting on Medium-term Strategy 2018-2023 will be guided by the NOWPAP Biennial Programme of Work and the Medium-term Strategy Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (MEF). The two-year NOWPAP work cycle endorsed by Member States at the NOWPAP Intergovernmental Meeting, sets targets, activities and indicators. Progress is reported annually. The MEF describes modalities for monitoring and reporting as well as identification and application of lessons learned.

Implementation of specific Medium-term Strategy elements will be reviewed at the annual meetings of the Regional Activity Centres Focal Points. Midway, in 2020, the NOWPAP Regional Coordinating Unit will conduct an internal review of Medium-term Strategy progress. During the final year in 2023, the Regional Coordinating Unit will commission an independent review of progress, identify challenges and propose recommendations.

BOX 3.

MEDIUM-TERM STRATEGY 2018-2023 AND THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The four Medium-term Strategy 2018-2023 goals are aligned with the following SDGs and their targets:



01

SUPPORT ECOSYSTEM-BASED INTEGRATED COASTAL AND RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVE

NOWPAP Member States increasingly apply ecosystem-based approach to planning and management as a basis to achieve healthy and productive coastal and marine ecosystems.

2030 IMPACT

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage, and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience and take action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans.

This priority area will also support achievement of the following SDG targets:

- **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6:** Clean water and sanitation
TARGET 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
TARGET 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including

mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

- **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 11:** Sustainable cities and communities
TARGET 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
TARGET 11A: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
- **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 13:** Climate action
TARGET 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 15:** Life on land
TARGET 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

02

ASSESS STATUS OF THE MARINE AND COASTAL ENVIRONMENT

OBJECTIVE

NOWPAP Member States are presented with and use reliable information and data on the state of marine and coastal environment to support evidence-based policy making process.

2030 IMPACT

Evidence-based policy making by NOWPAP Member States informed by robust data and assessments fully integrates the environmental dimension of sustainable development of the coastal and marine environment

This priority area will also support achievement of the following SDG targets:

- **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6:**
Clean water and sanitation
TARGET 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
- **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 12:**
Responsible consumption and production
TARGET 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
TARGET 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
- **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 14:**
Life under water
TARGET 14.A: Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean

health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

TARGET 14.C: Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"

- **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 15:**
Life on land
TARGET 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
TARGET 15.8: By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species
- **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 17:** Partnerships for sustainable development
TARGET 17.6: Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
TARGET 17.16: Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries



03

PREVENT AND REDUCE LAND- AND SEA-BASED POLLUTION

OBJECTIVE

NOWPAP Member States develop and adopt effective measures for mutual support in marine pollution emergencies and in the prevention and mitigation of land- and sea-based pollution.

2030 IMPACT

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 14.1:

By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.

This priority area will also support achievement of the following SDG targets:

- **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6:**
Clean water and sanitation
TARGET: 6.3 (see in priority 2 above)
 - **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 8:**
Decent work and economic growth
TARGET 8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead
 - **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 11:**
Sustainable cities and communities
TARGET 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
 - **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 12:**
Responsible consumption and production
TARGET 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
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04

CONSERVE MARINE AND COASTAL BIODIVERSITY

OBJECTIVE

NOWPAP Member States are provided with reliable information and analysis of the status of biodiversity and conservation measures and recommendations for action as expressed in the Regional Action Plan for Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Conservation

2030 IMPACT

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 14.2:

By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and taking action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 14.5:

By 2020, conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

This priority area will also support achievement of the following SDG targets:

- **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6:**

Clean water and sanitation

TARGET 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

- **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 13:**

Climate action

TARGET 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

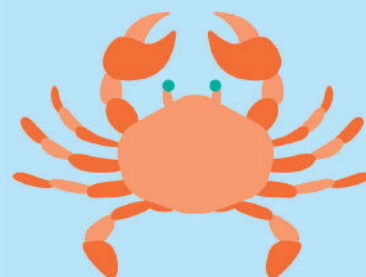
- **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 15:**
Life on land

TARGET 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

TARGET 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

TARGET 15.8: By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

TARGET 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts



概要

1994年9月,中华人民共和国、日本、大韩民国 和俄罗斯联邦发起了西北太平洋区域海洋和沿海 环境保护、管理和发展行动计划（西北太计划）， 它是 联合国环境署区域海洋计划的一部分。西北太计 划在部门目标和实施方式的六年战略框架的指导 下，远见卓识地保护当代和子孙后代的西北太平 洋海域和海岸。

