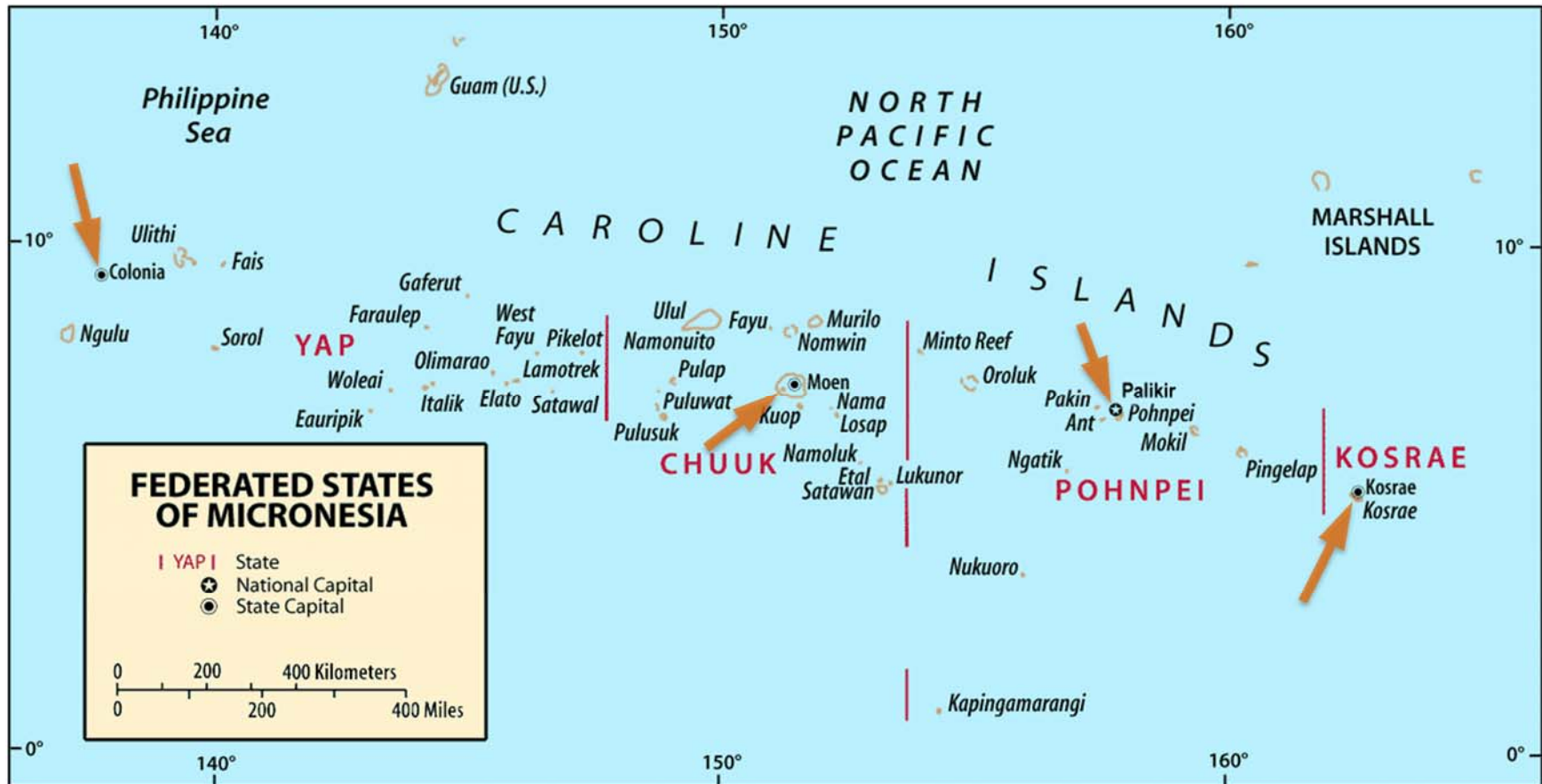


PROJECT ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: MAPS.....	2
ANNEX 2: TERMS OF REFERENCES FOR KEY PROJECT STAFF	9
<i>Project Manager</i>	9
<i>Financial administrator</i>	11
<i>International Chief Technical Adviser</i>	12
<i>Overview of Inputs from Technical Assistance Consultants</i>	14
ANNEX 3: PROJECT DESIGN STAKEHOLDER RECORD	16
ANNEX 4: SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION.....	24
ANNEX 5: SUMMARY OF BARRIERS AND LONG-TERM SOLUTIONS TO BARRIERS IDENTIFIED BY STAKEHOLDERS DURING THE PPG PROCESS.....	38
ANNEX 6: CURRENT AND PROPOSED NEW PROTECTED AREAS OF THE FSM “HIGH ISLANDS”.....	41
ANNEX 7: THE LIST OF PA FOCUS SITES SELECTED FOR THE R2R PROJECT	44
ANNEX 8: A SUMMARY OF THE FSM PAN GAP ANALYSIS.	48
ANNEX 9: A SUMMARY OF THE FSM SLM DRY LITTER PIGGERY PROJECT SITES.	50
ANNEX 10: SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING TEMPLATE	51
<i>Project Information</i>	51
<i>Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability</i>	51
<i>Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental <u>Risks</u></i>	53
<i>Final Sign Off</i>	58
<i>SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist</i>	59

Annex 1: Maps

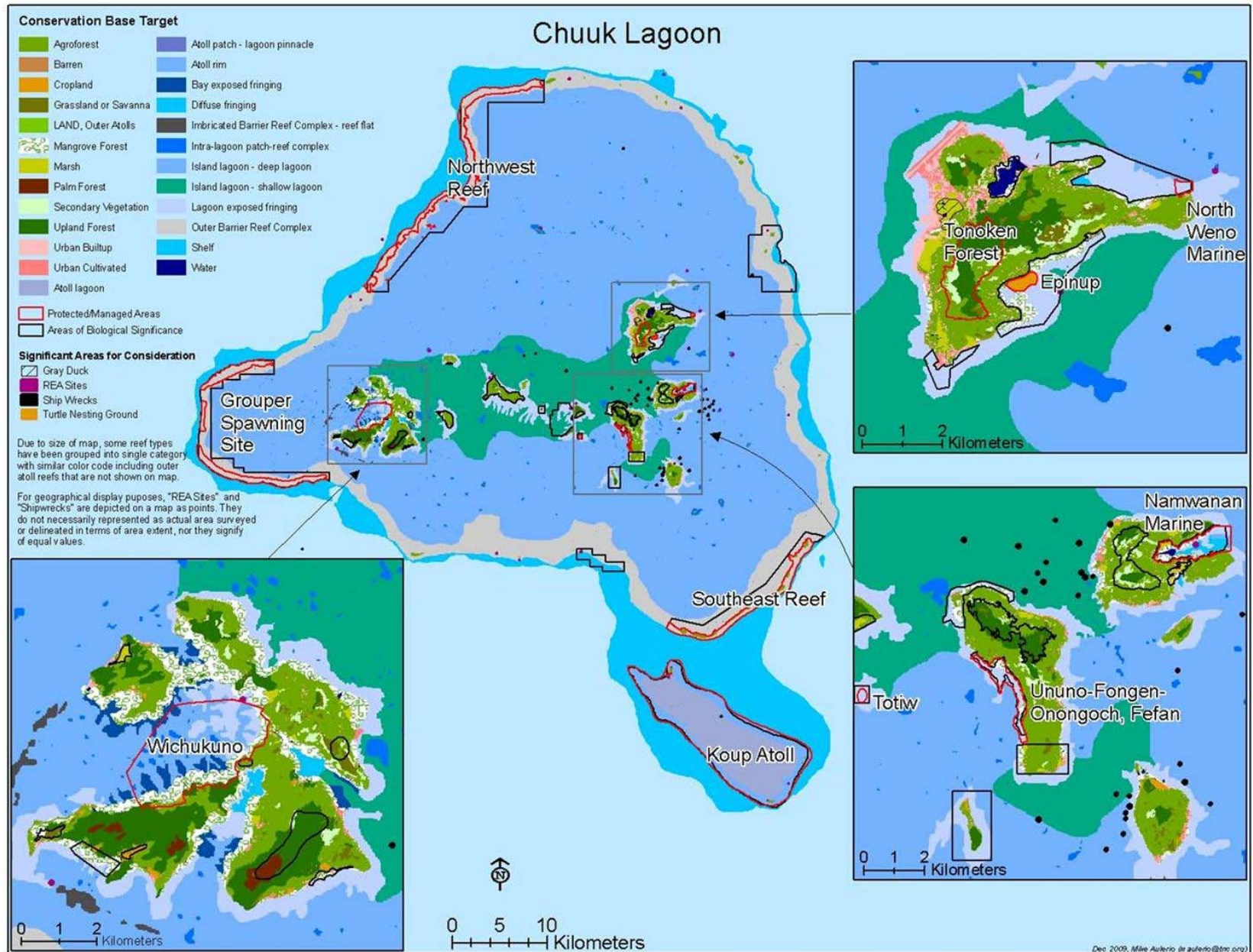
Map 1: Location of the 4 high-island project sites (orange arrows) within the Federated States of Micronesia.



Map 2. Land-cover and protected areas of Yap Island (from TNC FSM Blueprint 2002).



Map 3. Land-cover and protected areas of Chuuk atoll (from TNC FSM Blueprint 2002).



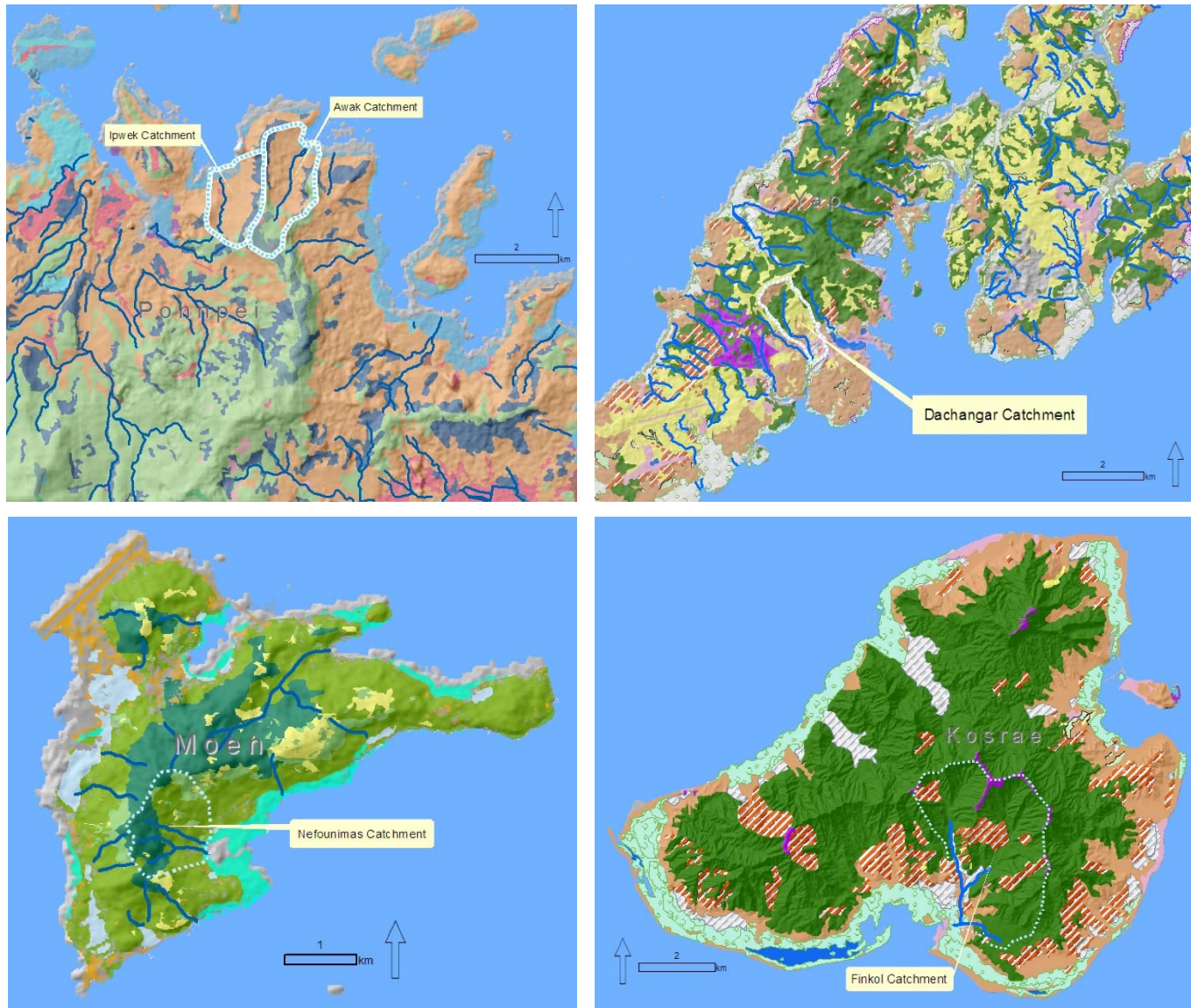
Map 4. Land-cover and protected areas of Pohnpei Island (from TNC FSM Blueprint 2002).



Map 5. Land-cover and protected areas of Kosrae Island (from TNC FSM Blueprint 2002).



Map 7. Location of the proposed SLM sites for implementation of dry litter piggery projects in the four States.



Annex 2: Terms of References for key project staff

PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Manager (PM) will serve as the R2R program leader. The purpose of this post will be to provide effective and efficient strategic leadership and management of the implementation of the R2R Project. This is a GEF-funded project through the UNDP and based in the OEEM of the FSM national government in Pohnpei. It is being implemented on all the High Islands of the four FSM States over a five-year period. The R2R project has a core budget of US\$4.6 million.

