

WKS Protected Area Five Year Management Plan (2015 – 2020)



Draft Version

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Kitti Municipality, Pohnpei State, Federated States of Micronesia

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Acknowledgements:

The Communities of Woun Kepin Soamwoai together with their village chiefs would like to thank the Conservation Society of Pohnpei and OneReef Micronesia for facilitating and writing up or management plan. This plan has been in our mind and our hearts since the establishment of our MPA. With CSP and OneReef, we were able to undertake a community participatory process to develop this plan. This plan embodies our dream of improving our communities in a healthy environment with abundant of resources.

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Group photo of WKS CCO's with CSP and OneReef. Photo by Wayne Andrew.

Kitti Municipality Traditional Leadership Declaration

We the TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP OF KITTI hereby declare our full support for the efforts of our communities in Woun Kepin Soumwei and Pohnpei State Government with our Conservation Society of Pohnpei in their desire and commitment in working together to manage the resources of Woun Kepin Soumwei with the vision of protecting our traditional heritage and for the betterment of the present and future generations of the Kitti people.

**Gregorio Peter
Nanmwharki of Kitti**

Date

**Olter Peter
Ishonanken of Kitti**

Date

Foreword

The Communities of Woun Kepin Soamwoai with CSP and OneReef undertook this task of developing a resource management plan for the Woun Kepin Soamwoai MPA with guidance from the PIMPAC Management Planning Guide. . This plan is possible by the blessings of our community and state Leadership (traditional and elected), the enthusiastic input from our community CCO's, and generous guidance and support from local and regional partners such as OneReef, LMMA Network, MCT and PIMPAC. We are very happy to present this 5 year management plan 2015 – 2020 for the long term management of the Nahtik MPA. This management plan took over a 6 months to finalize and considerable amount of leadership and community input. We believe that this version fits the most current needs of our people of Woun Kepin Soamwoai. This plan is envisioned as the underpinning of the long-term sustainable management of our communities' rich biodiversity and for our food security and the people of Pohnpei State.

The people's vision in this plan is: ***“For our communities of Woun Kepin Soamwoai to be happy with good quality of life and abundant resources”***. This vision sums up the direction and the intent of this plan and will serve to unify our people and guide our efforts in sustainable management of our resources. We thank all of our State Leadership (traditional and elected), people of Pohnpei State and U Municipality, all our partners and our friends for all their invaluable efforts and contributions into completing this plan. We hope that this plan will guide our community management efforts in prioritizing our limited resources and advancing our community in the next five years with annual review for adaptive management. We look forward to the successful implementation of this plan.

Justin Eperiam	(Date)	William Gilmete	(Date)
Soulik en Soamwoai		Kiroaulikiak	
Enipein Powe		Enipein Pah	
Joseph Santiago	(Date)	Leon Mikehl	(Date)
Soulik en Mwoakot		Koaroahm en Soamwoai	
Mwoakot		Soamwoai	

Tonia Sarapio

(Date)

Luhkenmoanlap

Kitti Municipal Government

Pius Hadley

(Date)

Director of Department of Land

Pohnpei State Government

Emilio Eperiam

(Date)

Chairman

Advisory Board

Eugene Joseph

(Date)

Director

Conservation Society of Pohnpei

Joseph Saimon

(Date)

Administrator

Office of Fisheries and Aquaculture

Tony Pernet

(Date)

Chief

Division of Fish and Wildlife

Background:

Pohnpei State of the Federated States of Micronesia, has been striving through numerous efforts to preserve its natural resources as well as combining both traditional and modern techniques of management. In 1999, Pohnpei State government passed the *Marine Sanctuary and Wildlife Refuge Act* establishing seven Marine Protected Areas (MPA) including, Enipein Marine Park, Kehpara, Pwudoi, Namwen Na, Namwen Naningih, Oruluk atoll and Minto Reef. These sanctuaries were established to protect Pohnpei's marine biodiversity and food security.

