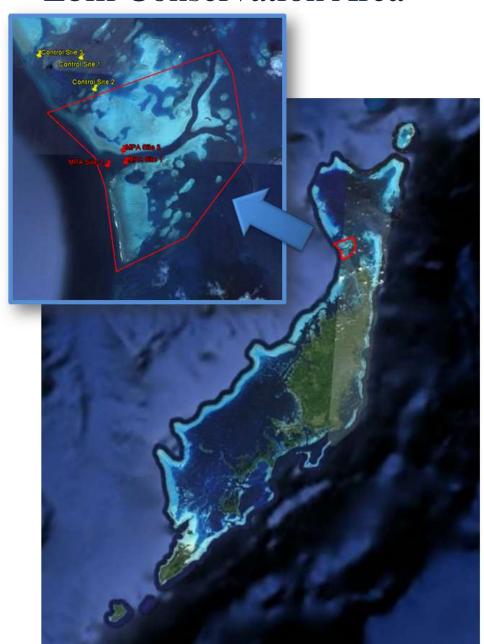
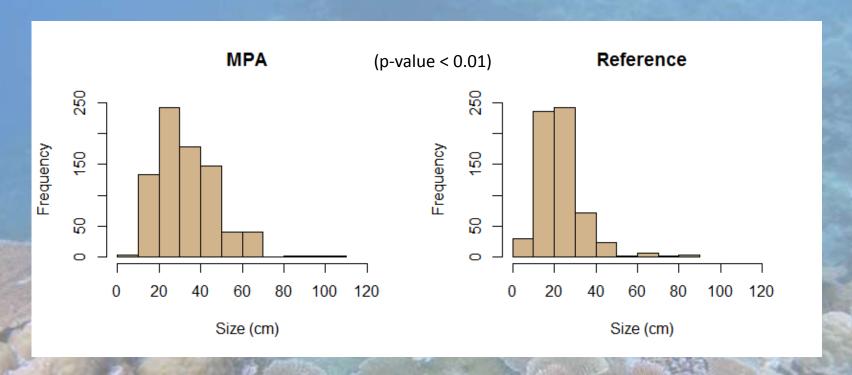


