

Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Management in Pacific Island Countries















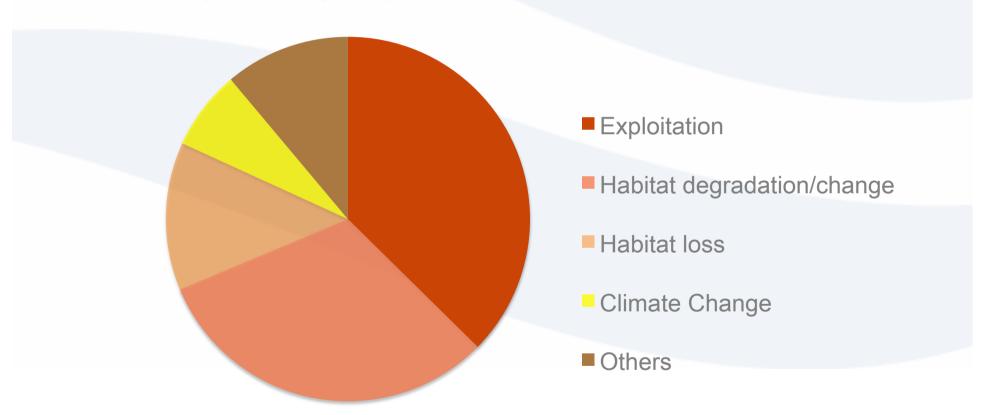
On behalf of:



of the Federal Republic of Germany



Global Causes For Wildlife Decline



WWF - Living Planet Index

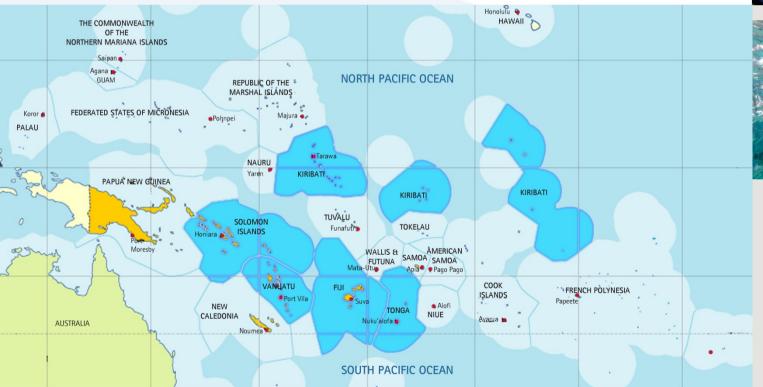
11/12/15 MACBIO



MACBIO Objective

Increased capacity to manage and conserve marine and coastal biodiversity in five Pacific Island Countries:

Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu









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Approach

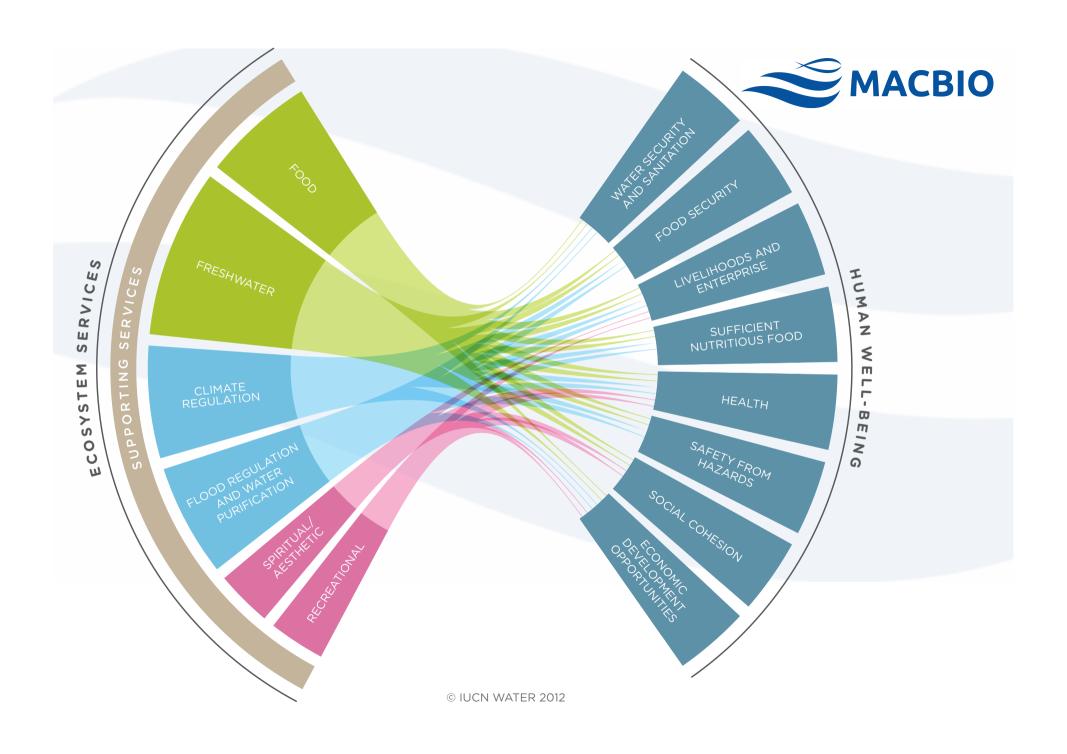
Integrating economic valuation of marine + coastal ecosystem services in development and conservation planning (Aichi Target 2)

