



LIFEWEB PROJECT EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

SECTION I: BASIC INFORMATION

COUNTRY

Micronesia Region:
Federated States of Micronesia(FSM), Republic of the Marshalls Islands(RMI), Republic of Palau(ROP)

PROJECT TITLE

The Micronesia Challenge: Management of Strategic Areas for Island Conservation (MOSAIC)

GEOGRAPHIC SCALE

Please check one of the following.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Sub-national
<input type="checkbox"/>	National
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Multi-national

SUBMITTED BY

Please check one of the following.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Government
<input type="checkbox"/>	Indigenous or Local Community
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NGO

SCOPE

Please check all that apply to this project.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Creating new protected area(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Strengthening management of existing protected area(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Improving the protected area enabling environment

If this project's scope involves the **strengthening management of existing protected area(s)**, please indicate the names of the area(s) that will be strengthened, among those registered in the [World Data Base on Protected Areas](#) (WDPA). If the area(s) are not registered in the WDPA, please indicate the complete name(s) and you will be contacted by the WDPA inviting you to register it.

Please refer to **Annex1** for a list of existing protected areas this MOSAIC Concept is anticipated to strengthen

MAP AND PICTURES Please Refer to Annex 1-5 for this section.

SECTION II: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

LOCAL CONTEXT AND PROBLEMS TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE PROJECT

Please describe the area context and challenges (including [threats to biodiversity](#)) being faced. You are welcome to attach supporting documents.

Micronesia's highly diverse natural resources represent the capital for the local people, who serve as the traditional stewards of their land and sea. With over a half million people spread over 6.7 million square kilometres of ocean, the

Micronesia region constitutes more than 20% of the Pacific Island region. Home to at least 66 known threatened species and 60% of all known corals, the annual net benefits from coral reefs in terms of fisheries, tourism, coastal protection and biodiversity, to the Pacific as a whole is estimated at \$2 billion, with approximately \$800 million worth of benefits annually distributed across Micronesia.

The natural features that make these island nations exceptional also make them especially vulnerable to the principle drivers of biodiversity loss and social poverty; habitat degradation, climate change, unsustainable fishing and extractive practices, and alien and invasive species. Without immediate action, localized and external threats will further degrade the very natural resources on which the people of Micronesia depend for their culture and livelihoods. A partnership led by IUCN's World Commission on Protected Areas, *PACT 2020: Protected Areas Climate Turnaround* published *Natural Solutions*, which showcases multiple studies of how nature based adaptation, including the protection and sustainable use of natural resources, may be the most practical way to prepare these island communities to cope with the inevitable effects of climate change. Furthermore, BirdLife International provides guidance and direction on the value of enhancing the health of ecosystems that support these fragile island communities, to ensure ecosystem services will be available in times of drought, coastal inundation and increased pressure on the surrounding environments. Despite the value of these resources, the local authorities, organizations and communities responsible for managing them are often ill equipped to do so, given shifts from subsistence to cash economies, limited formal education, loss of traditional knowledge, and lack of technical expertise, experience and knowledge about technologies and advancements in management protocols.

The 4th Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report identifies the risks posed to island states with a high degree of confidence and assesses the severity of the impacts of climate change. Four key issues are raised specifically for island states, such as the Micronesian Countries:

- Sea level rise is expected to exacerbate inundation, storm surge, erosion and other coastal hazards, thus threatening vital infrastructure, settlements and facilities that support the livelihood of island communities.
- Deterioration in coastal conditions, e.g. through erosion of beaches and coral bleaching, is expected to affect local resources, including fish stocks with associated impacts on food security for island communities.
- By mid-century, climate change is expected to reduce water resources in many small islands, e.g. in the Pacific, to the point where they become insufficient to meet local demand during low-rainfall periods.
- With higher temperatures, increased invasion by non-native species is expected to occur

Because of the fragile, finite, sometimes non-renewable, and irreplaceable nature of these resources, protection efforts are challenged by and subject to damage, loss, and destruction due to ignorance, insufficient management, uncontrolled development and land use, and foreign encroachment. In order to effectively manage these areas, increased knowledge among the people of Micronesia who are the main users and decision makers for the use of the resources found within these areas is critical. Because of the unique biodiversity, historic, archaeological, and cultural resources that form the legacy of Micronesia, the establishment of a better means of identifying and administering these resources is important, and encouragement for their preservation, study, and interpretation will improve the planning and execution of regional, national, state, local, and private undertakings, ultimately promoting sustainable economic growth and development.