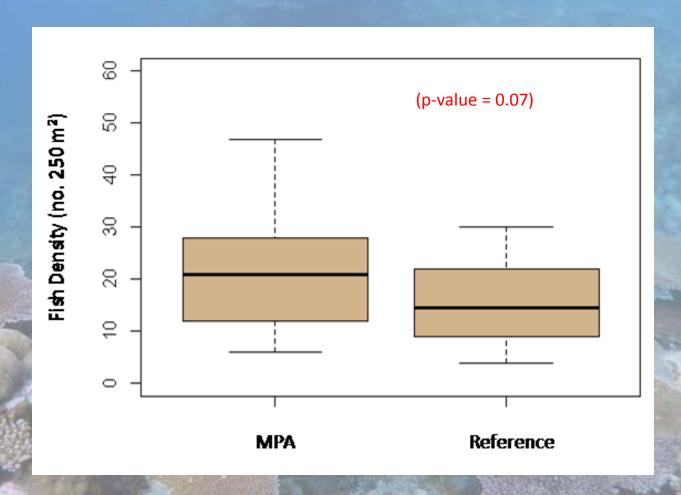
Ebiil Conservation Area



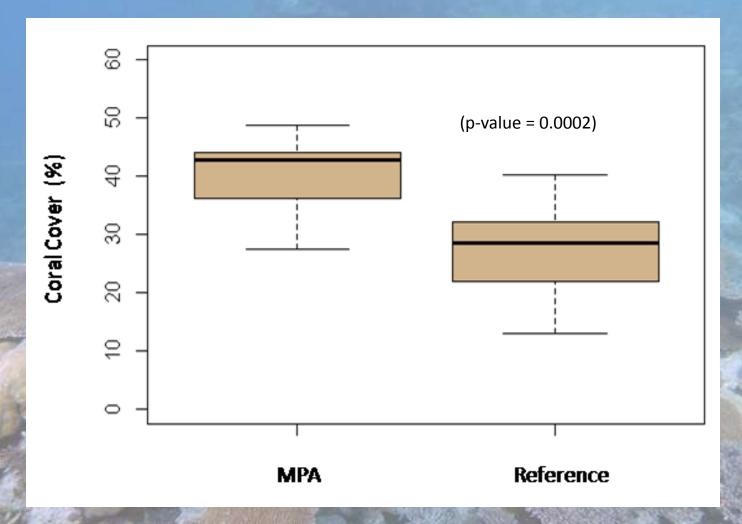
Established 1999 19.1 sq. km. NO ENTRY



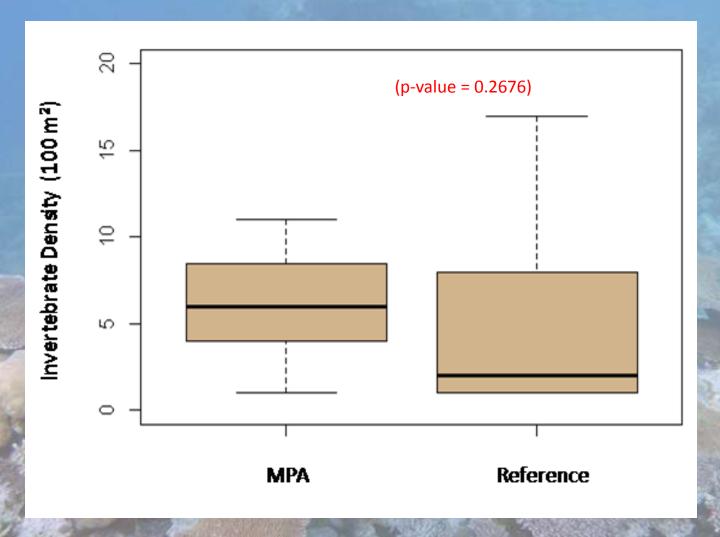
Fish Size Comparison - Ebiil marine protected area and the reference site



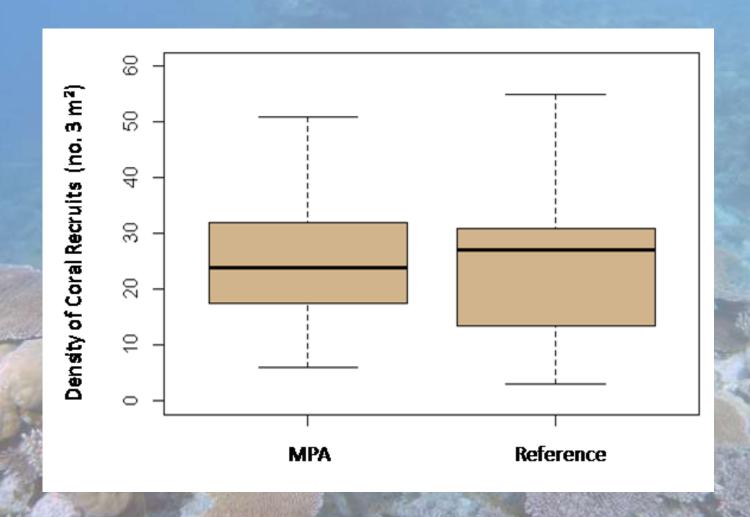
Fish Density Comparison - Ebiil marine protected area and the reference site



Coral Cover Comparison - Ebiil marine protected area and the reference site



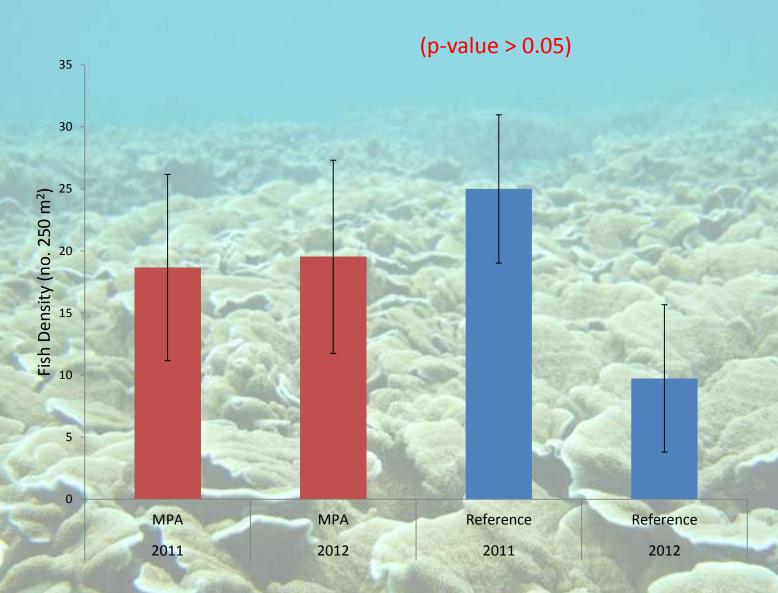
Invertebrate Density - Ebiil marine protected area and the reference site



