

Status of policy and target development and implementation for marine protected areas/marine managed areas in the Pacific Islands Region - a preliminary assessment and future directions¹

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Introduction

This paper is based on presentations and discussions held during a marine managed areas (MMAs)² session organised by NOAA, SPREP and Conservation International (CI) as part of the “*Our Seas of Islands*” *Regional Forum for Oceania on MMAs* convened by NOAA, UNESCO and partners held in Hawaii in January 2007. The overall objective of the session was to promote a shared understanding of the extent and diversity of MPA/MMA approaches and key lessons learned in their design, and to identify practical and strategic future actions to further apply these tools in the Oceania marine realm. The session aimed to:

- To provide an overview of recent policy (national, regional, international) developments relevant to MMAs and to identify key issues and opportunities.
- To provide a forum to discuss MPA/MMA use in Oceania to date, and to identify key lessons learned and issues arising, including MMA network development.
- To discuss other MMA strategies that may be applicable in the region.
- To identify the major needs of MMA practitioners and projects in the field.
- To facilitate capacity building for MMA design, establishment and management.

Some of the key questions to be considered by the participants included:

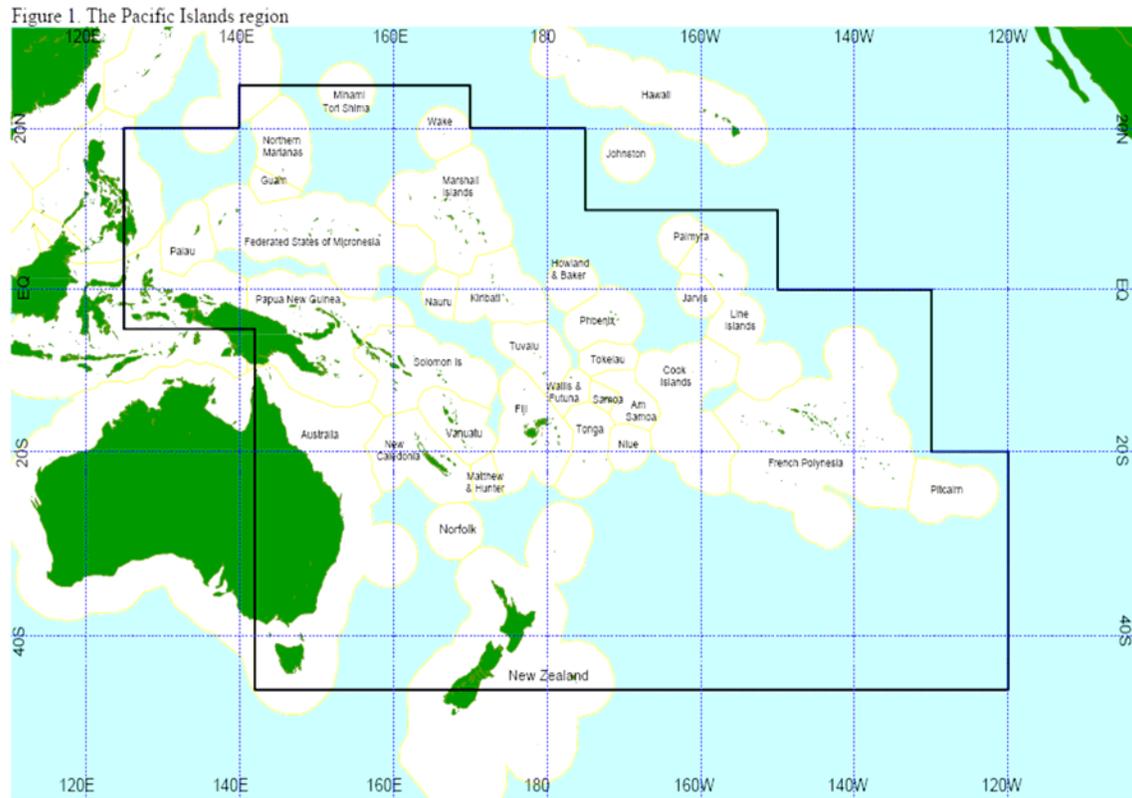
- Are we on track with MPA/MMA efforts to meet MPA targets?
- Are there significant gaps at national and regional levels?
- Is the range of type and scale of MPA/MMAs in Oceania meeting the need for MPA/MMA development at national and regional levels?
- What additional approaches and design issues need to be addressed?
- How might MMA/MPAs be applied beyond coastal areas to manage deep sea areas and high seas?

