



Synthesis

- Annual environmental assessment of the Great South and Thio based on available monitoring information
- Environmental knowledge synthesis: Thio, Forgotten Coast, Isle of Pines, etc.



- Aquatic ecosystems monitoring around active mining sites in the South and in Thio
- Bushfires' environmental impact monitoring and its associated warning system
- Erosion-exposed surfaces mapping in the South Province
- Great South reef monitoring implicating the local communities in Yaté. Ouen Island and the Isle of Pines
- Post-incident environmental monitoring in areas under influence of active mining sites

Diagnostic methods and tools

- Indicator development or revision (New-Caledonian biotic index, New-Caledonian diatoms index, ants index, physicochemical data reference ranges, etc.)
- Environmental monitoring protocols standardization and associated guidebooks
- Data banking tool development adapted to local freshwater hydrobiological data (Hydrobio)
- Reference data acquisition: ecosystems evaluation around active mining sites in the South and Thio, erosion, artificialization, light pollution...



Partnerships

- Connecting stakeholders: work groups, forums, conferences
- Multiple project financing, data sharing, partnership agreements



Information

- Publishing: OEIL mag. vulgarized environmental assessments, thematic brochures, cardboard games
- Digital: website. online library, geoportal, dashboards. Facebook. Instagram, YouTube, LinkedIn
- Events: public meetings, local traditional fairs. educational activities in schools
- PR and media partnerships (radio podcasts, tv programs)



Innovative studies.

Characterization of light pollution, forest dynamics, drought indicators, etc.

2022

Its expertise is requested.

The OEIL is called upon to assist the newborn Observatory of Coastal Fisheries in New-Caledonia.

2020

Its perimeter of action extends to Thio.

The municipality of Thio and the association of residents Chàvàà Xùà join the OEIL. The first synthesis of environmental knowledge is launched in the area.

Its information strategy unfolds.

The first "OEIL Magazine" is published and a website is developed with educational content about the New-Caledonian natural environment.

2011

OEIL is born.

Faced with the concerns of the tribes established in the Great South, regarding the environmental impacts of a nickel ore processing plant in Goro, the South Province initiated discussions with the support of environmental stakeholders. It is in this context that the Observatory was created.

2009

The OEIL is expected on a broader scale. Workshops involving its members and

partners led to a shared vision for the evolution of the structure to the country level embracing a wider range of themes.

2021

The OEIL spreads in the Pacific region.

The OEIL is sought to deploy its bushfire alert tool in Fiji.

2018

Its missions diversify.

The OEIL launches studies on the environmental impact of bushfires and on erosion monitoring in the South Province.

2012

The Observatory is structured!

Salaried team recruited, Scientific Council established, strategy defined: the first studies can be launched. The OEIL thus develops its first indicators.

2010

Where to get information?















To monitor

We analyse and scientifically interpret the available information to follow the environment's state and evolutions, undergoing pressures and implemented solutions.



To inform

We report on a regular basis to public authorities, decision makers and the public our analysis of the environment's state and evolutions, undergoing pressures and implemented solutions



To optimize

We develop environmental monitoring tools in collaboration with scientists and decision makers: indicators, variables, descriptors, key figures.



NEW-CALEDONIA OUR SCOPE

Historical core of action • Prony Resources' area of influence

Closer perimeter -The Great South and Thio

 Annual assessment of the Great South and Thio • Environmental knowledge synthesis: Thio, the "Forgotten Coast", Isle of Pines • Complementary data acquisition in additio to regulatory monitoring data • Recommendations to optimize regulatory monitoring specifications Mapping of the Ouinné Valley

On the scale of the South Province

Artificialization evolution

Erosion mapping

On the scale of the country

- Bushfire monitoring
- Data banking and distribution of environmental information
- Development of indicators

In the South Pacific region -

- Deployment of our bushfire tracking system in Fidji
- Taking part in international scientific forums







WHAT THE OEIL DOES NOT DO..

- Example: managing protected areas Jurisdiction: Provinces
- Inspection and maintenance of technical
- Example: cleaning of sedimentation basins Jurisdiction: Provinces and Government of New-Caledonia
- Environmental policing: Example: *sanctions*, *fines* Jurisdiction: Provinces
- Sanitary surveillance: Example: water potability, swimming water **Jurisdiction:** Government of New-Caledonia



Environment protection organisations:

Action Biosphère, ASNNC, Corail Vivant, Terre des Hommes, Endemia, EPLP, WWF



Municipalities:

Isle of Pines, Mont-Dore, Thio, Yaté



Private sector (mining and industry):

Prony Énergies, Prony Resources, SLN, SMGM



Institutions:

South Province

representatives:

Chàvàà Xûà association, CCCE, World Heritage local management committees of Ouen Island and Isle of Pines, Rhéébu Nùù Committee



Consumer advocacy groups and other private operators (other than mining and industry):

SANT, Thio tourisme, Tourisme Grand Sud, UFC Que choisir

Scal'Air ex-officio member Permanent guest does not vote

Scientific Council volunteer experts

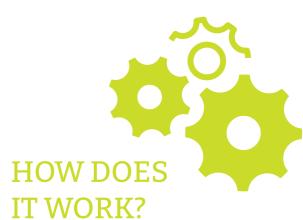


Editorial Committee

volunteer General Assembly members or their representatives

Board of directors

Board:



The associative form was chosen when creating the OEIL, based on the 1901 French law about associations.



Who pays for it?

The OEIL is allocated with functioning subsidies from the institutions and the private sector (mining and industry) as well as punctual grants from other funds for specific projects. The Observatory also benefits from the patronage tax system.



Who makes the decisions?

- The General Assembly approves the strategic orientations, ensures sound financial and moral management and elects, among its members, the representatives of each college within the Board of Directors.
- The Board of Directors defines the plan of action, votes the budget and elects a Board from among its members.
- The Board is responsible for implementing the decisions of the Board of Directors on an operational level. It oversees the work of the salaried team.

Who executes?

• The staff executes the action plan.





Who advises?

- The Scientific Council: composed of volunteer scientists from local and international research institutes, the SC helps elaborating the OEIL's action plan and provides advice on the most complex environmental studies.
- The Editorial Committee takes part in the communication strategy, ensures the accuracy and objectivity of the information delivered and validates the texts before publication. Each member can be represented here.

How is our impartiality ensured?

- All sensitivities are represented around the OEIL's table: both funders and the civil society take equally part in the decisions making.
- The advice and recommendations of the Scientific Council are... scientific: its members are volunteers, appointed in person and make a pledge of honour not to have any conflict of interest likely to question their independence.
- The Editorial Committee of the OEIL watches that factual messages are conveyed: with often divergent sensitivities, its members collegially validate the messages. For this to happen, there is only one solution: to deliver factual and non-committal information.

