Member's report on activities related to ICRI

Reporting period December 2015 – November 2016

1. **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. Bleaching event

Were you affected by the Third Global Coral Reef event? Did you do some monitoring, if yes what are the results and could you explain what method did you use? Would you like to report during the ICRI Meeting?

Madagascar: Reefs at Blue Ventures project sites in Madagascar experienced bleaching during the Third Global Coral Reef event.
Standard monitoring in the Velondriake area was increased during this time in order to better understand how reefs were being affected. Selected sites were monitored twice monthly from December to August. All coral colonies within eight randomly placed 2 x 2 m quadrats were recorded with a genus level identification and a measure of bleaching severity (normal, pale, 0-20%, 20 – 50%, 50 – 80%, 80 – 100% bleached or dead).
Bleaching levels began to rise above normal baselines (approx. 5%) in January. Peak bleaching occurred in April with a maximum of 74% colonies affected by bleaching at a fringing reef site (NS Coco Beach) and 56% and 59% at two barrier reef sites (Lost and Recruitment North respectively) (Fig 1). Recovery occurred soon after this peak with levels of bleaching falling to an average of 16% across all sites surveyed at the end of June. Bleaching remained at similar levels through July and into August. Mortality appears to be low with average levels of less than 5% across all sites in August.

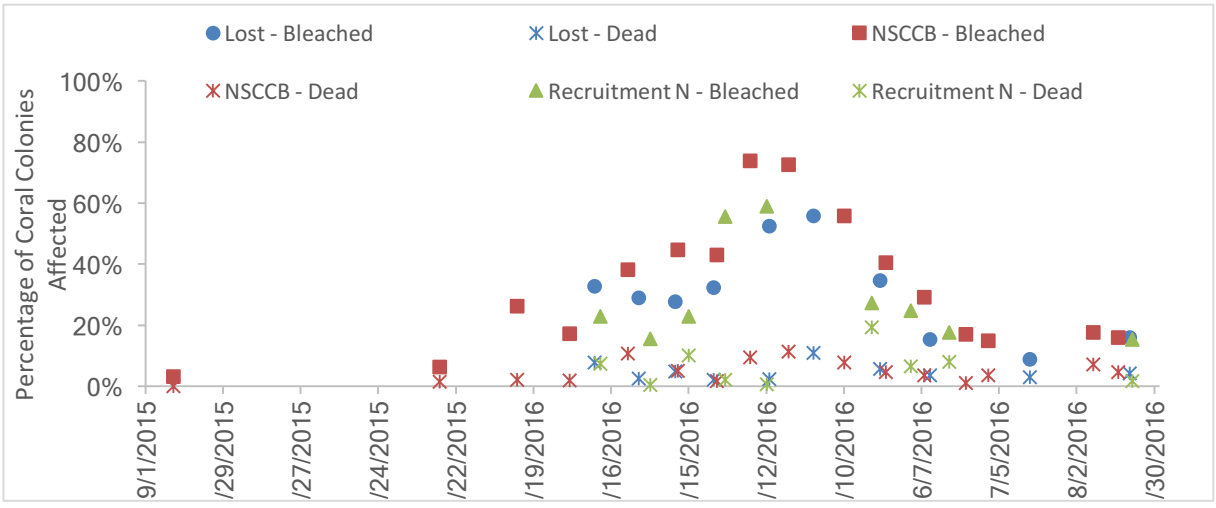

Fig. 1*. Graph showing changes in levels of bleaching and mortality of coral colonies at three sites in the Velondriake Locally Managed Marine Area, Madagascar in 2015/16.*

Belize: Our sites in Belize (Bacalar Chico Marine Reserve) were not badly affected by bleaching during this year. Monitoring was conducted by Blue Ventures staff using the Weighted Bar

Swimming Transect method[1] and used by the Belize National Coral Reef Monitoring Network. Data from the surveys are submitted to the national bleaching database.