Background

The Pacific islands region encompasses an ocean expanse that stretches some 10,000 kilometres from east to west and 5,000 kilometres from north to south, with a combined EEZ close to 38.5 million km². In contrast, the total land area is just over 500,000 km², of which Papua New Guinea accounts for 83%, while Nauru, Tokelau and Tuvalu are each smaller than 30 square kilometres.

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² Marine Managed Areas (MMAs) were considered in their fullest sense – inclusive of the diversity of design, type, scale and approach found in coastal and oceanic areas managed for conservation and/or sustainable use of marine resources.



This region harbors a high diversity of cultures and languages, with traditional practices and customs strongly focused on the marine and coastal environment. Pacific Island communities rely heavily on their natural resource base for their livelihoods and subsistence needs, in particular coastal and nearshore marine resources, with agriculture, fisheries and tourism being the main contributors to national economies. Coastal and marine ecosystems also provide essential ecosystem services such as climate regulation, erosion control, coastal protection and waste assimilation, all of which depend on a healthy environment.

Increasing concern over the impacts and sustainability of human activities in the world's oceans (FAO, 2002; Baum *et al.*, 2003; Christensen *et al.*, 2003; Dulvy *et al.*, 2003; Myers and Worm, 2003; Myers and Worm, 2005; Devine *et al.*, 2006) has led to the development of marine protected areas as a tool for the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable development. The countries and territories of the Pacific Islands region³ have developed and used a wide range of approaches and scale of marine protected areas/marine managed areas (MMA/MPA), ranging from small village level community managed areas to large marine national parks, and including early network development in Palau and Fiji.

³ SPREP member countries and territories are American Samoa (US), Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia (France), Guam (US), Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia (France), New Zealand, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands (US), Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau (NZ), Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna (France)

In 1997, 65 sites were reported from across the region (SPREP, 2001). The development of these MPA/MMAs had largely no national framework or targets and were in many cases 'pilots' or trials of community based approaches for coastal management thought more suitable for Pacific Island cultural and economic circumstances. Today, nearly ten years later, the early success and often hard lessons learnt have lead to increasing effort in MPA/MMA effort and associated network development.

With increasing MPA/MMA development has been significant effort in defining national, sub regional, regional and international policy and targets for further MPA/MMAs and associated networks as a mechanism to conserve and sustainably use coastal and marine biodiversity and resources. Efforts also have been made to monitor the extent of MPA/MMA development and to a limited degree their effectiveness.

This paper presents a brief overview of international, regional, sub regional and national policy and targets for MPA/MMA and an update of marine protected areas (MPAs) within the jurisdiction of the island states of Oceania, including the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs). It is intended that this initial assessment will form a baseline for discussions to implement the 17th SPREP Intergovernmental meeting and Ministerial Forum' s decision (September 2006) "*to develop a regional framework for the establishment and management of MPAs to strengthen the conservation of marine biodiversity of coasts and oceans in the Region.*"⁴

Global and regional significance of the Pacific Islands Region coastal and marine environments

The Pacific Region encompasses a wide range of coastal and marine ecosystems from mangroves, to coral reefs, deep sea habitats such as seamounts and pelagic ecosystems. coral reefs are the major feature of shallow marine ecosystems in the region and they are of substantial ecological and economic importance as their biodiversity provides the resource base for coastal and oceanic fisheries and tourism development. The Western Pacific has the highest marine diversity in the world, with up to 3,000 species being recorded from a single reef (SPREP, 1992). Associated important coastal and marine habitats also include mangroves, seagrass beds, lagoons, soft and rocky shores. The broad patterns of marine biodiversity are generally known (Dahl, 1980) and as with the terrestrial realm there is a gradient of decreasing numbers of species from west to east, but there is a second gradient from warm equatorial waters to more temperate waters away from the equator as well (Dahl, 1984).