Key qualities of the Project Manager:

1. Leadership
2. Programme management
3. Financial management
4. Advocacy
5. Experience working in the FSM or PICs

R2R Project Manager role and responsibilities:

- Project management and leadership:
 - Strategic leadership of the Project that builds collaboration between and active involvement of project partners including but not limited to OEEM and R&D;
 - Ensure the coordinated planning and implementation of activities through the establishment and management of effective governance structures, specifically the National Technical Advisory Committee (NTAC);
 - Oversight of all programme processes, deliverables, finances, procurement and contracting of service providers that results in the achievement of the programme outcomes;
 - Be accountable to the Project Board for the efficient management of the R2R project.
 - Manage donor relations including ensuring compliance to donor requirements; communicating key messages from the R2R Project to donors; host donor visits; review donor strategies
 - Lobbying National and State government departments to align programmatic strategies and funding with the R2R and broader MC objectives;
 - Is responsible for effective financial management of donor funds;
 - Effective management and building of relationships between a diverse range of partners and stakeholders (private sector, public sector, NGOs and academic). To this end the PM will develop and implement a communication and outreach strategy for the R2R project;
 - Ensures that project funds are made available by the Implementing Partner in sufficient quantities and in a timely manner to support project implementation.
 - Ensures that the results achieved and lessons learned by the project are properly documented and disseminated to all project parties via the PSC, as well as the broader stakeholder group.
 - Be responsible for developing a Sustainability and Legacy Strategy for the R2R. This strategy developed in partnership with stakeholders will focus on practical measures to be implemented or adopted by project partners with a view to improving the long-term sustainability of the R2R investment beyond project termination.
 - Represents the Implementing Partner at major project reviews, evaluations, audits and other important events.
 - Appoint and supervise local and international consultants within the Project Implementation Unit.
- Protected area network development - Overall, the PAN Coordinator will be responsible for the planning and implementation of the PA components of the project. This will include the day-to-day running the PA

components of the project, including overall coordination with partners, planning, management, implementation, monitoring & evaluation and reporting of all project activities:

- In partnership with stakeholders through the Technical Advisory Committees, elaborate the project outputs into workplans for PIU staff and Terms of Reference for service providers;
- Prepare and update project work plans, and submits these to the Project Manager and Project Board for clearance.
- Ensure that all agreements with implementing agencies are prepared, negotiated and agreed upon;
- Prepare TORs for key inputs (i.e. State Co-ordinators, work packages) and submits these to the Project Manager and PSC for clearance, and administers the mobilization of such inputs.
- Management of service providers:
- Ensuring that these agencies mobilize and deliver the inputs in accordance with their letters of agreement or contracts, and
- Providing overall supervision and/or coordination of their work to ensure the production of the expected outputs.
- Working with the Financial Administrator, assume direct responsibility for managing the SLM/PA project budget by ensuring that:
 - Project funds are made available when needed, and are disbursed properly,
 - Expenditures are in accordance with the project document and/or existing project work plan,
 - Required financial reports are prepared,
 - Financial operations are transparent and financial procedures / regulations for projects are properly applied
- Supervise the State PA Coordinators.
- Prepare project progress reports of various types and the Final Project Report as scheduled, and organize review meetings and evaluation missions in coordination with UNDP.
- Report regularly to and keeps the Project Manager and PSC up-to-date on project progress and problems.

The Project Manager will be responsible for appointing and management of the following post within the PIU:

- One national technical advisor (National SLM Coordinator)
- Four State technical advisers (State PA Coordinators)
- Finance Administrator
- International consultants (1 x ILMP, SEA and spatial biodiversity planning specialists; 1 x Resource economist / Ecologist; 1 x PA Legislation Legal Expert; 1 x GIS and Information Management Specialist)

Responsibility towards these staff includes: development and planning of work programmes, budget allocation, decisions regarding allocation of tasks; setting performance targets; mentorship, management and experiential training; development of performance management agreements and conducting performance evaluations. The PM needs to be able to make reasoned decisions regarding management of resources, staff, and tasks; work programs; and make strategic decisions or manage politically sensitive situations independently.

The level of autonomy associated with the post is relatively high. The PM has to be able to operate with minimal supervision from the (*position of person in OEED assigned to oversee R2R Project*). The Program Manager will be responsible for co-ordinating and chairing the PSC. The PSC will provide the PM with strategic oversight and guidance on project implementation and operation. The PM will be responsible for providing the PSC with written reports on the project implementation and financial status.

A key aspect of the PM's responsibilities will be to build political support for the R2R project and the SLM and PA concepts within National and State Governments through regular meetings with National and State Governors and Senators, as well as directors of key government departments. The PM will be required to use the outputs from the Making the Case component of the R2R Project as a basis for engagement with government and also the broader stakeholder group.

The Project Coordinator will further be responsible for managing and coordinating project partner interaction. This will include drawing up Memoranda of Agreements, preparing regular quarterly reports against work plans and developing future quarterly plans. As the programme is a partnership programme relationship management is key. This is not simply a line accountability type of relationship and requires skilled management and diplomacy.

Qualification:

- 7-10 Years project management experience in the FSM or PICs
- Experience with managing donor-funded projects
- Experience with management and/or establishment of protected areas
- Bachelors degree not necessarily in environmental sciences
- Advocacy or lobbying experience working with governments to influence development of policy and legislation

Duration: 5 Years

Location: Pohnpei, the FSM

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATOR

This R2R Project requires detailed financial reporting and the monitoring of the programme budget; efficient procurement of services and equipment; and, timeous disbursement of project funds. In order to support the efficient financial management of the R2R Project the Financial Administrator will work with Statistics Budget and Economic Management Overseas (SBOC) to streamline disbursement of project funds to the States and implementing partners. The position will also support the Project Manager preparing the necessary financial reports to meet donor requirements, and support financial planning and reporting of the projects two thematic work streams.

Key qualities of the Financial Administrator:

- Management of R2R Project financial processes and reporting requirements
- Support the procurement processes within OEEM for the project
- Project financial reporting in accordance donor requirements

The Financial Administrator role and responsibilities:

- Prepare quarterly advance requests to get advance funds from UNDP in the format applicable.
- Assist the PM and NPD in project budget monitoring and project budget revision.
- Set up accounting system, including reporting forms and filling system for the project, in accordance with the project document and the [required FSM/OEEM/UNDP] procedures;
- Maintain petty cash transactions. This includes writing of receipts, preparation of payment request form, receipt and disbursement of cash and clearance of advances;
- Prepare cheques and withdraw money from the bank;
- Prepare project financial reports and submit to PM for clearance and furnish to the PSC and UNDP as required;
- Establish and maintain a computerised accounting system;
- Reconcile all balance sheet accounts and keep a file of all completed reconciliation;
- Check and ensure that all expenditures of project are in accordance with [the FSM, UNDP, GEF guidelines];

- Work to continuously improve systems and procedures to enhance internal controls to satisfy audit requirements.
- Prepare monthly project account reconciliation statements, including computation of interests gained to be included into reports.
- Maintain an inventory file to support purchases of all equipment/assets.
- Assume direct responsibility for managing the physical resources (e.g. office equipment, and furniture) provided to the project by OEEM including maintenance of assets procured by the project (e.g. vehicles).
- Undertake other relevant matters assigned by the PM.

Qualifications:

- Tertiary degree or diploma in accounting /financial management
- 3-5 Years' experience in financial management, preferably experience working with the FSM national financial systems

Duration: 5 Years

Location: Pohnpei, the FSM

INTERNATIONAL CHIEF TECHNICAL ADVISER

The International Chief Technical Adviser (CTA) will report to the Project Manager and Project Board.

Key qualities of the ICTA:

- Broad knowledge of systematic conservation planning and application internationally, especially knowledge of applied spatial biodiversity planning for land use planning and protected area development.
- Experience working in developing countries; and,
- Experience working with GEF projects.

International Chief Technical Advisers' role and responsibilities:

- Provide an international perspective and technical inputs into the development of project outputs and work plans.
- Advise the Project Manager and the FSM Government on key strategic and policy issues related to Ridge to Reef strategy and protected area management relevant to the FSM and in the context of a Pacific Island Country;
- Be responsible for quality assurance of SLM and BD conservation analysis and related studies to be undertaken by the project.
- Provide technical inputs for preparing TORs and developing methodology in the execution of various technical studies to be carried out on the project.
- Verifying that TOR has been met and assuring quality of technical reports compiled by consultants.
- Provide technical inputs to mid-term and terminal evaluation exercises, especially clearance of tracking tools and scorecards.
- Produce policy-briefing papers, project technical and periodic reports for advocacy and knowledge management as appropriate.
- Ensure that sound systematic conservation planning principles are adhered to during project intervention and be responsible for monitoring that intended SLM and Biodiversity conservation outcomes of the project are attained.

- Perform other duties relevant to the project and his/her expertise.
- Co-ordinate and facilitate co-operation and lessons learning/sharing between all PIC R2R projects, specifically facilitate initiatives such as South-South co-operation, sharing lessons learnt & best practices between the PICs.

Qualifications:

- 10 Years international project experience with protected area development and integrated land-use management;
- Experience with GEF projects and also working in the PIC region;
- Masters degree in biological or environmental sciences; and,
- Not affiliated with any of the identified stakeholders currently operating in the FSM.

Duration: Part time, 100 days over 5 Years

Location: Home based, one annual site visit

OVERVIEW OF INPUTS FROM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CONSULTANTS

Table 1. Overview of Inputs from Technical Assistance Consultants

Consultant	Duration	Tasks and Inputs
<i>Local / National contracting</i>		
1 x National Programme Manager: SLM	Full time / over 54 months	<p>Overall, the Co-ordinator will be responsible for the planning and implementation of the SLM components of the project. This will include the day-to-day running the SLM components of the project, including overall coordination with partners, planning, management, implementation, monitoring & evaluation and reporting of all project activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In partnership with stakeholders through the Technical Advisory Committees, elaborate the project outputs into workplans for PIU staff and Terms of Reference for service providers; 2. Prepare and update project work plans, and submits these to the Project Manager and Project Board for clearance. 3. Ensure that all agreements with implementing agencies are prepared, negotiated and agreed upon; 4. Prepare TORs for key inputs (i.e. State Co-ordinators, work packages) and submits these to the Project Manager and PSC for clearance, and administers the mobilization of such inputs. 5. Management of service providers: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensuring that these agencies mobilize and deliver the inputs in accordance with their letters of agreement or contracts, and b. Providing overall supervision and/or coordination of their work to ensure the production of the expected outputs. 6. Working with the Financial Administrator, assume direct responsibility for managing the SLM/PA project budget by ensuring that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Project funds are made available when needed, and are disbursed properly, b. Expenditures are in accordance with the project document and/or existing project work plan, c. Required financial reports are prepared, d. Financial operations are transparent and financial procedures / regulations for projects are properly applied 7. Supervise the State SLM Co-ordinators. 8. Prepare project progress reports of various types and the Final Project Report as scheduled, and organize review meetings and evaluation missions in coordination with UNDP. 9. Report regularly to and keeps the Project Manager and PSC up-to-date on project progress and problems.
4 x State Programme Manager/Co-ordinators: SLM	Full time / over 54 months	<p>State SLM Co-ordinator (SLM-CO) is responsible for implementing, managing and co-ordinating the SLM components of the project within the State. Will also provide SLM Extension services and assistance to communities.</p>

Consultant	Duration	Tasks and Inputs
4 x State Program Manager/Co-ordinators: PAs	Full time / over 54 months	State PA Co-ordinator (PA-CO) is responsible for implementing, managing and co-ordinating the PA components of the project within State.
8 x PA Rangers (State PA Assistant)	Full time / over 54 months	Assist the State PA Co-ordinator to implement project activities. Will also provide PA ranger services to help establish and manage PAs and develop PA management plans. Will also be involved with PA enforcement.
<i>International contracting</i>		
1 x ILMP, SEA and spatial biodiversity planning specialists	280 Days over 3 to 4 years	Responsible for providing technical input into the SEA and ILMP processes as well as the protected area expansion strategy systematic conservation assessment.
1 x Resource economist / Ecologist	120 Days over 3 years	Responsible for developing the “Making the Case” strategy and leading the ecosystem goods and services valuation research. In partnership with local stakeholders conduct primary research to support the Making the Case arguments
1 x PA Legislation Legal Expert	120 Days over 4 years	Responsible for reviewing existing PA legislation in all 4 States and drafting new/amended legislation that is in line with (1) national PAN policy; (2) MC guidelines; and, (3) international best practice.
1 x GIS and Information Management Specialist This position should preferentially be filled locally	Part Time / 160 Days over 4 years	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This person will be responsible for collating, correcting, archiving and disseminating all spatial and other information sourced (i.e. existing or historical data from, for example TNC and NRSC) and newly generated by the R2R program. 2. Lead the continued development and implementation of a national information policy and framework focusing on information requirements of the project and project partners, such a metadata standards, data sharing agreements, etc. 3. Spatial and biodiversity information management will be in line with and build upon existing data management initiatives (e.g. MC) and in collaboration with relevant national and regional scientific and information management partners/initiatives (e.g. COM, TNC, NRCS, MC, SPREP, SOPAC, etc.). 4. (OPTIONAL) Will act as the national focal point for the RSTC of SOPAC. 5. Will be responsible for managing relationships and information requirements of project partners within the States. 6. Will support the existing FSM GIS learning network and monitoring initiative by providing data capture, GIS technical training and spatial analysis in for example Open Source GIS software (e.g. QGIS). 7. Will work with all facets of the R2R program to provide spatial data support, analysis and map production requirements where requested. 8. Will create and manage a national environmental information archive for the duration of the project.

Annex 3: Project design stakeholder record

Table 2. The list of stakeholders consulted during the PPG.

Name	Position	Organization	Location	Stakeholder's interest in the Project	Expected Project Roles
Frank Haregaichig (Focal Point)	Director	Resources and Development	Yap	Department overseeing State Divisions responsible for managing land and marine resources	Resources and technical assistance to support development of land and marine use plan
Tamdad Sulog/ Francis Ruegorong	Chief of Agriculture/Wildlife Coordinator	Resources and Development (Division of Agriculture and Forestry)	Yap	Main division that coordinates and implements measures promoting sustainable land management and agricultural practices.	Developing and provision of training in sustainable agriculture practices. Facilitate increased awareness of sustainable agriculture and land use practices.
John Waayan	Chief	Resources and Development (Division of Land Resources)	Yap	Responsible for management of public lands, including GIS development and management.	Development and management of land use plan, guidelines, data and records. Training in land management, including surveys.
Christina Fillmed (Focal Point)	Director	EPA	Yap	Regulatory agency responsible for protection of land, air, and ocean resources.	Enforcement of environmental regulations. Training and monitoring of development in land and marine resources projects. Support community and state environmental projects.
Constantine Yowbalaw	Chief	Office of Planning and Budget	Yap	The Office coordinates Yap state agencies to develop and implement state-wide plans for coastal and terrestrial management within the R2R framework e.g JNAP (Joint National Action Plan) unifies all climate change conventions for each state and for the nation.	Coordination of state agencies to prevent budget duplication and ensure that all state agencies are adhering to agreed or legislated plans, including gender-responsive budget and planning.
Steven Young-Uhk	Coordinator	College of Micronesia - Cooperative and Research Extension	Yap	Research and Extension training services to communities on sustainable land management practices.	Provision of training and reference information. Integrated approach to training: agriculture, gardening, crops planting, solid waste management/recycling and composting. Work closely with schools and women's groups to promote sustainable land management practices.
Francisco Y. Ken Yifith /Julian Tewasilpiy	Acting Executive Director/ Finance Officer	Yap CAP	Yap	Government organization that provides support communities to develop and implement Conservation Action Plans and Management Plans including protected area monitoring.	Work with relevant partners to continue provision of support to communities in protected area development and management.
Peter Garamfel	Chairman	Yap Farmers Organization	Yap	Community organization for farmers for the state.	Coordinate implementation of SLM projects amongst farmer groups in Yap. Promote sustainable land management usage, food security and marketing of fresh produce.
Julie Yoruw	President	Yap Women's Association	Yap	Non government organization promoting the key role of women in Yap society. Women are central in promoting and maintaining	Promote and practice sustainable land management at the community level. Work