In Micronesia, the identification and management of protected areas has always been part of culture and tradition, since they ensure the availability of food crops, fish, livestock, drinking water, building materials and all means essential to support livelihoods in communities. Through the Micronesia Challenge (MC), launched in 2006, the Republic of Palau, (ROP), the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI), the U. S. Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) and the U. S. Territory of Guam have committed to the effective conservation of at least 30% of their near-shore marine resources and 20% of their terrestrial resources. This commitment will result in the effective management, preservation and protection of areas identified as possessing unique biodiversity, historic, archaeological, and cultural properties.

This action will assist RMI, ROP, and FSM to advance their efforts in implementing the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) and achieving the goals of the MC by significantly contributing to their sustainable financing systems for long-term management of their natural resources and providing financial, human and technical assistance to their on-going conservation efforts. These countries have also identified the establishment of protected areas network as their main strategy to deal with climate change and its associated threats, including food and water security, sea level rise, coastal integrity and invasive species risk. The action will abate these threats by improving effectiveness of existing protected areas and planning for new protected areas.

Because Micronesia will be one of the first regions to experience the realities of climate change, ecosystem resilience constitutes a major program goal of the MC. Carefully orchestrated and innovative solutions in the face of new, human-induced climate related impacts such as watershed protection, livelihood protection, food security, natural hazard mitigation and coastal protection methods must be transferred to local stakeholders. The enhanced resources and capacity of local NGOs and government agencies targeted through this action will help to ensure that the indigenous people of Micronesia maintain their traditional way of life.

Each country recognizes the most significant barrier facing effective biodiversity conservation, and timely climate

change action across Micronesia is the lack of reliable, adequate and targeted financial resources. Establishing and sustaining representative networks of community-based protected areas cannot be achieved in the absence of sustainable financing. This LifeWeb Global Initiative on Protected Areas Action will develop and apply sustainable finance systems and policies that will provide long-term core resources for effective and adaptive conservation strategies across the country proponents of the Micronesia Challenge.

As a primary facet of this concept, the Action will provide comprehensive support to the existing Micronesia Conservation Trust (MCT) to develop the Micronesia Challenge financial architecture. This component will provide seed endowment capital of \$6 million as well as demonstration of disbursement and grant-based support to catalyze and implement a strategic financing program for climate change adaptation efforts across the project region. See **FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY** section and **Annex 6 System Scale EOI** for more explicit details.

ECOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTION

The terrestrial and marine environments in Micronesia contain resources of ecological, cultural, economic, historical, educational, and aesthetic significance both locally and globally. These areas represent the foundations of livelihoods, economic development and cultural preservation and protection of these special areas is necessary for the well-being of present and future generations. Establishment of nation-wide protected areas networks will help to ensure the resiliency of these ecosystems and the species that rely on them to withstand the impacts of climate change. Creating networks of these important areas will also help to ensure the maintenance and development of the economies, livelihoods, identity, pride, and integrity of the occupants of these islands, and globally of Micronesia's unique biodiversity, history and culture.

Since the launching of the MC in 2006, the three MC countries have mobilized substantial resources in order to identify and prioritize areas for inclusion in protected areas networks to achieve the goals of the MC. This action will support the implementation of management activities at many of these important areas identified in **Annex 1** Management plans will mainstream environmental conservation and climate change consideration into policy making at all levels, with the guiding principles of ensuring full participation of communities and fostering conditions under which modern society, biodiversity, and historic, archaeological, and cultural resources in Micronesia can exist in harmony to fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations.

National Gaps Analysis (Please refer to Annex7 for links to these documents)

RMI: In response to the MC, RMI completed a National Conservation Area Plan for the Marshall Islands called "Reimaanlok", looking to the future. Through the Reimaanlok, RMI was able to develop objectives for conservation, identify conservation targets, establish conservation goals and also define key concepts of what is "effective conservation". The Reimaanlok was completed in April 2008 and serves as an overarching framework for conservation area planning through RMI. The Reimaanlok is also made part of RMI's program of work for protected areas (POWPA) as required by the CBD. Efforts to continue the cohesion developed through the Reimaanlok to address environment conservation along with the adverse impacts of climate change is taking place throughout the Marshall Islands and are led by Marshallese who were proponents of the Reimaanlok along with both government, traditional leaders as well as church leaders.

