

Ene Kalamur Conservation Area Plan (Draft)

January, 2016

Prepared by:

**Enemanit-Latuma Extended Family Association
With technical assistance from MIMRA, CMAC and
Wayne Andrews (PIMPAC)**

Acknowledgements

EneKalamur’s landowners would like to thank our partners for their support, time and the hard work invested in contributing to this process. We would especially like to acknowledge the support of the Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority (MIMRA), fellow participants from Bokin Botin islet, and Wayne Andrews from the Pacific Islands Marine Protected Areas Community for facilitating the development of this management plan

All photos within this document were provided by the Enemanit Latuma Family Association (ELEFA) and its partners. For more information regarding Ene Kalamur and the development of this plan, feel free to contact ELEFA or MIMRA.

1. Title of the Management Plan

- I. This Management Plan shall be referred to as the “Ene Kalamur Conservation Area Plan”.

2. Designated areas and species for the Management Plan

- I. Area – Designated areas include both marine and terrestrial environments of Ene Kalamur, Majuro Atoll.
- II. Species – Designated species in this plan include the marine and terrestrial flora and fauna of Ene Kalamur, Majuro Atoll.

3. Background

Ene Kalamur is a small island located on the northern side of Majuro Atoll in the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Starting in early 2015, the landowners of Ene Kalamur began to consider developing the island into a conservation area following the success of their Conservation efforts on Bikirin Island. Using knowledge gained and adopted from the Bikirin project, Ene Kalamur shall be transformed into a maintained “utopia” comprised of rich vegetation and a plethora of marine life. This plan will work towards promoting sustenance, resilience and adaptation within an environment threatened by human activity, biodiversity loss, global warming and other factors of climate change. Advances within this project will be shared throughout the Marshall Islands so other island communities can understand the benefits, and adopt such practices.

4. Summary

The Ene Kalamur Management Plan is a five-year plan developed through the interest of its owners, the Maddison family. The intent of this plan is to address occurring threats towards the island's resources and overall environment. ELEFA means to improve the living environment not only for their benefit, but as a mutually beneficial practice between landowners and land. Ene Kalamur, a “mon aje” is a legacy to build roots.

After initially meeting with the family, the MIMRA team began collecting information through baseline surveys. The information collected was used to form the basis of this plan. The planning team held a series of community meetings and afterwards, the Planning Team along with ELEFA members attended a workshop hosted by PIMPAC on Management Planning. The workshop helped familiarize them with the process and held discussions to articulate and organize the community inputs that resulted in a vision statement, goals and objectives, a budget plan, management rules and zones, and the activities to be carried out over the five year period of this plan.

5. Vision Statement

We envision a healthy island that is abundant in resources, and biologically diverse. The land will be fruitful, resilient, and sustainable, benefiting not only the environment but the landowners and country as well.

6. Goals

- I. Ene Kalamur will have a healthy environment that is biologically diverse, consisting of healthy and balanced ecosystems
- II. Ene Kalamur will have an abundance of both marine and terrestrial resources. It will be well managed by ELEFA
- III. ELEFA is fully aware of the threats of climate change and will therefore mitigate its causes and adapt to its effects.

These three goals have measurable objectives which will guide the activities under this plan

7. Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder	Interest in the area	Importance of their interest	Importance to the planning process	How will they be involved?
ELEFA/landowners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clan ownership of resources • need for sustainable livelihood 	High	Very Important	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • planning team • monthly meetings
MIVA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beautification projects, tourism, & Awareness 	Medium	Important – lobby for financing and awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask for inputs in the process • Inform of management decisions
Neighboring Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational • Diving • Bird Watching 	Medium	Important	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform of decisions • Enforcement and monitoring • Must understand MPA and terrestrial conservation measures
Fishermen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing location • Marine resources (personal & commercial use) 	Medium	Low Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform of the rules for the MPA –
MIMRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Conservation Area 	High	Medium Important	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct marine assessments
Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandated to 	High	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need early