Inter-sectoral seascape level planning and adaptation of MMA, MPA & LMMA networks

(Aichi Target 11)

Effective approaches to area-based conservation and management (Aichi Target 14 + 15)

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Marine
Ecosystem
Services:
Tiji

The national value marine environmental services was almost

\$3.5b in 2014.

50%
of our population is coastal

Coral reefs and mangroves provide more than

\$21.2m

in coastal protection



MANGROVE are being lost at

1-3%yr

By 2050 we may LOSE

\$213m

II. ECOS 'STEM SERVICES

\$59m

per year to local communities

UNSUSTAINABLE FISHING THREATENS FISHERIES VALUES

More than

\$128m

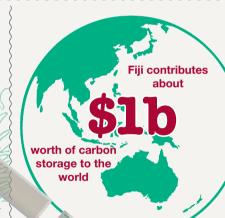
in GDP is from fishing and aquaculture

Losing CORAL REEFS at

2% rr

Cy 2050 We inty LOSE

IN ECOSYSTEM SERVICES



Artisanal commercial fishing provides

upto\$54m

per year to coastal communities

The net value of Fiji's tuna is





Marine tourism brings in

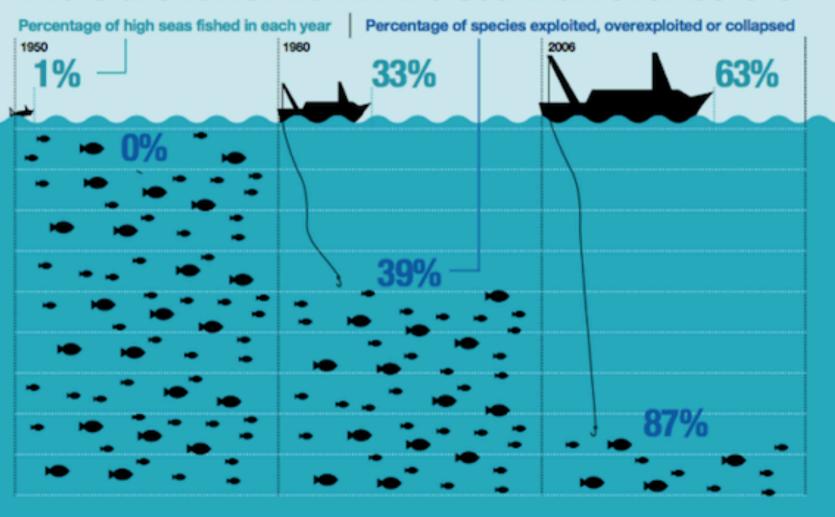
\$1.15b

in revenue annually

Sources

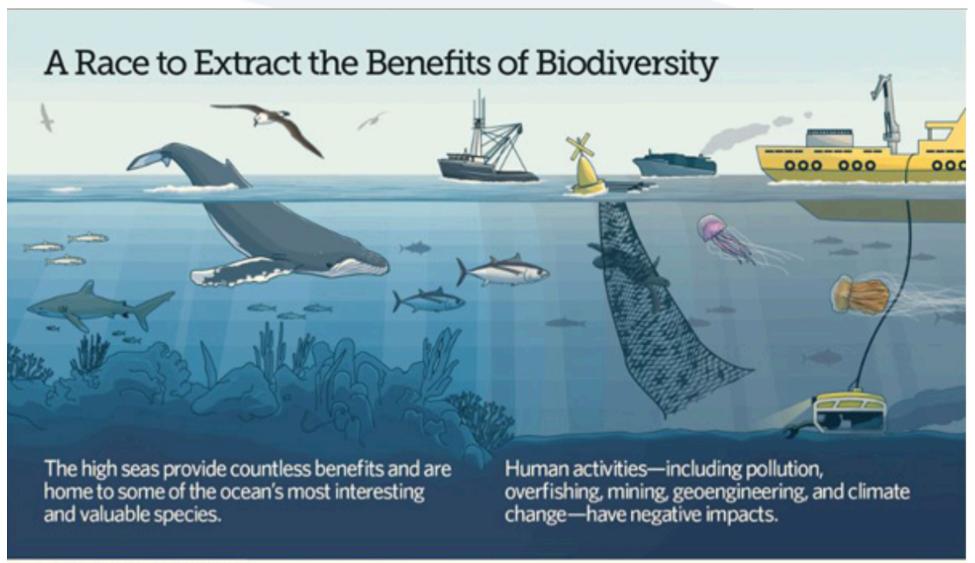


There are fewer fish in the sea than ever before

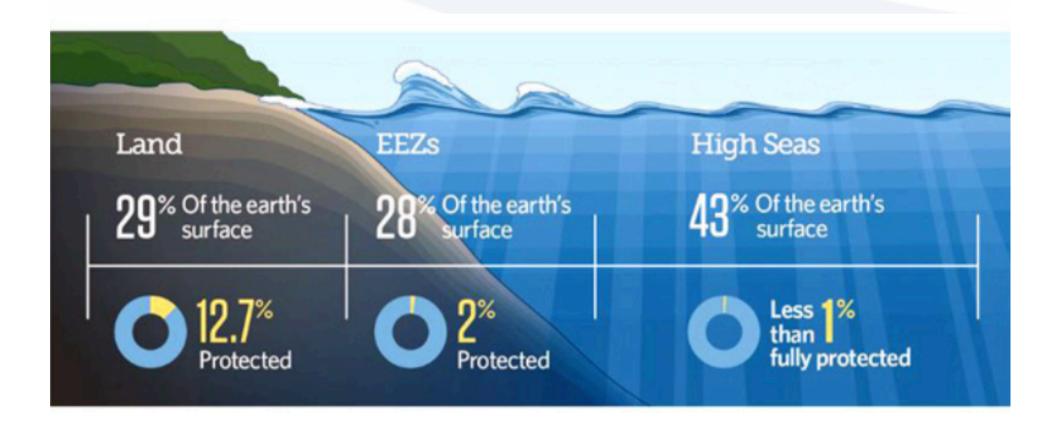


Galculations based on Pauly, D. 2006. Major trends in small-scale marine fisheries, with emphasis on developing countries, and some implications for the social sciences. Maritime Studies (MAST), 4 (2)



