



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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	[Forum of management committees]
Location	[New Caledonia- South Province- La Foa]
Dates	[⁵ th and 6th July 2013]
Main Organizer(s)	[Conservatory of natural spaces of New Caledonia]
Main Stakeholder(s)	[150 persons : Management committees + managing institutions + researchers +NGOs]
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	[The property of New Caledonia which is on the world heritage list is a property in series composed by six sites. Each of them is the subject of a management plan co-elaborate, on participatory process, by the local authorities and local management committees. The property is composed by 6 clusters on which several management committee were created since the registration. There are no less than 13 committees management composed by representatives of each group of local stakeholders identified: customary institutions, fishermen, industrialists, farmers, tour operators, associations etc... The aim of the forum was to bring together all the people working and writing the management plans. The goal was thus, to gather 13 management committees to exchange and share on their own experiences. It was also the opportunity to contribute to the strengthening of the notion of a unique property and shared heritage. This forum was essentially articulated around time of speaking, sharing, between management committees but also around interventions of local and international experts about the monitoring of health status on the property.]
Outcome (Expected outcome)	[Create links between the management committees and share best practices. Maintain the idea of a single property]
Lessons learned	[An event to renew]
Related websites (English preferred)	

Project 2

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	[Asia Pacific World Heritage Project on Marine Biodiversity & Climate Change Awareness among Youth]
Location	[New Caledonia - Northern Province- Touho]
Dates	[From 6 th to 13 th April 2014]
Main Organizer(s)	[Co organization between the conservatory of natural spaces and UNESCO World heritage center.]
Main Stakeholder(s)	[40 youth of the Asia Pacific Region]
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	<p>[The Project aimed to create stronger links between South East Asia and the Pacific by empowering young people and their organizations, through a regional youth camp in a World Heritage site. The activity served as a pilot to increase young people’s participation in short and medium term youth actions, particularly in marine ecosystem preservation and promotion. It had a cross cultural educational and sustainable development / environmental focus, integrating training of local youth participants on some basic skills with a perspective of nurturing on site marine biodiversity conservators.</p> <p>This had consisted of sharing knowledge to improve conservation of marine biodiversity in the world's most diverse and threatened eco-regions; giving focus on the contribution to the development of local organizations’ capacity; raise awareness among youth about the marine ecosystems from the scientific, economic and policy perspectives; and providing important basic cultural preservation and communications skills.]</p>
Outcome (including expected outcome)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Increased understanding and awareness among young people of the role of marine biodiversity and heritage as essential elements underpinning sustainable small island states development within the framework of the World Heritage Convention; • World Heritage volunteering and work camp practise promoted • Dialogue between youth, communities, culture and scientific experts initiated; activities encouraging inter-generational knowledge transmission conducted; • Increased capacity of youth and their organizations demonstrated through the organization of off-shoot projects in their countries mobilizing local young volunteers; participants are able to conceive and implement their own projects in the local environment;]
Lessons learned	
Related websites (English preferred)	

Project 3

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
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Project Title	[Launch of a participatory network of observers of the marine environment]
Location	[Mayotte, France]
Dates	[2014]
Main Organizer(s)	[Marine Natural Park of Mayotte / French MPA Agency]
Main Stakeholder(s)	[All sea users]
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	<p>[One of the main directions of the Marine Natural Park is to make Mayotte (MNPM) a "center of excellence" in terms of knowledge and monitoring of tropical ecosystems. To overcome the knowledge gaps identified previously, the Marine Natural Park aims to set up a network of observers of the marine environment. This project meets a large share of goals identified in the management plan of the MNPM. To facilitate data collection by observers, the MNPN aims to use simple, accessible and non-binding protocols, based on opportunistic observations. Through this network of observers, the MNPN aims to collect different types of data :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - distribution and occurrence of rare and remarkable species (Mantas, dugong, whales, dolphins, etc.) - photo-identification for mantas and species of cetaceans - identification of locations and periods of aggregation of certain species of outstanding or commercial fish (sharks, groupers, snappers ...) - identification of invasive species (eg Acanthaster planci)]
Outcome (Expected outcome)	<p>[Improve knowledge on marine species identified as outstanding in Mayotte or phenomena still poorly documented in the area (aggregations of fish, spiny sea star outbreaks ...). Involvement and federation of sea users to become "the eyes of the MNPN".]</p>
Lessons learned	[Feedback expected next year]
Related websites (English preferred)	[In process. Expected for the end of 2014]

