



Global Ocean Legacy

Working together to create the world's first generation of great parks in the sea

Overview

The ocean plays an essential role in sustaining life on our planet. It covers nearly three-fourths of the globe and is home to nearly a quarter of the world's known species—and many more yet to be discovered.¹ The ocean provides sustenance for billions of people and myriad wildlife.

But human activities increasingly threaten its health. For example:

- About 1 in 5 fish caught in the wild is taken illegally or in unreported fisheries.²
- 90 percent of the world's fish stocks are fully exploited or overexploited.³
- Populations of some species of top predator fish have declined by more than 90 percent from historic levels.⁴
- Acidification, caused by absorption of carbon dioxide, is changing the chemistry of the ocean, placing sea life at risk. Its waters absorb about a quarter of CO₂ emissions created from human activity. The rise in these emissions has increased ocean acidity by about a third since the industrial revolution.⁵

Research shows that large, fully protected marine reserves are vital to rebuilding species abundance and diversity and protecting the overall health of the marine environment,⁶ but only about 2 percent of the ocean is fully protected, compared with about 15 percent of land.

When Yellowstone National Park was established in 1872, it not only ensured protection for one of the United States' most spectacular landscapes, but it was also the beginning of a new way of thinking about protecting the environment.

More recently this approach has been applied to oceans, accompanying a growing recognition of their essential role in sustaining life on the planet. The Pew Charitable Trusts and a group of partners launched the Global Ocean Legacy project in 2006 to begin working to establish the world's first generation of great marine parks. Our goal is to help create marine reserves that are at least 200,000 square kilometers (75,000 square miles) in size; within the reserves, fishing and other extractive activities would be prohibited.

We collaborate with communities, governments, and scientists around the world to safeguard some of the most important and unspoiled ocean environments.



Easter Island, which is about 4,000 kilometers (2,500 miles) west of Chile in the South Pacific, is home to 142 species found nowhere else on Earth.



Reckless and destructive fishing practices, overfishing, and illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing have robbed us of our resources. They must be stopped. Given the enormity of these threats, the need for simultaneous international and domestic action is obvious.”

—President Tommy Remengesau Jr. of Palau

Global Ocean Legacy and its partners have supported designation of the world's largest marine reserves, including:

- 2006**
Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, United States, 363,000 square kilometers (140,000 square miles).
- 2009**
Marianas Trench Marine National Monument, United States, 42,000 square kilometers (16,000 square miles).
- 2010**
Chagos Marine Reserve, United Kingdom, 640,000 square kilometers (247,105 square miles).
- 2012**
Coral Sea Commonwealth Marine Reserve, Australia, 503,000 square kilometers (194,000 square miles).
- 2014**
Expansion of the **Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument**, United States, 1.27 million square kilometers (490,343 square miles) total.*
- 2015**
 - Pitcairn Islands Marine Reserve**, United Kingdom, 834,334 square kilometers (322,138 square miles).
 - Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary**, New Zealand, 620,000 square kilometers (239,383 square miles).
 - Easter Island Marine Park**, Chile, 631,000 square kilometers (243,630 square miles).
 - Palau National Marine Sanctuary**, Palau, 500,000 square kilometers (193,051 square miles).

*Considered highly protected rather than fully protected because recreational fishing is permitted.



Jean Re Réve

New Caledonia, a French overseas territory in the southwestern Pacific, is home to an incredible array of marine life, including more than 1,700 fish and 473 coral species, as well as one of the world's largest lagoons.



