

Member's Report ICRI GM 31 - UNEP-Caribbean Environment Programme

INTERNATIONAL CORAL REEF INITIATIVE (ICRI)

31st General Meeting

2-4 November 2016 - Paris, France

Member's report on activities related to ICRI

Reporting period December 2015 - November 2016

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

- **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?

Not discussed at GCRMN Caribbean level in detail. Announces and warnings (Reef Check, NOAA, Coralwatch) which identified Caribbean as areas at risk (NOAA) and increasing risk of stress. A few bleaching observations are just starting to be shared within GCRMN-Caribbean network (oct 2016) i.e. Puerto Rico

b. INDCs - Intended Nationally Determined Contributions – Did your national contribution mention 'marine ecosystems or coral reefs'? Would you be interested in joining an Ad Hoc committee to develop guidelines to integrate coral reefs in the INDC?

N/A

c. Nature-based Solutions to address Climate Change - Do you have some example(s) of Nature-based (coral reef and related ecosystems) Solutions to address climate change? If yes, could you please provide use some details?

Coral Reef Restoration:

A Coral Reef Restoration project (<u>RESCQ</u>) in the Dutch Antilles (3 territories) and Turks & Caicos is implemented since summer 2016 in the context of the <u>BEST 2.0 EU funding Programme</u> and monitored at SPAW-RAC level (BEST 2.0 Caribbean Hub). A new small sized grant project on sexual restoration in Curacao will also be funded for implementation starting early 2017.

- **d. UN Sustainable Development Goals** Do you have example(s) showing how coral reefs and related ecosystems address the SDG (SDG 14 but also other related ones such as SDG 1 End poverty in all its form; SDG 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition...)
- **e.** 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?

Not national but UNEP Caribbean Regional Seas participates and promote regional initiatives on microplastics awareness in coordination with the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA)

- f. 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
- o December 4, 2016 to December 17, 2016 Convention on Biological Diversity COP13 Yes via Coordinator of Caribbean Regional Seas/Cartagena Convention Secretariat
- o June 2017 Oceans & Seas Global Conference, Fiji- Not sure
- 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/icridocuments/icri-key-documents/continuing-call-action-2013).

	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.	
Integrated Management	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.	
	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.	
Capacity Building	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

Project 1	Check all that apply:
Cornerstone(s)	Integrated Management X Capacity Building
implemented through the project	Science & Monitoring Periodic Assessment (Review)
Dwoiget Title	
Project Title	Coordination of the GCRMN-Caribbean
Location	Regional – Wider Caribbean
Dates	Since 2014
Main Organizer(s)	UNEP-Caribbean Environment Programme and the Regional Activity Centre for the protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife in the Caribbean region (SPAW-RAC)(with French government funding and Support from UNEP Coral Reef Unit),
Main Stakeholder(s)	GCRMN-Caribbean Steering committee members, members at large and Coral reef monitoring and conservation actors from the Caribbean
	This project builds on the outcomes of a 2014 workshop held in Curacao (reported in 2014 ICRI Member's Report), during which the participants proposed UNEP CEP, through the SPAW-RAC serve as regional coordinator for the revitalized GCRMN-Caribbean.
	Following this request, the SPAW-RAC appointed a project officer to take on the regional coordinator role, to lead and provide guidance for the Steering Committee with respect to the defined and agreed Terms of Reference.
	In direct line with ICRI FFA cornerstone on science & monitoring, this project supports the coral reef monitoring in the Wider Caribbean region by organizing, through the GCRMN-Caribbean, the coordination and improvement of coral reef monitoring across the region with Regional Coral reef monitoring guidelines , an agreed core set of data, improved network capacities, capacity-building actions and by seeking for regional data archiving and analysis long term solutions.
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	The outcomes associated with this project reinforce as well the implementation of the FFA cornerstone on Capacity building. Through the support and lead of a Steering Committee, the GCRMN-Caribbean seeks to be instrumental as an informative and exchange platform for the entire region and its actors, and the mobilization of experts assistance for sceintific and technical capacity-building actions. It aims to gather and harmonize all the region monitoring sites eventually, as well as support the implementation of new monitoring sites, taking into account the Caribbean sub regions geographical, political and cultural representation and available means.
	It allows partnerships and collaboration enhancement, promote expertise exchanges and support and extend coral reef monitoring outreach through internal and external communication. Gaps and needs in the region are more easily identified, and efforts are directed towards reinforcing fund-raising and gathering forces for co-financing. It helps develop cooperative concrete projects specifically addressed to build local capacity through training programs and expert support.
	This project also supports an efficient integrated management of coral reef, as well as a regular assessment of the latter's effectiveness, by providing a simple, precise and regular monitoring, at the regional level but also locally. Socio and economic aspects linked to those ecosystems are also considered and fully integrated into the monitoring and regular reporting of reef status and network
Outcome (Expected outcome)	The GCRMN-Caribbean develops a work plan each year to guide the actions and the work of the Regional coordinator. In 2016, it includes the following
	1. Network composition and functioning
	Steering Committee structure reinforced: ToR finalized for the Co-chair, identification and ToR finalized for members at large, letters of invitation to be sent, a meeting for Review of network functioning to be heldin November 2016
	2. Events & meetings calendar
	ightarrow Follow up on meetings and events - along the year, the regional coordinator , the

