



## ICRI Member's Report

### Australia

#### Reporting period December 2017 – November 2018

1. **Reporting on the ICRI Plan of Action 2016-2018.** *Your responses will help inform the Secretariat about members' contributions toward the previous Plan of Action.*
  - a. **Please list any relevant examples from your organisation/country of investment/projects to protect and restore the natural infrastructure of reefs and mangroves.** (See Goal (1) 2 [ICRI Recommendation for supporting investments in the natural infrastructure of reefs and mangroves to increase climate resilience](#)).

Australia is committed to the conservation and sustainable use of the marine environment.

In July 2017, the Australian Government boosted the protection of our [Australian Marine Parks](#) with [five new management plans](#) covering an additional 2.3 million kilometres of Australian waters. This means that Australia now has 60 marine protected areas covering some 3.2 million square kilometres.

This is the largest representative marine protected area network in the world. It provides protection to over a third of Australia's jurisdictional waters, securing strong biodiversity and sustainable use outcomes that will benefit future generations. This not only reaches, but exceeds, our global commitment to protect 10 per cent of our coastal and marine areas.

The Australian Government has allocated \$56.1 million (AUD) to implement these management arrangements including engaging with the community, scientists and industry.

Australian Marine Parks reflect the incredible diversity found in our waters. From the tropical coral reefs of the north, to the sub-Antarctic communities of the south, they also feature some of Australia's highest underwater mountains, our deepest canyons and key oceanographic features such as the upwelling zones off Fraser Island.

Among our marine parks are World Heritage Areas, such as the Ningaloo Coast on the west coast, and Macquarie Island in the south, and the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area and Lord Howe Island Group off the east coast. The Coral Sea, Ashmore Reef and Lord Howe marine parks – all include Ramsar sites, wetlands of international importance.

Almost 70 per cent of our Australian Marine Parks have been given a high level of protection – under either IUCN one (I), two (II) or four (IV) zoning. As well as affording outstanding protection for our marine biodiversity, our approach to zoning also secures the future of Australia's sustainable fishing and tourism industries.

The most well-known of Australia's marine parks is the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority's (the Authority) work program for 2017-2018 has had an emphasis on protecting, managing and restoring the Great Barrier Reef ecosystem's health and resilience.

- A key achievement of 2017 was the release of the Authority's strategic plan to improve the health and resilience of the Reef, the [Great Barrier Reef Blueprint for Resilience](#). The Blueprint identifies 10 key initiatives to guide future actions, signalling a new direction for the management of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park in the face of a changing climate. The Blueprint is the output of the Reef Summit, which was attended by 70 regional, national and international delegates representing marine park managers, Traditional Owners, government agencies, research institutions, industry groups, Reef users and other stakeholders. See progress report on the Blueprint: [From Blueprint to Action](#)
- The revised [Reef 2050 Long-Term Sustainability Plan](#) (Reef 2050 Plan), which is the overarching plan for management of the Great Barrier Reef, was released in July 2018. The Plan reflects significant input from the Blueprint, identifying priorities for immediate action as well as new activities to protect the values of the Reef and improve its resilience. The Authority will lead 33 of the 49 actions in this updated plan.
- A key component of the Reef 2050 Plan is the [Reef 2050 Integrated Monitoring and Reporting Program](#), being led by the Authority and Queensland Government. The program is a coordinated and integrated monitoring, modelling and reporting program for the Reef and its adjacent catchment and will help track the progress towards targets and objectives of the Reef 2050 Plan. It will cover all aspects of the Reef's environment including its natural and physical attributes, heritage values and its social, economic and cultural aspects.
- Australia advocates for the protection and restoration of reefs and mangroves through the following international fora:
  - a. **Commonwealth Blue Charter Action Group for Protection and Restoration of Coral Reefs** - The Commonwealth Blue Charter Action Groups are an initiative of the 2018 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting. Australia is championing the Action Group with Belize and Mauritius.
  - b. [International Partnership for Blue Carbon \(IPBC\)](#) - Australia established the IPBC in 2015 and is driving engagement on blue carbon through this forum.
  - c. The [Coral Triangle Initiative](#) on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security, in which the Australian Government, as a Development Partner, provided both funding for regional scale initiatives and leadership. Australia has played a key role in this period on the strategic renewal of this regional body.

