

## APPENDIX 1. SUGGESTED READING

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## APPENDIX 2: LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIMS	Australian Institute of Marine Science
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
AUSAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BAPPENAS	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (Indonesia's National Development Planning Board)
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCC	Coral Cay Conservation
CDD	Community Driven Development
CI	Conservation International
CHARM	Community Hazard and Risk Management programme, Thailand
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CONSRN	Consortium to Restore Shattered Livelihoods in Tsunami-Devastated Nations
CORAL	Coral Reef Alliance
CORDIO	Coral Reef Degradation in the Indian Ocean
COREMAP	Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Programme
COTS	Crown-of-thorns starfish ( <i>Acanthaster planci</i> )
CRC REEF	Cooperative Research Centre for the Great Barrier Reef, Australia
CSD	Convention for Sustainable Development
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (of Australia)
DMCR	Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (of Thailand)
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
GBRMPA	Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
GCRMN	Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICAM	Integrated Coastal Area Management
ICLARM	International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management
ICM	Integrated Coastal Management
ICRAN	International Coral Reef Action Network
ICRI	International Coral Reef Initiative
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IDP	Internally Displaced Person

IERSE	Institute for Environmental Research and Social Education
IFRC	The International Federation of Red Cross and Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
IMPAC	International Marine Project Activities Centre
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (of UNESCO)
IOI	International Ocean Institute
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IUCN	World Conservation Union
ISRS	International Society for Reef Studies
JBIC	Japanese Bank for International Cooperation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (of Thailand)
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NARA	Natural Aquatic Resources and Research Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (of USA)
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (of UN)
RAP	Rapid Assessment Protocol
RC	Reef Check
REA	Rapid Ecological Assessment
ROPME	Regional Organisation for the Protection of the Marine Environment
RWMC	Reef Watch Marine Conservation
SAREC	SIDA Department for Research Cooperation
SCUBA	Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus
SDMRI	Suganthi Devadason Marine Research Institute (of India)
SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SLSAC	Sri Lanka Sub-Aqua Club
SUMUT	North Sumatra (Sumatera Utara)
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UN	United Nations
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP GRID	United Nations Environment Programme Global Resource Information Database
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UV	Ultraviolet radiation
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WHO	World Health Organisation
WHOSEA	World Health Organisation regional office for Southeast Asia
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wildlife Fund (of USA)
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature (elsewhere)

## SPONSORING ORGANISATIONS, CORAL REEF PROGRAMS AND MONITORING NETWORKS

### **AIMS - AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCE**

AIMS is one of Australia's key research agencies and particularly committed to marine research in the tropics. AIMS undertakes research and development to generate new knowledge in marine science and technology, and to promote its application in industry, government and environmental management. The research program involves medium- to long-term research that is geared towards improved understanding of marine systems and the development of a capability to predict the behaviour of complex tropical marine systems. In the past 25 years, the Institute has established a sound reputation for high quality research on coral reef and mangrove ecosystems, and on the water circulation around our coasts and continental shelf. Researchers have not only published extensively in scientific journals but have also written field guides, books and monographs for regional use. A major theme is developing and applying monitoring methods to assist in the sustainable management of tropical marine resources. AIMS supports a wide range of studies for effective coral reef management. Contact: AIMS, PMB #3, Townsville 4810 Australia; [www.aims.gov.au](http://www.aims.gov.au)

### **AusAID**

AusAID is the Australian Government agency responsible for managing the Australian Government's official overseas aid program. The objective of the aid program is to advance Australia's national interest by helping developing countries reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development. AusAID provides policy advice and support to the Minister and Parliamentary Secretary on development policy, and plans and coordinates poverty reduction activities in partnership with developing countries. AusAID's head office is in Canberra. AusAID also has representatives in 25 Australian diplomatic missions overseas. Contact email: [infoausaid@ausaid.gov.au](mailto:infoausaid@ausaid.gov.au). Website: [www.ausaid.gov.au](http://www.ausaid.gov.au)

