ICRI Member's Report

Wildlife Conservation Society

Reporting period December 2017 – November 2018

1. **Reporting on the ICRI Plan of Action 2016-2018.** *Your responses will help inform the Secretariat about members' contributions toward the previous Plan of Action.*

   a. **Please list any relevant examples from your organisation/country of investment/projects to protect and restore the natural infrastructure of reefs and mangroves.** (See Goal (1) 2 ICRI Recommendation for supporting investments in the natural infrastructure of reefs and mangroves to increase climate resilience).

   With respect to corals, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) is involved in many global and regional projects that aim to protect and restore critical coral systems. For example, as announced at the Our Ocean Conference in Bali last month, WCS will invest $23 million over the next four years to reduce threats in coral reef ecosystems, build local leadership, and strengthen the governance, monitoring, and policies needed for long-term, lasting protecting of coral reefs on a global scale. WCS will reduce major threats in 9 resilient systems, with a focus in Fiji, Indonesia and Tanzania/Kenya. In Fiji, WCS's goal is to reduce the impacts of upstream land use on coral reefs, fisheries, and community health through improved management and policies to mitigate detrimental runoff into nearshore systems. In Indonesia, WCS's goal is to establish new and strengthen existing MPAs with effective management and community support and engagement. In Tanzania, WCS's goal is to sustain small-scale fisheries through transboundary political support and new MPAs, and to understand and mitigate climate impacts on coral reefs. This site-based work – described in more detail in section 2c below – will be accompanied by global efforts to advance science and monitoring, secure international policy commitments, and bolster financing for coral reef conservations.

   With respect to mangroves, WCS also engages worldwide in mangrove protection and restoration efforts. WCS recently joined the Global Mangrove Alliance. One relevant example involves our work in Belize: WCS participated with other organizations in Belize's Mangrove Regulation Task Force, to push for stronger protection for remaining mangrove forests across Belize. In particular, the urgency of this legislation – passed in June 2018 (SI #40 of 2018) was to meet Belize's Desired State of Conservation under the UNESO World Heritage Centre.

   b. **Has your organisation/country made any progress in the following areas to target anthropogenic pressures?** Please give detail below. Note: If no change since your last ICRI member report, please write 'no change'.

      ☒ **Encourage ban of plastic microbeads in cosmetic products.** (See Goal (3) 2 & See ICRI Recommendation to reduce plastic microbeads pollution in marine environment):

Not previously reported by WCS, but relevant to the ICRI resolution, in 2015 and 2016, WCS supported U.S. legislation that led to the ban of plastic "microbeads" commonly found in soaps. This support included mobilizing our grassroots constituency and co-signing letters of support. The legislation was eventually passed by Congress and signed into law by President Obama in 2016.

☒ **Improve regulation and enforcement to reduce direct anthropogenic damage due to dredging and physical alteration of reef structures.** (See Goal (3) 3 & ICRI Recommendation to reduce damage due to dredging and dumping on coral reefs):

In Indonesia, WCS worked with the Government of Indonesia and with local governments to reduce the damage to coral reefs by developing provincial regulations on marine spatial planning for the provinces of Aceh, West Nusa Tenggara, North Sulawesi, and North Maluku. Within the regulation on Marine Spatial Planning, the provincial governments allocated marine protected areas, general utilization areas, and other areas (e.g. lanes, national strategic areas). The marine protected areas have multiple zones (e.g. core zone, fisheries zone, tourism/utilization zone) and management plans, where in the management plan of MPA includes rules related to anchor disposal and to allocation areas for MPA facilities/buildings. In the general utilization area, the provincial government allocated specific utilization zone, e.g. tourism, fisheries, aquaculture, residential, transportation/port, and mining/energy zones. The allocation also include specific regulation to restrict reclamation, development of buildings/facilities that physically change coastal areas, development of buildings/facilities in restricted zone for facilities/building, activities or development of building/facilities in inappropriate zone.

☒ **Deployment of mooring devices limiting the mechanical destruction of coral reefs and seagrasses.** (See Goal (3) 4).

