International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI)

Member's Report | 37th General Meeting

19th – 23rd September 2023 Hawai'i, – United States of America

Reporting Period: 2021 – 2023

A. Member Information:

- Name of ICRI member: European Union
- Name of person(s) completing member's report: Bénédicte Caremier
- Email: benedicte.caremier@ec.europa.eu
- Are you a Focal Point: ☒ Yes ☐ No
    - If no, who are you completing the form on behalf of:
- Which was the last General Meeting you attended: 2021
- Will you be attending the 37th ICRI General Meeting: ☐ Yes ☒ No
- Member social media:
    - Twitter: @EU_MARE
    - ~~LinkedIn~~
    - Facebook: @EUmaritimefish
    - Instagram: @ourocean_eu
    - Youtube: https://www.youtube.com/@ourocean_eu

DISCLAIMER: This is a consolidated report of the contributions received from several services across the European Commission. This is a high-level summary that is not intended to be exhaustive.

B. Reporting on the implementation of ICRI Plan of Action 2021-2024: turning the tide for coral reefs.

Your responses will help inform the Secretariat about members' contributions toward the current Plan of Action

Theme 1 - Preparing for the Future: Promoting Resilient Coral Reefs

1.A - Strengthening policies - Supporting conservation and recovery of coral reefs and associated ecosystems through resilience-based management frameworks.

- (ICRI) How have you embedded resilience-based management into your policies? *(Tip – refer to the RBM policy brief: https://icriforum.org/resilience-hub/)*

The ocean and climate nexus is an integral part of the EU revised Agenda on International Ocean Governance issued in 2022 International ocean governance (europa.eu). In line with this Agenda, the EU is committed to:

- step up its efforts in preserving the ocean's natural 'blue carbon' function through protecting and restoring marine and coastal ecosystems and enshrining ecosystem restoration targets in law.
- promote more research on climate-driven ecosystem tipping points, strive to increase understanding of cumulative ecosystem implications from a combination of drivers, particularly, warming, deoxygenation and acidification, boost research on ocean carbon and sea-level rise and associated nature-based solutions, and increase innovation related to sustainable ocean-based mitigation and adaptation.

1.B - Promote capacity building for applying resilience-based management approaches to coral conservation Ad Hoc Committee on Resilience-based Management.

- (ICRI) Please list any examples of leading practices, techniques and strategies for building reef resilience that your organisation/country is involved in. Include their location and extent, methods of implementation, financing, and an assessment of their results (or likely results), with links for more information if possible.

The Caribbean Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) Resilience, Sustainable Energy and Marine Biodiversity Programme (RESEMBID) commenced operations on 1 January 2019, and will be implemented over a period of 69 months.

RESEMBID is a EUR 40 million programme financed by the European Union and implemented by Expertise France – the development cooperation agency of the Government of France in collaboration with the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR).

It supports the sustainable human development efforts of the 12 Caribbean OCTs, namely: Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands, Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, Sint Eustatius, Sint Maarten and Saint Barthélemy.

Under the project "**Increasing Coral Reef Resilience with Assisted Evolution via Selective Restoration**" in the **Cayman Islands**, RESEMBID supports the Central Caribbean Marine Institute (CCMI) to rebuild ecosystem complexity through assisted evolution via selective restoration with stress (heat and disease) tolerant corals. The goal is to promote and sustain the biodiversity of these threatened ecosystems. Key outputs include:

- Database of disease resistant and heat tolerant corals present in the CCMI nursery.
- Genetic sequence data from 100 nursery corals published online.
- 350 coral nubbins transplanted onto restored coral reef sites using high-resilience corals.

- Protocols and data of survival potential and sustainability of restored reefs published/archived
- Before-After Control-Impact (BACI) protocols and results of restoration impacts to marine biodiversity published/archived.
- Selective Restoration Methods handbook distributed to regional partners.

Financing from RESEMBID: EUR 257,950 (total for the project)

Expected results:

- Resilience of coral reefs increased through selective restoration using stress tolerant corals.
- Biodiversity of coral reefs restored and maintained.
- Improved stakeholder engagement with coral restoration via production and delivery of extensive public outreach and education materials.
- Caribbean OCT reef managers' capacity increased through proven published results of selective coral restoration techniques.