Ian Skipworth

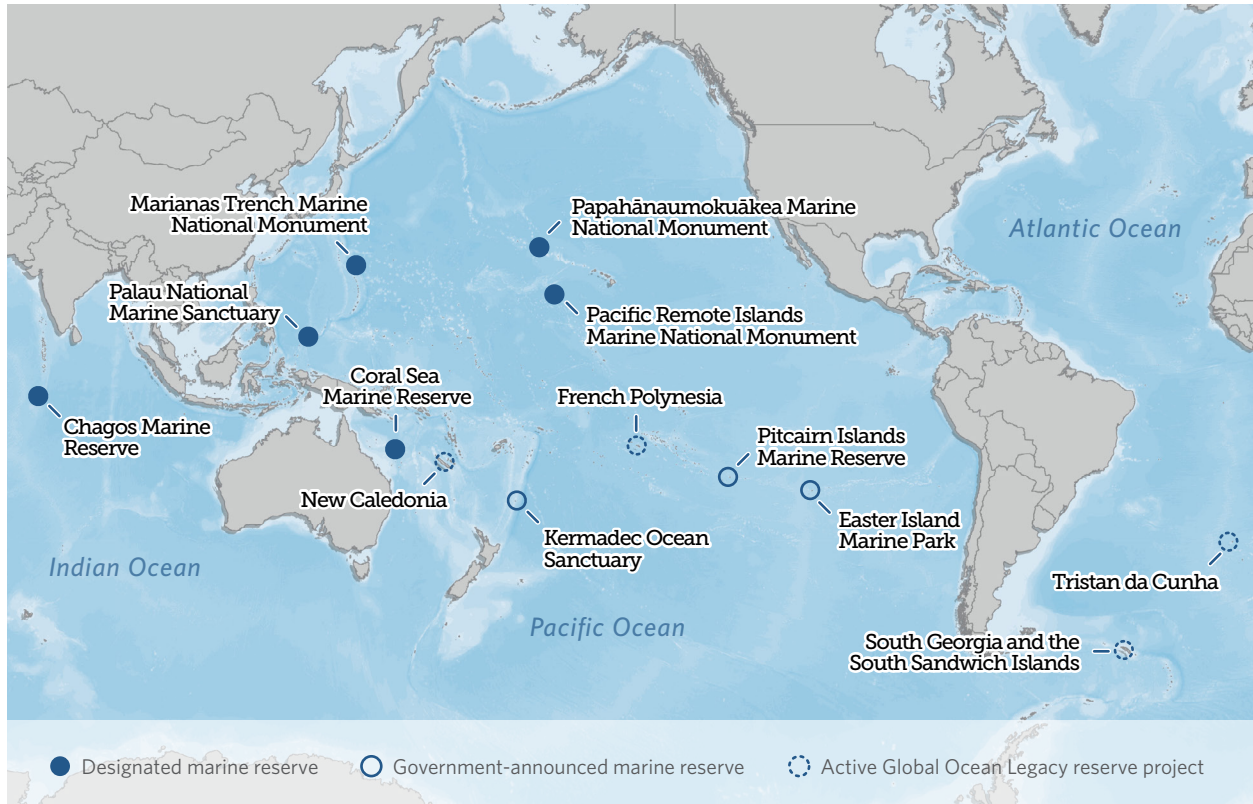
French Polynesia, a French overseas territory consisting of five archipelagoes in the South Pacific Ocean, forms the world's largest contiguous exclusive economic zone. These vast and healthy waters are home to 21 species of sharks and an exceptional coral reef system that supports 176 coral and 1,024 fish species.



David Clumpner

Palau, an archipelago made up of more than 250 islands in the western Pacific, is home to more than 1,300 species of fish and 700 species of coral.

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The Global Ocean Legacy team is working to help create marine reserves in:

- Easter Island, a territory of Chile in the southeastern Pacific.
- French Polynesia, a French overseas territory in the South Pacific.
- The Kermadecs, a group of islands that are part of New Zealand and are situated near that country's North Island.
- New Caledonia, a French overseas territory in the southwestern Pacific.
- Palau, an island nation in the western Pacific.
- Pitcairn, a U.K. overseas territory in the southern Pacific.
- South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, a U.K. overseas territory in the southern Atlantic.
- Tristan da Cunha, a U.K. overseas territory in the southern Atlantic.

Marine conservationists at the 2014 World Parks Congress stated that if marine reserves are to have a meaningful impact, at least 30 percent of the ocean needs to be protected, with fishing and seabed mining banned or restricted.

