

FLOURISH

Program **OCEAN CONSERVATION**

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF **MARINE PROTECTED AREAS?**



Social Engaging stakeholders in planning and sharing of benefits of the oceans

Ecological

Protecting species, habitats and ecosystems; ensure healthy, productive



Economic Ensuring long-term sustainable use of natural resources and tourism

HOW ARE MARINE PROTECTED AREAS GOVERNED?



State

Government putting in place regulations to safeguard biodiversity and natural resources

People

Engaged in planning and sharing of benefits of the oceans

Markets

Value biodiversity and create economic opportunities

National/Global (Australia)



Vision

We envision a climate resilient future where ocean biodiversity is restored, and socio-economic benefits from the blue economy are equally distributed among communities and stakeholders.

2030 Goal

Full protection of 30% of the world's ocean

Theory of change

Without a healthy ocean, there is no healthy planet or people. The ocean contains unique biodiversity, provides valuable food resources and is a major sink for anthropogenic carbon. The establishment of equitable and effectively managed Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) is a proven way to restore ocean biodiversity, ecosystem health and related services, generate socio-economic benefits, and reduce and mitigate the impacts of climate change on communities.

Image credit: United Nations.

Photo credits: Michael Dunning (top) and Sutiporn Somnam (bottom) via Getty Images

Outcome

1. Increased and improved Ocean Protection:

We will:

- Contribute to the Blue Nature Alliance - an ambitious global partnership that collaborates with governments, NGOs, Indigenous peoples, and scientists to advance effective large-scale ocean conservation with the goal to establish 18 million square kilometres of highly protected marine areas by 2025.
- Promote the conservation of swimways (marine migratory routes) throughout the world and help accelerate the establishment of fully and highly protected marine areas.
- Advocate for a High Seas Treaty and increase the level of fully and highly protected marine parks in Commonwealth waters.
- Work with the Western Australian state government to increase the level of protection for state marine parks (e.g. project area Shark Bay).

2. Increase socio-economic benefits of marine conservation:

We will:

- Prioritise community engagement and stakeholder consultation for the development of conservation projects.
- Work to develop innovative financing solutions that generate sustainable revenue for conservation projects while reducing climate-related risks for communities.

3. Improve conservation monitoring and management

We will:

• Enable data-driven conservation by leveraging remote sensing technology to automate and scale the monitoring of ecological health and biodiversity as well as threats.

- Support and advocate for effective and sustainable co-management planning and implementation of marine and coastal areas.
- Promote diversity, inclusion and equitable access to benefits generated through nature-based solutions.

- Focus on evidence-based conservation monitoring and evaluation.
- Share data with governments and policymakers to inform decision making, and with conservationist to improve management and implementation of marine protected areas.



Australia (national waters) 9.2% IUCN I and II coverage (or 36% total MPA designated for shown commonwealth waters). IUCN Ia and II; other IUCN categories; Source: Marine Atlas



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