Link to website: https://reefresearch.org/what-we-do/research/restoration/

Under the project "**Turning the tide: maintaining economic resilience on Aruba through hands-on restoration and conservation of its marine biodiversity"**, RESEMBID supports Stichting Wageningen Research, Wageningen Environmental Research (WENR) and its partners to kick-start hands-on rehabilitation of Aruba's spatially linked coral reefs and mangroves. By placing artificial reefs on the seabed, three-dimensional structure is created on the reef again. This can help restart positive feedback loops:

1. Restoring key herbivorous species
2. Macroalgae are grazed more intensively
3. New coral can re-establish on the reef (a process that will be kick-started by planting cultured corals at the reefs)
4. The corals provide a further increase in three-dimensional structure.

The project will also develop a scientifically sound marine monitoring and research program, aimed at enabling MPA managers and policy makers to make evidence-based decisions.
Financing: EUR 713,348 (project total)
More information available on Pilot Project "Turning the Tide" launches in Aruba – Repeating Islands

The EU-funded project '**Ocean Governance for marine protected areas'** builds links between marine protected areas in the Atlantic basin and South-East Asia for the benefit of wildlife conservation and local economies. The project brings together partners from North and South America, Europe, Africa and Asia.
Two activities are to be mentioned:

- Coral restoration in Malaysia (Tun Mustapha Park and later Semporna PCA) & Indonesia (Derawan Island MPA) sites:
  - Artificial reefs (Reefstars): 400 units and 6000 coral fragments
  - Substrate stabilization (rockpile): 27 units in 3 reef sites (432 m2)
- Mangrove restoration – Philippines (Balabac Island in the Marine Protected Ecoregion, and later Bataraza Municipality):
  - Assisted regeneration (Ecological Mangrove Restoration)
  - Planting 15,000 propagules/seedlings in Balabac and 35,000 propagules/seedlings in Bataraza
  - Natural regeneration within 53 hectares in Balabac & 27 hectares in Bataraza

More information on the project website : https://oceangovernance4mpas.eu/

- (ICRI) Have you developed, or are you aware of, training materials that you can share?

*For the **RESEMBID** projects mentioned above, no training materials have been completed yet. The first results are expected in December 2023.*

*Regarding the "**ocean governance for MPAS Atlantic and South-East Asia**" (mentioned above as well), learning exchanges have been organised since 2021. The last one on MPA management and coral reef restoration was organised in Bali on 03-05 July 2023. This was followed by a back-to-back training of MPA managers on the resilience tool.*
https://oceangovernance4mpas.eu/activities/learning-exchanges/

The project also brings together MPA managers and other partners to work together (thus forming 'twinnings') on topics of shared interest, like resilience. The aim of the Resilience twinning ('Resilience twinning – Marine and Coastal Protected areas coping with rapid changes') is to reinforce the capacities of MPA managers to develop and implement Resilience Based Management (RBM), which will both increase the resilience of their MPA and the contribution of MPAs to coastal resilience and surrounding coastal territories. The feedback from managers who have taken part in these trainings is very positive.
The twinning did more than 80 MPA Resilience Assessments; more than 80 managers were trained to replicate activities in 17 countries; and more than 180 managers and stakeholders were involved.
More information on Resilience Twinning - Ocean Governance (English) (oceangovernance4mpas.eu)

1.C - Promote and build capacity for the restoration of resilient coral reefs Ad Hoc Committee on Reef Restoration

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

*Under the project "**Realizing a blue economy on Bonaire: restoring marine biodiversity and promoting sustainable recreation in Lac Bay**", RESEMBID supports a large project to restore and protect Lac Bay. This includes work on coral reef restoration. The barrier reef at Lac Bay consists of various soft and hard coral species, including the critically endangered Acroporids, elkhorn and staghorn corals. Reef restoration through the establishment of coral nurseries and out-planting of nursery grown fragments will help maintain the genetic diversity and resilience of these species.*
Financing from RESEMBID: EUR 792,480 (project total) / EUR 130,000 directly on coral restoration activities
The expected result is an annual production of 400 corals, from 5 to 10 different genotypes, for out-planting.
More information on https://stinapabonaire.org/ and https://www.reefrenewalbonaire.org/