In Indonesia, WCS worked with government and MPA authorities to deploy mooring buoys at dive sites. Usually, these mooring buoys are used for tourism boats (e.g snorkeling and diving boat) using anchors so that they can reduce damage to coral reefs.

c. **Did your organisation/country celebrate International Year of the Reef?** Please give details below. (See Goal (5) 1 & ICRI Recommendation designating 2018 as the third International Year of the Reef):

WCS is a participant in International Year of the Reef, and in various traditional and social media outreach, has been partnering with ICRI to promote IYOR in conjunction with coral conservation efforts. Specifically, WCS submitted materials for the IYOR website, including a story on WCS coding to save coral reefs through MERAID.

In addition, WCS put out a number of press releases, including a series of releases tied to World Ocean Day, all of which referenced IYOR. These included:

1. May 1, 2018: On coral resilience.
2. June 5, 2018: On sustainability of sea cucumbers in Fiji.
3. June 13, 2018: On optimal levels of fishing and biomass for Kenya reef systems.
4. June 19, 2018: On effectiveness of marine reserves.
5. June 27, 2018: On adapting ideas from finance to coral reef conservation.
6. June 28, 2018: On reefs with potential to survive climate change.

In March, WCS participated in Reef Week activities in southern Belize. WCS along with local and international conservation organizations, raised awareness about the ecological significance of the Belize Barrier Reef. This work was presented in local Belize media.

2. **Contribution to the ICRI Plan of Action 2018-2020 and upcoming ICRI general meetings.** *Your responses to the following questions will assist the Secretariat in assessing contributions towards the major themes of the draft ICRI Plan of Action 2018-2020.*

Theme 1 – Promote effective and adaptable solutions to improve the protection of coral reefs

a. **Which of the below topics do you consider to be the three top challenges that your organisation faces in managing coral reefs?** Please select from the options below:

- ☒ Climate change impacts
- ☐ Inadequate planning, zoning and management
- ☐ Unsustainable resource extraction
- ☐ Tourism and recreation
- ☐ Shipping
- ☒ Coastal development
- ☐ Dredging
- ☒ Illegal and destructive fishing
- ☐ Fish and coral trade
- ☐ Marine debris
- ☐ Other. Please specify:

b. **Please list any examples of innovative management practices that your organisation/country is involved in, such as use of VMS, drones & ecological mooring devices.** Include their limits, conditions of implementation, financing and an assessment of their results and links for more information if possible.

Spatial Monitoring and Reporting tool (SMART), developed and maintained by WCS and 8 other partners, is a management tool used for conservation law enforcement monitoring. Over 500 terrestrial and marine sites in 46 countries use this tool for conservation law enforcement and protected area monitoring. In Belize, SMART is being utilized at most MPAs to track enforcement effort with the exception of a few areas. The overall challenge has been to keep the stations equipped with running devices to be able to collect data year-round. Additionally, the lack of full internet coverage across the Belize seascape has limited the real-time uploading of data to the near real-time version of the software SMART Connect from all sites. However, as part of their reporting requirements, rangers access the internet regularly at their respective stations in order to synchronize their SMART patrol data to the Belize Fisheries Department on a monthly basis using SMART Connect. All active patrols are currently concentrated around existing replenishment zones and in central Belize, revealing a gap in patrol effort along the coast and between some protected areas. The Compliance and Conservation Unit of the Fisheries Department is assessing how best to fill this gap.

In Papua New Guinea, WCS has deployed Fish Aggregation Devices (FADs) to encourage people to fish close to FADS (which attract pelagic species) instead of fishing inshore on the reefs. The FADs are small and deployed away from coral reefs, so the reef fish have a chance to recover from overfishing. In 2017, as part of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) subproject, WCS deployed 8 FADs at each of the ADB sites around Manus province, PNG (2 off northern Manus, 1 off the west coast of Manus, and 5 off the southern coast of Manus), and 2 FADs in island communities north of Lorengau (the provincial capital). In addition, from 2016 to 2017, WCS deployed 13 FADs at each of the community sites around north-west New Ireland province, PNG, where WCS had been working with the local communities to develop fisheries management plans.

c. Please list any examples of innovative funding for management that your organisation/country is involved in. Include their limits, conditions of implementation, financing and an assessment of their results and links for more information if possible.

WCS is facilitating the workshop on innovative financing for coral conservation that will precede the ICRI GM and this topic will be discussed in detail during that workshop.

