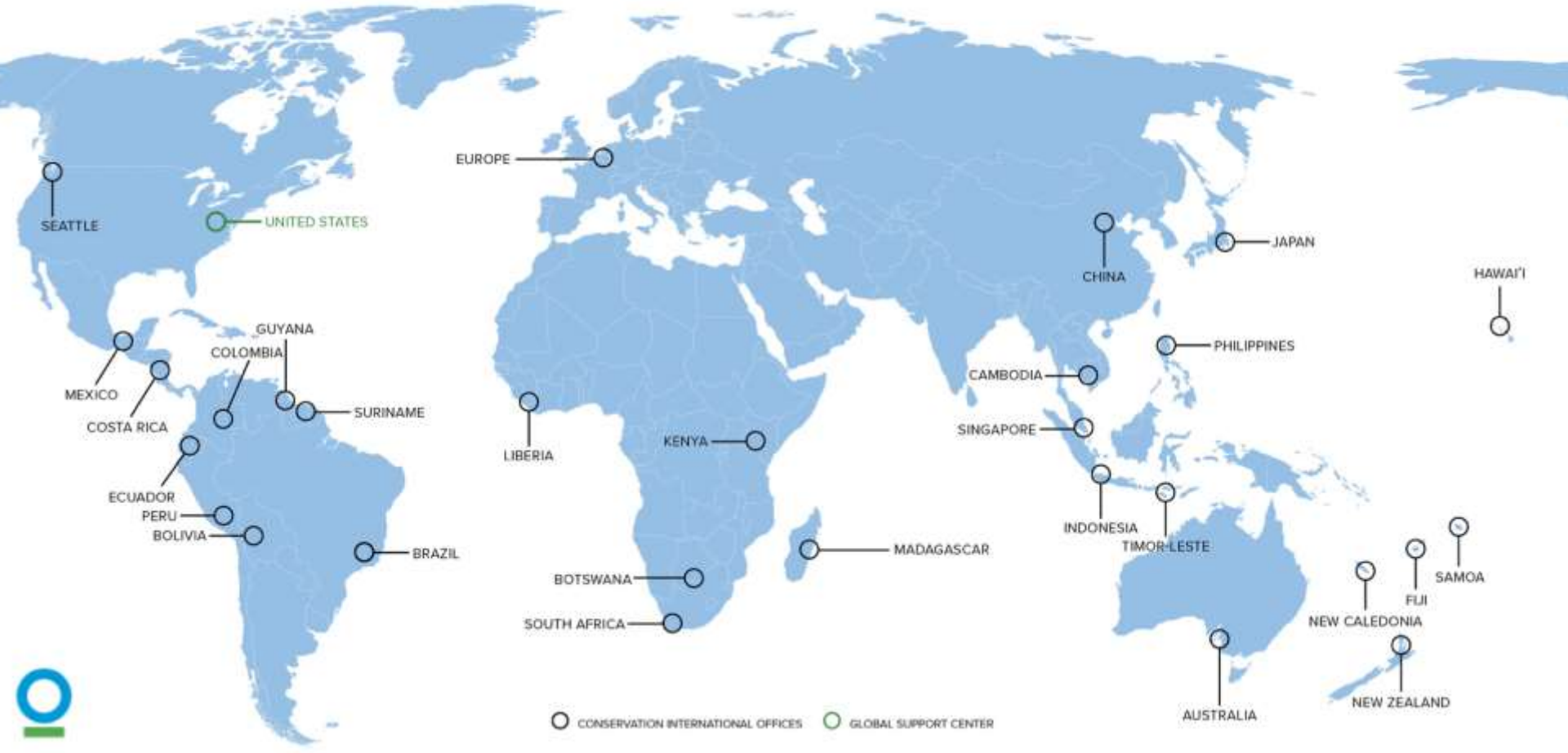
Hauraki Gulf Conference – Te Mana o te Moana

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON MARINE MANAGEMENT

Schannel/Sagele van Dijken
Marine, Government and Partnerships Director, Conservation international

WHERE WE WORK

Starting with our first project in Bolivia more than 30 years ago, Conservation International has helped support 1,200 protected areas across 77 countries, protecting more than 601 million hectares (1.485 billion acres) of land and sea. With offices in 30 countries worldwide, Conservation International's reach has never been broader, but our mission remains the same: to protect nature for the benefit of us all.



WE WORK WITH 2,000+ PARTNERS GLOBALLY

COMMUNITIES

We partner with indigenous peoples and local communities who are the stewards of our critical landscapes to provide funding, training and technology that helps secure nature while protecting the nature that sustains them.

GOVERNMENTS

We provide the cutting-edge science and tools that assist governments in understanding the value of their oceans, forests, croplands, water supplies and wildlife to help guide sound policy decisions for conservation and human well-being.

BUSINESSES

We work with business across many sectors to develop, support and promote innovative and effective approaches to secure nature conservation while providing for social and economic and development.

OUR PRIORITIES

Nature is life: Every breath you take, every drop you drink, every bite you eat — it all comes from nature.
And we have a plan to keep it safe:

STABILIZING OUR CLIMATE BY PROTECTING AND RESTORING NATURE

We protect forests that absorb and store climate-warming carbon by working with businesses and governments to account for their impacts on forests; enabling private investment in forest protection initiatives; and helping local and Indigenous communities protect forests on their lands.

DOUBLING OCEAN PROTECTION

We seek to double the world's ocean area under protection while innovating new ways to sustain marine fisheries. We do this by helping countries secure and monitor their waters; enabling the inclusion of coastal habitats in climate policies; and disrupting damaging practices in the seafood sector.

EXPANDING PLANET-POSITIVE ECONOMIES

We promote self-sustaining, conservation-based economies in areas with the most importance for people and nature. We do this by creating new conservation funding models and production models for commodities, balancing demand with protection of essential natural resources.

