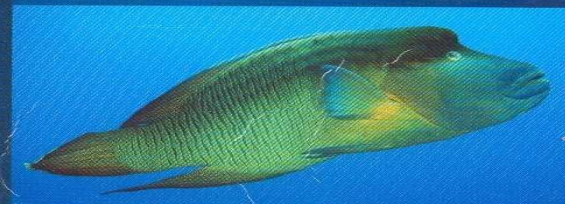
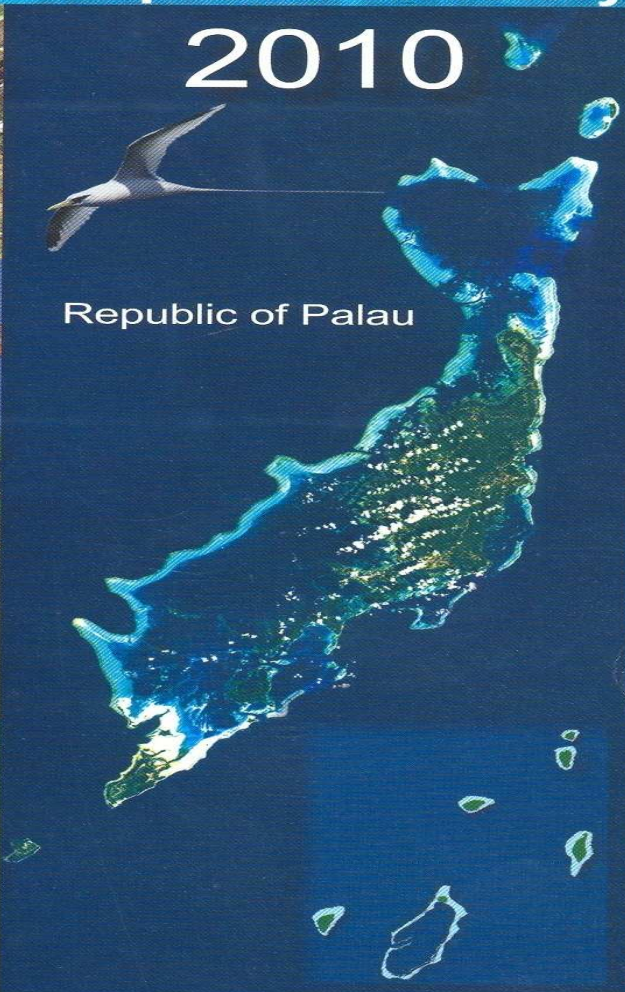


Telephone Directory  
2010

Republic of Palau





## CHAPTER IV-CONCLUSION

### PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2010 TARGET AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN

- *Goal 1. Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes*
- Target 1.1: At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.
- Coverage of protected areas
- Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats
- Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species
- **Total of 36 protected areas, includes RI Southern Lagoon MA**
- |                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>MARINE EXCLUSIVE</b>      | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>TERRESTRIAL EXCLUSIVE</b> | <b>5</b>  |
| <b>BOTH</b>                  | <b>18</b> |
- **TOTAL MARINE AREA (to 200m depth) 2580.00km<sup>2</sup>**

Source: NOAA SOR 2005

- **Marine Habitat Approximate Sizes**
- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Mangroves – 45sqkm</b>   | <b>Lagoon – 1,034sqkm</b> |
| <b>Inner Reef – 187sqkm</b> |                           |
| <b>Outer Reef – 265sqkm</b> |                           |

*Goal 1. Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes*

Target 1.1: At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.

Coverage of protected areas

Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats

Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

**TOTAL TERRESTRIAL AREA    460.00km<sup>2</sup>**

Source: PALARIS 2006

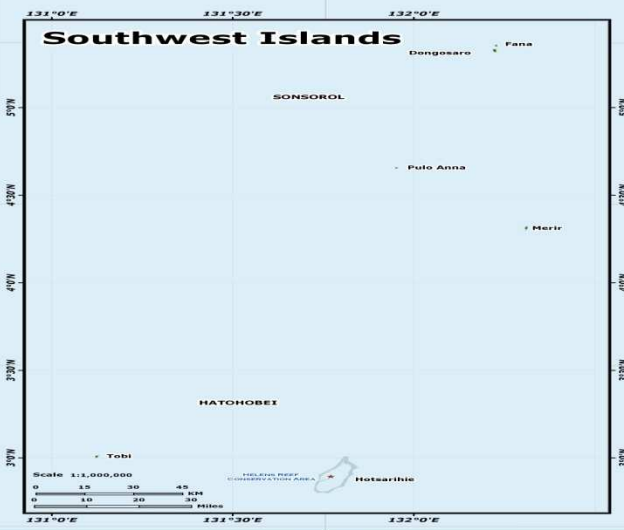
- Palau is about 82% forested, includes agroforest and secondary forest vegetation.
- 14% is classified as non-forest vegetation (Savanna) and Agricultural land.
- 4% is classified as Urban Land.

**\*Note: Site must be nominated as part of National PAN**

Target 1.2: Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected  
Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats  
Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species  
Coverage of protected areas

- **WATER RESOURCES**
- **AGRICULTURE, AGROFORESTRY, HORTICULTURE**
- **TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS**
- **MANGROVES**
- **MARINE ECOSYSTEMS**
- ACTIONS TAKEN TO CONSERVE BIODIVERSITY
- Palau has taken many steps to protect and conserve its biodiversity which include establishing conservation, protected, and managed areas. The Palau Environmental Quality Protection Board endeavors to enforce its regulations and improve the environmental assessment and environmental impact assessment requirements and procedures. The Ministry of Resources and Development continues its efforts in forestry, aquaculture, marine fisheries, and agriculture management. The National and State governments are working together to develop sustainable land management plans that will aid in and compliment biodiversity conservation efforts. The Palau National Invasive Species Committee, established in 2006, has been working to improve invasive species monitoring, prevention, management, as well as eradication efforts. The Protected Areas Network together with the Micronesia Challenge will in effect address Palau's obligations under the CBD.