2018 - 2023年西北太计划中期战略旨在为 成员 国提供基于证据的合作机制，以确保健康的 海洋 和沿海环境，从而推动区域在实现2030年可 持 续发展议程与海洋相关的可持续发展目标方面 取 得进展。

2018 - 2023年中期战略愿景是恢复西北太 平洋海 洋和沿海环境，支持可持续发展，为当代 和子 孙后代的长远利益服务。西北太计划 2018- 2023中期战略的主要重点是利用西北太计划机制 协调区域实施与海洋有关的可持续发展目标。

2018 - 2023年中期战略确定了四个核心工 作领 域，以防止和扭转世界上受人类活动和自然 变化 影响最严重的海洋和沿海环境退化。

优先事项

西北太计划最新的综合环境评估将栖息地退 化、 污染、外来入侵物种、过度捕捞和气候变化影 响确 定为该地区海洋和沿海环境以及生物多样性的 主 要威胁。在2018 - 2023年期间，西北太计 划将 动员多方利益相关者的伙伴关系和资源，重 点 是通过以下方式应对这些威胁：

1. 支持基于生态系统的沿海和流域综合管理

鉴于海洋和沿海地区自然和社会经济条件的 差 异，基于生态系统的方法被认为对西北太平洋 海 洋和沿海环境的可持续发展最为有效。西北太 计 划将与伙伴合作，支持成员国应用基于生态系 统 的管理政策、工具和实践保护健康和多产的海洋 和 海洋沿海生态系统。

2. 评估海洋和沿海环境状况

西北太计划在监测和分析海洋和沿海环境压 力 方面的工作将最终公布在其西北太计划地区第 三 次 海洋环境状况报告中，该报告对大气、土地

和海洋

对海洋和沿海生态系统的威胁进行全面评估。

3. 防止和减少陆地和海洋污染

人口密集的西北太计划地区是一个全球主要 经 济区，跨越主要商业航线，受到多种人类活动 压 力的影响，表现为海洋垃圾增多、富营养化以 及 海洋石油和化学品泄漏事件。在2018 - 2023年 期 间，西北太计划将为成员国提供能力建设、数 据 和信息、指南和最佳做法，以预防和减少陆地 和 海洋 污染。一个新的重点领域是微塑料污染。

4. 保护海洋和沿海生物多样性

栖息在西北太平洋海域和海岸的动植物资源 面 临着来自外来物种、栖息地破坏、过度捕捞和 气 候变化的日益严重的威胁。西北太计划将继续 以 国际自然保护联盟红色物种名录为重点进行生物 多 样性评估，并支持成员国规划和应用基于区域的 保 护工具。到2023年中期战略期结束时，将制定 海 洋和沿海生物多样性保护区域行动计划。

有效实施和监测

2018-2023中期战略旨在加强西北太计划的 通 过最好地利用科学、伙伴关系和资源来完成其任 务。西北太计划双年度工作计划和中期战略监测 和 评估框架提供了中期战略监测和评估基准和方 式。对2020年中期进展情况进行内部评估后， 将 在2023年的最后一年进行独立评估。

概要

「北西太平洋地域における海洋及び沿岸の環境保全・管理・開発のための行動計画(NOWPAP)」は、国連環境計画の地域海行動計画の1つとして、1994年9月に中国、日本、韓国、ロシアにより採択されました。NOWPAPは、6年ごとに中期戦略として策定される部門別の目標と、実行計画の枠組に基づき、現在から未来の世代のため、北西太平洋地域の海と沿岸を守るという未来を見据えた任務を遂行しています。

2018年から2023年にかけての NOWPAP中期戦略では、参加国が健全な海洋・沿岸地域の環境を守るための根拠に基づいた協力体制を構築し、それにより、「持続可能な開発のための2030アジェンダ」の中でも、海に関連する持続可能な開発目標(SDGs)を達成するための地域的な前進を促すことを目指しています。

また、この中期戦略では、現在から未来まで永く恩恵を受けられるための持続可能な開発を支えながら、柔軟な北西太平洋地域の海洋・沿岸環境を掲げています。今回の中期戦略の主な焦点は、NOWPAPのメカニズムを活用した、海に関連する持続可能な開発目標(SDGs)の地域での実施について、調整を行うことです。

