



Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau

The sustainable management of coastal fisheries is the first step towards building the resilience of marine resources and the communities that depend on them in the face of climate change. The recognition of the critical role Community-Based Fisheries Management (CBFM) plays led to the adoption of the Pacific Framework for Action on Scaling Up CBFM: 2021-2025 by regional leaders. MiCOAST project has been designed to operationalize this approach in Micronesia.

MICOAST Micronesian Community-based

Solution for Coastal Resilience

The objective of the MiCOAST project is to strengthen the implementation of Community-Based Fisheries Management (CBFM) and related activities as soundly designed and implemented site-based Nature-based Solutions (NbS) to enhance climate adaptation and resilience, improve food security, and maintain ecosystem services and biodiversity across the Micronesia region.

It is implemented by OneReef, in partnership with the Marshall Islands Conservation Society (MICS), Conservation Society of Pohnpei (FSM), Kosrae Conservation & Safety Organization (KCSO), Nauru Fisheries and Marine Resources Authority, Marine Environmental Research Institute of Pohnpei (MERIP), OneReef Micronesia Office (Palau and Yap), Rare (Regional), and cChange (Regional). The objectives of the project include:

1. Strengthening Implementation: Enhance CBFM actions as NbS at 12 sites in Micronesia.

2. Building Regional Understanding and Capacity: Enhance the region's ability to assess the results and outcomes achieved from a range of CBFM/NbS activities and investments.

3. Promotion and Scaling Up: Share results and documentation on NbS/CBFM approaches with relevant stakeholders, policymakers, data repositories, and target tracking bodies. Establish forums to share lessons on, increase understanding of, and promote the integration of CBFM/NbS within relevant local, national, and regional policy discussions and plans.

The project will support approximately **58,500 direct beneficiaries** from approximately 160 distinct communities, villages, hamlets or towns; and 128,700 indirect beneficiaries within four Micronesian countries.

The following sites have been selected in the 4 countries:

- Republic of Marshall Islands (2,100 people): Mili Atoll, Maloelap Atoll, Ujae Atoll, Lae Atoll. •
- Federated States of Micronesia (42,500 people): Pohnpei State (whole of island); Yap State (Nimpal, Weloy • Municipality); Kosrae (whole-of-island).
- Republic of Palau (4,000 people): Hatohobei State (Hatohobei Island and Helen Reef), Melekeok State, Ngiwal • State, Koror State (urban Koror, nearshore waters, select MPAs).
- Nauru (9,900 people): All districts (whole-of-island).