Timor Leste: Formal bleaching surveys have not yet started in Atauro, Timor Leste. Anecdotal observations from Blue Ventures field science staff suggest little bleaching on commonly visited sites. *Goniopora* and *Alveopora* colonies appeared to be affected more than others, however most seem to have since recovered. Anemones were also reported to have bleached, although again most have since recovered.

b. *Do you have notional measure(s) – existing or in development - to ban the sale and manufacture of cosmetics and personal care products containing plastic microbeads? And plastic bags?*

The Government of Madagascar introduced a ban on the production, import and use of plastic bags from 1st May 2015

c. ***Upcoming events -*** *Do you plan to attend:*

- *November 2016 - Marrakech Climate Change Conference / The twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 22) -* ***No***
- *December 4, 2016 to December 17, 2016 - Convention on Biological Diversity COP13 -* ***No***
- *June 2017* - Oceans & Seas Global Conference, Fiji – **Funding dependent**
- Other(s):

2. **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://icriforum.org/icri-documents/icri-key-documents/continuing-call-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**

[1] McField, M.D. (1999). Coral response during and after mass bleaching in Belize. Bull. Mar. Sci. 64(1): 155-172

		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: ☒ Integrated Management ☒ Capacity Building ☒ Science & Monitoring ☒ Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	Locally Managed marine Areas (LMMAs)
Location	Velondriake LMMA (SW Madagascar), Belo sur Mer, and the Barren Isles (W Madagascar)
Dates	From 2004 to Present
Main Organizer(s)	Blue Ventures
Main Stakeholder(s)	Vezo communities of W and SW Madagascar
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project	Locally managed marine areas (LMMAs) have emerged as an effective solution to the challenges of marine conservation and traditional fisheries management throughout the tropics. In many cases they

implements the FFA cornerstones)	involve a revival of traditional management practices that have fallen into disuse, and occasionally involve the introduction of more contemporary fisheries management strategies. Regardless of the management measures used, LMMAs are characterised by local fishing communities playing a prominent role in integrated management, capacity building and science & monitoring. The Blue Ventures' (BV) LMMA programme supports 10 community associations four regions along Madagascar's west coast; Atsimo Andrefana, Menabe, Melaky and Diana. These associations together represent more than 70 communities, a combined coastal population of more than 30,000 people, and a total marine area of almost 6,000 square kilometres. In all of these communities, fishers have experienced severe declines in catches over recent decades for all harvested species, especially high value fisheries such as sea cucumbers and large pelagic and reef fish. BV is training and supporting communities throughout these LMMAs to monitor their natural resources and establish management systems that will enable them to reverse this decline. To ensure the long-term financial sustainability of these LMMAs, we are working to develop market-based incentives for communities to conserve the ecosystems that underpin their livelihoods.
Outcome (Expected outcome)	**Velondriake LMMA:** Efforts in 2015-2016 have focused on building the capacity of the Velondriake Association. The LMMA received definitive legal protection as a Category V MPA and Blue Ventures is the delegated joint manager, alongside the Velondriake Management Association. This secures the LMMA and reinforces Velondriake's role in managing it, bringing significant responsibilities for BV in terms of capacity building towards sustainability. In 2016 the Velondriake association completed a full democratic election of representatives. Following the elections and definitive protected status work has focused on defining responsibilities of both Blue Ventures and the Velondriake association in ongoing management, and identifying needs for further training and capacity development. Blue Ventures has also commenced the first integrated social impacts assessments in 2016. This mixed methods approach aims to investigate the effects of integrated programming (community management, fisheries, health and alternative livelihoods projects) that are being implemented across the Velondriake LMMA. **Belo sur Mer:** Promoting the local management of marine resources in the Menabe region has been an ongoing work programme since 2007, with BV's operations based in the coastal village of Belo sur Mer. BV continues to support traditional fishing communities to manage their marine resources through the creation of locally managed marine areas, primarily in mangrove forests and channels. In 2011, two villages established the region's first temporary mangrove reserves. The success of these reserves led other villages