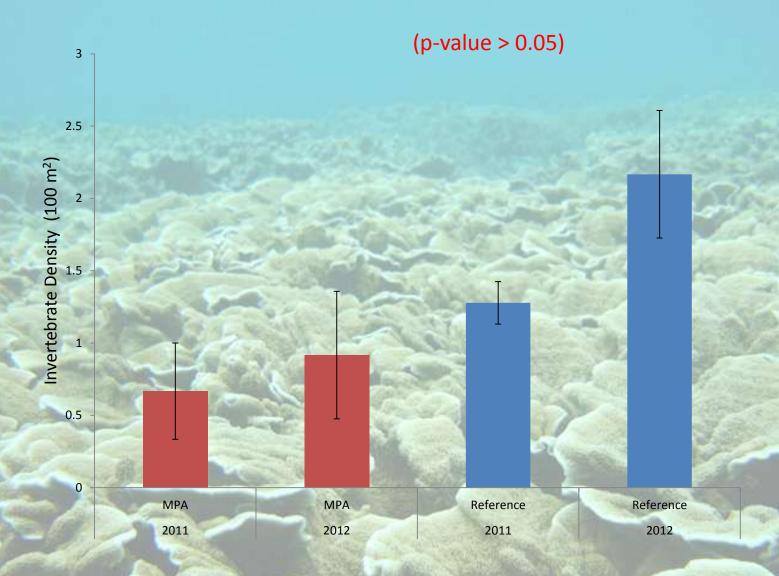
Coral Recruits - Ebiil marine protected area and the reference site