Project 4

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	Building guidelines to approach mammals and their habitats in a sustainable way
Location	Mayotte, France
Dates	2014
Main Organizer(s)	Marine Natural Park of Mayotte / French MPA Agency
Main Stakeholder(s)	Professional users of marine environment, boaters, IUCN
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	<p>The Marine Natural Park (MNPM) was initially focused on the development of Guidelines with professional users of marine environment (training organized in June 2014). 7 of 8 professional operators are now engaged in the process to go collectively and progressively toward exemplary practices. Guidelines have also been developed for boaters. Conferences were conducted since July 2014 in order to present to the public the</p>

	requirements that the MNPN recommends in addition to the current regulations, for sustainable way to approach mammals and their habitats. Awareness campaigns are also conducted on the field.
Outcome (Expected outcome)	Commitments of professional and boaters to respect the guidelines. Development of a label and eventually professional licenses
Lessons learned	The consultation was the key element of success
Related websites (English preferred)	

Project 5

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	Creation of a dashboard of indicators in order to evaluate the management plan effectiveness of the Marine Natural Park of Mayotte
Location	Mayotte, France
Dates	Since 2012
Main Organizer(s)	Marine Natural Park of Mayotte
Main Stakeholder(s)	Marine Natural Park of Mayotte, scientists, local experts
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	The management plan for the MNPM has already, for each management objective, proposed indicators and metrics. However, these proposals were made during the development of the management plan in the context of relative urgency, without, in many cases, having detailed the question of their relevance or their actual implementation. Further work is now required for this purpose.
Outcome (Expected outcome)	Monitoring indicators for each objective of the management plan
Lessons learned	The development of indicators require to bear in mind the human and financial resources that will be required to provide information. The costs must not exceed the means used to improve the state of the environment.
Related websites (English preferred)	

Project 6

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 type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	COMETA - Consequences of climate change and anthropogenic inputs on calcification capacity of two coral reefs
Location	Reunion island and New-Caledonia, France
Dates	2012-2013

Main Organizer(s)	IRD New-Caledonia and ECOMAR (University of Reunion island)
Main Stakeholder(s)	UMR LOCEAN, National Marine Reserve of Reunion Island
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	<p>This project aims to analyze the consequences of global change, particularly ocean acidification on calcification capacity of coral reefs in the context of manmade reef environments.</p> <p>Both study sites are New Caledonia, where the lagoon is affected by terrigenous metal-rich inputs because of mining, and Reunion, where fringing reefs are subject to nutrient inputs from anthropogenic sources via the discharge of the water table. This project will focus on two components of net calcification that are bio-building by corals Scleractinia, and dissolution by bio-erosion, and the total balance sheet across the reef flat.</p>
Outcome (Expected outcome)	
Lessons learned	
Related websites (English preferred)	

Project 7

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	Economic valuation of ecosystem services
Location	Guadeloupe, Mayotte - France
Dates	2013-2014
Main Organizer(s)	IFRECOR
Main Stakeholder(s)	Local environmental agencies, budget makers, tourism agency and private sector
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	The project seeks to highlight the benefits of coral reef ecosystems for the economy of the French overseas territories. Through an economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by coral reefs, decision makers and policy makers become aware of the importance of these ecosystems for the economic development of their island.
Outcome (Expected outcome)	Establishment and enforcement of regulations for coral reef management Resource (budget) for coral reef management
Lessons learned	Importance of early implication of local stakeholders Design of communication strategy to diffuse the results and key messages to specific audiences
Related websites (English preferred)	www.ifrecor.org