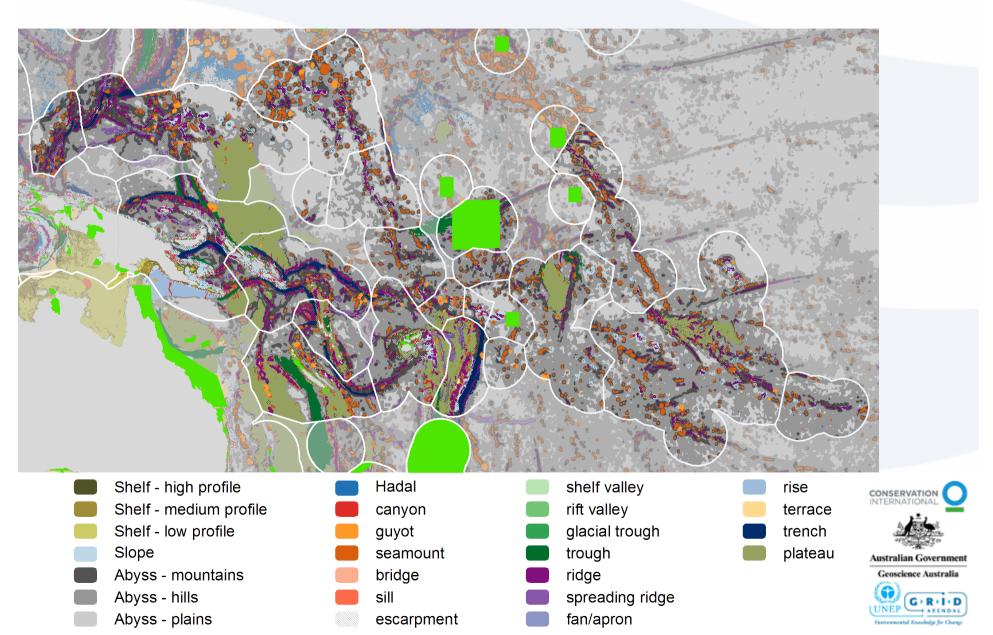






The Pew Charitable Trust 2015



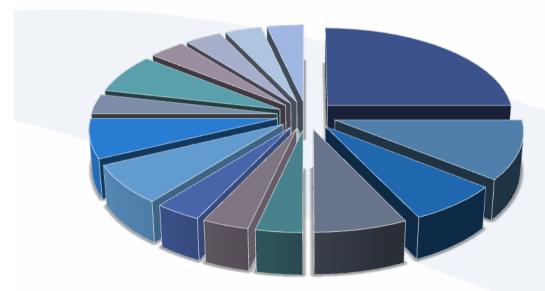


Kiribati Marine Protected/Managed Areas in National Policies



Forms of Marine Managed Areas

* Pie chart proportions indicate number of policies that refer to those "MMAs".



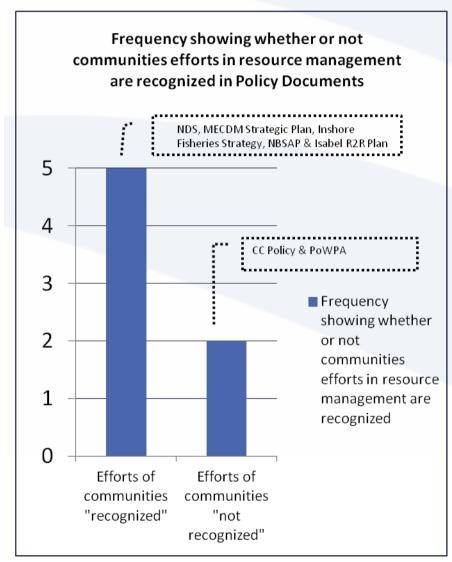
- Several terms are being used inter-changeably with literally same definition such as Marine Reserve, Conservation Areas, Marine Parks and Marine Protected Areas. Some form of managed areas are very specific to activities such as nature of fishing, type of vessels, space, etc. There are also similar type of community based managed areas such as Community Conservation Areas, Community Based Protected Areas, Community Based Fisheries Management, etc.
- \bullet Documents which sets the general targets are, KDP, KIEP, KNFP, PIPA Mgt Plan and NBSAP.

- MPA (scaling up, increase number)
- Community based Protected Area
- Closed Area
- Marine Reserve
- Conservation Area/Seasonal Area
- Ocean Management Area
- Marine Park
- CBFM (to establish 3 pilot sites)
- Community Conservation Area
- Marine Sanctuaries
- Moratorium
- No take Areas (To increase size of no-take area from 3% to 25% of EEZ)
- Restricted Fishing Area
- Special Fishing Vessel Exclusive Zone
- EEZ Ocean Buffer Zone



