



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: Cartagena Convention Secretariat / SPAW-RAC
- Name of person(s) completing member's report:
Susana Perera Valderrama,
Christophe Blazy
- Email: susana.pereravalderrama@un.org , christophe.blazy@developpement-durable.gouv.fr
- 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: 35th ICRI General Meeting 2021 (online) (participation by the SPAW-RAC)
- Will you be attending the 37th ICRI General Meeting: Yes No
- Member social media:
 - Twitter: @
 - LinkedIn:
 - <https://www.linkedin.com/company/caribbean-environment-programme-cep/>
 - <https://www.linkedin.com/company/car-spaw-rac/>

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 very mandate of our organisation and the work plan and objectives of the SPAW and LBS Protocols promote resilience-based management.

The work of the Cartagena Convention Secretariat under the SPAW Protocol, with the support of the SPAW-RAC, to promote the strengthening of Marine Protected Areas in the WCR, and their integration into well-connected networks of MPAs, helps to address local and regional threats, thereby increasing the resilience of coral reef areas to global threats such as climate change. The Species sub-programme of the SPAW Protocol has focused on promoting the conservation of threatened and endangered species, to increase the level of national and regional protection, including keystone species of marine ecosystems, particularly of coral reefs, such as coral species, top predators such as sharks and rays and the Nassau grouper, herbivorous fishes with a focus on parrotfish, are included in the annexes.

The implementation of ecosystem-based management approaches, which is a fundamental pillar of the work of the sub-programme on the conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of coastal and marine ecosystems under the SPAW Protocol, also contributes to RBM by protecting the diversity and redundancy of species, habitats and functional groups.

The LBS Protocol, with the support of RAC-IMA and RAC-CIMAB, is also contributing to this, through the implementation of projects and measures to address pollution of marine ecosystems, including coral reefs, from land-based sources.

The work of the Cartagena Convention Secretariat has also focused on addressing several emerging issues with a high incidence on coral reefs, such as SCTLD, invasive alien species and Sargassum invasions.

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.

Between 2020 and 2023, the SPAW-RAC has issued annual call for proposals for small, short-term grants. In total sixty one (61) conservation proposals have been approved, including six (6) directly supporting coral reef restoration efforts (Belize, Colombia, Cuba (2), Honduras (2)), two (2) focusing on the preservation of parrot fish populations (Anguilla and Dominican Republic), one (1) focusing on restoring sea urchin (*Diadema*) populations (Anguilla) and one (1) supporting the development of a SCTLDD action plan (Colombia) (more information in Theme 3).

In 2021, the SPAW-RAC also financed two (2) mangrove restoration projects (Belize and Haïti) through its annual call for proposals to support the ecological connectivity between mangroves and coral reefs.

Activities were carried out via the coordination and implementation of the recently concluded CARIB Coast project (through SPAW-RAC) and through collaboration with the CBD on the Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) and GCFI on Stony Coral Tissue Loss Disease (SCTLDD).

Also under the auspices of the CARIB Coast project, three pilot coral, mangrove and seagrass restoration sites have been identified and implemented in Trinidad and Tobago (coral restoration, May - July 2021), Puerto Rico (seagrass restoration, August 2021 - July 2022), Bahamas (mangrove restoration, July 2021 - September 2022).

Through the Carib-Coast project, the SPAW-RAC contributed to the development of the Best practices guidebook on coastal risks management for the Caribbean region. This operational guidebook for decision-makers as well as natural resources managers, is focused on knowledge sharing about monitoring methods, coastal risk prevention and adaptation to climate change in the Caribbean, with a strong emphasis on nature-based solutions such as coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass beds.

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

Coral reef conservation initiatives have been implemented through the SPAW Protocol and the SPAW-RAC, including:

Launch of the Coral Reef Restoration Guidelines for the Tourism Sector in June 2022 in partnership with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the Caribbean Hotel & Tourism Association (CHTA). The guidelines were developed specifically for the tourism sector.

Launch of the SCTL D White Paper in October 2021. The White Paper has been developed to help regional partners make informed decisions on coral disease monitoring and response to SCTL D.