Ngemai Conservation Area

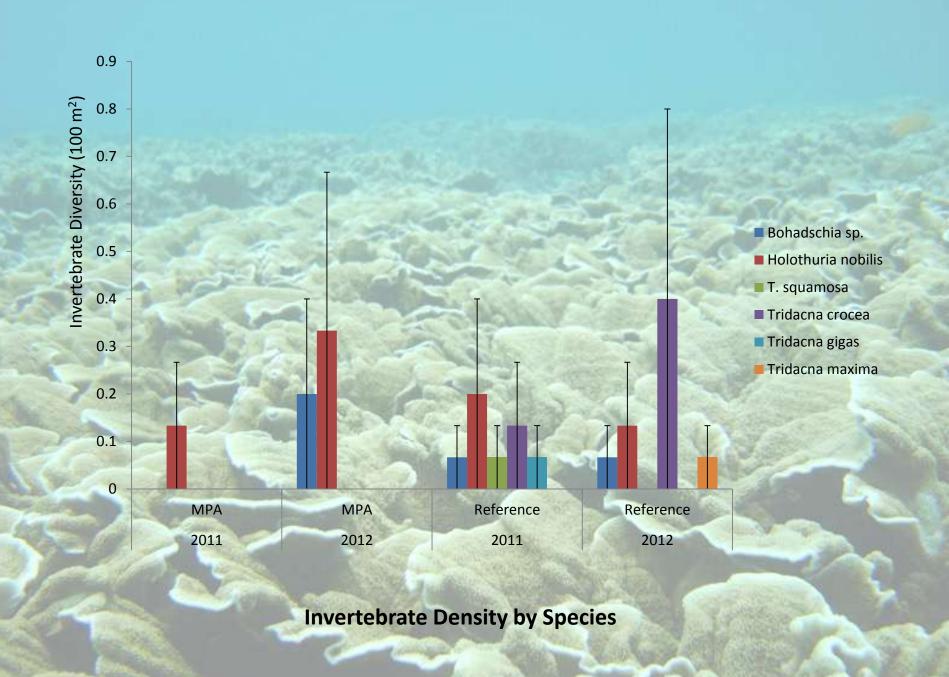


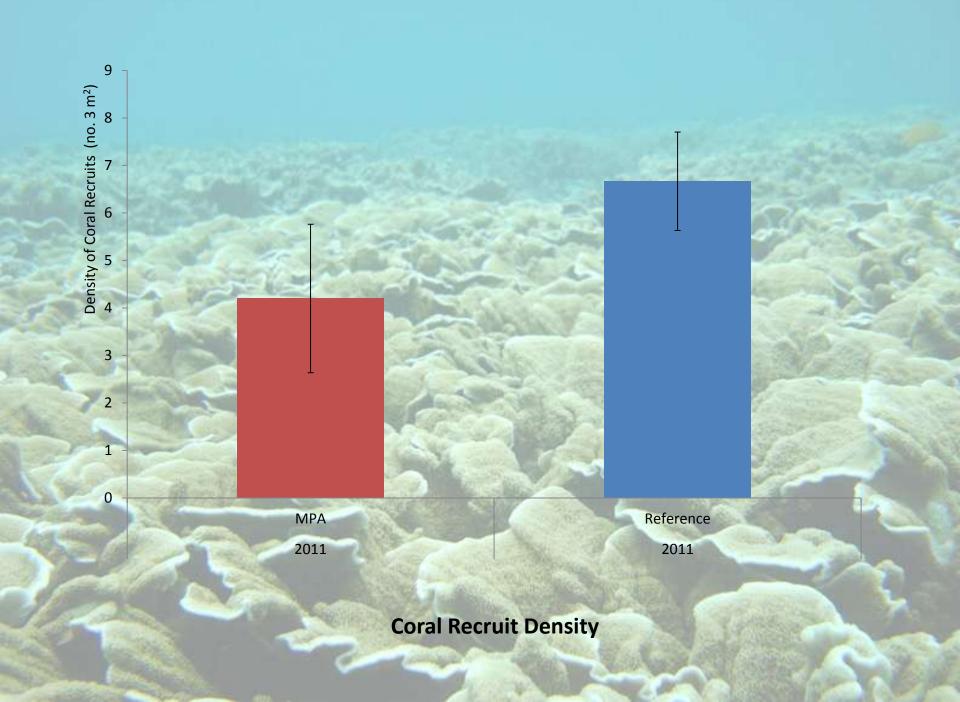


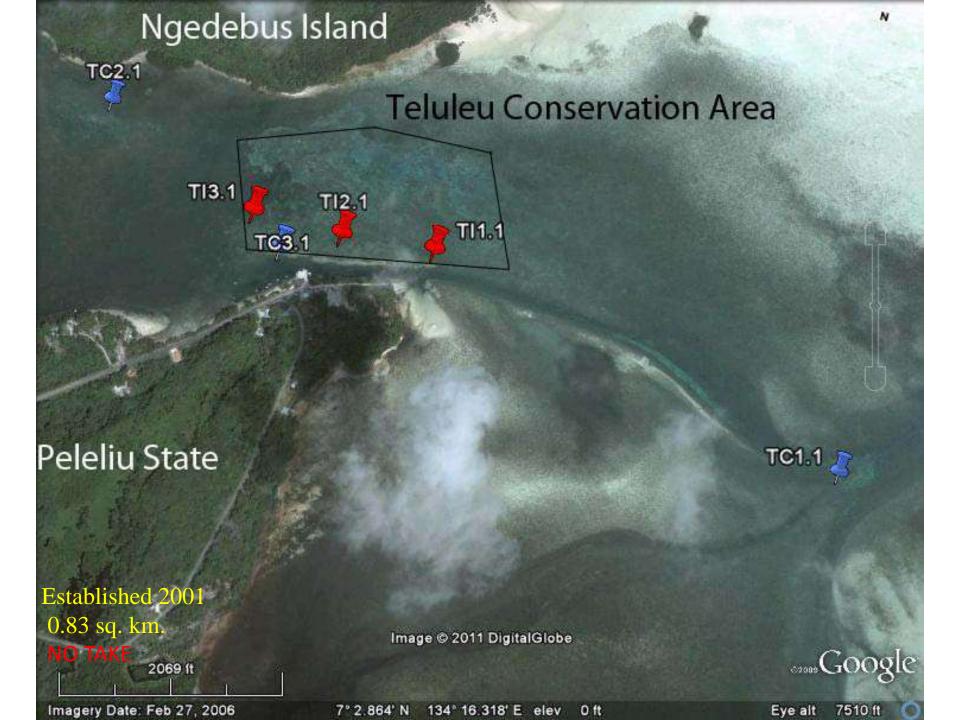
Fish density in Ngemai MPA and reference site in 2011-2012.

