



Member's report on activities related to ICRI

Reporting period October 2013 – September 2014

NOTE: TO CHECK A BOX, DOUBLE CLICK ON IT AND TICK 'CHECKED' UNDER 'DEFAULT VALUE' IN THE POP UP WINDOW

- 1. Updates on your activities.** The following table is a summary of ICRI's *Framework for Action* (FFA) and its four cornerstones. (The full text of the FFA is available in English, French, and Spanish at <http://www.icriforum.org/icri-documents/icri-key-documents/framework-action-2013>).

Integrated Management	Objective	Manage coral reefs and related ecosystems using an ecosystem approach, recognizing place based activity; connectivity within and among ecological, social, economic, and institutional systems; as well as with attention to scale; resilience of ecological and social systems; and long-term provision of ecosystem services.
	General Approach	Integrated management, using a strategic, risk-based, informed approach, provides a framework for effective coral reef and related ecosystem management which supports natural resilience, ecosystem service provision, and enhances the ability to withstand the impacts of climate change and ocean acidification.
	Desired outcome	There is a demonstrable reduction in the threats to coral reefs and related ecosystems through management action.
Capacity Building	Objective	To build capacity in all facets of management of coral reefs and related ecosystems and support dissemination and application of best practices to achieve the widest possible engagement of all stakeholders in planning and management activities.
	General Approach	Continued collaboration, partnerships, outreach, information sharing and education to ensure the uptake of best practices and encourage behavioural change. This can only be successful if the diversity of cultures, traditions and governance among nations and regions are taken into account.
	Desired outcome	Persons who have influence in the management of coral reef and related ecosystems have the knowledge, tools and capital necessary to apply best practices, adapted to the cultural and socio-economic context.
Science & Monitoring	Objective	To support research and citizen science approaches to enable countries and communities assess and report on the status of and threats to their coral reefs and related ecosystems in a coordinated, comparable and accessible manner.
	General Approach	Research and monitoring programs are essential to ensure that management of coral reefs and related ecosystems is based on best available (scientific) information.
	Desired outcome	Knowledge of the status and trends in coral reefs and related ecosystems health is enhanced and used to inform planning and management, improving management outcomes.
Periodic Assessment (Review)	Objective	To engage in periodic review of the impact and effectiveness of all elements of management to enable evaluation and refinement of management measures in an adaptive framework.
	General Approach	Periodic assessments of management effectiveness and evaluation of projects and activities to ensure the efficacy of management tools and systems in tackling the range of pressures affecting coral reefs and related ecosystems and protecting the values associated with them.
	Desired outcome	Management processes and activities are regularly reviewed and improved using a structured approach, to enhance their ability to effectively reduce pressures and threats.

Using the table on the previous page, as well as the detailed descriptors of approaches and strategies available in the full text of the FFA as a reference, please give us an update on an activity/project/program(s) which has been particularly successful in your country/organization during this reporting period.

Project 1

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	NOAA Lists 20 New Species as Threatened under the U.S. Endangered Species Act
Location	
Dates	
Main Organizer(s)	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
Main Stakeholder(s)	
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	<p>In total, 22 species of coral are now protected under the Endangered Species Act, including the two corals (elkhorn and staghorn) listed as threatened in 2006. Fifteen of the newly listed species occur in the Indo-Pacific and five in the Caribbean (see table below in link attached). None are found in Hawaii.</p> <p>The decision to list these 20 corals is a result of the most extensive rulemaking ever undertaken by NOAA. The amount of scientific information sought, obtained, and analyzed was unprecedented. This information included general reef-building coral biology, habitat characteristics and threats, as well as species-specific spatial, demographic, and other information for the individual coral species in the final rule.</p> <p>The final decision is a significant change from the proposed rule in November 2012, which proposed listing 66 species (a mix of threatened and endangered). We changed our determinations for many of the species for two general reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We received and gathered new general and species specific information. • Public comments helped us refine the way we apply all the available information to determine vulnerability to extinction of each species considered. <p>There are currently no prohibitions relating to individual conduct, except for those related to the two previously listed elkhorn and staghorn corals in the Caribbean. We will consult with federal agencies on actions that they execute, fund, or authorize that “may affect” listed corals to ensure the action does not jeopardize the continued existence of these corals. In the future, we may also identify specific regulations for the conservation of these threatened species, because ESA prohibitions against “take” are not automatically applied as they are for species listed as endangered.</p> <p>We will continue to work with communities to help them understand how the agency’s decision may or may not affect them. The tools available under the Endangered Species Act are sufficiently flexible so</p>