[illegible]

# MAP UNITS

## SOILS ON BOTTOM LANDS

- 1 Dechel-Mesei-Ngersuul: Very deep, very poorly drained, and somewhat poorly drained, level and nearly level soils; on valley and coastal bottom lands
- 2 Ngerungor Variant-Ngerungor: Very deep, very poorly drained, level and nearly level soils; on bottom lands and in depressional areas
- 3 Itachetomet: Very deep, very poorly drained, level soils; in the intertidal zone adjacent to the shoreline

## SOILS ON MARINE TERRACES

- 4 Tebecheding-Ngatpang: Very deep, somewhat poorly drained and moderately well drained, nearly level to steep soils; on dissected terraces

## SOILS ON VOLCANIC UPLANDS

- 5 Aimeliik-Palau: Very deep, well drained, nearly level to very steep; on hills
- 6 Babelthuap-Aimeliik-Ngardmau: Very deep, well drained, nearly level to very steep soils; on hills and ridges
- 7 Ngardok-Babelthuap: Very deep, well drained, nearly level to very steep soils; on ridgetops and side slopes
- 8 Oilei-Nekken-Rock outcrop: Shallow and moderately deep, well drained, strongly sloping to very steep soils, and Rock outcrop: on hills and ridgetops

## SOILS ON LIMESTONE

- 9 Rock outcrop-Peleliu: Rock outcrop, and shallow, well drained, very steep soils; on uplands
- 10 Peleliu-Rock outcrop: Shallow, well drained, nearly level to moderately steep soils, and Rock outcrop: on low-lying coral islands

## SOILS THAT FORMED IN CORAL SAND

- 11 Ngedebus: Very deep, somewhat excessively drained, nearly level to gently sloping soils; on raised beach deposits

Compiled 1981

Each area outlined on this map consists of more than one kind of soil. The map is thus meant for general planning rather than a basis for decisions on the use of specific tracts.

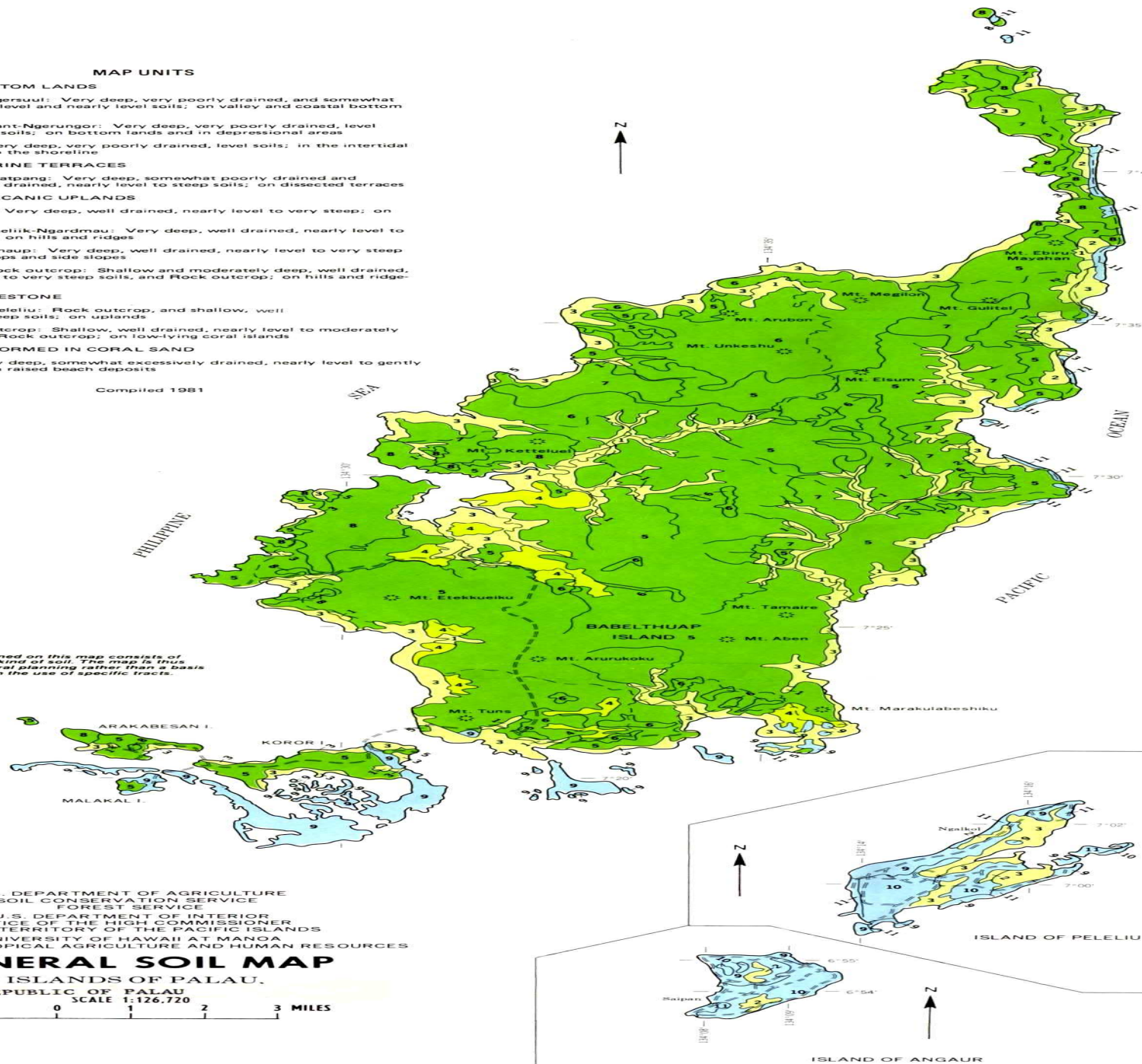
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE  
FOREST SERVICE  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER  
TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS  
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT MANOA  
COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE AND HUMAN RESOURCES