⁴ The SPREP meeting and ministerial forum agreed to:

- a) note the increasing regional and international interest and developments in marine biodiversity conservation;
- b) invite FFA and SPC collaboration on a regional initiative for the establishment and management of MPAs to strengthen the conservation of marine biodiversity of coasts and oceans; and
- c) endorse the Secretariat's plan to convene a regional workshop in 2007 in collaboration with relevant CROP Agencies and international partners, to scope and develop a programme of work, including a resourcing strategy for the implementation of a regional framework to support the establishment of MPAs and report on outcomes to the 18th SPREP Meeting.

Pelagic ecosystems, the dominant ecosystem type, extend across the region and hold the world's largest stocks of tuna and related pelagic species. These waters also contain globally important populations of sharks, billfish and other large pelagic species, including cetaceans and turtles. Little is known of the biodiversity of deep sea habitat, including extensive seamounts, ridge and trench habitats.

Relative to terrestrial species there appear to be much lower levels of endemism which reflects both the higher function of sea water for transport and dispersal of organisms and the low level of information available. However recent research in Fiji comparing common coral reef fish species throughout their Indo Pacific range shows significant levels of endemism and lack of genetic exchange. A significant number of high level marine species are rare or globally threatened and include turtles (6 species), salt water crocodiles, dugong and cetaceans.

Overall marine biodiversity information has been divided largely into fisheries and threatened charismatic species or habitats e.g. turtles, coral reefs, and a priority is to source marine biodiversity information for defining targets for achieving conservation outcomes (at the species, site, corridor and seascape scale) and to identify gaps e.g. deep sea marine biodiversity in the information base.

Overview of policy and target development for marine protected areas in the pacific region

A preliminary analysis of existing targets and policy guidance based on available policy documents and international commitments shows is presented below.

International commitments and policy guidance

All Pacific Islands Countries (PICs), France, US⁵, Australia and New Zealand as parties to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), and have endorsed the rights and obligations of States regarding the use of the oceans, their resources, and the protection of the marine and coastal environment.

The global Conference on Sustainable Development in Small Islands Developing States adopted the Barbados Plan of Action (BPOA 1994) for the sustainable development of Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) included reference to integrated coastal management and the use of marine protected areas as a tool for conserving marine biodiversity. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) agreed upon at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 called for the “*establishment of marine protected areas...including representative networks by 2012, and time/area closures as a tool for conservation and sustainable development of oceans and coastal resources*”.

The WSSD goal was endorsed by the 7th Conference of the Parties (including Pacific Islands Countries, as well as France, New Zealand, Australia⁶) in 2004. A new Protected

⁵ US is not a true party but complies under an executive order

⁶ US has signed the CBD, but not ratified it.

Area Program of Work was consequently adopted by the Parties, calling for the establishment and maintenance, by 2012 of a comprehensive and effectively managed and ecologically representative national and regional systems of protected areas in marine areas. At COP7, the Parties reaffirmed their commitment to the Programme of work on Marine and Coastal biological Diversity that includes a major focus on marine and coastal protected areas, including beyond national jurisdictions. All The 2005 Mauritius Strategy for the further implementation of the BPOA made explicit reference to the need to build representative systems of marine protected areas as a tool for the conservation and sustainable development of coastal and marine resources and island biodiversity and to advance the CBD Programme of Work on Coastal and Marine Biological Diversity (30 and 54e).

Finally, the CBD Islands Biodiversity Programme of Work (IBPOW), which was adopted by the 8th Conference of the Parties in March 2006 include the following targets.

