



# Inter-Jurisdictional Coordination in the Pacific

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# Governmental Jurisdictions in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zones of the Pacific

- State of Hawaii
- American Samoa
- Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
- Guam
- U.S. Island Possessions (Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Atoll, Palmyra Atoll, Wake Atoll)

# U.S. Exclusive Economic Zones in the Pacific



# Governmental Jurisdictions in the Pacific having a unique relationship with the U.S.

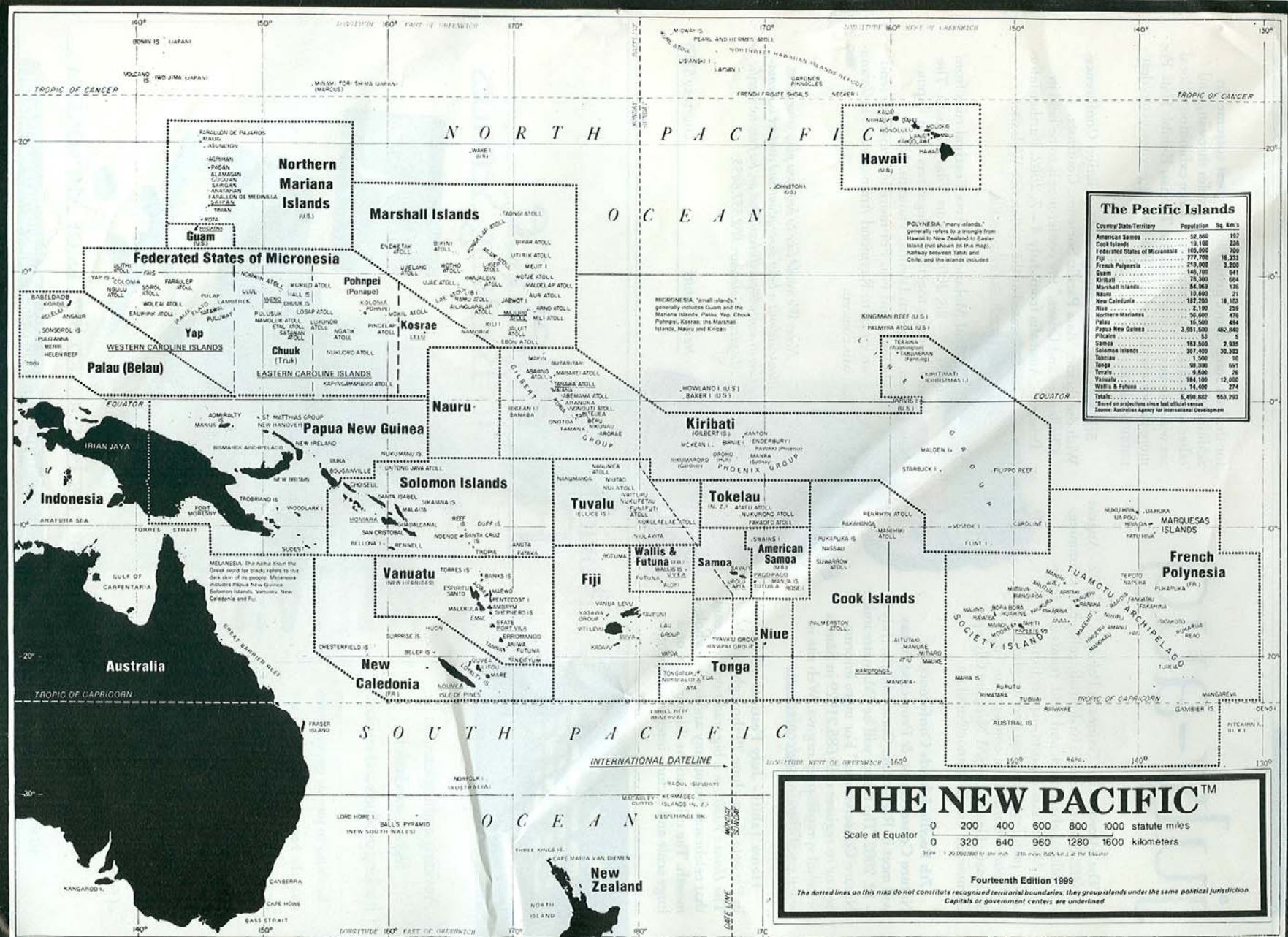
- Marshall Islands
- Federated States of Micronesia
- Palau