WCS is also promoting sustainable financing models for MPAs through its MPA Fund. These models seek to provide ongoing revenue streams to support management of MPAs. Models are being developed for MPAs in Cuba, Madagascar, and Bangladesh.

d. Please list any examples of leading practices, techniques and strategies for building reef resilience that your organisation/country is involved in. Include their limits, conditions of implementation, financing and an assessment of their results and links for more information if possible.

In general terms, WCS works with national and local governments, and local communities, in a number of countries, including Madagascar, Kenya, Tanzania, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Belize, and Cuba, to protect coral reef ecosystems, including building reef resilience.

The work described above in 1a references our work on protecting reefs identified to be the most resilient against climate change. Specifically, WCS will invest in work in nine climate-resistant reefs across three countries (Fiji, Indonesia, and Tanzania). This work will aim to reduce threats to coral ecosystems, build local leadership, and strengthen the policies needed for long-term, lasting protection of coral reefs throughout these countries.

The work in Fiji will focus on improving coral reef condition through targeted upstream catchment management and policy implementation to reduce downstream runoff. All of which would lead to increased resilient ecosystems (i.e., catchments and downstream coral reefs), and thus result in improved resilience of coastal communities, particularly fishing communities.

In Indonesia, across four resilient reef areas, WCS will collect indicators to monitor the state of coral reefs, regular fish landings for commercially important coral reef-associate species, and for species important for climate-resilience to understand coral reef health, fishing patterns, stock sizes, and to enable the setting of harvest control rules for key species. This project will also foster improved MPA and fisheries management by strengthening local leadership of park management officers, law enforcement agencies, and local communities. The expected outcomes will lead to a reduction of blast fishing,

detrimental impacts of tourism on coral reefs, and an increase in MPA coverage and MPA and fisheries management.

In Tanzania, WCS will work to protect and enhance the resilience of coral reefs through strengthening national and local leadership to improve governance capacity, undertaking applied research and monitoring of coral reefs and small-scale fisheries to improve their sustainability, and improving communications to raise awareness and foster local community stewardship. Expected outcomes in Tanzania are increased coral cover and fish biomass, along with reduced bycatch of marine species, increased benefits to reef-neighboring communities, improved small-scale fisheries governance in BMUs, and increased monitoring, surveillance and coverage of MPAs.

There are other examples within the WCS portfolio. For example, from October 2016 to May 2018, WCS provided the technical assistance for the ADB subproject at ten community sites around Manus province in Papua New Guinea. Part of the project involved working with communities to develop site-based fisheries management plans to assist each community in sustainably managing their marine resources. The management plans included FADs to help transfer fishing effort from vulnerable reef fish communities to more resilient pelagic fisheries, a gillnet exchange program, enabling fishers to exchange small-meshed gillnets for less damaging larger meshed nets, and the introduction of other fisheries management tools (such as locally managed marine areas (LMMAs)), to help manage local reefs and build their resilience. WCS also worked with 13 coastal communities in north-west New Ireland province, PNG, from 2015 to 2018, to develop fisheries management plans.

Site-based investments, however, are not enough to leverage lasting change for long-term sustainability of coral reefs. WCS will also seek support for global efforts to advance science and monitoring, secure international policy commitments, and bolster financing for coral reef conservation. The site-based coral reef conservation actions, coupled with global actions to generate an enabling environment for long-term success, will result in a stronger framework for protection of the world's more resilient coral reefs.

e. Please list any examples of leading practice reef restoration mechanisms that your organisation/country is involved in. Include their limits, conditions of implementation, financing and an assessment of their results and links for more information if possible.

N/A

Theme 3 – Support communities reliant on coral reefs

f. Is sustainable tourism development a significant challenge for your organisation? If so please include detail below of the kinds of challenges faced and your strategies to deal with them.

Sustainable tourism is being considered in a number of countries to support our MPA efforts, including Belize, Cuba, and Indonesia. However, sustainable tourism development in MPAs has been challenging. By way of example, in Indonesia, there have been a number of challenges, including: (1) lack of consistency across marine and fisheries sectors with the tourism sector; (2) lack of knowledge among domestic tourists about the importance of coral reef ecosystems, seagrass beds and mangroves; and (3) lack of management among tourism activities, such that several coral reef areas have become highly trafficked tourist areas– due to transportation/access development, lack of knowledge, and lack of regulation on the number of visitors (e.g. Karimunjawa National Park). WCS has employed the following strategies to deal with these challenges: (1)

conduct a study on the carrying capacity of tourism activities inside the MPA; (2) synchronize planning through facilitation of all relevant stakeholders to develop sustainable tourism planning inside of the MPA; and (3) facilitate and strengthen local communities on eco-tourism.

g. Is your organisation involved in activities to raise awareness and encourage action to support communities reliant on coral reefs? Please include details below.