	requesting support from BV to set up their own managed fishing areas. Within the region six villages now implement mangrove reserve closures which last between three and six months once or twice each year. Fisher associations have now been established to oversee the creation and implementation of the rules governing the reserves, based on Dina. Work in Belo sur Mer will now focus on building the local crab fishery and aquaculture trials as part of Blue Ventures alternative livelihoods efforts. In 2015-2016 the focus has been on supporting and improving our integrated approach at the sites in Belo sur Mer, integrating local health care providers with national healthcare systems and policy, improving fisheries monitoring to advise fisheries management, and scaling trials for aquaculture. **Barren Isles:** 2015 ended with the creation of a formal management association representing fishing communities using the Barren Isles. 2016 has focused on building the capacity of this association. The existence of a formal structure gives fishers a voice, ensuring they are consulted in regional planning processes and management decisions for the protected area. Key areas of focus have been in management structures and decision making, as well as community based monitoring. A concerted effort has been made through 2016 to apply for definitive protection for the Barren Islands, and there has been considerable advocacy work around defending the Barren Islands from destructive phosphate extraction, as well as finalising and implementing a regional fisheries management plan.
Lessons learned	BV understands that long-term financial sustainability is key to the success of LMMAs, BV is working to develop market-based incentives for communities to conserve the ecosystems that underpin their livelihoods. These mechanisms include innovative marine ecotourism programmes, voluntary payment schemes and eco-certifications for sustainable fisheries, and production of carbon credits through mangrove REDD+. BV's experience in Madagascar has shown that peer-to-peer learning is a highly effective tool for building local capacity and confidence for fisheries management and catalysing the adoption of community-led conservation efforts. With this in mind, BV is supporting Madagascar's growing network of LMMAs to promote the exchange of know-how, experiences and best practice.
Related websites (English preferred)	www.blueventures.org/conservation/locally-managed-marine-areas.html

Project 2

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: ☒ Integrated Management ☒ Capacity Building ☒ Science & Monitoring ☒ Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	Sustainable Fisheries
Location	Velondriake LMMA (SW Madagascar), Belo sur Mer and Barren Isles (west Madagascar)

Dates	2004 to present
Main Organizer(s)	Blue Ventures
Main Stakeholder(s)	Vezo communities of W and SW Madagascar
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	Blue Ventures promotes sustainable fisheries by supporting communities to implement simple and effective fisheries management measures by using integrated management and building local capacity. These include establishing temporary and permanent marine reserves as well as restrictions on destructive fishing practices. By working with private sector partners, such as seafood collection companies, BV is also helping in ensuring that management measures bring clear economic benefits to communities, enabling efforts to be sustained in the long term and scaled wherever communities and seafood buyers depend on sustainable fisheries.
Outcome (Expected outcome)	Specifically, BV has focused on three traditional fisheries of economic importance to coastal communities: Grey octopus (*Octopus cyanea*), mud crabs (*Scylla serrata*), and the multi-species coral reef fishery. **Octopus** Octopus is harvested throughout southwest Madagascar and is sold almost exclusively to seafood collection companies for export. Harvesting methods are low-tech, and consist mostly of gleaning with a spear on reef flats during low tide. Management measures have focused on temporary closures of discrete fishing grounds, which complement a regional 6-week closure of the entire southwest octopus fishery during the austral summer (Dec 15th – Jan 31st). To date more than 275 closures have been held across Madagascar since 2004. The first international replication of the management technique occurred on the Mauritian island of Rodrigues in 2012. Since then replications of the octopus temporary closure model have occurred in Mauritius, Tanzania, and Mozambique. New large-scale data analyses of eight years of octopus landings data quantitatively prove that closures are profitable to communities by increasing total income from octopus at the village level, and were published in 2015 [2]. In addition to this the BV sustainable fisheries programme has focused on gender empowerment with female octopus gleaners; providing basic numeracy and literacy training to enable them to take part in the management of the fishery, which at the moment is dominated by men. Elections in 2016 resulted in a significant increase in both women (13 to 38% women) and youth 9 to 47% aged between 18 and 25) elected to the Velondriake General Assembly. **Crab** Similar to octopus, mud crabs (Scylla serrata) are a fast-growing and economically important species. Mud crabs spend the majority of their life cycle in mangrove forests and creeks, and like octopus have the potential to respond well to a similar model of temporary closures of fishing grounds. Crab reserves have shown rapid uptake in