How we pilot planet-positive economies »


Marshall Islands
Federated States of Micronesia
Hawai'i, US
Palau
Kiribati
Tokelau
Tuvalu
Wallis et Futuna
Vanuatu
Samoa
Fiji
Niue
Cook Islands
New Caledonia
Rapa Nui
New Zealand
Key
Current Sites
Proposed Sites

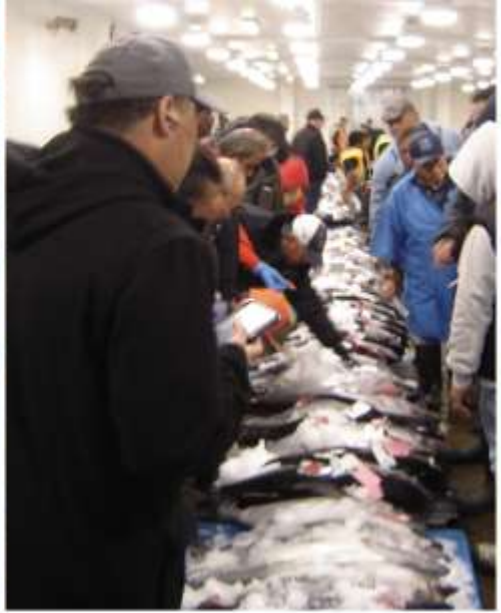
"THE **STAKES ARE HIGH**

OCEANS AND COASTS ARE CENTRAL TO NEW ZEALANDERS' WELLBEING AND PROSPERITY. MOST OF US LIVE NEAR THE COAST, AND THE SEA IS AN IMPORTANT PART OF OUR NATIONAL IDENTITY. IT HAS **IMMENSE CULTURAL VALUE** AND HAS PROVIDED KAIMOANA AND ENJOYMENT FOR AS LONG AS PEOPLE HAVE LIVED HERE."

HON. DAVID PARKER, MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND OCEANS AND FISHERIES

FOOD + BIODIVERSITY

From fisheries to endangered species, ocean conservation improves the status and health of ocean life.



JOBS + ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

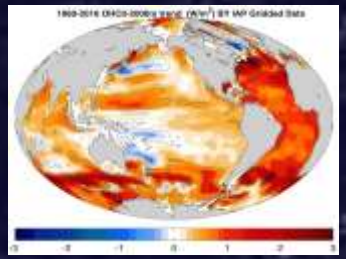
Ocean-based economies, valued at nearly $700 billion per year, rely on clean and healthy ecosystems, reefs, beaches, and ocean.

PEOPLE + CULTURE

For millennia, ocean-linked cultures have been inspired and sustained by the life and power of the ocean.

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

More than 200 million people depend on healthy coastal ecosystems to protect their communities from the impacts of climate change, including storm surges, flooding and erosion.



Yet we all know our ocean is reaching its limits with threats.
We know climate change is exacerbating impacts

- **MPAs and marine managed areas are important tools** nations use to manage marine domains in face of climate change