Project 8

Cornerstone(s) implemented through	Check all that apply: <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building
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the project	<input type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	Monitoring of the reserve effect on coral reefs within the National Marine Reserve of Reunion 6 years after the initial state
Location	Reunion island, France
Dates	2013-2014
Main Organizer(s)	Manager of the National marine Reserve of Reunion (GIP RNMR)
Main Stakeholder(s)	ECOMAR (University of Reunion), IRD, MNHN
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	<p>The effectiveness of marine reserve is estimated through the identification of a "reserve effect". From an ecological point of view, the "reserve effect" is all the impacts of a marine reserve on the ecosystems under protection, but also nearby. The monitoring process must begin with a reference evaluation of the state of health of marine ecosystems. This reference state has been elaborated in 2007.</p> <p>The purpose of this study is to repeat the same monitoring six years after the reference state. It uses a BACIP design before / after control impact protocol, through which the effectiveness of management measures will be evaluated thanks to a robust scientific protocol, able to detect small spatial and temporal variations and whose reliability cannot be questioned.</p>
Outcome (Expected outcome)	
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 type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	Implementation of a Network of observatories aiming to evaluate the impacts of climate change on Coral Reef within the National Marine Reserve of Reunion
Location	Reunion island, France
Dates	2011-2013
Main Organizer(s)	ECOMAR (University of Reunion island)
Main Stakeholder(s)	ECOMAR (University of Reunion), IRD, National Marine Reserve of Reunion, ARVAM
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	<p>This project is organized in four parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - observation of the temporal variability of physic-chemical characteristics of the marine environment - characterization of the resilience of coral reefs of Reunion to global change and of their vulnerability

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mapping and predictive modeling trajectories of reef communities in response to perturbations - Producing a mapping tool for decision support
Outcome (Expected outcome)	
Lessons learned	
Related websites (English preferred)	http://osur.univreunion.fr/uploads/media/OTRUN_Mer_CuetBourmaud.pdf

Project 10

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	PAMPA - Indicators of Performance of Marine Protected Areas for the management of coastal ecosystems, resources and their uses
Location	A selection of French MPAs all around the world
Dates	2009-2011
Main Organizer(s)	Ifremer
Main Stakeholder(s)	ECOMAR (University of Reunion), IRD, National Marine Reserve of Reunion, University of Brest, University of Perpignan, University of Montpellier II, EPHE-CNRS, MPAs selected
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	Building and testing dashboards of reliable, operational and documented indicators on: - Ecosystems (resource conservation): indicators on the state of resources - Uses (commercial fishing, informal, yachting, water sports, attendance) - MPA governance (participation, user acceptance, awareness and communication) These indicators are used to assess the performance of management system for coastal ecosystems. This program is a conceptual contribution to the issue of sustainable management of coastal ecosystems and their uses, providing concrete results in the current issue of the promotion of Marine Nature Reserves in France and more generally of MPAs in the world, especially in developing countries.
Outcome (Expected outcome)	
Lessons learned	
Related websites (English preferred)	http://wwz.ifremer.fr/pampa

Project 11

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	La Liste rouge des écosystèmes en France, selon les catégories et critère de l'IUCN - Les mangroves de Mayotte. / The IUCN Red List of Ecosystems in France - Mangrove ecosystems of Mayotte.
Location	Mayotte Island.
Dates	April 2014 - December 2014
Main Organizer(s)	IUCN French Committee
Main Stakeholder(s)	IUCN - Université de Mayotte - ONF - Conseil Général de Mayotte - Préfecture de Mayotte - DAAF Mayotte - DEAL Mayotte - Parc Naturel Marin de Mayotte - Conservatoire Botanique National Mascarin - CNRS - Conservatoire du Littoral - Bureau d'étude ESPACES - SIEAM - ONEMA - local NGOs
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	<p>Coastal ecosystems, and particularly mangroves, are essentials for biodiversity conservation and human well-being as they play a major role in water treatment, reducing coastal erosion and providing resources as fisheries. However, the increasing population and needs of infrastructure development encroach on coastal and mangroves areas. As a result, spatial extent of mangroves and rear-mangroves is globally in decline for several decades. Also, despite regulations and protection plans implemented in the recent past, local community's coastal management strategies hardly include mangrove conservation as a priority.</p> <p>The IUCN Red List of Ecosystems is one of the latest IUCN "knowledge product", meant to inform policy makers, local stakeholders and populations about the risk of ecosystem collapse. The IUCN French Committee is involved in the development process of this Red List since 2011 and decided in 2013 to lead a pilot study in Mayotte, to assess mangrove ecosystems risk of collapse.</p>
Outcome (Expected outcome)	Based on the latest and most comprehensive scientific data, led by a steering committee of more than 40 stakeholders and local and international experts, results of this study will be an objective guideline to help defining actions and conservation priorities, as well as to better consider impacts of choices that are made.
Lessons learned	Mayotte's mangroves had been assessed as 3 different units: front mangroves / central and internal mangroves / rear-mangroves. Those ecosystems are not globally concerned with intensive decline in distribution (-5 to -10 % since 1950) regarding to worldwide mangroves regression, but front mangroves are now experiencing intense erosion resulting from different factors including coral reef changes, making their future uncertain, whereas rear-mangroves have been massively converted into crop areas since the late XIX century. More than 2/3 of those mangroves are located near growing urbanised areas and the discharge of waste water is a serious threat for the characteristic native biota.
Related websites (English preferred)	http://www.iucnredlistofecosystems.org/ for the global initiative http://www.uicn.fr/La-Liste-rouge-des-ecosystemes.html for the French initiative

