

## ACTION PLAN FOR PoWPA and Target 11

### 1. Basic Information

Country name:	<b>Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)</b>
PoWPA Focal Point:	<b>Ms. Alissa Takesy</b> Assistant Secretary Division of Resource Management and Development FSM Department of Resources and Development PS-12, Palikir Pohnpei, FM 96941 Federated States of Micronesia E-Mail: <a href="mailto:alissa.takesy@fsmrd.fm">alissa.takesy@fsmrd.fm</a>
Lead implementing agency:	FSM Department of Resources and Development
Multi-stakeholder Committee:	Yes
Total country area:	Exclusive Economic Zone – 1.6 million km <sup>2</sup> Land area – 702 km <sup>2</sup>
% terrestrial area protected:	14
% territorial waters protected:	7

### 2. Overview of national protected area system<sup>1</sup>

Traditional, social and cultural institutions are still very strong in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). Micronesian society is based on the extended family, which is responsible for the family welfare, especially in relation to customary family land. Ownership of land and aquatic areas varies between States. In Kosrae and Pohnpei, land is both privately and State owned, while all aquatic areas and some land areas are managed by the State as public trusts. In Chuuk, most land and aquatic areas are privately owned and acquired through inheritance, gift or, recently, by purchase. In Yap, almost all land and aquatic areas are owned or managed by individual estates and usage is subject to traditional control. In all States, land cannot be sold to non-citizens of the FSM. The indigenous population is Micronesian with most of the people residing on the island/town centers of the four Island States.

All waters located within twelve nautical miles (22.2 kilometers) of land, falls under the jurisdiction of the respective State governments articulated in Title 18 of the FSM Code and in this zone all forms of foreign commercial fishing are excluded. These inshore resources are managed, conserved and developed by the respective State governments in association with resource owners/stakeholder. This includes all coral reefs and associated lagoonal and coastal ecosystems. Chuuk, Kosrae, Pohnpei and Yap State are in various stages of developing protected areas networks where Pohnpei is the furthest along with 15 gazetted marine sanctuaries<sup>2</sup> and a central Watershed Forest Reserve. Historically, there has been little national

<sup>1</sup> This information was drawn from the project document of UNDP /GEF Early action Grant.

<sup>2</sup> Two marine sites undergoing legislation review

involvement in protected area establishment and management. However, the establishment of a Protected Areas Network is a high priority under the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) completed in 2002. The NBSAP sets a clear conservation objective under the major theme of ecosystem management: *"A full representation of the FSM's marine, freshwater, and terrestrial ecosystems are protected, conserved, and sustainably managed, including selected areas designated for total protection"*. This later evolved into the Fifth Strategic Goal of the Environment Sector Matrix within the 2004 – 2023 National Strategic Development Plan (SDP).

The decentralized political situation in the FSM and the prevalence of private and/or traditional control of lands and waters throughout the nation necessitates broad public consultations to build public understanding of and will toward the importance of conservation and the role of protected areas. In addition, many of the nation's areas of biodiversity significance are remote and isolated, requiring a significant management role by local communities and land/reef-owners. It is envisioned that most protected areas will be initiated at the community level, where they will be well-supported locally and address local resource over-exploitation concerns. Involving as many stakeholders as possible in the development of the national protected areas network will ensure eventual success.

Current policy and legislation, both at the State and National level, are inadequate to support the development of a national protected areas network. The nation's decentralized political system will require the development of a unique legal and policy framework, conceivably consisting of a National policy enabling each of the four States in their PA development. In addition, current government institutions lack the capacity and, in some cases, the authority to develop and enforce a protected areas network. Most of the FSM's existing PAs utilize a combination of traditional and legislative controls. This dual authority and management approach has been quite effective, and it is locally perceived to be a practical way of establishing protected areas. The development of a national protected areas network offers a major opportunity to provide a framework for the FSM's national and state governments to collaborate on the dual objectives of protecting the country's terrestrial and marine biodiversity and assisting with local management of natural resources through establishing an interconnected network of protected areas.

To date, the FSM States – Chuuk, Kosrae, Pohnpei and Yap – current status (%) of areas protected is as followed:

State	Marine	Terrestrial
Chuuk	2%	18%
Kosrae	7%	8%
Pohnpei	29%	20%

State	Marine	Terrestrial
Yap	10%	-

### Threats to the protected areas

#### Threat 1. Conversion and Degradation of Habitat and Ecosystems:

- Inappropriate farming practices (e.g. Extensive Burning & Wildfires);
- Agricultural degradation, soil Degradation, deforestation and urban development;
- Degradation of freshwater resources, watersheds/catchments and associated ecosystem;
- Degradation and deforestation of coastal and mangrove forests from inappropriate and greatly increased marine and coastal development;
- Increased and poorly planned infrastructure development (e.g. road construction);
- Increasing populations and urbanization;
- Ship groundings; and
- Inappropriate and indiscriminate use of fertilizers and pesticides.

#### Threat 2. Over Exploitation and Unsustainable Harvesting Methods and Practices:

- Destruction of coral reefs and associated ecological communities (e.g. coral extraction, reef anchors);
- Over exploitation of marine organisms (e.g. reef fish, sea cucumbers, giant clams) including unregulated exportation and utilization for social functions (e.g. cultural feasts);
- Overexploitation and inappropriate development of coastal and marine ecosystems, including mangrove forests (e.g. marine sand mining, dredging operations, causeway and sea wall construction);
- Over exploitation of forest resources;
- Destructive and unsustainable fishing methods – e.g. dynamite, chlorine, fish poisoning plant (*Derris elliptica*), and small mesh gillnets;
- Over Exploitation of fish aggregation spawning sites;
- Illegal bio-prospecting of genetic resources;
- Loss of traditional ethnobiological knowledge; and
- Illegal offshore and inshore Fishing.

#### Threat 3. Waste Management:

- Terrestrial and aquatic pollution (e.g. oil spill and illegal solid waste disposals);
- Hazardous waste usage and disposal;
- Antiquated/Deteriorating sewage collection, treatment and disposal; and
- Indiscriminate disposal of heavy equipment (e.g. cars).

#### Threat 4. Invasive Organisms and Pests:

- Introduction of pests and diseases;

- Direct negative impacts on native species and associated habitats by alien invasive species (e.g. *Mikania micrantha*, toad (*Bufo marinus*), rats and feral animals (e.g. pigs, wild cats).