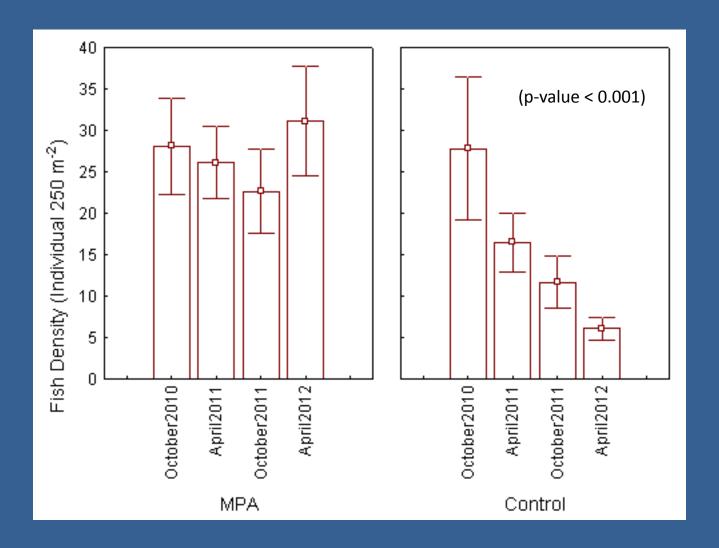


Invertebrate Density in Ngemai MPA and reference site in 2011-2012.

