



Making Waves: Protecting and Restoring the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park

Looking Abroad

Lucy Jacob, WWF
27th August 2019

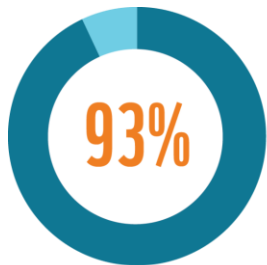
AN OCEAN OF BENEFITS



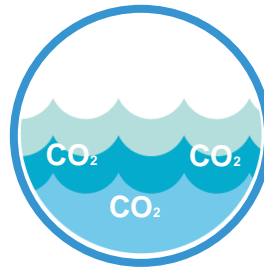
3 BILLION PEOPLE
RELY ON FISH AS A MAJOR
SOURCE OF ANIMAL PROTEIN*



90% OF FISHERFOLK ARE
SMALL-SCALE FISHERS,
AND ABOUT HALF ARE WOMEN



**THE OCEAN ABSORBS
93% OF ADDED HEAT**



30% of CO₂
THE OCEAN ABSORBS
30% OF ANTHROPOGENIC
EMISSIONS OF CO₂

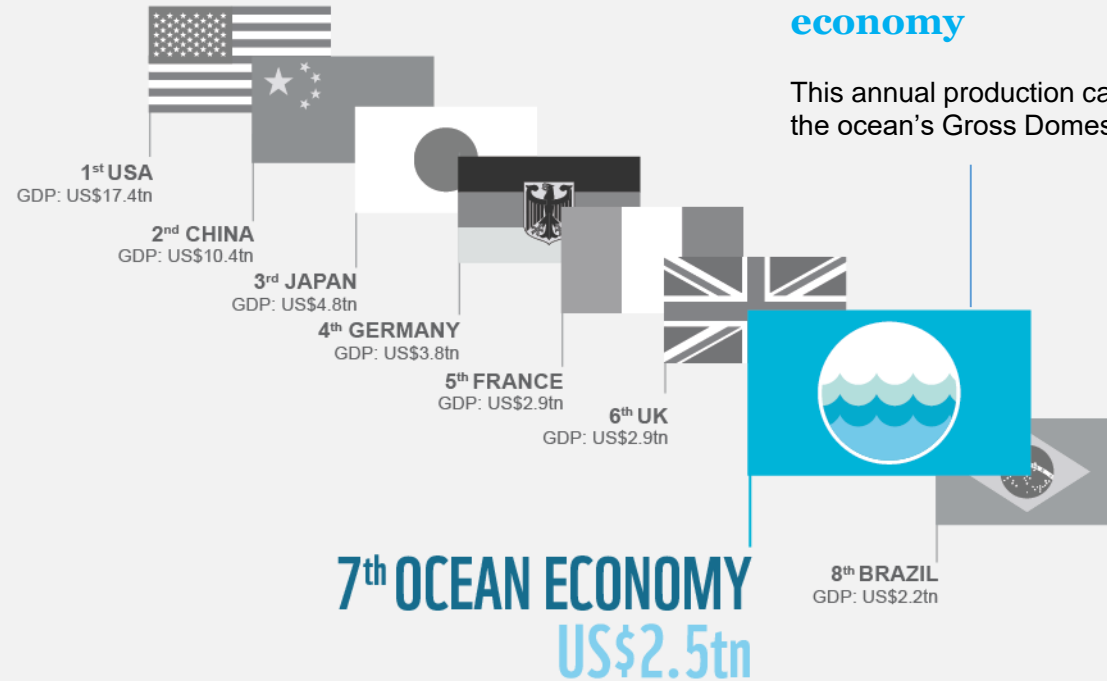


50% of O₂
THE OCEAN PRODUCES
ABOUT HALF THE
OXYGEN WE BREATHE

* fish from marine and inland fisheries

**The annual economic value
generated from the ocean would
make it the world's 7th largest
economy**

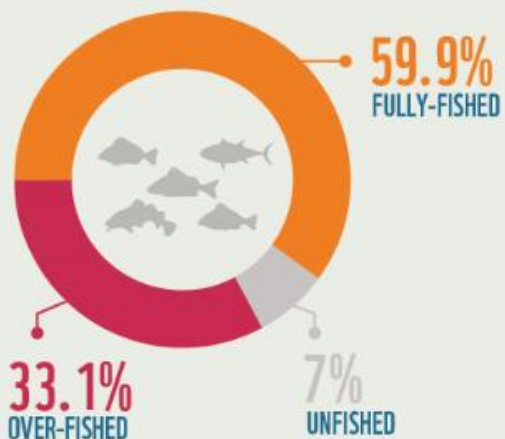
This annual production can be thought of as
the ocean's Gross Domestic Product



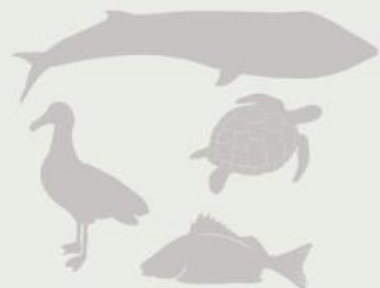
Hoegh-Guldberg *et al*, 2015. Reviving the Ocean Economy, WWF



DECLINE OF FISHERIES



DECLINE OF MARINE SPECIES



Populations of marine species have declined by 36% between 1970 and 2012

DECLINE OF HABITATS



50% of the world's coral reefs have disappeared



Almost one-third of all seagrasses have been lost

Deforestation rate of mangroves exceeds even the loss of forests by 3-5 times



3-5x

97%

Pacific bluefin tuna numbers have dropped more than 97% from unfished levels

36%

50%

29%

> 8 million tonnes

of plastic dumped into the sea every year. That's the same as a garbage truck dumping a full load into the ocean every minute



MPAs HELP BUILD OCEAN HEALTH AND RESILIENCE



Global Targets



“10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape”