### **Barriers and limitations preventing the existing PA system from achieving the targets of the CBD PoWPA**

- Barrier 1.** Rapidly increasing populations especially in urban centers are leading to more consumptive lifestyles putting pressure on natural resource exploitation/extraction
- Barrier 2.** Insufficient scientific baseline biological information on the status of biodiversity limits management scheme with respect to monitoring and adaptive management
- Barrier 3.** Insufficient biodiversity legislation hinders enforcement and compliance.
- Barrier 4.** Insufficient skilled/trained human resources impede the sustainability of natural resource management
- Barrier 5.** Insufficient awareness leads to disconnected linkages and distortion of the balance between environment, economics and sustainable development
- Barrier 6.** Insufficient and unsustainable funding does not sustain the management of conservation activities

### **3. National targets for Target 11 and time frame for achieving them**

The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) is comprised of 4 states (**Yap, Chuuk, Pohnpei, and Kosrae**) and includes 607 islands spread over 1 million square miles of the western Pacific Ocean. The islands of the FSM contain over 1000 plant species, at least 200 that are endemic. Its coral reefs, estimated at 14,517 km<sup>2</sup> are home to nearly 1000 species of fish and over 350 hard species of coral. The majority of people living on these small islands depend on natural resources for their food, livelihoods, and traditional cultures. These resources are threatened by pressure from rapid population growth, overharvest, habitat destruction, changing cultural practices, invasive species and climate change. Over the last two decades, this area has experienced at least two highly destructive typhoons (i.e., 1990 in Pohnpei and 2004 in Chuuk and Yap), as well as some bleaching, with limited mortality (e.g., 1998 20% bleaching in Yap and 2004 minor bleaching in Kosrae and Pohnpei).

In 2002, the FSM completed its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), with the goal of protecting and sustainably managing a full representation of the country's marine, freshwater, and terrestrial ecosystems. In 2002, the five governments (National and four States) of the FSM, the United States Department of Agriculture's Forest Service, U.S. Department of Interior, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), scientific team, and local experts also developed "A blueprint for conserving the biodiversity of the Federated States of Micronesia" (FSM Blueprint) in order to begin to address this goal. A total number of 130 areas of biodiversity significance (ABS), including 86 coastal and marine sites comprising 260,948 hectares (over 1,007 square miles), were identified nation-wide.

Given the large-scale and complexity of the country, resilience has been introduced at various points, depending on the state or community. For example, Pohnpei has several MPAs, established by state law in 1999 and 2001. In 2005, the Conservation Society of Pohnpei led a Rapid Ecological Assessment to assess the existing MPAs and identify potential new sites, based on habitat types and threat status. In 2011, two major conservation bills were signed into law in Pohnpei. The first bill amended the Pohnpei State Sanctuary and Wildlife Act adding four protected sites to become part of the Pohnpei protected areas network. The sites are Nan Wap reef, Senpehn mangrove reserve, Enipein mangrove reserve, and Pakin island reefs, and collectively the four sites amounts to over 1500 hectares of reefs and mangroves to the Pohnpei network. This law significantly increases the biodiversity conservation coverage in Pohnpei.

Principles of resilience are being incorporated into guidance for developing state protected areas networks and work toward achieving the goals of the Micronesia Challenge (MC), an ambitious initiative by the jurisdictions of Micronesia to effectively conserve at least 30% of their nearshore marine resources and 20% of their terrestrial resources by 2020. The states are also working toward a standardized monitoring program, to measure some key regional indicators, to assess broad trends in the country, and track progress toward achieving the goals of the MC. Also as part of the MC, a communications campaign is being developed by a communications working group, which will incorporate the principles of resilience.

### **Gap Analysis**

In order to assist the FSM jurisdiction to determine their progress toward its ABS priorities and achieving the MC goals, a series of gap assessments were conducted in the four FSM States (i.e, Yap, Chuuk, Pohnpei, and Kosrae) by National, State and NGO partners. Two workshops were held: one in October 2008 and in April 2009 to conduct a Gap Analysis for each state in FSM. The process involved consultation with relevant stakeholders (multi government agencies, local NGO's and community representatives) in each of the four states to collect relevant data to be able to conduct the analysis. The assessment has been built in three sequential Phases.

Phase 1 involved determining the coverage of current protected areas, and was completed in December 2009. The results of Phase 1 revealed the current coverage at: Marine 6.4% and Terrestrial 14.6%.

Phase 2 analyses were completed in December 2009 to determine what additional conservation features were captured by Areas of Biological Significance (ABS) as suggested in FSM Blueprint. The ABS areas were based largely on expert opinion and identified priority areas to implement conservation actions.

Phase 3 completed the Gap Assessment by using the systematic conservation planning tool called Marxan. Using conservation goals set by each state, Marxan was used to compile data from phase 1 and 2 to provide Data Driven set of priority conservation areas. The areas identified from Phase 3 will provide guidance for states to reach their goals, as well as the overall MC goals.

The maps of each state in FSM, shown below, were produced in Phase 3 (Figures 1 – 4):

**The blue areas are most important for protection.** These areas are essential if in order to meet conservation goals. These areas often contain conservation values that only occur in that area such as spawning aggregation sites. These areas also often meet multiple conservation values in a relatively small area.

**The yellow and green areas are lower priority for protection.** There is much greater flexibility with these areas in order to achieve conservation goals. These areas often contain widespread conservation values such as fringing reefs where options for protection are enormous

Based on ecological gap analysis and other similar assessments conducted under PoWPA the realistic national targets for terrestrial and marine areas for target 11 are same as those of MC 30% marine and 20 % terrestrial by 2020:

Figure 1A. Yap subset map - Conservation Base Map

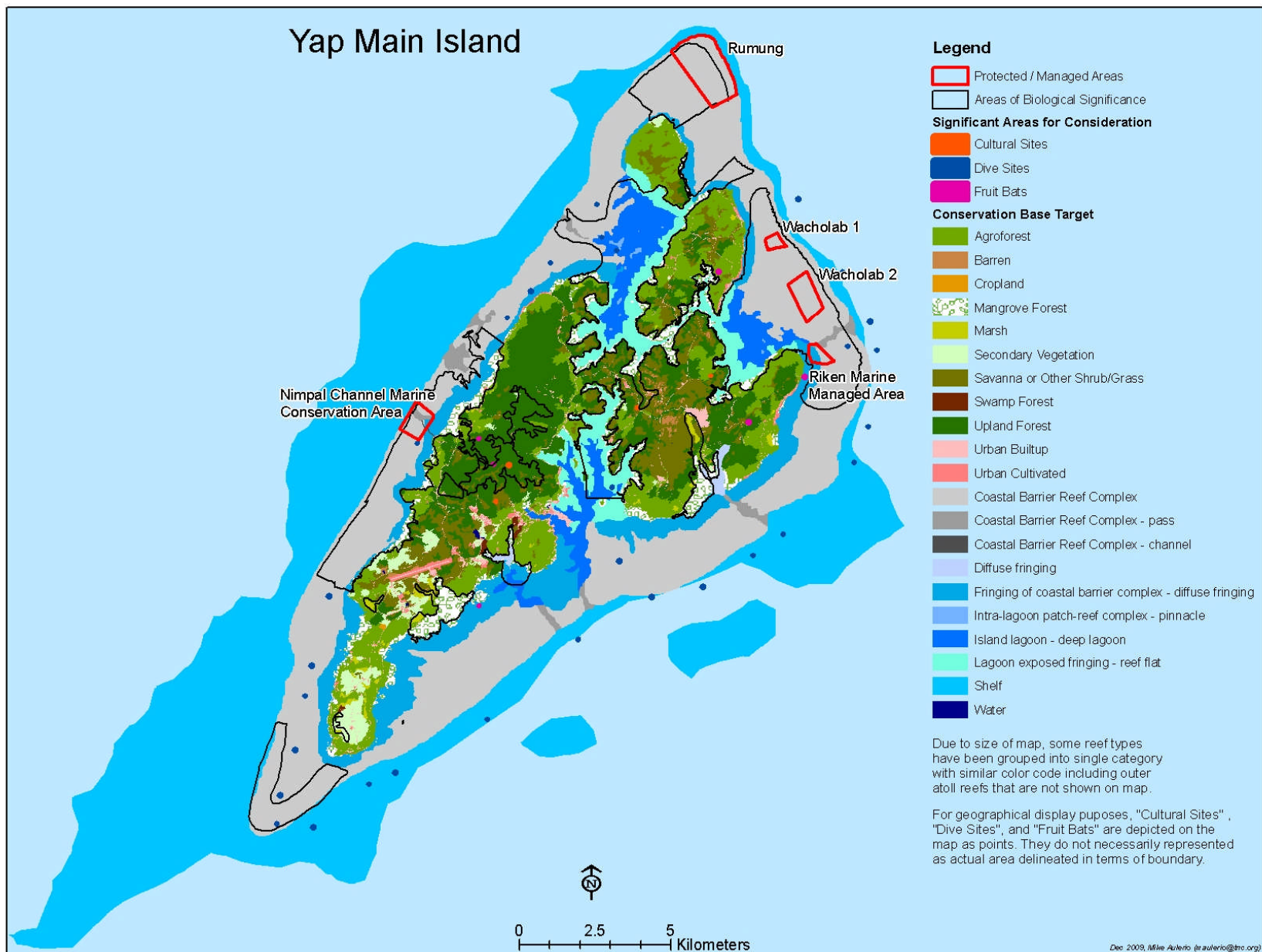
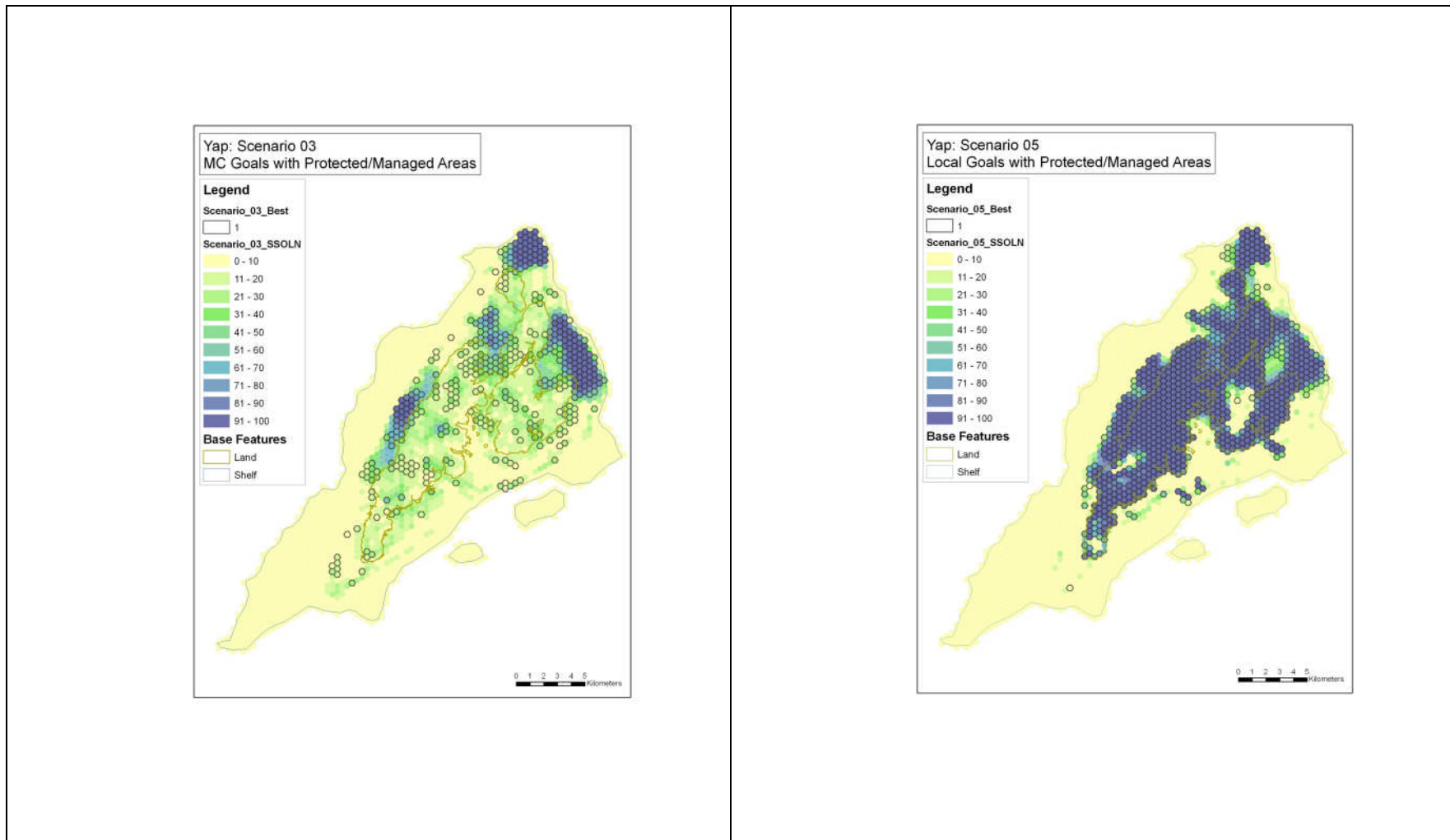


Figure 1B. Yap subset map - MC Goals with Protected Areas vs. Local Goals with Protected Areas<sup>3</sup>