The Nahtik Marine Sanctuary is located etc. etc. etc.

Vision

“For our communities of Woapun Koapin Soamwoai to be happy with good quality of life and abundant resources”.



Mission

Woapun Koapin Soamwoai is committed to community stewardship, and conservation of the natural resources, valuing and preserving the cultural heritage for the benefit of all present and future citizens of Mwoakot, Soamwoai, Enipein Powe and Enipein Pah and people of the State of Pohnpei.

Background

Woaun Koapin Soamwoai (WKS) is an indigenous community-based project dedicated to preserving the natural heritage of Mwoakot, Soamwoai, Enipein Powe and Enipein Pah (sorry but I don't understand what these are...please elaborate a bit about what they are. Remember the audience may not have any knowledge of the area). While encouraging sustainable development. Our mission is committed to the protection, wise stewardship and conservation of the natural resources, preserving and valuing the cultural heritage for the benefit of all present and future citizens of Woun Kepin Soamwoai. Our aim is to launch a community-based marine conservation program to build local awareness, manage our marine protected areas, promote compatible community enterprises, and engage community partnership in conservation.

In 1999, Pohnpei State government passed the *Marine Sanctuary and Wildlife Refuge Act* establishing seven Marine Protected Areas (MPA) including, Enipein Marine Park, Kehpara, Pwudoj, Namwen Na, Namwen Nangingih, Oruluk atoll and Minto Reef. Then, in 2001, an amendment was made to the Marine Sanctuary and Wildlife Refuge Act adding four more marine sanctuaries. These include Nahtik, Sapwitik, Mwahnd (Dekehos) and Palipohn Dehpehk/Takaieu Marine Sanctuaries. These sanctuaries were established to protect Pohnpei's marine biodiversity and were inadequate in some respects (please explain how they are inadequate). Also, the marine sanctuary system being used for this act is fully no take. Therefore, there are eleven full no take Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) on Pohnpei. The development of Pohnpei's MPAs has often been influenced strongly by political decisions rather than biological factors and the needs of the communities. Because of this, areas with the highest biodiversity or of particular biological significance have not always been protected.

The Marine Sanctuary and Wildlife Refuge Act also called for the creation of management plans for each MPA. This plan was to be developed based on the experience gained through active management and conditions of the resources as demonstrated by both scientific and anecdotal data collection. This draft management plan aims to satisfy the requirements of the Marine Sanctuary and Wildlife Refuge Act by providing a series of recommended Goals, Objectives, and Activities for management of Nahtik for the next five years. The management plan also includes sections on enforcement, fundraising, education and awareness, research and monitoring, and partnership as required by the Act.

Community-based resource management is tradition to Pohnpeian culture. Before the introduction of the western governance system, Pohnpei communities had always been very conservative in exploiting the natural resources. However, nowadays, most communities are neglecting the conservative values leading to the loss of traditional practices. In 2003, Enipein communities teamed up with the Locally Managed Marine

Area (LMMA) Network. This network is dedicated to assisting marine management practitioners to improve the implementation of LMMAs through skills building and collective learning. With support from the LMMA network and many other partners the community initiated Pohnpei's first LMMA site at Nahtik Sanctuary. Enipein communities, with technical assistance from CSP, developed a Community Action Plan (CAP) manipulating standard monitoring indicators from the LMMA learning framework. Woun Kepin Soamwoai focused mainly on MPA management and contains monitoring activities such as fish and coral monitoring, enforcement and surveillance, education and awareness by the communities themselves in order to better safeguard their own marine resources. A group of active young men and women were elected by the village chiefs of Enipein to make sure the communities are following the CAP. These young men and women are the Community Conservation Officers (CCO). Enipein community is currently leading the line in community-led resource management in Pohnpei where other MPA communities are starting to replicate their successes.