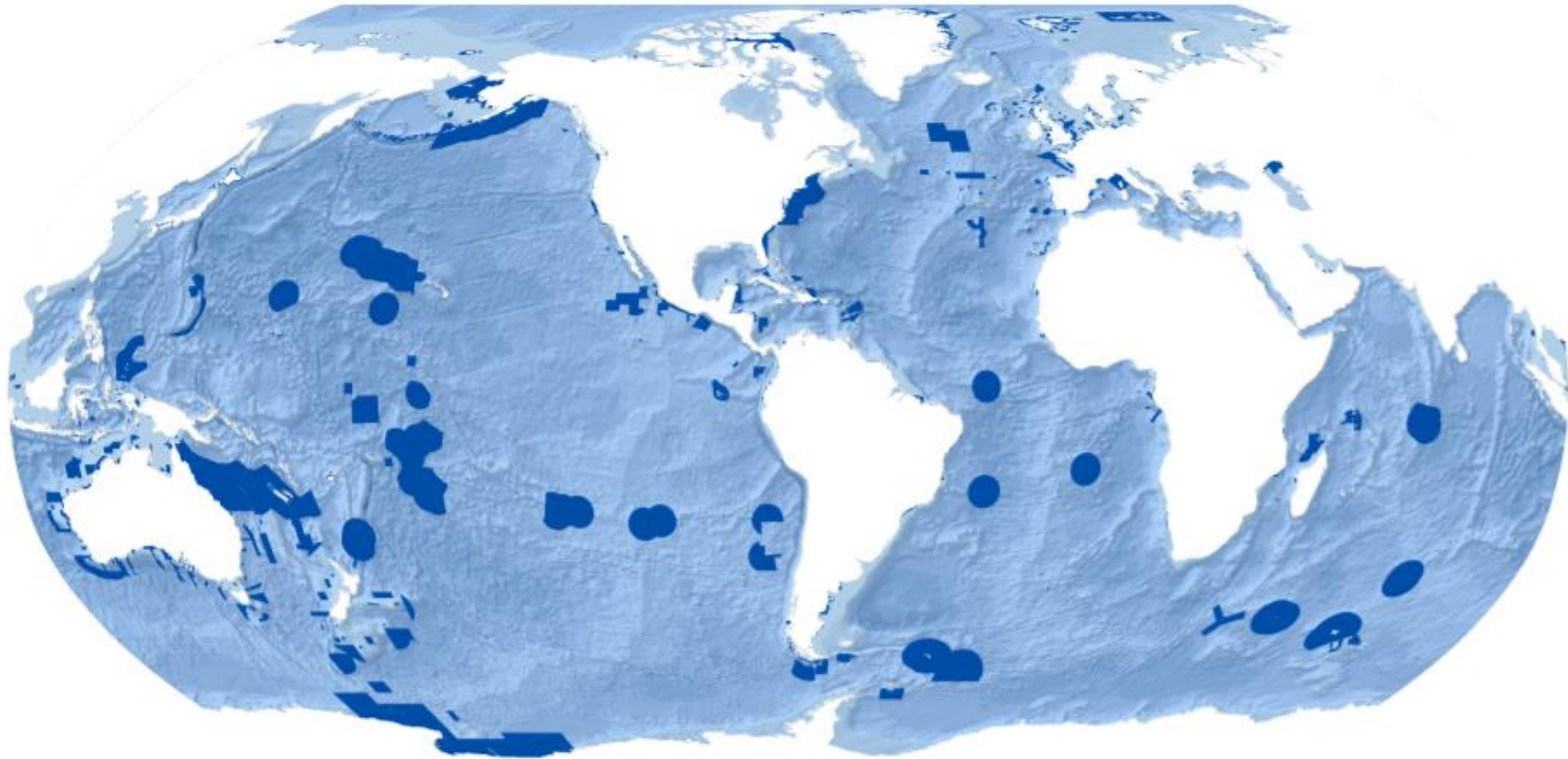
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 14

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



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

Official MPA Map



Source: UNEP-WCMC AND IUCN (2019). Protected Planet: The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) [On-line], August 2019, Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC. Available at www.protectedplanet.net

Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

The Global Ocean

National waters

39%

High Seas

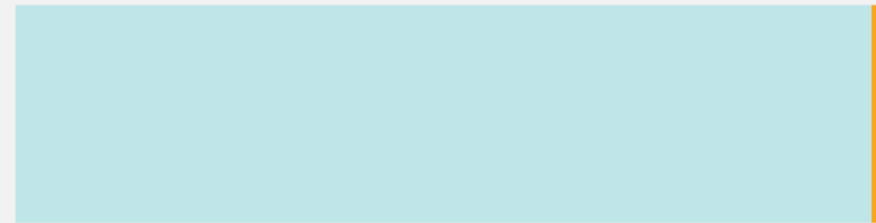
61%

Protected Area coverage of national waters



17.79%
(25,120,163km²)

Protected Area coverage of the high seas



1.18%
(2,618,153km²)

<https://www.protectedplanet.net/marine>

Marine Protection Around the World



The California Network of MPAs



GOALS

- 1) conserve key marine habitats,
- 2) allow marine life to thrive,
- 3) preserve natural diversity,
- 4) help rebuild depleted populations, and
- 5) offer recreational, research, and economic opportunities.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xB_yqcfN7DE



California Central Coast Network of MPAs



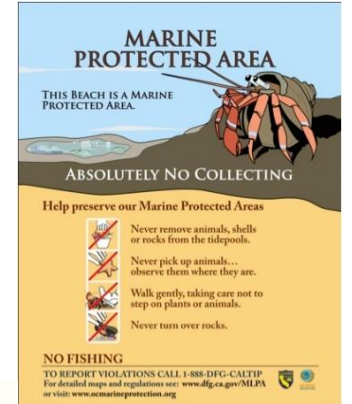
Many different kinds of MPAs

State Marine Reserve (no-take)

State Marine Park (no commercial take, but may allow/limit recreational take)

State Marine Conservation Area (allows selected recreational and commercial take)

State Marine Recreational Management Area (limit recreational and commercial take while allowing for continued take of waterfowl)



Early results were reported...