WCS works with local communities and governments to build co-management systems where communities, fishers, and governments work together to manage their local fish stocks in coral reef habitats. In Madagascar in the Southwest Seascape, WCS has been working with local communities since 2007 to sustainably manage small-scale fisheries. More recently, WCS-support pilot initiatives to link community aquaculture farmers to private sector partners have proven extremely successful and offer hope for future alternative activities that will relieve pressure on reef fisheries. In Antongial Bay Seascape in Madagascar, increased involvement of all local communities in marine resource management is key to ensuring the improved conditions of the marine's resource. WCS will work to increase the number of LMMAs in the Bay thus increasing overall coverage and reducing leakage of impacts between sites as well as reinforcing the government of existing ones. WCS will conduct broad communications campaigns on the objectives and benefits of marine resource management. This will contribute to increasing inclusiveness through more representative membership of LMMA management associations including households partially or slightly reliant on fisheries, resulting in a greater sharing of benefits of management and ensuring their longer-term sustainability. WCS will continue to work with local communities in Madagascar and beyond to help encourage action to protect coral reefs.

Theme 4 – Help to reduce anthropogenic threats to coral reefs, particularly those that occur at a global or regional scale

h. What activities is your organisation involved in to elevate awareness of the global nature of the threat of climate change to coral reefs? Please include details below

WCS operates four zoos and the New York Aquarium in New York City, which collectively attract four million people each year. The New York Aquarium features many exhibits that showcase coral from around the world. Specifically in the Aquarium's newest exhibit, our Ocean Wonders: Sharks!, the Coral Tunnel features corals and reef fish from the Indo-Pacific. Other exhibits, including the New York Bight tank and Canyon's Edge, have models of deep sea corals, and the NY Seascape Gallery highlights WCS's work to protect deep sea coral. The New York Aquarium is also rebuilding many of its exhibits after Hurricane Sandy in 2012, which destroyed much of the Aquarium. New exhibits will be rebuilt, and will reimagine marine exhibits, with the message of conservation and engagement. All told, these exhibits will attract one million visitors annually, and through state-of-the-art interactive exhibits, WCS will continue to engage visitors through online and social media platforms.

In addition, as noted elsewhere in this report for IYOR, WCS maintains an active traditional and social media presence, to complement its visitor audience, in order to reach millions more through print and online media outlets.

i. Has your organisation made any progress in dealing with destructive fishing and trade? Please include details below.

WCS works closely with local communities and governments in a number of countries, including Belize, Kenya, Madagascar, Indonesia, PNG, Solomon Islands and Fiji, to decrease destructive fishing practices. For example, in Indonesia, WCS performed socio-economic monitoring that was aimed to assess human well-being and their socio-economic condition, to understand what social outcomes have resulted from MPA establishment and to learn what works or not. Based off these monitoring results, WCS was able to create new baselines for MPAs. Going forward, WCS will be able to recommend improvements to local fisheries management systems, and to develop fisheries co-management in each MPA.

j. Has your organisation made any progress in dealing with marine debris? Please include details below.

In 2018, WCS's New York Aquarium launched Give A Sip, a campaign to support a bill to ban the use of single-use plastic straws in New York City. With our support, New York City Council Member Rafael L. Espinal, Jr., introduced legislation (Int. 936) that seeks to significantly reduce single-use plastic straws in NYC waste stream by preventing NYC food establishments from offering consumers single-use beverage straws or stirrers made of plastic or other non-biodegradable materials. The bill does allow food service establishments to offer biodegradable and reusable straws, and has built-in exceptions for people with disabilities or medical needs requiring a single-use plastic straw.

To date, beyond phasing out plastic straws, cold-drink lids, and bags in our parks, we secured support for the ban from over 178 commercial partners and nearly 150,000 individuals and growing. Leading by example, WCS also eliminated single-use plastic straws (as well as plastic shopping bags and cold-cup lids) and now offers paper straws upon request at all five New York City based parks. In practice, this eliminated 750,000 single-use plastic straws from the waste stream in 2018.