**Compact of Free Association**

# Other Governmental Jurisdictions in the Pacific

- **South Pacific Island Nations:** French Polynesia, Cook Islands, Kiribati, Tokelau Samoa, Tonga, Niue, Figi, Tuvalu, Wallis & Futuna, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, Vanuatu.
- **Southeast Asian Island Nations:** Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines
- Australia





### The Pacific Islands

Country/State/Territory	Population	Sq. Km.
American Samoa	52,860	197
Cook Islands	59,100	238
Federated States of Micronesia	405,900	700
Fiji	777,700	16,233
French Polynesia	295,000	2,900
Guam	146,700	541
Kiribati	78,300	604
Micronesia	54,969	176
Nauru	12,800	21
New Caledonia	182,200	18,100
Niue	2,100	258
Northern Mariana	56,000	476
Palau	16,500	484
Papua New Guinea	3,951,500	482,849
Philippines	53	6
Samoa	182,500	2,935
Salomon Islands	397,400	50,280
Taiwan	2,000	10
Tonga	98,300	991
Tuvalu	2,500	26
Vanuatu	184,100	12,000
Wallis & Futuna	14,600	274
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6,406,002</b>	<b>563,793</b>

\*Based on projections since last official census.  
Source: Australian Agency for International Development.

# THE NEW PACIFIC™

Scale at Equator

0 200 400 600 800 1000 statute miles  
0 320 640 960 1280 1600 kilometers

Scale: 1:25,000,000 to the inch; 1:390,000,000 to the centimeter.