Monitoring and enforcing marine reserve boundaries

Monitoring and enforcement of marine reserves can be challenging in remote parts of the world, where many of the remaining near-pristine ocean areas are found.

To help meet this challenge, Pew has partnered with Satellite Applications Catapult, a U.K. government initiative, to launch Project Eyes on the Seas and the Virtual Watch Room. This pioneering system enables government officials and other analysts to identify and monitor unlawful activities at sea, particularly illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, also known as pirate fishing. The technology merges satellite tracking and imagery data with other sources of information, such as fishing vessel and oceanographic data, to help monitor waters around the globe.

“ We are at a critical juncture and [must] band together around the world to use our voices to create marine protected areas and stop overfishing.”

—Sir Richard Branson, *British businessman and conservationist*



Andrew Randall Christian

The **Pitcairn Islands**, a British overseas territory in the remote central South Pacific, makes up one of the best-preserved ecosystems on the planet: a complex community of hard and soft corals that are home to 1,249 marine species, including 365 species of fish, 22 species of whales and dolphins, and two species of turtles.



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South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands is a British overseas territory about 1,700 kilometers (1,050 miles) from the southern tip of South America. Its rich waters are full of plankton and krill, which support one of the largest and most varied populations of seabirds and marine mammals on Earth. These include more than 1 million chinstrap penguins, the largest colony in the world.

About Global Ocean Legacy

Global Ocean Legacy is a partnership of philanthropic leaders who share a vision: to protect the world's ocean for future generations by creating 15 great parks in the sea—all at least 200,000 square kilometers (75,000 square miles)—by 2022. Global Ocean Legacy partners are Bloomberg Philanthropies, the Lyda Hill Foundation, Oak Foundation, The Pew Charitable Trusts, the Robertson Foundation, and the Tiffany & Co. Foundation.

Together, we are establishing the world's first generation of great marine parks by securing the designation of large, fully protected reserves. To date, our efforts have helped to safeguard 5.2 million square kilometers of ocean—an area 10 times the size of Central America. This accounts for about 80 percent of all fully protected ocean to date.

Endnotes

- 1 Camilo Mora et al., "How Many Species Are There on Earth and in the Ocean?" *PLoS Biol* 9, no. 8 (2011): e1001127, doi: 10.1371/journal.pbio.1001127.
- 2 D.J. Agnew et al., "Estimating the Worldwide Extent of Illegal Fishing," *PLoS One* 4, no. 2 (2009): e4570, doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0004570.
- 3 United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, "The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture, 2014," <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3720e.pdf>.
- 4 International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-Like Species in the North Pacific Ocean, "Pacific Bluefin Tuna Stock Assessment" (2014), http://isc.fra.go.jp/pdf/2014_Intercessional/Annex4_Pacific%20Bluefin%20Assmt%20Report%202014-%20June1-Final-Posting.pdf; Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, "Consideration of Proposals for Amendment of Appendices I and II" (2013), <https://cites.org/eng/cop/16/prop/E-CoP16-Prop-42.pdf>.
- 5 S.C. Doney et al., "Ocean Acidification: The Other CO₂ Problem," *Annual Review of Marine Science* 1 (2009): 169–92, doi: 10.1146/annurev.marine.010908.163834, http://lightning.sbs.ohio-state.edu/geog5921/paper_acidification_Doney2009.pdf.
- 6 Sarah E. Lester et al., "Biological Effects Within No-Take Marine Reserves: A Global Synthesis," *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 384 (2009): 33–46, doi: 10.3354/meps08029; Benjamin S. Halpern, "The Impact of Marine Reserves: Do Reserves Work and Does Reserve Size Matter?" *Ecological Applications* 13 (2003): 117–37, [http://dx.doi.org/10.1890/1051-0761\(2003\)013\[0117:Tiomrd\]2.0.co;2](http://dx.doi.org/10.1890/1051-0761(2003)013[0117:Tiomrd]2.0.co;2).

For further information, please visit:
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