	that they can be used in partnership with coastal jurisdictions, in a manner that will allow activity to move forward in a way that does not jeopardize listed coral. We will now work with partners on mitigation measures and recovery strategies for the newly listed corals, building from approaches that have shown success elsewhere.
Outcome (Expected outcome)	Protecting and conserving biologically diverse coral reefs is essential. The ESA give us important tools to conserve and recover those corals most in need of protection. We are committed to working with partners not just on listed species, but on overall coral health and conservation using all tools available within NOAA.
Lessons learned	
Related websites (English preferred)	http://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/stories/2014/08/corals_listing.html

Project 2

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	National Coral Reef Monitoring Program finalized and launched in the United States
Location	In 2013, biological surveys were conducted in the U.S. Virgin Islands, Flower Garden Banks, and Main Hawaiian Islands; climate observations were conducted in Florida, U.S. Virgin Islands, Main Hawaiian Islands, and the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands; socioeconomic surveys in Florida and American Samoa were performed late-2013/early-2014.
Dates	
Main Organizer(s)	NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program
Main Stakeholder(s)	
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	In 2014, the NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program finalized a strategic framework to conduct sustained coastal ocean observations of biological, climate, and socioeconomic indicators in all U.S. coral reef areas. The National Coral Reef Monitoring Program (NCRMP) brings together scientists from NOAA, U.S. Federal, State, and Territory agencies, and academic partners to collect scientific data which provide a robust picture of the status and trends of U.S. coral reef ecosystems and the communities connected to them.
Outcome (including expected outcome)	Scientists and coastal managers then use these data to evaluate management strategies, identify areas of resilience and vulnerability, and understand how coastal communities are reliant upon coral reef ecosystems and resources.
Lessons learned	
Related websites (English preferred)	

Project 3

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	Updates and Developments in the ICRI SocMon Network
Location	
Dates	February, July, and August 2014
Main Organizer(s)	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
Main Stakeholder(s)	
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	<p>In February, 2014, NOAA hosted a SocMon global coordinators workshop and planning meeting. The primary outcome of this meeting is the preparation a new strategic plan for the initiative (end of August). One of the primary goals is to improve coordination between biophysical and social science monitoring efforts (integrated coastal monitoring).</p> <p>NOAA's Global SocMon Coordinator attended the recent GCRMN Caribbean Meeting (Curacao Aug 5-8). At the meeting there was overwhelming support for the integration of socio-economic and ecological monitoring. Work is underway to develop a key set of standardized human dimensions indicators as well as key biophysical indicators so monitoring data can be compared across all participating Caribbean GCRMN sites.</p> <p>The emerging use of SocMon/SEM Pasifika as the preferred monitoring approach in some of the GEF & UN funded Large Marine Ecosystem Projects is a significant highlight of 2014. Bay of Bengal LME (BOBLME) is one such example. The use of SocMon as a socioeconomic monitoring tool was presented at a recent partners meeting in Paris, France (July 8-11, 2014) and was well received by the LME project managers.</p>
Outcome (Expected outcome)	The development of a new strategic plan for the initiative (end of August).
Lessons learned	
Related websites (English preferred)	

Project 4

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	Our Florida Reefs
Location	Offshore reefs in the Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, and Martin counties (from north of Biscayne National Park in Miami-Dade County to the St. Lucie Inlet in Martin County).
Dates	ongoing
Main Organizer(s)	Coral Reef Conservation Programs of the National Oceanic and

	Atmospheric Administration and Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Main Stakeholder(s)	
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	NOAA's Coral Program has been working closely with the State of Florida to initiate "Our Florida Reefs," a community planning process for SE Florida's coral reefs (ourfloridareefs.org). Hosted by the Southeast Florida Coral Reef Initiative (SEFCRI), this planning process brings together the community of local residents, reef users, business owners, visitors and the broader public in Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, and Martin counties to discuss the future of coral reefs in this region.
Outcome (Expected outcome)	The process is designed to increase public involvement in the future management of southeast Florida's coral reefs by seeking input from community members on the development of recommendations that can become part of a comprehensive management strategy to ensure healthy coral reefs in the future
Lessons learned	
Related websites (English preferred)	http://ourfloridareefs.org/