Key investment during the reporting period:

- In April 2018, funding of \$500 million (AUD) was committed to the Great Barrier Reef, including a \$444 million (AUD) [partnership with the Great Barrier Reef Foundation](#), to deliver on actions under the [Reef 2050 Plan](#), which is the overarching framework for managing the Great Barrier Reef. Included in this investment is support for the delivery of four of the 10 Blueprint initiatives. This includes: crown-of-thorns starfish control, reef restoration, partnerships for action and innovation and decision support tools, and water quality improvements.

- Increased funding of more than \$42 million (AUD) over the five years from 2019-20 and an ongoing increase of \$10.2 million (AUD) each year to the [Australian and Queensland Government's Joint Field Management Program](#) has enabled enhanced capacity and operations. This funding builds on \$6 million (AUD) investment to construct a new 24 metre-long patrol vessel.
  - In October 2018, the Australian Government announced funding of \$5 million (AUD) to Tangaroa Blue Foundation, working with Conservation Australia, to target marine debris.
- b. Has your organisation/country made any progress in the following areas to target anthropogenic pressures?** Please give detail below. Note: If no change since your last ICRI member report, please write 'no change'.

**Encourage ban of plastic microbeads in cosmetic products.** (See Goal (3) 2 & [See ICRI Recommendation to reduce plastic microbeads pollution in marine environment](#)):

The Authority's draft position statement on marine debris and plastic pollution which has been released for targeted internal and external consultation, includes a statement encouraging the phasing out of all products containing microbeads.

The Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy is working with industry and state and territory governments to ensure a voluntary phase-out of microbeads from personal care and cosmetic products. An [assessment](#) on progress found that industry is on track to successfully phase microbeads out. The Australian Government is committed to eliminating remaining microbeads from the Australian market and will examine options to broaden the phase-out to other products.

<http://www.environment.gov.au/protection/waste-resource-recovery/plastics-and-packaging/plastic-microbeads>

Over the past two years, AIMS has developed capability in [microplastic](#) field sampling, identification and chemical characterisation. Our researchers are now determining the presence, effects and sources of microplastic contamination in tropical waters around Australia. Field sampling procedures for sea surface samples have been established, with oceanographic field technicians, the Marine Monitoring Program Team and other AIMS field staff helping to ensure reproducibility and ease of collection

**Improve regulation and enforcement to reduce direct anthropogenic damage due to dredging and physical alteration of reef structures.** (See Goal (3) 3 & [ICRI Recommendation to reduce damage due to dredging and dumping on coral reefs](#)):

In 2015, the Australian Government established a new [regulation](#) that prohibits the disposal of dredge material from capital dredging projects within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.

The Authority has a policy on [Dredging and dredge spoil material disposal](#).

The [Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003](#) provides that dredging and the dumping of dredge spoil within the marine park requires a permit.

AIMS continues to [research the adverse effects of sediment on corals](#) and the ways in which they can be mitigated. Water quality guidelines to better predict and manage impacts provide some protection. A [Western Australian Marine Science Institution](#) (WAMSI) study, conducted by researchers from AIMS and the University of Western Australia, improved our understanding of the relative sensitivity of the reproductive and larval settlement stages of corals to pressures of elevated suspended sediment concentrations.

The results indicated that stoppages during coral spawning currently applied to dredging projects in north-western WA are likely to be too short to cover the sensitive larval settlement stage for many species. The timing of coral mass spawning is reasonably predictable; however, it varies between species and locations and so it is important to ensure any dredging stoppages coincide with the actual spawning event for all relevant species at that location for them to be most effective.

**Deployment of mooring devices limiting the mechanical destruction of coral reefs and seagrasses.** (See Goal (3) 4).

[Public moorings](#) are installed at popular locations in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park to help minimise anchor damage to reefs.

The Authority and the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (the managing agencies) have a [policy](#) on Great Barrier Reef moorings.