FSM: In 2003, in collaboration with its NGO and government partners, the FSM government completed an ecological assessment which resulted in the publication of "A Blueprint for Conserving the Biodiversity of the Federated States of Micronesia". The vision of the FSM blueprint stated that "The FSM will have more extensive, diverse and higher quality of marine, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, which meet human needs and aspirations fairly, preserve and utilize traditional knowledge and practices, and fulfill the ecosystem functions necessary for all life on Earth." The single multi-area conservation strategy recommended by this plan is to create a government framework that enables local communities to establish and maintain conservation areas. This strategy continues to serve as the underpinning of FSM's continuing efforts in environment conservation. Throughout the FSM communities continue to be the focus of resource management efforts due to the key role they play as users and critical decision makers. In 2008, key FSM partners began a gap assessment based on the FSM blueprint and new data resulting from the 4 state marine rapid ecological assessments conducted between 2005 and 2008. State teams held planning meetings to review and compile: existing local, national, regional and international conservation strategies, plans, and reports (NBSAPs, CAPs, REAs, etc.); reference materials on gap assessment; and existing GIS data layers in preparation for a national workshop. Workshop objectives and outputs included a review and revision (as needed) of current biodiversity targets, areas of biodiversity significance, threats and opportunities; analyses and mapping of the occurrence and status of protected areas and their management (permitted and non permitted uses) in each state; identification of design criteria, stratification and conservation goals for a nation-wide Protected Areas Network; identification and prioritization of data gaps and gaps in protected areas, and development of strategies to fill these gaps; initial determination of baseline of % of existing areas

under protection towards achieving the goals of the Micronesia Challenge; and strengthened State Teams and clearly identified next steps for each state and the national government (leads and timelines). The group also agreed on the planning units (hexagons, 10 hectares in size) to be used to complete an initial run using MARXAN software to assist with identification of gaps. Follow-up workshops were held in all 4 states in 2009, and MARXAN results are currently being compiled for final review by state and national partners in early 2010.

ROP: During a consultative process in Palau from 2002-2007, key partners from state and national government, and NGOs developed an ecoregional plan and gap analysis to guide and assist in the development of Palau’s protected areas network. The process included several workshops to summarize existing biodiversity data, develop an agreed set of protected area design principles, stratification, conservation targets, goals, and cost surface where socioeconomic data were used to determine those areas most favorable and least favorable for the establishment of protected areas, and assess protected areas network scenarios using the planning software MARXAN. A total of 39 targets were used in the analysis, including 16 marine or coastal systems, 10 terrestrial systems, 3 freshwater aquatic, 4 aggregation areas of multiple species, 5 focal areas for individual species (hawksbill turtle, green turtle, dugong, saltwater crocodile, fruit bat) and one coastline feature. Conservation goals were established for all 39 targets and agreed on by workshop participants. Additional data gaps and solutions to fill these were also identified, including state-level planning efforts which are currently being conducted.

OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS

OBJECTIVES	FUNDING REQUIRED	EXPECTED RESULT
1) Provide \$6 million in capital and technical expertise to increase and diversify sources of finance for protected areas and their role in climate change adaptation and ecosystem protection	1) 6million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micronesia Challenge endowment 36% capitalized (this \$6million will leverage an additional \$12 million for a total of \$18 million out of an estimated \$50 million total needed to fully meet the needs of the MC) with tested mechanisms to disburse funds to communities, civil society, extension agencies and Government to ensure protection and adaptation efforts can be maintained long-term
2) Improve and expand resilient, ecosystem-based, protected areas networks in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), and the Republic of Palau (ROP) to conserve biodiversity and contribute towards climate change adaptation	2) 2million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resilience to climate change impacts is demonstrated by evaluation of effectiveness of protected areas networks • Improved delivery of assessing progress toward achieving MC conservation goals through effectiveness tracking tool
3) Provide training in and facilitate the development and implementation of community-led, site based management plans incorporating activities to improve soil stability and fertility, control and eradicate invasive species, and enhance water quality and quantity to reduce people’s vulnerability to the direct impacts of climate change on food and water security .	3) 1.5million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local managers and resource owners are more involved, better equipped and prepared to more effectively manage their respective areas • Improved biodiversity management in protected areas, with an emphasis on maintenance of customary practices and sustainable harvesting, resulting in increased food and water security at target sites, serving as a model for future conservation areas.
4) Facilitate coordination, communication and awareness activities at the local, sub-regional and international levels to ensure continued and consistent progress updates and support to and by all beneficiaries.	4) 1.5million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved communication and collaboration between and among target groups and beneficiaries