Project 5

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	Coral Triangle Support Partnership
Location	Coral Triangle Region
Dates	2009 – December 2013
Main Organizer(s)	U.S. Agency for International Development in partnership with the six Coral Triangle Initiative governments, the World Wildlife Fund, The Nature Conservancy, Conservation International and other partners
Main Stakeholder(s)	Governments and communities of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	In 2009, the six governments of the Coral Triangle region made a commitment to safeguard their marine resources and ensure income and food security for the millions of people who depend on them. WWF, Conservation International and The Nature Conservancy work together with funding from USAID to support the governments. This partnership, the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP), focuses on policy, fisheries management, marine protected areas and climate change adaptation.
Outcome (Expected outcome)	Regional governance framework and Secretariat established that promotes ecosystem-based management, and enhanced capacity to implement national and regional action plans.
Lessons learned	See the report: Lessons from the US Coral Triangle Initiative Support Program (http://www.worldwildlife.org/publications/learning-project-lessons-from-the-u-s-coral-triangle-initiative-support-program)

Related websites (English preferred)	http://www.worldwildlife.org/partnerships/coral-triangle-support-partnership
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Project 6

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	U.S. Support to the Coral Triangle Initiative (USCTI)
Location	Coral Triangle Region
Dates	2009-2014
Main Organizer(s)	U.S. Agency for International Development in partnership with the U.S. Department of State, the National Agency for Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (NGOs) and Tetra Tech.
Main Stakeholder(s)	Governments and communities of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	This program provided support to the Coral Triangle Initiative Regional Plan of Action (RPOA), as well as the related National Plans of Action (NPOA) of the six member states. The five CTI conservation goals are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Priority seascapes designated and effectively managed. 2. Ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM) and other marine resources fully applied. 3. Marine protected areas (MPAs) established and effectively managed. 4. Climate change adaptation (CCA) measures achieved. 5. Threatened species status improving.
Outcome (Expected outcome)	The establishment of a regional governance framework and Secretariat that promotes ecosystem-based management, and enhanced capacity to implement national and regional action plans. Specific outcomes include: Strengthened regional and national platforms. Improved management of marine protected areas. Improved ecosystem approach to fisheries management. Strengthened capacity to adapt to climate change.
Lessons learned	
Related websites (English preferred)	http://www.uscti.org/

Project 7

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	Ecosystems Improved for Sustainable Fisheries (ECOFISH)
Location	The Philippines
Dates	2012-2017
Main Organizer(s)	U.S. Agency for International Development with the Government of the Philippines and Tetra Tech, INC.
Main Stakeholder(s)	The Philippines Government (national and local), fishing communities and companies, private sector partners, local NGOs.
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	<p>In line with the U.S.-Philippines Partnership for Growth goal to achieve broad-based and inclusive growth, USAID/Philippines is implementing the five-year Ecosystems Improved for Sustainable Fisheries (ECOFISH) Project. Building on the progress made under the Fisheries Improved for Sustainable Harvest (FISH) Project, ECOFISH will work on conserving biological diversity, enhancing ecosystem productivity and restoring the profitability of fisheries in eight Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (MKBAs), using Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries management (EAFM) and the Growth, Control and Maintenance (GCM) approach as a cornerstone of improved social, economic and environmental benefits.</p> <p>The eight MKBAs are (1)Lingayen Gulf, (2)Verde Island Passage, (3)Calamianes Island Group, (4)Ticao-San Bernardino-Lagonoy Gulf, (5)Danajon Reef, (6)South Negros Island, (7)Surigao del Sur and del Norte, and (8)Sulu Archipelago.</p> <p>ECOFISH will formulate a 10-year roadmap to develop, formalize and foster inter-Local Governance Units (LGUs) alliances and other collaborative governance alliances to sustain relationships and advance EAFM beyond project's lifespan. The project will also conduct training for government, NGOs and academic institutions; scientific and technological capacity development for baseline assessment and monitoring, and technical assistance for the development of policies, plans and guidance documents on EAFM.</p> <p>In consultation with stakeholders, ECOFISH will identify focal and expansion areas and implement targeted activities that respond to the needs of each MKBA. To sustain the momentum achieved by the FISH Project in constituency-building, ECOFISH will engage new champions and constituencies, especially in the private sector. Embracing the Gender and Development mainstreaming approach, ECOFISH will also continue to build on past efforts to improve the status of women.</p> <p>ECOFISH GOAL: Conserve biological diversity, enhance ecosystem productivity and restore the profitability of fisheries in eight marine key biodiversity areas (MKBAs) using ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management (EAFM).</p>
Outcome (Expected outcome)	Enhanced natural productivity of fisheries, improved governance and management of marine resources, and reduced pressures on marine