<sup>3</sup> Local conservation goals may equal to or exceed MC Goals due to local conservation priorities



Figure 2A - Chuuk subset map: Conservation Base Map

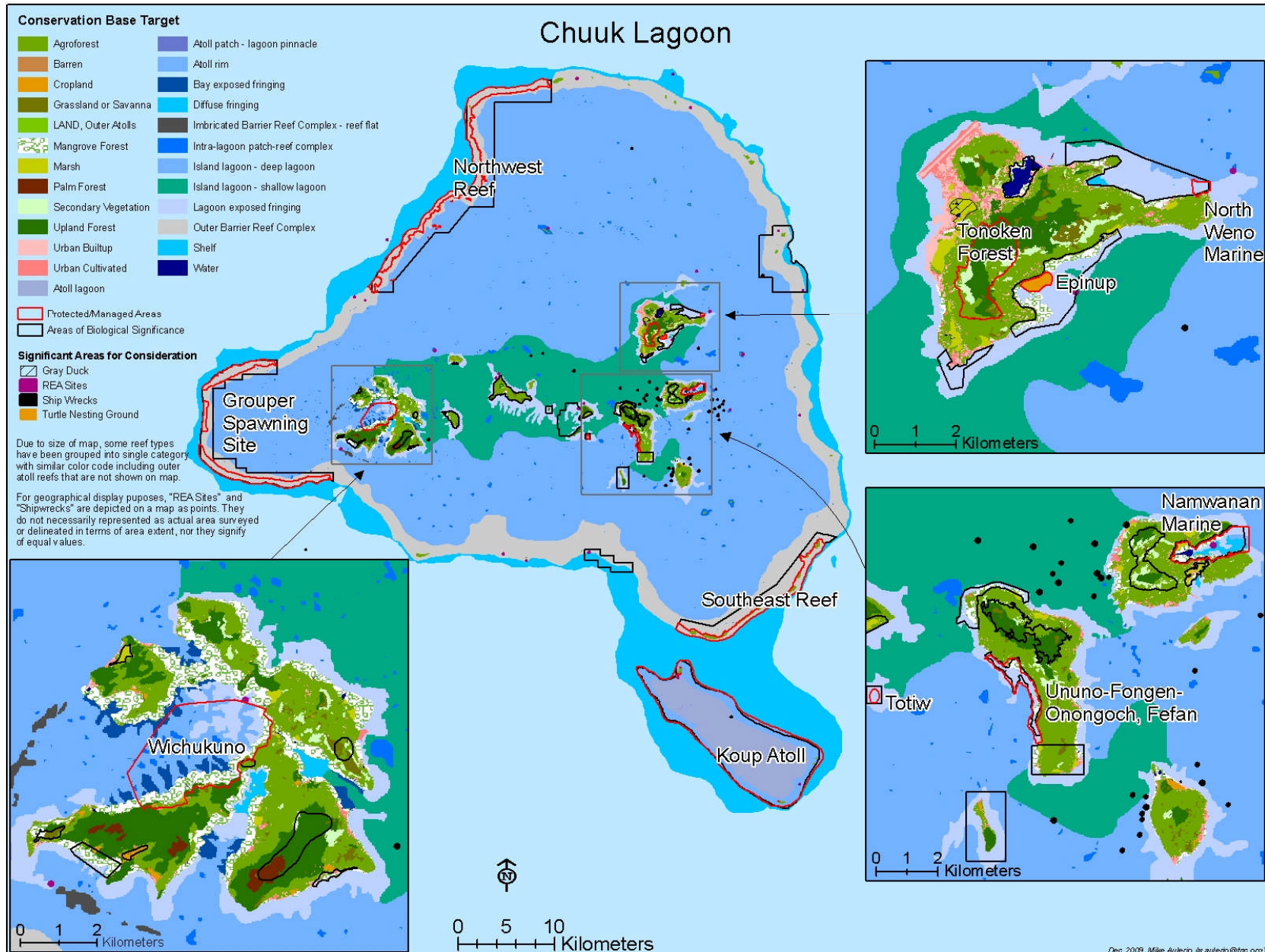


Figure 2B. Chuuk subset map – MC Goals with Protected Areas vs. Local Goals with Protected Areas

