

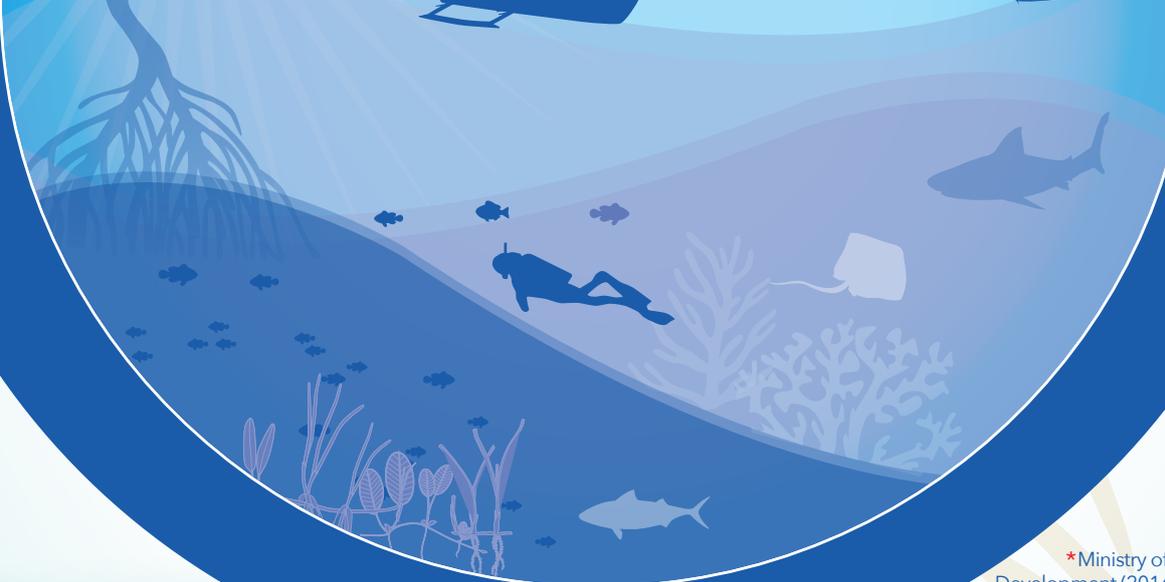
# HOW VALUABLE IS OUR OCEAN?

KIRIBATI GDP (2014)\*

AUD **216M**

KIRIBATI'S MARINE ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

AT LEAST  
AUD **400M**



\*Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (2014) <http://www.mfed.gov.ki/sites/default/files/2015-Budget-Final.pdf>

The size of the bubbles proportionally represents the respective net value per annum, based on 2014 data (upper value used in case of range of values).

The **goods and services** provided by Kiribati's **marine ecosystems** are **huge**. They are worth **double** the country's **GDP**.

# EXAMPLES OF KIRIBATI'S MARINE

## INSHORE FISHERIES

AUD 45M

ARTISANAL

SUBSISTENCE

AUD 10M

AUD 35M



MARINE TOURISM  
AUD 4M



Kiribati's **marine ecosystem services** are **valuable** and **diverse**, yet often **hidden**.

# ECOSYSTEM SERVICES TUNA LICENSES\*

AUD 53 M



BIGEYE  
TUNA

84%  
DECLINE

Bigeye Tuna is but one example of a fish stock that has dropped drastically from unfished levels. SPC, 2014. The Western and Central Pacific Tuna Fishery: Overview and Status of Stocks.

\* This refers to the net tuna value retained in Kiribati's economy, while AUD 293 M accrued to foreign tuna fleets.

The size of the bubbles proportionally represents the respective net value per annum, based on 2014 data (upper value used in case of range of values).

Kiribati's **marine ecosystem services** need to be fully recognized and sustainably managed or they **may be lost forever.**

# WHAT ARE MARINE ECOSYSTEM SERVICES?



The living resources of the Pacific Ocean are part of the region's rich natural capital. Marine and coastal ecosystems provide benefits for all people in and beyond the region. These benefits are called ecosystem services and include a broad range of values linking the environment with development and human well-being.

Yet, the natural capital of the ocean often remains invisible. Truly recognizing the value of such resources can help to highlight their importance and prevent their unnecessary loss. The MACBIO project provides technical support to the governments of Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu in identifying and highlighting the values of marine and coastal resources and their ecosystem services.

Once values are more visible, governments and stakeholders can plan and manage resources more sustainably, and maintain economic and social benefits of marine and coastal biodiversity in the medium and long term.

The MACBIO Project has undertaken economic assessments of Fiji's marine and coastal ecosystem services, and supports the integration of results into national policies and development planning.

This brochure provides a summary of the results of this assessment. For a copy of the full report please visit our website [www.macbio-pacific.info](http://www.macbio-pacific.info).

Source: Rouatu I, Leport G, Pascal N, Wendt H, Abeta R, Brander L, Fernandes L, Seidl A, Salcone J (2017) *National Marine Ecosystem Service Valuation: Kiribati*. MACBIO (GIZ/IUCN/SPREP): Suva, Fiji. 83 pp.

## MARINE ECOSYSTEM SERVICE VALUATION



## MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING



## EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT



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Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Management  
in Pacific Island Countries



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On behalf of:  
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