In 2022, the AGRRA published a Field Guide for Monitoring Coral Disease Outbreaks in the Mesoamerican Region 2022 as a tool for managers, specialists, students, policy makers and general audience who are interested in learning more about monitoring and responding to coral disease outbreaks in the Mesoamerican Region.

In 2020, publication of the Manual for the ecological restoration of mangroves in the Mesoamerican Region and the Wider Caribbean to guide implementers, project executors, designers, consultants, and funders in the development of mangrove ecological restoration projects. This reference document supports the ecological connectivity between mangroves and coral reefs.

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.

The Regional Strategy and Action Plan for the Valuation, Protection and/or Restoration of Key Marine Habitats in the Wider Caribbean 2021 – 2030 is one of the tools developed by the SPAW Sub-Programme of UNEP-CEP to support conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine ecosystems in the wider Caribbean. The RSAP directly supports the declaration by the United Nations General Assembly of 2021–2030 as the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration. The geographic coverage of the RSAP includes two overlapping programme areas: the SPAW Sub-programme area (Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea) and the CLME+ SAP area (Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem, CLME+ region). The area comprises the adjacent Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea, and North Brazil Shelf LMEs. The combined area is approximately 5.9 million km², of which some 1.9 million km² is shelf area. It is being implemented through the Workplan and budget of the SPAW Sub-programme and the SPAW-RAC actions and projects financed by the French government and other donors, the ACP-MEAS project financed by the European Union and will subsequently be supported by the projects Implementation of the Gulf of Mexico SAP and PROCARIBE+.

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.

The GCRMN-Caribbean has its own biophysical monitoring guidelines (edited in 2016) following general guidelines from the GCRMN. The GCRMN-Caribbean network is currently discussing the update of these guidelines to better take in account local stressors that are driving changes in Caribbean coral reefs.

- (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)?

In 2019, the SPAW-RAC organized and participated in the “Coral Reef and Human Dimensions Monitoring in the Mesoamerican Reef Socio-economic Assessment Workshop” in Roatan (Honduras) (9th-13th December 2019) with funds from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. This workshop enabled 15 resource managers and practitioners from Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico to implement the GCRMN-Caribbean socioeconomic guidelines in Marine Protected Areas in their home countries.

The SPAW-RAC participated in and contributed to virtual GCRMN trainings for the United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOTs) in March 2022. Four training sessions were organized in Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands and Montserrat and focused on bio-physical GCRMN monitoring and one online session was organized to provide an introduction on SocMon monitoring.

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:
 - Have you read the report?
 - Did you utilise the report and/or use the results and contents?
 - How could the next report be improved (considering the entire process from data acquisition to reporting)?

We have read the 2020 GCRMN Status of Coral Reefs of the World report, especially the Chapter 12 dedicated to the Caribbean Region.

We regularly promote and use the findings of this report during our meetings and support the recommendations made by experts.

In terms of improvement for the next World report, we recommend that the whole process follows a more holistic approach by better integrating Socio-economic monitoring (SocMon) from the data acquisition, data storage, data handling, analysis and reporting. It is essential that data on the human dimensions of coral reefs should not stand alone but should be considered integral to GCRMN data collection on biophysical conditions.

The next World report should better showcase regional specificities such as the evaluation of management effectiveness of MPAs, interactions between local communities and coastal/marine resources as well as local threats (e.g. SCTL, Diadema die-off, Sargassum, etc.) to better understand the desired ecosystem services, drivers and pressures of change, state of the ecosystem, and appropriate responses for successful coral reef conservation and effective management.

With regard to the biophysical monitoring, it is also important to include additional parameters from the monitoring process which are important to assess the ecological status of reefs over time (e.g. Fish abundance and biomass).

Overall, the development of the next World report (including the regional chapters) would require a greater coordination between the GCRMN and the respective GCRMN Nodes to allow regional stakeholders more time and flexibility to contribute to the drafting and development process. This would foster collaboration and ownership, enhancing accuracy and effectiveness of the GCRMN World Report as well as acceptance of the report's findings and proposed actions in order to drive meaningful change and conservation efforts for Caribbean reefs.

