

Sapwtik Marine Protected Area Lenger Community Five Year Management Plan (2015 – 2020)



Draft Version

Date Prepared: September 08, 2015

**Nett Municipality, Pohnpei State,
Federated States of Micronesia**

Contributors to this document:

Community of Lenger

Partners:

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Lenger Community Vision:

We envision our community having abundant of natural resources and living happily in a healthy environment.

Our Mission:

We will achieve our vision through an organized and active community organization that is working with local and international partners to better manage our resources and improve community living standard.

Acknowledgements:

The Community of Lenger together with their village Chief Lephen Lenger (Mr. Salter Lohn) would like to thank the Conservation Society of Pohnpei (CSP), Pacific Islands Managed and Protected Area Community (PIMPAC) 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, PIMPAC 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.

1. All photos within this document are by Wayne Andrew © and used with his permission. The printing of this document was funded by OneReef Micronesia and the Conservation Society of Pohnpei. For additional copies or information regarding this management plan, please contact Conservation Society of Pohnpei Office at PO Box 2461, Kolonia Pohnpei, FSM 96941; Telephone (691) 320-5409; E-mail: cspdirector@mail.fm or contact village Chief Lephen Lenger, Mr. Salter Lohn at (691) 320-XXX or Chairman of the Lenger Resource Management Board Mr. Henry Edmond (Koromw en Lenger) at phone at 320-XXX or P.O. Box XXX Kolonia Pohnpei, FSM 96941.



Left is photo of Kesdy Ladore from CSP with Village Chief Lephen Lenger and OneReef visiting intern Ms. Whitney Berry. Right is photo of Lenger community members resting with CSP staff and interns waiting for planning meeting to start. Photo by Wayne Andrew.

Nett Municipality Traditional Leadership Declaration

We the TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP OF Netts hereby declare our full support for the efforts of our community in Lenger Island and Pohnpei State Government with the Conservation Society of Pohnpei and other local and international partners in their desire and commitment in working together to manage the resources of Sapwtik and Lenger with the vision of protecting our traditional heritage and for the betterment of the present and future generations of the people Nett, Pohnpei State.

_____ XXX XXX Nanmwharki of Netts	_____ XXX XXX Ishonanken of Netts
_____ Date	_____ Date

Foreword

The Community of Lenger with CSP, PIMPAC and OneReef undertook this task of developing a resource management plan for the Sapwtik MPA with guidance from the PIMPAC Management Planning Guide. This plan is made possible with the blessings of our community, Municipal and State traditional and government leaders. 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 Sapwtik MPA. This management plan took over a 3 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 Lenger. This plan is envisioned as a step towards the long-term sustainable management of our communities historical and biodiversity resources with emphasis on food security for our community and the people of Pohnpei State.

The Lenger Community's vision in this plan is: "We envision our community having abundant of natural resources and living happily in a healthy environment." This vision sums up the direction and the intent of this plan and will serve to unify our community and partners, 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 Netts Municipality, all our partners and our friends for all their invaluable efforts and contributions into completing this plan. This plan will guide our community management efforts in prioritizing 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.

By signing below we here by commit ourselves to the objectives and goals set out to achieve the vision of this plan:

_____	_____	_____	_____
Salter Lohn	(Date)	Henry Edmond	(Date)
Lephen Lenger		Koromw en Lenger Chair Lenger	
Lenger Island		Resource Management Committee	
		Lenger Island	

_____	_____	_____	_____
XXX XXXX	(Date)	Pius Hadley	(Date)
Chief Magistrate		Director of Department of Land	

Netts Municipal Government

Pohnpei State Government

Tony Pernet (Date)

Chief

Division of Fish and Wildlife

Eugene Joseph (Date)

Director

Conservation Society of Pohnpei

Joseph Saimon (Date)

Administrator

Office of Fisheries and Aquaculture

Background:

Pohnpei State of the Federated States of Micronesia, has a long history in working through a number of efforts to preserve its natural resources trying to combine both traditional and modern approaches 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. Then, in 2001, an amendment was made 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. 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.