Steering Committee members and members at large keep a joint calendar to take advantage of events organised in the region, for the GCRMN-Caribbean members to gather every time possible, and for the promotion/external communication about the Network made by members at relevant fora

 \rightarrow 2016 attended events include GCRMN-Caribbean workshop in April, ICRS in June, IMCC in July , Caribbean regional initiative on Wetlands in July , GCFI workshop Biophysical Monitroing in Sept, GCFI meeting in November

3. Communication Aspects

- Facilitation of the GCRMN-Caribbean forum, including:

1/ internal communication (steering committee members and members at large) 29 persons

- 2/ enlarged regional communication (Coral reef experts and actors from the region) 87 persons
- Promotional short video, Posters on regional guidelines
- Improvement of website aspects:

additional SPAW-RAC website articles to be duplicated on the ICRI/GCRMN website, http://www.icriforum.org/gcrmn (a dedicated page if possible)

report on GCRMN-Caribbean monitoring action examples

- promote GCRMN-Caribbean through SocMon/SEM-Pasifika Facebook page.
- Steering committee members also communicated about the network and promoted the latter objectives within their respective networks, with regional major organisations, and governments representatives;

4. Activities development

- Organisation and holding of GCRMN-Caribbean Capacity-building workshop

Thirty-five coral reef scientists and coastal managers from several territories within and outside of the Wider Caribbean gathered at the Discovery Bay Marine Laboratory, Centre for Marine Sciences, University of the West Indies, on the north coast of Jamaica to participate in this scientific capacity-building event « GCRMN-Caribbean Guidelines Capacity Building Workshop: Towards comprehensive coral reef monitoring ». The objective of this five-day training workshop was to increase capacity for effective integrated coral reef monitoring among GCRMN-Caribbean countries through the use of bio-physical and socio-economic data in coastal management decision-making for improved standardized and strategic reporting at the regional level.

- Fundraising for post-workshop activities:

Co-financing received from several partners for Capacity-building workshop in Jamaica

Funding Award from NFWF for project "Building Capacity for Coral Reef and Human Dimensions Monitoring within the Wider Caribbean" - (accepted mid October 2016)

- Promotion of national uptake of coral reef regional guidelines through UNEP-CEP/SPAW protocol — In particular the GCRMN-Caribbean endorsed regional guidelines will be presented during the SPAW Scientific and Technical Advosory Committe November 2016

In 2016 the GCRMN-Caribbean biophysical guidelines are implemented, tested, adapted or in line with existing monitoring in St Eustatius, Saba, Saint Martin, Sint Maarten, Dominican Republic, Curacao, Barbuda, Montserrat, Bermuda, Panama, Jamaica, Cuba, Saint Barthélémy, US (incl. Puerto Rico, USVI)

Continuous discussion for adapting, including and implementing the methods have been ongoing in Haiti, Venezuela, Grenada, Dominica, St Kitts & Nevis , Antigua & Barbuda, St Lucia, St Vincent, (ECMMAN) Bonaire, Aruba, Mesoamerican countries, Colombia, UK territories and French territories