TIMEFRAME

60 months

FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

Establishing an endowment fund will ensure that sustained and readily available funding is provided to the 3 national programs in a comprehensive and cohesive manner, allowing for core program activities to persist even in lean fundraising years. The continuous and dedicated funding that an endowment would provide will maintain the profile of the MC and in turn the political support at the highest levels in government, while enabling the leveraging of further project and endowment funding, including the establishment of locally generated revenue (i.e. green fee, fishing fees/licenses, user fees, etc...) in each country.

This component can demonstrate action, guide implementation, and build capacity for the national Protected Areas Networks under the framework of the Micronesia Challenge. Furthermore, the MC Endowment will also support capacity building programs, organizational effectiveness (i.e. staff and board development), communications, learning networks/programs, etc. Providing investment returns beyond the lifetime of the Action, this investment would capitalize fully on GEF finance and other matching partner commitments to a total of 3:1 (18 million USD), by securing a baseline of financial resource flows that will enable growth towards the 2020 targets of the Micronesia Challenge, and beyond.

Financing Summary

	EXPECTED NEED	CO-FINANCING	FUNDING GAP	FUNDING REQUESTED
MICRONESIA CHALLENGE ENDOWMENT	50-100million	12million= GEF 6million *CI 3million *TNC 3million *Pending ability to match 2:1	38-88million	6million
INTERIM PROJECT ACTIVITES	10million annually	Countries ~6+million RMI \$2.000 FSM \$0.518 (pending positive adjustment) Palau \$3.370 MCT 400K & MCRO 200K	~6.6+million annually	1 million/year for 5 years= 5million

Counterpart Funding: LifeWeb International Climate Initiative German Ministry for the Environment, Packard Foundation, GEF Small Grant Programme, EU- Conservation and Environmental Protection Program, and anticipated funding from GEF Full-sized project proposal entitled “The Micronesia Challenge : Sustainable Finance Systems for Island Protected Area Management” and associated co-financing from ROP, FSM, and RMI governments, The Nature Conservancy, and Conservation International

Institutional Commitment: Presidents of Republic of Palau, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia through the inception of the Micronesia Challenge 2006, two dozen government Environmental agencies within the 3 jurisdictions, The Nature Conservancy, Conservation International, Micronesia Conservation Trust, Micronesia Challenge(MC) Regional Office, University of Guam, University of Hawaii, College of the Marshall Islands, Pacific Islands Marine Protected Area Community, Micronesians in Islands Conservation Network, MC Support Team.

Sustainable Financing Mechanism: Micronesia Challenge Endowment, Republic of Palau Protected Areas Network “Green Fee”, MC Business Plan for Sustainable Financing of the Micronesia Challenge

*Please refer to **Annex 6: System-Scale EOI** for more detail.

INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

PARTNER NAME	ROLE IN THIS PROJECT	CONTACT PERSON NAME, TITLE, TELEPHONE, EMAIL	URL &/OR OTHER INFO ABOUT THE INSTITUTION
<i>Micronesia Conservation Trust</i>	Financial Responsibility	Willy Kostka <i>Director@ourmicronesia.org</i>	www.mctconservation.org
¹ <i>Micronesia Challenge Regional Coordinating Office</i>	Coordination Communication	¹ Charlene Mersai <i>micronesiachallenge@gmail.com</i> Adrienne Loerzel <i>amvloerzel@hotmail.com</i>	www.micronesiachallenge.org
² <i>The Nature Conservancy</i>	Technical Lead Advisory	² Trina Leberer <i>tleberer@TNC.ORG</i> ³ James Hardcastle <i>jhardcastle@tnc.org</i>	www.nature.org
³ <i>Marshall Islands Conservation Society</i>	Implementation	³ Albon Ishoda <i>taishoda@gmail.com</i>	www.mics.org