In their findings, the Pohnpei State Legislature finds that certain areas of the terrestrial and marine environment possess conservation, cultural, recreational, ecological, historical, research, educational, or aesthetic qualities which give them special national and international significance, and that protection of these special areas is necessary for the social, cultural, and economic well-being of future generations. Source: S.L. No. 4L-115-99 §2, 7/23/99

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 experienced 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 Sapwtik 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.

Site Description:

Lenger (pronounced *lāng.ĕr* or *läng.ĕr*) is a high volcanic island in Pohnpei's lagoon 3.25 km (2 mi) northeast of Kolonia Town. The island and its nearest neighbor, **Sapwtik** (*säp.chik*), sit on a contiguous reef flat called *wahrapwoat* ("one canoe"), which legend states was formed by a magical canoe voyaging from Sapwuahfik Atoll. Both islands were heavily fortified by the Japanese Imperial Navy prior to WWII and are full of interesting historical sites. In 2008, archaeologist Takuya Nagaoka completed a meticulous field survey of Lenger, documenting hundreds of sites and creating scores of detailed maps (from Pohnpei Eco-Adventure Map Guide, funded by the FSM Visitors Board).

History of Lenger

Prior to the mid-1700s, Lenger belonged to **Sokehs Chiefdom** and was controlled by section chief **Lepen Lenger**. In 1874, **Capelle & Co.** (a Marshall Islands-based trading firm) purchased land from the paramount chief of newly independent Nett Chiefdom and established a trading post on Lenger's east coast. The German-own **Jaluit Gesellschaft Company** followed suit ten

years later, establishing its own outpost on the western shore of the island and developing a lucrative copra operation, which expanded after the Germans made Pohnpei part of their colonial empire in 1890. The Germans also imposed land reforms on Pohnpei, taking the land away from the chiefs and dividing it into family-own parcels. Lenger was broken into more than a dozen divisions that still exist to this day.

Lenger, a small lagoon island north of Kolonia, has the highest concentration of Japanese historical sites anywhere in Pohnpei State. Among the attractions are underground storage facilities, tunnels, caves, gun batteries, a seaplane hangar, barracks foundations, a searchlight, and a seaplane ramp. Half-day to Full-day. The most interesting and accessible sites are featured in the Lenger Island Eco-Adventure Map Guide, funded by the FSM Visitors Board and available around Kolonia Town.

Sapwtik Island

Sapwtik, a small lagoon island northwest of Lenger, also has a number of interesting Japanese historical sites, including walls, command center and barracks foundations, and two concrete cisterns on the hilltop; a stone wharf leading out to the edge of the reef; four coastal gun emplacements; a tunnel cutting through the hillside; and a magazine for heavy ordnance. Half-day to Full-day. The most interesting and accessible sites are featured in the Lenger Island Eco-Adventure Map Guide, funded by the FSM Visitors Board and available around Kolonia Town.

Geographic and Habitat Classification

Sapwtik MPA consist of seagrass beds coral reef flat and slope around Sapwtik Island. Area is known for nursery ground for many important food fishes of Pohnpei including rabbit fish, mullet fish, different species of parrot fish, snappers and emperors. Turtles are occasionally seen foraging in the area. The sea grass is a great habitat for rabbit fish and community members in the past will observe this species in large numbers. There is also a small mangrove habitat that also is nursery for small fish and also mangrove crabs. The traditional knowledge of this area led to the establishment of the Sanctuary. Further assessment and biological monitoring is needed to provide baseline information on this site.

Conservation Status

Pohnpei, one of the four Federated States of Micronesia, has an extensive lagoon which is home to over 900 species of fish and 400 species of coral. The Conservation Society of Pohnpei (CSP) is working closely with traditional leaders of Lenger Island, a highly visible site off of the Pohnpei mainland, to establish a community-led marine reserve. Seacology's grant has enabled the Lenger Island community to purchase a boat to transport equipment and assist with the surveying and monitoring of the marine reserve. The Lenger Island reserve is serving as a model and will lead to the establishment of many more community-led marine reserves throughout the Federated States of Micronesia.