Name	Position	Organization	Location	Stakeholder's interest in the Project	Expected Project Roles
				sustainable land management and protected areas and other natural resource management.	with relevant partners to promote awareness raising activities.
Leona Tamag	Officer	Women's Interest Office, Yap Department of Youth and Community Affairs	Yap	State government office promoting women's interests in Yap.	Promote key role of women in project implementation and awareness.
Margie Falanrow	Director	YINS (Yap Institute of Natural Science)	Yap	An educational institute providing assistance to communities with documentation and research support in sustainable land management, protected areas and biodiversity. Developed the framework for sustainable development (40 years ago) with private and public partners.	Continue to provide support in agro and marine ethno-ecology through documentation and research.
Sebastian Anefal	Governor	Governor's Office	Yap	Guardian of natural resource use and protection for the state.	Endorse and provide support to project implementers and activities.
Joe C. Tun (Riken) and John F. Ken (Wanyan Village)	Representative of Village Riken and Wanyan	Villages of Riken and Wanyan	Yap	Conservation of Riken and Wayan village protected area site.	Possible project ridge to reef pilot site.
George Pong	Representative	Yap Fishing Authority	Yap	State authority charged to manage sustainable fish stock for the state.	In collaboration with partners, can assist in enforcement; support and implement sustainable project such as FADs to alleviate poaching.
James Yinug	Chief	Resources and Development (Marine Resources Management Division)	Yap	Management of MPAs for the Yap State.	Ensure sustainable use of marine resources
Jonathan M. Tun	Attorney General	Attorney General's Office	Yap	Legal review and enforcement of policies and regulations on natural resource management in Pohnpei.	Ensure reviews and enforcement of existing laws. Draft new legislations.
Ismael H. Mikel (Focal Point)	Executive Director Chuuk State EPA	EPA	Chuuk	Mandated by CSL 02-94-01 to provide for the protection of land, water and quality of air.	Provision of trainings and workshops on EIA, GIS & conservation management. Lead in facilitating and conducting community meetings and public awareness. Follow up on the implementation of management plans by the community. Oversee information management including monitoring information on Protected Area management. Support establishment of watershed management. Support and partly implement
Bradford Mori (Focal Point)	Technical Support Program				
Jason Poll	Deputy Director				
Dayson Marrar	Environmental Educator				

Name	Position	Organization	Location	Stakeholder's interest in the Project	Expected Project Roles
					climate change and adaptation activities/projects.
Sabino Asor	Attorney General	Attorney General's Office	Chuuk	Legal review and enforcement of policies and regulations on natural resource management in Pohnpei.	Ensure reviews and enforcement of existing laws. Draft new legislations.
Kantito Kanas	Director	Department of Agriculture and Forestry	Chuuk	Department that coordinates and implements measures promoting sustainable land management and agricultural practices.	Promote and provide support in sustainable agriculture and forestry practices and training including rehabilitation, invasive species management and climate change adaptation activities.
Wisney Nakayama	Executive Officer	Chuuk Conservation Society	Chuuk	Leading non governmental organization working on conservation and protection of terrestrial and marine resources in Chuuk.	Provision of capacity-building through trainings and workshops with communities and other relevant partners. Focus areas include development of community action plans and management plans monitoring, protected area design, green livelihoods and income generation for communities. Leverage partner organization efforts.
Lolita Ragus/ Kalvin Assito	Researcher/Community Agent	COM- Cooperative Research and Extension	Chuuk	Research and Extension training services to communities on sustainable land management practices.	Provision of training and reference information. Integrated approach to training: agriculture (gardening, crops planting, solid waste management/recycling and composting). Work closely with schools and women's groups to promote sustainable land management practices.
Christina Stinnet	President	Chuuk Women's Council	Chuuk	Non government organization promoting the key role of women in Chuuk society. Women are central in promoting and maintaining sustainable land management and protected areas and other natural resource management.	Work with relevant state agencies and other partners to promote sustainable land management and protected area management at the community level. Represent and promote community priorities.
Curtis Graham	Deputy Director	Department of Marine Resources	Chuuk	State government department responsible for the protection, surveillance and sustainable use of marine resources.	Provide technical assistance in standard operating procedures & enforcement training, marine monitoring training, management planning, community education/awareness, marine protected area design & management. Support sustainable marine activities including climate change adaptation activities A key player in policy development for Fisheries and marine resources management.
Kind Kanto	Community representative	Wichukuno Village	Chuuk	Community leader requesting assistance in protected area development for the reef flats of Wichukuno village.	Possible project 'ridge to reef' pilot site.

Name	Position	Organization	Location	Stakeholder's interest in the Project	Expected Project Roles
Jonas M. Paul	Deputy Director	Department of Administrative Services	Chuuk	The Department administers Chuuk State budget.	Coordination of state agencies to prevent budget duplication and ensure compliance.
Wilfred Robert	Governor's Office	Governor's Office	Chuuk	Guardian of natural resource use and protection for the state.	Endorse and provide support to project implementers and activities.
Robert Jackson (Focal Point)	Director	KIRMA	Kosrae	State government agency spearheading the implementation of sustainable land management and protected area work in partnership with the other stakeholders. Mandated to manage and monitor state-wide marine areas as well as to enforce protected areas.	Provision of regulatory services including prescription of buffer zones and water quality legislation, and issuance of permits. Work with relevant state and non governmental organizations and other partners on sustainable ecosystems management and conservation. Promote education and outreach on environmental issues in Kosrae.
Steven George (Focal Point)	Director	Department of Resources and Economic Affairs	Kosrae	Department charged with overseeing marine and land resource management.	Collaboration with partners to undertake marine protected area monitoring as well as invasive species eradication and management. Economic planning for alternative livelihoods development. GIS mapping for protected areas boundaries measurement and land registration.
Murtanel Tolenna	Chief of Agriculture	DREA, Div. Agriculture	Kosrae	State government division responsible for agriculture, including quarantine services.	Extension services; teach farmers erosion control methods, preparing compost instead of chemical fertilizers and other sustainable land management practices. Provide equipment support services.
Andy George (Focal Point)	Executive Director	Kosrae Conservation and Safety Organization	Kosrae	Leading non governmental organization working on conservation and protection of terrestrial and marine resources in Kosrae.	Provision of capacity-building through trainings and workshops with communities and other relevant partners. Focus areas include development of community action plans and management plans monitoring, protected area design, green livelihoods and income generation for communities. Leverage partner organization efforts.
Mary Livaie	President	Kosrae Women's Association	Kosrae	Women are central in promoting and maintaining SLM and PA and other natural resource management.	Continuing work with NRM organizations; will promote SLM and PA management at the village and community level
Captain Rinson Phillip	Chairman	Kosrae Conservation and Enforcement Taskforce	Kosrae	Taskforce for the protection of Kosrae state's natural resources for future generations.	To enforce the laws on protected areas. Composed of representatives from KIRMA, KCSO, DREA, the Police and YELA.
Lisina George	Representative	Kosrae Radio Station	Kosrae	Broadcast natural resource management/ environmental education daily.	Continue working with KIRMA, KCSO and other partners to disseminate environmental messages.
Jackson Albert	Extension Agent	COM-Cooperative Research Extension	Kosrae	Farmers' training/resource users for sustainable use of the land.	Collaborate with state and non government partners to deliver sustainable land use

Name	Position	Organization	Location	Stakeholder's interest in the Project	Expected Project Roles
					activities. Assist in research activities in natural resource management.
Carlos Jose Cianchini	Awareness Coordinator	FSM Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change program	Kosrae	PACC - Coastal Resource Management Plan for Kosrae. Climate proofing project of Okat circumferential road. Mainstreaming CCA policies.	Support in awareness and outreach; collaborate with partners.
William K. William	Project Manager	YELA (Yela Environment Landowners Authority)	Kosrae	Yela Forest Management and Protection.	Continue working in collaboration with partners to expand the protected area to include upland forests all the way down to the reef (R2R approach). Possible project pilot site.
Jeffrey Tilfas	Assistant AG	Attorney General's Office	Kosrae	Legal review and enforcement of policies and regulations on natural resource management in Pohnpei.	Ensure reviews and enforcement of existing laws. Draft new legislations.
Lyndon Jackson	Governor	Governor's Office	Kosrae	Guardian of natural resource use and protection for the state.	Endorse and provide support to project implementers and activities.
Judah Johnny	Attorney General	Attorney General's Office	Pohnpei	Legal review and enforcement of policies and regulations on natural resource management in Pohnpei.	Ensure reviews and enforcement of existing laws. Draft new legislations.
Simon Mix	President	Pohnpei Farmers' Association	Pohnpei	Community organization for farmers for the state.	Coordinate implementation of SLM projects amongst farmer groups in Pohnpei. Promote sustainable land management usage, food security and marketing of fresh produce.
Eugene Joseph (focal point)	Executive Director	Conservation Society of Pohnpei	Pohnpei	Leading non governmental organizations in terrestrial and marine conservation in the state.	Work with state and community-based partners to implement project activities; monitoring, development of management plans, implementation and monitoring of plans, eradication and management of invasive species, education and awareness. Identification of plant species. Provide information base for FSM Geospatial Information data.
Joseph Saimon	Administrator	OFA, Fisheries and Aquaculture	Pohnpei	Lead state government agency in conservation and rehabilitation of marine life and ecosystem.	Work with Department of Public Safety, Division of Fish and Wildlife, on enforcement and issuance of permits for protected marine areas. Continue to undertake regulation enforcement of terrestrial conservation for the Department of Lands and Natural Resources in Pohnpei.
Pius Hadley	Director	Department of Lands and Natural Resources	Pohnpei	Coordinate with partner agencies on important task relating the watershed land. Department of Lands/Forestry mandated agency for terrestrial management.	Take part in community meetings, field boundary survey and maintain records and information. Work with the OFA, Fisheries and Aquaculture on enforcement of regulations in terrestrial conservation in Pohnpei.

Name	Position	Organization	Location	Stakeholder's interest in the Project	Expected Project Roles
Susana Sohs	President	Pohnpei Women's Advisory Council	Pohnpei	Non government organization promoting the key role of women in Pohnpeian society. Women are central in promoting and maintaining sustainable land management and protected areas and other natural resource management.	Work with relevant state agencies and other partners to promote sustainable land management and protected area management at the community level. Represent and promote community priorities.
Tony Pernet	Chief	Department of Public Safety, Fish and Wildlife	Pohnpei	Enforcement agency for protected areas in Pohnpei.	Ridge to reef enforcement. Work with municipalities for terrestrial/watershed protected area enforcement. Provision of training on enforcement to conservation officers in protected areas.
Emihner Johnson	Acting Director	Island Food Community of Pohnpei (IFCP)	Pohnpei	Active in promotional work of locally produce foods.	Participate in research, public awareness and community training.
Henry Susaia (focal point)	Environmental Specialist	EPA	Pohnpei	Regulatory agency responsible for protection of land, air, and ocean resources.	Enforcement of environmental regulations. Training and monitoring of development in land and marine resources projects. Support community and state environmental projects.
Isipahu	Chairperson (Mwolen Wahau), Namwarki of Madolenihmw	Council of Traditional Leaders	Pohnpei	Community leadership.	Make declarations, endorsement of activities usually at community, island-wide level.
Petrack Ringlen	Chairperson	Local Chief Executive	Pohnpei	Development of Environmental Ordinances. Issue Licenses to operate business licenses.	Work with OFA, Fisheries and Aquaculture to provide certification on licenses, e.g. fish sizes.
Adelino Lorens	Chief, Agriculture	Office of Economic Affairs, Agriculture	Pohnpei	Focal state agency for sustainable land management. Current Chief is board member of the Island Food Community as well as the Soil and Water Conservation Board.	Coordinate and facilitate sustainable land management activities among relevant partners. Work with College of Micronesia in implementing extension services. Coordinate agricultural field days and training programs with partners. Develop, deliver and manage information materials and services.
Alissa Takesy (focal point)	Deputy Director	Resources and Development (national government)	FSM	National government agency coordinating land and marine resources management under the Convention on Biodiversity.	Work closely with the Office of Environment and Emergency Management in its coordination of the project.
Cindy Ehmes (focal point)	Deputy Director	Office of Environment and Emergency Management	FSM	National government agency coordinating environmental projects.	Coordinating government agency for the project. Provide oversight to project steering committees at national and states level.
Mr. Andrew Yatilman	Director	Office of Environment & Emergency Management	FSM	Head of OEEM	Chair Project Board

Name	Position	Organization	Location	Stakeholder's interest in the Project	Expected Project Roles
Jim Currie	Vice President	COM-FSM, Cooperative Research Services	FSM	College level environmental science, agriculture and extension, forestry and marine research and studies. Host of the U.S Land Grant program.	Provide training and qualification in sustainable land management courses. Provision of agriculture extension services and farmers' training. Conduct relevant agriculture research. Coordinate or take part in community meetings and awareness programs. Source of ethno botanical, biodiversity and other natural resource management. Can provide and house information base.
Gillian Doone	Director, Overseas Development Assistance	Office of Statistics, Budget and Economic Management, Overseas Development and Compact Management (SBOC)	FSM	National government agency with oversight and states-national coordination functions relating to strategic use of overseas development assistance funds for the FSM.	Provide coordinating, complementing support between existing and pipeline projects and the R2R project across the FSM States and national government in order to leverage development funds and technical assistance to maximize the project's contribution to the FSM.
Joe Vilazon	Director	Department of Education	FSM	Provision of training on environmental studies.	Support curriculum development on environmental studies and educational awareness activities.
Willy Kostka	Executive Director	Micronesia Conservation Trust	FSM	Leading regional non governmental organization focusing on conservation projects and sustainable financing of the conservation sector in the FSM and other partner governments in the region.	Continue to support the biodiversity efforts under protected areas management under the Micronesia Challenge initiative. Provide financing or project disbursement services to NGO and state government partners if required.
Ricky Carl/ Mae Adams	Deputy Director, External Affairs/Policy and Partnership Advisor	The Nature Conservancy	FSM	International non-government organization based in Pohnpei focusing on the Micronesia Challenge initiative.	Continue to provide technical support to the Micronesia Challenge initiative.
Arlene Rosenkrantz	Conservation and Resources Manager	Natural Resource Conservation (USDA)	FSM	United States Department providing technical and financial assistance to the FSM on agriculture and other sustainable land management practices.	Take part in community trainings and field visits. Can take part in meetings to provide guidance on natural resource conservation.
Simon Ellis	Director	Marine Environment Research Institute of the Pacific (MERIP)	FSM	Non governmental organization working on aquaculture development and management projects.	Research, promotion and implementation of aquaculture activities. Develop and manage sustainable aquaculture products/ alternative livelihoods. Provision of training to communities.
Pasha Cuthers/Fenno Brunken/	EU Climate Change projects Adviser/ GIZ - SPC projects Manager	Secretariat of the Pacific Community	FSM	Pacific regional organization, of which the FSM is a member. SPC assists member countries with advice, technical assistance and also negotiations on various international	Provision of technical assistance projects contributing to sustainable natural resources management in the FSM. Coordinate current projects with this project. Support regional learning/information exchange.