Agencies (MALGOV, MIMRA, etc.)	enforce the rules <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising awareness • Assisting in surveys and work with tourists • Promote Historical & Cultural heritage 		Importance	input and assistance in the planning process
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8. Prioritized Natural Resource Targets

- i. Coral Reefs
- ii. Coast Protecting Plants
- iii. Food Crops
- iv. Food fish (other edible marine resources)

9. Problems and Causes

Problem	Cause
1. Coral degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overfishing • Destructive fishing • Erosion (coral sedimentation) • Recreational activities
2. Damage to coastal plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion • Sand and rock mining
3. Decline of food crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overconsumption • Overharvesting (poaching)
4. Decline of fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overfishing • Overconsumption • Destructive Fishing

Solutions	Short-term outcomes	Long-term outcomes
Regulations and ordinances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify needs for regulations/ordinances • Identify partner organizations • Protection of Conservation Area initiated • Work with MALGOV (enforcement & monitoring) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory framework in place with enforcement measures for protected areas • Strong partnership established with relevant agencies • Resource users understand and abide by rules and laws

Coastal management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop further decline of resources • Destructive activities identified • Determine baseline populations • Awareness programs conducted • Work with MIMRA (baseline surveys & capacity building) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Populations stabilized • Habitats restored • Monitoring program initiated • Trainings completed • The community and public change their behavior based on what they have learned
Coastal replanting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine baseline populations • Develop funding strategy • Conduct awareness programs • Work with MIVA • Complete trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable funding obtained • Monitoring program initiated • Trainings completed • Increase in tourism • The community and public change their behavior based on what they have learned

10. Threat Analysis

Threat	Solutions	Outcomes
Overfishing	Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory framework in place with enforcement measures for protected areas
Trespassing and poaching	Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge of protected area and change in behavior • Habitat restoration • Regulatory framework in place with enforcement measure to ensure no-passage of trespassers
Climate Change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion • Sea level rise • Sea temperature rise • Coral bleaching • Strong winds 	Mitigation and Adaptation Coastal Management Replanting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built coastal barriers • Increased growth of reef grazing, herbivorous fish population to address bleaching • Specific plants grown for elemental defense and soil fertility planted
Invasive Species (Terrestrial & Marine)	Coastal management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge and change in behavior • Habitat Restoration

11. Resource Management Team

The members of ELEFA agree that in order to properly manage and monitor Ene Kalamur, while also encouraging more family involvement, family members are to develop a resource management team. The older members of the family will appoint individuals with relevant credentials into appropriate categories.

Enforcement	Awareness & Outreach	Monitoring	Partnerships	Training
<u>Team leader:</u> Paul Maddison <u>Team members:</u> Carlos Domnick MALGOV MIMRA	<u>Team leader:</u> Yuri Maddison <u>Team members:</u> Jabkoj Maddison Sallyann deBrum MIMRA MALGOV CMAC	<u>Team leader:</u> Josepha Maddison <u>Team members:</u> Kalena de Brum Candice Guavis Jabukja Aikne MIMRA 3Gs	<u>Team leader:</u> Lucia Guavis <u>Team members:</u> Doreen de Brum CMAC	<u>Team leader:</u> Thomas Maddison <u>Team members:</u> Candice Guavis Jabukja Aikne