July 2004 - The boat was purchased in late 2000, and the marine reserve was formally dedicated in March 2001. Since that time, CSP has been actively involved in sponge farming as an

alternative income-generating activity in the area. There are now three active sponge farms. The community is still helping to enforce the ban on fishing and combat poaching within the Lenger Island Marine Protected Area. In the last month, dive operators, CSP and the community worked together for a coastline clean-up day.

September 2005 - In 2000 the Lenger Island Marine Protected Area was the first community-based marine protected area in Pohnpei. Since then, Lenger's successful model has encouraged other communities to establish their own mpas. As of September 2005 there are now eleven community-based marine protected areas in the federated states of Micronesia based on Lenger's model. With the help of the Conservation Society of Pohnpei, a network of community members from each MPA monitors their area, testing for the successful increase in fish and biomass diversity. Source: www.seacology.org

Threats or Problems

Sapwtik Marine Protected Area is threatened by overfishing that is evident around Pohnpei. This is mainly from increase in human population on the island and improved technology for harvesting and preserving food fishes with increase in market value due to need for income from fisherman. Additional and urgent threat is from the impacts of climate change such as coral bleaching from increase water temperature, drought from El Nino, water inundation from sea level rise and damages from increase frequency in storms. Pollution from lack of proper trash disposal system and marine debris.

The community of Lenger recognized that they have limited capacity and resources to address the abovementioned threats. The community leader recognized that a well organized community who has a plan of their urgent community needs to addressing these threats is one step closer to success. With this in mind and the generous support from local and regional partners in this planning effort, the leaderships of Lenger is motivated to addressing these threats. This effort will allow the Lenger community to:

- Establish a Resource Management Committee for the long term management of Sapwtik Sanctuary and Lenger natural and cultural resources.
- Restore and maintain the biological resources of Sapwtik 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 Lenger Committee and CCO's are efficient, credible, transparent, effective and adaptive.
- Increase the Lenger Community's adaptive capacity to the impacts of climate change.

Vision

"We envision our community having abundant of natural resources and living happily in a healthy environment."

(Insert photo)

Mission

"We will achieve our vision through an organized and active community organization that is working with local and international partners to better manage our resources and improve community living standard."

Goals, Objectives and Activities

Goal: Good Natural Resource Management: "For the Lenger community to understand and benefit from our natural resources at the Sapwtik and Lenger Island 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 Sapwtik MPA and its surrounding areas through the implementation of an effective joint surveillance and monitoring program by 2020.

Activity 1.1.1: Enhance the Surveillance and Enforcement Program at Lenger to enforce the rules of the Sapwtik MPA, by establishing a surveillance logbook and incident report system that is relayed 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 and community perceptions using approved Micronesia Challenge regional monitoring methods.

Activity 1.1.3: Report results of monitoring to the Lenger community and chief, Municipal and State Leaders as well as other key partners in a timely manner.

Activity 1.1.4: Strengthen Community Surveillance Program by re-establishing the Community Conservation Officers (CCO's) program and providing them with the proper training as well as equipping them to carry out surveillance and compliance of the Sapwtik Marine Protected Area.

Activity 1.1.5: Establish an education and outreach to neighboring villages, municipalities, and visitors to Lenger and Sapwtik MPA rules, management goals, importance, and benefits to the community and Pohnpei State.

Objective 2: Creating opportunities for improved livelihood at Lenger and improving our community living standard towards preparedness on the impacts of climate change 2020."

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 Lenger community as well as developing a sustainable financing mechanism to provide funding for surveillance equipment maintenance and compensation or stipend for CCO's.

Activity 2.1.3: Conduct a socio economic monitoring every 3 years with the Lenger Community to understand their needs, and support for the plan implementation, rules, and benefits for adaptive management of this plan.

Activity 2.1.4: Seek funding to build water catchment system for improved fresh water supply to the community on Lenger.

Activity 2.1.5: Seek funding support to build a community center that can also serve as a disaster shelter and establish a solar power system on Lenger island power surveillance equipment and improve the living standard of the community on Lenger Island.

Activity 2.1.6: Explore the establishment of a visitor program to Lenger and Sapwtik for income generation activities to support long term management of the program.