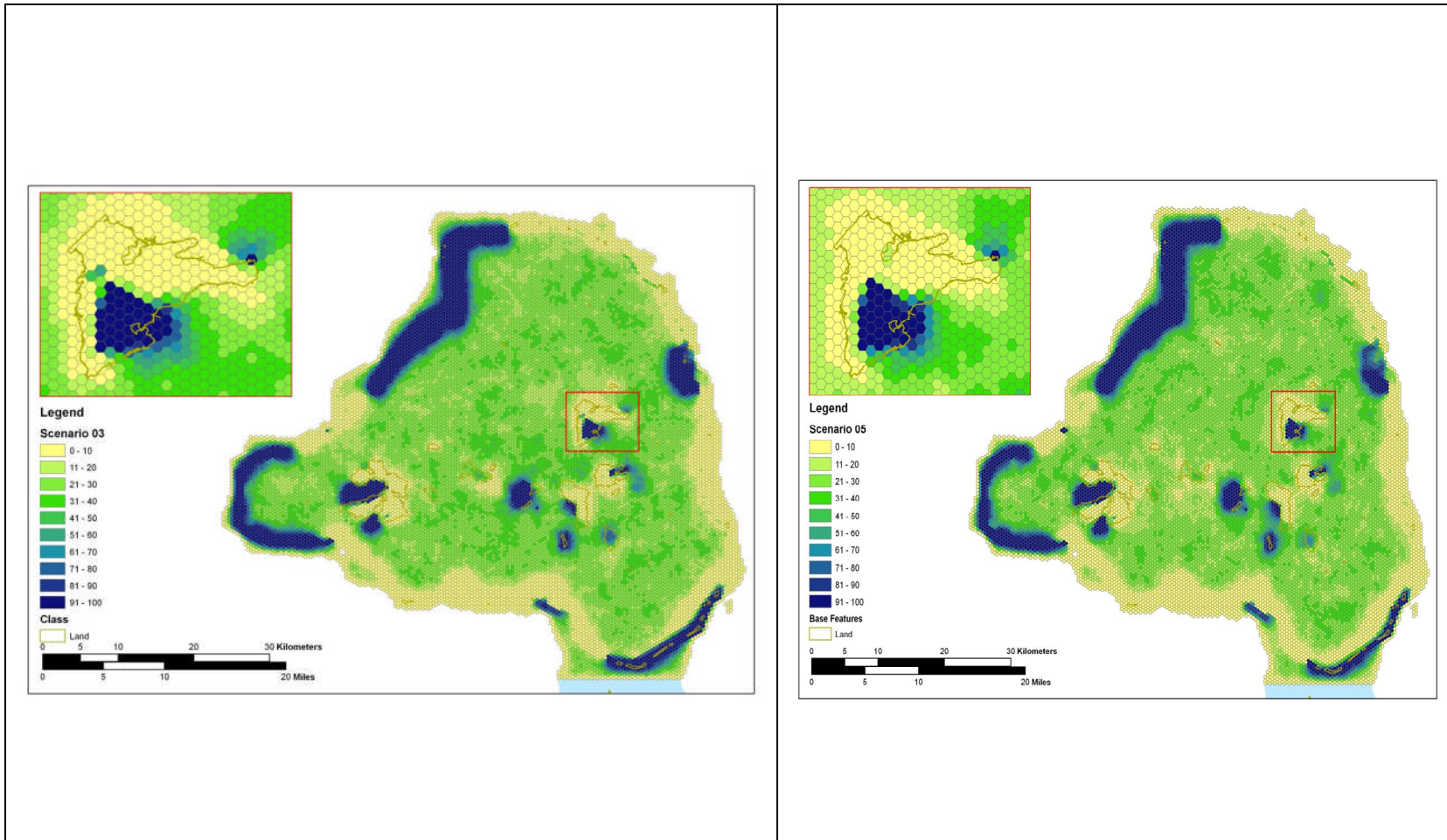


Figure 3A. Pohnpei subset map - Conservation Base Map

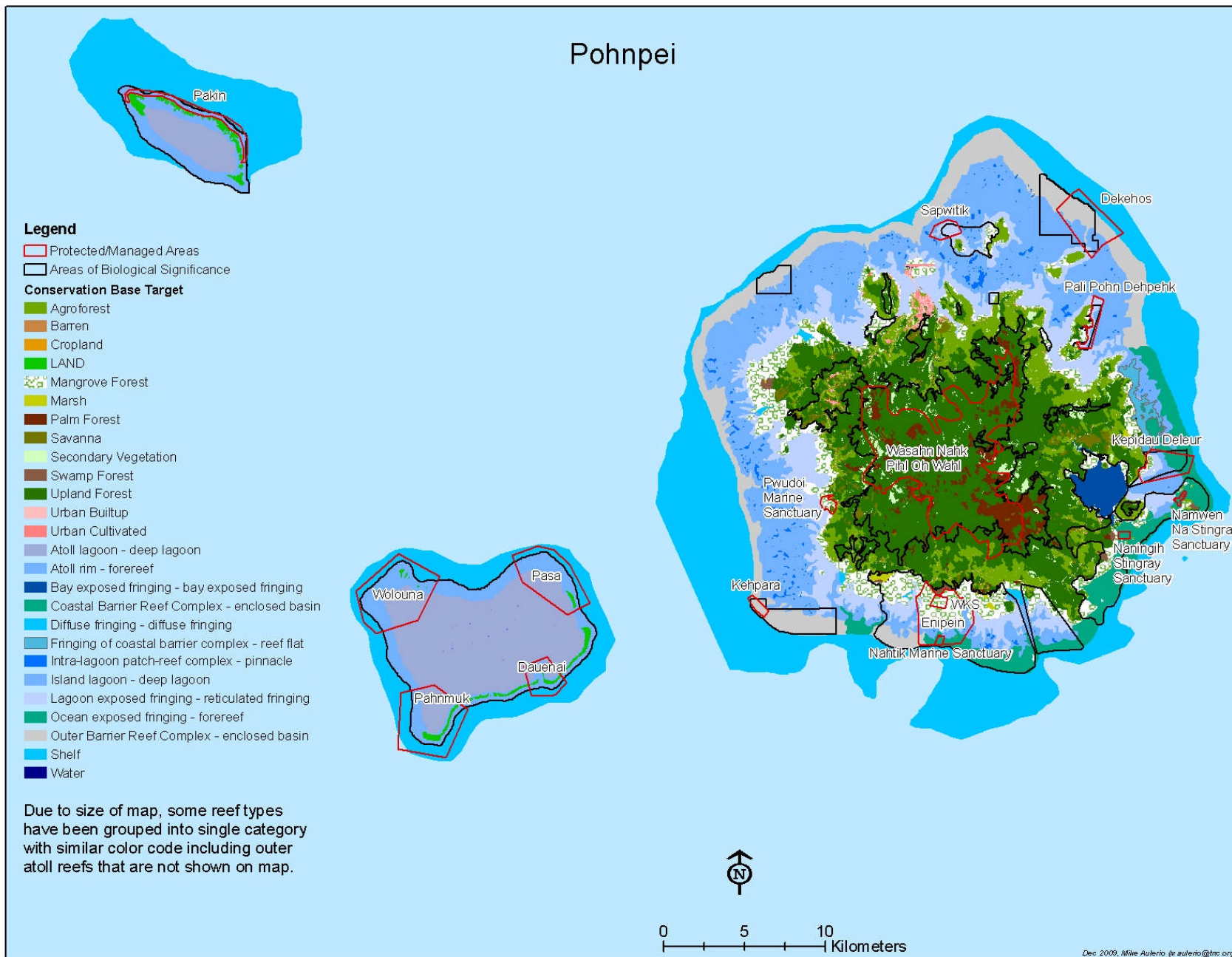


Figure 3B. Pohnpei subset map: MC Goals with Protected Areas vs. Local Goals with Protected Areas