*Under the project "**Protecting the island of Saint-Barthélemy's marine and terrestrial biodiversity"**, RESEMBID supports a local NGO "Association Island Nature St Barth Experiences" to address terrestrial impacts on coral reefs and restore degraded reefs. The direct activities on coral reef restoration involve the construction of biorock reefs. Indirectly, coral reef restoration and protection will be promoted through terrestrial vegetation restoration and a goat management plan to restore vegetation and reduce run-off into coastal waters that is degrading coral reefs.*
Financing: EUR 216,215 (project total)

*See also the EU-funded project **Ocean Governance for marine protected areas Atlantic & South-East Asia** (https://oceangovernance4mpas.eu/) under sections 1.A and 1.B*

Theme 2 – Coral Reef Science and Oceanography: Advancing and Utilizing the Latest Science and Technology

2.A – Coral monitoring capacity building

- (ICRI) Do you have information / case studies that could contribute to the update of the "Methods for ecological monitoring of coral reefs" (https://portals.iucn.org/library/efiles/documents/2004-023.pdf), especially related to the use of new technologies.

At the end of 2022, two projects on marine & coastal biodiversity observation and monitoring were launched with the EU's support:

- ***OBAMA-NEXT*** *(*OBSERVING AND MAPPING MARINE ECOSYSTEMS – NEXT GENERATION TOOLS | OBAMA-NEXT | Project | Fact sheet | HORIZON | CORDIS | European Commission (europa.eu) *)*

The EU-funded OBAMA-NEXT project will develop a toolbox for generating accurate, precise, and relevant information to describe marine ecosystems and their biodiversity. It will integrate new and emerging technologies, including remote sensing, eDNA, optical instruments, and citizen science, with existing marine monitoring techniques to improve the capacity to describe ecosystem function and biodiversity with higher spatial and temporal resolution.

- ***MARine Coastal BiOdiversity Long-term Observations*** (Home - Marco-Bolo (marcobolo-project.eu)

MARCO-BOLO's innovations will address the full pipeline of data collection and use: from testing new monitoring tools using eDNA, robotics, optical and acoustic techniques, to data integration methods for environmental modelling, and guidance on how data can be stored, shared and applied in policy contexts.

In addition, since 2019, the ***SCORE-REEF*** *project (Spatio-temporal variability of coral reefs at the global scale: causalities, idiosyncrasies and implications for ecological indicators) has merged global-scale spatial databases on coral reef benthic and fish assemblages and long -term datasets derived from monitoring programs running in the French Territories and other regions. It is performed by an international team under the French Foundation for Research on Biodiversity. https://www.fondationbiodiversite.fr/en/the-frb-in-action/programs-and-projects/le-cesab/score-reef/*

- (ICRI) Are you aware, developing, or involved with, any capacity building activities related to the use of coral reef monitoring mechanisms, especially regarding the advancement of monitoring practices (noting technology)?

Through its Joint Research Centre, the European Commission has ongoing collaborations with the Marine Research and High Education Centre of the University of Milano Bicocca in Maldives (https://marhe.unimib.it and https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/coral-reef-rehabilitation-marhe-center) and the SCORE-REEF working group of the French Foundation for Biodiversity (https://www.fondationbiodiversite.fr/la-frb-en-action/programmes-et-projets/le-cesab/score-reef/).

2.B – The Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN)

The GCRMN would like to receive feedback on the Status of Coral Reefs of the World: 2020 report to improve the production of future regional and global reports. As such, please kindly respond accordingly to the questions below:

- (ICRI) In reference to the Status of Coral Reefs of the World: 2020 report:
  X Have you read the report?
  X Did you utilise the report and/or use the results and contents?
  O How could the next report be improved (considering the entire process from data acquisition to reporting)?

- *To pursue efforts to get comparable data from different providers and based on the FAIR guiding principles for scientific data management and stewardship.*
- *To outreach to other bodies working on ecosystem observation and functioning like the Marine Biodiversity Observation Network -MBON- (the marine part of the Group on Earth Observations Biodiversity Network, the main aim of which is to provide more reliable, accessible and timely observations for the implementation of the CBD, the post-2020 GBF and Aichi targets)*

- (ICRI) The GCRMN intends to establish time-bound task forces to address specific priority issues and to build capability and capacity across the network. As a first priority, a Data Task Force was established. The Task Force brings together subject matter experts to increase the transparency, reproducibility, and robustness of future GCRMN reports alongside capacity in monitoring, data collection, analysis, management and sharing of coral reefs and associated ecosystems. The Task Force will focus on:

  - Improving data integration and analyses to facilitate the production of GCRMN regional and global reports; and
  - Promoting good data management practices based on FAIR data principles for the coral reef scientific community.