[2] Oliver, T. A. et al. (2015) Positive Catch & Economic Benefits of Periodic Octopus Fishery Closures: Do Effective, Narrowly Targeted Actions 'Catalyze' Broader Management? PLoS ONE 10, e0129075

	communities in the Menabe region of western Madagascar, with a total of 37 closures since 2011. **Multi-species coral reef fish** Strategies for the management of mixed species coral reef fisheries include establishment of permanent coral reef and mangrove reserves, and the banning of destructive fishing practices. To date there are 6 permanent reserves covering 110 hectares of reef within the Velondriake LMMA. Ongoing ecological and socio-economic monitoring programmes will provide future evidence of the impacts of both temporary and permanent reserves and other management strategies. Underwater visual census surveys are currently undertaken annually on 25 reef sites within the Velondriake LMMA, and 12 reef sites in Belo sur Mer and a further 12 sites in the Barren Islands are surveyed every 5 years.
Lessons learned	Temporary fishery closures are a powerful management tool that can quickly demonstrate the economic benefits of sustainable fisheries management both to coastal communities and seafood buyers, building support for broader and more ambitious marine conservation efforts. In a number of cases, these fishery closures have provided the catalyst for the creation of permanent marine reserves. In southwest Madagascar permanent closures have been established by communities at many sites in parallel with temporary fisheries closures to form ambitious locally managed marine areas (LMMAs), illustrating the role that effective fisheries management is playing in inspiring local leadership for marine conservation. Public–private sector partnerships are also vitally important to connect the community fishers with the national and international marketplace, allowing fishers to sell their goods at a fair price. Engaging women and youth is also vital for the ongoing management of both the octopus fishery, where 90% of the gleaners are female and the LMMA which traditionally has bee almost completely dominated by men.
Related websites (English preferred)	www.blueventures.org/conservation/sustainable-fisheries.html

Project 3

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: ☒ Integrated Management ☒ Capacity Building ☒ Science & Monitoring ☒ Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	Safidy (Community Health)
Location	Velondriake LMMA (SW Madagascar), Belo sur Mer and Barren Isles (west Madagascar)
Dates	2007 to present
Main Organizer(s)	Blue Ventures
Main Stakeholder(s)	Vezo communities of western Madagascar

Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	The Safidy programme is a key component of Blue Ventures' integrated Population-Health-Environment (PHE) approach. This approach empowers coastal communities in Madagascar to live healthily and sustainably with their marine environment by combining health education and services with locally led marine conservation and alternative coastal livelihood initiatives. The Safidy programme encompasses sexual and reproductive health (SRH), maternal and child health (MCH), and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiatives. Local women are trained as community-based distributors of health products, and BV runs outreach clinics to complement these services. Safidy means "the freedom to choose" in Malagasy, and the programme's rights-based approach to family planning empowers couples to make their own reproductive health choices by offering them counselling and contraceptive options suited to different needs. A variety of peer-led community education activities are facilitated to support the uptake of services and encourage the sustained adoption of healthier practices. Radio programmes, promotional merchandise, community events, youth club sessions and school workshops using theatre, sports, music and film engage communities in health and conservation topics.
Outcome (including expected outcome)	The Safidy programme has been running in the Velondriake area since August 2007, and now serves 15,000 people across 40 villages. Key achievements over the past year include the consolidation of SRH and MCH services across all 40 villages, and a variety of peer-led behaviour change initiatives including a highly popular radio series and condom outreach in bars. BV started replicating the programme in the Belo sur Mer area in May 2014, training local women as community-based distributors of contraceptives to serve 5,000 people across 10 villages. In 2015-206 Blue Ventures has further expanded the Safidy programme to extremely under-served migrant populations in the Barren Isles LMMA, and focused on strengthening service provision in both Velondriake and Belo sur Mer through closer integration with national health systems.
Lessons learned	Training local women as community-based distributors has been found to be an effective way of providing isolated villages with access to basic health information and products.
Related websites (English preferred)	http://www.blueventures.org/conservation/community-health