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

a. Engaging other sectors

[Educational marine area (french Polynesia ; IFRECOR and national marine protected area Agency): this is a participative management approach for a maritime coastal area involving school or group of students around a civic action project for the protection and management of the marine environment. The project aim at creating an "educational marine area" in each of the six inhabited islands of the Marquesas. It is based on:

- The "pilot" site on TAHUATA

- A team of eight local correspondents (referents), whose mission, alongside teachers, is to manage the activities of EMAs.

The final objectives are to (1) develop a reproducible methodology for french polynesia and (2) working with a "label" or a legal form for educational marine area.

Acquisition of master fishermen traditional knowledge (TK)

As part of the management plan of maritime areas, the territorial department of the environment has initiated in 2011 a working collection of TK Masters fishermen (TAU TAI), to promote acquisition of local elements which can contribute to marine knowledge, reflection and discussion of the actors. In Wallis, there are only three recognized master fishermen. The aura that surrounds these people and their "gift", place the master fisherman as a very special individual for society. It is a repository of knowledge about fishing and the sea from father to son. He officiates as a priest, with rules and rituals in the domain of the sacred. The collaboration has been initiated after several meetings, the difficulty lies in the fact that it uses a legacy by which the method of transmission is known as the family member only who received it. The approach involves several steps: it focuses on:

- detailed knowledge of the lagoon (operation with interactions based on lunar cycles, seasons, and the impacts of human action on land and in the sea, place names / type of fishing, etc.);*
- types of fishing depending on the season and type of fish, the rules and procedures;*
- traditional knowledge of marine organisms, habitats, designations depending on the stage, behavior, etc;*
- business rules ancestral spaces and their origin.*

All these data are exploited with particular attention and most of them can not be made accessible to the public. This work represents a major effort collection of local heritage, for better protection.]

b. Reef zoning for multiple use

All the French marine protected area in the tropical area, created until 2009, are listed and detailed in the report:

Gabrié Catherine, Eynaudi Amandine, et Cheminée Adrien, “Les récifs coralliens protégés de l’outre-mer français,”, <http://ifrecor-doc.fr/items/show/1265>.

Three MPAs have been selected as an example:

Location where a zoning plan has been implemented	Réserve Naturelle Marine de La Réunion
Year when the zoning plan was implemented	2013
Is the zoning plan accepted by the local community?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes AND <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Somewhat successful <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not so successful <input type="checkbox"/> Unsuccessful

Location where a zoning plan has been implemented	Plan de gestion de l’espace maritime (PGEM) de Mooréa, Polynésie française
Year when the zoning plan was implemented	2004
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 type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" 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

Location where a zoning plan has been implemented	West Coastal Zone (one of the 6 zones within the serial World Heritage property in New Caledonia)
Year when the zoning plan was implemented	2009 ; currently being assessed
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? ¹	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" 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 (at least 80%) <input type="checkbox"/> Not so successful <input type="checkbox"/> Unsuccessful

[To conduct a successful reef zoning, time is needed. It's a long process.

The more people you can associate to the discussion, the better the chance of success are. Conflicts can be identified and anticipated and people can talk about them, rather than pass over them in silence.

It's important to be careful that representatives of different sectors are not guided by their own interests but really represent the sector's stakes.]

3. Publications.

For more information please see <http://ifrecor-doc.fr/>

Title (incl. author and date)	Website URL if available	Type of publication (Paper, report, etc.)
PARETO (2012) Suivi de l'état de santé des réserve naturelles marines de Guadeloupe, de Saint-Martin et Saint- Barthélemy. Etat des lieux 2012 et évolution 2007-2012	http://ifrecor-doc.fr/items/show/1526	report
PARETO (2013) : Etat de santé des récifs frangeants de la Grande Terre et des îlots du lagon de Mayotte. Situation en 2012 et analyse de l'évolution spatiale et temporelle depuis 1989. Rapport PARETO/GIS LagMay, 60 pages + annexes.		report
PARETO, 2013. Suivi 2013 de l'état de santé du récif barrière et des récifs internes de Mayotte. Evolution des peuplements benthiques 8 ans après l'état initial des stations « MSA » de l'ORC Mayotte. Rapport pour le compte du Parc naturel marin de Mayotte. 65 pages + annexes.		report

¹ It is not easy to answer this question: having developed and implemented the management plan, with everyone around the table has actually helped to highlight a number of problem. "The management plan" has not created them, he mostly helped to identify them.