TIMEFRAME & GLOBAL TARGETS	ISLAND-SPECIFIC PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR THE PARTIES
GOAL 1: CONSERVATION OF ISLAND BIODIVERSITY	
1. By 2010 at least 10% of each of the island ecological regions effectively conserved.	<p>1.1. Develop and implement integrated policies and measures to conserve key terrestrial and marine ecosystems, habitats important for island biodiversity, societies and economies, taking into account the close ecological links within and between island marine and terrestrial ecosystems</p> <p><i>Rationale: Islands have many endemic species whose habitats are restricted to small areas. Island societies depend very largely on local biodiversity - whether terrestrial, fresh-water or marine.</i></p> <p>1.2. Re-establish components that have been lost from or whose populations have been reduced within natural ecosystems</p> <p>1.3. Undertake measures to restore at least 15% of degraded island ecosystems</p>
2. By 2010 areas of particular importance to biodiversity are protected	<p>2.1. Identify and establish, as appropriate, comprehensive, representative and effectively managed national and regional systems of protected areas taking into account issues of resilience, ecological and physical connectivity to conserve viable populations of threatened, endemic, and ecologically or culturally important island species. This should be done with the full respect for the rights of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders and their full and effective participation, consistent with national law and applicable international obligations.</p> <p><i>Rationale: Many species on islands are often either locally endemic, restricted in range, threatened, or all three, and are not likely to survive without legal protection.</i></p>

National commitments and policy frameworks

Currently, 8 Pacific Island Countries, France Australia and New Zealand have developed National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) under the CBD process .The

French and US Territories have in place equivalent biodiversity policies. Most national policies documents refer to the development of marine protected areas and marine protected area networks as key strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine biodiversity, but only very few have targets included in those documents and none are time bound at the time of publication. A comparative table of existing NBSAPs and equivalent policy documents is at **Attachment A**. Since their development, enabling activities aimed at the implementation of NBSAPs have progressed their implementation including the development of protected areas. SPREP's review of NBSAP implementation, currently under way, should give an accurate assess of status of MPA/MMA development, and also highlights some of the gaps in implementation.

Fiji committed at the 10 Year Review meeting of the Barbados Programme of Action BPOA for SIDS in Mauritius in 2005 to manage 30% of its waters as a network of MPAs by 2020. For example, the Great Sea Reef Marine Protected Area covers some 380,000 square kilometers. No-take zones have been put in place.

Kiribati announced at the CBD COP8 the declaration of the Phoenix Islands Protected Area. The area covers some 184,700 square kilometres and represents . % of the area of MPAs currently designated globally and the third largest MPA behind the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands National Monument and the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. The area includes a range of marine habitats from coral reefs to deep seamounts. Management planning is under way with a Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Kiribati, the New England Aquarium and Conservation International for the design of a range of protection zones.

In June 2006, the President of the United States designated the North Western Hawaii Islands (NWHI) Marine National Monument a significant contribution progressing the CBD programme of work on protected areas, which aims at establishing by 2012 of a network of m representing 10% of the World marine and coastal regions.

The US (and US Territories) have adopted in 2000 a National Action Plan to Conserve Coral Reefs/ which represents the national commitment by the US Coral Reef Task Force's member agencies, conservation partners and the public to reverse the decline of coral reefs around the world. In 2002, Task Force produced the /National Coral Reef Action Strategy /which focuses on two major themes: (1) Understand Coral Reef Ecosystems and (2) Reduce Human Impacts to Coral Reef Ecosystems.

10 Pacific Island Countries, Australia, New Zealand and the US have declared the EEZ as whale sanctuaries or have in place legislation to protect whales in their EEZ equivalent to 12 million sq km plus Vanuatu, which declared its EEZ whale sanctuary in 2006⁷.