Project 4

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: ☒ Integrated Management ☒ Capacity Building ☒ Science & Monitoring ☒ Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	Belize Invasive Species
Location	Belize
Dates	2010 to present
Main Organizer(s)	Blue Ventures
Main Stakeholder(s)	Fishing communities of northern Belize
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project	Blue Ventures has been working in Belize since 2010. Since this time BV has been working on the facilitation of a market-based intervention for the management of invasive lionfish. Lionfish are now being

implements the FFA cornerstones)	actively removed by fishers for international export and for sale in the developing domestic market. BV conducts comprehensive biological monitoring of two connected MPAs in northern Belize: Bacalar Chico Marine Reserve and Corozal Bay Wildlife Sanctuary. The results of these monitoring activities are shared with management agencies, the Belize Fisheries Department and the Sarteneja Alliance for Conservation and Development in annual reports, through participatory conservation action planning sessions, and internal review sessions. In addition, BV works with the stakeholder communities, of these protected areas in Belize, to increase awareness of environmental threats and engage fishers in the accomplishment of conservation targets. Nationally, BV is an active member of Belize's National Coral Reef Monitoring Network, which provides a framework for all coral reef conservation organisations to work to, collaboratively strategizes responses to discrete threats, and coordinates coral reef-related outreach efforts. BV is also a key partner in the development of Belize's National Biodiversity Monitoring Program, which seeks to implement coordinated, standardised biodiversity monitoring to enable sustainable natural resource use and management nationally. BV has also been involved in the production of regional biodiversity reports and environmental audits for the Mesoamerican Reef (MAR), through our partnership with the Healthy Reefs Initiative, as well as participates in the development of a MAR strategy for the control of invasive lionfish
Outcome (Expected outcome)	As well as supporting the lionfish population suppression, the development of a profitable market for lionfish could help alleviate pressures on over-exploited native fisheries and potentially offer an accessible alternative livelihood for existing small scale fleets. Blue Ventures is actively supporting efforts to commercialise Belize's nascent 'lionfishery'. Regular safe-handling demonstrations provide practical training for fishers in adapting their fishing behaviours to target lionfish. Taster events have successfully raised the profile of lionfish as an edible, tasty fish; it is now becoming a regular sight on restaurant menus. Besides promoting consumption of lionfish, fins and tails from lionfish are being fashioned into jewellery. The production of lionfish jewellery supports the fishers that are targeting lionfish and works to support women seeking empowerment and economic independence[3] Blue Ventures is also leading on the development of the Belize National Lionfish Management Strategy. The management strategy will bring together research on in-water lionfish populations, with social and economic information from restaurants and fishers. The strategy aims to outline the most effective control strategies for specific areas and organizations/businesses/people.
Lessons learned	Initially nervous to fish or eat lionfish, consistent messaging and frequent safe-handling and taster events were essential to give confidence for the first fishers and restaurants to catch and sell lionfish.

[3] https://www.facebook.com/BelizeLionfishJewelry/

	The disjunction existed where fishers required a guaranteed market, while potential buyers wanted a reliable and continuous supply. Partnership with local fishing cooperatives to act as central handling facilities for lionfish provides the necessary support to both suppliers and buyers. As cooperatives pay a lower price than restaurants, creating fisher-restaurant partnerships has also increased the number of fishers targeting lionfish. The majority of restaurants serving lionfish are in tourist areas, where demand is greatest. Significant media coverage following the first export of lionfish to the USA had the desired effect in increasing interest in lionfish nationally, however prohibitive export costs have hindered the development of the export market, despite insatiable international demand.
Related websites (English preferred)	http://www.blueventures.org/what-we-do/invasive-species.html

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.