‘Central Coast MPAs are on track & heading in the right direction’



It was breathtaking to see the water column literally stacked with fish. Every hook in the water caught a fish. We had to stop fishing to let the scientists catch up with the tagging. It's what you hope will happen all over."

Jim Webb, recreational fisherman assisting scientists at Pt Lobos 2011.



Saarman, E.Y., Carr, M.H. The California Marine Life Protection Act: A balance of top down and bottom up governance in MPA planning, Marine Policy, Volume 41, 2013, Pages 41-49, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X13000110>



An aerial photograph of Palau, showing numerous small, lush green islands and coral reefs scattered across a deep blue ocean. The water's color transitions from a vibrant turquoise near the reefs to a deep navy blue further out. The islands are densely forested and vary in shape and size, some appearing as small islets and others as larger, more complex landmasses.

Palau

With a strong tradition of fisheries management and stewardship of national waters, Palau is a world leader in marine conservation.

2003: Palau Protected Areas Network – 35 MPAs



2015: Palau National Marine Sanctuary (80% of EEZ)

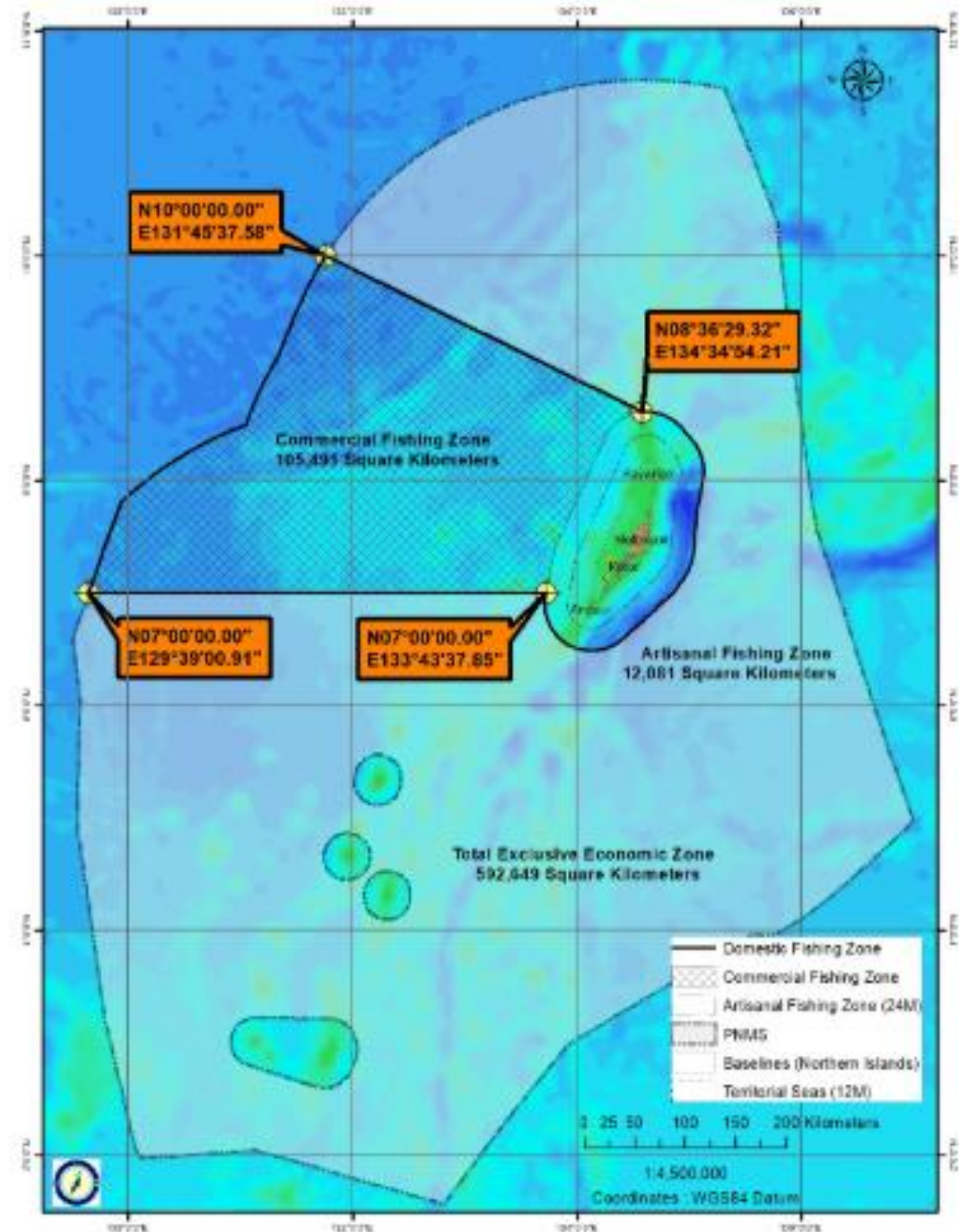


Photo courtesy of Palau International Coral Reef Center (PICRC)



Palau Pledge



- Stamped into tourists passports – for sake of children and future generations
- Visitors must also sign agreement not to damage or exploit natural resources.
- first nation on earth to change its immigration laws for the cause of environmental protection

Palau Pristine Paradise Environmental Fee (PPEF) – since 2018 - \$100 on each ticket into Palau

Sustainable Tourism Checklist in Palau



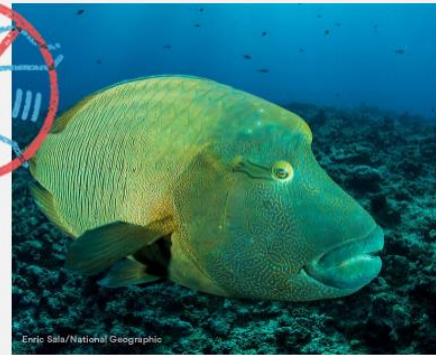
**Don't collect
marine life souvenirs**

+



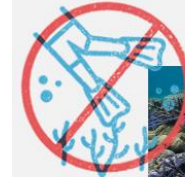
**Do support local
businesses and communities**