- **Most effective managing at ecosystem scale** and holistically

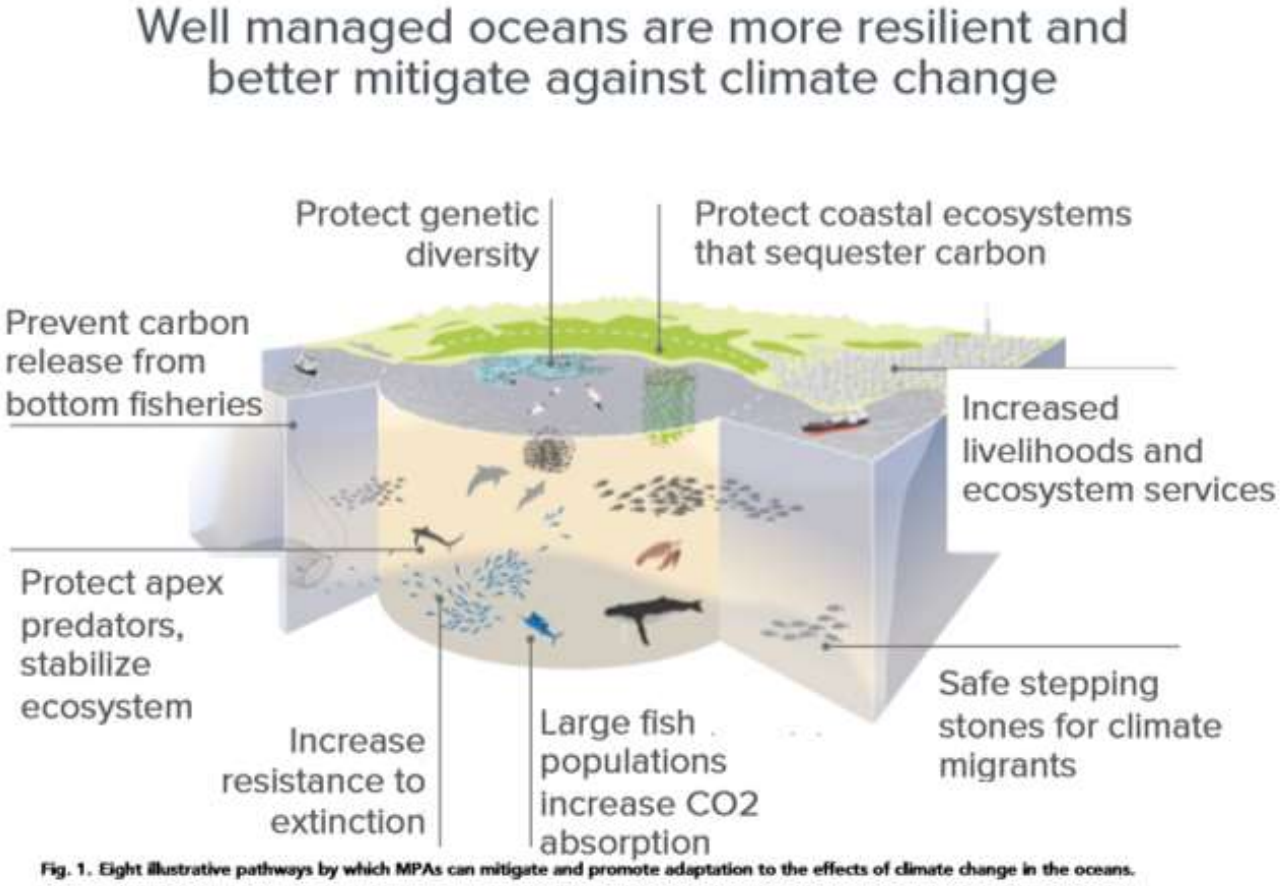


Fig. 1. Eight illustrative pathways by which MPAs can mitigate and promote adaptation to the effects of climate change in the oceans.