Name	Position	Organization	Location	Stakeholder's interest in the Project	Expected Project Roles
				agreements on development, natural resource and the environment.	
Crissy Canlas	Senior Program Manager	RARE	FSM	International non-government organization working in protected areas across the FSM states and wider Micronesia pacific region.	Potential partners in capacity development for protected areas management at community level.
David Sheppard	Director-General	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP)	FSM	Pacific regional organization, of which the FSM is a member. SPREP assist member countries with advice, technical assistance and also negotiations on various international agreements on development and the environment.	Can provide complementing technical and other capacity-building assistance to the R2R project. Support regional learning/information exchange.
Dale Withington	Program Manager	Australian Volunteers International (funded by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade)	FSM	A not-for- profit Australian organization contracted by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Provides Australian technical volunteers to FSM government departments and civil society organizations. Currently has around 5 volunteers deployed that are relatable to conservation work in the Micronesian region.	Provision of technical assistance in conservation as well as in drafting national and state legislations for institutional and legal reforms.
Okean Ohemes	Country Development Manager	UNDP Joint Presence Office	FSM	UN agency overseeing the project, based in Pohnpei.	Project progress oversight.
Patterson Shed	Program Manager	GEF SGP	FSM	Environmental small grants mechanism to provide extra support to project activities.	Environmental small grants mechanism to provide extra support to project activities.
Diana Manuel	Secretary	Pacific Resources for Education and Learning (PREL)	FSM	International independent, non-profit organization with an office in Pohnpei that works with communities to enhance their well-being through partnerships in education.	Potential natural resource educational dissemination mechanism.
Bradley Mori	Representative	FSM Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Group	FSM	A group composed of state representatives to progress nation-wide information management systems.	Strengthened group to progress nation-wide information management systems under the project.

Annex 4: Summary of Environmental Legislation

Table 3. Summary of National and State legislation relating to environmental management and biodiversity conservation.

Title	Summary	Enforcement Agency Remarks
FSM National Government		
FSMC, TITLE 23 Resource Conservation Chapter 1: Marine-Species Preservation	<p>§ 101. Use of explosives, poisons, chemicals.</p> <p>§ 102 Exceptions to prohibition — Permit.</p> <p>§ 103. § 103 Exceptions to prohibition — Local materials.</p> <p>§ 104 Use of explosives, poisons, chemicals, etc.</p> <p>§ 105. Limitations on taking of turtles</p> <p>§ 106. § 106 Control of sponges.</p> <p>§ 107. Control of Pinctada margaritifera (black-lip mother-of-pearl oyster shell).</p> <p>§ 108. Trochus — Definition.</p> <p>§ 109. § 109. Harvesting restricted.</p> <p>§ 110. § 110. Trochus — Designation of season.</p> <p>§ 111. § 111 Trochus harvesting by citizens only.</p> <p>§ 112. § 112. Trochus harvesting — Size limits.</p> <p>§ 113. § 113. Trochus harvesting — Omission of season.</p> <p>§ 114. § 114 Removal and replanting of Trochus beds.</p> <p>§ 115. § 115 Limitations on taking of marine mammals.</p>	FSM Attorney General's Office, Department of Public Safety, Office of fisheries and aquaculture
FSMC, TITLE 25.Environmental Protection, Chapter 2: Environmental Protection Board	<p><u>§ 201. Creation.</u></p> <p>(1) There is hereby established in the Office of the High Commissioner a Board to be known as the Trust Territory Environmental Protection Board to be composed of nine members as follows: the director of Health Services, director of Public Works, director of Resources and Development, and six citizens of the Trust Territory, to be appointed by the High Commissioner with the advice and consent of the Congress of Micronesia; provided that such appointments shall include one representative from each of the six administrative districts</p>	FSM Attorney General's Office, Environmental Protection Agency. for the establishment of a citation system with a schedule of fines. If a complaint is taken to the Board, then appoint the trial division of state court.)
FSMC, TITLE 22. AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK Chapter 4: Quarantines	<p><u>§ 401. Purpose.</u></p> <p>In order to protect the agricultural and general well-being of the people of the Federated States of Micronesia, quarantines are promulgated as a means of preventing the introduction and further dissemination of injurious insects, pests, and diseases into and within the Federated States of Micronesia</p>	FSM Attorney General's Office A Biosecurity Bill draft
FSMC, TITLE 22 Agriculture & Livestock Chapter 1: General Provisions Chapter 2: Coconut Development	§ 201. Federated States of Micronesia Coconut Development Authority - Creation. There is hereby created in the Federated States of Micronesia a Government authority to be known as the Federated States of Micronesia Coconut Development Authority, hereinafter called the "Authority."	FSM Attorney General's Office
FSMC, TITLE 25. Environmental Protection Subtitle I: Trust Territory Environmental Quality Protection Act	<p>§ 102. Public policy.</p> <p>The people, plants, and animals of the Trust Territory are dependent upon the air, land, and water resources of the islands for public and private drinking water systems, for agricultural, industrial, and recreational uses, and as a</p>	FSM Attorney General's Office. This is a trust territory law to which enforcement responsibility was delegated to the

Title	Summary	Enforcement Agency/ Remarks
Chapter 1: General Provisions	basis for tourism. Therefore, it is declared to be the public policy of the Trust Territory, and the purpose of this title, to achieve, maintain, and restore such levels of air, land, and water quality as will protect human health, welfare, and safety and to the greatest degree practicable prevent injury to plant and animal life and property, and as will foster the comfort and convenience of its people and their enjoyment of the environment, health, life, and property, and as will promote the economic and social development of the Trust Territory and facilitate enjoyment of its attractions.	in 1986 , when it became a nation. States now have their own EPA laws/agencies/Boards.
Pohnpei State		
Marine and Fresh Water Quality Standard, Regulations 1992	Pursuant to the authority contained in the SL No. 3L-26-92 which authorized the issuance of regulations to protect the environment, human health, welfare, and safety, to prohibit pollution of water, and to adopt water quality standards, the Pohnpei State Environmental Protection Agency adopts the following regulations, see.	EPA Lack of enforcement
Title 26 Conservation and Resources Enforcement Chapter 2 Endangered Species	§2-103. Policy. □The indigenous plants and animals of Pohnpei are of esthetic, ecological, historical, recreational, scientific, and economic value and it is the policy of the state of Pohnpei to foster the well-being of these plants and animals by whatever means necessary to prevent the extinction of any species or subspecies from our islands or the water surrounding them. Source: P.L. No. 6-55 §3; 45 TTC §103 (1980)	Department of Land and Natural Resources and Department of Public Safety, Division of Fish and Wildlife.
Title 26 Conservation and Resources Enforcement CHAPTER 3 Soil and Water Conservation	§3-102. Legislative findings and intent. (3) It is the intent of the Legislature that the Soil and Water Conservation Board created by this chapter shall serve as an advisory body to Pohnpei in the formulation of such plans and policies and will provide support in these matters to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, which shall maintain its role as the primary soil and water conservation agency of Pohnpei. Source: S.L. No. 3L-27-92 §2, 11/19/92; S.L. No. 5L-14-00 §3-11, 10/1/00	Department of Land and Natural Resources
Title 26 Conservation and Resources Enforcement, Chapter 4 Forest Conservation SUB-CHAPTER I Pohnpei Watershed Forest Reserve and Mangrove Protection act of 1987	Section 5. <u>Establishment of a Watershed Forest Reserve.</u> The Pohnpei Public Lands Authority is hereby empowered, authorized and instructed to dedicate and vest the control and use rights in the following delineated public trust lands to the State Government, Department of Conservation and Resource Surveillance, to be managed as a watershed forest reserve. The Director of the Department of Conservation and Resource Surveillance has the power to issue permits for growing of certain crops, Research on plants and animals, and natural processes and Recreation such as hiking camping in designating areas and sightseeing;	Department of Land and Natural Resources
Title 26 Conservation and Resources Enforcement, Chapter 4	Purpose. To create and maintain an effective and comprehensive system of regulation of and assistance to the development of forest land.	Responsibility for enforcement is shared between the Department of Public Safety, Division of Fish and Wildlife the

Title	Summary	Enforcement Agency/ Remarks
		Office of Fisheries and Aquaculture.
Forest Conservation SUBCHAPTER II FOREST MANAGEMENT Act of 1979	§4-111. Purpose. □To create and maintain an effective and comprehensive system of regulation of and assistance to the development of forestland. Source: D.L. No. 4L-203-79 §2, 8/28/79	Safety, Division of Fish and Wildlife.
Forest conservation Act of 1987	Purpose. The purpose of this subchapter is to create and provide for the protection and maintenance of an effective watershed forest reserve, to protect important watershed areas, and to provide for the conservation and management of mangrove forests.	Reporting of violations, will be the responsibility of the Department of Public Safety, Division of Fish and Wildlife/ Department of Land and natural Resources, Division of Forestry.
Subchapter III Control and Use of Mangrove and Upland Forests, this is under the Forest Management Act of 1979	Delegation of authority. All rights, title, and interest in the mangrove and upland forests in Pohnpei now in the public domain are and shall remain in the government of the state of Pohnpei. Subject to the guidance of the Governor, the immediate supervision and control of the forests within each local jurisdiction is delegated to the chief executive of the local government wherein the forests lie.	Local Governments are authorized to enact.
Marine Sanctuary and Wildlife Refuge System Act of 1999	<p>The 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.</p> <p>§5-118. Establishment of Oroluk Marine Sanctuary.</p> <p>§5-119 Establishment of Minto Reef Marine Sanctuary.</p> <p>§5-120. Establishment of Kehpera Marine Sanctuary.</p> <p>§5-121. Establishment of Enipein Marine Park.</p> <p>§5-122. Establishment of Pwudoi Marine Sanctuary.</p> <p>§5-123. Establishment of Nahmw en Na Stingray Sanctuary.</p> <p>§5-124. Establishment of Kisin nahmw en Nangih Stingray Sanctuary.</p> <p>§5-125. Establishment of Nahtik Marine Sanctuary.</p> <p>§5-126. Establishment of Dekehos Marine Sanctuary. Prohibit all forms of fishing within the boundary.</p> <p>§5-127. Establishment of Palipohn Depehk Marine Sanctuary. Prohibit all forms of fishing within the boundary</p> <p>§5-128. Establishment of Sapwitik Marine Sanctuary. Prohibit all forms of fishing within the boundary</p> <p>§5-129. Establishment of Kehrot, Sapangin, Painpwil, Mwahnid, and Wahulap Marine Sanctuary. Prohibit all forms of fishing within the boundary</p> <p>§5-130. Establishment of Senpehn/Lehdau Mangrove Forest Reserve.</p> <p>(a) Restrict commercial fishing and subsistence fishing;</p> <p>(b) Ensure the protection of mangrove, marine and watershed habitats and nesting and feeding areas;</p>	The Director of Land and Natural Resources is authorized to enforce this Act. With the creation of the Division of Fish and Wildlife under the Department of Public Safety, and the creation of the Office of Fisheries and Aquaculture there is shared enforcement responsibility but needs to establish clear delineation of roles/responsibility.

Title	Summary	Enforcement Agency/ Remarks
	(c) Ensure the protection of the trees and plants of the Mangrove Forest Reserve §5-131. Establishment of Nanwap Marine Protection Area.	
Chapter 6 Marine and Aquatic Resources Act of 1981	?The Director of the Department of Land and Natural Resources, in consultation with the Pohnpei Fisheries Officer, is empowered to issue and promulgate rules and regulations for the implementation and enforcement of this subchapter, inclusive of forms and procedures for the issuance of permits and licenses required by this subchapter, which upon approval of the Governor and compliance with the Administrative Procedures Act, Title 8 Chapter 1, or its successor, shall carry the force and effect of law.	The Director of Land and Natural Resources is authorized to enforce this Act
Subchapter I Marine Resources Conservation Part A General Provisions	PART B Black Coral harvesting without a permit is prohibited §6-132. Taking bumphead parrotfish for sale, prohibited. §6-142. Taking mangrove crab with eggs, prohibited. §6-152. Prohibitions on taking or sale of grouper. (1) The taking, by any means, of grouper for sale during the months of March and April shall be prohibited. §6-162. Trochus exemption. □This part shall not apply to trochus harvested without the state and brought into this state for use, sale or other disposition; PROVIDED that there shall be a presumption that all trochus found within the state shall have been harvested from within the state. Source: S.L. No. 2L-106-81 §2-2, 12/17/81	Permitting process includes Office of Fisheries and Aquaculture and Office of Economic Affairs. Need to define clear role/responsibility. Permit is strictly limited to research.
Subchapter Ii Marine And Aquatic Resources Miscellaneous Part G	§6-171. Control of Pinctada margaritifera (black-lip mother-of-pearl oyster shell). □No Pinctada margaritifera, commonly known as black-lip mother-of-pearl oyster shell, shall be taken from the first day of August to the thirty-first day of December inclusive; PROVIDED, §6-181. Harvesting freshwater shrimp with explosives, poisons, chemicals, and other substances prohibited. §6-191. Control of sponges. □No sponges artificially planted or cultivated shall be taken or molested, except by permission of the Governor. §6-201. Limitations on taking of turtles. (1) No hawksbill turtles or sea turtles shall be taken or intentionally killed while on shore, nor shall their eggs be taken. (2) No hawksbill turtle shall be taken or killed except whose shell is at least twenty-seven inches when measured over the top of the carapace shell lengthwise; no green turtle shall be taken or killed except whose shell is at least thirty-four inches when measured over the top of the carapace shell lengthwise. (3) No sea turtle of any size shall be taken or killed from the first day of June to the thirty-first day of August inclusive, nor from the first day of December to the thirty-first day of January inclusive. (4) Notwithstanding any provisions of this section to the contrary, taking of sea turtles and their eggs shall be allowed for scientific purposes when specifically authorized by the Governor.	