Finally it is important to note two significant national initiatives: following enactment of the *Protected Areas Network Act* in November 2003, the Republic of Palau has embarked on an ambitious plan to establish a nationwide network of MPAs that is designed

⁷ Figures quoted do not account for Australia New Zealand and US EEZs,

specifically to incorporate principles of resilience and to be robust in the face of global change”; American Samoa’s Ocean Resource Management Plan provides the only integrated ocean management framework in a Pacific island country/Territory .

Regional policy framework and commitments and targets

Two UNEP regional agreements which are implemented by SPREP are relevant to MMAs/MPAs, neither of which have specific MPA protocol:

- The Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific region (Apia Convention) which was adopted⁸ in 1976; and
- The 1986 Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific region (Noumea Convention) which entered into force in 1990 and includes provision for the establishment of protected areas (Article14).

Two regional policies provide guidance for the establishment of Marine Protected Areas.

- The Pacific Island Forum endorsed in 2002 *the Pacific Islands Regional Oceans Policy and Framework for Strategic Integrated Action*, a type II WSSD initiative. The Policy and Framework for Action provide guidance for national implementation of oceans policy and the protection of inshore and offshore marine biodiversity including the development of networks of representative coastal and marine protected areas including the high seas. The Pacific Island Forum members include all PICs, Australia and New Zealand, France and French Territories were made associated members in 2006.
- The *Action Strategy for Nature Conservation in the Pacific Islands Region 2003-2007* including 30-Year Goals for the Environment, Economy and Society, and a Pacific Protected Area Database, was accepted by all 26 member country representatives of the Pacific Region Environmental Programme at their 2003 Meeting. The Action Strategy includes a 5-year objective to increase the number of areas under effective conservation management and a 5 year target to Place at least 5% of coastal and terrestrial areas under effective community-based conservation management in all Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs). as well a 5year target to Declare at least 20 million square kilometers of Pacific Island Countries’ EEZs to be whale sanctuaries (Mote 12 million sq km plus Vanuatu EEZ) to safeguard and restore threatened species of ecological and cultural significance.
- The Micronesia Challenge Countries (Palau, FSM, and Marshall Islands, Guam and CNMI) committed at the 8th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP8) in March 2006 to the protection of 30% of their inshore marine biodiversity by 2020.

⁸ Subsequently abandoned in 2006

- At its 37th meeting in Fiji, Pacific Island Forum (October 2006), Pacific Island Forum Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the sustainable management of natural resources and the use of locally managed and protected areas as a mechanism to enhance and contribute to the sustainable development of Members and as such to the implementation of the Pacific Plan. They welcomed the commitments made by the Micronesia Challenge countries) as well as the substantial commitments made by Fiji and Kiribati. They encouraged Members to consider similar, substantial and specific commitments to the conservation and sustainable management of marine and terrestrial resources

Gaps, issues and challenges

From this brief overview it is clear that significant progress has been made in the development of policy and targets for MPA/MMAs at international, national and regional levels. This paper although very preliminary highlights some policy gaps and issues which needs further elaboration in order to have a comprehensive baseline against which to evaluate the effectiveness of MPAs as policy instruments. A number of points can be made:

- *Policy harmonization:* while most countries have committed to international targets, these are often not consistently reflected in national policy documents, notwithstanding that some of the national policies may predate the CBD/WSSD targets. Regional and sub regional initiatives provides mechanisms for harmonisation as evidenced by the Micronesia challenge, the Action Strategy on Nature Conservation and the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy (PIROP).
- *Policy integration:* MPA/MMA target development and associated effort are often sector based and there is a need for better policy integration between fisheries and environment and sustainable development policies.
- *Policy gap:* there are significant gaps in the use of MPA/MMAs across the range of marine habitats in particular in Exclusive Economic Zones of Pacific Island Countries and Territories, as all national and regional targets are essentially about the protection of inshore coastal marine areas, mostly coral reefs and associated ecosystems (eg mangroves), with the notable exception of whales sanctuaries. Few MPA/MMAs address deep sea habitats within EEZs.
- *Reconciling the diversity of approaches.* Marine Protected/Managed Areas have wide range of objectives and protection measures which have to be considered in the development of MPA/MMA networks
- *Target as a tool:* MPA/MMA targets are a useful policy tool to drive change which must be placed within the broader context of other tools and strategies for the protection and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources and biodiversity such as ecosystem based management. Finally target should be Specific Measurable, Achievable, Replicable, Timebound (SMART) to be an effective policy tool.