NOWPAP地域は、人間の活動と、自然の変化が世界で最も環境に影響を及ぼす地域であり、そこで悪化を続ける海洋・沿岸環境を守るための4つの中核事業を設定しました。

優先事項

NOWPAPの直近の包括的環境アセスメントでは、生物生息地の破壊、汚染、外来種の侵略、魚類の乱獲、気候変動による影響などが、当地域の海洋・沿岸の環境と生物多様性に与える主な環境的脅威であると特定されています。これらの脅威に対して、2018年から2023年にかけて NOWPAPは、様々な関係機関からの協力とともに、以下のような取り組みを行います：

1. 生態系ベースの総合沿岸域管理のサポート

海洋・沿岸域の自然と社会経済性の対照的な多様性を踏まえ、北西太平洋地域の海洋・沿岸域の環境の持続可能な開発のためには、生態系ベースのアプローチが最も効果的であることが分かっています。

NOWPAPは、パートナー機関と協力し、参加国が、健全かつ生産性のある海洋・沿岸域の生態系のための生

態系ベースの管理政策やツールを適用し、実践できるように支援を行います。

2. 海洋・沿岸域環境の評価状況

NOWPAPの海洋・沿岸環境への負荷のモニタリングとその分析については、大気、陸地、水上からの海洋・沿岸生態系への脅威の包括的アセスメントであるNOWPAP地域の海洋環境報告書の第3版にて発表されます。

3. 陸上起因、海洋起因の汚染の予防と削減

人口過密であるNOWPAP地域は、商業船舶の主要な航路に位置する世界経済のパワーハウス(有力地)であり、それにより、海洋ごみの増加、富栄養化、油や化学物質の流出事故など、複数の人為的負荷を受けています。

2018年から2023年の間に、NOWPAP は、陸上及び海洋起因の汚染を予防、削減するため、能力開発や、データ・情報、指針、最適事例などで参加国を支援します。また、新たにマイクロプラスチック汚染が取り上げられます。

4. 海洋と沿岸の生物多様性の保護

北西太平洋地域の海洋と沿岸にある豊かな動物相・植物相は、外来種の侵入、生息地の破壊、魚の乱獲、気候変動など、増え続ける脅威にさらされています。NOWPAPは、国際自然保護連合のレッドリストに挙げられている種を対象に、引き続き生物多様性アセスメントを行い、参加国が地区ベースの保護ツールを計画し、適用することをサポートします。この分野での取り組みは、2023年の中期戦略の終了までに「海洋・沿岸の生物多様性保護のための地域行動計画」の進展に取り入れられます。

効果的な実践とモニタリング

2018-2023中期戦略の目的は、NOWPAPが科学、パートナーシップ、人材を最大限に活用することにより、その使命を果たせるよう強化を図ることです。NOWPAP事業と中期戦略モニタリングと評価フレームワークでは、中期戦略でのモニタリングと評価基準と手順が示されています。進捗状況については、内部審査が中間期にあたる2020年に、また最終年の2023年には、別の審査が行われる予定です。

개요

북서 태평양 해양 및 연안 환경보호, 관리 및 개발을 위한 실천 계획 (NOWPAP) 은 유엔환경계획의 지역 해 프로그램 (Regional Seas Programme) 일환으로 지난 1994 년 9 월 러시아, 일본, 한국 및 중국이 채택하였습니다. NOWPAP 에서는 현재와 미래 세대를 위해 북서 태평양 해양과 연안을 보호하기 위하여 매 6년마다 분야별로 사업 추진 목표들과 이행전략들을 수립하고 있습니다.

금번에 채택한 '2018-2023 NOWPAP 중기전략 (Mid-term Strategies, MTS)'은 회원국들 에게 건강한 해양 및 연안환경을 위한 실증기반 협력체계(evidence-based cooperation mechanism)를 구축하도록 하여 결과적으로 2030 지속 가능발전(Sustainable Development) 의제 중에서 해양 관련 지속 가능발전목표(SDGs)를 지역 차원에서 달성하도록 하고 있습니다.

'중기 전략 2018-2023'의 비전은 현재 및 미래 세대들의 지속적인 혜택을 보장하도록 회복력이 있는 북서 태평양 해양 및 해안 환경으로 설정하였습니다. 특히 NOWPAP 체계를 활용하여 지역 차원에서 해양 관련 SDGs 이행을 조정할 수 있도록 초점을 두었습니다.

'중기 전략 2018-2023'에서는 인간 활동과 자연 변화에 의해 세계적으로 영향을 가장 많이 받고 있는 지역 중의 하나인 북서 태평양 지역에서 해양 및 연안 환경의 악화를 예방하고 되돌리기 위해서 다음과 같이 4개 중점분야를 도출하였습니다.