Activity 2.1.6: Conduct a community climate change vulnerability assessment and educate and prepare the community on the causes and impacts of climate change (sea level rise, El Ninio, La Ninia, increase sea temperature and acidity etc...).

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 Sapwtik 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 Sapwtik MPA and other protected areas rules through education and awareness activities and other means.

Activity 3.1.4: Revive and strengthen CCO program to enforce the rules and regulations of Sapwtik MPA.

Activity 3.1.5: Conducting a community clean up and a beautify Lenger program to promote visitors and improved health for the community.

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

Activity 6.1.1: Establish a Lenger Resource Management Action Committee.

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 and other partners 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: Explore the possibility of chartering the Lenger Resource Management Committee as a registered community based organization (CBO)

Activity 6.1.7: Complete a training needs assessment CCO's and committee members and develop a capacity building and sustainable financing plan for Lenger and its community programs.

Activity 6.1.8: Develop plan to support activities of alternative income generation and promoting the effort at Ecotourism project.

Prohibited activities within the Sapwtik Marine Sanctuary

- (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 of Department of Land and Natural Resources 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

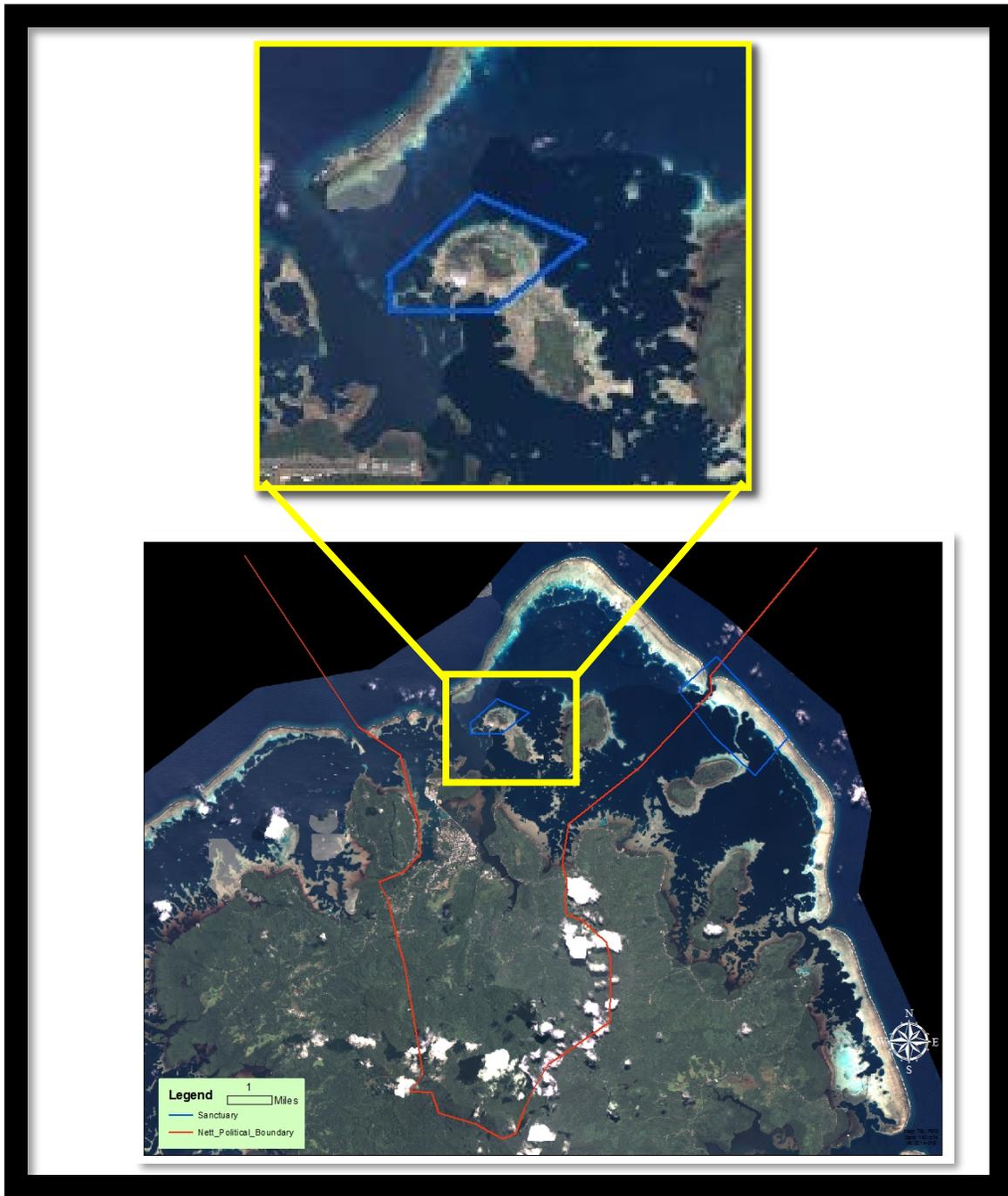
Civil penalties.— Any person who violates any provision of this chapter, the regulations promulgated under this chapter, or a permit issued under this chapter shall be liable to pay a civil penalty of not more than \$20,000 for each violation. In determining the amount of the penalty, the gravity of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