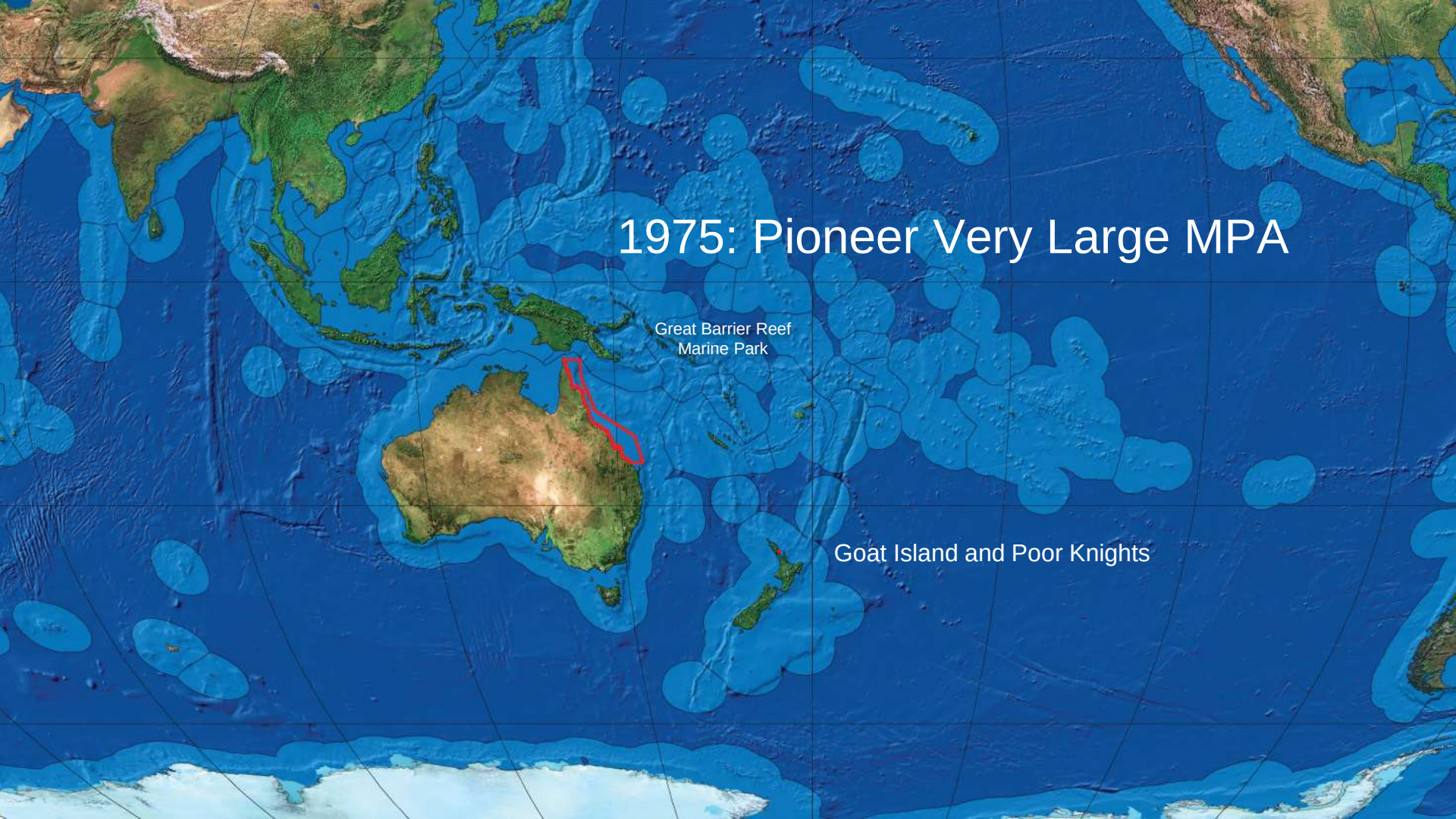
ADAPTED FROM ROBERTS ET AL, 2017

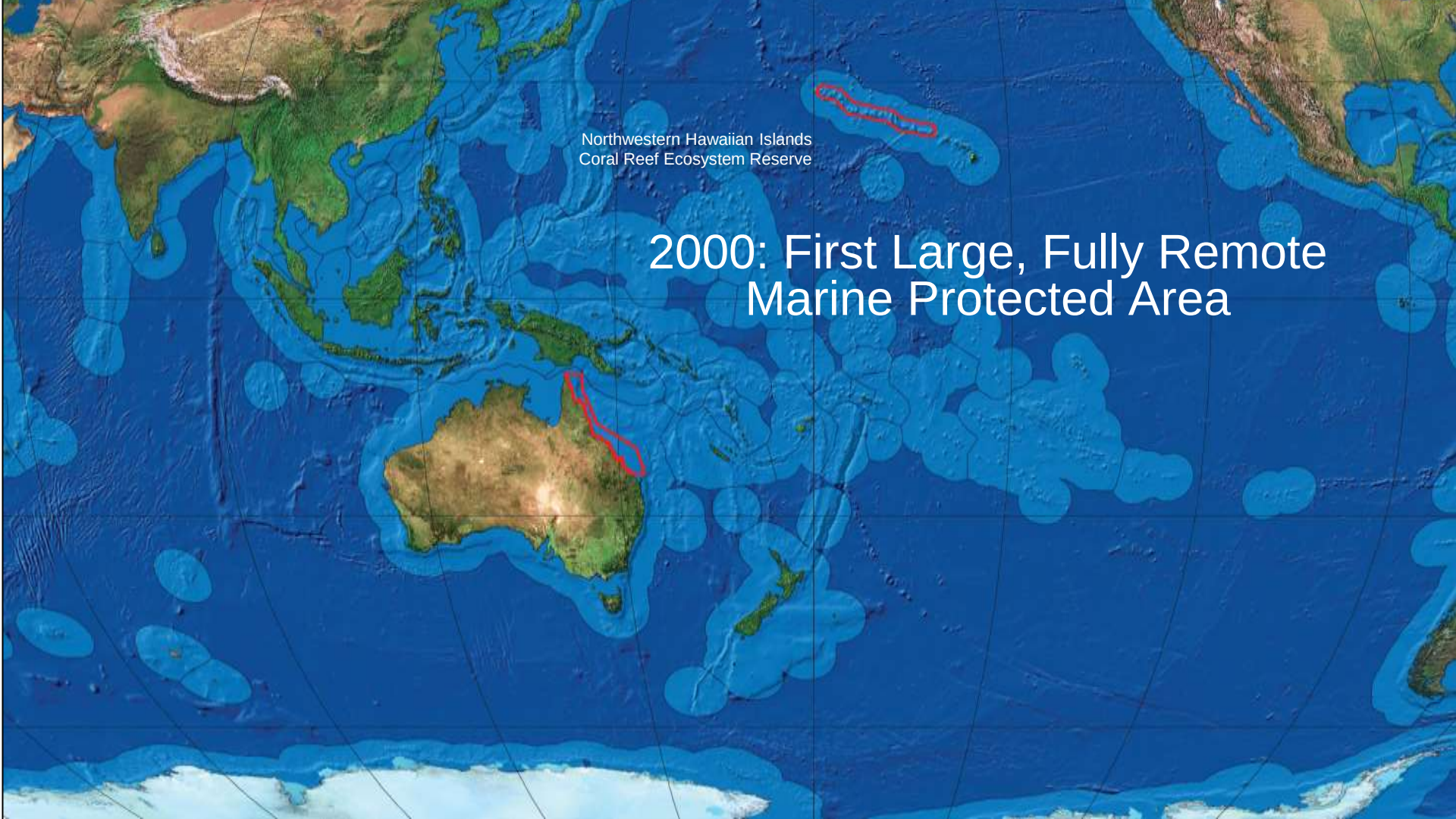
Science tells us we need to **protect at least 30% of the global ocean by 2030** to ensure resiliency.

And

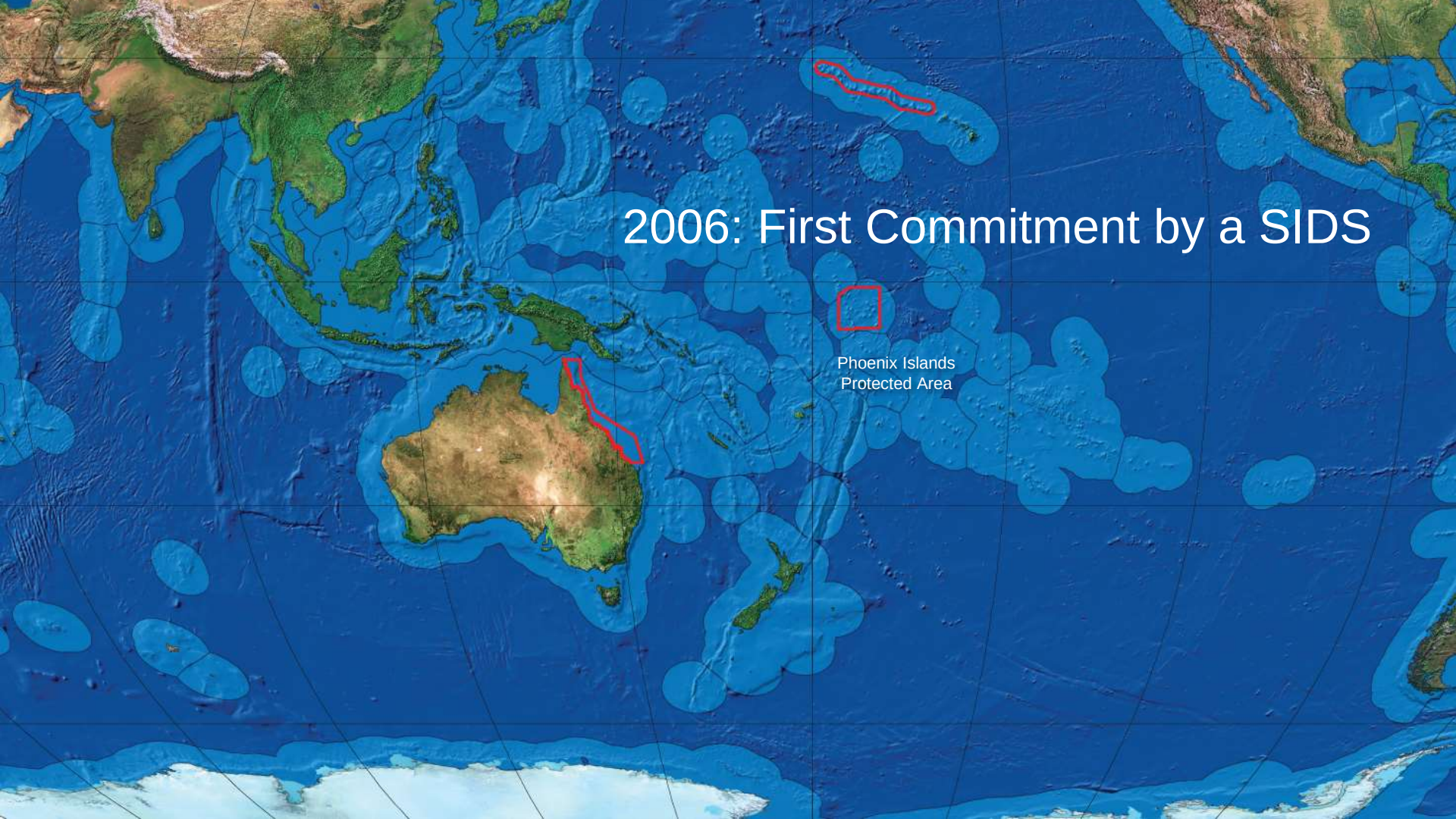
SIZE DOES MATTER..