- (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 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. Taskforces: The GCRMN-Caribbean has recently established a Data Management Working Group to address Data Management in the Caribbean Region. This Working Group will try as much as possible to coordinate with the Data Task Force to address common issues and challenges found in the Caribbean Region and at Global level.
2. NA
3. The SPAW-RAC will organize with the GCRMN-Caribbean Node a regional training workshop on integrated monitoring (biophysical and socio-economic monitoring) in 2024 to support MPA managers from Caribbean countries/territories (date and location to be confirmed)

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.

The United Nations Environment Programme - Caribbean Environment Programme (UNEP-CEP) developed in 2020 the Regional Strategy and Action Plan for the valuation, protection and / or restoration of key marine habitats in the Wider Caribbean Region (2021-2023) (RSAP). Its goal is to strengthen national and collective action by Member States to manage coastal ecosystems, particularly coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrasses, in order to maintain the integrity of the habitats and ensure the continued flow of ecosystem goods and services necessary for national development. It identifies priorities, needs and opportunities for synergetic action and investments for the enhanced protection and restoration of the three key habitats.

The UNEP-CEP also developed the State of Nearshore Marine Habitats in the WCR Report (SOHM), supporting the RSAP and the Strategic Action Programme . This report highlights the status and trends of the three habitats (corals, mangroves, seagrass beds) in the CLME + Region, identifies the drivers and pressures, summarises the interventions to address the pressures, identifies gaps in response, and emerging challenges and proposes actions to improve management of the target habitats.

The SPAW-RAC is currently financing the development of a Stony Coral Tissue Loss Disease action plan for the San Andres Archipelago (Colombia) which will allow local government and interested parties (e.g., academy, NGOs, fishermen, tourism operators) confront the SCTLTD crisis. This action plan developed in partnership between the Perry Institute for Marine Science, CORALINA and other Caribbean partners is an initial phase for San Andres Archipelago (2023) and will be potentially followed-up by the development of a national SCTLTD Action Plan for Colombia.

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?

In the framework of the Carib-Coast Project, the SPAW-RAC developed outreach material (posters and short videos) targeting the general public. The objective is to disseminate knowledge about coastal protection services delivered by marine and coastal ecosystems in the Caribbean, identify the threats and propose actions to help protect them. This material is freely available in English, French and Spanish for any communication campaign.

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?

As an International Governmental Organization (IGO) we promote that all the work carried out by our contracting parties is participatory, involving indigenous communities and local communities, considering their knowledge and traditional practices.

In 2020, the SPAW-RAC financed a study in Anguilla on the state of Anguilla's parrotfish populations and coral reefs current health status. The data collected with the collaboration of local communities and fishers allowed to draft management plan for parrotfish, and advise the Government of Anguilla on the best management approach for the conservation of Parrotfish and their associated habitats.

In 2021, the SPAW-RAC financed a project in Dominican Republic involving local fishermen to conduct in-situ experiment fishing technics (fish traps) in order to improve fishing practices and meet the marine protected area regulation for more sustainable fishing.

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

As an IGO we promote that all the work carried out by our contracting parties is participatory, involving indigenous communities and local communities, considering their knowledge and traditional practices.

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?

One of the current main tasks of the SPAW sub-programme is to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) of the Contracting parties, with a particular focus on MPAs and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECM), and in cooperation with the CBD Secretariat. Our next COPs and IGM in October 2023, will explore ways to advance the GBF for subsequent consideration by Parties in their respective NBSAPs.

- (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 Cartagena Convention and its Protocols (SPAW Protocol, LBS Protocol and Oil Spills Protocol) is a mechanism enabling the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global biodiversity framework in the Wider Caribbean Region, especially Targets 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8 which play a key role in coral reef conservation.

Target 1 and 3 are supported by the establishment of protected in zones of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services which ensures land and use planning over those specific areas. The SPAW-RAC is expanding its network of SPAW-listed protected areas and is currently establishing an operational network of MPA managers in those protected areas to ensure effective management (e.g. ACP MEA III Project).

Target 2 and 7 are supported by the Cartagena Convention and its Protocols by addressing the sources of ecosystem degradation such as unsustainable fishery practices, pollution, invasive species and oil spills. The three Protocols aim to reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from marine and land-based sources by putting in place preventive, reduction and recovery measures (e.g. Oil spills Protocol).