## GENERAL SOIL MAP

ISLANDS OF PALAU,  
REPUBLIC OF PALAU

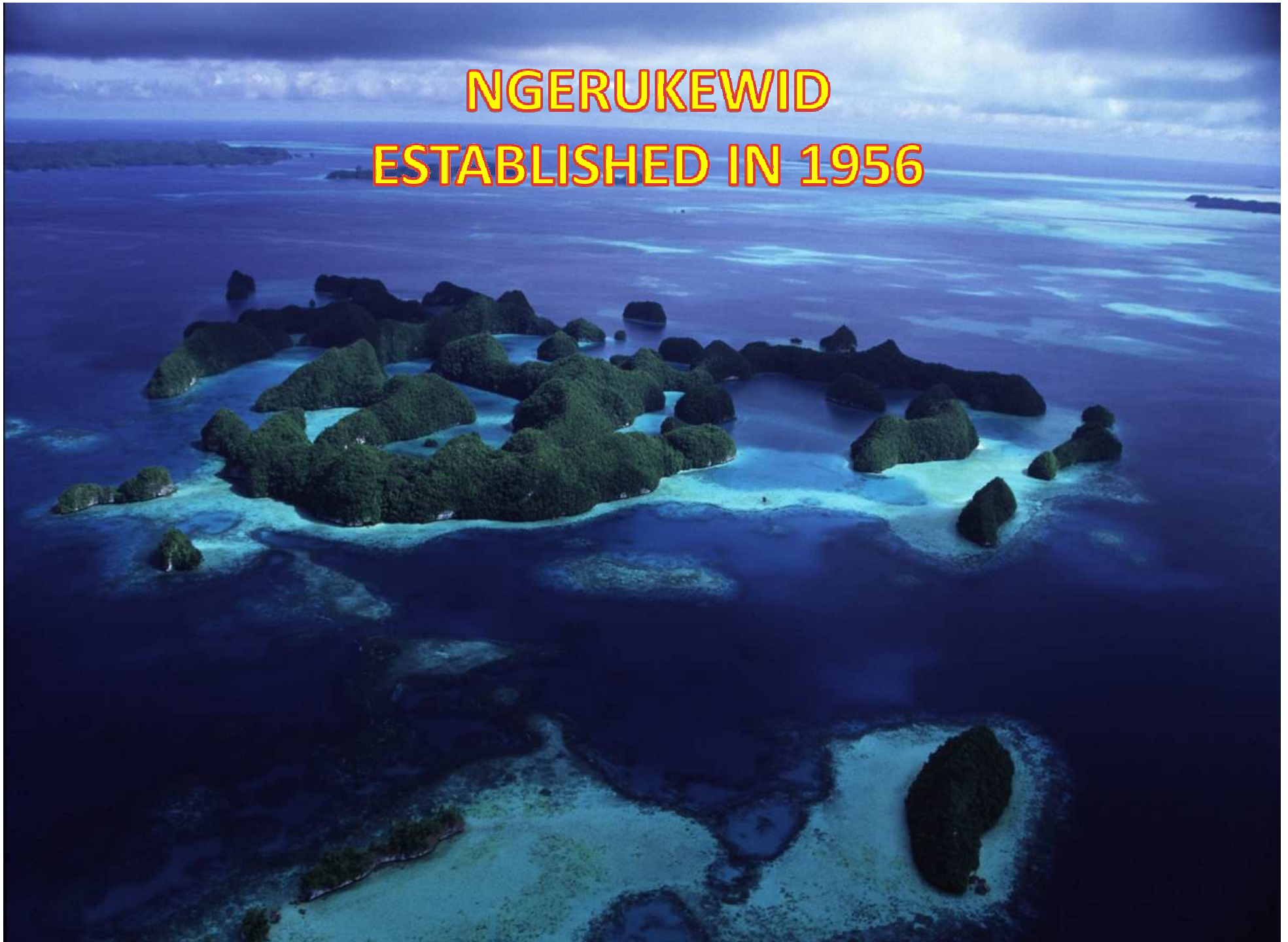
SCALE 1:126,720

1 0 1 2 3 MILES





# NGERUKEWID ESTABLISHED IN 1956



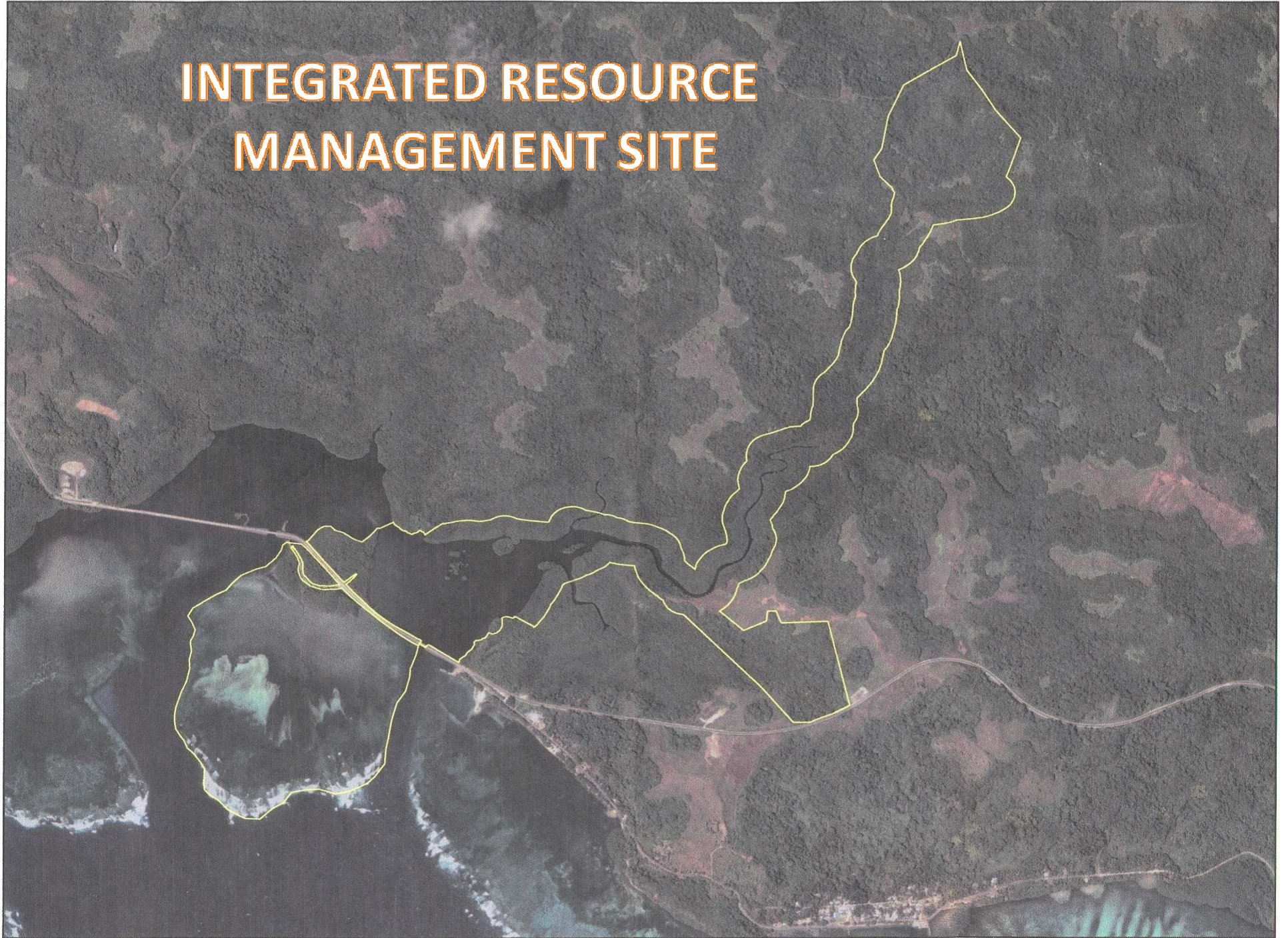


# COMMUNITY MEETING





# INTEGRATED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SITE





# NGIWAL STATE

POTENTIAL GOLF COURSE  
DEVELOPMENT

WATERFALL

FARMING AREA

AQUACULTURE  
ZONE

NGEMAI BAY  
ECOTOURISM  
ALLOWED  
(SNORKELLING)