- c. **Did your organisation/country celebrate International Year of the Reef?** Please give details below. (See Goal (5) 1 & [ICRI Recommendation designating 2018 as the third International Year of the Reef](#)):

See the Authority's activities for IYOR here:

<http://www.gbrmpa.gov.au/about-the-reef/international-year-of-the-reef-2018>

- 2. Contribution to the ICRI Plan of Action 2018-2020 and upcoming ICRI general meetings.** *Your responses to the following questions will assist the Secretariat in assessing contributions towards the major themes of the draft ICRI Plan of Action 2018-2020.*

**Theme 1 – Promote effective and adaptable solutions to improve the protection of coral reefs**

- a. **Which of the below topics do you consider to be the three top challenges that your organisation faces in managing coral reefs?** Please select from the options below:

- Climate change impacts
- Inadequate planning, zoning and management
- Unsustainable resource extraction

- Tourism and recreation
- Shipping
- Coastal development
- Dredging
- Illegal and destructive fishing
- Fish and coral trade
- Marine debris
- Other. Please specify: Poor water quality from land-based run-off

- b. **Please list any examples of innovative management practices that your organisation/country is involved in, such as use of VMS, drones & ecological mooring devices.** Include their limits, conditions of implementation, financing and an assessment of their results and links for more information if possible.

#### **Great Barrier Reef Blueprint for Resilience**

The [Great Barrier Reef Blueprint for Resilience](#) signalled a new direction for managing the Great Barrier Reef. With forecasts of worsening conditions affecting the entire Great Barrier Reef system in coming decades, the Blueprint recognises the need for solutions that can be developed quickly and applied to large areas. The Blueprint outlined four broad themes for building resilience which, together, signalled a change to the Authority's management practices. This new approach is delivered by the ten most promising initiatives for management to protect the Reef and build resilience, focused on 50 possible actions that deliver benefits for resilience. See response to 2(d) for further details.

#### **Dramatically enhancing compliance – New technologies**

New funding to the Australian and Queensland Government's Joint Field Management Program (see response 1(a) for further details) will also be used to drive new technology, including unmanned aerial vehicles (UACs), and use of night detection technology. The Authority is supporting the Queensland Government's program to implement vessel monitoring systems on all commercial fishing vessels, which is on-track for completion by 2020. The funding will also enhance the capacity of the Program to undertake crown-of-thorns starfish surveillance.

See progress report on the Blueprint: [From Blueprint to Action](#)

- c. **Please list any examples of innovative funding for management that your organisation/country is involved in.** Include their limits, conditions of implementation, financing and an assessment of their results and links for more information if possible.

See response 1(a).

- d. **Please list any examples of leading practices, techniques and strategies for building reef resilience that your organisation/country is involved in.** Include their limits, conditions of implementation, financing and an assessment of their results and links for more information if possible.

The [Reef Blueprint](#) identifies 10 key initiatives (listed below) to guide future actions to improve the resilience of the Reef. A progress report, [From Blueprint to Action](#), was published in October 2018 and examines the Authority's progress towards achieving these initiatives.

#### **Building a Resilience Network**

- Identifying and protecting a resilience network

#### **Delivering on-ground actions to enhance resilience**

- Dramatically enhancing compliance
- Ramping up crown-of-thorns starfish control
- Protecting key species for reef recovery
- Active, localised restoration

#### **Empowering people to be part of the solution**

- Accelerating actions to address climate change
- Fostering partnerships for action and innovation

#### **Fostering change**

- Adapting policy and legislation
- Developing decision-support systems
- Building awareness and support

- e. **Please list any examples of leading practice reef restoration mechanisms that your organisation/country is involved in.** Include their limits, conditions of implementation, financing and an assessment of their results and links for more information if possible.

#### **Active, localised restoration**

The increasing frequency and severity of climate-related disturbances is reducing the ability of the Reef to recover. In January 2018, the Australian Government committed major funding to develop a [Reef Restoration and Adaptation Program](#), led by the Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS) and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO). Other partners, include the Authority, the Great Barrier Reef Foundation, James Cook University, University of Queensland and Queensland University of Technology.