### **CBD - CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

Biological diversity, the variability among living things and the ecosystems that support them, is the foundation upon which human civilizations have been built. Sustaining that biodiversity, in the face of considerable threats from human activities, constitutes one of the greatest challenges of the modern era. CBD arose from the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and has 188 Parties to this international legally binding treaty with virtually universal participation. The objectives of CBD are: the conservation of biological diversity; the sustainable use of its components; and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources. The Convention sets out broad commitments by governments to take action at the national level for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. Since entering into force, the Parties have translated the Convention into work programs, including one on marine and coastal biological diversity, which addresses coral reef issues through work plans on coral bleaching and the physical degradation and destruction of coral reefs. Contact: Marjo Vierros, CBD Secretariat Montreal, Canada, [marjo.vierros@biodiv.org](mailto:marjo.vierros@biodiv.org) or [www.biodiv.org](http://www.biodiv.org)

## **CORDIO - CORAL REEF DEGRADATION IN THE INDIAN OCEAN**

This is a regional, multi-disciplinary program developed to investigate the ecological and socio-economic consequences of the mass coral bleaching in 1998 and subsequent degradation of coral reefs in the Central and Western Indian Ocean. CORDIO is an operational unit within ICRI, with objectives to determine the: biophysical impacts of the bleaching and mortality of corals and long-term prospects for recovery; socio-economic impacts of the coral mortality and options for mitigating these through management and development of alternative livelihoods for peoples dependent on coral reefs; and prospects for restoration and rehabilitation of reefs to accelerate their ecological and economic recovery. CORDIO assists and coordinates with the GCRMN in the Indian Ocean with monitoring and running the Node in East Africa, the Indian Ocean Islands and South Asia. The participating countries are: Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Madagascar, Seychelles, India, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Reunion, Comores, Mauritius and Chagos. Program co-ordination contacts: Olof Lindén, World Maritime University, Malmo, Sweden, [olof.linden@cordio.org](mailto:olof.linden@cordio.org); David Souter, University of Kalmar [david.souter@cordio.org](mailto:david.souter@cordio.org); South Asia: Jerker Tamelander, IUCN South Asia, 53 Horton Place, Colombo 7, Sri Lanka, [jet@iucnsl.org](mailto:jet@iucnsl.org); East Africa: David Obura, CORDIO East Africa, P.O. Box 10135, Bamburi, Kenya, [dobura@africaonline.co.ke](mailto:dobura@africaonline.co.ke); Island States: Rolph Payet, Ministry of Environment, Seychelles, [ps@env.gov.sc](mailto:ps@env.gov.sc)

## **CRC REEF - COOPERATIVE RESEARCH CENTRE FOR THE GREAT BARRIER REEF**

CRC Reef Research Centre is a knowledge-based partnership of coral reef managers, researchers and industry, which provides research solutions to protect, conserve and restore the world's coral reefs by ensuring industries and management are sustainable and ecosystem quality is maintained. The needs of end-users are incorporated into the design, instigation and progress of research. CRC Reef Research Centre is in Townsville, Australia and its partners have internationally-recognised expertise in coral reef science, technology and management, and provide education and training to tourism and fisheries industries, and coral reef managers. It is a collaborative venture with researchers (Australian Institute of Marine Science; James Cook University, Queensland Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries), the tourism industry (Association of Marine Park Tourism Operators), the commercial and recreational fishing industry (Sunfish Queensland, Queensland Seafood industry Association), managers (Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority), and non-government organisations (Great Barrier Reef Research Foundation). Contact: Russell Reichelt, CRC Reef Research Centre, PO Box 772, Townsville 4810 Australia; [info@crcreef.com](mailto:info@crcreef.com) or [www.reef.crc.org.au](http://www.reef.crc.org.au)

## **GCRMN - GLOBAL CORAL REEF MONITORING NETWORK**

The GCRMN was formed in 1995 as an operational unit of ICRI. The GCRMN is in partnership with ReefBase, Reef Check, CORDIO and NOAA, which constitute the central direction. The GCRMN is sponsored by IOC-UNESCO, UNEP, IUCN, CBD, the World Bank, AIMS, WorldFish Center, the ICRI Secretariat, and central coordination is supported by the U.S. Department of State and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration through contributions to UNEP. IUCN currently Chairs the Management Group of the GCRMN, and the Global Coordinator is hosted at AIMS and IMPAC and interacts closely with the WorldFish Center. The GCRMN seeks to encourage and coordinate three overlapping levels of monitoring:

- Community - monitoring by communities, fishers, schools, colleges, tourist operators and tourists over broad areas with less detail, to provide information on the reef status and causes of damage using Reef Check methodology and approaches;
- Management - monitoring by predominantly tertiary trained personnel in government environment or fisheries departments, and universities for moderate coverage of reefs at higher resolution and detail using methods developed in Southeast Asia or comparable methods; and
- Research - high resolution monitoring over small scales by scientists and institutes currently monitoring reefs for research.

Central Coordination contact: Clive Wilkinson Global Coordinator at the Australian Institute of Marine Science, in Townsville [c.wilkinson@aims.gov.au](mailto:c.wilkinson@aims.gov.au); or Jamie Oliver at WorldFish Center in Penang Malaysia ([j.oliver@cgiar.org](mailto:j.oliver@cgiar.org)); or Gregor Hodgson, Reef Check Los Angeles, [rcheck@ucla.edu](mailto:rcheck@ucla.edu); or Olof Linden, Olof Linden@wmu.se; home page: [www.gcrmn.org](http://www.gcrmn.org)

## **ICRAN - INTERNATIONAL CORAL REEF ACTION NETWORK**

ICRAN is a public/private partnership response to the International Coral Reef Initiative's (ICRI) Call to Action to conserve and manage coral reefs worldwide. Initiated with generous support from the United Nations Foundation, ICRAN's strategic alliance approach has been developed to ensure the future of coral reefs and related ecosystems and the future of the communities they sustain. This strategy includes alternative livelihoods, training, capacity-building, and the exchange and application of traditional knowledge, and current scientific, economic and social information. Examples of ICRAN activities are evident in many of the 'special sites' at the end of regional chapters in this report. The ICRAN partners are: CORAL, GCRMN, ICRI, MAC, Reef Check, SPREP, UNEP, UNEP-WCMC, TNC, UNF, WorldFish Center, WRI and WWF. E-mail: Kristian Teleki, [kteleki@icran.org](mailto:kteleki@icran.org); [www.icran.org](http://www.icran.org)

## **ICRI - INTERNATIONAL CORAL REEF INITIATIVE**

ICRI is a response to the global degradation of coral reefs and related ecosystems. It is a partnership of countries, international organisations, NGOs and regional seas programmes created in 1994 following calls at the 1992 UNCED Rio Earth Summit and by Small Island Developing States. The initial partners were Australia, France, Jamaica, Japan, Philippines, Sweden, UK and USA, along with CORAL, IOC-UNESCO, IUCN, UNDP, UNEP, and the World Bank. The prime function of ICRI is to implement UNCED recommendations, and other international conventions and agreements, raise awareness of coral reef degradation and prompt action by governments and other stakeholders. ICRI functions through its members and operational networks, ICRAN, CORDIO and GCRMN to: advocate coral reef conservation in international fora; facilitate collaborative action and information exchange; increase funding for coral reefs; improve management practices; and increase capacity and political support. ICRI, with guidance from the Co-ordination and Planning Committee (a consensus grouping of partners) assists production of the Status of Coral Reef of the World reports and uses it to raise awareness. The ICRI 'Agenda' formulated in Dumaguete City, Philippines in 1995 as the ICRI 'Call to Action' and 'Framework for Action', was updated at International Tropical Marine Ecosystems Management Symposium (ITMEMS) in Townsville, Australia in 1998 (the ICRI Renewed Call to Action) and at ITMEMS2 in Manila in 2003. The Secretariat implements the 'Agenda' through rotating hosts (Governments of USA, Australia, France, jointly by Sweden and the Philippines; and jointly hosted by the United Kingdom and the Seychelles). Japan and Palau are hosting the Secretariat from July 2005. [www.ICRIForum.org](http://www.ICRIForum.org)