For World Ocean's Day in 2017, WCS launched a 30-Day Plastics Challenge to reduce use of single-use disposable plastics, and to bring attention to the fact that, by some estimates, a staggering 5 trillion pieces of plastic are currently floating in the world's oceans.

3. Would you like to report on your activities during the ICRI GM? Please give details below.

Caleb McClennen will be representing WCS at the ICRI GM and can report on WCS activities.

4. International events. Please list any upcoming international events relevant to ICRI which someone from your organisation plans to attend in 2018-2019.

☒ ICRI GM, Monaco, 5-7 Dec 2018

☐ Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 3-14 Dec 2018

☐ Reef Futures 2018: A Coral Restoration and Intervention-Science Symposium, Florida, 10-14 Dec 2018

☐ Global World Heritage Marine Managers meeting, Alaska, US, 26-31 May 2019

Other:

5. **Publications.** Please list relevant publications and reports you have released during this reporting period.

WCS scientists seek to publish the results of their research in peer-review journals and reports, and present findings at scientific meetings. Although not all marine, WCS reported over 400 citations in 2015 and 440 citations in 2016 that included WCS scientists. Below is a small selection of coral-related publications from 2018 by WCS scientists and staff:

Beyer, H. L., E. V. Kennedy, M. Beger, C. A. Chen, J. E. Cinner, **E. S. Darling**, C. M. Eakin, R. D. Gates, S. F. Heron, N. Knowlton, D. O. Obura, S. R. Palumbi, H. P. Possingham, M. Puotinen, R. K. Runting, W. J. Skirving, M. Spalding, K. A. Wilson, S. Wood, J. E. Veron and O. Hoegh-Guldberg (Early View). "Risk-sensitive planning for conserving coral reefs under rapid climate change." *Conservation Letters*: e12587. 10.1111/conl.12587

Villon, S., D. Mouillot, M. Chaumont, **E. S. Darling**, G. Subsol, T. Claverie and S. Villéger (Preprint). "A Deep learning algorithm for accurate and fast identification of coral reef fishes in underwater videos." *PeerJ Preprints***6**: e26818v26811. 10.7287/peerj.preprints.26818v1

Cinner, J. E., E. Maire, C. Huchery, M. A. MacNeil, N. A. J. Graham, C. Mora, **T. R. McClanahan**, M. L. Barnes, J. N. Kittinger, C. C. Hicks, **S. D'Agata**, A. S. Hoey, G. G. Gurney, D. A. Feary, I. D. Williams, M. Kulbicki, L. Vigliola, L. Wantiez, G. J. Edgar, R. D. Stuart-Smith, S. A. Sandin, A. Green, M. J. Hardt, M. Beger, A. M. Friedlander, S. K. Wilson, E. Brokovich, A. J. Brooks, J. J. Cruz-Motta, D. J. Booth, P. Chabanet, C. Gough, M. Tupper, S. C. A. Ferse, U. R. Sumaila, **S. Pardede** and D. Mouillot (2018). "Gravity of human impacts mediates coral reef conservation gains." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* **115**(27): E6116-E6125. 10.1073/pnas.1708001115

Darling, E. S. and I. M. Cote (2018). "Seeking resilience in marine ecosystems With recovery windows closing, how can reef corals resist climate change?" *Science* **359**(6379): 986-987.

Delevaux, J. M. S., R. Whittier, K. A. Stamoulis, L. L. Bremer, **S. Jupiter**, A. M. Friedlander, M. Poti, G. Guannel, N. Kurashima, K. B. Winter, R. Toonen, E. Conklin, C. Wiggins, A. Knudby, W. Goodell, K. Burnett, S. Yee, H. Htun, K. L. L. Oleson, T. Wiegner and T. Ticktin (2018). "A linked land-sea modeling framework to inform ridge-to-reef management in high oceanic islands." *PLOS ONE* **13**(3): e0193230.