Fourteenth Edition 1999

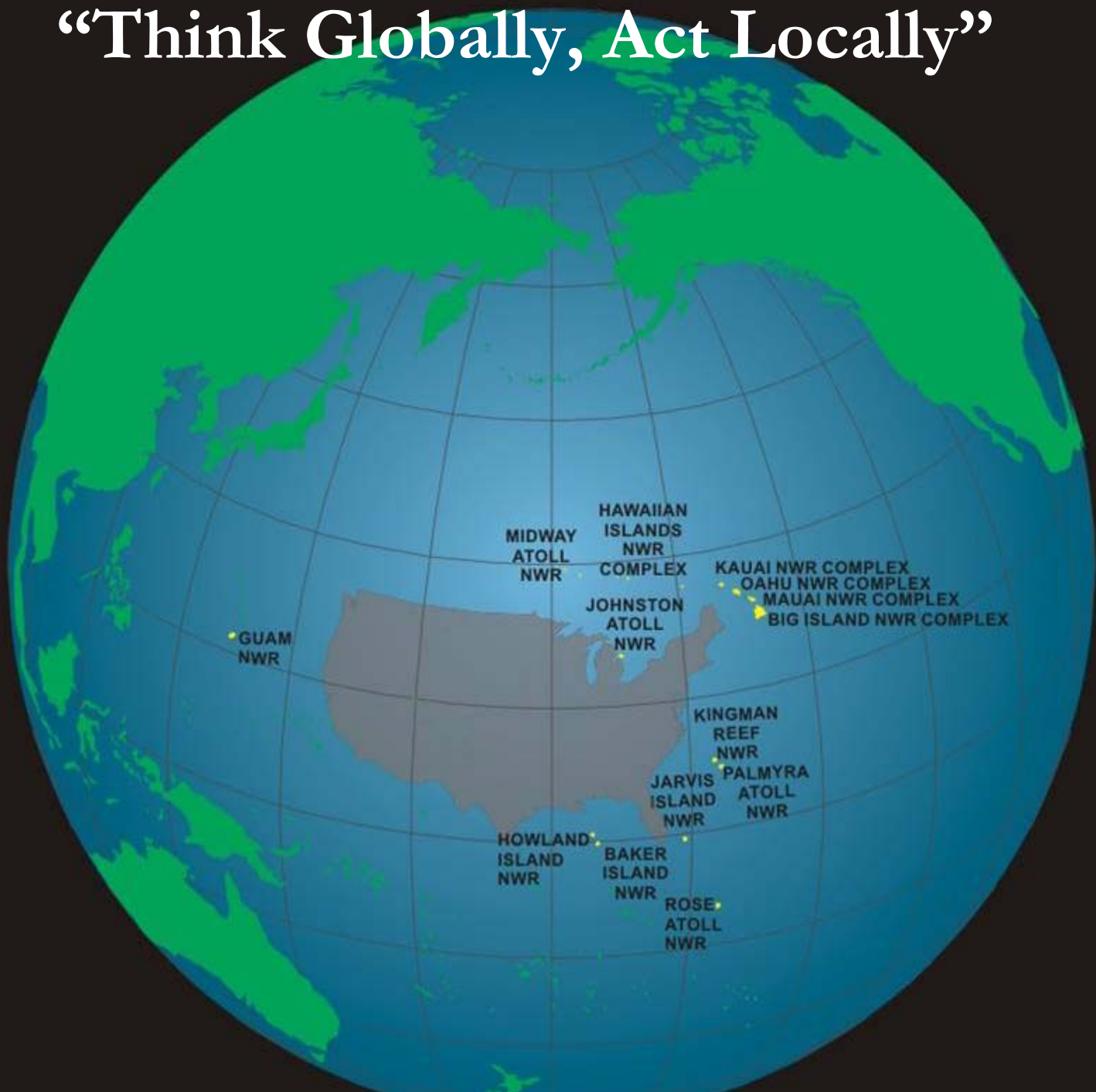
The dotted lines on this map do not constitute recognized territorial boundaries; they group islands under the same political jurisdiction. Capitals or government centers are underlined.

POLYNESIA, "many islands," generally refers to a triangle from Hawaii to New Zealand to Easter Island (not shown) to the north; halfway between Tahiti and Chile; and the islands included.

MICRONESIA, "small islands," generally includes Guam and the Mariana Islands, Palau, Yap, Chuuk, Pohnpei, Kosrae, the Marshall Islands, Nauru and Kiribati.

MELANESIA. The name from the Greek word for black refers to the dark skin of its people. Melanesia includes Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, New Caledonia and Fiji.