The SPAW Protocol developed in 2020 the “Regional Strategy and Action Plan for the valuation, protection and / or restoration of key marine habitats in the Wider Caribbean Region (2021-2023)” (RSAP) to maintain the integrity of the coastal and marine habitats (including coral reefs) and ensure the continued flow of ecosystem goods and services. This strategic document represents a framework in which several restoration activities/projects are being developed and implemented across the Caribbean Region (e.g. GEF IWEco project, ACP MEA III project, Carib-Coast Project, Procaribe + Project, SPAW-RAC Annual Small Grant Small Scale Programme, etc.).

The RSAP is complemented and supported by the “Integrated Large Scale Action on Habitat Restoration and Pollution in the CLME+ Region : Baseline and Pre-Feasibility Assessment Report on the Needs and Opportunities for Investment” which provides decision-makers and managers a methodology for prioritizing coastal habitat restoration sites in the CLME+ based on feasibility, need, threat, and a set of ecological and socio-economic criteria as well as outlines strategies for developing investment plans for funding large-scale coastal habitat restoration and pollution reduction in the CLME+ region.

The LBS Protocol developed in 2021 the “Regional Nutrient Pollution Reduction Strategy and Action Plan for the Wider Caribbean Region” which aims to provide a framework for increasing collaboration between countries in the region and action to reduce the impacts of excess nutrient pollution on priority coastal and marine ecosystems in an integrated matter (GEF IWECO Project).

Target 8 is mainly supported by nature-based projects and ecosystem -based management to restore ecosystems and minimize negative impacts of climate change on biodiversity (see above).

We are also collaborating with the Caribbean Community of Practice (CoP) to strengthen the capacity for research, monitoring, and adaptive solutions for ocean acidification resilience and associated multi-stressors. This CoP also endeavours to explore the impacts of ocean acidification (OA) on the ocean and coastal areas (for example, coral reefs), ecosystem and human health, and socio-economic activities within the region.

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:

The 12th Conference of Parties (COP) meeting to the Cartagena Convention (SPAW COP12 and LBS COP6) October, Oranjestad, Aruba (3-6th October 2023)

76th Conference of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (6-10 November 2023)

