



Vaikava Rapa Nui

Easter Island's Rapa Nui people uphold tradition as guardians of the ocean

Easter Island, a territory of Chile that lies some 4,000 kilometers (2,485 miles) west of that country's coast, is world famous for its Moai statues, which are recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage site. Now the treasures off the shores of this remote island are safeguarded as well with the creation of the Rapa Nui Marine Protected Area (MPA) in 2018. The surrounding waters, which contain unique biodiversity, feed the local Rapa Nui people and help them continue centuries-old cultural traditions.

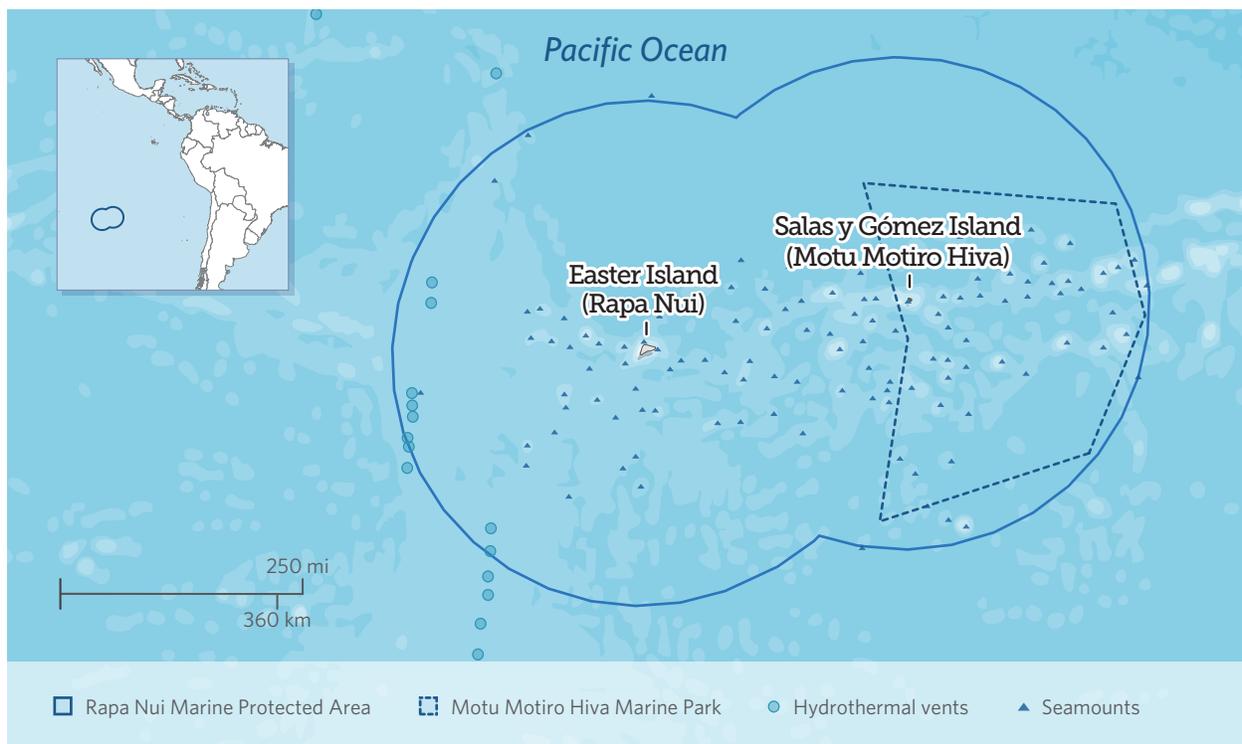
Though still largely unexplored, Easter Island's waters are known to contain geological hot spots teeming with life in an area of the Pacific Ocean that is otherwise extremely poor in nutrients. A chain of underwater seamounts provides conditions that help sustain unique wildlife such as the Easter Island butterflyfish, or *tipi tipi* in local dialect, and the Nazca bigeye—two of the more than 140 species found only in Rapa Nui waters. The area also harbors 27 Threatened or Endangered species, according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature, and is an important spawning ground for many species, including tuna, marlins, and swordfish. The seafloor off the island is also home to the only hydrothermal vents in Chilean waters.

Overfishing threatens the island's biodiversity

Increasingly, commercial fishing fleets are pushing into every nook of the world's oceans. Left unchecked, this activity could quickly—and irreversibly—damage Easter Island's special marine environment.

To guard against such an occurrence, the Rapa Nui community worked to create a large MPA around the island that will be off-limits to industrial commercial fishing and other extractive activities, while traditional Rapa Nui fishing practices will be protected. The Pew Bertarelli Ocean Legacy Project collaborated with the islanders on this effort, which establishes the Rapa Nui people as global leaders in ocean conservation and in preservation of an indigenous culture strongly tied to the ocean.

Rapa Nui Marine Protected Area



Note: The Rapa Nui Marine Protected Area safeguards the 720,000-square-kilometer (277,994-square-mile) exclusive economic zone that surrounds Easter Island, Chile, and includes the already established Motu Motiro Hiva Marine Park.