# “Think Globally, Act Locally”



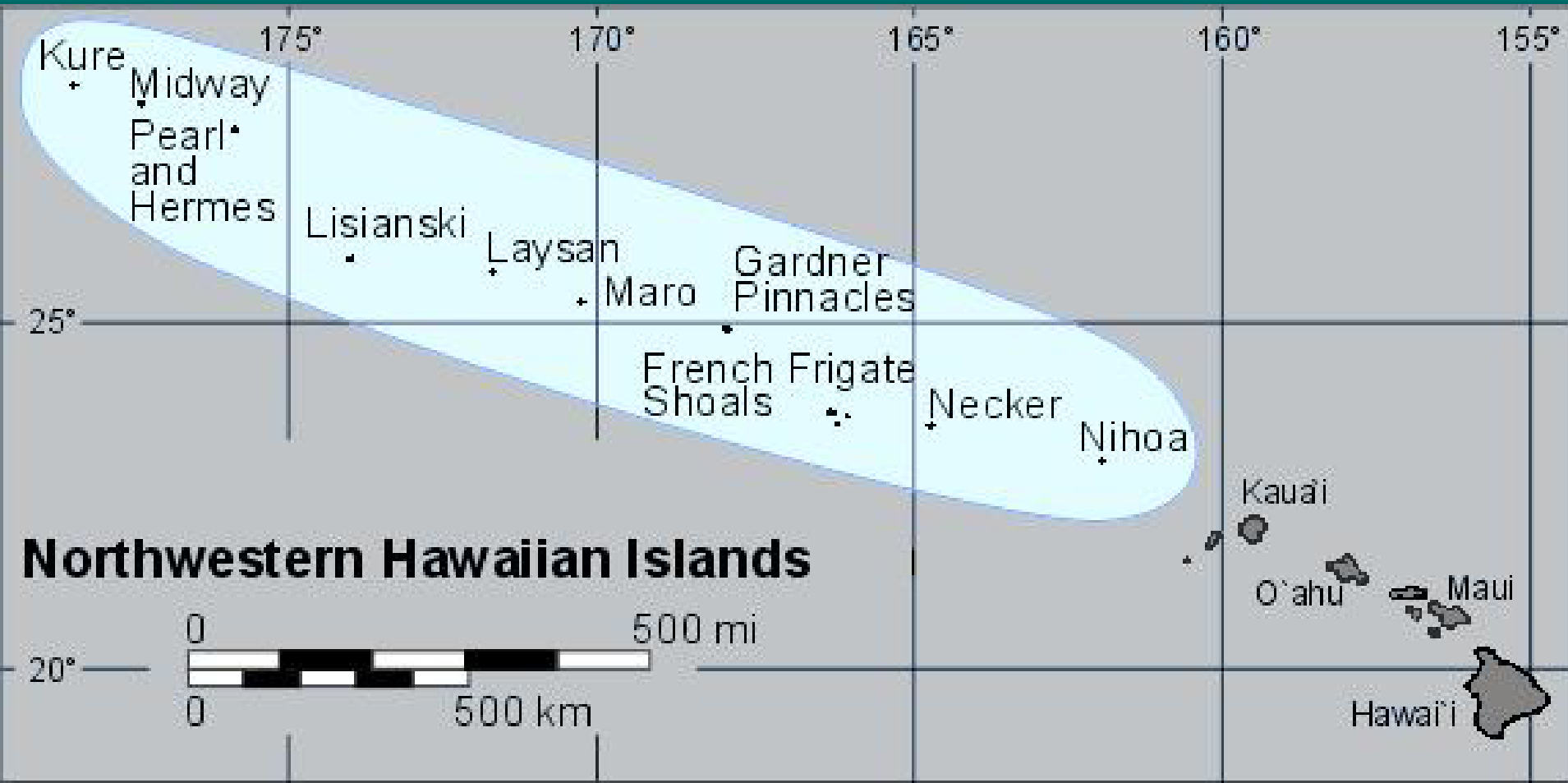


# Central Pacific Coral Isles and Atolls

- Are ancient, carrying a long history in their rocks
- Have been previously protected by their remoteness and inaccessibility
- Can serve as havens for many depleted and unique species
- Serve as a natural laboratory for large marine ecosystem management for an area straddling the Equator and many latitudes
- Support some of the oldest, wettest and driest atolls, islets, and associated habitats on the planet



# Agency Coordination in the Hawaiian Islands and other Pacific Islands



# Large Marine Ecosystem Management



# Cooperative Education and Outreach

**Navigating Change : inspired by Polynesian Voyaging Society this vision is shared by:**

- Hawaii Department of Education
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources
- NOAA – National Ocean Service
- Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii
- University of Hawaii