This program will assess the benefits, risks and costs of existing and novel technologies to assist recovery and repair and build resilience of the reef. The program will investigate the best science and technology options for Reef restoration and develop solutions that can be feasibly deployed on a large scale. The work of this program will inform coral reef restoration techniques that can be applied across the Great Barrier Reef and coral reefs around the world.

AIMS hosted a side event on Reef Restoration at the Our Ocean Conference held in Bali, Indonesia (29-30 October). Speakers set the context for reef restoration, as part of a broad management approach to coral reef management in the face of climate change and other cumulative pressures.

The side event reinforced climate change is the single greatest threat to coral reefs globally. The continuation of traditional management is essential, but additional innovative approaches are required to cope with the pace of change. A coordinated and collaborative global effort will be required to critically examine options to enhance adaptation of corals, and to restore reefs in order to buy time until carbon emissions can be brought under control.

#### **Adapting policy and legislation**

Policy and legislation support the management of the Great Barrier Reef by enabling the delivery of interventions, innovations, and participation for building Reef resilience. In February 2018, the Authority released its Draft Reef Intervention Guidelines and Draft Reef Intervention Guidelines – Supporting Information for public consultation. These provide guidance for assessing applications to conduct intervention activities and ensuring they do not have an adverse impact on the Reef. It is expected that the guidelines will be finalised by the end of 2018.

See progress report on the Blueprint: [From Blueprint to Action](#)

### **Theme 3 – Support communities reliant on coral reefs**

- f. **Is sustainable tourism development a significant challenge for your organisation?** If so please include detail below of the kinds of challenges faced and your strategies to deal with them.

The Great Barrier Reef is a multiple-use area. The health of the Reef is essential to the Australian and Queensland economies, supporting 64,000 full-time jobs, and contributing \$6.4 billion per year to the economy, mainly through tourism. Up to two million visits are made to the Reef each year using a tourism operation. These visitors usually pay an [environmental management charge](#) (EMC). These funds are used to monitor, manage and improve the resilience of the Reef.

The Authority considers environmental, economic and social benefits and impacts when managing the multiple uses of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, including tourism. A range of [legislation, regulations, agreements and policies](#) guide reef management, along with [specific strategies to manage the Reef](#). In particular, the Great Barrier Reef [Zoning Plan](#) and related legislation is the foundation of the Authority's management approach, and complemented by a [permissions system](#) which regulates activities that require permission or accreditation under the Australian and Queensland Government acts, regulations and the Zoning Plan.

The Authority encourages tourism operators to adopt [high standards](#) for protection, representation and partnership within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. These standards enhance environmental protection, reef resilience and tourism sustainability.

The Authority relies on independent certification to identify high standard operations, and there are two certification schemes presently recognised as providing appropriate levels of environmental certification for high standard tourism in the Marine Park: Ecotourism Australia, and EarthCheck. Both of these certification schemes identify and monitor high standard tourism operations. Other certifications schemes may be approved in the future.

The Authority has developed benefits to both reward high standard operators and provide incentives for other operations to improve their performance. The major benefit offered by the Authority is an extended permit term of 20 years for tourism program permits. In addition, [certified operators](#) are listed on the Authority's website and are showcased at various trade events attended by the Authority.

- g. **Is your organisation involved in activities to raise awareness and encourage action to support communities reliant on coral reefs?** Please include details below.

#### **Fostering partnerships for action and innovation**

A collective effort of individuals, industries and communities is required to ensure the survival of the Reef. New funding is supporting coordination efforts with members of the community and across institutions.

Initiatives include:

- the launch of the Australian Marine Debris Initiative (AMDI) app by charity Tangaroa Blue Foundation, which provides a platform for citizens and partners to contribute data from their clean-up activities.
- annual Future Leaders Eco Challenges, are held in regional centres along the Reef's coastline, as part of the [Reef Guardian School Program](#) which reaches 270 schools, 120,000 students and 7,400 teachers.
- 2018 Reef Guardian stewardship grants program which has provided seed funding to communities for local Reef protection projects.

#### **Building awareness and support**

The Authority is making efforts to ensure that all sectors of society are engaged and aware of the urgent need to tackle climate change and improve the resilience of the Great Barrier Reef through on-ground actions.