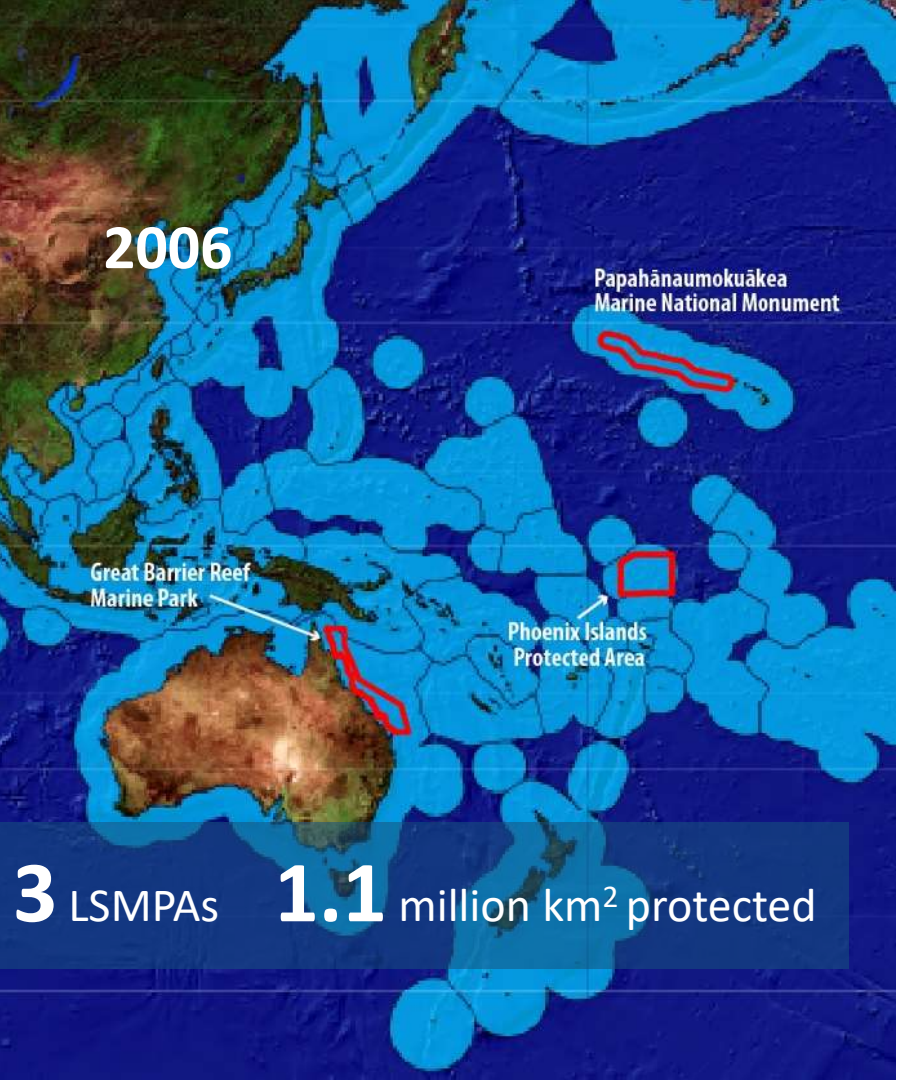
Why global targets set and countries are making commitments to turn this situation around


1975: Pioneer Very Large MPA
Great Barrier Reef
Marine Park
Goat Island and Poor Knights



