

## Member's report on activities related to ICRI

Reporting period December 2015 - November 2016

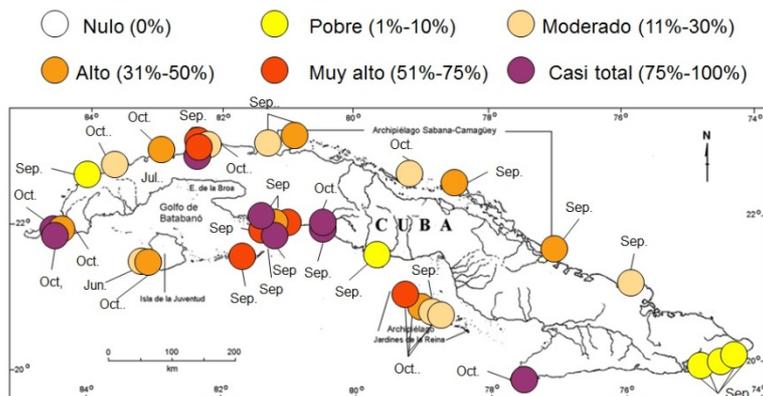
1. **Contribution to the ICRI Plan of Action and GM.** Your responses to the following questions will assist the Secretariat in assessing contributions towards the major themes of the current ICRI Plan of Action (<http://www.icriforum.org/icri-secretariat/current>) and objectives of the general meeting.

### 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?

Yes, coral reefs in 2015 were more affected than ever before. A map with the percent of bleached coral colonies can be found in ResearchGate in the page "Pedro M. Alcolado". In this page such maps can be downloaded for every year since 2003. These bleaching maps are the results of the "Early warning coral Reef Volunteer Monitoring Network" (of Cuba). Data from volunteers can be qualitative or quantitative and are introduced according to a bleaching scale of ranges. Locations of reported sites can be given by volunteers in geographical coordinates or simply mentioning the site. This is done to allow receiving more widespread information from around the country. The Cuban participant to the ICRI meeting can show these maps in her presentation in the venue.

### Nivel de blanqueamiento de corales en Cuba 2015 (junio - octubre)



Red de Monitoreo Voluntario de Alerta Temprana en Arrecifes Coralinos

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 successful if the diversity of cultures, traditions and governance among nations and regions are taken into account.
	Desired outcome	Persons who have influence in the management of coral reef and related ecosystems have the knowledge, tools and capital necessary to apply best practices, adapted to the cultural and socio-economic context.
Science & Monitoring	Objective	To support research and citizen science approaches to enable countries and communities assess and report on the status of and threats to their coral reefs and related ecosystems in a coordinated, comparable and accessible manner.
	General Approach	Research and monitoring programs are essential to ensure that management of coral reefs and related ecosystems is based on best available (scientific) information.
	Desired outcome	Knowledge of the status and trends in coral reefs and related ecosystems health is enhanced and used to inform planning and management, improving management outcomes.
Periodic Assessment (Review)	Objective	To engage in periodic review of the impact and effectiveness of all elements of management to enable evaluation and refinement of management measures in an adaptive framework.
	General Approach	Periodic assessments of management effectiveness and evaluation of projects and activities to ensure the efficacy of management tools and systems in tackling the range of pressures affecting coral reefs and related ecosystems and protecting the values associated with them.
	Desired outcome	Management processes and activities are regularly reviewed and improved using a structured approach, to enhance their ability to effectively reduce pressures and threats.

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

### Project 1

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	Sustainability of fisheries in a key area of the Caribbean Basin and improving the quality of life of fishing communities Guayabal and Florida Beach

Location	Florida beach communities province Camaguey and Guayabal, Las Tunas province
Dates	2012- 2016
Main Organizer(s)	National Center for Protected Areas (CNAP), Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (CITMA) and Cooperazione per lo Sviluppo dei Paesi Emergenti (COSPE-Italia)
Main Stakeholder(s)	Beach community of Guayabal and Florida, fishermen and women, children, youth, housewives, retirees, Fisheries Research Center, Center for Local and Community Development, Local and Municipal Governments, offices of the Ministry of Science and Environment Technologic The Tunas and Camaguey, Fishing Regulations Department of the Ministry of Food Industry.
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	<p>1.- Strengthening the process of setting up and operating integrated into a Lower Zone Integrated Management System of coastal and marine (ZBRMIC) in the southern provinces of Camaguey and Las Tunas, Cuba in coastal marine protected areas.</p> <p>2.- Decrease the deterioration of stocks of commercial species and conservation interest and its negative social impact on the fishery in the southern Cuba platform.</p> <p>3.- Improvements in the family economy and living conditions and working in fishing communities Guayabal and Beach Florida, Las Tunas and Camaguey.</p> <p>4.- Creating an exchange network that links Cuban and Colombian experiences with the rest of the Caribbean, in areas of the integrated management of coastal and marine areas, using friendly fishing gear, the regional approach to the protection of ecosystems and the development of sustainable productive activities.</p>
Outcome (Expected outcome)	1,126.9 M EUROS
Lessons learned	Importance of designing an international joint project with the direct beneficiaries, working together with national, regional, municipal and local institutions, training as an essential tool for learning, gain awareness, knowledge and vision; exchanges of experiences, customs, habits between Community, scientists, managers, decision makers from Cuba and other countries, the integration and linkage of science and popular knowledge, participatory processes for decision-making.
Related websites (English preferred)	<a href="http://www.snap.cu">www.snap.cu</a>