Site Description

Nahtik MPA and Enipein Mangrove Reserve (EMR)

Nahtik MPA: 0.65 square kilometers

Enipein Mangrove Reserve: 7.80 square kilometers

Location: 18 kilometers from the urban center of Kolonia Town on the southeastern side of Kitti Municipality

Geographic and Habitat Classification

Nahtik MPA: General (coral reef ecosystem), and seabird nesting area.

Enipein Mangrove Reserve (EMR): Mangrove ecosystem, seabird nesting area, mangrove dwelling marine organism, and nursery ground for marine species.

Conservation Status

There is a significant correlation that exists between communities, government and non-government agencies that is keeping a strong momentum for the environmental protection and biodiversity conservation on Pohnpei. Woun Koapin Soamwoai (WKS) was established in 1987 combining the four villages of Mwoakot, Soamwoai, Enipein Pah and Enipein Powe. WKS was established as a plan to guide for the villages to preserve their natural resources. The establishment of Nahtik Marine Sanctuary and Enipein Mangrove Reserve (Enipein Marine Park) was a component of the WKS plan. In 1999,

Enipein Marine Park was established as a protected area under the Marine Sanctuary and Wildlife Refuge Act. Later in 2001, Nahtik was the first community-led Marine Protected Area (MPA) amended into the Act of 1999. Since the establishment of Nahtik MPA, the communities have been exercising an excellent role in the management. WKS launched a group of Community Conservation Officers (CCO), appointed and represented by the four villages, to lead the stewardship of Nahtik MPA.

In 2003, Nahtik MPA became the first site, in partnership with Conservation Society of Pohnpei (CSP), to enroll in the Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA) Network, a learning network of marine conservation practitioners throughout the indo-pacific region. Also in 2003, WKS CCOs initiated a Community Action Plan (CAP) that shares the roles and tasks between community members and CCOs on the management of Nahtik MPA. A fish monitoring program was initiated as a component of the Nahtik CAP as a tool to assess their conservation efforts as well as the effectiveness of their management actions. Fish monitoring results are then presented back to WKS communities for awareness and feedback.

Threats or Problems

For thousands of years, the four villages of Mwoakot, Soamwoai, Enipein Powe and Enipein Pah on the Southern tip of Pohnpei used complex ridge to reef traditional management systems to protect their natural resources. These strict rules governed the behavior of all clans and ensured that Pohnpei's rich coral reefs, mangroves, and forests provided food and income to sustain us. Today, the people of WKS stand at a historic crossroads between protecting our natural heritage and losing it forever. The pressure to sacrifice our resources is mounting. At the same time, traditional systems have been weakened by a top-down government approach which undermines the authority of local communities to control their own resources.

WKS intends to incorporate elements of traditional marine resource management with modern science through partnership with local resource management agencies to protect the natural biodiversity of Nahtik Marine Sanctuary, Watershed Forest Reserve and Enipein Mangrove Reserve also known as Enipein Marine Park. With this management plan, WKS will:

- Establish a community-based management approach at Nahtik Marine Sanctuary, Watershed Forest Reserve and Enipein Mangrove Forest Reserve as models for other sites in Pohnpei and throughout the Federated States of Micronesia;
- Restore and maintain the biological resources of WKS including overall ecosystem health, key species and biodiversity;
- launch a community-based awareness program to enhance communities;

- Develop community-based enterprise to provide alternative sources of income;
- Engage neighboring communities to increase partnership in conservation initiatives;
- Ensure the management and administration of WKS be efficient, credible, transparent, effective and adaptive

Deforestation and poor land-use practices result in increased soil erosion in many tropical, populated islands where there is already a high pressure on both the land the marine resources. Soil erosion is currently one of the biggest threats to coral reef in Pohnpei. Much of the erosion and associated sedimentation results from poor farming practices, especially the planting of sakau, *Piper methysticum*, which provides income for most of people in the villages of Mwoakot, Soamwoai and Enipein. The Enipein River is mountainous catchments with an approximate area of 27.2 square kilometers. The river flows into a coral lagoon with a mangrove swamp that fringes the entire length of the estuary (Victor, et al 2005). Sediment is being washed from cleared areas into the lagoon which is rapidly killing the inshore reefs. The will take a holistic view of conservation issues covering both the terrestrial and marine environments.