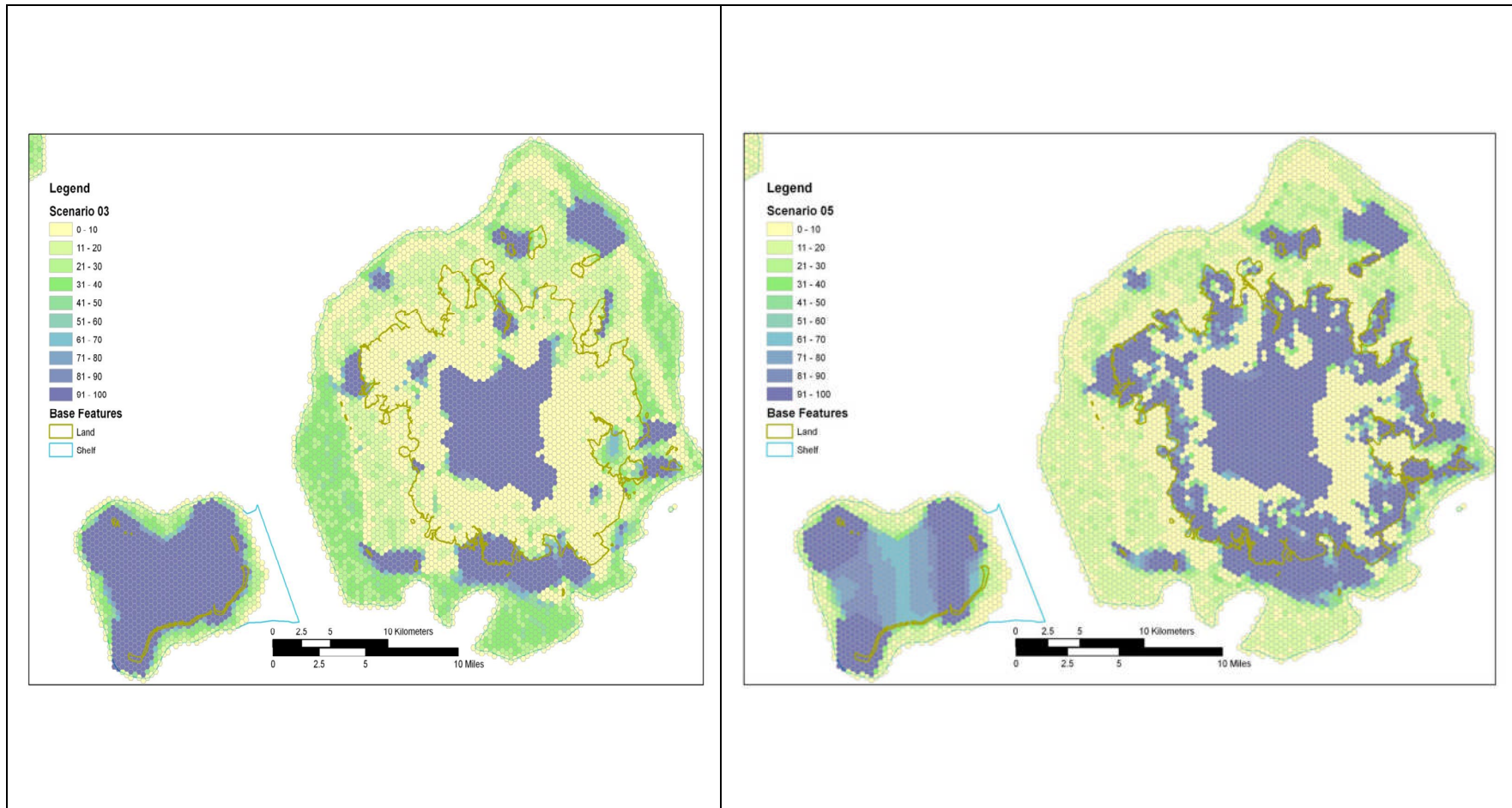
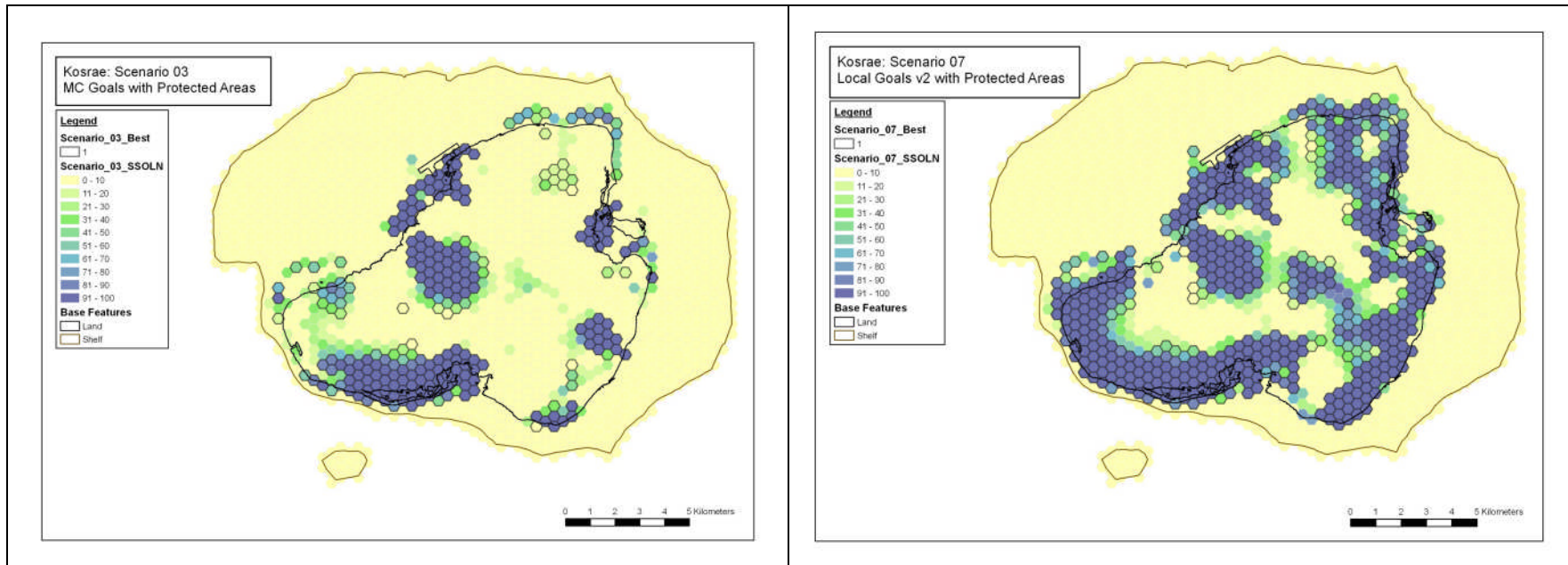


Figure 4A. Kosrae subset map - Conservation Base Map



Figure 5B. Kosrae subset map - MC Goals with Protected Areas vs. Local Revised Goals with Protected Areas



#### 4. Status of Key PoWPA Actions<sup>4</sup>.

PoWPA Action	Progress in completing these assessments in a scale of 0-4 ( 0- no progress; 1- planning phase; 2-initial phase; 3 – substantial progress; 4- nearly or fully completed
Ecological gap assessment	4
Integration and connectivity	2
Transboundary protected areas	1
Site based PA planning and management	3
Assessment of threats	3
Equitable sharing of costs and benefits	2
Various governance types	3
Participation	3
Policy environment	2
Values	1
Capacity needs	2
Relevant and appropriate technologies	2
Finance needs and development of sustainable finance plans	2
Public awareness and communication campaign	3
Developing minimum standards	2
Management effectiveness	2
Monitoring coverage, status and trends	2
Research needs	2

<sup>4</sup> From the reporting framework of 2009. This has to be updated by the POWPA FP