2000: First Large, Fully Remote Marine Protected Area

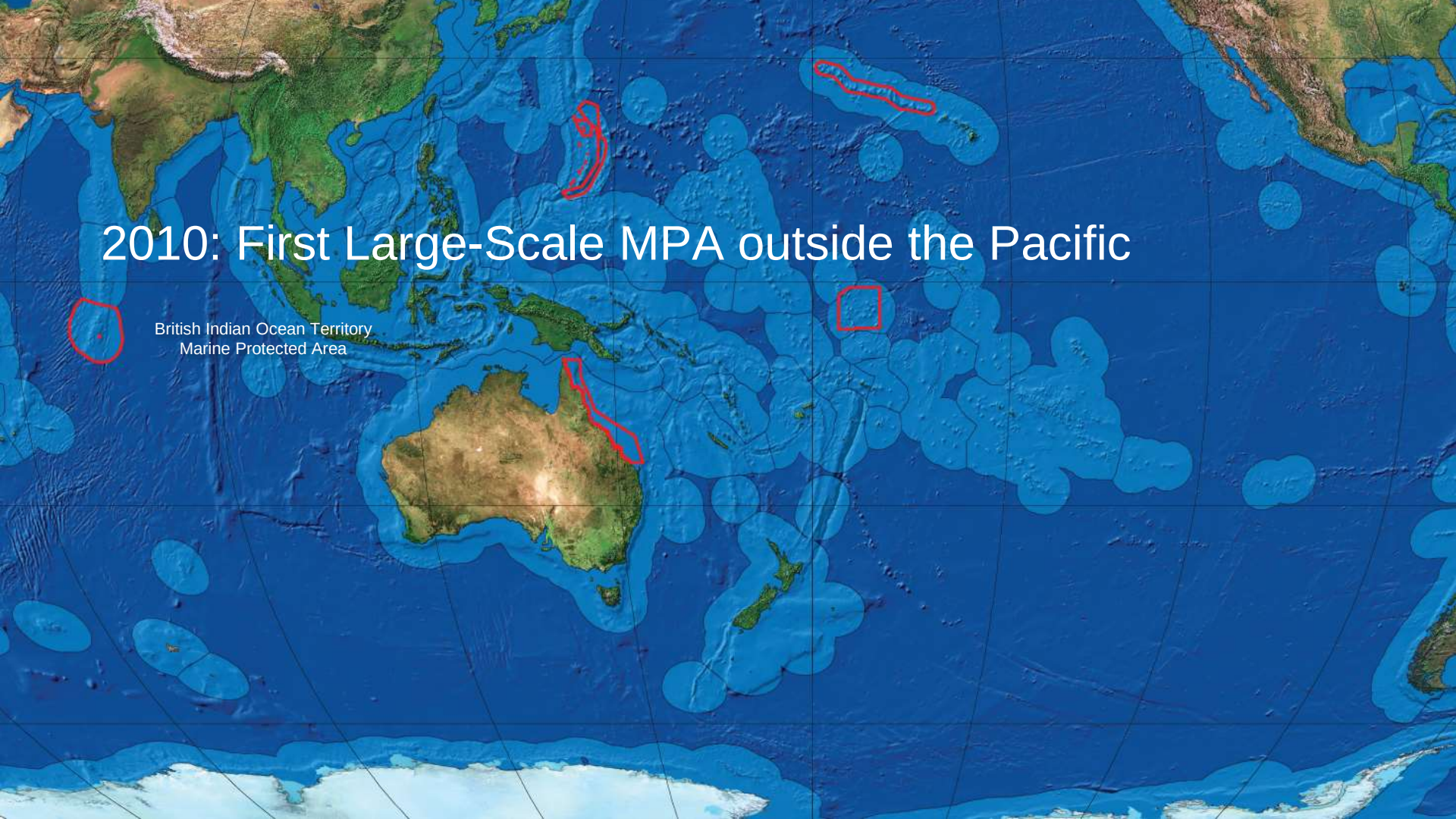

2006: First Commitment by a SIDS
Phoenix Islands
Protected Area



PIONEERS

First three large-scale MPAs (LSMPA)

- **1975 Great Barrier Reef** (AUS); pioneer large-scale MPA at 344,342 km^2
- **2000 Northwestern Hawaiian islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve** (USA); first fully remote marine managed area
- **2006/2008 Phoenix Islands Protected Area** (Kiribati); first commitment by a ‘least developed state’


2010: First Large-Scale MPA outside the Pacific
British Indian Ocean Territory
Marine Protected Area


2022
32-41LSMPAs
18 ~ million km2
7%~ of the ocean
Established & Declared by Governments
Big Ocean • July 2019
Kalaallit Nunaat Lancaster Sound MPA
Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument
Mariana Trench Marine National Monument
Revillagigedo Archipelago National Park
Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument
Federated States of Micronesia MPA
Palau National Marine Sanctuary
British Indian Ocean Territory MPA
Coral Sea Commonwealth Marine Reserve
Phoenix Islands Protected Area
Pacífico Mexicano Profundo MPA
Archipelagos of São Pedro and São Paulo
Galapagos Marine Reserve
Ascension Island Marine Reserve
Te Tai Nui A Hau
Samoa
Fiji
Niue MPA
Tamaatea
Pitcairn MPA
Parque Marino Nazca-Desventuradas
Área de Proteção Ambiental do Arquipelago de Trindade e Martim Vaz
Argo-Rowley Terrace Commonwealth Marine Reserve
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
St. Helena Marine Protected Area
Terres Australes Françaises National Nature Reserve
Marae Moana Marine Park
Rapa Nui Rahui MPA
Prince Edward Island MPA
Lord Howe Commonwealth Marine Reserve
Parque Marino Archipiélago de Juan Fernandez
South-west Corner Commonwealth Marine Reserve
Norfolk Commonwealth Marine Reserve
Parc Naturel de la Mer de Corail
Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary
Parque Marino Motu Motiro Hiva
South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands Marine Protected Area
Tristan da Cunha Marine Reserve
Macquarie Island Commonwealth Marine Reserve
Parque Marino Islas Diego Ramírez y Paso Drake

TIME HAS PRODUCED CLEAR BENEFITS

INCREASED RESILIENCE

Of whole and interconnected ecosystems, remote and lesser systems, seascapes and migratory species (corridors)

IMPROVED KNOWLEDGE

And understanding of connected ocean systems will improve marine conservation and management efforts

COMPARATIVE MONITORING

To measure environmental and climate change using a network of sites

DIVERSITY

Of approaches and models of success by linking larger MPAs with smaller sites for more effective networks of protected areas