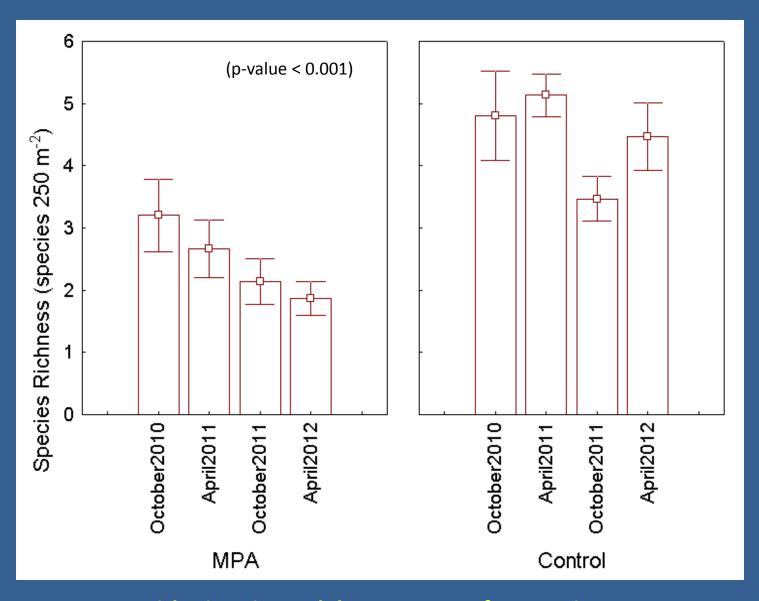




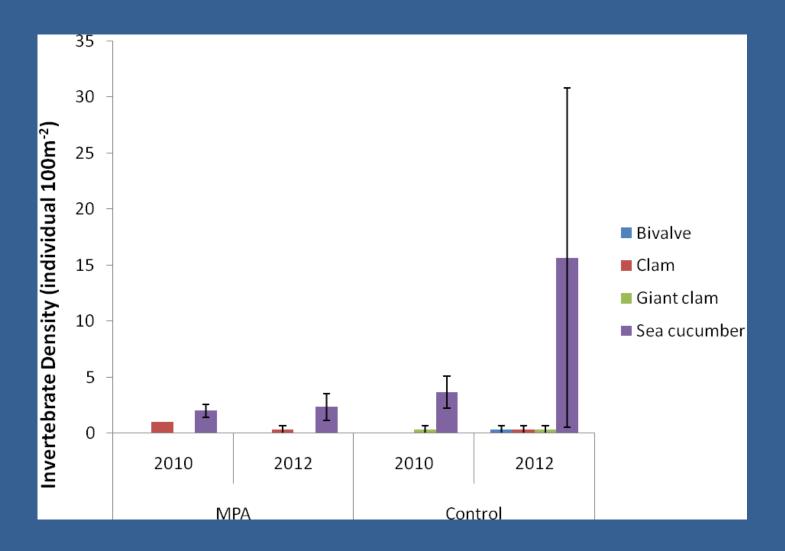




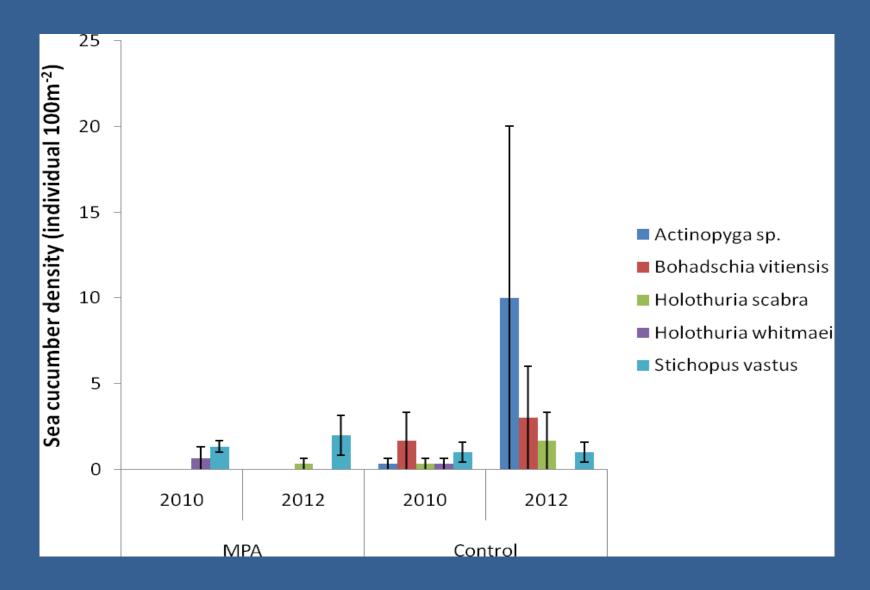
Fish Density - Teluleu MPA vs. Reference Site



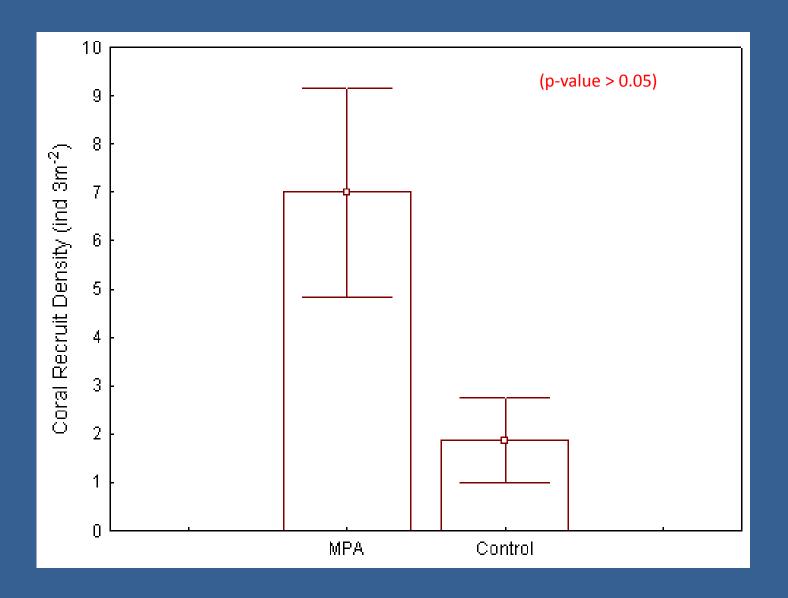
Fish Diversity - Teluleu MPA vs. Reference Site