See progress report on the Blueprint: [From Blueprint to Action](#)

### **Theme 4 – Help to reduce anthropogenic threats to coral reefs, particularly those that occur at a global or regional scale**

- h. **What activities is your organisation involved in to elevate awareness of the global nature of the threat of climate change to coral reefs?** Please include details below

#### **Accelerating actions to address climate change**

Climate change is the single greatest threat to the survival of the Great Barrier Reef. The initiatives identified in the Blueprint must be complemented by strong global action on climate change. Back-to-back mass bleaching events in 2016 and 17 prompted an early mid-term review of the [Reef 2050 Plan](#), which is the Australian and Queensland Government's overarching strategy for managing the reef, in July 2018. The result of this review was an update to the Plan to include a stronger focus on climate change as a key pressure.

The Authority made a [submission to the Australian Government review of climate change policies](#) in 2017. The Authority was clear that – *'As an agency tasked with managing and protecting the Reef for current and future generations, the Authority remains extremely concerned about the current and future very destructive impacts of climate change on the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and World Heritage Area. We are keenly aware that*

*mitigating global climate change remains the most difficult policy challenge to secure the long-term future of the Great Barrier Reef. Our submission focuses on the importance of Australia playing a lead role in global efforts to meet the 1.5 degree Celsius goal of the Paris Climate Change Agreement — from a coral reef perspective.'*

The Authority is also in the final stages of drafting its official position statement on climate change threats to the Great Barrier Reef. With climate change acknowledged as the biggest single threat to the ecosystem, the statement will encourage the strongest possible actions to curb its effects.

See progress report on the Blueprint: [From Blueprint to Action](#)

**i. Has your organisation made any progress in dealing with destructive fishing and trade?** Please include details below.

The Australian Government is proud of its world leading fisheries management and support.

- Australia has robust legislative and policy frameworks to advance the long-term biological sustainability and economic profitability of our commercial fisheries.
- Australia's [Commonwealth fisheries](#) have strong marine environmental protections such as observer programs, Vessel Monitoring Systems, logbook requirements and bycatch policies reflective of international best practice.
- Australia supports tough international measures to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, including sharing of information about suspected IUU activities with regional fisheries management organisations to prevent over-exploitation of global fisheries resources.

Australia continues its long history of collaborations with Indonesia and other regional partners towards achieving improved fisheries assessments and improved fisheries management for shared stocks.

For example, over the past two years Australia has supported small-scale licenced Indonesian fishers through the Coral Triangle Initiative for Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI) Support Program. The CTI has invested in a [demonstration fisheries extension project in the Arafura Sea](#) focussed on changing on-board practices of fishers to improve both their economic return and to encourage the sustainable harvest of marine resources, for example through on-board processing and the use of by-catch reduction devices. The project also supported measures to increase the economic value of catch with a focus on improving the financial returns for women by engaging them in product development, processing and sales.

Australia's Commonwealth fisheries are managed in accordance with the [Commonwealth Fisheries Harvest Strategy Policy](#), which provides a framework to maximise the net economic returns and ensure long-term sustainability and productivity of wild-catch fisheries on a fishery by fishery basis.

Harvest strategies set out management actions based on the best scientific evidence to control the fishing intensity in order to achieve defined biological and economic objectives in a given fishery. The management of fisheries using output controls (catch limits) is the Australian Government's preferred approach. However, input controls, such as number of fishing days, are used where more appropriate for biological or economic reasons.

All fishing activities in the Great Barrier Reef are required to comply with the Great Barrier Reef Great Barrier Reef [Zoning Plan 2003](#), with approximately 67 per cent of the Marine Park available for various types of fishing. The direct management of most fishing activities in the Great Barrier Reef is the responsibility of the Queensland Government, and this includes licences, fish size, possession limits and seasonal closures. Commercial fishers operating in the Marine Park require a licence and, in some cases, a permit. Recreational fishers are subject to size and possession limits and to seasonal and spawning closures. The effectiveness of the Zoning Plan is underpinned by high-levels of compliance by Reef users. Increased funding to the Australian and Queensland Government's Joint Field Management Program (see Question 1) has enabled enhanced capacity and operations. A dedicated [recreational fishing communications project](#) has begun, targeting illegal fishing in no-take zones.