HERITAGE PROTECTION

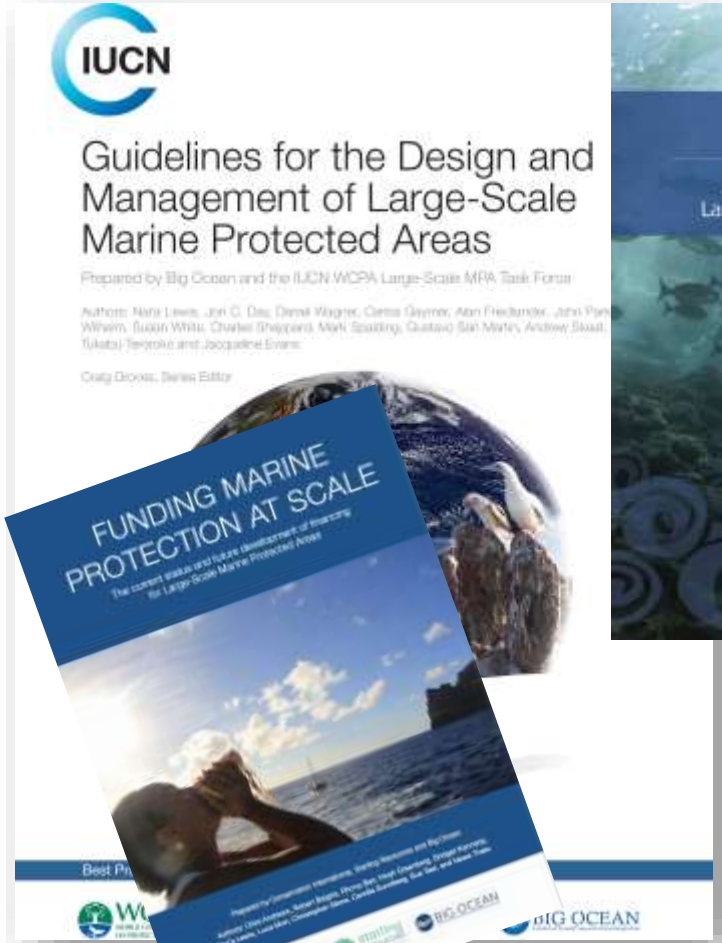
Of the inextricable link between nature and culture, inclusive of indigenous peoples, local communities, scientists and educators

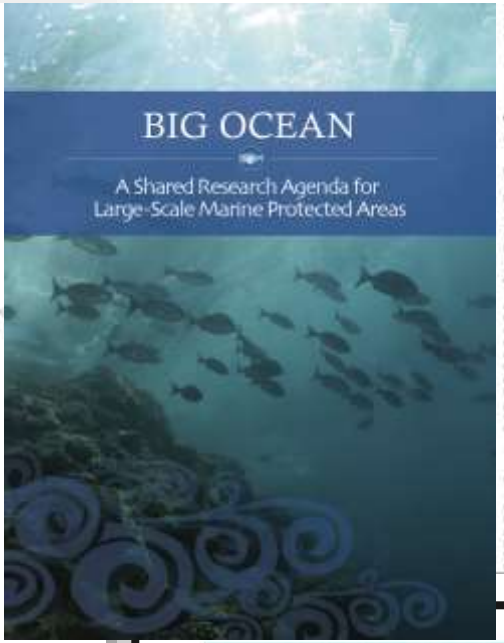
AMPLIFICATION

Of benefits to a wider array of social issues such as food security, when linking conservation with sustainable development across larger areas of ocean

RESTORATION

LSMPAs provide the opportunities to restore and rejuvenate ocean health at scale





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Viewpoint

One size does not fit all: The emerging frontier in large-scale marine conservation

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ABSTRACT

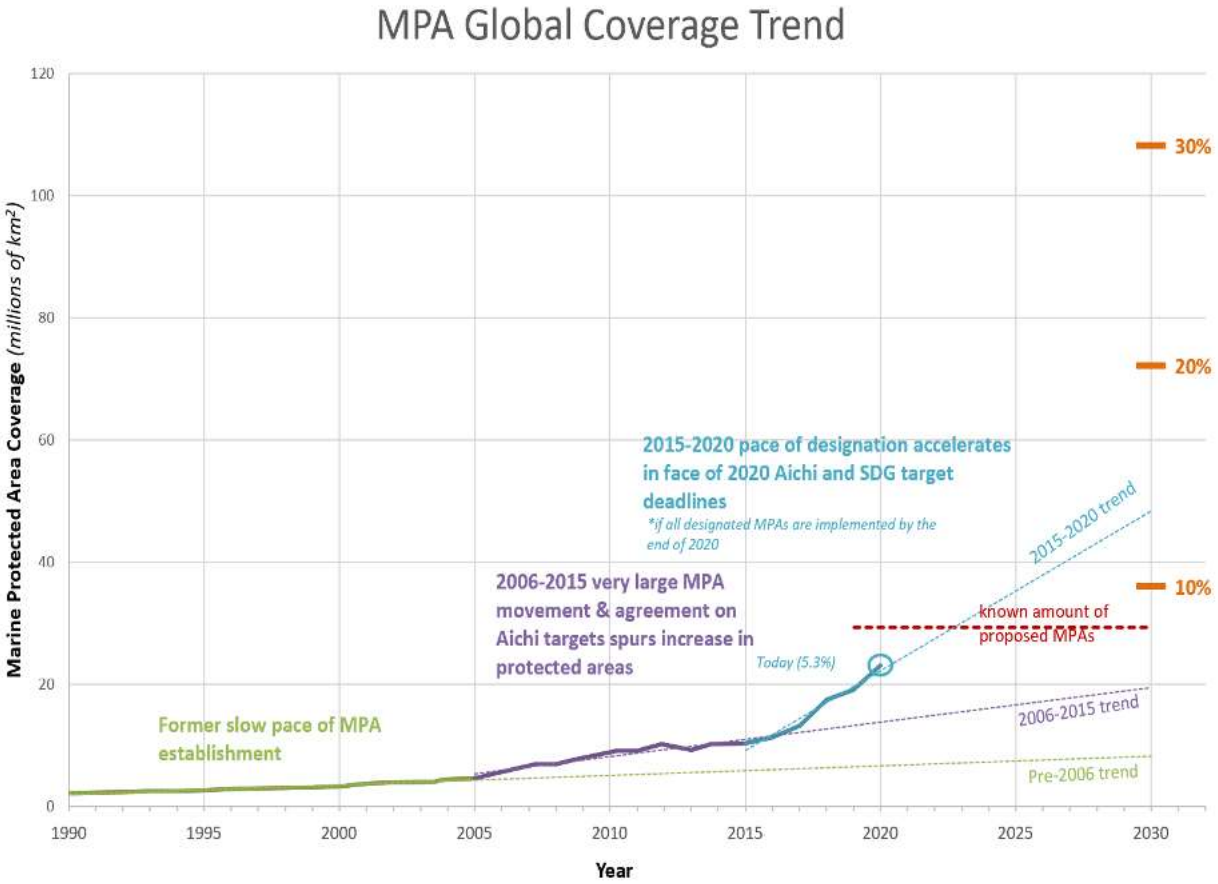
On the 20th anniversary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, a network of very large marine protected areas (the Big Ocean network) has emerged as a key strategy in the move to arrest marine decline and conserve some of the last remaining relatively undisturbed marine areas on the globe. Here we outline the ecological, economic and policy benefits of very large-scale MPAs and show their disproportionate value to global marine conservation targets. In particular we point out that very large-scale MPAs are