Title	Summary	Enforcement Agency/ Remarks
	<p>Source: TTC §781 (1966); 45 TTC §3 (1970); P.L. No. 4C-57 §§1 – 3; 45 TTC §2 (1980)</p> <p>§6-211. Export of mangrove crabs, coconut crabs, and lobsters, prohibited. □It shall be unlawful for any person, whether acting individually or as agent for any corporation, association, partnership or other organization to willfully export for sale or exchange for value, or participate in the exportation for sale or exchange for value, of any mangrove crab, coconut crab or lobster from Pohnpei; Provided, however, that duly licensed and permitted cultured mangrove crab producers may export for sale cultured mangrove crab harvested by such producer from their approved aquaculture facilities.</p> <p>§6-221. Prohibition on fishing with explosives, poisons, chemicals, etc.</p> <p>§6-224. Catch statistics regarding live bait and skipjack tuna.</p>	
<p>Chapter 8 Land Resources</p> <p>Chapter 8 Land Resources</p>	<p>PART A BIRDS</p> <p>§8-101. Unlawful to hunt or kill Pohnpei lorikeet; It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt or kill Pohnpei lorikeet within the state of Pohnpei.</p> <p>(2) Every person who violates Subsection (1) of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.</p>	<p>EPA</p> <p>The Director of Land and Natural Resources is authorized to enforce this Act</p>
<p>Conservation and Resources Finance</p>	<p>Agriculture and marine resources development matching funds: authorization for Appropriation; administration.</p>	<p>The Director of Land and Natural Resources is authorized to enforce this Act</p>
<p>Title 27 Chapter 1 Environmental Protection Act 1992</p>	<p>§1-102. Public policy.</p> <p>(2) In order to carry out this guiding policy, it is the continuing responsibility of the state of Pohnpei, using all practical means available and taking into account considerations of economic development, budgetary limitations, and traditional cultural relations, to do the following:</p> <p>(a) Act as trustees of the environment for the current and future generations of Pohnpei;</p> <p>(b) Assure for all Pohnpeians safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;</p> <p>(c) Attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment by maintaining a level of air, land, and water quality as will protect human health, welfare, and safety from undesirable or unintended consequences; and</p> <p>(d) Prevent injury to plant and animal life.</p> <p>(3) The effort to protect and preserve the environment will be carried forward in close cooperation with the national government, each local government of Pohnpei, and all elements of the public and private sector.</p>	<p>EPA</p>
<p>Title 27 Chapter 2 Letter Abatement</p>	<p>§2-101. Statement of policy and intent. □□The proliferation of personal litter from such sources as beer and soft drink cans, plastic and foam take-out containers, candy and snack wrappers, and discarded sakau bottles is a</p>	<p>EPA</p>

Title	Summary	Enforcement Agency/ Remarks
	major source of pollution in the state of Pohnpei. These types of litter are the most rapidly growing segment of state-wide waste, imposing a heavy burden on the government and citizens of Pohnpei for their collection and disposal.	
CHAPTER 3 RECYCLING OF BEVERAGE CONTAINERS	5) The planning, development and operation of a statewide recycling program based upon a deposit fee for beverage containers is a self-funding means of addressing these concerns without cost to the citizens of Pohnpei. Source: S.L. No. 7L-96-11 §1, 8/1/11	EPA
CHAPTER 4 CONTROL OF PLASTIC WASTES	It is therefore declared to be the public policy of the state of Pohnpei that this state shall rid itself of the unsightly nuisance and environmental hazards of plastic bag debris. Source: S.L. No. 7L-103-11 §1, 10/12/11	EPA
Title 28 Agriculture and Livestock Chapter 1 Plant and Animal Quarantine	§1-101. Purpose. □ In order to protect the agricultural and general well-being of the people of the state, quarantine regulations are promulgated as a means of preventing the introduction and further dissemination of injurious insects, pests, and diseases into and within the state of Pohnpei. Source: TTC §730 (1966); 25 TTC §1 (1970); 25 TTC §1 (1980)	Pohnpei AG Office/EPA/Economic Affairs
Kosrae State		
Title 19 Environmental Protection and Management Endangered Species Regulation 1988 Regulations Code 13.524 7/20/1988	Endangered Species Giant Clams of the Species : Tridacha gigas, Tridacha derass, Hippopus hippopus and Hippopus porcellanus	Kosrae Conservation and Enforcement Taskforce
Komokut (Humphead Parrot Fish) Protection Regulations 2008 Title 9 Chapter 22 Section 9.2203	Prohibition of fishing, taking possession, harvesting of killing of Humphead Parrot Fish	Kosrae Conservation and Enforcement Taskforce
Kosrae State Sea Cucumber Regulations 2013	These Regulations, which may be cited as the "Kosrae State Sea Cucumber Regulations of 2013", are issued by the Kosrae Island Resource Management Authority and shall apply to all persons involved in the harvesting, selling, buying, stockpiling, or processing of sea cucumbers. The Kosrae State Sea Cucumber Regulations 2011 are hereby revoked and replaced with these Regulations.	Kosrae Conservation and Enforcement Taskforce
Kosrae State Trochus (Tukasungai) Regulations 2013	These Regulations, which may be cited as the "Kosrae State Trochus Regulations of 2013", are issued by the Kosrae Island Resource Management Authority and shall apply to all persons involved in the harvesting, selling, buying, stockpiling, or processing of trochus. Provide for the protection and sustainable commercial harvesting, commercial processing, and commercial exportation of Trochus (Tukasungai) in the State of Kosrae, in accordance with the Trochus Fishery Management Plan for Kosrae.	Kosrae Conservation and Enforcement Taskforce
Persistent Organic Pollutant Regulations 2013	The purpose of these regulations is to establish the effective date of ban for substances on the priority list, and	KIRMA

Title	Summary	Enforcement Agency/ Remarks
	to define unlawful activities pertaining to substances on the priority list after the effective date of the ban.	
Regulations Declaring Zone Boundaries of UBR 2013 Regulation Establishing Zone Boundaries Of Utwe Biosphere Reserve	The purpose of this Regulation is to establish the boundary coordinates for the Zones of the Utwe Biosphere Reserve. The Reserve, which is recognized as a UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserve, was established in 2006 and provides a representation of unique marine environment within Kosrae. The Reserve is divided into three zones that provide a balance of permitted activities, and enable the existing population to continue their subsistent lifestyles while also protecting the unique environmental values of the Reserve area. The Core Zone of the Reserve, comprising 130.88 hectares, is designated as a no-take zone, with all extractive activities prohibited. The Buffer Zone, comprising 428.53 hectares, insulates the Core Zone from human activities and development pressures. The Transition Zone, comprising 680.61 hectares, provides a mixed-use zone of sparse human settlement and agricultural activities. The Utwe Biosphere Management Plan was endorsed by the Legislature on April 19, 2012; the Reserve was added to the Kosrae State Protected Areas System on October 16, 2012 by State Law 10-48. This Law required KIRMA to establish the boundary coordinates for the Core Zone of the Reserve by Regulation.	Kosrae Conservation and Enforcement Taskforce
SCUBA Fishing Regulation 2010	The purpose of these regulations are to preserve, protect and, manage our marine resources. The regulation of the use of Self Contain Underwater Breathing Apparatus (SCUBA) for fishing is a necessary complement of this management.	Kosrae Conservation and Enforcement Taskforce
Climate Change Act 2011	This act amends the powers of departments – Department of Transportation and Infrastructure and KIRMA to "mainstream" climate change. - requires KIRMA to adopt climate risk reduction and climate change adaptation measures etc - requires people to include climate change in their EIA The Code has been reshuffled, so Section 7.402 now sits at 19.102 and Section 7.405 is 19.202 (above).	KIRMA
To amend Title 10 “Finance” Chapter 2	“Fiscal Management” of the Kosrae State Code by creating two new revolving funds under the Revenue Fund, firstly for permits fees collected by Kosrae Island Resource Management Authority (“KIRMA”) and civil and criminal penalties imposed by or awarded to KIRMA for offences against Title 19 or other grants, so that the monies can be used for the administration and enforcement of the environmental laws and regulations, and secondly for the conservation and management of protected areas.	KIRMA
Pesticides Regulations 2013	The purpose of this Regulation is: (a) To regulate the importation, sale, distribution, use and application of pesticides in the interest of public safety, and to protect people and the environment from adverse effects of pesticides;	KIRMA

Title	Summary	Enforcement Agency/ Remarks
	(b) To protect the public by requiring that pesticides sold in Kosrae be correctly labeled with appropriate warnings and adequate directions for use; (c) To control, restrict, suspend or ban the importation, receipt, sale and use of any pesticide or pesticide devices; (d) To ensure that people using pesticides have appropriate knowledge about the application, storage and disposal of pesticides, and potential hazards to the environment and human health.	
Pollution Regulations 2013	The purposes of these Regulations is to prohibit the discharge and release of pollutants into air, land and water, to require the reporting of such discharges, and to require the person responsible for the discharge to abate and remove the pollutants, and to restore and rehabilitate the affected land and water. These Regulations also provide for enforcement and penalties.	KIRMA
Recycling Regulations 2007	The purpose of these Regulations is to implement the Kosrae Recycling Program setting forth guidelines, procedures, requirements and standards for the operation of the Program and to enable fiscal control and accountability over all monies collected as Recycling Deposit Fees and all monies paid out in the course of collection of designated waste materials for recycling.	KIRMA
Regulations on Development Projects (as amended 2014)	The Purpose of these regulations is to implement Title <u>19 Chapter 2</u> of the Kosrae <u>State Code</u> by establishing standard procedures for the formal review of development projects. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process is intended to help the general public and government officials make decisions with the understanding of the environment consequences of their decisions, and take actions consistent with the goal of protecting, restoring and enhancing the environment. In addition, these regulations are intended to: Integrate the EIA process into the early planning of projects to insure timely consideration of environmental factors in order to avoid delays; Identify at an early stage the significant environmental issues requiring further study and de-emphasize insignificant issues, thereby defining the scope of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).	Kosrae Conservation and Enforcement Taskforce
Pig Pen Regulations 1997		Department of Health
Regulations on Fill and Construction Projects below the High Water Mark		Administered by DREA
Kosrae Draft Bills and Regulations		
Conservation Easement Bill (with Legislature) Section 1. <u>Amendment</u> , Title 19, Section 19.102 of the Kosrae State Code	The Legislature finds that it is in the interest of Kosrae State to promote and hold conservation easements, which are durable restrictions and affirmative obligations attached to real property to protect natural and historic resources consistent with the land registration system utilized in the State. It is the purpose of this Act to authorize Kosrae Island Resource Management Authority to serve as the holder of conservation easements on behalf of Kosrae State, and to maximize the freedom of the	Kosrae Conservation and Enforcement Taskforce

Title	Summary	Enforcement Agency/ Remarks
	parties to the transaction to impose restrictions on the use of land and improvements in order to protect them, and to impose affirmative duties for the same purposes. These restrictions or affirmative duties are binding upon the successors and assigns of the original parties	
Environment Fund (with Legislature)	A BILL FOR AN ACT Authority (“KIRMA”) and civil and criminal penalties imposed by or awarded to KIRMA for offences against Title 19 or other grants, so that the monies can be used for the administration and enforcement of the environmental laws and regulations, and secondly for the conservation and management of protected areas	Kosrae Conservation and Enforcement Taskforce
Safe Drinking Water (vetoed by Governor 2010; requiring review)	A BILL FOR AN ACT To insert a new Chapter 9 in Title 19 of the Kosrae State Code entitled the Safe Drinking Water Act of 2014; and for other purposes.	Kosrae Conservation and Enforcement Taskforce
Protected Area (Forest Management) Regulations (open for public consultation until May 2) In draft form – not released – KIRMA internal drafts ONLY	Kosrae’s environment is dominated by forest ecosystems, including two unique forest types. The upland mountain cloud forest is a unique dwarf moss cloud forest rich in endemic species, while the lowland Ka swamp forest is dominated by endemic Ka trees (<i>Terminalia carolinensis</i>). This forest is found predominantly in the Yela Forest Watershed, where the largest remaining stand of Ka trees in the world survives. Local, national and international agencies and government entities are cooperating to ensure the protection of this forested area in perpetuity	
Alien Invasive Species Regulations	Alien plant species have been identified in Kosrae State that are invasive and threaten indigenous and endemic plant species of Kosrae, negatively impact biodiversity protection and the State’s native forests, uplands, mangroves, food crops and other natural resources. These species present a substantial threat to plants that are relied upon by Kosraen residents for their subsistence, medicines, building materials, and other uses vital to the health and welfare of the State. Other animals and marine species, such as the Crown-of-thorns starfish and Giant African snail, also pose a significant threat to Kosrae’s biodiversity.	KIRMA
Water Quality Regulations	The purpose of these regulations is to adopt and enforce primary drinking water standards, require KIRMA approval for any underground injection well, and to establish and administer a program for the abatement and prevention of the contamination of drinking water systems	KIRMA
Gillnet Regulations	The purpose of these Regulations, consistent with KIRMA’s duty to manage, conserve and develop the fishery waters, is to regulate the use of gill nets in Kosraen waters, and to ensure that fish resources are protected for current and future generations.	KIRMA
Yap State Environmental Laws		
Fisheries Zone Title 18 §212	It is an offense to: use any fishing vessel to engage in fishing after revocation, or during the period of suspension, of an applicable permit issued pursuant the fisheries chapter; violate any provision of a foreign fishing	Police, YFA. EPA is also authorized to enforce §212(c) (regarding holding tanks).

Title	Summary	Enforcement Agency/ Remarks
	agreement refuse entry of an officer authorized to enforce the fisheries chapter; knowingly ship, transport, offer for sale, sell, purchase, import, to have custody, control or possession of any fish taken or retained in violation of the fisheries chapter. for any foreign fishing vessel to engage in fishing in the State Fishery Zone or internal waters unless such fishing is authorized by a permit. for any vessel with living quarters which are also used while the vessel is in port to enter the State Fishery Zone or internal waters with-out a waste holding tank of at least two weeks capacity.	
Petroleum disposal; acts unlawful 18 §401	This offense prohibits the release of petroleum into the ocean or lagoon.	Public Safety
Damage to reefs; acts unlawful 18 §402	This offense makes it illegal for a person to cause damage to a reef. The fine in this offense does not limit the owners of a damaged reef from seeking compensation in a civil action.	Public Safety
Hunting season: wild pigeon. Title 18 §1001	It is illegal for a person to hunt wild pigeon, unless it is during the wild pigeon season from October 1 to December 31 each year	Public Safety
Sale of wild pigeon. Title 18 §1002	The sale of wild pigeon is prohibited at all times.	Public Safety
Protection of coconut crab. Title 18 §1004	No coconut crabs whose shell is less than three inches in diameter measured at the base, can be taken or killed within the State. No coconut crabs, regardless of their size, can be taken or killed during their breeding season each year and from June 1st to September 30 th . No person may sell any coconut crab commercially in a store.	Public Safety
Protection of turtles. Title 18 § 1005	It is an offense to sell turtle meat and turtle eggs commercially in a store.	Public Safety
Protection of clams Title 18 §1006	The Governor is authorized to declare a harvesting season and to set a size limit for the taking or harvesting of clams. Clam meat cannot be sold commercially in any store.	Public Safety
Prohibited fishing methods. Title 18 § 1008.	It is an offense for a person to knowingly catch any fish or other marine life by means of explosives, poisons, chemicals or other substances which kill fish or marine life. It is also an offense for any person to knowingly possess or sell any fish or other marine life caught by these prohibited means. This restriction does not apply if the Governor has given advance written permission to use the means prohibited, when determined to be in the public interest.	Public Safety
Protection of trochus Title 108 § 1009.	No person may harvest or interfere with the growth of trochus unless: It is done during an open season as declared by the Governor; It is done in strict accordance with all limits and conditions imposed by the Governor.	Public Safety
Protection of seeded or planted species	No person can take any plant species which has been seeded or planted by or for the Government, unless the	Public Safety