	biodiversity.
Lessons learned	See final report from the FISH program for lessons learned on the Growth, Control and Maintenance approach to fisheries management. https://decsearch.usaid.gov/search?q=Fisheries+Improved+for+Sustainable+Harvest+Philippines&client=dec_pdfs&proxystylesheet=dec_pdfs&getfields=*&filter=0&site=default_collection&output=xml_no_dtd&proxyreload=1&ulang=en&ie=UTF-8&emdstyle=true&image.x=0&image.y=0
Related websites (English preferred)	http://www.usaid.gov/philippines/energy-and-environment/ecofish

Project 8

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	Marine Protected Area Governance (MPAG)
Location	Indonesia
Dates	2009-2014
Main Organizer(s)	U.S. Agency for International Development in partnership with the government of Indonesia and a coalition of NGOs including the World Wildlife Fund, The Nature Conservancy, Conservation International, Wildlife Conservation Society and a local partner, the Coral Triangle Center.
Main Stakeholder(s)	Government of Indonesia, local governments and communities.
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	As a nation of over 17,000 islands, management and protection of Indonesia's marine areas presents a big challenge. The Marine Protected Areas Governance program (MPAG) supports the Indonesian government on creating marine protected areas and improving their management. The program has built the competencies of marine protected area managers and institutionalized this training into the Human Resources processes of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.
Outcome (Expected outcome)	Improved MPA management and enhanced institutional capacity for MPA management training.
Lessons learned	
Related websites (English preferred)	

Project 9

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	Coral Reef Restoration: Shipwrecks, the challenge of removal and recovery from the aftermath of "Black Reefs" they leave behind.
Location	Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument: Palmyra Atoll and Kingman Reef Refuges

Dates	Nov. 2013 - ongoing
Main Organizer(s)	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Main Stakeholder(s)	
<p>Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)</p>	<p>Coral reefs can undergo relatively rapid changes in the dominant biota, a phenomenon referred to as a “phase shift.” During a phase shift, a beautiful, colorful reef with high coral diversity can transform into a reef dominated by a single species. These reefs become drab and dark in color, a phenomenon referred to as “black reefs”.</p> <p>Shipwrecks at remote Pacific Islands can have immediate and long-term, direct and indirect adverse effects on surrounding reef ecosystems. Corallimorph is an anemone-like organism that is closely related to reef building corals. It is native to Palmyra Atoll and tropical reefs, but is now growing out of control and smothering live coral and giant clams.</p> <p>At Palmyra Atoll Refuge, two shipwrecks were removed: The F/V Hui Feng No. 1 (Hui Feng), a 121-foot steel-hulled longline fishing vessel, and “Rust Island”, a 1940s-era 64-foot by 28-foot steel pontoon barge.</p> <p>At Kingman Reef Refuge, major components of the following shipwreck were removed: An 85-foot (estimated) teak fishing vessel of unknown origin.</p> <p>Onsite preparation and salvage operations began upon the arrival of the tug and barges at Palmyra Atoll Refuge on October 30, 2013 and ended on January 16, 2014. The Hui Feng was initially estimated to weigh 400,000 pounds. After 56 days of cutting, lifting and scrap transport, a total of 618,350 pounds of steel, foam, wood and concrete had been harvested and the wreck removed. The original estimated weight of Rust Island was 100,000 pounds, but with the additional landing craft remains, the final weight removed from the reef was over 277,800 pounds</p> <p>Palmyra Atoll and Kingman Reef Refuges contain some of the world’s last remaining near-pristine coral reefs. The removal of the three shipwrecks and their associated debris is just the first step of a larger coral reef restoration project at Palmyra Atoll and Kingman Reef Refuges. Prior to the wreck removal actions, scientists from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Scripps Institute of Oceanography, U.S. Geological Survey, the Coral Reef Ecosystem Division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and others surveyed the shipwreck areas to obtain a baseline status. These areas will continue to be monitored and surveyed for reef recovery and the recruitment of key species of coral and algae into the area.</p>
<p>Outcome (Expected outcome)</p>	<p>Improved health of surrounding reefs, removal of nutrient source for invasives, and treatment of invasive species should result in enhanced recovery of the reefs to their previous condition. Palmyra Atoll exhibits a very resilient ecosystem, and managers have confidence that by controlling corallimorph, the once-beautiful coral reefs will recover naturally once the corallimorph is removed. The damaged portion of the reef at the wreck site is surrounded by healthy diverse reef with many nearby corals which can help repopulate the newly available substrate in areas where the wrecks once lay. Likewise, as Kingman: removal of the nutrient source is expected to permit natural recovery because of the overall health of adjacent reef habitat. In these areas,</p>