RESIDENTIAL  
DEVELOPMENT  
AREA

BOTANICAL  
GARDEN

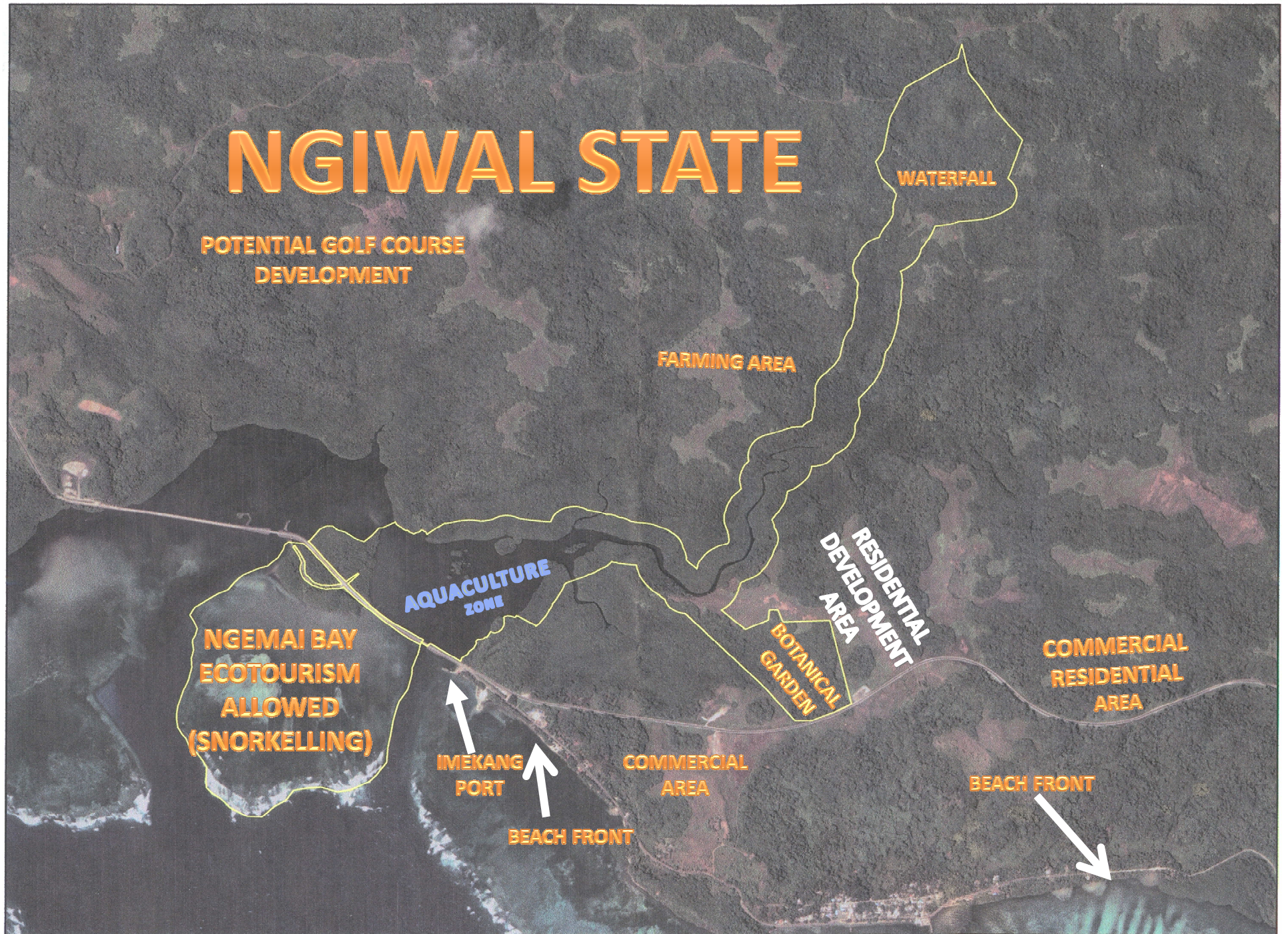
COMMERCIAL  
RESIDENTIAL  
AREA

IMEKANG  
PORT

COMMERCIAL  
AREA

BEACH FRONT

BEACH FRONT





# LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY





# TARO FARM





# PRESIDENT JOHNSON TORIBIONG DECLARES “GREEN REVOLUTION”



**President Johnson Toribiong declares Palau as a  
Shark Sanctuary, UN General Assembly,  
September 2009.**

**OCEAN AREA – 629,000SQKM**

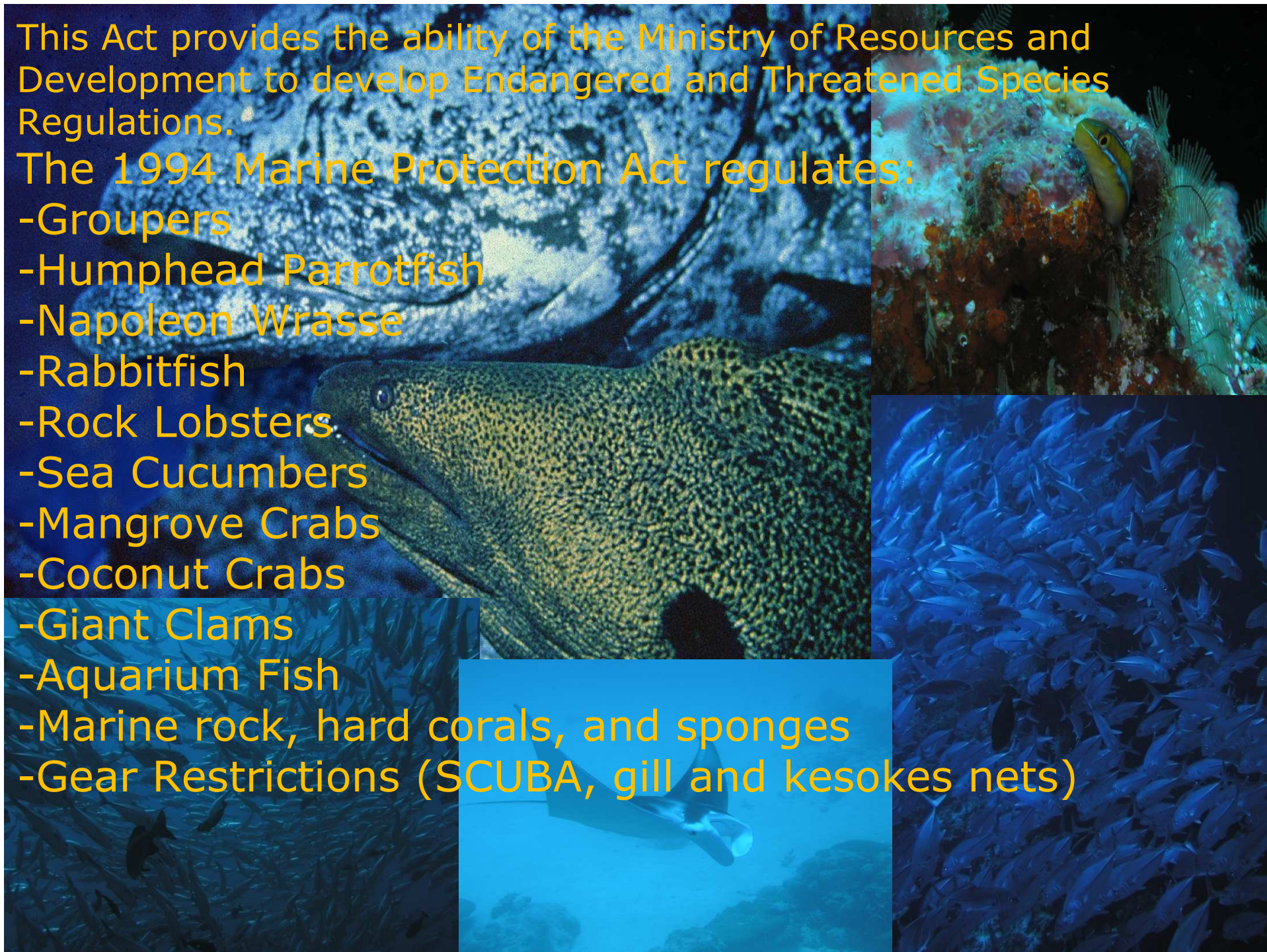




This Act provides the ability of the Ministry of Resources and Development to develop Endangered and Threatened Species Regulations.