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

Publication	URL
United Nations Environment Programme - Caribbean Environment Programme. (2021). White Paper on Stony Coral Tissue Loss Disease. Ninth Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) to the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPA) in the Wider Caribbean Region. Kingston, Jamaica.	https://gefcrew.org/carrcu/WhitePaper-STCLD-20072021.pdf
Escovar-Fadul, X., Hein, M. Y., Garrison, K., McLeod, E., Eggers, M., & Comito, F. (2022). A Guide to Coral Reef Restoration for the Tourism Sector: Partnering with Caribbean Tourism Leaders to Accelerate Coral Restoration. The Nature Conservancy.	https://www.nature.org/content/dam/tnc/nature/en/documents/Coral Restoration Guide for the Tourism Sector.pdf
Guide pour la gestion de l'érosion littorale dans les Caraïbes (2023). 68 pp (French version)	https://www.carib-coast.com/actualites/guide-pour-la-gestion-de-lerosion-littorale-dans-les-caraibes-comment-utiliser-la-surveillance-des-cotes-et-les-solutions-fondees-sur-la-nature-pour-prevenir-et-attenuer-les-risques-littoraux/
Kramer, P.R., Kramer, J., Roth, L., and D. Larios. 2022. Field guide to monitoring coral disease outbreaks in the Mesoamerican Region. Integrated Ridge to Reef Management of the Mesoamerican Reef Ecoregion Project (MAR2R-CCAD/GEF-WWF and MAR Fund). Guatemala City, Guatemala.	https://www.agrra.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Field-Guide-Monitoring-SCTLD_2022.pdf
United Nations Environment Programme- Caribbean Environment Programme (2020). Regional Strategy and Action Plan for the Valuation, Protection and/or Restoration of Key Marine Habitats in the Wider Caribbean 2021 – 2030. CLME+ Project Information Product Series - Technical Report 2. Port-of-Spain: CANARI	https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/36347
United Nations Environment Programme- Caribbean Environment Programme (2020). The State of Nearshore Marine Habitats in the Wider Caribbean. CLME+ Project Information Product Series - Technical Report 1. Port-of-Spain: CANARI.	https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/36352
The Ocean Foundation (2021). Integrated Large-Scale Action on Habitat Restoration and Pollution in the CLME+ Region: Baseline and Pre-Feasibility Assessment Report on the Needs and Opportunities for Investment	https://clmeplus.org/app/uploads/2021/02/TOF-CEP-Report-Final-1.pdf
UNEP/CEP 2021. Regional Nutrient Pollution Reduction Strategy and Action Plan for the Wider Caribbean Region. Authors: L.Talaue McManus, S. Heileman, C. Corbin, D. Banjoo	https://gefcrew.org/carrcu/19IGM/LBSCOP5/Info-Docs/WG.41INF.10Rev.1-en.pdf
Carib-Coast Project's outreach material on coastal resilience	https://www.carib-coast.com/en/wp4-decision-making-tools/communication/
Claudia Teutli-Hernández, Jorge A. Herrera-Silveira, Diana J. Cisneros-de la Cruz, Daniel Arceo-Carranza, Andrés Canul-Cabrera, Pedro Javier Robles-Toral, Oscar J. Pérez-Martínez, Daniela Sierra-Oramas, Karla Zenteno, Heimi G. UsBalam, Eunice Pech-Poot, Xavier Chiappa-Carrara, Francisco A. Comín. 2021. Manual for the ecological restoration of mangroves in the Mesoamerican Reef System and the Wider Caribbean. Integrated Ridge-to-Reef Management of the Mesoamerican Reef Ecoregion Project - MAR2R, UNEP-Cartagena Convention, Mesoamerican Reef Fund. Guatemala City, Guatemala.	https://marfund.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Manual-for-Mangrove-restoration.pdf

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:

- Promote / showcase the work recently done by the Cartagena Convention and its Protocols on coral conservation / restoration and associated ecosystems
- Build and strengthen partnerships with other organizations
- Strengthen the link between UNEP and ICRI
- Get access to the latest achievements on coral conservation / restoration worldwide

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:	
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Focal Point 3:	
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Member page updates:	
<i>Section</i>	<i>Update</i>
<i>Details Contact</i>	Susana PERERA-VALDERRAMA Programme Management Officer SPAW Sub-Programme Cartagena Convention Secretariat Ecosystems Division United Nations Environment Programme susana.pereravalherrama@un.org www.unep.org/cep
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Do you have new resources (reports, guidelines etc.) that you would like to display?	
<i>Resource description</i>	<i>URL</i>
United Nations Environment Programme - Caribbean Environment Programme. (2021). White Paper on Stony Coral Tissue Loss Disease. Ninth Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) to the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW) in the Wider Caribbean Region. Kingston, Jamaica.	https://gefcrew.org/carrcu/WhitePaper-STCLD-20072021.pdf
Escovar-Fadul, X., Hein, M. Y., Garrison, K., McLeod, E., Eggers, M., & Comito, F. (2022). A Guide to Coral Reef Restoration for the Tourism Sector: Partnering with Caribbean Tourism Leaders to Accelerate Coral Restoration. The Nature Conservancy.	https://www.nature.org/content/dam/tnc/nature/en/documents/Coral_Restoration_Guide_for_the_Tourism_Sector.pdf
United Nations Environment Programme- Caribbean Environment Programme (2020). Regional Strategy and Action Plan for the Valuation, Protection and/or Restoration of Key Marine Habitats in the Wider Caribbean 2021 – 2030. CLME+ Project Information Product Series - Technical Report 2. Port-of-Spain: CANARI	https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/36347
The Ocean Foundation (2021). Integrated Large-Scale Action on Habitat Restoration and Pollution in the CLME+ Region: Baseline and Pre-Feasibility Assessment Report on the Needs and Opportunities for Investment	https://clmeplus.org/app/uploads/2021/02/TOF-CEP-Report-Final-1.pdf

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/>