3. **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.)
Oliver, T. A. *et al* (2015) Positive Catch & Economic Benefits of Periodic Octopus Fishery Closures: Do Effective, Narrowly Targeted Actions 'Catalyze' Broader Management?	http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0129075	Paper
Humber, F. *et al* (2015) Endangered, essential and exploited: How extant laws are not enough to protect marine megafauna in Madagascar	http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X15001396	Paper
Oleson, K. *et al* (2015) Cultural bequest values for ecosystem service flows among indigenous fishers: A discrete choice experiment validated with mixed methods	http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0921800915000920	Paper
Jones, T.G. et al (2015) The Mangroves of Ambanja and Ambaro Bays, Northwest Madagascar: Historical Dynamics, Current Status and Deforestation Mitigation Strategy	http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-25370-1_5	Paper
Coutene-Jones, W. *et al* (2015) Manatees o Bacalar Chico Marine Reserve and National Park, Belize: project summary 2014	https://blueventures.org/publication/manatees-bacalar-chico-marine-reserve-national-park-belize-project-summary-2014/	Report
Cripps, G. (2015) Sustainably Managing Small-scale fisheries in Partnership with Communities	https://blueventures.org/publication/sustainably-managing-small-scale-fisheries-partnership-communities/	Article
Rocliffe, S. and Harris, A. (2015) Scaling success in octopus fisheries management in the Western Indian Ocean	https://blueventures.org/publication/scaling-success-in-octopus-fisheries-management-in-the-western-indian-ocean/	Report
Cripps, G. et al (2015) A preliminary value chain analysis of shark fisheries in Madagascar	http://commissionoceanindien.org/fileadmin/projets/smartfish/Rapport/Value_chain_Shark-34.pdf	Report
Robson, L and Rakotozafy, F. (2015) The freedom to choose: integrating community-based reproductive health services with locally-led marine conservation initiatives in southwest Madagascar	http://bjyv3zhj902bwxa8106gk8x5-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/RobsonRakotozafy2015_PHEMadagascar.pdf	Paper
Rocliffe, S. and Harris, A. (2015) Can local management of fisheries through periodic closures help to kick-start marine conservation efforts?	http://depts.washington.edu/mpanews//MPA144.pdf	Article

Humber, F. et al (2016) Placing Madagascar's marine turtle populations in a regional context using community-based monitoring	https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/oryx/article/placing-madagascars-marine-turtle-populations-in-a-regional-context-using-community-based-monitoring/E917362B8F2A534D627C5EAC0D96F9B1	Paper
Chapman, J., Anderson, L., et al (2016) Working up an appetite for lionfish: A market-based approach to manage the invasion of *Pterois volitans* in Belize	http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X16304857	Paper
Humber, F. *et al* (2016) Assessing the small-scale shark fishery of Madagascar through community-based monitoring and knowledge	https://bjyv3zhj902bwxa8106gk8x5-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Humber-et-al.-2016_sharks.pdf	Paper
Rocliffe, S. (2016) Madagascar fisheries partner exchange, August 2016	https://blueventures.org/publication/madagascar-fisheries-partner-exchange-august-2016/	Report
Gardner, C. et al (2016) Lemurs in Mangroves, biodiversity of Mangroves	http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10764-016-9905-1	Paper
Gardner, C. et al (2016) Rapid assessments and local knowledge reveal high bird diversity in mangroves of north-west Madagascar	http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11273-016-9501-3	Paper
Cripps, G. and Gardner, C. (2016) Human migration and marine protected areas: Insights from Vezo fishers in Madagascar	http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0016718516300525	Paper
Rocliffe, S. and Harris, A. (2016) Experiences of periodic closures in small-scale invertebrate fisheries	https://blueventures.org/publication/experiences-periodic-closures-small-scale-invertebrate-fisheries/	Report
Gardner, C.J et al (2016) Intended and unintended outcomes in fisheries learning exchanges: Lessons from Mexico and Madagascar	http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X16302354	Paper
Vieilledent, G.G. et al (2016) Bioclimatic envelope models predict a decrease in tropical forest carbon stocks with climate change in Madagascar	http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1365-2745.12548/abstract	Paper
Jones, T.G. et al (2016) Madagascar's Mangroves: Quantifying Nation-Wide and Ecosystem Specific Dynamics	https://blueventures.org/publication/madagascars-mangroves-quantifying-nation-wide-and-ecosystem-specific-dynamics/	Paper

4. **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 / Organization):	Organization
Focal Point 1:	
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Thank you very much for sharing your valuable experiences and information with ICRI.