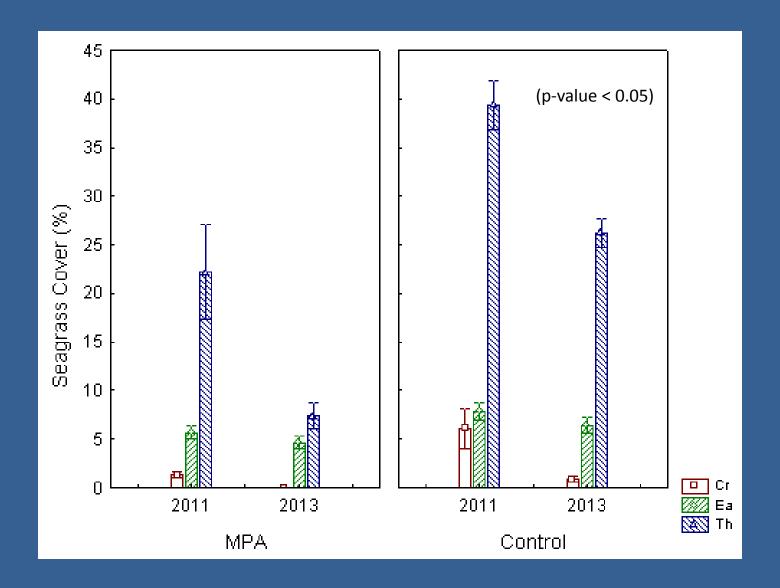
Invertebrate Density - Teluleu MPA vs. Reference Site



Sea Cucumber Density - Teluleu MPA vs. Reference Site



Coral Recruit Density-Teluleu MPA vs. Reference Site



Seagrass Percent Cover - Teluleu MPA vs. Reference Site



Issues

Current MPAs formed an ad hoc system of protected areas

Not necessarily effective for nation-wide biodiversity

Does not incorporate concepts such as resilience and ecological integrity

Ad hoc created protected areas cannot deal with the impact global climate change



Solutions

We needed to look nationally because we are facing nation-wide issues with conservation

Fish and coral larvae do not recognize community boundaries

Led to the drafting of the Protected Areas Network Act

Team of national and state environmental-related agencies and NGOs led by congressman Noah Idechong worked on drafting the PAN bill.

In 2003, the Protected Areas Network (PAN) Act was signed into law

Purpose of PAN Act

Establish a nationwide network of terrestrial and marine protected areas that will protect areas of significant biodiversity, important habitats, and other valuable resources that are essential to the future social, cultural, economic and environmental stability and health of Palau