**j. Has your organisation made any progress in dealing with marine debris?**

Please include details below.

Australia's CSIRO conducts world-leading, research into the sources, distribution and fate of [marine debris](#)

CSIRO are working with partners from around the world on developing a world-first empirical baseline estimate of [mismanaged waste entering the marine environment](#). Results will be publicly available through visual products to increase awareness, inspire change, and transform the global conversation around plastic usage and its environmental impacts.

This is one of a number of projects from the CSIRO Marine Debris Research team that is supporting local communities and providing a basis for advocacy to encourage best practice in waste prevention and management.

Australia is committed to finding ways to reduce plastic pollution entering the ocean from land-based sources, including by reducing amounts of plastic waste generated and improving recovery and recycling of plastic materials. Australia has joined over 50 countries in signing up to the [United Nations Clean Seas Campaign](#).

Australia's commitments to the UN Clean Seas Campaign reaffirm our national action:

- Implement the [Threat Abatement Plan for the impacts of marine debris on vertebrate wildlife of Australia's coasts and oceans](#) (TAP). The TAP includes a range of management approaches for research and monitoring, public outreach and education, preventing and reducing debris from land-based sources as well as addressing marine-based sources and removing accumulated marine debris from the coastal marine environment.
- 100 per cent of Australian packaging will be recyclable, compostable or reusable by 2025.
- Continue to work with industry to phase-out the use of plastic microbeads in rinse-off cosmetic, personal care and cleaning products and examine options to broaden the phase out of plastic microbeads to other products.
- Update Australia's National Waste Policy by the end of 2018 which will include circular economy principles.
- 70 per cent of Australia's plastic packaging will be recycled or composted by 2025.
- 30 per cent average recycled content will be included across all packaging by 2025.
- Problematic and unnecessary single-use plastic packaging will be phased out through design, innovation or introduction of alternatives.

- Continue to build our scientific knowledge and understanding of plastic pollution and its impacts on our oceans.

Australia plays an active role to combat marine pollution in our region, including:

- Provide \$4 million per year to support the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) - SPREP recently developed a [Pacific Marine Litter Action Plan](#)
- Australia, following consultation with SPREP and Secretariat of the Pacific Community, also contributed \$500,000 to the IMO's Technical Cooperation Program for the 2018-2019 biennium to address marine litter in the Pacific.
  - The IMO is currently reviewing the project concept and considering possibilities to mobilise additional resources (financial or in-kind).
- Support for the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security. Funding \$6 million for activities that includes support for Arafura Sea communities to improve fishing practices, including net retrieval and waste management
- Australia is also supporting the Arafura and Timor Sea Strategic Action programme (2017-2021) that focusses on reducing land-based and marine sources of pollution - a co-financing agreement between Coral Triangle Initiative investments and United Nations Development Programme Global Environment Facility funding.

At the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in April 2018, Australia signed up to the [Commonwealth Clean Oceans Alliance](#). Members of the Alliance are encouraged to join the UN Clean Seas Campaign.

In October 2018, the Australian Government announced funding of [\\$5 million to Tangaroa Blue Foundation](#), working with Conservation Australia, to target marine debris in the Great Barrier Reef region.

The Authority is also in the final stages of drafting its official position statement marine debris. Position statements outline the Authority's position on issues which are outside of its direct regulatory control.

**3. Would you like to report on your activities during the ICRI GM?** Please give details below.

Yes. A representative from the Authority will report on the progress of the Great Barrier Reef Blueprint for Resilience, [From Blueprint to Action](#).

**4. International events.** Please list any upcoming international events relevant to ICRI which someone from your organisation plans to attend in 2018-2019.

- ICRI GM, Monaco, 5-7 Dec 2018
- Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 3-14 Dec 2018
- Reef Futures 2018: A Coral Restoration and Intervention-Science Symposium, Florida, 10-14 Dec 2018
- Global World Heritage Marine Managers meeting, Alaska, US, 26-31 May 2019

Other:

5. **Publications.** Please list relevant publications and reports you have released during this reporting period.