A wide variety of threats to marine diversity have been identified at regional - local level in Micronesia (Kelty and Kuartei 2004, Hasurmai et al. 2005). They are subdivided into the following categories: climate change and coral bleaching; coral diseases; predator outbreaks (e.g., crown-of-thorns seastar); sedimentation; dredging; coastal pollution; impacts from unregulated tourism; over-fishing by locals: illegal overfishing by foreign vessels; poorly regulated trade of corals and other reef species; shipping (pollution, alien introductions and groundings) and marine debris. For the Nahtik MPA the biggest threats identified by the communities are 1) Overfishing and illegal fishing by locals, 2) destruction of habitats due to clearing for Sakau farming and sedimentation and pollution from upland 3) Lack of alternative income generating scheme and 4) impacts from climate change including, lack of fresh water, coral bleaching, salt water inundation killing or disrupting season for fruit crops, and shoreline flooding and erosion.

Proposed Goals, Objectives and Activities

Goal: Good Natural Resource Management:

“For our Woan Koapin Soamwoai communities to understanding and benefit from our natural resources at Nahtik MPA, Mangrove Forest Reserve, and Watershed Forest Reserve by managing them to be healthy and abundant into the future”

***Objective 1: Maintain and improve the health of key species populations and ecosystems within the Nahtik MPA and its surrounding areas through the implementation of an effective co management surveillance and monitoring program by 2017.**

Activity 1.1.1: Enhance the Surveillance and Enforcement Program at Woan Koapin Soamwoai to enforce the Nahtik MPA, mangrove reserve, and watershed reserve by having logbook and incident reports to the Municipal and State Authorities in a timely manner.

Activity 1.1.2: Working with CSP and other partners to conduct annual biological and socio economic monitoring to measure changes in population of key species using approved Micronesia Challenge monitoring methods.

Activity 1.1.3: Report results of monitoring to the Woan Koapin Soamwoai community and other key partners in a timely manner and no later than 3 months after the completion of annual monitoring.

Activity 1.1.4: Work with Department of Land to agree and approve for the Watershed Reserve in Woan Koapin Soamwoai.

Activity 1.1.5: Revive Forest Rangers Program to monitor and enforce Watershed Reserve in Woan Koapin Soamwoai.

Activity 1.1.6: Continue education and outreach to visitors to all Sections of the Kitti Municipality and nearby communities that have the potential to come and fish at Nahtik MPA. (Angel Jonathan with CSP has identified Nahtik and WKS Protected Areas as site for phase 2 of Rare Campaign.

Objective 2: Creating opportunities for improved livelihood at Woun Kepin Soamwoai and maintaining our island community into the future.”

Activity 2.1.1: Initiate discussions with OFA and others about establishing income generating activities and scaling it up, including, Seaweed farming and other opportunities.

Activity 2.1.2: Seek funding to do a feasibility study on viable income generation options for both communities.

Activity 2.1.3: Conduct a socio economic monitoring every 3 years with the Woun Kepin Soamwoai communities to understand their needs, and support for the plan implementation, rules, and benefits.

Objective 3: Protecting our reef and resources from negative human impacts.

- Activity 3.1.1: Continue and improve site surveillance program that identifies and records all boat visitation at the Nahtik MPA.
- Activity 3.1.2: Develop Partnerships with State DFW and other agencies including training in enforcement to collect information violations needed for prosecution.
- Activity 3.1.3: Promote compliance of Nahtik MPA and other protected areas rules through education and awareness activities and other means.
- Activity 3.1.4: Work with State Authorities (Legislature) to settle the rules on Mangrove Reserve uses and boundaries.
- Activity 3.1.5: Revive and strengthen CCO program to enforce the rules and regulations of Nahtik MPA and Mangrove Reserve.

Objective 4: Managing our Activities in the Present and Planning for the Future.