	corals, algae and other benthic organisms can settle and grow, creating a diverse colorful ecosystem, where there had previously been a black reef.
Lessons learned	<p>While artificial reefs can serve as underwater structures for the accumulation of marine life and the promotion of fish habitat in some areas, the shipwrecks at Palmyra Atoll and Kingman Reef Refuges provide us with examples of unintended damage posed to the unique marine environment at these coralline atolls. Scientists and managers at other coralline atolls are documenting similar “black reef” attendant with iron or shipwreck sources. Restoration at Palmyra and Kingman can serve as a model for other reef restoration in Oceania.</p> <p>The extensive corallimorph invasion and subsequent loss of coral reef habitat at Palmyra Atoll Refuge highlights the importance of natural resource monitoring and removal of shipwrecks on corals reefs. Monitoring ensures awareness of alarming changes such as the proliferation of corallimorph at Palmyra Atoll Refuge, allowing Refuge Managers to respond to the threat and mitigate the potential for reef overgrowth by invasive species.</p> <p>Leaching iron from the shipwreck at Kingman Reef has been linked to the proliferation of the invasive filamentous algae. Filamentous algae begin growing along the bottom in shallow water or attached to structures in the water. The species at Kingman Reef Refuge is the green alga <i>Derbesia tenuissima</i>, which has overgrown and killed sensitive hard corals and crustose coralline algae, as well as giant clams.</p> <p>Prompt salvage and removal of such wrecks should be a high priority for marine protected area managers.</p>
Related websites (English preferred)	http://www.fws.gov/nwrs/threecolumn.aspx?id=2147540877

Project 10

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	Indonesian Marine and Climate Support Program (IMACS)
Location	Indonesia
Dates	2009-03/15
Main Organizer(s)	U.S. Agency for International Development in partnership with the Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, in coordination with other USAID implementing partners, NOAA, Chemonics,
Main Stakeholder(s)	Indonesian government (national, provincial, local), fishing communities and companies, local organizations
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	The Indonesia Marine and Climate Support (IMACS) project is supporting the government of Indonesia’s efforts to address destructive practices affecting the sustainability of marine fisheries and to improve coastal communities’ response to natural disasters and climate change. IMACS is working to strengthen the management capacity of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) and local government, enhance local communities and the private sector

	<p>engagement through open and transparent governance, and provide technical support for key activities that support marine resources management and communities' empowerment.</p> <p>The project aims to improve coastal communities' responses to near-term disasters and long-term impact created by climate change. Partnering with the government of Indonesia, the project addresses risks affecting its coastal inhabitants by building the capacity of the MMAF. The project is improving biodiversity resilience for food and economic security and increasing the resilience of natural ecosystems and coastal communities to adapt to climate change and reduce risks from disasters.</p>
Outcome (Expected outcome)	<p>Enhanced management capacity of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries;</p> <p>Improved biodiversity conservation and resilience for food and economic security;</p> <p>Improved capacity of coastal communities and natural systems to respond to near-term disasters and long-term impact created by climate change.</p>
Lessons learned	
Related websites (English preferred)	http://www.chemonics.com/OurWork/OurProjects/Pages/Indonesia%20Marine%20and%20Climate%20Support%20Project.aspx

Project 11

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	<p>Check all that apply:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)</p>
Project Title	Marine and Aquatic Resources and Economic Alternatives (MAREA)
Location	Central America Region – Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama
Dates	2009-2015.
Main Organizer(s)	U.S. Agency for International Development in partnership with the governments of Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama, OSPESCA, local organizations, and Chemonics
Main Stakeholder(s)	OSPESCA and the governments and communities of Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	The goal of the Marine Aquatic Resources and Economic Alternative (MAREA) program is to strengthen Central American coastal and marine resources management to reduce environmental threats, conserve biodiversity and improve livelihoods. The two specific objectives of this program are to promote effective monitoring and enforcement of coastal and marine resource policies and legislation, and to foster rights-based and market-based mechanisms as well as management incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources and ecosystems. An emphasis is placed upon ecosystem-based approaches to management.
Outcome (Expected outcome)	<p>Enhanced harmonization of environmental laws and regulations.</p> <p>Improved capacity to implement laws and regulations and promote biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Improved fisheries management and enforcement.</p>

