



Member's report on activities related to ICRI

Reporting period October 2013 – September 2014

1. Updates on your activities.

Project 1

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR THE INTEGRATED RESTORATION OF SHALLOW WATER CORAL REEFS
Location	NACIONAL – COSTA PACIFICA Y CARIBE COLOMBIANO
Dates	II Semester 2013 - II Semester 2014
Main Organizer(s)	Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development
Main Stakeholder(s)	Responsible government institutions belonging to the National Environmental System – SINA, including research institutions and Regional Environmental Authorities and NOGs.
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	<p>The Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development worked with the Marine and Coastal Research Institute –Invemar- during the second semester of 2013 in the development of preliminary guidelines and protocol for the restorations o shallow waters coral reefs for the country. During 2014 the Ministry considered the need to prove the proposed guidelines and protocol with on-site pilot projects both on the Caribbean -continental and insular- and Pacific coral reefs areas. This to ensure that standards and procedures set trough these management tools will meet all the different geographical and regional needs and particular characteristics.</p> <p>The idea of doing pilot projects at the different geographical regions is to ensure that regional authorities can be trained in different restorations methods through a leaning by doing strategy.</p> <p>It is expected that the guideless and protocols will be adopted before 2014 ends.</p>
Outcome (Expected outcome)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shallow water coral reefs integrated restoration protocol adopted. 2. Two training workshops on coral reef restoration directed to the coastal environmental authorities, based on the guidelines and protocol. 3. Three pilots sites of coral restoration established for the Caribbean (continental and insular) and Pacific.
Lessons learned	<p>This project is it early development process, it is expected that further in the process a package of lessons can be draw. However we can list some of our preliminary lessons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure effective development of guidelines on site testing is needed to ensure that procedures can be fully applicable en all the

	<p>different geographical regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building and proper stakeholder's involvement and participation can pave the way to effective implementation.
Related websites (English preferred)	<p>Given that the process is not concluded no information are as yet available on the website for this particular project. However various websites are permanently consulted to learn on the experiences on other areas such as:</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/pages/Fragments-of-Hope-coral-nurseries-in-Belize/162047150491955</p>

Project 2

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	<p>Check all that apply:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)</p>
Project Title	DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PREVENTION, ERADICATOIN AND CONTROL PROGRAMS FOR INVASIVE SPECIES IN PARTICULAR FOR LION FISH (<i>Pterois volitans</i>) INVASION
Location	COLOMBIAN CARIBBEAN SEA
Dates	2012 – 2014
Main Organizer(s)	Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development
Main Stakeholder(s)	Dependant Research Institutes of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Regional Local Authorities, Aquaculture and Fisheries National Authorities, Academy, NGOs, Health Centres, Civil communities (fishermen, restaurants, diving schools, among others)
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	<p>The Lionfish, <i>Pterois volitans</i>, was declared as an exotic invasive species through Resolution No 0207 of 2010 of the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development (nowadays the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development), after it was reported for the first time in the Caribbean insular region of Colombia in 2008.</p> <p>With the support of an interinstitutional workgroup, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development issue Resolution No 0675 in 2013, which adopted the Management and Control Plan and the Extraction and Final Disposition Protocol for the Lionfish in the Colombian Caribbean sea, where guidelines for the country are given regarding research, monitoring and control over this species.</p> <p>In this manner, a regional Caribbean socialization process has begun, including various stakeholders (Colombian cities and some coastal National Natural Parks), regarding the implementation strategies. In international affairs, progresses in Colombia have been shown in the 66th Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute meeting, which took place in November 2013 in Corpus Christi (USA).</p>
Outcome (including expected outcome)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Performed actions during the implementation of three main strategic lines of the (Research, Monitoring and Control, Education and Communication). Implementation of the Lionfish capture, extraction and final

	disposition protocol in the Colombian Caribbean Sea
	3. Control strategies enhancement at regional level
Lessons learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective implementation of invasive lion fish control plan and protocol require fully engagement of the public sector and coastal communities. • Fishers training and capacity building are crucial to ensure positive impacts of the control plan and protocol.
Related websites (English preferred)	http://cinto.invemar.org.co/invasoresmarinos/ .

2. Contribution to the ICRI Plan of Action and GM.

Engaging other sectors

In the case of the Lionfish in Colombia, The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development has worked with all the Great Caribbean Regional countries concerning the different experiences of this invasive exotic species: Meetings that took place in Mexico in 2010, Bahamas in 2012, Belize in 2013 and Panama in 2014.

At a National level work progress has been done with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development dependent Research Institutes, National Natural Parks, Aquaculture and Fisheries National Authority, Regional Environmental Authorities, NGOs, Restaurants, Diving Schools, and local fishermen communities.”

a. Reef zoning for multiple use

Location where a zoning plan has been implemented	Seaflower Marine Protected Area
Year when the zoning plan was implemented	2005
Is the zoning plan accepted by the local community?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Did the zoning plan cause conflicts among stakeholders?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Did the zoning plan resolve conflicts among stakeholders?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Has there been effective enforcement for stakeholders to follow the zoning plan?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Overall, how would you rate the success of the zoning plan?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very successful <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Somewhat successful <input type="checkbox"/> Not so successful <input type="checkbox"/> Unsuccessful

- Colombia is engage in reef zoning for more than a decade. One of the most outstanding case is the Seaflower Marine Protected Area in the western Caribbean. Some of the main lessons that we can extract from the sustained work of CORALINA’s the responsible authority for this MPA are:
- Involving stakeholders in project identification, planning, and implementation: promoted ownership and volunteerism, paved the way for participatory management, allowed true “bottom-up” planning and improved MPA design.
- Tools like social mapping, household surveys, and user interviews were successful ways to gather baseline information, quantify community concerns, raise awareness, open access to the planning process and create empowerment

- Information on use, economic benefits and social value of resources, is as important to zoning and management as physical and biological information and must also be monitored.
- Indigenous knowledge and community-based monitoring programs are as essential for effective management as scientific information

3. Publications.

Title (incl. author and date)	Website URL if available	Type of publication (Paper, report, etc.)
Control and Management Plan and Protocol for the Extraction and Final Disposal for the lion fish in the Colombian Caribbean Sea.	http://cinto.invemar.org.co/invasoresmarinos/ .	Paper and resolution

4. General Information.

Member type (Country / Organization):	
Focal Point 1:	
<i>Name:</i>	ELIZABETH TAYLOR
<i>Title/Organization:</i>	MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
<i>Email:</i>	etaylor@minambiente.gov.co
Focal Point 2:	
<i>Name:</i>	Chief of the Office of International Affairs
<i>Title/Organization:</i>	MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
<i>Email:</i>	ncastillo@minambiente.gov.co