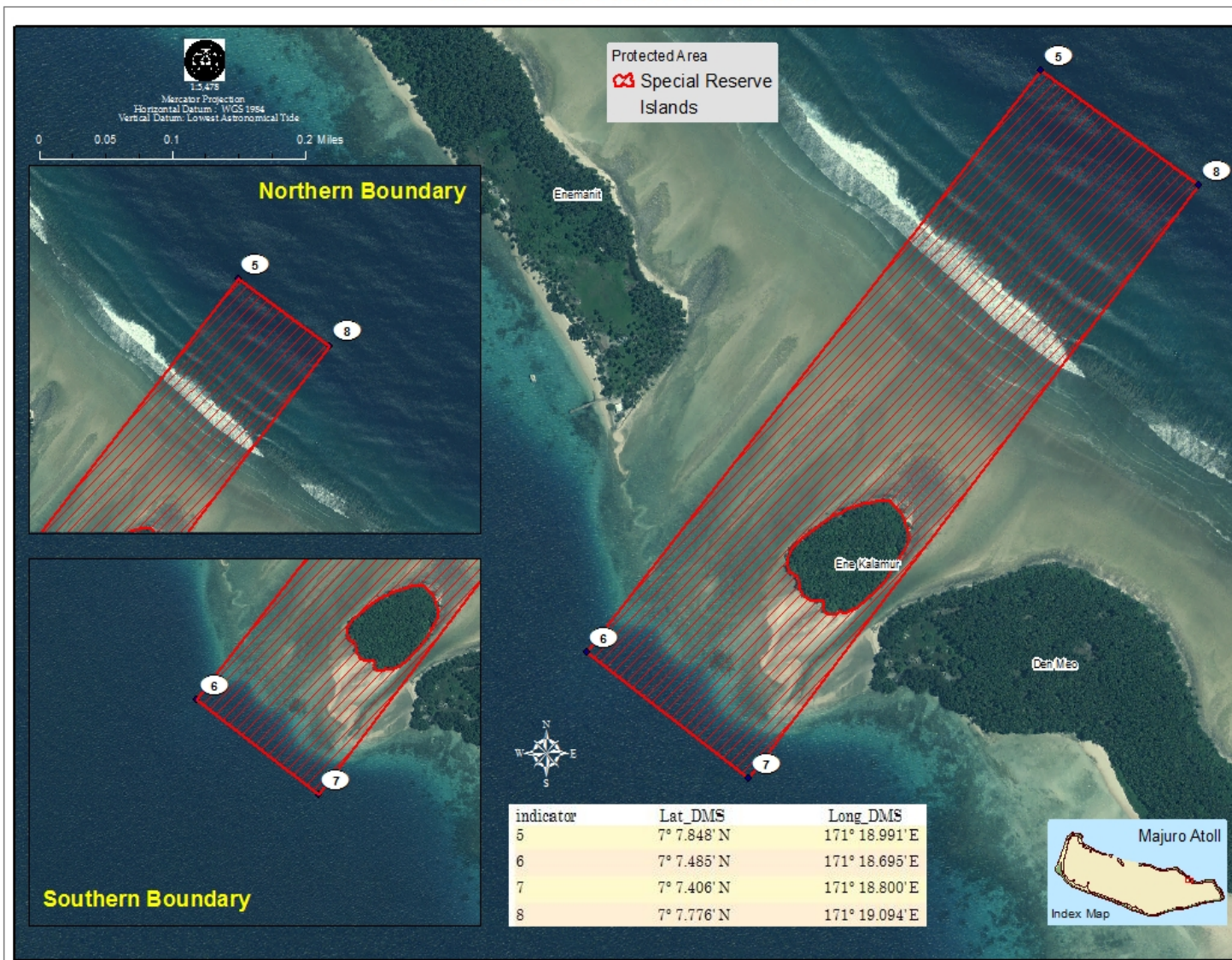
12. Objectives

Objective	Management actions	Who	Indicators
1. By early 2016, Ene Kalamur will be enlisted as both a marine and terrestrial conservation area within the atoll of Majuro	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review and revise draft plan 2. Implement Conservation Area Plan 	<p>ELEFA</p> <p>MIMRA, HPO</p> <p>ELEFA, MALGOV</p>	<p>Number of meetings held</p> <p>Survey results</p> <p>Draft plan completed and enacted</p>
2. By early 2016, Ene Kalamur will be closed to the public for no less than 5 years as a full-no take Conservation zone, only accessible by members of ELEFA and its partners	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create signage 2. 6 month annual assessments 	<p>MALGOV, ELEFA,</p> <p>MIMRA</p>	<p>Implementation and enforcement of declaration</p> <p>Signage in full view of people passing by</p>
3. By end of 2016 Ene Kalamur community and stakeholders will have endorsed and implemented the coastal management plan to prevent erosion, poaching, coral destruction, and overfishing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coastal survey 2. Meetings for endorsement and implementation 	<p>MALGOV, MIMRA, HPO</p> <p>ELEFA stakeholders</p>	<p>Survey results</p> <p>Number of meetings, completion and endorsement of plan</p>
4. By end of 2016 Ene Kalamur community will obtain a secure a funding method in order to maintain and manage the Ene Kalamur conservation area	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funding received 	<p>GEF Small Grants</p> <p>ELEFA stakeholders</p>	<p>Approval of grant and receipt of funding</p>