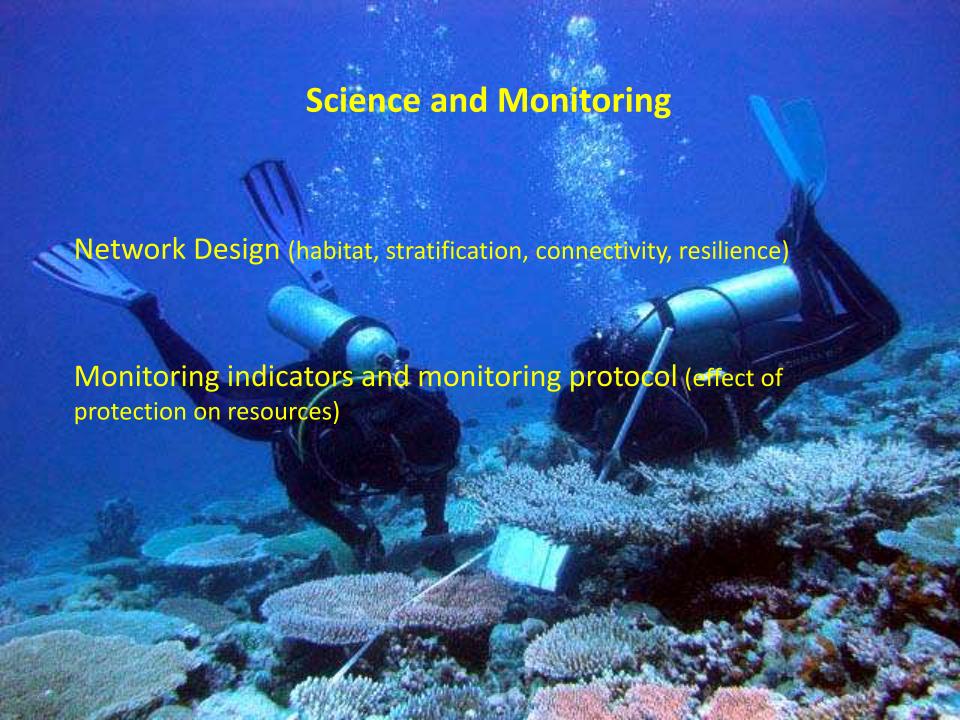


Objectives of PAN

Protecting the country's biodiversity

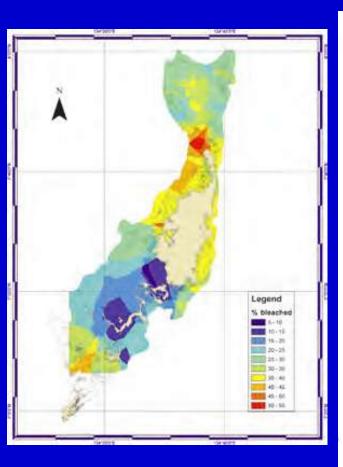
Assist with local management of natural resources

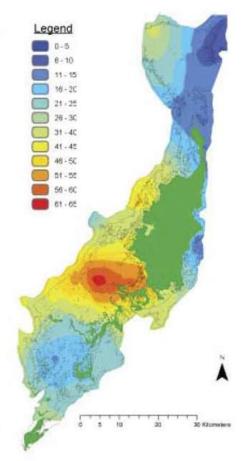




Resistance/Refugia
Coral bleaching 2010
(van Woesik et al 2012)

Resilience/Recovery
From 1998 bleaching
(Golbuu et al. 2012)

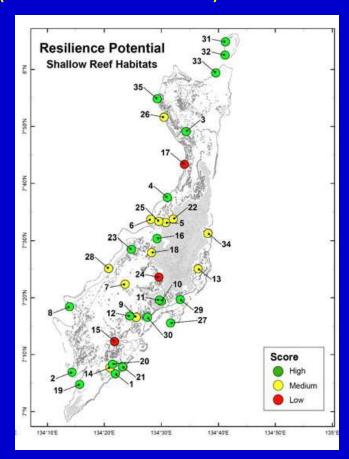




Reef Resilience Potential

Field assessment

- + temperature data
- + bleaching records (McLeod et al. 2012)



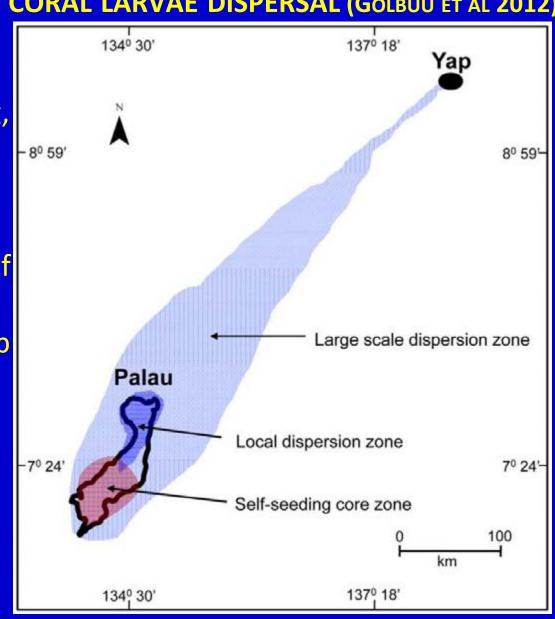
TAKE CONNECTIVITY INTO ACCOUNT IN MPA NETWORK DESIGN

OCEANOGRAPHIC MODEL OF CORAL LARVAE DISPERSAL (GOLBUU ET AL 2012)

3 Temporal & Spatial Scales:

- Local & yearly self seeding, enhanced by high reef density
- Archipelago wide, yearly from other areas (high reef density)
- Regional, decadal from Yap

Coral populations may be maintained by a MPA network in each zone



Effective Management



Training and Capacity Building





Sustainable Financing

Micronesia Challenge Endowment	\$600,000	Assumes 5% net return on \$12 million endowment
Departure Tax Revenue	\$1,200,000	Assumes 80,000 visitors annually
Total Sources	\$1,800,000	

