Fix a plane drawing $\widetilde{G}$ of G. For simplicity we write G for $\widetilde{G}$. If $|G| = 3$ then theorem **??** is trivial. So assume that $|G| \geq 4$. We inductively construct an isometric-path decomposition $P_1, \ldots, P_k, k \geq 2$ such that:

(*) for any component C of $G - \bigcup_{1 \leq j \leq k} P_j$ the boundary of the region of $R^2 \setminus G[P_1 \cup \ldots \cup P_k]$ containing C is a cycle in G that has its vertices in exactly two paths from $P_1, \ldots, P_k$.