



Fondation pour la Protection de la Biodiversité Marine

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May, 2013 Newsletter



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Video of the month

[May 2013 - Newsletter](#)

New Document Uploads

Fisher to Fisher: Jamaican and Haitian Fishers learning from each other

Le Saviez-Vous?

Récif corallien

Un récif corallien résulte de la construction d'un substrat minéral durable (formé de carbonate de calcium) secrété par des êtres vivants, principalement des coraux. Il existe de très nombreuses espèces de coraux qui forment des écosystèmes marins complexes et parmi les plus riches en biodiversité, généralement à faible profondeur. Les massifs coralliens, notamment en région tropicale, procurent des niches écologiques à de nombreux animaux qui y trouvent nourriture, refuge, protection et abri. De très nombreuses espèces de poissons en sont donc dépendantes.



Les récifs coralliens diffèrent des côtes d'accumulation en ce qu'ils sont d'origine biologique. Ces récifs

FoProBiM, with funding from EnviroSynergy, has completed Haiti's first detailed nationwide mangrove survey.

The preliminary maps can be found on our website at: [Mangrove Survey](#), and more detailed maps and methodology will be included in the soon to be released final report. Both linear and areal extent of all of Haiti's mangrove sites have been examined.



FoProBiM renews its call for the critical need to develop a network of Marine Protected Areas for the country, as it has proposed over the past years, and it will redouble its efforts to make this a reality.

[Map](#) [Document](#)

[2013 Declared Haiti's Year of the Environment](#)

[Disastrous relief for Haiti](#)

[Study: No Evidence Of Increasing Jellyfish Population Over Last Two Centuries](#)

<>< Jan. 1, 2013 FoProBiM has received a grant from the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) to undertake preliminary work towards the development of a Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA) in the Caracol Bay Area.

<>< December 7, 2012 inauguration of the new latrine for 450 students at the Ecole Nationale de Luly with representatives of the UN CAR-SPAW team.

constituent aussi une partie importante des puits de carbone océaniques existants sur Terre. Ces puits sont aujourd'hui menacés par la dégradation des récifs. 50 % environ de ces structures coraliennes étaient en effet en mauvaise santé à la fin du XXe siècle.

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La FoProBiM

Constituée en 1992, FoProBiM est un organisme apolitique, non gouvernemental et sans but lucratif qui est établi à Port-au-Prince, Haïti, et qui a été officiellement reconnu par le gouvernement haïtien en 1995 en tant que fondation œuvrant pour l'environnement d'Haïti dans les domaines du développement durable, de l'éducation, de la recherche, de la surveillance et de la sensibilisation.

FoProBiM est l'un des plus vieux organismes environnementaux haïtiens. Sa mission : i) sensibiliser la population et les divers intervenants au besoin de changer les lois et les attitudes concernant l'environnement; ii) accroître les connaissances et les compétences aux niveaux gouvernemental, communautaire et individuel afin d'apporter des améliorations durables à l'environnement et à la vie des gens; et; iii) mettre en œuvre des programmes éducatifs ainsi que des recherches scientifiques, incluant de la surveillance environnementale, afin de promouvoir une meilleure gestion de l'environnement et la protection de la biodiversité par une meilleure compréhension de la nécessité d'utiliser les ressources environnementales de façon durable.

Depuis maintenant 20 ans qu'elle existe, la FoProBiM se consacre à la protection et à la gestion des écosystèmes côtiers et marins du pays ainsi que des bassins versants avoisinants. Dans ses efforts continus pour surveiller et protéger l'environnement et la biodiversité, FoProBiM œuvre de concert avec les populations qui habitent la région côtière, incluant les regroupements de femmes, de jeunes, de fermiers et de pêcheurs, ainsi que tous ceux et celles qui utilisent les ressources environnementales dans un vaste éventail de secteurs tels que le tourisme, la production de combustible, le transport, la commercialisation, la transformation, etc.

This latrine serves not only the students at the school but also many members of the local community. Because of extremely limited toilet access in the area this installation assists in keeping the local coastal area clean of human waste while providing the school children with an extremely valuable facility.

FoProBiM hopes to receive funding in order to clean out the old adjacent latrine which is now full.



<>< FoProBiM Director Jean Wiener wins **Conde Nast Traveler Environmental Award Runner-up** spot for 2012.

[link to article...](#)

<>< FoProBiM awarded a CEPF grant to initiate conservation work in the Lac Azueli / Etang Saumatre Key Biodiversity Area. ([see FoProBiM current project activity map](#))

NOAA: Tortugas marine reserve yields more, larger fish

No economic loss to Florida Keys fishing communities

A new NOAA research report finds that both fish populations and commercial and recreational anglers have benefited from "no-take" protections in the Tortugas Ecological Reserve in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary.

The report, "An Integrated Biogeographic Assessment of Reef Fish Populations and Fisheries in Dry Tortugas: Effects of No-take Reserves," is the first to evaluate how the 151-square nautical mile Tortugas Ecological Reserve affects the living marine resources of the region and the people whose livelihoods are connected to them. The report's analysis of long-term socioeconomic and scientific information found that after the ecological reserve was designated in 2001:

Overfished species such as black and red grouper, yellowtail and mutton snapper increased in presence, abundance and size inside the reserve and throughout the region; Annual gatherings of spawning mutton snapper, once thought to be wiped out from overfishing, began to reform inside the Reserve; Commercial catches of reef fish in the region increased, and continue to do so; and No financial losses were experienced by regional commercial or recreational fishers;

"The findings in this report are good news for NOAA management efforts to enhance fisheries and other natural resources in the Florida Keys," said Holly Bamford, Ph. D., NOAA assistant administrator for the National Ocean Service. "The results are equally important in other

areas where NOAA science provides support to management decisions that are made to best utilize and protect our natural resources."

To assess economic effects of the area closure, social scientists from NOAA's Office of National Marine Sanctuaries and University of Massachusetts analyzed catch landings and revenues from commercial fishers (reef fish, shrimp, spiny lobster and king mackerel) and surveyed recreational fishing guides operating within the Tortugas region before and for five years after reserve protection.

"This research shows that marine reserves and economically viable fishing industries can coexist," said Sean Morton, sanctuary superintendent. "The health of our economy is tied to the health of our oceans. They are not mutually exclusive."

Key West commercial fishery landings had an estimated value of \$56 million in 2011, up from \$40 million in 2001, according to NOAA's Fisheries of the United States reports. Ocean recreation and tourism support approximately 33,000 jobs in the Florida Keys.

Contributors to the report also included researchers from NOAA's National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science, NOAA Fisheries Service, Southeast Fisheries Science Center, and University of Miami.

The 151-square nautical mile Tortugas Ecological Reserve was designated by the Florida Keys sanctuary in 2001, and its design involved extensive collaboration between commercial and recreational fishermen, divers, scientists, conservationists, citizens-at-large and resource managers. The reserve is closed to all consumptive use, including fishing and anchoring, and a portion of it is open to permitted marine researchers only.

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