AQUATIC CONSERVATION
Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems

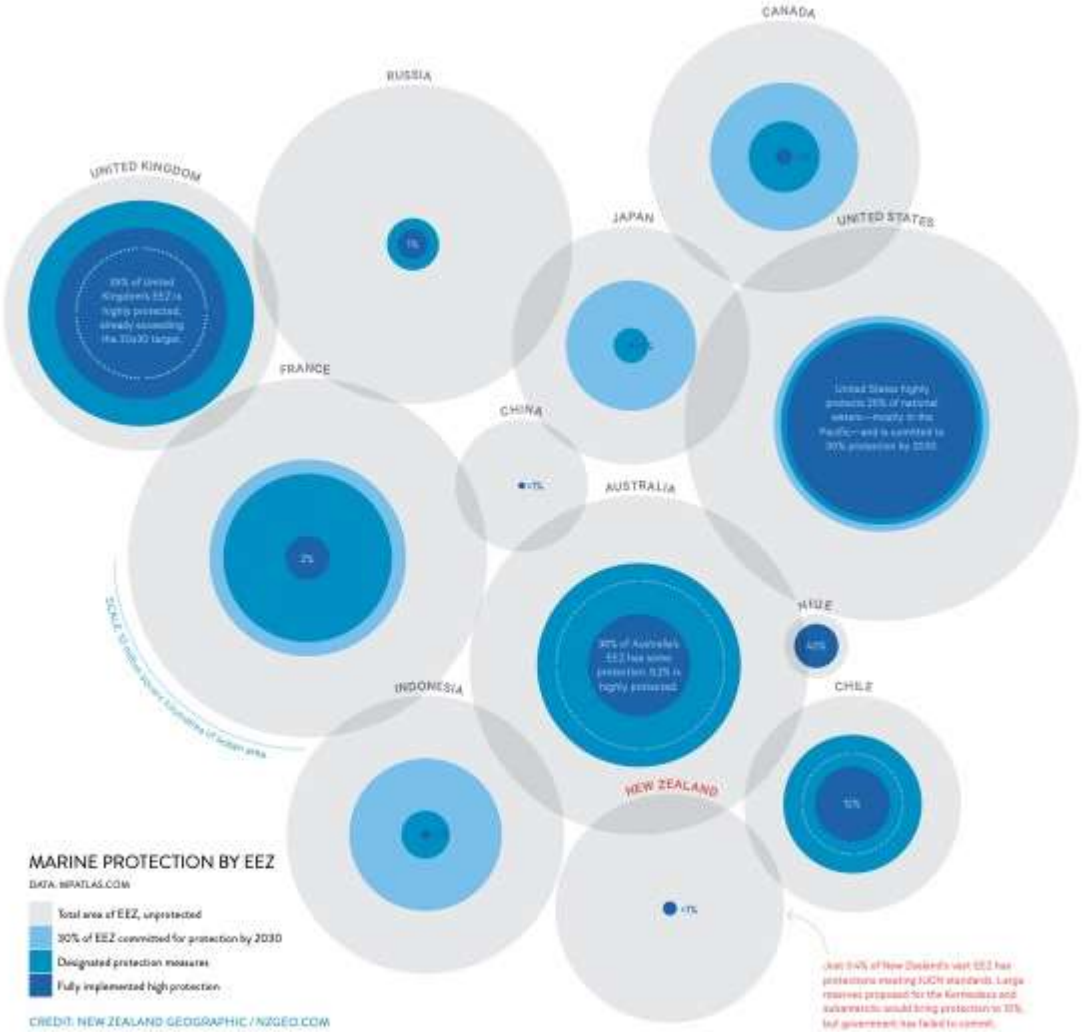
Supplement Article | Free Access

Large marine protected areas – advantages and challenges of going big

T. 'Aulani Wilhelm, Charles R. C. Sheppard, Anne L. S. Sheppard, Carlos F. Gaymer ... See all authors



Global trend of marine protected area (MPA) coverage, as a percentage of global ocean surface area. Marine Protection Atlas, Marine Conservation Institute, 2020, mpatlas.org/.



Aotearoa NZ reflections

- **IN 1975, AOTEAROA NZ** established the **world's first marine reserves**, which became the gold standard for marine conservation – **50 years later we lag far behind** the rest of the world in preserving our seas.
- **We have failed to meet** our own goal of **10% protection by 2020**.
- **We have not committed to the UN goal of 30%** marine protection by 2030. **Many in Pacific have**.
- **Our children** need us to **do better**, we have the capacity to **do better**, we have partners to help us **do better.**
- **SIZE MATTERS -** Hauraki Gulf Marine Park is critical for Aotearoa NZ.

NGĀ MIHI NUI

https://courseoutline.auckland.ac.nz/dco/course/MARINE/705/

https://bigoceanmanagers.org/