중점분야

NOWPAP에서 최근 수행한 통합적 환경평가에 따르면 서식지 파괴, 오염, 외래종 유입, 남획 및 기후 변화 피해는 이 지역에서 해양 및 연안환경과 생물 다양성을 위협하는 주요 요인으로 지목되었습니다. 이에 2018-2023 년 동안에 NOWPAP에서는 관련된 여러 이해 관계자와의 파트너십 구축과 관련 자원동원을 통해서 다음의 활동을 중점적으로 추진하고자 합니다.

1. 생태계 기반 통합 연안 및 하천 유역 관리 지원

원 해양 및 연안 지역의 자연적, 사회 경제적 조건들이 매우 다양하기에 생태계 기반 접근법은 북서 태평양에서의 해양 및 연안 환경의 지속 가능발전에 가장 효과적인 방안으로 파악됩니다. 이에 NOWPAP에서는 파트너들과 협력하여 회원국들이 건강하고 생산적인 해양 및 연안 생태계를 유지하도록 하기 위해서 생태계 기반 관리 개념에 입각한 정책 수립, 이행방안 마련 및 관련 사업 추진을 하도록

하도록 지원하고자 합니다.

2. 해양 및 해안 환경의 상태 평가

NOWPAP에서는 해양 및 연안 환경을 모니터링하고 그 압박 요인을 분석하고 있는데, 그 결과를 토대로 해양 및 연안 생태계에 대한 대기, 육상 및 해양기인 위협을 총체적으로 평가하기 위한 작업의 일환으로 '제3차 NOWPAP 해양 환경 상태 보고서(State of the Marine Environment Report)'를 발간하고자 합니다.

3. 육상 및 해양기인 오염 예방 및 저감

인구 밀도가 높은 NOWPAP 해역은 주요 선박 운항 항로들이 걸쳐 있는 세계적인 경제 강국들로 둘러 싸여 있기에 해양 쓰레기, 부영양화, 해양 기름 및 화학물질 유출 사고 등 여러 인위적인 압박 요인들에 의해 크게 영향을 받고 있습니다. 2018-2023 년 동안 NOWPAP에서는 육상 및 해양 기인 오염을 예방하고 저감하기 위해서 회원국들이 관련 대응역량 강화, 관련 데이터 및 정보 구축, 지침서 및 모범사례들을 개발하도록 지원할 것입니다. 특히 새롭게 부각되는 미세 플라스틱 오염도 중점 대상의 하나가 될 것입니다.

4. 해양 및 연안 생물 다양성 보전

북서 태평양의 해양 및 연안에 서식하는 동물과 식물의 다양성이 외래종 유입, 서식지 파괴, 남획 및 기후변화에 의해서 크게 위협받고 있습니다. NOWPAP에서는 국제자연보호연맹 (IUCN)의 멸종 위기 종 목록(Red List)을 주요 대상으로 하여 생물 다양성 평가를 계속하고, 회원국들이 지역기반 보전 방법(area-based conservation tool)을 계획하고 적용하도록 지원할 것입니다. 본 활동과 관련하여 NOWPAP에서는 금번 중기 전략 기간이 종료되는 2023년까지 '해양 및 연안 생물다양성 보전을 위한 지역실천 계획'을 마련하고자 합니다.

효과적인 실행 및 모니터링

'중기 전략 2018-2023'은 과학적 지식, 파트너십 및 자원을 최대한 활용하여 NOWPAP의 임무 활동들이 보다 더 큰 결실을 맺도록 하는 것을 강조하고 있습니다. 'NOWPAP 2개년 활동 프로그램(Biennial Programme of Work)'과 '중기전략 모니터링 및 평가체제'를 통해서 본 '중기 전략'의 이행을 계속 모니터링하고 이행결과와 그 상태를 평가할 것입니다. 2020 년 중반에는 외부의 독립적인 평가 과정에 의해 그 이행상황을 내부적으로 평가하고자 합니다.

РЕЗЮМЕ

План действий по защите, управлению и развитию морской и прибрежной окружающей среды Северо-западной части Тихого океана (НОУПАП) в рамках Программы Организации Объединенных Наций по окружающей среде (ЮНЕП) «Региональные моря» был одобрен Китайской Народной Республикой, Японией, Республикой Корея и Российской Федерацией в сентябре 1994 года. Долгосрочной целью НОУПАП является охрана морей и прибрежной зоны северо-западной части Тихого океана для нынешнего и будущих поколений. Для достижения данной цели разрабатываются шестилетние стратегические планы (среднесрочные стратегии), включающие секторальные задачи и механизмы их осуществления.