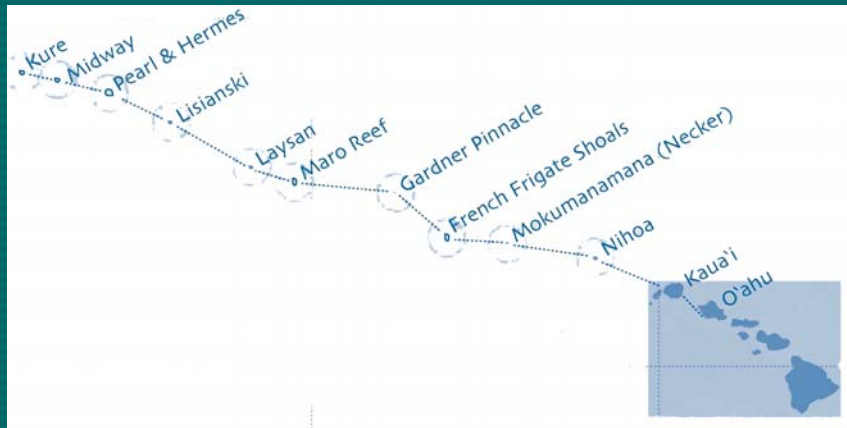
**Navigating Change focuses on the NWHI as a catalyst for change to occur in our own communities.**



**Navigating Change™**  
Northwestern Hawaiian Islands

# Teacher's Guide

## Grades 4 & 5



# Cooperative Research on Hawaii/Pacific Corals and Reefs

## MAJOR COLLABORATORS 2000-1

- *NMFS Honolulu Lab & NOAA Townsend Cromwell*
- *Hawaii Division of Aquatic Resources*
- *USFWS Pacific Remote Islands NWR Complex*
- *Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI*
- *University of California, Santa Cruz*

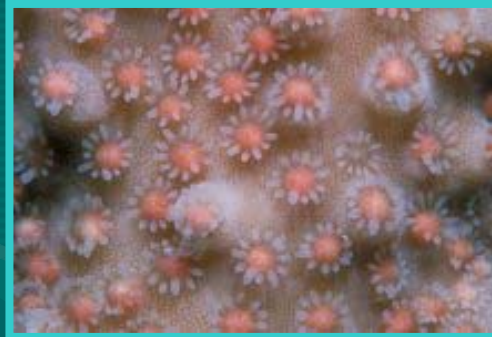


# Multiple techniques used to assess and monitor coral populations:

- REAs (Rapid Ecological Assessments) – all institutions



- Towed Diver Habitat Surveys (NMFS)



- Reproduction & Recruitment (NMFS)

- Permanent Stations (FWS)

- Coral Coring/Growth/Disease (UCSC, FWS & HI-DLNR)