  Tell us is if you will be interested in joining the Data Task Force, or upcoming task forces. More so, please inform us if you have data to contribute to upcoming regional, or global, reports and if you will be organising and/or partaking in any capacity building activities regarding data monitoring:

1. *Data to contribute (GCRMN Region Country, Data description):*

The European Marine Observation and Data Network (EMODnet) is a network of organisations supported by the European Union. These organisations work together to observe the sea, process the data according to international standards and make that information freely available as interoperable data layers and data products. This "collect once and use many times" philosophy benefits all marine data users, including policy makers, scientists, private industry and the public. More information on What is EMODnet? | European Marine Observation and Data Network (EMODnet) (europa.eu)

EMODnet includes data on:

a) *Coralligenous and other calcareous bio-concretions in the Mediterranean (points and polygons 2021) – the current known extent and distribution, data collated by EMODnet Seabed Habitats. The purpose was to produce a data product that would provide the best compilation of evidence for this habitat. However this data product contains large data gaps and should be viewed as incomplete.*

b) *Live hard coral cover (Essential Ocean Variable) in Europe - points (2021) and polygons (2019) - the current known extent and distribution data, collated by EMODnet Seabed Habitats. The polygons portion was last updated in 2019. The points were added in Sept 2021. Lophelia pertusa and Coral gardens are both on the OSPAR List of threatened and/or declining species and habitats. The purpose was to produce a data product that would provide the best compilation of evidence for the essential ocean variable (EOV) known as Hard coral cover and composition (sub-variable: Live hard coral cover and extent), as defined by the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS). This data product should be considered a work in progress.*

Theme 3 - Local Threat Reduction: Integrating Response Planning Frameworks

Please tick the most appropriate box/boxes:

- (ICRI) Do you have (or in the process of developing) a coral reef response plan(s) on, for example, but not limited to:
  - ☐ coral disease
  - ☐ vessel groundings
  - ☐ bleaching
  - ☐ invasive species outbreaks (lionfish and COTS)
  - ☐ large storm events
  - ☐ other:

  If yes, please provide us with more information.

Theme 4 - Diversity and Inclusion: Expanding the Coral Reef Community

4.A – Connect with youth audiences:

- (ICRI) Are you developing (or planning to develop) any communication campaigns or outreach materials? What will your primary target audiences be and what would your key messages include?

RESEMBID *(see sections 1.A and 1.B) has regular communications products that are aimed at connecting with the marine biodiversity stakeholders. This includes regular app, social media, and newsletter outreach on marine biodiversity related projects (including those focusing on coral reefs), and the Community of Practise (COP) events that have been held regularly. A platform where to share activities in relation to coral reefs and other marine biodiversity themes has been created, as well as a*

forum where project partners can connect with each other and share their experiences, approaches, challenges, successes and stories.

*See also the EU-funded project '**Ocean Governance for marine protected areas'** (see sections 1.A and 1.B) https://oceangovernance4mpas.eu/activities/learning-exchanges/*

4.B - Collaborate with Indigenous people and seek to incorporate indigenous and local knowledge into policies and management plans:

- (ICRI) How do you incorporate indigenous and local knowledge into policies and management frameworks. Please provide us with some examples. Do you have any plans or strategies to further promote this incorporation?

Yes, we do.
See, for example, the learning exchanges of the EU-funded project "ocean governance for MPAS Atlantic and South-East Asia".
The restoration project does not only improve the ecosystems, but also contributes to improved livelihoods, community empowerment and capacity-building.
With support from EPSON Southeast Asia and WWF Singapore, the local partners from Bataraza and Balabac do learning exchanges with Puerto Princesa and the local partners from Semporna do exchanges with Tun Mustapha Park. Learning Exchanges - Ocean Governance (English) (oceangovernance4mpas.eu)

- (ICRI) Do you have any, or know of, best practices to solicit Indigenous and local community knowledge?

C. Kunming-Montreal Global biodiversity framework

- (ICRI) Do your current National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) incorporate coral reefs? If not, what kind of material will be useful for your Country/organisation to ensure coral reefs are integrated in the revision of NBSAPs?