## Project 2

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)
Project Title	UNDP-GEF Project “Enhancing the Prevention, Control and Management of Invasive Alien Species in Vulnerable Ecosystems in Cuba”
Location	Southern Plain of Pinar del Río – Sierra del Rosario, Southern Plain of Habana – Matanzas, Ciénaga de Zapata, Coastal area south of Cienfuegos – Trinidad – Topes de Collantes, Central Plain Ciego de

	Ávila – Camagüey – Las Tunas, Delta del Cauto –Monte Cabaniguán Sector, National Park “Alejandro de Humboldt” –Baconao Biosphere Reserve
Dates	June 2011-décembre 2016
Main Organizer(s)	National Centre of Protected Areas of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
Main Stakeholder(s)	Fishery sector, local communities, research institutions, protected area managers, environmental management institution, Agricultural sector and Forest sector.
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	This project will protect vulnerable marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems, species and genetic diversity within Cuba from negative impacts of invasive alien species. More specifically, the project will safeguard globally -significant biodiversity in vulnerable ecosystems, by building capacity at the systemic level to prevent, detect, and manage the spread of IAS in Cuba. This goal and objective will be met by strengthening the institutional policies and technical capacities needed to manage IAS, while stimulating multi-stakeholder, cross-sectoral cooperation for effective implementation in the field. Reaching this state will require pursuing the following broad operational strategies: (i) strengthen the policy and legal framework on IAS; (ii) build sound and effective coordination mechanisms across concerned sectors, between relevant institutions and in partnership with key actors; (iii) enhance scientific knowledge on IAS introduction, spread, impacts and management options among key stakeholders charged with control; (iv) build general public awareness on IAS and their impacts, and; (v) improve management effectiveness in the field to ensure safeguarding of biodiversity.
Outcome (Expected outcome)	Outcome 1: Policy, legal and regulatory frameworks, and coordination mechanisms are strengthened to prevent, detect, control, and manage the spread of IAS Outcome 2: Stakeholder capacity, know-how, and communications are enhanced for effective IAS prevention, detection, and management Outcome 3: Institutional capacities are strengthened to ensure the effective implementation of prevention, detection and management of IAS to safeguard biodiversity
Lessons learned	Community involvement in the control and management of IAS allows preventive health of its people and the improvement of human welfare of these populations. Demonstrating economic benefits of alternative use of many of these species is important to foster greater interest and commitment from the sectors responsible for their control and management. Proper research and monitoring in the workplace is key to effective plans to mitigate and adapt to extreme weather events.
Related websites (English preferred)	<a href="http://www.snap.cu">www.snap.cu</a>

*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.)
<a href="#">Coral communities condition in varying wave exposure: The gulf of Cazones, Cuba</a> <a href="#">Hansel Caballero Aragón</a> · <a href="#">Pedro M Alcolado</a> · <a href="#">Néstor Rey-Villiers</a> · [...] · <a href="#">Julieta González Méndez</a> Apr 2016 ·	<b>Article (PDF Available)</b> in <a href="#">Revista de biología tropical</a> 64(1):95-109 · April 2016 with 59 Reads DOI: 10.15517/rbt.v64i1.18231	Article
<a href="#">Reporte de blanqueamiento de corales del año 2015 en Cuba</a> <a href="#">Pedro M. Alcolado</a> · <a href="#">Néstor Rey-villiers</a> Jan 2016	<b>Technical Report (PDF Available)</b> · January 2016, in <a href="https://www.researchgate.net/publication/305075439_Reporte_de_blanqueamiento_de_corales_del_ano_2015_en_Cuba">https://www.researchgate.net/publication/305075439_Reporte_de_blanqueamiento_de_corales_del_ano_2015_en_Cuba</a>	Technical Report
<a href="#">Condition assessment of coral reefs of two marine protected áreas under different regimes of use in the north-western Caribbean.</a> <a href="#">Susana Perera-Valderrama</a> · <a href="#">Hector Hernandez-Arana</a> · <a href="#">Miguel-Angel Ruiz-Zarate</a> · [...] · <a href="#">Dorka Cobian-Rojas</a> Jan 2016 · <a href="#">Ocean &amp; Coastal Management</a>	<b>Article (PDF Available)</b> in <a href="#">Ocean &amp; Coastal Management</a> 127:16-25 · January 2016 with 96 Reads	Article

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):	
<b>Focal Point 1:</b>	
Name:	<i>MSc. Aylem Hernández Avila</i>
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<b>Focal Point 2:</b>	
Name:	
Title/Organization:	
Email:	