5. Data collection and archiving aspects

- The GCRMN-Caribbean Biophysical Coral reef monitoring guidelines have been reviewed several times within the Steering Committee, by members at large and other Caribbean Partners and were endorsed by the Steering Committee in September 2016
- liaison with the CLME+ programme in regard of its work on data base and data portals monitoring, evaluation and reporting, and effort on developing regional coordination

Lessons learned

Since 2014 the SPAW-RAC / UNEP-CEP coordinating action has been instrumental in structuring activities, soliciting advice from members and experts, keeping communication

flowing, developing projects, implementing actions (meeting, workshop), fundraising and enhancing external communication with relevant actors (governments and regional organisations) Steering committee members are involved and responsive in the development and strategic orientation of the GCRMN-Caribbean. The various skills and geographical coverage of this group is very useful for promotion of the network and also in the organisation and technical work in particular methodologies, database population, and communication material. UWI Mona (Jamaica) and Cave Hill campuses (Barbados) have been instrumental in organising the first GCRMN-Caribbean raining workshop in Jamaica. The co-chair participation in the coordination of the network (CERMES, UWI CaveHill) has been essential and of a great support in particular for organising the workshop in Jamaica, fundraising efforts, working on integreted aspects and socioeconomical monitoring. Members at large remains very active and supportive regarding training aspects, advice and continuous assistance through the forum The GCRMN-Caribbean dedicated forum is a very relevant tool not only for internal communication and organisation of the Steering Committee, but also to facilitate exchanges with a growing number of coral reef practitioners that joined the open forum and regularly exchange information. This part requires only little moderation and forum members tend to be very responsive. To standardize and organise the coral reef monitoring in such a heterogeneous region will require a long term effort, over several years. It is important to take a step by step approach, and be aware that everything cannot be settled and operational in the short term. Several interconnected aspects must be taken into account, and progress must be made simultaneously on several fronts: methods, database, communication, empowerment, fundraising, reporting, etc. - Scientific aspects: while promoting the most robust and scientifically relevant methods, the GCRMN-Caribbean also aims to involve as many actors and organisations involved with coral reef monitoring across the region. It was essential to maintain a continuous and constructive discussion and interaction. Compromises have been found, a high number of review on technical document provided and it resulted in the recent endorsement, after 2 years, of the Regional Guidelines. A substantive amount of work and time is dedicated to the GCRMN-Caribbean by many people, as in kind support. It is thanks to the Steering Members, members at large and coral reef actors of the GCRMN-Caribbean 'community' involvement that the progresses are made. While being a necessity to tangible actions, fund-raising efforts are very time consuming, so they must be carefully allocated and serve to support sustainable actions. On SPAW-RAC Website several articles, examples: The GCRMN-Caribbean: http://www.car-spaw-rac.org/?The-GCRMN-Caribbean,637 GCRMN-Caribbean Guidelines: http://www.car-spaw-rac.org/?The-GCRMN-Related websites (English Caribbean-guidelines,639 preferred) Join the GCRMN-Caribbean community: http://www.car-spaw-rac.org/?Join-the-GCRMN-Caribbean-community,644 http://www.car-spaw-rac.org/?New-GCRMN-Caribbean-Coral-reef,686

Project 2

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: ☐ Integrated Management ☐ Capacity Building ☐ Science & Monitoring ☐ Periodic Assessment (Review)	
Project Title	Biodiversity for Sustainable Development in the Caribbean through Ecosystem Based Management	
Location	Wider Caribbean Region	
Dates	April 2015 – April 2018	
Main Organizer(s)	UNEP- CEP (executing agency) with funding from Italian Directorate General for	