## **IOC/UNESCO - INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION**

The IOC/UNESCO is the United Nation's focal point for marine science, research and observations to provide better knowledge about ocean resources, their nature and sustainability for marine management and policy development. Key priorities involve building national capacities to address the World Summit of Sustainable Development's Plan of Implementation, the role of Small Island Development States, and the Millennium Development Goals. IOC/UNESCO assists in the development of coral reef monitoring and data management, with equal emphasis on ecological and socio-economic information. A particular focus is understanding the role of reef-dependent poor coastal communities in conservation and development. IOC, with UNEP, IUCN and the World Meteorological Organisation formed the Global Task Team on Coral Reefs in 1991 to develop global coral reef monitoring, which was the precursor to the GCRMN, with IOC, UNEP, IUCN, World Bank and the CBD now as co-sponsors. The GCRMN contributes data on coral reef health and resources to the Global Ocean Observing System. Contact: IOC/UNESCO, 1 Rue Miollis, 75015 Paris, [www.ioc.unesco.org](http://www.ioc.unesco.org),

## **IUCN - THE WORLD CONSERVATION UNION**

Founded in 1948, IUCN brings 1035 States, government agencies and NGOs from 181 countries together in a unique global partnership to influence, encourage and assist societies conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable. Its contributions include generating conservation knowledge, setting standards, developing and applying conservation tools, building capacity, and improving policies and global governance. The secretariat is located in Gland, Switzerland, and there are 42 regional and country offices and 10,000 volunteer experts within 6 Commissions, including the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and the

Species Survival Commission (SSC), which focus on particular species, biodiversity conservation and the management of habitats and natural resources. The IUCN Global Marine Program links the members to all IUCN marine activities, including projects and initiatives of the regional offices and Commissions. The program is anchored in IUCN Headquarters, with most of the technical staff in regions with significant marine constituencies and issues. IUCN is a founding member of the GCRMN and the Head of the Marine Programme chairs the Management Group. Contact: Carl Gustaf Lundin, Global Marine Program IUCN - The World Conservation Union, Rue Mauverney 28, CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland, Marine@iucn.org

### **JAPAN - MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT**

The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for environmental policies ranging from waste management to nature conservation in Japan. The Nature Conservation Bureau of the Ministry is responsible for conservation of natural environments including coral reefs and related ecosystems. The Bureau has conducted a national survey of Japanese coral reefs and produced coral distribution maps. In addition, the Bureau has initiated coral reef rehabilitation projects since 2002. The International Coral Reef Research and Monitoring Center, established on Ishigaki Island, is the East Asia Seas Regional node of GCRMN to promote international and domestic coral reef monitoring. The Ministry of the Environment, on behalf of the Japanese Government, is hosting the ICRI Secretariat (July 2005 to June 2007) in cooperation with the Republic of Palau. Contact: Biodiversity Planning Division, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment, 1-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8975, Japan; coral@env.go.jp; www.env.go.jp/ and www.coremoc.go.jp/

### **NOAA - NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION USA**

NOAA is an agency of the Department of Commerce dedicated to enhancing public health and safety and promoting sound economic interests by researching and predicting weather and climate-related events and protecting the coastal and marine resources of the USA. NOAA is a steward of U.S. marine resources and co-chairs the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force, which is responsible for coordinating U.S. Government efforts to conserve coral reefs. The NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program (CRCP) addresses priorities in the National Action Plan to Conserve Coral Reefs and the National Coral Reef Action Strategy such as mapping, monitoring, research, education and managing reef resources. The CRCP facilitates and supports partnerships with scientific, private, government and NGO groups at local, state, federal and international levels. The goal is to support effective management and sound science to preserve, sustain and restore valuable coral reef ecosystems. Contact: NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program, 1305 East-West Highway, N/ORR, Silver Spring, MD, 20910 USA; coralreef@noaa.gov; www.coralreef.noaa.gov.