PARETO, 2013. Campagne ORC9 - Suivi 2013 de l'état de santé des sites GCRMN de référence de l'ORC Mayotte. Suivi des peuplements benthiques et ichtyologiques. Rapport pour le compte du Parc naturel marin de Mayotte, 38 pages + annexes.		report
Parc naturel marin de Mayotte/Agence des aires marines protégées (2013). Synthèse des enquêtes réalisées auprès des structures professionnelles de sports, de loisirs et de balades au sein du Parc naturel marin de Mayotte. 42 pages.		report
Porcher, M. (2012) Les aménagements en zones littorales intertropicales dans les collectivités d'outre-mer - Impacts du changement climatique sur ces ouvrages et conséquences pour les milieux coralliens et écosystèmes associés	http://ifrecor-doc.fr/items/show/1346	report
Vandel, E., Pichon, M., Joannot P. (2012) Taxonomic inventory of Scleractinia in French overseas territories	http://ifrecor-doc.fr/items/show/1269	paper
Bissery Claire et al., "Mise en place d'outils opérationnels à l'usage des gestionnaires et de leurs réseaux respectifs pour le suivi de l'efficacité de gestion - Rapport intermédiaire,"	http://ifrecor-doc.fr/items/show/1256 .	report
Révillion Christophe, "Inventaire des indicateurs de pression anthropiques issues des Bassins Versants pouvant impacter le récif." <i>Documentation Ifrecor</i> , consulté le 19 septembre 2014, http://ifrecor-doc.fr/items/show/1424 .	, http://ifrecor-doc.fr/items/show/1424 .	report
Nicet Jean-Benoît et al., "Guide de réalisation de cartes d'habitats en milieu récifal par télédétection - Guide de mise en œuvre à l'attention des gestionnaires," <i>Documentation Ifrecor</i> , consulté le 19 septembre 2014, http://ifrecor-doc.fr/items/show/1038 .	http://ifrecor-doc.fr/items/show/1038 .	report
Nicet Jean-Benoît et al., "Vers une typologie des habitats des récifs coralliens français de l'océan Indien," <i>Documentation Ifrecor</i> , consulté le 19 septembre 2014, http://ifrecor-doc.fr/items/show/1037 .	http://ifrecor-doc.fr/items/show/1037 .	report
ACOR, "La recherche française sur les récifs coralliens et milieux associés - ACOR," <i>Documentation Ifrecor</i> , consulté le 19 septembre 2014, http://ifrecor-doc.fr/items/show/999 .	http://ifrecor-doc.fr/items/show/999 .	report
David Gilbert et al., "Faisabilité pour le suivi socio-économique des récifs coralliens de l'outre-mer français," <i>Documentation Ifrecor</i> , consulté le 19 septembre 2014, http://ifrecor-doc.fr/items/show/203 .	http://ifrecor-doc.fr/items/show/203	report
Laurans, Y., Pascal, N., Binet, T., Brander, L., Clua, E., David, G., Rojat, D., Seidl, A., 2013. Economic valuation of ecosystem services from coral reefs in the South Pacific: taking stock of recent experience. <i>Journal of Environmental Management</i> 116 (2013) 135-144.		paper
Pascal, N., LePort, G., Allenbach, M., 2013. Ecosystèmes coralliens de Guadeloupe, valeur économique des services écosystémiques - Partie I: Valeur financière. IFRECOR (Initiative Française pour les Récifs Coralliens), Avril 2013, 133 p.		Report
Pascal, N., LePort, G., Allenbach, M., 2013. Ecosystèmes coralliens de Mayotte, valeur économique des services écosystémiques - Partie I: Valeur financière. IFRECOR (Initiative Française pour les Récifs Coralliens), Février 2014, 112 p.		report

4. General Information.

Member type (Country / Organization):	FRANCE / French Initiative for Coral Reef - IFRECOR
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