- Activity 6.1.1: Maintain sufficient and innovative, cost-effective infrastructure to ensure adequate communications, local transportation and energy production.
- Activity 6.1.2: Share program experiences and learning with other similar programs through sister-site partnerships and other means.
- Activity 6.1.3: Designate a Coordinator to work with CSP to raise funds needed to implement this plan.
- Activity 6.1.4: Work with CSP and OneReef to explore and establish a MCA for long term financial support.
- Activity 6.1.5: Continue to build CCO's capacity to be sufficiently skilled and motivated to undertake surveillance, enforcement, and monitoring activities.
- Activity 6.1.6: Woun Kepin Soamwoai Non Profit Organization (Nature Conservation) will provide program leadership and accountability to the Woun Kepin Soamwoai community and local leaders and external partners.
- Activity 6.1.7: Complete a Strategic Plan for the WKS NGO including capacity building and sustainable financing for its community programs. Develop plan to support activities of alternative income generation and promoting the effort at Ecotourism project.



1 Prohibited activities within the WKS Protected Areas including: Watershed, Mangrove and Nahtik Protected Areas

- (1) Within the boundaries of an area designated as part of the Sanctuary:
- (a) No person shall disturb, injure, cut, burn, remove, destroy or possess any part of the real or personal property of the state, including mangrove and forested areas, natural growth and minerals, in any area of the System;
 - (b) No person shall take or possess any fish, bird, mammal or other wild vertebrate or invertebrate animals or part, or nest, or egg thereof within any such area unless otherwise allowed by regulations issued under this chapter;
 - (c) No person shall engage in fishing, unless otherwise allowed by regulations issued under this chapter;
 - (d) No person shall engage in dredging, mining or other removal of minerals, rock, sand, coral or other natural resources;
 - (e) No person shall use or possess, any explosive, toxic chemical, firearm, bow and arrow or other weapon, or any trap capable of taking fish, birds, mammals or any other types of wildlife, unless otherwise permitted by regulations issued under this chapter; and
 - (f) No person shall enter, use or otherwise occupy any area of the System for the purpose of engaging in any activity prohibited under this section, unless such activities are otherwise permitted under this chapter or regulations issued under this chapter.

(2) Commercial exploitation of resources within the boundaries of the System is prohibited. Qualified institutions and individuals shall be permitted to conduct nondestructive forms of scientific investigation within the state reserve system, upon receiving the prior written approval from the Director pursuant to regulations issued under this chapter.

Source: S.L. No. 4L-115-99 §7, 7/23/99

Permits and permitting process

(1) The Director of Land and Natural Resources is authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to permit the use of areas within the System for non-commercial recreational hunting and fishing, subsistence fishing, public recreation and accommodations, and scientific research whenever such uses are compatible with the purposes for which such areas were established.

(2) If the material provisions of any permit issued are violated by the permit holder, in addition to any other remedies allowed by law, the Director may revoke or suspend the permit permanently or for a specified period of time pursuant to procedures established by regulations.

Source: S.L. No. 4L-115-99 §8, 7/23/99

Civil penalties. — Any person who violates any provision of this chapter, the regulations promulgated under this chapter, or a permit issued under this chapter shall be liable to pay a civil penalty of not more than \$20,000 for each violation.

In determining the amount of the penalty, the gravity of the violation, prior violations, and the demonstrated good faith of the person charged in attempting to achieve rapid compliance after notification of a violation shall be considered.

Source: S.L. No. 4L-115-99 §12, 7/23/99

Criminal penalties. — In addition to any action which may be brought under this chapter, any person who knowingly violates this chapter, regulations promulgated under this chapter, or a permit issued under this chapter shall be fined not more than \$50,000, or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

Source: S.L. No. 4L-115-99 §13, 7/23/99

2 Woun Kepin Soamwoai Network of Protected Areas Zoning



Map showing Nahtik MPA and Mangrove Park as part of the WKS Network of Protected areas in Kitti Municipality of Pohnpei State, FSM.