### **REEFBASE**

ReefBase gathers available knowledge about coral reefs into one information repository. It is intended to facilitate analyses and monitoring of coral reef health and the quality of life of reef-dependent people, and to support informed decisions about coral reef use and management. ReefBase is the official database of the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN), as well as the International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN). The ReefBase Project is housed at the WorldFish Center in Penang, Malaysia, with funding through ICRAN from the United Nations Foundation (UNF). The key objectives of ReefBase are to:

- Develop a relational database and information system for structured information on coral reefs and their resources that will serve as a computerized encyclopedia and analytical tool for use in reef management, conservation and research.
- Provide key information to support decision-making by fisheries and environmental managers in developing countries, especially those concerned with improving the livelihoods of poor fishers.
- Collaborate with other national, regional, and international databases, and GIS facilities relating to reefs, and provide a means of comparing and interpreting information at the global level.
- Develop and distribute analytical routines for ReefBase that will make full use of the information and ensure appropriate interpretation and synthesis.
- Serve as the central repository for data of the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN) and the International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN).

- Define criteria for reef health and use them to refine procedures for coral reef assessments and to determine coral reef status at the regional and global level.
- Determine the relationships among coral reef health, fishery production and the quality of life of people dependent on reefs.

For any further questions, comments or other inquiries about the Reefbase project, please visit [www.reefbase.org](http://www.reefbase.org).

## **REEF CHECK FOUNDATION**

Reef Check is a global environmental group established to facilitate community education, monitoring and management of coral reefs. Reef Check is active in more than 70 coral reef countries and territories, where it seeks to: educate the public about the coral reef crisis and how to prevent it; create a global network of volunteer teams which regularly monitor and report on reef health under the supervision of scientists; scientifically investigate coral reef processes; facilitate collaboration among academics, NGOs, governments and the private sector to solve coral reef problems; and stimulate community action to protect remaining pristine reefs and rehabilitate damaged reefs worldwide using ecologically sound and economically sustainable solutions. Under the ICRI framework, Reef Check is a primary GCRMN partner and coordinates GCRMN training programs in ecological and socio-economic monitoring, and coral reef management throughout the world. Contact: Chris Knight, PO Box 8533, Calabasas, CA 91372; [rcinfo@reefcheck.org](mailto:rcinfo@reefcheck.org); [www.ReefCheck.org](http://www.ReefCheck.org)

## **UNEP - UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME**

The mission of UNEP is to provide leadership and encourage partnerships in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations. UNEP makes a particular effort to nurture frameworks and initiatives at the local, national, regional and global level which enhance the participation of governments and civil society - the private sector, scientific community, NGOs and youth - in working together towards sustainable utilisation of natural resources. The challenge before UNEP is to implement an environmental agenda that is integrated strategically with the goals of economic development and social well-being; an agenda for sustainable development. UNEP is funding part of this report via a contribution from the Government of Finland. Contact: UNEP, PO Box 30552, Nairobi, Kenya; [cpiinfo@unep.org](mailto:cpiinfo@unep.org); [www.unep.org](http://www.unep.org)

## **UNEP - CORAL REEF UNIT (CRU)**

The CRU is the focal point within UNEP and the UN system to guide and mobilize policies and actions to support the conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs to safeguard their biological and biodiversity functions, which provide goods and services for the benefit of people and the sustainable development of dependant communities. Co-located with other coral reef resources at UNEP-WCMC, the CRU works closely with UNEP divisions/programs and international partners such as the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) and Operational Networks. CRU activities include: supporting international collaboration to reverse coral reef degradation; cooperating to promote the political understanding of the importance of coral reefs; reviewing and integrating information on international policies related to coral reefs; and promoting innovative partnerships to address new and emerging coral reef issues, such as cold-water coral reefs. Contact: Stefan Hain, UNEP Coral Reef Unit, 219 Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, CB3 0DL, UK; [stefan.hain@unep-wcmc.org](mailto:stefan.hain@unep-wcmc.org); [www.corals.unep.org](http://www.corals.unep.org) and [www.coral.unep.ch](http://www.coral.unep.ch)

## **U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

The Department of State is the foreign policy arm of the United States Government. The Department is dedicated to creating a more secure, democratic and prosperous world for the benefit of the American people and the international community. Within the Department, the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs is responsible for advancing sustainable development and natural resource conservation, including aspects related to coral reefs and coral reef ecosystems, through a wide variety of international treaties, organizations, initiatives and public-private partnerships. Contact: Office of Ecology and Terrestrial Conservation, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental Affairs, U.S. Department of State, Room 4333, 2201 C Street N.W., Washington D.C., 20520; [www.sdp.gov/sdp/initiative/icri](http://www.sdp.gov/sdp/initiative/icri).