Среднесрочная стратегия НОУПАП 2018-2023 направлена на обеспечение стран-участниц механизмом сотрудничества для обеспечения экологически-устойчивого состояния морской и прибрежной среды на основе фактических данных, что должно способствовать региональному прогрессу в достижении относящихся к океану Целей в области устойчивого развития в рамках Повестки дня в области устойчивого развития на период до 2030 года.

Желаемый результат Среднесрочной стратегии 2018-2023 гг. — это здоровая прибрежно-морская среда северо-западной части Тихого океана, обеспечивающая устойчивое развитие для долгосрочной выгоды нынешнего и будущих поколений. Основное внимание в Среднесрочной стратегии NOWPAP 2018-2023 будет уделяться регионально-скоординированной реализации связанных с океаном Целей в области устойчивого развития с использованием механизма НОУПАП.

Среднесрочная стратегия 2018-2023 гг. определяет четыре основных направлений деятельности по предотвращению и устранению последствий деградации морской

и прибрежной среды в одном из наиболее пострадавших от деятельности человека и природных изменений регионов.

Приоритеты деятельности

Недавняя комплексная экологическая оценка в регионе НОУПАП выявила ряд серьезных угроз морской и прибрежной среде и биоразнообразию в регионе, включая деградацию местообитаний, загрязнение, инвазивные чужеродные виды, перелов рыбы и последствия изменений климата. В период 2018-2023 гг. НОУПАП мобилизует многосторонние партнерские отношения и ресурсы, сосредоточившись на устранении этих угроз при помощи следующих действий:

1. Поддержка экосистемного комплексного управления прибрежными зонами и речными бассейнами

С учетом разнообразия природных и социально-экономических условий морских и прибрежных районов для устойчивого развития морской и прибрежной среды северо-западной части Тихого океана наиболее эффективным был признан экосистемный подход. НОУПАП в сотрудничестве с партнерами будет оказывать поддержку странам-участницам в применении инструментов и практик пользования экосистемным подходом для поддержания здоровья и продуктивности морских и прибрежных экосистем.

2. Оценка состояния морской и прибрежной среды

Работа НОУПАП по мониторингу и оценке антропогенного воздействия на морскую и прибрежную среду нацелена на публикацию третьего Отчета о состоянии морской и прибрежной среды региона НОУПАП — результат комплексной оценки угроз морским и прибрежным экосистемам атмосферного, наземного и морского характера.

3. Предотвращение и сокращение загрязнения на суше и на море

Густонаселенный регион NOWPAP, являющийся глобальным экономическим центром, который находится на пересечении основных маршрутов коммерческих морских перевозок, подвержен многочисленным антропогенным нагрузкам, что проявляется в увеличении количества морского мусора, усилении эвтрофикации, а также в разливах нефти и опасных химических веществ. В течение 2018-2023 годов НОУПАП будет оказывать поддержку странам-участницам в наращивании потенциала, предоставлении данных и информации, подготовке руководящих принципов и внедрению передовых практик по предотвращению и сокращению загрязнения на суше и на море. Новым объектом внимания будет загрязнение морской среды микропластиком.

4. Сохранение морского и прибрежного биоразнообразия

Богатство флоры и фауны в прибрежно-морской среде северо-западной части Тихого океана сталкивается с растущей угрозой распространения чужеродных видов, разрушения местообитаний, перелова рыбы и изменения климата. НОУПАП продолжит проводить оценку разнообразия краснокнижных видов МСОП и поддержит государства региона в планировании и применении пространственных инструментов сохранения биоразнообразия. Результатом работы в этой области станет разработка Регионального плана действий по сохранению морского и прибрежного биоразнообразия к концу периода Среднесрочной стратегии в 2023 году.

Эффективное выполнение и мониторинг

Среднесрочная стратегия 2018-2023 гг. направлена на укрепление потенциала НОУПАП с наиболее эффективным применением научных данных, партнерских отношений и ресурсов. Двухлетняя программа работы и Рамочный Документ мониторинга и оценки Среднесрочной стратегии НОУПАП описывают цели и методы мониторинга и оценки. Первую оценку прогресса по реализации Стратегии планируется провести с использованием внутренних ресурсов в 2020 году; вторую и заключительную оценку реализации Стратегии планируется провести с участием независимых экспертов в 2023 году.