Lessons learned	
Related websites (English preferred)	http://www.usaid.gov/where-we-work/latin-american-and-caribbean/panama/environment http://www.chemonics.com/OurWork/OurProjects/Pages/Management%20of%20Aquatic%20Resources%20and%20Economic%20Alternatives.aspx

Note: If you have more activities/projects/programs you would like to report on or share with other members, please duplicate the table above and fill it in for as many projects as you wish.

2. Contribution to the ICRI Plan of Action and GM. *Your responses to the following questions will assist the Secretariat in assessing contributions towards the major themes of the current ICRI Plan of Action (<http://www.icriforum.org/icri-secretariat/current>) and objectives of the general meeting.*

a. Engaging other sectors

As one of the themes in the current Plan of Action, *engaging other sectors* will be addressed in a workshop during GM29. In the workshop, we would like to focus on collaborations among different sectors that are driven by local communities living near reefs. By highlighting cases of coral reef conservation and management as well as awareness-raising activities that are carried out at the community level, we would like to explore ways of simultaneously pursuing the conservation of coral reefs and the sustainable development of the local communities.

Does your country/organization have a successful case that exemplifies the description above? If yes, please elaborate in the space below.

See project 4 above, “Our Florida Reefs”

Watershed Partnership Initiative: Recognizing that the threat of land-based sources of pollution (LBSP) to coral reef ecosystems occurs in all U.S. coral reef jurisdictions, and both authority and responsibility to address LBSP involves a multitude of governmental and jurisdictional levels, the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force initiated a Watershed Partnership Initiative in 2009. This initiative will facilitate and enhance coordination, partnerships, and the contribution of agency resources and expertise to implement geographically specific and integrated activities to reduce pollutant loads to coral reef ecosystems. It will also promote consistent and strengthened application and enforcement of laws and authorities intended to address LBSP. Collaboration through this initiative is intended to increase Federal and local capacity for coral conservation, in particular, by implementing best management practices and solutions to reduce impacts of land-based sources of pollution on near-shore coral reefs from ridge to reef and across land uses (conservation, forested, agricultural, and urban areas).

The USCRTF is currently implementing this partnership approach in three watersheds: Guánica Bay/Rio Loco in southwest Puerto Rico, Ka’anapali in west Maui, Hawaii, and Faga’alu in American Samoa.

b. Reef zoning for multiple use

In GM30, we are planning to address the theme of *reef zoning*. Do you have zoning in place for your marine reserves? If yes, please answer the questions in the following table:

Location where a zoning plan has been implemented	
Year when the zoning plan was implemented	
Is the zoning plan accepted by the local community?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Did the zoning plan cause conflicts among stakeholders?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Did the zoning plan resolve conflicts among stakeholders?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Has there been effective enforcement for stakeholders to follow the zoning plan?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Overall, how would you rate the success of the zoning plan?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very successful <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat successful <input type="checkbox"/> Not so successful <input type="checkbox"/> Unsuccessful

In light of the questions above, please elaborate on your experience with reef zoning and lessons learned.

The U.S. government manages coral reef ecosystems at the national level through National Marine Sanctuaries, National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges, and other protected areas. Additionally, the U.S. government provides support to and partnership with local management activities through state and local government programs and parks. It uses a suite of tools, including various zoning methods, in order to meet the challenges of coral reef management amidst multiple uses. In doing so, the U.S. government utilizes a participatory approach including input from stakeholders and decision makers to minimize conflicts and maximize effectiveness of its management programs.

Note: If there are more locations with zoning plans in your country / organization, please duplicate the table and question above and fill them in.

2. **Publications.** Please list relevant publications/reports you have released during this reporting period.

Title (incl. author and date)	Website URL if available	Type of publication (Paper, report, etc.)
(2011) Status of the Coral Reef: United States Pacific Remote Island Area (Johnston, Howland, Baker, Jarvis, Palmyra, Kingman, Wake); Dr. Jean Kenyon		Report

The above publication is from an earlier reporting period but was not included on our 2012 members’ report to ICRI, so we want to highlight it here.

3. **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>.)

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