Answer:

*The **EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030** is the "EU NBSAP. It covers coral reefs. Biodiversity strategy for 2030 (europa.eu)*

In addition, and partially building on the EU Biodiversity Strategy, the following policies and instruments are relevant:

*The **Nature Restoration Law**, as proposed by the European Commission The EU #NatureRestoration Law (europa.eu), includes in its scope marine habitats corresponding to sponge, coral and coralligenous beds from Atlantic, Baltic Sea, Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea (Group 5 of the Annex II). Article 5 proposes targets for the restoration of marine ecosystems.*

The classification of marine habitat types used, differentiated by marine biogeographical regions, is made according to the European nature information system (EUNIS), as revised for the marine habitats typology in 2022 by the European Environment Agency (EEA).

Things are different for the coral reefs present in outermost and oversea territories:

- *- Outermost regions are covered by all articles of the Nature Restoration Law. A specific exception to this is the fact that Birds and Habitats Directives do not apply in French Outermost Regions. However, we cannot exclude that some elements of Articles 4 and 5 of the Nature Restoration Law would apply (at least for some habitats or some species) to French Outermost Regions.*
- *- EU financial and technical resources are already available to support the implementation of European environmental regulations in the outermost regions, notably the BEST initiative (e.g. EUR 32 million available until 2031 for enhancing knowledge of habitats condition in outermost regions).*
- *- Overseas Countries and Territories are not covered by the Nature Restoration Law as they are not part of the Union.*

*EU coral reefs, as part of EU coastal wetlands, are covered are in the scope of the revised Regulation on land, land use change and forestry - **LULUCF**- Land use sector (europa.eu), and the carbon removals certificatory framework Carbon Removal Certification (europa.eu). The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change ('IPCC') Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories relating to wetlands should be taken into account in this context. As of 2026, it is mandatory for EU Member States to report emissions and removals associated to managed wetlands.*

*Warm and cold water coral reefs in EU waters are also fully covered by the **Habitats Directive** The Habitats Directive (europa.eu) (Annex I, reefs) and the **Marine Strategy Framework Directive**, which covers all habitat types in EU waters EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive (europa.eu). Like the Birds and Habitats Directives, the Marine Strategy Framework Directive does not apply to the French Outermost Regions. It only covers the following subregions (but in which coral reefs are found): Baltic Sea, Black Sea, Greater North Sea, Celtic Seas, Bay of Biscay and the Iberian Coast, Macaronesian biogeographic region (the Azores, Madeira and the Canary Islands), Western Mediterranean Sea, Adriatic Sea, Ionian Sea and the Central Mediterranean Sea and Aegean-Levantine Sea.*

- (ICRI) How are you planning to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global biodiversity framework. For you, which targets are the most relevant for coral reefs?

The EU is implementing the KM-GBF through its Biodiversity Strategy 2030 and several other policies under the EU Green Deal, including those mentioned above. As requested by CBD COP15, the EU is preparing a submission of the EU contributions to the global goals and targets (well) in advance of CBD COP16. Virtually all targets of the KM-GBF are important for EU's coral reefs.

The implementation of the EU Biodiversity Strategy is tracked through the Action Tracker.

D. Upcoming events

Please tick the most appropriate box/boxes:

☒ September 19th – 23rd 2023: 37th ICRI GM, USA, Hawaii

☒ 30th November – 12th December 2023: 28th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

☒ 26th February – 1st March 2024: 6th session of the United Nations Environment Assembly

☒ 10th – 12th April 2024: 2024 UN Ocean Decade Conference, Barcelona, Spain.

☒ 2024: United Nations Biodiversity Conference (COP16) of the Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Turkey.

☐ Other:

Please list any upcoming regional / international events relevant to ICRI that your organisation plans to attend:

IPBES 10 (28/08 – 02/09/ 2023)

Ocean Governance Project Global Conference | 19-22 September 2023 | Tarragona, Spain

International Ocean Governance Conference on Marine Science and Aquaculture (ICMSA) - Barcelona, Spain 25/10/2023

High-level event on Ocean Action ("Immersed in change"), organised by and in Costa Rica, on 07-08 June 2024