## **WORLD BANK – ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT**

The World Bank is an international financial institution dedicated to the alleviation of poverty. The Environment plays a crucial role in determining the physical and social well being of people. While poverty is exacerbated by deteriorating conditions in land, water and air quality, economic growth and the well being of communities in much of the developing world, continues to depend on natural wealth and the production of environmental goods and services. As a result, the Bank is committed to integrating environmental sustainability into its programs, across sectors and regions and through its various financial instruments. Reducing vulnerability to environmental risk, improving people's health, and enhancing livelihoods through safeguarding the environment are the hallmarks of the Bank's Environment Strategy. Support for coral reef conservation and sustainable use is consistent with this theme, as it potentially affects millions of people around the world. The challenge for the Bank and its many partners in coral reef conservation, such as ICRI and GCRMN, will be to help communities capture the benefits from the sound management of coral reefs to meet immediate needs, while at the same time ensuring the sustainability of these vital systems for generations to come. For information on the Environment Department, contact: Marea Hatzios, Environment Department, The World Bank, 1818 H St. NW, Washington, DC. 20433 USA, [Mhatzios@worldbank.org](mailto:Mhatzios@worldbank.org); [www.worldbank.org/icm](http://www.worldbank.org/icm); [www.gefcoral.org](http://www.gefcoral.org)

## **WORLD FISH CENTER**

Formerly known as ICLARM, it is committed to contributing to food security and poverty eradication in developing countries. The efforts focus on benefiting poor people, and conserving aquatic resources and the environment. The organisation aims for poverty eradication, a healthier, better-nourished human family, reduced pressure on fragile natural resources, and people-centred policies for sustainable development. WorldFish Center is an autonomous, non-governmental, non-profit organisation, established as an international centre in 1977, with new headquarters in Penang, Malaysia and the focus for international efforts to tackle the major aquatic challenges affecting the developing world and to demonstrate solutions to resources managers worldwide. Contact: PO Box 500 GPO, 10670 Penang, Malaysia. Jamie Oliver, [l.oliver@cgiar.org](mailto:l.oliver@cgiar.org); [www.cgiar.org/iclarm/](http://www.cgiar.org/iclarm/)

## **WWF – WORLD WILDLIFE FUND**

WWF is the world's largest and most experienced independent conservation organisation, with more than 4.7 million members and a global network in 96 countries. The mission is to stop degradation of the world's natural environment and build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature by conserving biological diversity. WWF leads efforts globally to safeguard marine ecosystems by: conserving cold water and tropical coral reefs; assisting coastal communities to manage MPAs effectively; and ending destructive fishing practices. There are activities in key regions throughout the tropics to establish networks of MPAs that safeguard the ecological integrity of larger reef systems. WWF has been instrumental in promoting innovative market incentives that reward responsible fishing methods. WWF also works to improve fisheries management, reduce bycatch fatalities of vulnerable species (such as whales and sea turtles), stop illegal trade in marine wildlife and reform government policies that undermine the ocean's web of life. Contact: Anita Van Breda, [anita.vanbreda@wwfus.org](mailto:anita.vanbreda@wwfus.org); or Helen Fox, [helen.fox@wwfus.org](mailto:helen.fox@wwfus.org), WWF, 1250 Twenty-Fourth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037; [www.worldwildlife.org](http://www.worldwildlife.org), and WWF in the Netherlands via Sian Owen, [SOwen@wwf.nl](mailto:SOwen@wwf.nl)