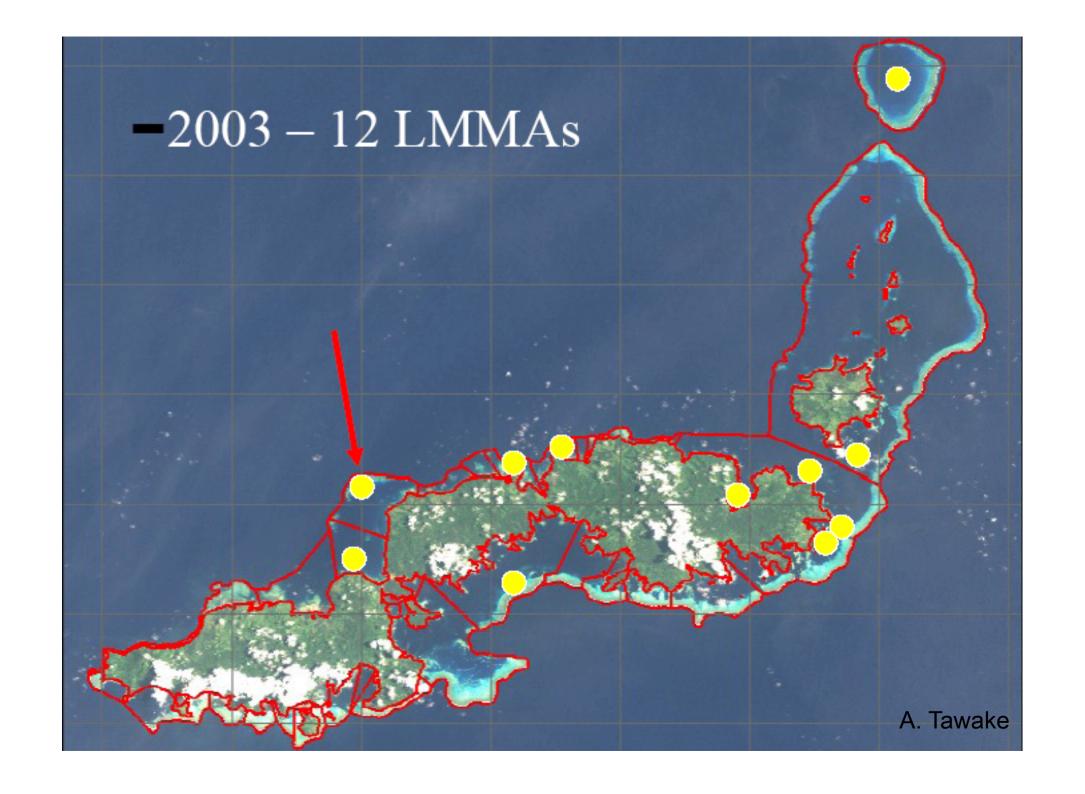
Community Participation

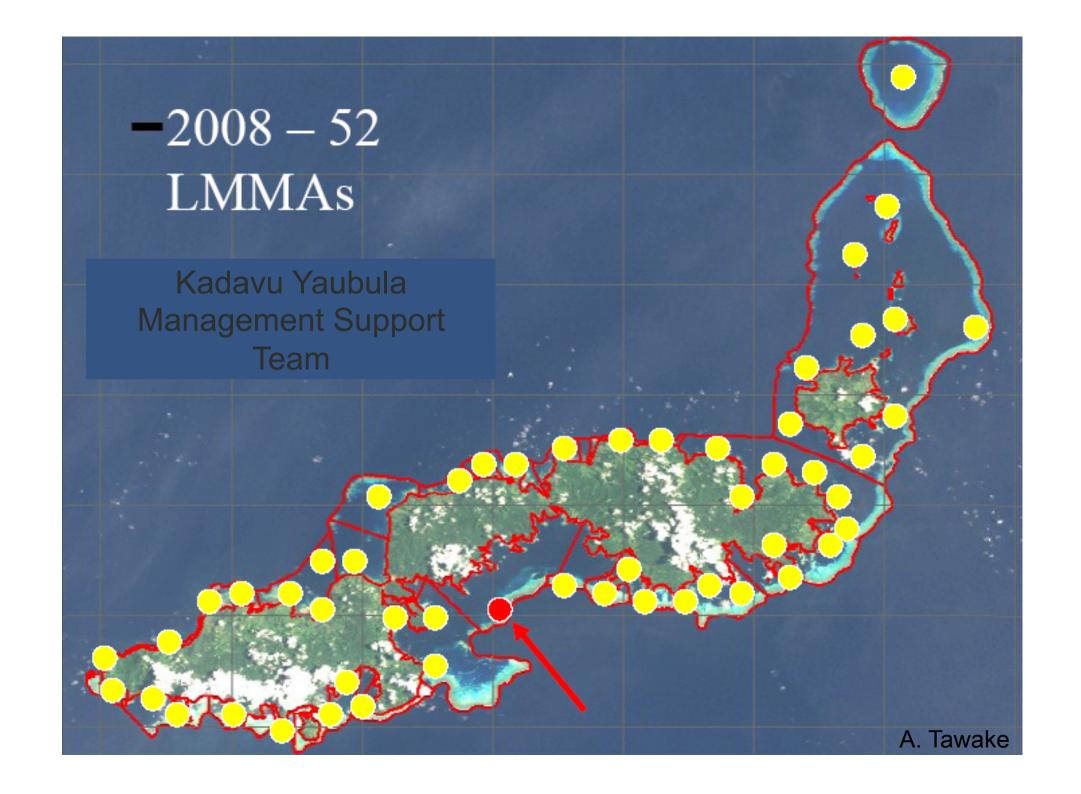




	Already implemented, Cooperative	Planned for future, Cooperative	Already implemented, Community driven	Planned for future, Community driven
CBRM		٧	٧	
LMMA	٧			
Tabu Area		٧	٧	
NGO- community partnership		٧		
Private- sector community partnership		٧		
Tourism- community partnership				
PES				









Vinaka

jan.steffen@giz.de