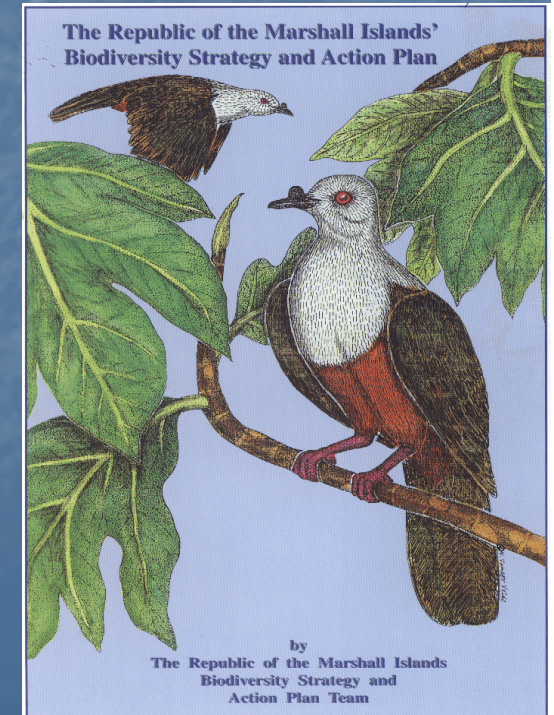




Progress of Implementation of RMI NBSAP and Climate Change integration

Nadi, Fiji
2-6 February 2009



Overview of Presentation

- Main features of RMI NBSAP
- Status of Implementation-Protection of Marine Resources
- Update on recent events and initiatives

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Status of Implementation

- National Conservation Area Planning Process (Reimaanlok) undertook a review of progress of conservation and resource management
- NBSAP goals have been incorporated into NCSA stocktake and thematic assessment for CBD

Recent Efforts in Conservation and Resource Management

In the last decade, national and local governments have taken many actions towards the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity resources in the Marshall Islands. Some of the key efforts are mentioned briefly here:

National Efforts on Policy, Planning and Coordination

1999-2000: Development of the National Biodiversity Report and the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)

2002: Establishment of M²EIC⁹ as a collaborative multi-agency group focused on sustainable use of coastal resources, fisheries management and biodiversity conservation

2005: Drafting of RMI National Coastal Management Framework and Atoll Coastal Management Plans initiated by RMIEPA for Majuro, Jaluit, Wotje and Majuro.

2006: Evolution of M²EIC to the Coastal Management Advisory Council (CMAC) and development of a strategic plan

Community/ atoll-level driven efforts

1997: Bikini Atoll declared a protected area under local government ordinance.

1999-2003: Development of the Jaluit Atoll Plan of Management for conservation and sustainable livelihoods and, in 2004, declaration of Jaluit Atoll Conservation Area as a Ramsar site.

2003: Ailinginae, Rongelap and Rongerik declared as protected areas under local government ordinances.

2003: Fisheries management plans for Likiep and Arno Atolls drafted.

2003: Draft management plan for Mili Conservation Area prepared.

2005: Fisheries management planning for Majuro initiated.

2007: Fisheries and conservation management plan for Ailuk Atoll prepared.

Biological Resource Assessment Surveys

In addition, biological surveys have been carried out on Jaluit (2000), Likiep (2001), Ailinginae and Bikini (2002), Mili, Likiep, Ailinginae and Rongelap (2003), Namu and Majuro (2004), and Ailuk (2006) with the specific purpose of helping to identify areas of biodiversity significance for the establishment of conservation areas and fisheries management plans.

Reimaanlok Process

- Development of conservation targets (what to conserve)
- Defining what 'effective' conservation means for RMI
- Conservation Goals (how much) identified-using MC targets as a minimum
- Development of tools for collection and documentation of traditional knowledge, socio-economic and biological monitoring
- Emphasis on community led, owned and endorsed conservation areas

Overview of existing conservation areas and goals

Table 4: Success at Meeting Conservation Goals for Coarse-scale Conservation Targets/ Environmental Units.

Target	Total Area (km ²)	Existing or Planned Conservation Areas (km ²)	Existing or Planned Conservation Areas (% of total)	Goal
Ocean reef (windward and leeward)	627.3	108.4	17%	50%
Lagoon slope	1120.4	258.8	23%	50%
Reef pass and channel	646.7	133.9	21%	80%
Lagoon pinnacles	77.8	9.6	12%	40%
Reef flat	1354.6	316.9	23%	50%
Deep lagoon	10239.7	1727.2	17%	30%
Total Nearshore Marine¹⁸	14066.6	2554.7	18%	30%¹⁹
Land	181.9	28.9	16%	20%²⁰
Total	14248.8	2583.7	18%	-

4th Micronesian Traditional Leaders Conference 2008

- Declared support for the 'Micronesia Challenge' as an important regional initiative for preserving our cultural heritage through effective conservation of our natural resources and enhancing our resilience towards the impacts of climate change.... (Resolution MTLC 04-005)

10th MCES

- The 10th Micronesia Chief Executives Summit recognized the MC as a model for an effective joint country strategy which to address issues of common interest relating to Climate Change and Biodiversity Conservation
- Recommendation for each of the jurisdictions to work with the climate change focal points to build in MC as the key strategy for climate change community activities across Micronesia

Conservation as a key adaptation strategy

- **Recent approval of German Life Web funding for Increasing resilience to climate change through a network of protected areas across the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau.**
- **Protection and conservation management will focus on retaining and strengthening natural resilience, in coral reef and mangrove systems, as well as adaptive management techniques to counter climate change impacts**

PIMPAC-MPA Management Planning Training 2009



Education and Public Awareness



ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE GRADES 7 AND 8



TEACHER'S MANUAL FOR THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

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[An Assessment of the Impact of Climate Change on Agriculture and Food Security in the Pacific - A Case Study in the Republic of the Marshall Islands](#)

[Coastal Management Framework 2007, Republic Of The Marshall Islands](#) (pdf, 858 KB)

[Coastal Management Framework 2008, Republic Of The Marshall Islands](#) (pdf, 857 KB)

[Correlation Of Monthly Precipitation In The Marshall And Gilbert Islands](#) (pdf, 2.086 MB)

[Effects of the 1998 Drought on the Freshwater Lens in the Laura Area, Majuro Atoll, Republic of the Marshall Islands Scientific](#) (pdf, 1.21 MB)

[Government Of The Republic Of The Marshall Islands, Initial Communication Under The United Nations Framework Convention On Climate Change](#) (pdf, 1.958 MB)

[Integrated Water Resources Management, Diagnostic Report](#) (pdf, 556 KB)

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