⁴ Conservation Society of Pohnpei	Implementation	⁴ Eugene Joseph cspmarine@mail.fm	www.serehd.org
⁵ Palau Conservation Society	Implementation	⁵ Anu Gupta agupta@palauconservation.org	www.palau-pcs.org
⁶ Palau International Coral Reef Center	Technical	⁶ Yim Golbuu ygolbuu@gmail.com	www.picrc.org
⁷ Pacific Marine Resources Institute	Technical	⁷ Dr. Peter Houk peterhouk@gmail.com	www.pacmares.org
⁸ Marine and Environmental Resource Institute of Pohnpei	Technical	⁸ Simon Ellis microellis@gmail.com	
⁹ MC Steering Committee	MC Leadership	⁹ Marion Henry marionh@mail.fm	

PARTICIPATION AND EQUITY

Historically, indigenous and local communities across Micronesia served as primary managers and stewards of the natural resources. Traditional systems were once adequate to manage the resources for local subsistence. Marine and land tenure are still viewed as of the utmost importance to familial lineage, societal structure, and livelihoods. However, with populations increasing exponentially, and the increased availability of refrigeration and transportation, resources are under pressure from export, commercial sale, and overharvest.

This action will support governments, resource managers, and communities to work together to bridge the gap between science and traditional environmental knowledge, in designing community-based solutions to address critical threats. The community-based adaptive management approach utilized across the region involves multiple stakeholders in participatory, decision-making processes. This approach encourages local management of protected areas, helping to ensure greater long-term sustainability and more equitable sharing of benefits from the improved ecosystem services by the entire community. In addition to developing strategies to achieve conservation goals, previous management planning has resulted in formulation of sustainable financing strategies, such as the development of alternative livelihoods (e.g. ecotourism) and income generating mechanisms (e.g. collection of “green fees”). These strategies are also aimed at sharing financial benefits within the community. Although distance and capacity are a challenge to effectively managing these areas, the provision of additional financial and human resources from government and non-government agencies to local communities will likely reduce the loss of biodiversity, including targeted food species, while ensuring communities have the resources they need to conduct monitoring and enforcement for their designated marine and terrestrial protected areas.

Full and effective participation is the driving force through which this action will propel the Micronesia Challenge by providing:

- Greater opportunities for national agencies and local communities to work together;
- Regional coordination and communication necessary for each jurisdiction to effectively participate in meeting the goals of the MC;
- Equitable sharing of cost and benefits by key players involved in discussion, planning, implementation and reporting stages of this project;
- Streamlined and efficient implementation of activities;
- Opportunities for communities to share and highlight results of their work; and
- Opportunities to organize communities from 3 countries (as well as from 2 U.S. protectorates), to work together towards a united vision as one region under the Micronesia Challenge.

ECOSYSTEM GOODS, SERVICES AND LIVELIHOODS

ECOSYSTEM GOODS AND SERVICES PROVIDED	0	1	2	3	4
Carbon sequestration (1)		X			
Storm barriers, flood control and protection against sea level rise (2)				X	
Freshwater security (2)				X	
Food security (2)					X
Regulating spread of diseases (2)	X				
Cultural and spiritual access (2)		X			
Income generation from tourism (3)			X		
Income generation from sustainable resource harvesting (3)			X		
Watershed Health				X	

1: Contributes to climate change mitigation

2: Contributes to climate change adaptation

3: Contributes to sustainable income generation

If carbon sequestration is checked, please indicate any existing information about carbon or carbon equivalent values existing in this area and how this project will ensure its storage. If specific figures are currently available, please include them here.

This action includes assessing the carbon sequestration value for forest reserves across Micronesia, including: Yela Forest Reserve & Pohnpei Watershed Reserve (Fed. States of Micronesia) and the forests included in the Babeldaob Watershed Alliance (Palau), will explore blue carbon technology of marine environments such as seagrasses and mangroves.

Optional: Please indicate any additional information to support these indicators and attach supporting documents.

Please see **Annex 7 for Supporting Documents**

SECTION III: ADDITIONAL PROJECT INFORMATION

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CBD PROGRAMME OF WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS

Please indicate all the Programme of Work on Protected Area Goals that apply to this project.