The 1994 Marine Protection Act regulates:

- Groupers
- Humphead Parrotfish
- Napoleon Wrasse
- Rabbitfish
- Rock Lobsters
- Sea Cucumbers
- Mangrove Crabs
- Coconut Crabs
- Giant Clams
- Aquarium Fish
- Marine rock, hard corals, and sponges
- Gear Restrictions (SCUBA, gill and kesokes nets)



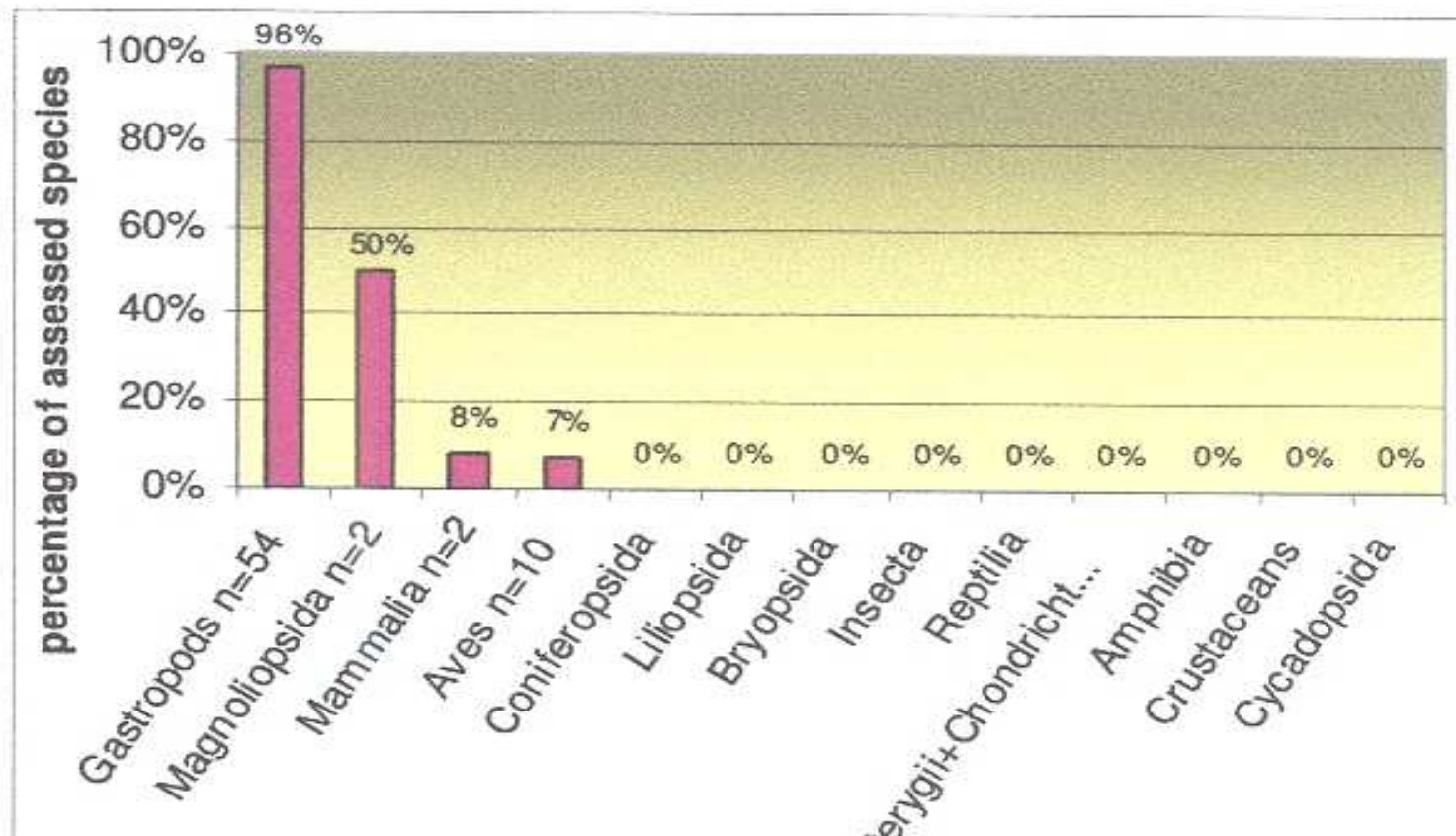


# GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- Sovereign Rights
- Equitable Sharing Benefits
- Good Governance and Leadership
- Tradition Community Based approach
- Traditional Heritage
- Ecological Integrity
- Stake Holder Participation