+



**Don't feed the
fish and sharks**

+



**Don't drag fins over
coral when swimming**

+



**Do get others to
respect the customs**

+



**Don't take fruit
or flowers from gardens**

+



**Do learn about the
culture and people**

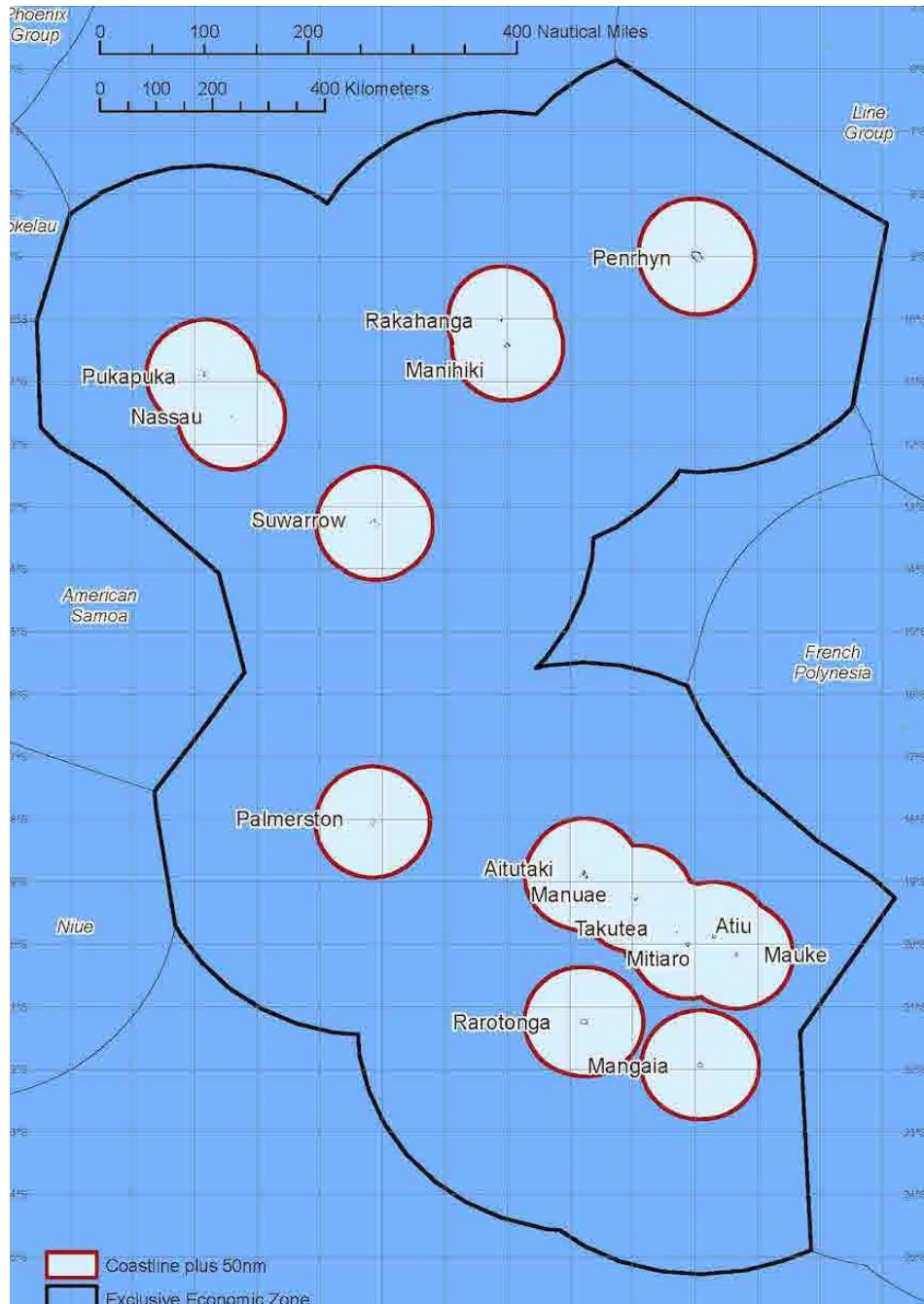
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The Cook Islands Marine Park – Marae Moana



In 2017, The Cook Islands legally declared its entire EEZ, as a multi-use Marine Park.

Marae Moana



- This includes a 50 nautical mile exclusion zone around each of the 15 islands which exclude commercial fishing and mining.
- largest commitment by a single country for integrated management and conservation from ridge to reef, and from reef to ocean

Marae Moana

- Allows development within zoned areas based on principle that it is sustainable and not detrimental to marine environment
- Currently working out the zones, e.g. no anchoring, sanctuaries, habitat protection, protection for sea turtle nesting beaches, sustainable fishing areas,
- Looking at sustainable financing options.
- Hoping to attract more revenue from tourism



Marae Moana

- Marae Moana Council (high level)
- Technical Advisory group
- Coordination Office (secretariat)
- Transparency and ownership is key
(consultation done by traditional leaders, Government, NGOs across all islands) – Ambassador – Kevin Iro.



Looking Abroad – what can we learn?



- Mandate is useful
- Bottom-up, consultative approach is essential
- Be bold, innovate
- Be guided by science
- Work within the local context and take the opportunity to be leaders, in Aotearoa and beyond.



Thank you

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