ELEMENT 1: STRENGTHENING PROTECTED AREA SYSTEM AND SITES (click for more information)		
1.1	National protected area network design and completion	X
1.2	Protected area connectivity and integration	X
1.3	Regional (transboundary) protected area network design & completion	
1.4	Management planning	X
1.5	Threat abatement Regional	X
ELEMENT 2: GOVERNANCE, PARTICIPATION, EQUITY AND BENEFIT SHARING (click for more information)		
2.1	Equity and benefit sharing	X
2.2	Involvement of indigenous and local communities	X
ELEMENT 3: ENABLING ACTIVITIES (click for more information)		
3.1	Protected area policy improvement and integration	X
3.2, 3.3	Professional capacity development	X
3.4	Sustainable financing	X
3.5	Public awareness	X
ELEMENT 4: STANDARDS, ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING (click for more information)		
4.1, 4.2	Management Effectiveness assessment and adaptive management	X
4.3, 4.4	Monitoring and research	X

If goal 2.2 “Involvement of indigenous and local communities” is checked, please mention how this project will contribute to a greater [diversity of governance types](#) in the projected area system.

In Micronesia, conservation and management of resources is the responsibility of indigenous people, and includes a range of governance types, such as national government mandates, state and municipality-level authority, traditional customary tenure, community-based tenure, and even some types of co-management. However, local communities are especially critical in developing and managing the protected areas in FSM, RMI and Palau, and it is upon their efforts that the MC was built. Through this action, national, state, municipal, and traditional governance systems will all be encouraged to continue working toward a common goal. Due to space limitation, please refer to “Participation and Equity” for more information.

NATIONAL PLANNING

Please indicate any linkages between this project and priorities identified through other national sustainable development planning processes, including [National Biodiversity Action Plans](#), national REDD strategies, national climate adaptation planning, Poverty Reduction Planning (PRSPs), National Land-Use Planning, MDG planning, etc.

The MC is a regional agreement, launched at the Eighth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Initiated by the president of Palau, the MC is a prime example of decision makers partnering with community groups to achieve environmental sustainability. The MC Action Plan (2006) guides the multilateral effort, and the communications and measures working group also work from planning documents, to drive the effort within all

5 jurisdictions, including the 3 countries specific to this action.

In addition to the regional planning documents associated with the inception of the Micronesia Challenge, a clear relationship exists between the actions described in this expression and several existing national plans. The following plans all identify the necessity for capacity building toward the development of resilient, legally sanctioned networks of protected areas. In FSM, nation-wide collaboration and support for conservation was initiated with the establishment of the President's Council on Environmental Management and Sustainable Development (SD Council)ⁱ in 1995, followed by the adoption of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in 2002, and both the Strategic Development Plan (SDP) and the FSM National Implementation Support Partnership (NISP) in 2004. FSM also developed a draft sustainable finance plan to support the recurring and projected costs and potential benefits of a protected areas network in 2008. In 2000, the RMI developed their NBSAP. RMI's National Vision is also expressed in "Vision 2018", of the Marshall Islands Strategic Economic Development Plan for 2003-2018. Palau developed their NBSAP between 2002 and 2004, passed the Palau Protected Area Network (PAN) Act in 2003, and produced a sustainable finance plan in 2005 that led to the passing of "Green Fee" legislation to capture financial resources and mainstream public investments. A regional MC Business Plan to support the financial needs of all five MC jurisdictions is nearing completion. A Regional Climate Change Workshop held in Marshall Islands in 2009 spurred interest from FSM to hold focused meetings for FSM counterparts and RMI traditional leaders to begin discussions on how to incorporate climate issues into current development and natural resources management protocols. As party to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, all jurisdictions completed their Initial National Communication, and are nearing completion for the second communication, which detail what threats stem from scenarios, respective climate change preparations, vulnerability assessments and adaptation policies. To review MC planning documents please refer to **Annex7: Supporting Documents**.

ATTACHMENTS

Please indicate the file names of any documents attached to this statement of interest.

Annex1:MOSAIC.Sites.pdf Annex2: MOSAIC.Maps.pdf Annex 3:MOSAIC.media.pdf
Annex4.pdf Annex5:MOSAIC.media.pdf Annex6:SystemScale EOI.pdf
Annex7: Supporting Documentation