Title	Summary	Enforcement Agency/ Remarks
Title 108 1010.	Governor has given express written permission authorizing the taking.	
Temporary moratorium for protection of species. Title 18 1011	The Governor may declare a moratorium prohibiting the taking or harvesting of a marine species. No person can violate the terms of the moratorium.	Public Safety
Protection of fruitbats Title 18 1101	No person may take, hunt, export, purchase, sell, or intentionally interfere with the population growth of, fruitbats, unless a person takes or hunts fruit bats during, and in strict accordance with the conditions of, an open season. No person may export, purchase or sell fruitbats at any time.	Public Safety
Environmental impact studies Title 18 1509.	Persons must provide an EIS in their development proposals in accordance with this section, and with the EPA's EIA Regulations.	Public Safety
Violations and enforcement Title 18 § 1512	A breach of any Title 18, Chapter 15 requirements, or of any EPA Regulations, is an offense. Specific offenses listed in this section include: Any discharge of waste into the environment Any discharge of pollutants into the environment.	Public Safety and EPA
Failing to pay a Recycling Deposit Fee Title 18 1609	It is an offense to willfully refuse, neglect, or fail to pay a Recycling Deposit Fee	Public Safety
Animals at Large in Villages Title 21 §301	No pigs, goats, sheep, horses, cattle, carabao or domestic animals other than dogs, fowl, and cats can be allowed to run loose or be at large in any public place. Dogs must have an identification tag.	Public Safety
Animals prohibited near residence. Title 21 §305	No owner or occupant can keep any pigs, goats, sheep, horses, cattle, carabao or domestic animals other than dogs, fowl, and cats, within 50 feet of any building used for human habitation without written authorization from the State Sanitarian.	Public Safety
Harming or killing a manta ray Title 18 §1206	Chapter 12 establishes a Manta Ray Sanctuary, and states that R&D will promulgate regulations for the management of the Sanctuary. These regulations are currently being drafted.	Public Safety
Plastic Bag Title 15 §1201	It is an offense for any retailer to distribute plastic grocery bags after the date of prohibition (exact date TBC – likely June 2014). Note that there is currently an amendment bill before Legislature for this chapter that will likely move the law to Title 18, §1701	Public Safety
Littering Title 11 §330	No person may discard any biodegradable or non-biodegradable litter on any property (unless it is on their own property).	Public Safety
Junk Vehicles Title 11 §813	Once a person has received a warning regarding a junk vehicle, a person will be guilty of littering if they leave a junk vehicle on any property (public or private) for more than 30 days after receiving that notice. This section provides a detailed description of what constitutes a 'junk car'.	Public Safety
Yap State Regulations		

Title	Summary	Enforcement Agency/ Remarks
Yap State Recycling Program Regulations	These Regulations regulate the Yap State Recycling Program and places requirements on the Recycling Agent and importers. All importers are required to pay the Recycling Deposit for each item covered by the Regulations. The Recycling Agent has several responsibilities under these Regulations	Public Safety and EPA
Yap State Earth Moving Activities Regulations	These Regulations require individuals undertaking any earthmoving activities that involve the use of heavy machinery, or the movement of more than 10 cubic yards of soil/coral etc, or will result in the filling of wetlands or coastal waters, to obtain a permit from the EPA prior to commencing work. The person must comply with the terms and conditions of that permit	Public Safety and EPA
Yap State Environmental Impact assessment Regulations	Any person undertaking any project, except for work on existing structures, basic research that does not disturb an environmental resource, interior alterations to an existing structure, or construction using exclusively traditional materials and techniques, is required to prepare a Preliminary Environmental Impact Statement and submit it to the EPA prior to commencing any work. If the EPA Board determines from the Preliminary Environmental Impact Statement that the project may have a significant environmental impact, then they will notify the proponent and require the proponent to prepare a draft EIS, and then a final EIS before undertaking any work. Non-compliance with any conditions of an approval, failing to obtain a PEIS or, where required, a final EIS before commencing work, or undertaking any work outside the scope of an approved PEIS or Final EIS, is illegal. The EPA will issue a Cease and Desist Order in any such scenario, and the proponent may be prosecuted, or have their approval revoked.	Public Safety and EPA
Yap State Pesticide Regulations	These Regulations create the following requirements which, when breached, constitute an offense: Prohibition on experimental pesticides Registration and certification of any person who applies pesticides Labeling requirements of all pesticides Storage requirements of pesticides Record keeping and disposal requirements	Public Safety and EPA
Yap State Oil Spill Regulations	These Regulations create reporting requirements for any person who spills, or is responsible for the spill, of any oil products into the environment.	Public Safety and EPA
Sea Cucumber Regulations	These Regulations create strict requirements for any person or business who wishes to farm, harvest or export sea cucumbers. Farming may only be done with a license, and only farmed sea cucumbers can be harvested and exported. Sea cucumbers can only be harvested in accordance with a permit. Non-compliance with any of these requirements constitutes an offense.	Public Safety
Yap Regulations and Bills to be Proposed for 2014		
Yap State Plastic Bag Regulations		

Title	Summary	Enforcement Agency/ Remarks
Asbestos Regulations		
Enforcement Bill		
Burning Regulations		
Proposed Styrofoam Ban Bill		
Regulations for the Environmental Clearance of Marine Vessels		
Protected Areas Network Bill		
Marine Protected Areas Regulations		
Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulations		
Protected Species and Government Events Bill		
Prohibition on Exportation of Reef Resources Bill		
Manta Ray Sanctuary Regulations		
Fruit Bat Sanctuary Bill		
Waste Water and Sewerage Regulations		
Drinking Water Regulations		
Environmental Requirements for Transport Vessels		
Sea Turtle Regulations		
Chuuk State		
Title "The Municipal Marine Conservation Act of April 2013	Providing for the conservation of marine areas within the jurisdiction of municipality establishing procedures for the creation of Municipal Marine Conservation Areas, authorizing the issuance of license fees.	Department of Marine Resources
Adoption of Earthmoving Regulations 1995 Section 5 Law No. 2-94-01	All earthmoving within the Chuuk State shall be conducted in accordance with these regulations and in such a way as to prevent accelerated erosion and accelerate sedimentation. To accomplish this, all persons engaging in earthmoving activities shall design, implement, and maintain erosion and sedimentation control measures which effectively prevent accelerated erosion and accelerated sedimentation.	Chuuk EPA
Air, Land and Water pollution The Trust Territory Pesticide Regulations Aw 4C-78 (63 TTC 505 et seq.)	The purpose of these regulations is to establish a system of control over the importation, distribution, sale, and use of pesticides by persons within the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.	Chuuk EPA
Toilet Facilities and sewage disposal regulations Law 2-94-01	The purpose of these regulations is to establish minimum standards for toilet facilities and sewage disposal to minimize environmental pollution, health hazards, and public nuisance from such facilities.	Chuuk EPA
Chuuk State Environmental Protection Act Section 1, Article IV	The implementation Section 1, Article IV of the State Constitution by providing for the protection and enhancement of environmental quality of air, land and water of Chuuk State; to provide for the establishment of Chuuk State Environmental Protection Agency to provide for cooperation between the Agency and other entities in protecting the environment, and for other purposes.	Chuuk EPA

Title	Summary	Enforcement Agency/ Remarks
Marine & Fresh Water Quality Standard Regulation Public Law 2-94-01	The purpose of these regulations is to identify the use for which the various water of Chuuk State shall be maintained and protected, to specify the water quality standards required to maintain the designated uses, and to	Chuuk EPA
Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations Public Law 2-94-01	The purpose of these regulations is to implement Section 6 of the Chuuk State Environmental Protection Act by establishing standard procedures for preparation of an environmental impact assessment statement prior to taking or funding any major action that may significantly affect the quality of the human environment. The EIA process is intended to help the general public and government officials making decisions with the understanding of environmental consequences of their decisions, and take actions consistent with the goal of protecting, restoring, and enhancing the environment.	Chuuk EPA
State Fishery Zone Chapter 1, Act of 1983 TSL 5 92	The purpose of this Act is to promote economic development and to manage and conserve living sea resources within the jurisdiction of the State of Chuuk pursuant to the Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia	Chuuk EPA
Dynamiting Fish Prohibited Chapter 9 April 9, 1969	It shall be unlawful for any person to use a canoe, boat or motor for the purpose of diving for, selling, purchasing, or possessing fish which have been caught by the illegal use of dynamite or other explosives.	Chuuk Attorney General
Marine –Species Prevention Title 23 FSMC Resource Conservation	101 Use of explosives, poisons, chemicals, etc. prohibited 105 Limitations on taking turtles 106 Control of sponges 107 Control of mother-of-pearl oyster shell 108 Trochus 115 Limitations on taking marine mammals	Chuuk Attorney General
Chapter 3: Endangered Species Act of 1975	The indigenous plants and animals of the Trust Territory are aesthetic, ecological, historical, recreational, scientific, and economic value and it is policy of the government of the Trust Territory to foster the well-being of their plants and animals by whatever means necessary to prevent the extinction of any species or subspecies from our islands or water surrounding them	Chuuk Attorney General

Annex 5: Summary of barriers and long-term solutions to barriers identified by stakeholders during the PPG process.

Barriers	Long-term Solutions to Barriers?
1. Institutional Capacity	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project management • Financial management • Lack of technical skill (LOCAL) • Limited knowledge • Brain Drain - Most knowledgeable people are drawn from state to national government or offshore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve quality through in-job trainings • Putting the right person with skillsets • Improve HR at agencies (strict performance-based monitoring program for staff) • Hire Expats (possibly volunteers) for short term w/goals to transfer skills to local staff • Peer-learning networks • Build clear capacity development outputs into donor aid projects • Working with education institutions to provide short-term training needs • Scholarships and internships • Mechanisms for utilizing knowledge / skills of retired experts • Equal opportunity, i.e., expats gets bonus and benefits than locals
2. Information Management / Information sharing and data flow	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership of information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance partnership and collaboration with clear roles and responsibilities • Share and report through public media
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of coordination/Coordinator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish MOUs • Explore expanding/utilizing biodiversity clearing-house MOU between COM FSM, National FSM govt and State govts.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No standard format/template 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop or standardize formats for ease of reporting and sharing data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of clearing house 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate who's responsible to compile and manage data • Create policies for clearing house servers • Make use of GeoMiconesia.fm spatial data server
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability to compile, analyze and produce reliable data/reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fragmented data due to geographical stretch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centralize data gather referring to clearing house
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make staff accountable • Clear roles and responsibilities or TOR must reflect info management responsibilities/requirements
3. Scientific/Traditional Knowledge Base	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership of data/information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear MOUs and ownership of data • Accessibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of resource/environmental management in School curricula 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote resource management at all school levels through awareness • Retention schemes to promote public awareness (with DOE)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transferring of scientific/traditional knowledge 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language/communication barriers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplification of scientific terms
4. Political Will	

Barriers	Long-term Solutions to Barriers?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of budgetary support for resource management/biodiversity work • Pressures from outside partners (development priorities) • Money-driven • Lack of awareness • Unwillingness to support conservation • Conservation and economic development are exclusive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with (and between) state and national leaders on significance of environment/biodiversity conservation project sustainability and replicating successful projects • Rigorous awareness programs • Establish national standards/indicators
5. Coordination/Alignment of activities with Strategic Plans	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans are outdated • Duplication of roles • Breakdown in the flow of information • Do not have the right people in the right places • Cooperation/communication is only evident during project life but ceases when funding expires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update plans • Develop national standards/policy that recognizes the differences of the states • Clear delineation of roles and responsibilities
6. Public Awareness	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public awareness programs are focused on specific problems/issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish awareness programs that follow a comprehensive and holistic approach • Sufficient funding is allocated to support public awareness • Local NGO participation
7. Land Tenure	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict of interest over resources • Solution- Educate and increase awareness of communities so that they can cooperate and participate in the program • Conflict of ownership • Solution- To come to an agreement as a traditional or legal law enforcement • The land tenure system is different in all the states 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen community ownership and sustain public education • Conservation easement model a possible solution to dealing with conflict of tenure – requires working models so that owners can see how it works elsewhere in FSM
8. Enforcement of Plans and Regulations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of cooperation between enforcement officers and AG's Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AG's Office have better understanding of the importance of the enforcement • Build capacity of the enforcement officers • Reluctant to report on to relatives and friends • Solution- Better trained enforcement officers provided that the state legal system is effective; • Lack of community engagement and awareness of their rights as natural resource recipients • Solution- Educational awareness • Empower communities to do better enforcement • Lack of resources for enforcement • Requires human capacity and equipment, budget to operate
9. Financial Flow	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficiency, expediency, and effectiveness of activities' implementation due to delay with payment, fund disbursement, and document processing and approval • Consistency and implementation stunted by processing and disbursement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated FSM Finance person for financing processes needs for this GEF STAR project; • What other options of organization and finance framework available and suitable for improved financing procedures, disbursement, and implementation;

Barriers	Long-term Solutions to Barriers?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structural organization and finance schemes to be improved or revised with different arrangements and options for improved implementation • Delay of fund for project • Five governments with different processes, procedures, systems • Management of funds from both levels of government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal Finance Policy (ODA policy linking to improved internal policy??) to look at improvements and recommendations for overall financing mechanisms; • Improved awareness within National, respective Congressmen and Congress as a whole, State governments including Legislative Branch eg offices relevant to the Project and communities
10. Legal Alignment/ Lack Of National Policies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate environmental policies • Policy alignment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition of customary law and practices relating management of PAs • Protected Areas as a whole having a law recognizing them and laying out processes for funds to support community projects • Protected Areas legal recognition for respective PAs laying out processes for funds to support community projects • Enabling Environment for effective PA management – • Integrated Resource Management policy or law to be developed e.g. land use plan for communities or similar initiative as a spatial product • Focus on development of capacity and coordination as part of this GEF STAR project to improve, enhance effectiveness and implementation of projects • Developing an overall guideline document for environmental protection, conservation, natural resource management to create an enabling environment • Build sustainability by incorporating activities into government operation

Annex 6: Current and Proposed New Protected Areas of the FSM “High Islands”.

Table 4. The current FSM PAN and proposed new PAs identified by stakeholders during the PPG process.