## 5. Prioritization and Action plan for PoWPA and for achieving Target 11<sup>5</sup>

<b>Strategic Goal 5<sup>6</sup> Manage and Protect the Nation's Natural Environment/Protect, conserve, and sustainably manage a full and functional representation of the FSM's marine, freshwater, and terrestrial ecosystems</b>							
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>PoWPA Goals</b>	<b>Priority<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Estimated Annual Budget (USD)</b>	
5(i) A nation-wide system of community-led marine, freshwater, and terrestrial conservation areas where special measures are enforced to conserve biological diversity is developed and implemented by 2010	5.1 Assist states, municipalities and communities to identify high priority "areas of biological significance", and support the development and implementation of conservation management plans for these areas	5.1.1 National guidelines for the selection, establishment, and management of protected areas are developed and approved by three out of four states by 2007 (NDEA, SR&D, SAFD, SMRD, NGO)	1 - 4	H	2012	\$9,000	
5(ii) Conservation areas contribute at least __% of the total national economy through successful compatible enterprises including ecotourism, non-timber forest products, and mariculture.		5.1.2 Genetic resources, natural communities & ecosystems inventoried and support provided for state biodiversity nodes by 2006 (NDEA, SR&D, SAFD, SMRD, NGO)	2 - 4	M	CHM - 2004 Forest Inventory Assessment – 2005 4 States Marine Rapid Ecological Assessments - 2008	\$20,000/State	
5(iii) At least 20% of the nation's coral reefs are protected as "no-take" reserves by 2020		5.1.3 50% of government and NGO conservation area managers are trained in, adopt, and apply conservation area planning methods for their specific sites by	1.4, 2.2, 3.2 – 3.5 & 4	M	Pacific Management and Protected Areas Community Strategic Action		
5(iv) Deforestation/Agricultural conversion rates are decreased to 0% by 2010							
5(v) No plant or animal species endemic to the FSM will go extinct, and endangered and threatened species status will improve between now and 2020							
5(vi) Comprehensive nation-							

<sup>5</sup> Activities included are from COP 10 decision and also from PoWPA goals. These are indicative only, PoWPA FPs are required to include as per their priorities based on ground realities

<sup>6</sup> Federated State of Micronesia's Strategic Development Plan (2004 – 2023), The Next 20 Years: Achieving Economic Growth & Self-Reliance

<sup>7</sup> High (H), Medium (M) and Low (L)



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<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>PoWPA Goals</b>	<b>Priority<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Estimated Annual Budget (USD)</b>
wide biodiversity health and threat abatement monitoring program established and implemented by 2008		2008 (NDEA, SR&D, SAFD, SMRD, NGO, MCT)			Plan Outcomes	
		5.1.4 50% of the FSM municipalities legally designate at least one marine or terrestrial site (using the ABS sites identified in ecoregional plan developed under the NBSAP) as a conservation area by 2010 (NDEA, SR&D, SAFD, SMRD, MG, NGO, MCT)	1.4 – 1.5, 2.2, 3.5 & 4.1 – 4.4	M	Local community declared areas (e.g. Epinup Conservation Area, Kaday Marine Conservation Area, etc.)	\$1,000/State
		5.1.5 Limited-access Watershed Forest Reserves established above 50 % of village water system catchments on high islands by 2010 (SGOV, SLEG, SEPA, SAFD, MG, NGO)	1.2, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1 & 4.2 – 4.4	H	Pohnpei State Watershed Forest Reserve  Integrated Water Resource Management Project	\$5,000/State
		5.1.6 Deforestation/Agricultural land conversion rates will decrease by at least 50% on all high islands in the FSM by 2006 (NDEA, SR&D, SAFD, NGO)	1.5	M	State Forestry Programs  Sustainable Land Management Project	\$5,000/State
	5.2	Establish and enforce biologically connected	5.2.1 Rapid marine resource assessments (REA) carried out in 100% of the high island reefs and 25% of	4.2 – 4.4	M	Pohnpei REA – 2005  Kosrae REA –

**Strategic Goal 5<sup>6</sup> Manage and Protect the Nation's Natural Environment/Protect, conserve, and sustainably manage a full and functional representation of the FSM's marine, freshwater, and terrestrial ecosystems**

Outcomes	Activities	Outputs	PoWPA Goals	Priority <sup>7</sup>	Timeline	Estimated Annual Budget (USD)
	marine protected area networks in all four states with the goal of protecting at least 20% of the FSM's reefs in no-take reserves	the outer island reefs by 2010 (NDEA, SMRD, COM, MG, NGO)			2006 Yap REA – 2007 Chuuk REA - 2008	
		5.2.2 Biological reef connectivity studies undertaken and completed in at least two states by 2010 (NDEA, SMRD, COM, MG, NGO)	1.1 – 1.3, 4.2 & 4.2	M	FSM Coral Ecosystem Monitoring Program	\$10,000/State
		5.2.3 Reef resilience to climate change-caused coral bleaching will be integrated into the MPA network design process in at least one state 2010 (NDEA, SMRD, COM, MG, NGO)	1.2 – 1.5, 2.2, 3.3 & 4.2 – 4.4	H	FSM Coral Ecosystem Monitoring Program  Coral Resilience Network/Pacific Islands Managed & Protected Areas Community	\$5,000/State
		5.2.4 At least two Municipal governments in each state will successfully manage and enforce a conservation area in their locale, in partnership with traditional leaders and State government by 2008 (NDEA, SAG, SMRD,	2.1 – 2.2, 3.1 & 3.3	M	Pohnpei State MPA Network	\$5,000/State

**Strategic Goal 5<sup>6</sup> Manage and Protect the Nation's Natural Environment/Protect, conserve, and sustainably manage a full and functional representation of the FSM's marine, freshwater, and terrestrial ecosystems**

Outcomes	Activities	Outputs	PoWPA Goals	Priority <sup>7</sup>	Timeline	Estimated Annual Budget (USD)
		COM, MG, NGO, MCT)				
		5.2.5 Successful prosecutions for infringement of laws designating and managing of conservation areas will be increased by 100 % by 2006 (NDEA, SAG, SMRD, COM, MG, NGO)	1.5 & 4.2 – 4.3	M		\$2,000/State
	5.3 Develop and implement programs/policies that recognize, promote, and support community ownership and stewardship of natural resources and support for natural areas in all states, including environmentally compatible economic development enterprises.	5.3.1 With National government assistance, State BSAPS completed for all four states and implementation begun (NDEA, SR&D, SMRD, MG, SAFD, NGO)	1 – 4	H	State BSAPs completed in 2004  Updating NBSAP in progress	\$250,000
		5.3.2 Sustainable timber harvest determined for all FSM forests types and unsustainable logging and logging which deprives the culture of the natural resources it needs for its materials culture (traditional houses, canoes, etc.) controlled in all States by 2008 (NDEA, SR&D, SMRD, MG, SAFD, NGO)	1.4 – 3.1	M	Forestry Sector's State-wide Assessment Resource Strategies – 2010  Draft Agriculture Sector Policy – 2012	\$150,000
		5.3.3 Policies encouraging & supporting in-situ conservation of traditional agrobiodiversity in support of landuse sustainability and	1.1 – 3.2, 3.5 & 4.2 – 4.4	H	Food Security Program	\$100,000