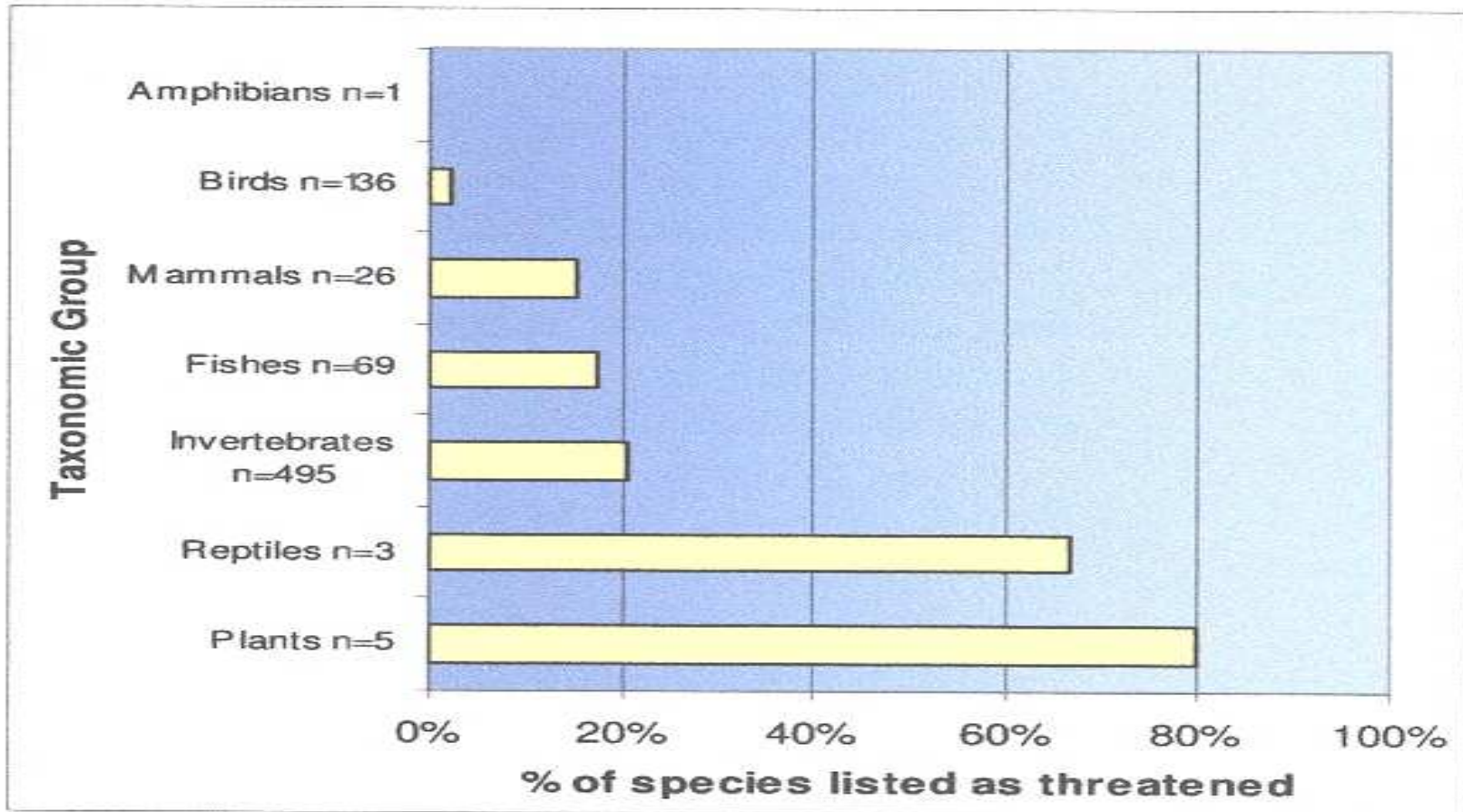
## Assessed endemic species (not including EX or EW)

There are 69 assessed endemic species in Palau. Almost all of Palau's 56 assessed Gastropods are endemic and Data Deficient. Threat categories for all of Palau's endemics are graphically represented in Figure 11 of the Analysis. The graph below shows the percentage of Palau's assessed species that are endemic, by class.





**Percentage of assessed species listed as threatened  
(CR, EN, VU categories)**



**Extinctions**

Palau has had one mammal assessed and listed as Extinct – the Large Palau Flying Fox, *Pteropus pilosus*.

# INFORMATION GAPS

- TERRESTRIAL & MARINE INFORMATION GAPS
  - SURVEYS OF ENDEMIC SPECIES
  - HABITAT STUDIES AND MAPPING
  - SURVEYS OF INVASIVE SPECIES
  - ECOSYSTEM PROCESSES AND INTERACTIONS
  - SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUES
  - CORAL REEF CONNECTIVITY
  - INCREASED TAXONOMY INVENTORY
  - STANDARDIZED MONITORING



# TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE





# THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY

- FOREST LOSS
- INVASIVE SPECIES
- FIRE
- MANGROVE CUTTING AND FILLING
- HUNTING
- STORMS
- CORAL DISEASES
- SEA LEVEL RISE (CC)
- OVER FISHING
- SEDIMENTATION & COASTAL RUN-OFF
- INVASIVE SPECIES (MARINE)
- SHIP GROUNDINGS
- UNSUSTAINABLE TOURISM PRACTICES





# STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

- PROTECT AND MANAGE AREAS
- SHARING BENEFITS OF GENETIC RESOURCES
- SPECIES PROTECTION
- ECONOMIC VALUE
- BIO-SECURITY (INVASIVE SPECIES & BIOSAFETY)
- SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
- MINIMIZE WASTE
- AGRICULTURAL BIODIVERSITY
- MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION
- SUSTAINABLE FINANCING
- CAPACITY BUILDING