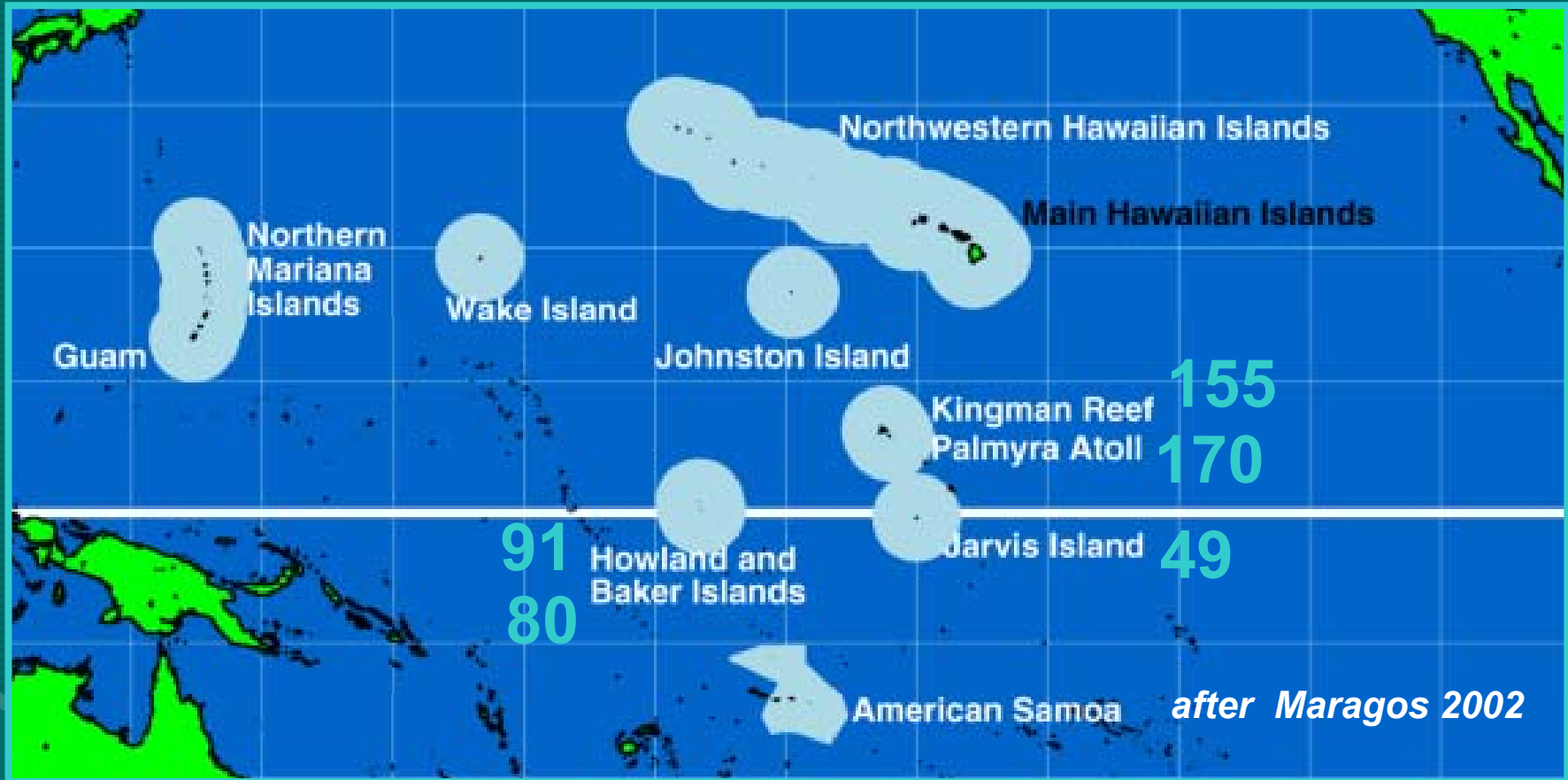


# Biogeography of Coral Species Richness



- **Hawaii overall: low species richness, high endemism (more than 25%) due to long-term geographic isolation**
- **12 coral spp. in NWHI not found in MHI**
- **Colonizing larvae of some *Acropora* species probably derived from Johnston Atoll where same species abundant**

# Biogeography of Coral Species Richness



- Howland, Baker, Jarvis in path of westward-flowing Pacific Equatorial Current; all have limited habitat diversity but lower spp diversity to west
- Palmyra, Kingman sporadically bathed by eastward-flowing North Equatorial Countercurrent; diverse habitats; highest coral species richness of any Central Pacific island or atoll

# Coral gardens, Jarvis Island National Wildlife Refuge



# Resource Protection and Management

- Large Marine Ecosystem Management
- Coordinated Management vs. Co-Management
- Small No-Take Marine Protected Areas that represent the species and habitats in the Central Pacific Ecosystem



# A Model of the Use of No-Take MPAs to Conserve and Protect Resources of the Central Pacific Ecosystem



# Recommendations for the Pacific Region

- Promote recognition by the U.S. and other jurisdictions of the immense importance of using MPAs in the Pacific to protect the world's biodiversity;
- Conduct additional scientific surveys to promote large marine ecosystem management;
- Recognize that while there are key geographic areas in the Pacific for which scientific knowledge may be limited, such areas still need to be protected as soon as possible for the benefit of future generations;

# Recommendations for the Pacific Region (cont.)

- Provide adequate support for management capacity and freely communicate the best conservation practices through educational initiatives
- Regularly monitor MPAs with sufficient intensity to ensure perpetual natural resource protection in the Pacific region
- Include cultural experts in decision-making to identify potential MPA sites and assist in their management

“Think Globally



Act Locally”