2.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Coordinator

The role of the Coordinator is to provide the overall oversight supervision of the implementation of this Management Plan and to provide local leadership on custom, culture and protocol including the responsibilities below.

1. Responsible in ensuring successful implementation of this plan.
2. Communicate with CSP, Municipal and State Leaders on the progress of work at WKS Network of Protected Area.

3. Report regularly to the community on progress of work and not less than twice a year.
4. Develop annual work plan and budget and seek assistance of CSP and other partners with technical and financial support for the community work plan.
5. Review the progress of work of the Community Conservation Officers.
6. Work with the Communities of WKS to make needed changes to their Management Plan for adaptive management.
7. Ensure this plan is aligned with culture and customs and implementation is in harmony with local protocols.
8. Be the local ambassador for WKS community effort in the local community and nearby communities.

2.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Key Partners

Conservation Society of Pohnpei (CSP): The role of CSP in this community effort is to provide capacity building for the Management Committee and its staff to be able to undertake effective management of this site including following responsibilities:

1. Assist with community meetings and trainings to build their capacity.
2. Assist in building the capacity of the Project Coordinator including, management, outreach, monitoring, fundraising, partnership building, and leadership.
3. Advise the Coordinator to seek needed funding to implement this plan.
4. Support Coordinator to seek out partnerships needed to implement this plan.
5. Recommend changes to this plan to the Community.
6. May act as a fiscal sponsor for funds to implement this plan until such time the community is able to undertake this on their own.

Pohnpei State Government: The role of Pohnpei State through its proper agencies will support the Communities of Woun Kepin Soamwoai protect its resources for present and future generations. Pohnpei State will be asked to assist the implementation of this plan in the following areas:

1. Support community surveillance needs through coordination with DFW Patrol Boat.
2. Provide technical and financial support needed to implement this plan through DLNR and OFA.
3. Provide fund when possible to implement this plan.

OneReef Micronesia: The role of OneReef Micronesia is to raise funds needed to implement this plan and verify progress made by the Management Committee on the Goals and Objectives of this plan including the below responsibilities:

1. Seek additional funders that could support other needs of this Plan.
2. Conduct annual review of progress made under this plan.
3. Seek out other partners including volunteers that could help in the implementation of this program.
4. Assist CSP and Project Coordinator to provide needed capacity building efforts in enforcement, planning, monitoring, evaluation, leadership for this program.

2.3 Monitoring Plan

Annual monitoring will be carried out by CSP with the Community CCO's and other key partners on an annual basis. This monitoring shall be consistent with the Micronesia Challenge region wide monitoring system to allow the site to compare success of its management over time with other comparable sites in the region. This can include fish, forest, sea grass monitoring, sedimentation monitoring among others. It is important that the community participates in the monitoring efforts with CSP to ensure long term sustainability of the monitoring program.

2.4 Visitor Awareness/Compliance and Surveillance/Enforcement Plans

It will be the responsibility of the Coordinator of WKS Protected Areas and Community Leaders to establish a visitor awareness and compliance plan. This should reflect traditional knowledge of frequent and potential visitors to the Watershed, Mangrove and Marine Protected Area. The Community Coordinator will work with local and regional partners to develop key messages and outreach materials designed to increase compliance with Protected Areas Rules. Additionally, the designated community coordinator will work to establish a surveillance plan to detect and deter illegal fishing at the site. This will include implementing a logbook system with reports to the Kitti Municipality and State Authorities on illegal activities at the site.