# PARTNERS

- OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, OERC & OBGO
- OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
- PALAU ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY PROTECTION BOARD
- MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT, AND TOURISM
- PALAU CONSERVATION SOCIETY
- PALAU INTERNATIONAL CORAL REEF RESEARCH CENTER
- BABELDAOB WATERSHED ALLIANCE
- COUNCIL OF TRADITIONAL CHIEFS
- GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION
- BELAU NATIONAL MUSEUM
- MICRONESIAN CHALLENGE STEERING COMMITTEE
- INTERNATIONAL DONORS (CI, IUCN, UN AGENCIES, US AGENCIES, AUSAID, NZAID, SPREP, FAO, AND MANY MORE)
- AND GRASSROOTS/COMMUNITY



# OTHER KEY POINTS

## ***Locally:***

**Green Fee implemented on Nov. 1<sup>st</sup>, 2009 thus Palau has fulfilled its three main objectives under the Mca and Program of Work on Protected Areas under the CBD.**

## ***Regionally:***

**-June 2006, President Tommy Remengesau, Jr. Initiated the MICRONESIA CHALLENGE in Brazil, UNCBD Convention**

**-MICRONESIA Conservation Trust Fund: \$1,500,000.00**

**- Goal: Conserve 30% Near-shore      Conserve 20% Terrestrial Resources  
Year: 2020**

## ***Internationally:***

***UNEP-WCMC & GEF, Piloting Integrated Processes and Approaches to Facilitate National Reporting to Rio Conventions (FNR\_Rio), February 2010***

THANK YOU

MESULANG!



- **Chapter IV - Conclusions: Progress towards the 2010 Target and Implementation of the Strategic Plan**

- 

- *Purpose*

- 

- In this chapter, Parties are requested to draw together key information or findings from previous chapters in order to assess how actions taken to implement the Convention at the national level have contributed to achieving progress towards the 2010 target and the goals and objectives of the Strategic Plan of the Convention.

[3/](#)

- 

- **A. Progress Towards the 2010 Target**

- 

- *Information requested*

- 

- In this subsection, Parties are requested to assess progress towards the 2010 target at the national level, using the provisional framework for goals and targets adopted by decision VIII/15 and reproduced in annex II of the guidelines. For each goal or target of the provisional framework, Parties are invited to provide information on:

- 

- National targets established (or global targets adopted);
- Incorporation of target into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies, plans and programmes;
- Progress made towards the target (including contributions of NBSAP implementation as well as implementation of thematic programmes and cross-cutting issues to progress towards the 2010 target);
- Indicators used for measuring progress;
- Obstacles encountered;

-

- *Suggested approach*
- 
- The assessment requested above should draw on the analysis or findings from previous chapters, and make cross-references to these chapters as relevant.
- 
- Parties may wish to highlight progress made since reporting on the provisional goals and targets in their third national report.
- 
- Link, where relevant, reporting on progress towards the 2010 target with progress in achieving other related global goals such as Millennium Development Goals.
- 
- **B. Progress towards the Goals and Objectives of the Strategic Plan of the Convention**
- *Information requested*
- In this subsection, Parties are requested to assess progress in meeting, or contributing to, the relevant goals and objectives of the Strategic Plan (reproduced in annex III of the guidelines) by providing:
- A brief description of national goals established to achieve the Strategic Plan's goals and objectives, where appropriate;
- Information on the overall state of progress made towards these goals and objectives. In doing so, Parties are invited to include an assessment of the extent to which actions taken to implement NBSAPs and related sectoral and cross-sectoral plans have contributed to progress towards these goals and objectives, using relevant indicators as appropriate;
- An analysis of obstacles encountered;
- Considering that a few objectives of Goal 1 of the Strategic Plan (namely, objectives 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3) are to be achieved at the Convention level rather than at the national level, Parties are invited to give their perspective on the extent to which the goals and objectives are being achieved at the Convention level, and to report on national contributions to the achievement of these objectives, if any.
- For objectives 1.4, 2.4, 3.2 and 4.2 of the Strategic Plan (which relate to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety only) a brief summary should be provided, with cross-reference to relevant information provided in national reports requested under the Protocol.
- *Suggested approach*
- The assessment requested above should draw on the analysis or findings from previous chapters, and make cross-references to the relevant chapters on NBSAPs and mainstreaming as relevant.
-



## **C. Conclusions**

In this final sub-section, Parties may wish to provide:

An overall assessment of whether the implementation of the Convention has had an impact on improving conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, in their country (If yes, how so? If not, why not?);

An analysis of lessons learned regarding implementation, highlighting examples of successful and less successful actions taken;

A summary of future priorities and capacity-building needs for further national-level implementation of the Convention;

Suggestions for actions that need to be taken at the regional and global levels to further enhance implementation of the Convention at the national level, including: refining existing programmes of work or developing new ones to address emerging issues; suggesting goals and objectives that may be included in the future Strategic Plan of the Convention; and identifying mechanisms that need to be established at various levels.

[3/](#) The Conference of the Parties, in its decision VI/26, adopted the Strategic Plan of the Convention till 2010. In its mission, the Strategic Plan commits Parties to a more effective and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention to achieve by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss. The 2010 Biodiversity Target was endorsed by the World Summit on Sustainable Development held in the same year in Johannesburg, South Africa. The Conference of the Parties elaborated this target at its seventh and eighth meetings and adopted in its decisions VII/30 and VIII/15 a provisional framework of goals and targets for the 2010 target.



## **Annex II - Provisional framework of goals, targets and indicators to assess progress towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target**