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MPA continues tradition of conservation

After years of efforts by the Rapa Nui to protect their unique marine ecosystems, Chilean President Michelle Bachelet signed the decree creating the Rapa Nui MPA on Feb. 27, 2018.

By securing designation of the MPA and playing an essential role in its management, Easter Islanders are protecting waters that figure centrally in long-standing cultural traditions, such as their custom of using hand-held lines and rocks to catch fish. In addition, establishment of the Rapa Nui MPA will help combat illegal fishing in the province's waters: Satellite data gathered and analyzed under a project supported by Pew and the Bertarelli Foundation show that despite the island's isolation, illicit fishing probably continues around Easter Island.



Max Bello/The Pew Charitable Trusts



Eduardo Sorensen/The Pew Charitable Trusts



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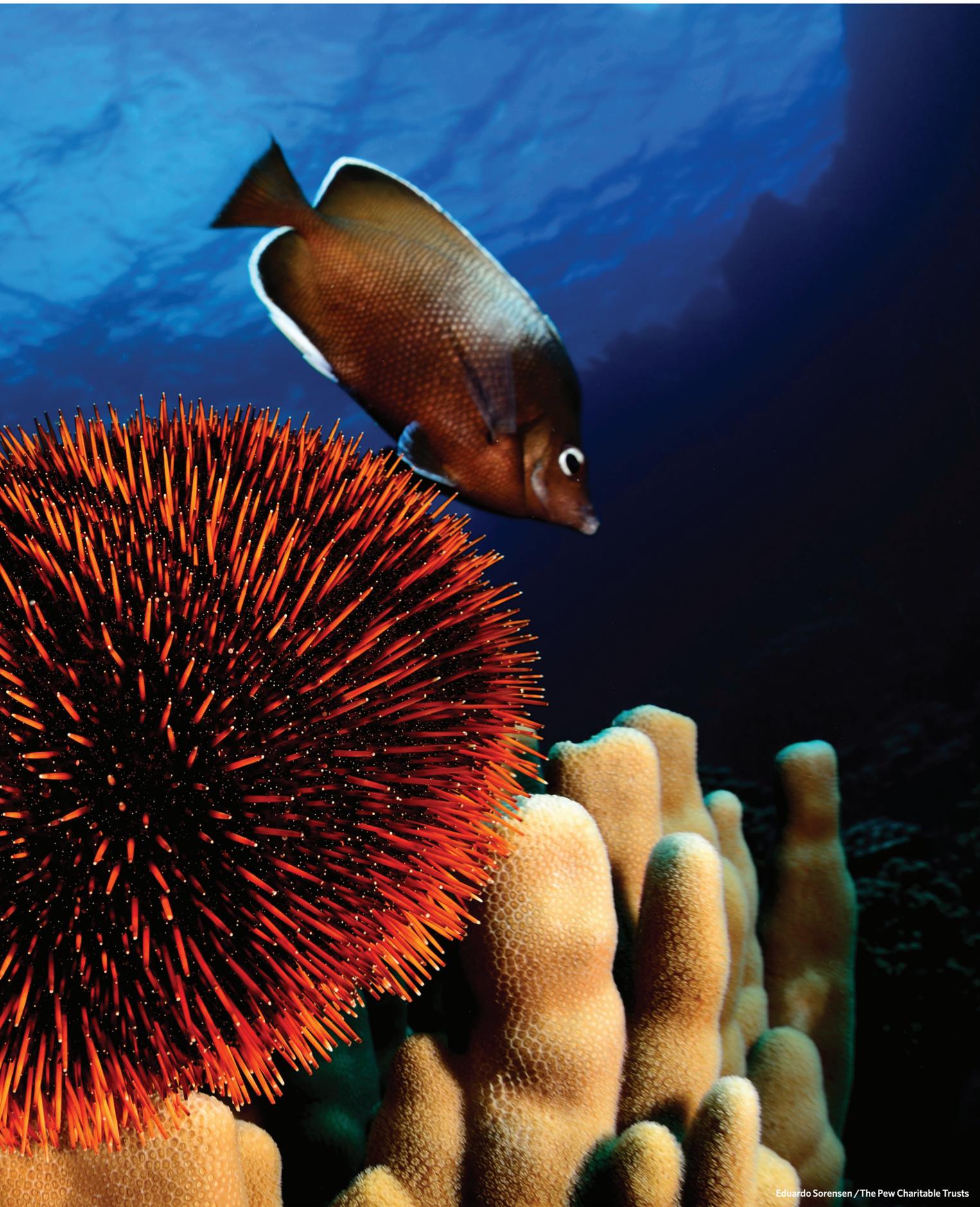
Top: Easter Island is celebrated for its hundreds of striking stone Moai statues.

Above left: Marine species, including the moray eel, depend on the healthy corals found in Easter Island's waters.

Above right: Easter Island's waters are known to contain geological hot spots and oases teeming with life.



Easter Island is home to 142 endemic species, including the Easter Island butterflyfish.