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Outcomes	Activities	Outputs	PoWPA Goals	Priority <sup>7</sup>	Timeline	Estimated Annual Budget (USD)
		nutritional health adopted in all States by 2008 (NDEA, SAG, SMRD, MG, NGO)				
		5.3.4 Analyses of nutrient content of traditional crops compiled and disseminated in all States by 2006 (NDEA, NHHS, SAG, NGO)	2.1 – 3.1, 3.3, 3.5 & 4.4	M	College of Micronesia – FSM, Cooperative Research Extension Service  Pohnpei Island Food Community - NGO	\$20,000
		5.3.5 A law recognizing and supporting community-led conservation area designation and management is adopted by at least one State by 2006 (NDEA, SAG, SMRD, MG, NGO)	1.5 – 3.1	M	Yap and Chuuk State constitutionally recognize community designated areas	\$2,000/State
		5.3.6 100 % conservation area management plans will integrate at least one traditional resource management practice (NDEA, SMRD, COM, MG, NGO)	1.5 – 3.3, 3.5 – 4.4	M	Micronesia Locally Marine Managed Areas Network	\$5,000/State

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Outcomes	Activities	Outputs	PoWPA Goals	Priority <sup>7</sup>	Timeline	Estimated Annual Budget (USD)
		5.3.7 At least one successful ecotourism enterprise is established for 50 % of all conservation areas in the FSM by 2010 (NDEA, SMRD, COM, MG, NGO, MCT)	1.5, 2.1 – 2.2 & 3.4	M	Tourism Sector Strategic Goal	\$2,000/State
		5.3.8 Appropriate mariculture enterprises (sponges, giant clams, pearls, etc.) are successfully established at 50 % of the marine protected areas (MPAs) by 2010 (NDEA, SR&D, SMRD, COM, MG, NGO, MCT)	1.5, 2.1 – 2.2 & 3.4	M	Coastal Fisheries Sector Goal	\$5,000/State
	5.4 Limit the use of destructive fishing technology, e.g., monofilament gill net, underwater flashlights, SCUBA, fish poisons, etc.	5.4.1 All States prohibit the export of monofilament gill nets with gaps less than three inches in width by 2006 (NDEA, SAG, SMRD, MG, NGO)	1.5, 2.1, 3.1, 3.3, 3.5 – 4.4	M	Kosrae and Pohnpei State Fisheries Regulations	\$2,000/State
		5.4.2 All States prohibit fishing with SCUBA by 2006 (NDEA, SAG, SMRD, MG, NGO)	1.5	M	Pohnpei State Fisheries Regulations	\$2,000/State
		5.4.3 At least two states prohibit night fishing with flashlights by 2008 (NDEA, SAG, SMRD, MG, NGO)	1.5	L		\$5,000/State
		5.4.4 Harvest and transport of threatened and endangered species by non-traditional means prohibited in all States by 2010 (NDEA, SAG,	1.5, 2.1 – 3.1	M	State Fisheries Regulations	\$2,000/State

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Outcomes	Activities	Outputs	PoWPA Goals	Priority <sup>7</sup>	Timeline	Estimated Annual Budget (USD)
		SMRD, MG, NGO)				
	5.5 Identify key ecological indicators to monitor trends and conditions of marine and terrestrial biota, and regularly assess their status, and set up community-based resource monitoring systems and, through education and training, assist communities to use this information for decision-making.	5.5.1 Standard fish and coral monitoring protocols established by the National and State governments and monitoring teams trained in all States by 2006 (NDEA, SMRD, COM, MG, NGO)	1.5, 2.2, 3.3, 4.1 – 4.4	M	FSM Coral Ecosystem Monitoring Program  MC Measures Monitoring Protocols	\$100,000
		5.5.2 State fisheries agencies, in partnership with NGOs and Municipal governments implement standard state-wide fish and coral monitoring program by 2007 (NDEA, SMRD, COM, MG, NGO)	1.5, 2.2, 3.3, 4.1 – 4.4	M	FSM Coral Ecosystem Monitoring Program	\$100,000
		5.5.3 With support from the national government, each state update vegetation maps by 2008 using aerial or satellite photography and repeat no less than once every five years afterwards (NDEA, SMRD, COM, MG, NGO)	1.4 – 1.5, 3.1, 3.3 & 4.2 – 4.5	M	Forest Inventory Assessment - 2005	\$100,000
		5.5.4 With support of the National government, each State will undertake new forest bird and fruit bat surveys by 2008, and repeat no less than once	1.4 – 1.5, 3.1, 3.3 & 4.2 – 4.5	M	Wildlife Inventory	\$250,000

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Outcomes	Activities	Outputs	PoWPA Goals	Priority <sup>7</sup>	Timeline	Estimated Annual Budget (USD)
		every five years afterwards(NDEA, SAFD, COM, NGO)				
		5.5.5 Establish and manage a community-based monitoring network in at least one State by 2006 (NDEA, SMRD, COM, MG, NGO)	1.5, 2.1 – 3.3 & 4.2 – 4.4	M	Micronesia Locally Marine Managed Areas Network	\$5,000/State
	5.6 Identify endangered or threatened species in the FSM, promote research on their biology, and establish species recovery plans	5.6.1 FSM Endangered species law is updated and adopted by 2007 (PRES, NCON, NAG, NDEA, SGOV, SR&D)	3.1	M	To be amended in 2013	\$25,000
		5.6.2 Keystone species, natural communities and ecosystem processes identified, linkages documented, and their condition and trends monitored in all States by 2008(NDEA, SMRD, COM, MG, NGO)	1.2, 1.5, 2.2, 3.3 & 4.2 – 4.4	M	Updating NBSAP and CHM Enabling Activities  MC Measures Monitoring Protocols	\$250,000
		5.6.3 Develop and implement species recovery plans for at least one threatened or endangered species in each state by 2006 (in partnership with US Fish and Wildlife Service) (NDEA, SR&D, SMRD, SAFD, NGO, MCT)	1.5	M	State Forestry Programs	\$10,000/State