	Development Cooperation (DGCS) and	
Main Stakeholder(s)	Dominican Republic and other Caribbean SIDS, ReefCheck-DR, Sapienza University of Rome; The Nature Conservancy (TNC); Gulf and Fisheries Caribbean Institute(GCFI)	
	The project aims to promote and apply Ecosystem Based Management (EBM) approach to address marine and coastal biodiversity conservation issues and in particular Marine Managed Areas (MMAs) in the WCR. A Decision Support System (DSS) is being developed as a tool for integrated and multisectoral coastal area. It will identify interventions that will promote and enhance sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable coastal and terrestrial populations and contribute to the conservation and sustainable management of coastal and marine biodiversity.	
	The DSS for a pilot site in Dominican Republic will be used to develop a regional template that can be used as a model for other MMA sites in the Caribbean. The DSS template will be used by government and NGOs to make decisions on planning and managing coastal resources with an EBM approach.	
	The following are the main tasks under the project:	
	-Working with local partners to develop a "site specific" DSS for integrated coastal-marine ecosystem management at site level;	
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the	-Assist relevant government agencies to guide decision making and permitting on the uses of the coastal and associated upland areas;	
FFA cornerstones)	-Promote the DSS use for intersectoral activities and provide the business sector (developers, hoteliers, tour operators, farmers, miners etc.) with a tool to improve management practices;	
	- Enhance capacities on EBM principles and tools, including the development of site specific DSS and its application in coastal and marine resources management;	
	-Enhance the CaMPAM Regional MPA Database by improving its format, increasing and updating MPA profiles, coordinating the exchange of data with the WDPA managed by UNEP-WCMC, establishing mechanisms for regular updating, disseminating data and analysis reports on the status of MPAs in the region, and promoting its use by professionals and institutions to assist with management, promotion and education;	
	-Enhance information dissemination through CaMPAM and other networks and regional flora and provide technical assistance and advice to CaMPAM network members;	
	-Build partnerships on EBM and DSS with relevant actors (TNC, IUCN-BIOPAMA, UNEP WCMC, GCFI, government MPA systems management agencies and marine conservation NGOs)	
Outcome (including expected outcome)	- Improved and increased data for the Regional Database of <i>Marine Protected Areas in the Caribbean Marine Atlas</i> ;	
	- A site-specific Decision Support System (DSS) established in the relevant administration(s) to guide and assist the strategic conceptualization, operational planning, implementation guidance and performance monitoring of the EBM of the selected pilot protected/managed area(s);	
	- Systemic Management Plans developed and priority activities implemented for the selected pilot protected/managed area(s);	
	- Improved technical skills of experts aimed at developing a cadre of mentors for MPA practitioners across the WCR with skills on EBM approach to provide adequate institutional capacity to handle and update the datasets, run the DSS, and develop and implement the management plans;	
	- Designing a pilot Regional DSS is to support SPAW and CaMPAM to monitor, support and disseminate results of managing MPAs. The DSS will be harmonized with other conservation and sustainable resource use relevant initiatives in the WDR to improve coherency;	
	- A proposal template for MPA management planning that considers technical, operational and financial factors is prepared for the establishment of additional site specific DSS in other MPAs shall be integrated into the regional DSS. The template will also be tested by completing and submitting at least 2 such proposals to relevant entities.	
	- The XII Training of Trainers Course on MPA Management (for Spanish-speaking countries), Puerto Plata, northwest coast of the Dominican Republic (25 September-7 October 2016). Twenty-four representatives from 8 countries (1 from Belize, 3 from Cuba, 3 from Colombia, 10 from Dominican Republic, 2 from Haiti, 2 from Panama, 1 from Venezuela, and 2 from Puerto Rico) were trained on all aspects of MPA	

	management (including coral reef monitoring)
Lessons learned	In progress
Related websites (English preferred)	http://www.cep.unep.org/content/about-cep/factsheets/factsheet-1_ebm-project-en.pdf