- *Implementation gap.* There is a need to ensure that in designating MPA/MMAs, consideration is given to the effectiveness of their management, a critical component of the targets themselves.

Status of MPA/MMAs in Oceania – a preliminary analysis

Globally, 2.2 million km², representing 0.6% of the world's oceans and 1.5% of the area within EEZs, are protected; 62% of this total area is contained within just ten MPAs (Wood *et al.*, submitted). A preliminary analysis of MPA/MMAs in the Pacific region, based on MPA Global (Wood, 2007), which uses the IUCN definition of MPA (IUCN, 1988), indicates that there are 210 MPAs in the Oceania region, including two of the three largest MPAs in the world (the Phoenix Islands Protected Area, PIPA, and the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands National Monument, (NWHINM)). In total, these MPAs cover 554,000km² and 1.7% of the area within Oceania EEZs. This represents 25% of the global marine area protected, and a marginally higher rate of protection within EEZs than the global average (1.5%). However, 75% of Pacific Island states have less than the global average of 1.5% of EEZs protected.

The current rate of growth of MPAs is around 5.2% annually, indicating that global targets will not be met for at least several decades, rather than within the coming decade. In Oceania, such time-specific predictions are not possible, because the growth of MPAs through time in the region has been much more erratic. However, qualitative indications of the scale of effort still required can be made. For example, an area equivalent to 15 more PIPAs, or 8 more NWHINMs, would need to be designated before 2012 in order to meet the CBD target for the region.

Tracking progress in meeting targets commitments: key challenges

The information currently available on MPA/MMAs is currently insufficient for explicit consideration of various requirements of the targets, including that the resulting set of MPA/MMAs be: a network, representative of various habitats, and effectively conserved or managed. As such the estimates provided here represent best-case scenarios. Substantial resources and capacity are required to monitor these additional aspects of the global MPA network and its progress towards these targets, and this highlights the importance of devising targets that are monitorable, i.e. that all components of the targets are both well defined and measurable.

A benefit of the analysis of MPA Global is to explicitly assess the attainability of MPA/MMA targets. Attainability currently appears to be very low, and if the targets are to be met on time then it is likely that a) a huge increase in effort is needed and b) a trade-off may occur between quality (effectiveness) and quantity (area protected) of new MPA/MMAs created prior to the target deadlines.

Given the very large area required to be protected for global targets to be met and the dominance of oceanic systems in the Pacific region, the majority of MPA/MMAs to be created to meet the targets may be located in offshore areas. However, other equally

important aspects of global targets such as adequate representation of coastal and marine ecosystems and demonstrated capacity for effective management of MPA/MMAs must be taken into account in achieving the targets.

While the utility of MPA Global as a monitoring tool is acknowledged e.g. that representing MPA data (including traditionally managed areas) accurately in a visible (online) global MPA database may facilitate the procurement of appropriate funding for further conservation efforts in-country, there remain some challenges in ensuring accuracy of MPA Global for Pacific Island states, particularly for customary and traditionally managed areas. There is a strong need to verify and update the MPA data for the Pacific Island states. Initiatives such as the Roundtable Pacific Biodiversity Information Forum, and the SPREP-CI joint marine conservation initiative should assist in establishing baseline information on MPA/MMAs.