1. Budget

	Expenses	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Average
Salaries	Monthly totals:	\$1,759	\$1,550	\$1,550	\$1,759	\$1,550	\$1,550	\$1,759	\$1,550	\$1,550	\$1,759	\$1,550	\$1,550	\$19,437	\$1,620
	Project Coordinator	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$9,600	\$800
	Conservation Officer	\$500	\$500	\$500				\$500	\$500	\$500				\$3,000	\$500
	Conservation Officer				\$500	\$500	\$500				\$500	\$500	\$500	\$3,000	\$500
	Conservation Asst.	\$250	\$250	\$250				\$250	\$250	\$250				\$1,500	\$250
	Conservation Asst.				\$250	\$250	\$250				\$250	\$250	\$250	\$1,500	\$250
	Fringe Benefits (13.5%)	\$209.25			\$209.25			\$209.25			\$209.25			\$837	\$0
Education and Awareness	Monthly totals:	\$175	\$25	\$25	\$225	\$25	\$300	\$350	\$200	\$25	\$225	\$25	\$25	\$1,625	\$135
	Print Materials	\$150					\$150							\$300	\$150
	Advertisements				\$200			\$200			\$200			\$600	\$200
	School/Comm Visits						\$150	\$150	\$200					\$500	\$167
	Supplies	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25				\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$225	\$25
Resource Monitoring Program	Monthly totals:	\$650	\$500	\$500	\$650	\$500	\$500	\$650	\$500	\$500	\$650	\$500	\$500	\$6,600	\$550
	Contract	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$6,000	\$500
	Supplies/Equipment	\$150			\$150			\$150			\$150			\$600	\$150
Enforcement Program	Monthly totals:	\$575	\$75	\$1,075	\$575	\$75	\$75	\$575	\$75	\$1,075	\$575	\$75	\$75	\$4,900	\$408
	Fuel/Oil	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$600	\$50
	Ranger Supplies	\$500			\$500			\$500			\$500			\$2,000	\$500
	Ranger Training			\$1,000						\$1,000				\$2,000	\$1,000
	Repairs	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$300	\$25
Other	Monthly totals:	\$680	\$0	\$0	\$680	\$0	\$0	\$680	\$0	\$0	\$680	\$0	\$1,500	\$4,220	\$352
	Contingency Fund	\$680			\$680			\$680			\$680			\$2,720	\$680
	Audit												\$1,500	\$1,500	\$1,500

Ene Kalamur Conservation Area



This map is not to be used for navigational purposes.

Date: 9/3/2015

14. ELEFA SWOT		
	Internal	External
Positive	<p><u>Strengths:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource rich • Care takers • Teamwork • Learning sites for students • Manageable 	<p><u>Opportunities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecotourism attraction • Grant opportunities • External network • Research opportunities • Symbiotic relationship with MALGOV
Negative	<p><u>Weaknesses:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not enough involvement (family, care takers) • Inactive care takers • Transportation problem • Poor maintenance (solar panels, etc.) • Inability to follow laws • Trust Issues • Tending to care takers (financially) 	<p><u>Threats:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crown of thorns • Erosion • Sea Level Rise • Rats • People (Trespassers, Poachers, Fishermen, snorkelers, divers etc.) • Pollution • Illegal practices • Inactive younger generations • Climate change (affecting plant and animals) • Poor monitoring