2.5 Annual Recurring Cost of the WKS Network of Protected Area

Budget Category	Amount
Enforcement Fuel for Patrol @ about 250 gallon of gas annually	\$ 2,000.00
Community and CCO's Meeting (quarterly @ \$500 each)	\$ 2,000.00
Education and Outreach marterials other cost	\$ 2,000.00
Annual Monitoring (Biological Monitoring with CSP)	\$ 2,000.00
Enforcement Supplies and Equipments (Spark plugs, Rain Coats, Batteriies, etc.,)	\$ 1,000.00
CSP Admin Cost	\$ 1,000.00
2.6 Total	\$ 10,000.00

Other infrastructure need that still needs to be raised includes:

1. Two surveillance boats with double engines (23 footer with double 40HP engines) @ \$30,000.00
2. \$20,000 one time fund for construction of small office and the required equipments such as computers and printers. This office will serve as command center for the surveillance and enforcement team.

2.7 Financing Plan

The WKS Community Coordinator will work with CSP to engage with OneReef Micronesia to explore a Marine Conservation Agreement (partnership with investors that have common goal with community and willing to provide long term financing) that can finance their commitments over time. This will include raising funds for their infrastructure needs and annual operational cost. It is envision that the community with CSP and other partners will work to generate some revenue through income generating activities and other grants to support the long term sustainability of the MPA. The Community Leader will continue to seek the support of the State in funding their management efforts. Below is a list of common donors for these type of effort that the Community Coordinator with CSP and other partners can look into for support of the management actions in this plan.

Potential Donors:

1. Packard Foundation
2. MacArthur Foundation
3. Marisla Foundation
4. National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
5. Australian Aid Small Grants Program
6. Global Environmental Facility Small Grants Program (GEF FSM)
7. New Zealand Overseas Development Assistance Program
8. Department of Interior Coral Reef Program
9. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Coral Program
10. US Aid

11. Global Green Grants (William Kostka, Micronesia Program Contact)
12. Toyota Foundation
13. Micronesia Conservation Trust
14. The Locally Managed Marine Area Network
15. UN Small Grants Program
16. Canadian Aid
17. Seacology (Simon Ellis, Micronesia Program Officer)
18. Japan Grassroots Grants
19. USDA Rural Development Grant (non construction)
20. European Union Global Climate Change Funds

The approach will be to have a Coordinator with the capacity to oversee the implementation of this plan and ability to work with partners to develop strong proposal to the above mentioned donors and others not listed to raise the needed funds to implement this plan. CSP and OneReef Micronesia will serve as advisors to review and improve proposals of the Community to ensure likelihood of approval.

2.8 Sustainability Plan

Sustainability of the WKS Network of Protected Areas will follow a three pronged approach. First, the Community Leader (Soulik en Soamwoai) who has been designate by the other village Chiefs of WKS will lead and effort with the Communities and all active CCO's to develop mechanisms to contribute to the financing o f this plan. This can included engaging with OneReef Micronesia to establish a long term partnership also called Marine Conservation Agreement (MCA) for all WKS Network of Protected Areas. MCA is a partnership tool used by OneReef Micronesia to connect Coral Reef Investors with Coral Reef Owners to help ensure long term financing to guarantee protection of coral reefs.

Secondly, the Leaders of WKS will work with CSP to develop a plan to build their capacity so that they can help support long term management of WKS Network of Protected Areas. This includes, partnerships on trainings, refresher trainings, training of trainers and Memorandum of Agreements between Municipal, State and other NGO regional partners to support the long term management activities of WKS Network of Protected Areas. Trainings could include could include enforcement from partners at Guam Department of Agriculture, biological monitoring from CSP or Palau International Coral Reef Center, Socioeconomic Monitoring from Pacific Marine Resources Institute or awareness training from Sea Web. It is envisioned that the Community Leaders and CSP will assist in forging strong partnership agreements with these relevant local and regional partners.

The last approach is that WKS Network of Protected Areas must be current and maintain an adaptive management approach to reduce cost, increase effectiveness and document lessons learnt over time. The Community Leaders shall organize and implement a plan to review key management plan objectives, operations and explore cost reductions in the program. This includes may include exploring new technologies to

help reduce surveillance cost, effective transportation, or doing briefings and debriefings before and after all activities to document what works and what does not work for adaptive management. Annual retreats are highly recommended for adaptive management of this plan.