Sapwtik Marine Protected Area No Take Zone



Map showing Sapwtik in Netts Municipality of Pohnpei State, FSM.

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.

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 Coordinator and Lenger Committee in facilitating 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 community of Lenger protect its resources for present and future generations. Pohnpei State through the proper Department and Agencies are committed to the implementation of this plan in the following areas:

1. Support community surveillance and enforcement needs through effective coordination with DFW Officers and response with their patrol vessel.
2. Provide technical and financial support needed to implement this plan through DLNR and OFA.
3. Provide community technical assistance to increase their capacity in enforcement, monitoring, grant writing, and other areas.

4. 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.

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.

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 Netts Municipality and State Authorities on illegal activities at the site.

Annual Recurring Cost for the Management of the Sapwtik MPA

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, Batteries, etc..)	\$ 1,000.00
CSP Admin Cost	\$ 1,000.00
Total	\$ 10,000.00

Capital Infrastructure Needs:

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.
3. Solar power system with 4.5 Kwh capacity at @ \$15,000.00.
4. Two water catchment tanks for guardhouse and command center @ \$10,000.00 each for a total of \$20,000.00.
5. Radar and a tower at \$15,000.00

The infrastructure need for this community is around \$100,000.00. With the above listed infrastructure, the Lenger community will have increase its adaptive capacity to the impacts of climate change by having electricity to power equipments for early warning systems, structure for shelter during disaster, boats for evacuation if necessary during disasters, and water catchment for community water source during droughts.

These infrastructure needs if funded will also allow the Lenger community to increase their enforcement and resource management capacity by allowing them to utilize the infrastructure for both climate change and resource management. The boats will be used by community members to conduct Surveillance and Enforcement of the Sapwtik Sanctuary. The community shelter will also serve as a command center for enforcement and community meeting area. Solar system will enable the use of electronics for the enforcement such as cameras, radios, and other surveillance equipments. Water tanks will supply Community Conservation Officers with water at command center.

Financing Plan

The Lenger Resource Management 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.

Sustainability Plan

Sustainability of the Lenger Community Resource Management of the Sapwtik MPA will follow a three pronged approach. First, the community leader (Lenphen Lenger) will lead and effort with the Lenger Resource Management Committee and all active CCO's to develop mechanisms to contribute to the financing of this plan. This can included engaging with OneReef Micronesia to establish a long term financing in a partnership also called Marine Conservation Agreement (MCA). 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. Developing income generating activities with assistance from OFA and other state partners. This can included tourism and aquaculture options.

Secondly, the Lenger Committee will work with CSP to develop a plan to build their capacity so that they can help support long term management of the Sapwtik Protected Area. This includes, conducting a training needs assessment for the Lenger Committee, 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 the Lenger Committee. Trainings could include could include enforcement from partners at DFW, 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 the Lenger Committee 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. This will not only help future generation in taking up their role in the management but also to share important lessons learn to other communities around the Pohnpei and the Pacific Region.