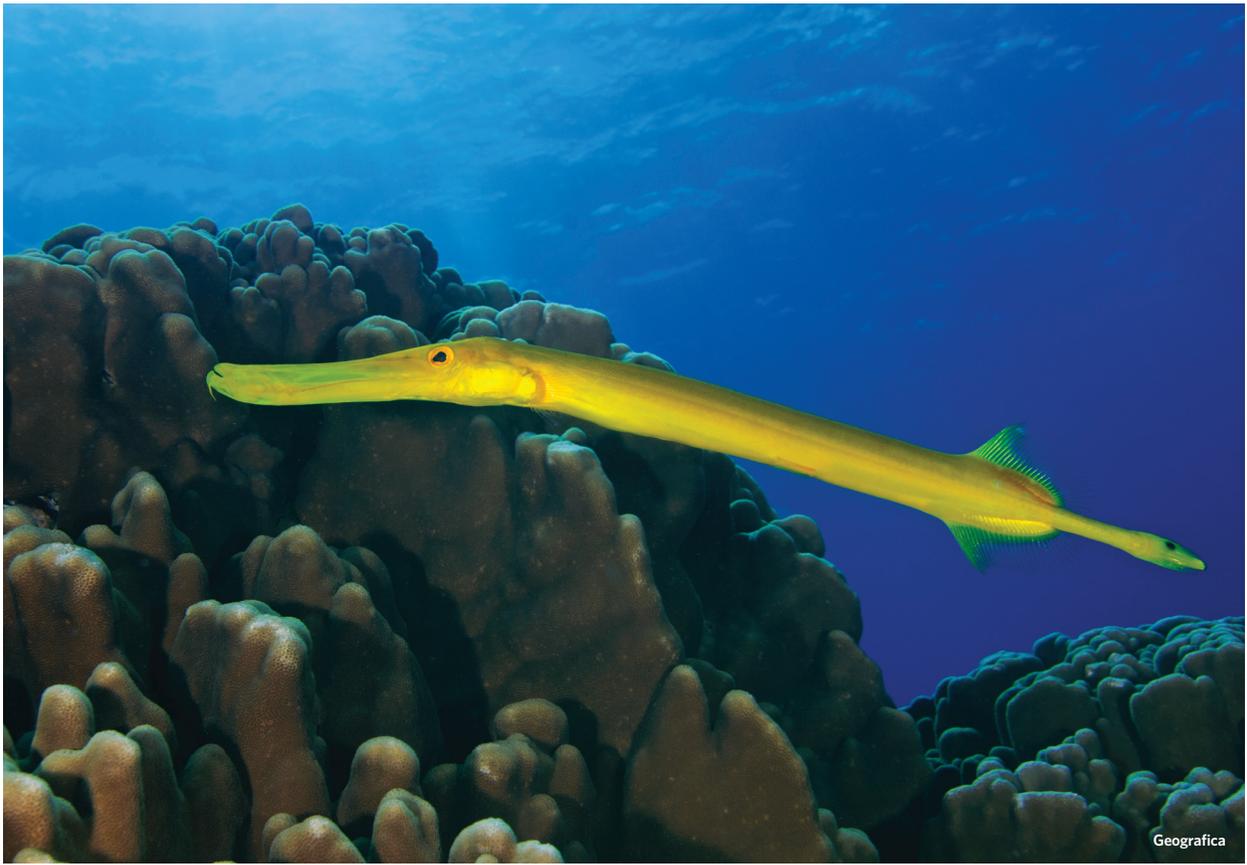


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Rapa Nui fishing practices are passed down from generation to generation.

Seafaring history links the Rapa Nui people to the sea

Ancient Polynesians sailed the Pacific for thousands of years, using the stars and currents as their guides. Those seafaring skills and deep connection to the ocean helped to shape the modern-day Rapa Nui. Protecting Easter Island's waters allows the locals to sustain and strengthen their ties to their natural environment and to their ancestors.



Top: Easter Island's waters contain some of the world's healthiest coral reef systems.

Above: Easter Island hosts many fish species, including the Chinese trumpetfish.

This fact sheet was updated in March 2018 to reflect final action by the Chilean government to create the Rapa Nui Marine Protected Area.

For further information, please visit:

oceanlegacy.org



Contact: Matt Rand, director, Pew Bertarelli Ocean Legacy

Email: mrand@pewtrusts.org

Website: pewtrusts.org/oceanlegacy

The Pew Charitable Trusts and the **Bertarelli Foundation** joined forces in 2017 to create the Pew Bertarelli Ocean Legacy Project. This effort builds on a decade of work by both organizations to protect the ocean. Pew's Global Ocean Legacy initiative, established in 2006, helped obtain commitments to safeguard more than 6.3 million square kilometers (2.4 million square miles) of ocean by working with philanthropic partners, indigenous groups, community leaders, government officials, and scientists. Since 2010, the Bertarelli Foundation has worked to create marine protected areas around the globe and simultaneously advance our understanding of marine science.