- [Annual Report 2017-2018](#)
- [Field Management Program: Annual report summary 2016-17](#)
- [Marine Monitoring Program: Annual report for inshore water quality monitoring 2016-2017](#)
- [Marine Monitoring Program: Annual report for inshore seagrass monitoring 2016-2017](#)
- [Marine Monitoring Program: Annual report for inshore pesticide monitoring 2016-2017](#)
- [Marine Monitoring Program: Annual report for inshore coral reef monitoring 2016-2017](#)
- [Reef 2050 Good practice management for the Great Barrier Reef](#)
- [Reef 2050 Net benefit policy](#)
- [Reef 2050 Cumulative impact management policy](#)
- [From blueprint to action: Great Barrier Reef blueprint for resilience: Progress report](#)
- [Reef 2050 integrated monitoring and reporting program: strategy update 2018](#)
- [Seagrass value assessment \(Document No. 100446\)](#)
- [How green zones are working...](#)
- [Cruise ship operations within the Great Barrier Reef](#)
- [Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority response to the proposed fisheries reforms and management review discussion papers May 2018](#)
- [Permission assessment and decision guidelines](#)
- [Permits Online manual: 2nd edition](#)
- [Mooring information sheet including compliance certificate](#)
- [DRAFT Permission System: Applications for interventions to improve resilience of coral reef habitat in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park](#)
- [DRAFT Supporting information for permission system guidelines for interventions to improve resilience of coral reef habitat in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park](#)
- [Local Marine Advisory Committee: Charter of operations 2018-2021](#)
- [Local Marine Advisory Committee highlights](#)
- [Draft Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage strategy for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park](#)
- [Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Commonwealth Heritage Listed Places and Properties Heritage Strategy 2018 - 2021](#)
- [Dive into history around Magnetic Island](#)
- [Cost recovery implementation statement: cost recovery for managing the permission system under the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975: 2017-2018](#)
- [2018-2020 memorandum of understanding between Department of Defence and the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority on defence activities in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Region](#)
- [Superyacht guide to the Whitsundays: prepared by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park](#)
- [Whitsundays Plan of Management 1998: Includes the 2017 amendment as in force 1 January 2018](#)

6. **ICRI Member Feedback.** What do you find most valuable about the ICRI member reports? If you have any ideas for improvement please list below:

Reporting on activities under the current Plan of Action is helpful for tracking progress of implementation of the Plan among members.

Reporting on areas relevant to the Plan of Action is helpful for members to get an idea of focus areas of the ICRI Secretariat prior to the General Meeting, and to plan ahead for future areas of focus.

**7. General Information.** (Note that this information will be posted on the ICRI website on your member page: <http://www.icriforum.org/about-icri/members-networks>.)

Member type (Country / Organisation):	
<b>Focal Point 1:</b>	
<i>Name:</i>	<b>Margaret Johnson</b>
<i>Title/Organisation:</i>	General Manager, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
<i>Email:</i>	<a href="mailto:margaret.johnson@gbrmpa.gov.au">margaret.johnson@gbrmpa.gov.au</a> and <a href="mailto:international@gbrmpa.gov.au">international@gbrmpa.gov.au</a>
<b>Focal Point 2:</b>	
<i>Name:</i>	<b>Amanda Brigdale</b>
<i>Title/Organisation:</i>	Assistant Director - International, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
<i>Email:</i>	<a href="mailto:amanda.brigdale@gbrmpa.gov.au">amanda.brigdale@gbrmpa.gov.au</a> and <a href="mailto:international@gbrmpa.gov.au">international@gbrmpa.gov.au</a>
<b>Focal Point 3:</b>	
<i>Name:</i>	<b>Ben Palmer</b>
<i>Title/Organisation:</i>	International Business Manager, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
<i>Email:</i>	<a href="mailto:ben.palmer@gbrmpa.gov.au">ben.palmer@gbrmpa.gov.au</a> and <a href="mailto:international@gbrmpa.gov.au">international@gbrmpa.gov.au</a>

*Thank you very much for sharing your valuable experiences and information with ICRI.*