E. Publications. Please list relevant publications / reports you have released recently (+ add a link if possible)

Publication	**URL**
Ocean-climate nexus research funded under Horizon 2020	Ocean-climate nexus (europa.eu)
Rushing to save coral reefs from global warming; Greater understanding of how corals reproduce and react to climate change will bolster conservation and restoration	Rushing to save coral reefs from global warming | Research and Innovation (europa.eu)
Transboundary Conservation Area Study	https://oceangovernance4mpas.eu/activities/transboundary-cooperation-in-south-east-asia/#
Avoiding "Paper Parks": A Global Literature Review on Socioeconomic Factors Underpinning the Effectiveness of Marine Protected Areas	https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/15/5/4464
Biodiversity and distribution of corals in Chile	https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC124185

The shrunk genetic diversity of coral populations in North-Central Patagonia calls for management and conservation plans for marine resources	https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC130689
Earth Observation in support of EU policies for biodiversity - A deep-dive assessment of the Knowledge Centre on Earth Observation	https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC132908
Strona, G., Beck, P. S., Cabeza, M., Fattorini, S., Guilhaumon, F., Micheli, F., ... & Parravicini, V. (2021). Ecological dependencies make remote reef fish communities most vulnerable to coral loss. Nature Communications, 12(1), 7282.	https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-021-27440-z
Strona, G., Lafferty, K. D., Fattorini, S., Beck, P. S., Guilhaumon, F., Arrigoni, R., ... & Parravicini, V. (2021). Global tropical reef fish richness could decline by around half if corals are lost. Proceedings of the Royal Society B, 288(1953), 20210274.	**https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/full/10.1098/rspb.2021.0274**
Pozas-Schacre, C., Casey, J. M., Brandl, S. J., Kulbicki, M., Harmelin-Vivien, M., Strona, G., & Parravicini, V. (2021). Congruent trophic pathways underpin global coral reef food webs. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 118(39), e2100966118.	**https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.2100966118**
Maggioni, D., Schuchert, P., Arrigoni, R., Hoeksema, B. W., Huang, D., Strona, G., ... & Montano, S. (2021). Integrative systematics illuminates the relationships in two sponge-associated hydrozoan families (Capitata: Sphaerocorynidae and Zancleopsidae). Contributions to Zoology, 90(4-5), 487-525.	**https://brill.com/view/journals/ctoz/90/4-5/article-p487_487.xml**

F. ICRI Member Feedback. What do you find most valuable about being a member of ICRI as well as completing the ICRI member reports? If you have any ideas to improve the Member Reports, please list below:

Being an ICRI member is helpful to share information, benefit from the other members' insight and experience, define common positions ahead of international negotiations and possibly join forces through joint projects/initiatives.

Reporting on activities under the current Plan of Action is helpful for taking stock on ongoing activities, assessing the outcomes of past projects and tracking progress of the Plan implementation among ICRI members. Reporting on areas relevant to the Plan of Action is also relevant to identify future areas of focus and plan ahead.

G. Contact information & member information. (Note that this information will be posted on the ICRI website on your member page: https://icriforum.org/members/).

Please use the table below to provide us updates to your member's focal points as well as the blank cells to indicate changes to information (please add more rows, as needed):

Focal Point 1:	
Name:	*CAREMIER Bénédicte*
Title/Organisation:	*Senior expert / European Commission*
Email:	*Benedicte.caremier@ec.europa.eu*
Member page updates:	
Section	*Update*
Social media	• Facebook: @EUmaritimefish • Instagram: @ourocean_eu • Youtube: https://www.youtube.com/@ourocean_eu
Related news: EU-funded projects	Rushing to save coral reefs from global warming | Research and Innovation (europa.eu) https://reefresearch.org/what-we-do/research/restoration/ Pilot Project "Turning the Tide" launches in Aruba – Repeating Islands *https://oceangovernance4mpas.eu/* *(*OBSERVING AND MAPPING MARINE ECOSYSTEMS – NEXT GENERATION TOOLS | OBAMA-NEXT | Project | Fact sheet | HORIZON | CORDIS | European Commission (europa.eu) *)* Home - Marco-Bolo (marcobolo-project.eu) A warming ocean could reduce fish species by half (europa.eu)

	What is EMODnet? | European Marine Observation and data Network (EMODnet) (europa.eu)
Do you have new resources (reports, guidelines etc.) that you would like to display?	
Resource description	*URL*
	See above

Thank you very much for sharing your valuable experiences and information with ICRI. Members reports, meeting outputs and resources will be uploaded to: https://icriforum.org/events/37th-icri-general-meeting/