Conclusion and next steps

This brief analysis of policy and target development and status of implementation of MPA/MMAs in the Pacific region clearly demonstrates the strong commitment made towards meeting global targets. However it is clear that the current rate of progress in MPA/MMA development globally is significantly lower than that required to reach the 2012 and 2020 targets and available data indicates for the Pacific Region shows that despite those efforts, most countries' EEZs currently have near-zero protection. A critical issue in considering the way forward will be to strike a balance between designation of MMAs in EEZ and high seas as mechanism to increase area under protection with the need for effective management of those areas and achieving a representation of coastal and marine ecosystems. The Pacific region with its large marine domain is in a good position to make a significant contribution to the achievement of global targets, and significant investment will be needed to support the region's efforts.

The 2006 SPREP Environment Ministers' decision is timely, in that it calls for a regional framework to support national efforts in developing MPA/MMAs. Such a framework needs to build on existing commitments and lessons learnt in MPA/MMA development including:

- Integration of MPA/MMA effort across all sectors (e.g. fisheries, tourism, mining, environment, planning);
- formalization of community-based approaches, and the use of traditional knowledge and cultural practices in MPA/MMA development and implementation;
- application of MPA/MMAs throughout the range of marine habitats found including EEZs and high seas as a key tool to support ecosystem based management of the oceanic environment;
- develop a robust MPA/MMA monitoring and reporting mechanism for the region;

- build and monitor an accurate picture of MPA/MMA investment across the Pacific Islands;
- develop effective working relationships and information tools to enable learning and experience sharing.

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Summary table of target characteristics

Target	Target Characteristics						
	Area	Deadline	Target	MPA defined	Network	Representative	Effective
WSSD	World	2012	-	N	Y	Y	Y
WPC	World	2012	20-30*	N*	Y	Y	Y
CBD	EEZs	2012	10	Y	Y	Y	Y
MC	Nearshore waters	2020	30	?	?	?	?
Fiji	Fiji EEZ	2020	30	?	Y	Y	Y

* This area must be 'strictly protected'

DRAFT Status of policy commitments and targets – Country analysis

Policy & Targets Country /Territory	Party to the CBD/WSSD target	Adopted PIROP/ Nature Conservation	National Biodiversity plan (NBSAP or equivalent)	Networks of MPAs? (in NBSAP or equivalent)	Target for MPA/MMAs In NBSAP or since
Cook Islands	Yes	Yes/Yes	Yes (2001)	Yes	no
FSM	Yes	Yes/Yes	Yes (2002)	Yes	30% inshore marine by 2020 Micronesia challenge
Fiji	Yes	Yes/Yes	Yes (1999)	Yes	30% inshore marine (Mauritius)
KIRIBATI	Yes	Yes/Yes	Draft	no	No
MARSHALL ISLANDS (RMI)	Yes	Yes/Yes	Yes (2000)	Yes	30% Micronesia Challenge
NAURU	Yes	Yes/Yes	No		
NIUE	Yes	Yes/Yes	Yes (2001)	Yes	No
PALAU	Yes	Yes/Yes	Yes (2005)	Network PA (legislation)	30% Micronesia Challenge
PNG	Yes	Yes/Yes	No	?	?
SAMOA	Yes	Yes/Yes	Yes (2000)	Yes	15% for both land and marine (NBSAP)
SOLOMON ISLANDS	Yes	Yes/Yes	No	No	No
TONGA	Yes	Yes/Yes	No (draft)	No	No
TUVALU	Yes	Yes/Yes	No	No	No
TOKELAU	Yes (NZ)	Yes/Yes	No	No	No
VANUATU	Yes	Yes/Yes	Yes (2000)		
NEW CALEDONIA	Yes (France)	No/Yes	Yes	Yes	No
FRENCH POLYNESIA	Yes (France)	No/Yes	Yes (2006)	Yes	15%
WALLIS AND FUTUNA	Yes (France)	No/Yes	?	?	?
US HAWAII	No	No/Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (Coral reefs)
AMERICAN SAMOA	No (US)	No/Yes	Yes	Yes	20% (Coral Reef only)
GUAM	No (US)	No/Yes	Yes?	Yes	30% Micronesia Challenge
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS (CNMI)	No (US)	No/Yes	Yes	Yes	30% Micronesia Challenge