	PA Name	Terrestrial or Marine	Area (ha)	Managed By	PA Status	Gazetted	Easement	Management Plans	Effectively Managed
Pohnpei									
1	Pohnpei Watershed Forest Reserve (Phase 1)	Terrestrial	2330	Community + State	Existing	yes	no	yes (Nett only)	no
2	Enipein Mangrove Reserve**	Terrestrial	955	Community + State	Existing	yes	no	CAP only	Yes
3	Senpehn Mangrove Reserve	Terrestrial	130	Community + State	Existing	yes	no	no*	No
4	Kehpara Marine PA	Marine	189	Community + State	Existing	yes	no	no*	Yes
5	Namwen Na Marine PA	Marine	71	Community + State	Existing	yes	no	no*	No
6	Namwen Naningih Marine PA	Marine	34	Community + State	Existing	yes	no	no*	No
7	Pwudoi Marine PA	Marine	139	Community + State	Existing	yes	no	no*	No
8	Sapwitik Marine PA	Marine	82.7	Community + State	Existing	yes	no	CAP only	Yes
9	Mwand (Dekehos) Marine PA	Marine	460	Community + State	Existing	yes	no	no*	No
10	Nanwap Marine PA	Marine	305	Community + State	Existing	yes	no	Yes	Yes
11	Awak Watershed Basin	Terrestrial	800	Community	New	no	no	no**	No
12	Pohnpei Watershed Forest Reserve (Phase 2)	Terrestrial	4012	Community + State	New	no	no	no**	No
13	Palikir Pass	Marine	180	n/a	New	no	no	no	No
14	Peniou Island	Marine	160	n/a	New	no	no	no*	Yes
15	Nahtik Marine	Marine	75	Community + State	Existing	yes	no	yes	yes
16	Dehpehk/Takaieu	Marine	212	Community + State	Existing	yes	no	yes	yes
Kosrae									
1	Tafunsak	Marine	58.8	Community	Existing	no~	no	yes	unknown
2	Utwe Biosphere Reserve (includes the Utwe-Walung Marine PA)	Marine	130.88	Community + Biosphere Committee + State	Existing	yes	no	yes	unknown

	PA Name	Terrestrial or Marine	Area (ha)	Managed By	PA Status	Gazetted	Easement	Management Plans	Effectively Managed
3	Awane	Marine	131.2	Community	Existing	no~	no	no*	unknown
4	Tukasungai (Trochus niloticus) Sanctuary	Marine	277.8	State	Existing	yes	no	no	unknown
5	Olum Watershed PA	Terrestrial	310.3	Community	Existing	no~	no	no*	unknown
6	Pikensukar MPA	Marine	20	n/a	New	no	no	no*	n/a
7	Kuuplu Mangrove Forest Reserve	Terrestrial	44.8	n/a	New	no	no	no	n/a
8	Tofol Watershed Area	Terrestrial	305.9	n/a	New	no	no	no	n/a
9	Tukunruh MPA (Mangrove Forest)	Marine	150^	n/a	New	no	no	no*	n/a
10	Yela Ka Forest	Terrestrial **	520.3	Community	Existing	no~	yes	yes	yes
Chuuk									
1	UFO: Ununo, Fongen, Onongoch (Fefen)	Terrestrial **	160	Community	Existing	no	no	no*	unknown
2	Parem	Marine	72	Community	Existing	no	no	yes	unknown
3	Oror (Fefen)	Terrestrial	35	Community	Existing	no	no	no	unknown
4	Wichikuno (Tol (High) Island)	Marine	706	Community	New	no	no	no	unknown
5	Mwanukun (Uman (High) Island)	Marine	1,365	Community	New	no	no	no*	unknown
6	Winifurer (Weno)	Terrestrial	231	Community	New	no	no	no	unknown
7	Witipon (Weno)	Terrestrial	2,161	Community	New	no	no	no	unknown
8	Winipot (Tol)	Terrestrial	193	Community	New	no	no	no	unknown
9	Sapeta (Fefen)	Terrestrial	114	Community	New	no	no	no	unknown
10	Pianu Pass (Faichuuk)	Marine	706	Community	New	no	no	no*	unknown
11	Neoch	Marine	11598	Community	New	no	no	no	unknown
12	Northeast Pass (Weno)	Marine	2050	Community	New	no	no	no	unknown
13	Epinup Mangrove Reserve	Terrestrial	NO LONGER EXISTS (was listed in the PIF)						
Yap									
1	Nimpal Channel	Marine	79.36	Community	Existing	no	no	yes	yes
2	Riken	Marine	26.97	Community	Existing	no	no	no	yes
3	North Rumung	Marine	307.29	Community	Existing	no	no	yes	yes

	PA Name	Terrestrial or Marine	Area (ha)	Managed By	PA Status	Gazetted	Easement	Management Plans	Effectively Managed
4	West Rumung	Marine	90.94	Community	Existing	no	no	yes	yes
5	Wacholab-1	Marine	63.29	Community	Existing	no	no	no	unknown
6	Wacholab-2	Marine	92.15	Community	Existing	no	no	no	unknown
7	West Fanif	Marine	360.5	Community	Existing	no	no	yes	unknown
8	Tamil	Marine	632.46	Community	Existing	no	no	yes	yes
9	Reey MCA	Marine	177.09	Community	Existing	no	no	yes	yes
10	Kaday & Okaw mangrove	Terrestrial	18.59	Community	Existing	no	no	unknown	unknown
11	Tomil (Maaq) Mangrove	Terrestrial	14.16	Community	Existing	no	no	unknown	unknown
12	Dalipebinaw School Forest	Terrestrial	30.35	Community	Existing	no	no	unknown	unknown
13	Kanif mangrove Reserve	Terrestrial	2.22	Community	Existing	no	no	no	unknown
14	Gargey Village T'olo Mangrove locally managed area	Terrestrial	2.1	Community	Existing	no	no	no	unknown
15	Gargey Village Fat'earcheq hillside "ciling traditional timber land"	Terrestrial	1.6	Community	Existing	no	no	no	unknown

Notes:

A: This is an estimated area. Exact boundary still being negotiated with community;

*: Community Action Plans completed. Development of Management Plan either in the pipeline, in process or in review;

**: Interest expressed in expanding to a Ridge to Reef Approach; and,

~ : In process of legalizing.

Annex 7: The List of PA Focus Sites Selected for the R2R Project

Table 5. The list of R2R PA Focus Sites selected by stakeholders during the PPG process.

Name of PA	Terrestrial or Marine	Area (ha)	PA Status	Notes
Yap				
Nimpal Channel	Marine	79	Existing	Highly threatened. Easy to work in. Area of biodiversity significance. Effectively managed.
Reey	Marine	177	Existing	Highly threatened. Easy to work in. Effectively managed. A Micronesia Challenge site.
Riken	Marine	27	Existing	Highly threatened. Easy to work in. Area of biodiversity significance. Effectively managed.
Tamil	Marine	632	Existing	Highly threatened. Easy to work in. Very active community on marine work and very interested to expand to terrestrial protection. Although currently effectively managed, increased size may be a barrier to effective management.
Gargey Village Fat'earcheg Hillside	Terrestrial	1.6	Existing	Highly threatened. Easy to work in. Area of biodiversity significance. Management not currently effective.
Gargey Village T'olo Mangrove Forest	Terrestrial	2.1	Existing	Highly threatened. Easy to work in. Area of biodiversity significance. Management not currently effective.
Chuuk				
Parem	Marine	72	Existing	Linked to UFO above. Good accessibility. Good R2R site. An area of biodiversity significance. A Micronesia Challenge site.
Oror	Terrestrial	35	Existing	Linked to UFO above. Good accessibility. Good R2R site. An area of biodiversity significance.
Ununo	Terrestrial	160	Existing	Community willingness and commitment since 1986. Conservation Action Plan and governance in place. In process of developing management plans. Willing to expand to marine area. Good R2R site. An area of biodiversity significance. A Micronesia Challenge site.
Mwanukun and Neoch	Marine	10583	New	Municipal ordinance in place. Community willingness and enforcement at community level in effect. Good accessibility. Good R2R site. An area of biodiversity significance.
Wichikuno (Tol)	Marine	706	New	REA recommended, needs community commitment, lacks governance.
Winifurer	Terrestrial	231	New	Institutional arrangement and good stakeholders' collaboration in place.
Winipot (Tol)	Terrestrial	193	New	Requires community engagement. No clear boundaries.
Witipon	Terrestrial	2.16	New	Easy community mobilization, existing governance structure, accessible. Good R2R site. An area of biodiversity significance.
Pohnpei				

Name of PA	Terrestrial or Marine	Area (ha)	PA Status	Notes
Dehpekh/Takaieu	Marine	212	Existing	One of two MPAs in the municipality of U. Watershed FR fully gazetted. Very strong community involvement. Well-managed. Communication and collaboration with local state and national agencies. Would make a good R2R site along with the other MPA in U (Mwand).
Kehpara	Marine	189	Existing	Good enforcement during spawning peak. Good partnership with private landowners. Need larger community support and engagement.
Mwand (Dekehoh)	Marine	460	Existing	One of two MPAs in the municipality of U. Watershed FR fully gazetted. Varying levels of community involvement. Communication and collaboration with local state and national agencies. Some enforcement by dive operations. Would make a good R2R site along with the other MPA in U (Dehpekh).
Nahtik	Marine	75	Existing	Well-managed with strong community leadership support.
Namwen Na	Marine	71	Existing	One of three MPAs in the municipality of Madolenihmw. Watershed FR fully gazetted. No or very little community involvement. Communication and collaboration with local state and national agencies. Madolenihmw is in the process of developing a Municipal Resource Management Plan. Would make a good R2R site along with other three existing MPAs in Madolenihmw. (Senpehn and Naningih)
Namwen Naningih	Marine	34	Existing	One of three MPAs in the municipality of Madolenihmw. Watershed FR fully gazetted. No or very limited community involvement. Communication and collaboration with local state and national agencies. Madolenihmw is in the process of developing a Municipal Resource Management Plan. Would make a good R2R site along with other three existing MPAs in Madolenihmw. (Namwen Na and Senpehn)
Nanwap	Marine	305	Existing	Well-managed with community enforcement and management plans in place.
Pwudoi	Marine	139	Existing	No community involvement.
Sapwitik	Marine	83	Existing	Community support in place. Has Municipal ordinance to support enforcement.
Enipein Mangrove Reserve	Terrestrial	955	Existing	Strong community support.
Pohnpei Watershed Forest Reserve (Phase I)	Terrestrial	2330	Existing	Good Municipal and community support.
Senpehn Mangrove Reserve	Terrestrial	130	Existing	One of three MPAs in the municipality of Madolenihmw. Watershed FR fully gazetted. Varying levels of community involvement. Communication and collaboration with local state and national agencies. Madolenihmw is in the process of developing a Municipal Resource Management Plan. Would make a good R2R site along with other three

Name of PA	Terrestrial or Marine	Area (ha)	PA Status	Notes
				existing MPAs in Madolenihmw. (Namwen Na and Naningih)
Palikir Pass	Marine	180	New	High potential for eco-tourism; known fish spawning area according to various research; Highly recommended by Sokehs Municipal Government and surf and dive companies; Pending legal status. Known SPAGS for groupers and Area of Biodiversity significance.
Peniou Island	Marine	160	New	Highly recommended by 6 villages/communities in Kitti; Completed most consultation process with pending legal status; Potential fish spawning area according to local fisherman; area of biological significance. A Micronesia Challenge site.
Awak Watershed Basin	Terrestrial	800	New	Co-Management initiative with strong community leadership and partner agencies; well-managed watershed forest reserve; Piloting community-based water quality project with strong stakeholder participation and support. A Micronesia Challenge site (U WFR). Area of Biodiversity significance.
Pohnpei Watershed Forest Reserve (Phase II)	Terrestrial	4012	New	Improved co-management initiatives further strengthening partnerships between community leadership, municipal governments and state agencies; improved enforcement and surveillance programs through community participation; recognized by legal status but not fully delineated. Area of Biodiversity significance.
Kosrae				
Awane	Marine	131	Existing	Highly threatened. Requires immediate resources. An area of biodiversity significance. Managed by KIRMA and the Lelu Municipality, specifically the Lelu Municipal resource management committee.
Tafunsak	Marine	59	Existing	Threatened, located near Kosrae's industrialized port (seaport, airport, and fuel depot). A Micronesia Challenge site and has already strong community support but still requires more resources. State-owned but being promoted by the Tafunsak Municipal government, an ABS site.
Tukasungai	Marine	278	Existing	State-owned site. KIRMA/Department of Resources and Economic Affairs (DREA) manage the site. DREA involved for fisheries development. Limited community involvement.
Utwe Biosphere Reserve (includes the Utwe-Walung MPA)	Marine	131	Existing	Strong community support. Recognised by state law. Existing institutional arrangements. Planned road construction poses a great threat, especially south-west area. Good R2R site. An area of biodiversity significance. A Micronesia Challenge site. First biosphere reserve in the FSM. An ABS site and an UNESCO World Heritage Site. Managed by KIRMA and KSCO.
Olum Watershed	Terrestrial	310	Existing	Private lands. Strong community support. Managed by KIRMA in partnership with landowners. An ABS

Name of PA	Terrestrial or Marine	Area (ha)	PA Status	Notes
				site, with native upland forest. Includes cultural and historical sites.
Yela Ka Forest	Terrestrial	520	Existing	Good structure in place. Already has resources. The first conservation easement in the FSM, also an ABS site.
Pikensukar	Marine	20	New	Community-declared. Management being developed by the Malem Municipal government, KIRMA and KCSO and the site's private landowners.
Tukunruh Mangrove Forest	Marine	150	New	Newly declared site. An area of biodiversity significance. Close to REA recommended site. Managed by KIRMA with the Tafunsad Municipal government. One of two mangrove areas that Kosrae State is trying to pilot as a sustainable mangrove-use reserve.
Kuuplu Mangrove Forest	Terrestrial	45	New	Easy access. However, it is a big site and has multiple landowners. Managed by KIRMA in partnership with the Tafunsak Municipal government. One of two mangrove areas that Kosrae State is trying to pilot as a sustainable mangrove-use reserve.
Tofol Watershed Area	Terrestrial	306	New	State-owned site. Large watershed area. An area of biodiversity significance. An ABS site, managed primarily by KIRMA and the Lelu Municipality, with limited community involvement. One of the primary watersheds in Kosrae. Owned and regulated by the State, but Lelu municipality end water users

Annex 8: A Summary of the FSM PAN GAP Analysis.

Table 6. Summary of the GAP analysis for the FSM PAN based on the 2009 TNC study.