Delevaux, J. M. S., **S. D. Jupiter**, K. A. Stamoulis, L. L. Bremer, A. S. Wenger, R. Dacks, P. Garrod, K. A. Falinski and T. Ticktin (2018). "Scenario planning with linked land-sea models inform where forest conservation actions will promote coral reef resilience." *Scientific Reports* **8**(1): 12465. 10.1038/s41598-018-29951-0

Delevaux, J., K. Winter, **S. Jupiter**, M. Blaich-Vaughan, K. Stamoulis, L. Bremer, K. Burnett, P. Garrod, J. Troller and T. Ticktin (2018). "Linking Land and Sea through Collaborative Research to Inform Contemporary applications of Traditional Resource Management in Hawai'i." *Sustainability* **10**(9): 3147. 10.3390/su10093147

Doria, C. R. C., F. Duponchelle, M. A. L. Lima, A. Garcia, F. M. Carvajal-Vallejos, C. C. Méndez, M. F. Catarino, C. E. d. C. Freitas, B. Vega, **G. Miranda-Chumacero** and P. A. Van Damme (2018). "Review of Fisheries Resource Use and Status in the Madeira River Basin (Brazil, Bolivia, and Peru) Before Hydroelectric Dam Completion." *Reviews in Fisheries Science & Aquaculture* **26**(4): 494-514 10.1080/23308249.2018.1463511

Fischbach, J. R., D. Knopman, H. Smith, P. Orton, **E. W. Sanderson**, **K. Fisher**, N. Moray, A. Friedberg and A. Parris (2018). Building Resilience in an Urban Coastal Environment: Integrated, Science-Based Planning in Jamaica Bay, New York. Santa Monica, CA, RAND Corporation**:** 96p.

Ford, A. K., A. Eich, R. S. McAndrews, **S. Mangubhai**, M. M. Nugues, S. Bejarano, B. R. Moore, C. Rico, C. Wild and S. C. A. Ferse (2018). "Evaluation of coral reef management effectiveness using conventional versus resilience-based metrics." *Ecological Indicators* **85**: 308-317.

Gumal, M. T. (2018). "Of sharks, rays, skates, plastics and volunteerism." *Malaysian Naturalist* (June-August 2018): 27-29.

Jones, K. R., C. J. Klein, B. S. Halpern, O. Venter, **H. Grantham**, C. D. Kuempel, N. Shumway, A. M. Friedlander, H. P. Possingham and **J. E. M. Watson** (2018). "The Location and Protection Status of Earth's Diminishing Marine Wilderness." *Current Biology* **28**(15): 2506-2512.e2503. 10.1016/j.cub.2018.06.010

McClanahan, T. R. (2018). "Community biomass and life history benchmarks for coral reef fisheries." *Fish and Fisheries* **19**(3): 471-488. 10.1111/faf.12268

McClanahan, T. R. (2018). "Multicriteria estimate of coral reef fishery sustainability." *Fish and Fisheries* **19**(5): 807-820. 10.1111/faf.12293

McClanahan, T. R. (2019). "Coral reef fish community life history traits as potential global indicators of ecological and fisheries status." *Ecological Indicators* **96**(Part 1): 133-145. 10.1016/j.ecolind.2018.08.055

McClanahan, T. R., E. Weil and A. H. Baird (2018). Consequences of Coral Bleaching for Sessile Reef Organisms. Coral Bleaching: Patterns, Processes, Causes and Consequences. M. J. H. van Oppen and J. M. Lough. Cham, Springer International Publishing**:** 231-263.10.1007/978-3-319-75393-5_10

Zinke, J., J. P. Gilmour, R. Fisher, M. Puotinen, J. Maina, **E. Darling**, M. Stat, Z. T. Richards, **T. R. McClanahan**, M. Beger, C. Moore, N. A. J. Graham, M. Feng, J.-P. A. Hobbs, S. N. Evans, S. Field, G. Shedrawi, R. C. Babcock and S. K. Wilson (2018). "Gradients of disturbance and environmental conditions shape coral community structure for south-eastern Indian Ocean reefs." *Diversity and Distributions* **24**(5): 605-620. 10.1111/ddi.12714

6. **ICRI Member Feedback.** What do you find most valuable about the ICRI member reports? If you have any ideas for improvement please list below:

7. **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 / Organisation):	
Focal Point 1:	
Name:	Jason M. Patlis
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Title/Organisation:	Vice President, Global Conservation Wildlife Conservation Society
Email:	cmcclennen@wcs.org

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