Project 3		
Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: ☐ Integrated Management ☐ Capacity Building ☐ Science & Monitoring ☐ Periodic Assessment (Review)	
Project Title	Science & Monitoring Periodic Assessment (Review) Climate Resilient Eastern Caribbean Marine Managed Areas Network (ECMMAN)	
Location	The Eastern Caribbean countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Grenada	
Dates	2014-2017	
Main Organizer(s)	TNC and SPAW RAC with regional partners (see below) and funding from Government of Germany	
Main Stakeholder(s)	UNEP-CEP/SPAW RAC, OECS, PCI Media Impact, countries marine resources and environmental planning and management agencies and academic and non-governmental conservation organizations; and education, fisheries and tourism sectors.	
	ECMMAN aims to build strong constituencies for sustainable livelihoods and ocean use, by declaring new marine managed areas (MMA) and strengthen existing ones. Objectives:	
Description of Project	- Improve and update an Eastern Caribbean Decision Support System (ECDSS) that provides accessible decision making tools and incorporates current ecological, socio-economic, and climate change data; The ECDSS will also help institute sustainability mechanisms to support the MMA network, including regional political commitments and actions, collaboration mechanisms on marine and coastal resources, and sustainable financing.	
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	-Assist participating countries with capacity to meet conservation objectives. Consultations have been conducted for each country in order to determine the targets and priorities to be supported during the ECMMAN project, in particular through the CaMPAM-ECMMAN Small Grant Program. In-country Project Coordinators were recruited to coordinate and support the execution of all project activities and ensure the project is effectively implemented and serves the needs of the country.	
	Regarding coral reef ecosystems in particular, ECMMAN will provide funding and technical assistance for the protection, management and monitoring of coral reefs and associated habitats within existing and potential marine managed areas, and support the development of their web sites for sharing information with the public.	
Outcome (Expected outcome)	The activities of the projects have been diverse and address common needs to all MPAs, namely: • Training of MPA practitioners (managers, rangers, fishers) • Planning of new MPAs by developing their management schemes and improving existing ones: stakeholder consultation meetings, gathering ecological and socioeconomic data for documenting site boundaries, zoning, regulations, and management other tools; management new) • Education and outreach- Educational activities to raise awareness of different sectors: summer camps and other environmental oriented activities for school kids, educating decision makers (at the ministerial level); environmental campaigns ("This is who we are"); clean up community activities, building visitor centers and offices) • Sustainable financing- Developing MPA business and financing plans with different revenue features For more detail information on the outcomes of each project, visit CaMPAM website for summaries of the 2015 project activities (click hereafter under each country):: • Antigua and Barbuda • Dominica	

 St. Kitts and Nevis St. Lucia St. Vincent and the Grenadines 	
Lessons learned	In progress
Related websites (English preferred)	<u>CaMPAM website</u> and its <u>Caribbean Challenge</u> and CaMPAM- <u>ECMMAN</u> pages

Project 4

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Cornerstone(s) implemented through the	Check all that apply:
project	X Integrated Management X Capacity Building
	X Science & Monitoring Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	The Bluefinance- Caribbean
Location	Barbados, St Kitts & Nevis
Dates	August 2015 – March 2017
Main Organizer(s)	SPAW-RAC with financial support from UNEP Coral Reef Unit
Main Stakeholder(s)	ECRE-Bluefinance, Barbados Government, St Kitts & Nevis Government Coastal Zone Management Unit, Ministry of Environment and Drainage, Government of Barbados
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	Bluefinance is a collaborative project initiated by Bluefinance Economics for Coral Reef Ecosystems (ECRE), an NGO whose primary focus is the development of economic instruments for marine biodiversity, and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), through its Global Coral Reef Partnership. Other partners include GRID-Arendal, the Blue Solutions project, IFRECOR (the French Initiative for Coral Reef) and the Organisation of American States. The project is implemented by the Regional Activity Centre for the Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife for the wider Caribbean (SPAW-RAC) of the Caribbean Environmental Programme (CEP) and Bluefinance ECRE, under the auspices of the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI). The project is funded mainly by UNEP. The objective of Bluefinance is to achieve environmental, social and financial returns through strengthened collaboration with the private sector in coral reef conservation. Specifically, Bluefinance seeks to implement a suite of national projects in the Caribbean Region structuring impact investments for the establishment of Marine Managed Areas. The project provides guidance and tools that may facilitate broader application of the approach.
	At present, Bluefinance is implemented by ECRE in Barbados in collaboration with the Coastal Zone Management Unit, Ministry of Environment and Drainage, Government of Barbados, under the coordination of the SPAW-RAC. Scoping and planning for replication in St. Kitts & Nevis and another Caribbean island is underway.
Outcome outcome) (Expected (Expected outcome) (Expected outcome) Establishment of a sustainable funding mechanism for marine areas managed to project in Barbados, including detailed assessment of the feasibility Implementation Agreements, the management structure and an operational payment scheme for ecosystem services, and promotion of replication and sharplearned within the region.	
Lessons learned	In process
Related websites (English	http://www.car-spaw-rac.org/?The-Bluefinance-Project,671
preferred)	http://blue-finance.org/

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.)
GCRMN-Caribbean Guidelines for Coral Reef Biophysical Monitoring	http://www.cep.unep.org/meetings/2016-meetings/7th-spaw-stac/@@downloads http://www.car-spaw-rac.org/?The-GCRMN-Caribbean-guidelines,639	Report

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.)

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