Feature	Total Area of Feature	Area of Features Represented in PAs		MC Target		% of MC Target Achieved
	Hectares	Hectares	%	%	Hectares	
Outer island land	7095	1826	26	20	1419	129
Agroforest	14574	206	1	20	2915	7
Barren	118	1	1	20	24	4
Cropland	79	2	3	20	16	13
Grassland or Savanna	282	10	4	20	56	18
Mangrove Forest	9446	1326	14	20	1889	70
Marsh	549	10	2	20	110	9
Palm Forest	1912	1191	62	20	382	312
Savanna	988	34	3	20	198	17
Savanna or Other Shrub/Grass	1766	0	0	20	353	0
Secondary Vegetation	1889	204	11	20	378	54
Swamp Forest	569	92	16	20	114	81
Upland Forest	31734	5584	18	20	6347	88
Urban Buildup	1158	14	1	20	232	6
Urban Cultivated	694	13	2	20	139	9
Water	121	16	13	20	24	67
Shelf	777234	14589	2	30	233170	6
Atoll lagoon 0 deep lagoon	430718	84855	20	30	129215	66
Atoll lagoon 0 deep lagoon with constructions	199	0	0	30	60	0
Atoll lagoon 0 inner slope	73184	14399	20	30	21955	66
Atoll lagoon 0 shallow lagoon	225	0	0	30	68	0
Atoll patch 0 faro reef flat	2557	2557	100	30	767	333
Atoll patch 0 lagoon pinnacle	502	78	15	30	151	52
Atoll patch 0 reef flat	28	0	0	30	8	0
Atoll patch 0 subtidal reef flat	470	0	0	30	141	0
Atoll rim 0 enclosed lagoon or basin	188	143	76	30	56	255
Atoll rim 0 forereef	24364	6124	25	30	7309	84
Atoll rim 0 pass	8292	1709	21	30	2488	69
Atoll rim 0 pass reef flat	164	79	48	30	49	161
Atoll rim 0 reef flat	49589	17288	35	30	14877	116
Atoll rim 0 ridge and fossil crest	46	0	0	30	14	0
Atoll rim 0 subtidal reef flat	24696	2502	10	30	7409	34
Bank barrier 0 forereef	1636	0	0	30	491	0
Bank barrier 0 reef flat	1030	0	0	30	309	0
Bank lagoon 0 enclosed lagoon	9	0	0	30	3	0
Bank lagoon 0 shallow lagoonal terrace	106	0	0	30	32	0
Bay exposed fringing 0 bay exposed fringing	1013	73	7	30	304	24
Coastal Barrier Reef Complex 0 channel	3	1	43	30	1	100
Coastal Barrier Reef Complex 0 enclosed basin	151	13	8	30	45	29
Coastal Barrier Reef Complex 0 enclosed lagoon	762	11	1	30	229	5
Coastal Barrier Reef Complex 0 enclosed lagoon with constructions	126	0	0	30	38	0
Coastal Barrier Reef Complex 0 forereef	2373	154	6	30	712	22
Coastal Barrier Reef Complex 0 pass	497	102	21	30	149	68
Coastal Barrier Reef Complex 0 reef flat	6735	604	9	30	2021	30
Coastal Barrier Reef Complex 0 shallow terrace	2105	68	3	30	632	11
Coastal Barrier Reef Complex 0 shallow terrace with constructions	334	0	0	30	100	0
Diffuse fringing 0 diffuse fringing	438	82	19	30	131	63
Drowned atoll 0 bridge	550	0	0	30	165	0
Drowned atoll 0 drowned inner slope	37294	0	0	30	11188	0

Feature	Total Area of Feature	Area of Features Represented in PAs		MC Target		% of MC Target Achieved
	Hectares	Hectares	%	%	Hectares	
Drowned atoll 0 drowned lagoon	432486	0	0	30	129746	0
Drowned atoll 0 drowned pass	4894	0	0	30	1468	0
Drowned atoll 0 drowned patch	2312	0	0	30	694	0
Drowned atoll 0 drowned rim	100871	0	0	30	30261	0
Drowned bank 0 drowned bank	39152	0	0	30	11746	0
Fringing of coastal barrier complex 0 diffuse fringing	2834	68	2	30	850	8
Fringing of coastal barrier complex 0 reef flat	511	4	1	30	153	3
Imbricated Barrier Reef Complex 0 deep drowned reef flat	51	0	0	30	15	0
Imbricated Barrier Reef Complex 0 reef flat	59	0	0	30	18	0
Intra0lagoon patch0reef complex 0 forereef	465	0	0	30	140	0
Intra0lagoon patch0reef complex 0 pinnacle	529	30	6	30	159	19
Intra0lagoon patch0reef complex 0 reef flat	1037	32	3	30	311	10
Intra0lagoon patch0reef complex 0 subtidal reef flat	42	0	0	30	13	0
Island lagoon 0 deep lagoon	183061	1293	1	30	54918	2
Island lagoon 0 shallow lagoon with constructions	21239	0	0	30	6372	0
Lagoon exposed fringing 0 deep terrace	2221	11	0	30	666	2
Lagoon exposed fringing 0 forereef	1170	1	0	30	351	0
Lagoon exposed fringing 0 reef flat	3939	140	4	30	1182	12
Lagoon exposed fringing 0 reticulated fringing	7725	552	7	30	2318	24
Ocean exposed fringing 0 channel	15	13	86	30	5	260
Ocean exposed fringing 0 enclosed lagoon or basin	6	0	0	30	2	0
Ocean exposed fringing 0 forereef	789	3	0	30	237	1
Ocean exposed fringing 0 pass	129	0	0	30	39	0
Ocean exposed fringing 0 reef flat	1630	72	4	30	489	15
Outer Barrier Reef Complex 0 deep terrace	17052	19	0	30	5116	0
Outer Barrier Reef Complex 0 enclosed basin	704	21	3	30	211	10
Outer Barrier Reef Complex 0 forereef	5588	1648	29	30	1676	98
Outer Barrier Reef Complex 0 pass	2684	39	1	30	805	5
Outer Barrier Reef Complex 0 reef flat	10451	2722	26	30	3135	87
Outer Barrier Reef Complex 0 shallow terrace	979	0	0	30	294	0
Outer Barrier Reef Complex 0 subtidal reef flat	1749	658	38	30	525	125
Uplifted atoll 0 forereef	171	0	0	30	51	0
Uplifted atoll 0 uplifted reef flat	38	0	0	30	11	0
Cultural Sites	4	0	0	30	1	0
Dive Sites	5	0	2	30	2	0
Ship Wrecks	0	0	0	30	0	0
REA Sites	28	0	0	30	8	0
SPAGS	96	41	43	30	29	141
Migrating SPAGS	423	354	84	30	127	279
Octopus SPAGS	706	706	100	30	212	333
Parrot Fish	8	1	15	30	2	50
Fruit Bats	6	0	2	30	2	0
Gray Duck	729	587	81	30	219	268
Swiflet Roosting	0	0	0	30	0	0
Turtle Nesting Area	3	0	0	30	1	0
Turtle Nesting Areas	163	16	10	30	49	33
Turtle Nesting Ground	79	25	31	30	24	104
Seagrass	353	52	15	30	106	49
Blue hole	26	10	37	30	8	125

Annex 9: A Summary of the FSM SLM Dry Litter Piggery project sites.

Table 7. Summary of SLM sites identified by State Focal Points during the PPG process. See Map 7 for location of project sites.

State	SLM Site Name	Area (ha)	Site Status	Number of piggeries	River status
Pohnpei	Ipwek Catchment	235	New	7 families, 51 pigs	Highly contaminated with E.coli 3,150 mpn/100 ml
Pohnpei	Awak Catchment	323	Existing Piggery Waste Management Revolving Fund project		
Yap	Dachangar Catchment	162	New	5 families 11 pigs, Agricultural Station 10 pigs, total 21 pigs	River is contaminated, No data on contamination levels. EPA Yap will start monitoring soon
Kosrae	Finkel Catchment	1180	New	Unknown	River is contaminated, No data on contamination levels
Chuuk	Nefounimas Catchment	126	New	10 Piggeries, 26 pigs	River is contaminated, No data on contamination levels
Total	5 Catchments	2026			

Annex 10: Social and Environmental Screening Template

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document. Please refer to the [Social and Environmental Screening Procedure](#) for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.]

PROJECT INFORMATION

<i>Project Information</i>	
1. Project Title	Implementing an integrated “Ridge to Reef” approach to enhance ecosystem services, to conserve globally important biodiversity and to sustain local livelihoods in the FSM
2. Project Number	5517
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	The Federated States of Micronesia

PART A. INTEGRATING OVERARCHING PRINCIPLES TO STRENGTHEN SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

The project focuses on individuals right to a clean, safe and functional natural environment. Integrating ecological and biodiversity conservation issues into land use planning at the whole State-level will promote the retention and creation of functional, clean, safe and natural environments for the nation as a whole. This high island-level strategy will be supported locally by building a representation

and ecologically functional protected area network aimed at improving biodiversity conservation and natural resource management; and adaptation of agricultural systems aimed at improving water resources through reduction of piggery effluent entering river systems. Building the capacity of institutions, communities and individuals to better understand and manage the natural environment is central to all aspects of this project.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

Women's groups were directly involved in the project development. They will also be directly involved in project implementation through the State Technical Advisory Committees, where there is an opportunity to mainstream gender issues into project operation, or through directly implementing components of the project. At the site level, the creation of Protected Area management committees, and the capacity development of these individuals and other involved with protected area management or natural resource extraction will focus on the equitable distribution of this training.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

The project employs a multiple spatial-scale and facet approach to improving environmental sustainability in the FSM underpinned by a systematic spatial biodiversity planning framework based on representing of all the nations biodiversity, and retaining the ecological processes that support a healthy and functioning natural environment. Multiple spatial-scales focus on land use planning and decision making at the whole high island-level; protected area expansion and management at the local-level; and, adaptation of agricultural processes and rehabilitation of natural ecosystems at the site-level. These interventions are support by improving the implementation framework supporting environmental sustainability through improving policy and legislation for protected area and land use management; and, building capacity broadly of institutions, communities and individuals to perform environmental planning and management.

PART B. IDENTIFYING AND MANAGING SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses).</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</i>
<p>Risk 1: Principles 1: Human Rights</p> <p>3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?</p>	<p>I = 3</p> <p>P = 5</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>With the creation of new protected areas community rights of access may be restricted. These restrictions will be negotiated with communities (1) when the PA is established and (2) when the PA management plan is developed.</p>	<p>The risk has been reflected in the design of the project. Under the output of the project in which the new protected areas will be proclaimed and be gazetted, the consultation process with the affected communities is highlighted. The process will involve up-front negotiations with affected communities and the communities’ concerns need to be integrated into the overall management agreements and restriction of the PAs and agreed by the communities before actual gazettelement. As most of the restrictions and legislations enacted such restrictions will be formulated in the management plan development of the protected areas, national guidelines will be developed by the project for the development of Protected Area Management Plans. A key component of the guidance on developing management plans will be how to integrate into protected area management the rights, concerns and desires of communities that are directly affected by the protected area in order to mitigate against any possible restriction to availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized groups or individuals. Further, training will be provided to PA management authorities (state and community) on PA management skills but with a particular focus on social-</p>

				ecology skills. One aspect of this competency will be the ability to incorporate human rights concerns in PA management.
<p>Risk 2: Principles 1: Human Rights</p> <p>5. Are there measures or mechanisms in place to respond to local community grievances?</p>	<p>I = 1</p> <p>P = 5</p>	Low	<p>There will be mechanisms in place to deal with community grievances. The primary vehicle will be the community forum established to develop the protected area management plan. Documenting issues and solutions or outcomes to grievances will be addressed in management plan</p>	
<p>Risk 3: Principles 1: Human Rights</p> <p>6. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?</p>	<p>I = 5</p> <p>P = 1</p>	Low	<p>Provision has been made to build the capacity of all institutions and individuals with respect to requirements necessary to implement this project and sustain outcomes in perpetuity.</p>	
<p>Risk 4: Principles 1: Human Rights</p> <p>7. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?</p>	<p>I = 3</p> <p>P = 5</p>	Moderate	<p>Rights of access of individuals and communities may be disputed during the creation of a new PA</p>	<p>Establishing and affirming the rights of access of individuals and communities will form an integral and preliminary part when negotiating a new PA and developing the PA management plan.</p>
<p>Risk 4: Principles 1: Human Rights</p> <p>8. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?</p>	<p>I = 3</p> <p>P = 5</p>	Moderate	<p>Rights of access of individuals and communities may be disputed during the creation of a new PA. This was an issue raised during the PPG stakeholder engagement process.</p>	<p>Establishing and affirming the rights of access of individuals and communities will form an integral and preliminary part negotiating a new PA and developing the PA management plan.</p>
<p>Risk 5: Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</p> <p>3. Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into</p>	<p>I = 1</p> <p>P = 5</p>	Low	<p>With the creation of new protected areas community rights of access (including women) will be restricted. These restrictions will be negotiated with communities (1) when the PA is established</p>	

account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?			and (2) when the PA management plan is developed.	
Risk 6: Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management 1.2 Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	I = 1 P = 5	Low	Project will create PAs to project critical ecosystems. Rehabilitation activities will target working in critical habitats. The project is focusing on the improvement of management effectiveness of protected areas and will have a positive impact on the areas.	
Risk 7: Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management 1.5 Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	I = 5 P = 4	High	Rehabilitation protocols that meet internationally acceptable ecological restoration and biodiversity conservation criteria do not exist. Current rehabilitation involve the use of AIS and potential AIS.	Provision has been made in the project design to develop acceptable rehabilitation protocols that exclude the use of AIS or potential AIS in rehabilitation. If the use of non-indigenous species is considered in the rehabilitation of habits (not recommended), an environmental and social impact assessment needs to be conducted prior to the start of any rehabilitation. Based on the recommendations of the ESIA, rehabilitation can be considered.
Risk 8: Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management 1.6 Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	I = 1 P = 5	Low	Rehabilitation activities are planned in native forest sites. The project is focusing on the improvement of natural forested areas and will have a positive impact on the areas.	
Risk 9: Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement 5.4 Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	I = 3 P = 5	Moderate	Rights of access and tenure rights will be affirmed and documented during the PA negotiation and development process. Whilst tenure and rights are well established in customary law these are not clearly demarcated or documented. Disputes will	Establishing and affirming the rights of access of individuals and communities will form an integral and preliminary part of negotiating a new PA and developing the PA management plan.

			arise especially on the boundaries of communities with neighbouring communities.	
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?			
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)			Comments
	Low Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Moderate Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	High Risk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Identified risks can adversely impact on project outcomes especially human rights, gender equality and biodiversity conservation. These can be easily avoided or mitigated through the project design.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder involvement needs to strive for equitable representation of women. Capacity building needs to ensure that institutions, communities and individuals are able to deliver on the planned project outcomes Establishment of new protected areas needs to explicitly address land tenure and rights of access, especially those of women. Restoration protocols must be developed that meet international criteria for ecological restoration and biodiversity conservation, which avoid the use of AIS. If the use of non-indigenous species is considered in the rehabilitation of habitats (not recommended), an environmental and social impact assessment needs to be conducted prior to the start of any rehabilitation. Based on the recommendations of the ESIA, such rehabilitation can be considered. <p>The Mid-term and Terminal Evaluations will be tasked to assess whether these mitigation measures have been met. This will be explicitly stated in the Terms of Reference of the two consultancies.</p>	

	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
	Check all that apply		Comments
	<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>(i) With the creation of new protected areas community rights of access may be restricted. These restrictions will be negotiated with communities (1) when the PA is established and (2) when the PA management plan is developed.</p> <p>(ii) There will be mechanisms in place to deal with community grievances. The primary vehicle will be the community forum established to develop the protected area management plan. Solutions or outcomes to grievances will be addressed in management plans;</p> <p>(iii) Rights of access of individuals and communities may be disputed during the creation of a new PA. This was an issue raised during the PPG stakeholder engagement process.</p>
	<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rehabilitation protocols that meet internationally acceptable ecological restoration and biodiversity conservation criteria do not exist. Current rehabilitation involve the use of AIS and potential AIS.
	<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

	5. <i>Displacement and Resettlement</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rights of access and tenure rights will be affirmed and documented during the PA negotiation and development process. Whilst tenure and rights are well established in customary law these are not clearly demarcated or documented. Disputes will arise especially on the boundaries of communities with neighbouring communities.
	6. <i>Indigenous Peoples</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	7. <i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

FINAL SIGN OFF

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have “checked” to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP ATTACHMENT 1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISK SCREENING CHECKLIST

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
Principles 1: Human Rights	Answer (Yes/No)
1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ¹	No
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	Yes
4. Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5. Are there measures or mechanisms in place to respond to local community grievances?	Yes
6. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	Yes
7. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
8. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	Yes
9. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
1. Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2. Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3. Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
3. Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	Yes
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below	
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	
1.1 Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No

¹ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	Yes
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Yes
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ² greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No

² In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ³	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	Yes
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the rights, lands and territories of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether Indigenous Peoples possess the legal titles to such areas)?	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.4	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.5	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.6	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.7	Would the Project potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No

³ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No