

CRISP



Coral Reef Initiative for the South Pacific
Initiative Corail pour le Pacifique Sud

CRISP COORDINATING UNIT

April 2007

Consolidated report of the CRISP programme

2nd semester 2006



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CRISP



Coral Reef Initiative for the South Pacific
Initiative Corail pour le Pacifique Sud



The CRISP programme is implemented as part of the policy developed by the Secretariat of the Pacific Environment Programme for a contribution to conservation and sustainable development of coral reefs in the Pacific

The Initiative for the Protection and Management of Coral Reefs in the Pacific (CRISP), sponsored by France and prepared by the French Development Agency (AFD) as part of an inter-ministerial project from 2002 onwards, aims to develop a vision for the future of these unique eco-systems and the communities that depend on them and to introduce strategies and projects to conserve their biodiversity, while developing the economic and environmental services that they provide both locally and globally. Also, it is designed as a factor for integration between developed countries (Australia, New Zealand, Japan, USA), French overseas territories and Pacific Island developing countries.

The initiative follows a specific approach designed to:

- associate network activities and fieldwork projects;
- bring together research, management and development endeavours;
- combine the contributions of a range of scientific disciplines, including biology, ecology, economics, law and the social sciences;
- address the various land and marine factors affecting coral reefs (including watershed rehabilitation and management);
- avoid setting up any new body but supply financial resources to already operational partners wishing to develop their activities in a spirit of regional cooperation. This is why the initiative was prepared on the basis of a call for proposals to all institutions and networks.

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This approach is articulated through a series of thematic objectives, which are:

Objective 1: Improve knowledge of the biodiversity, status and functioning of coral eco-systems.

Objective 2: Protection and management of coral eco-systems on a significant scale.

Objective 3: Develop the economic potential represented by the use values and biodiversity of coral eco-systems.

Objective 4: Dissemination of information and knowledge; capacity-building and leadership with local, national and international networks.

The CRISP Programme comprises three major components, which are:

Component 1A: Integrated Coastal Management and watershed management

- 1A1: Marine biodiversity conservation planning

- 1A2: Marine Protected Areas

- 1A3: Institutional strengthening and networking

- 1A4: Integrated coastal reef zone and watershed management

Component 2: Development of Coral Ecosystems

- 2A: Knowledge, beneficial use and management of coral ecosystems

- 2B: Reef rehabilitation

- 2C: Development of active marine substances

- 2D: Development of regional data base (ReefBase Pacific)

Component 3: Programme Coordination and Development

- 3A: Capitalisation, value-adding and extension of CRISP Programme activities

- 3B: Coordination, promotion and development of CRISP Programme

CRISP is funded by the following partners :



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| Contracting agencies | Funding AFD/FGFEF | Co-funding | Co-funding agencies | Leading agencies | Components | Description | Outputs | Description of projects | Implementing agencies | Beneficiaries countries |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------------|---|------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|
| CI | 2000 | 1700 | CI, WWF, IFRECOR WF, IFRECOR FP, French Pacific Funds | CI | 1A | MPAs and watershed management | 1A1 | Planification of marine conservation strategy | WWF, CI | New-Caledonia, Polynesia, Palau and Pacific region |
| | | | | | | | 1A2 | Support to existing MPAs and creation of MPAs | WWF, CI, FSPI, ASMPA, IFRECOR PF | Salomon, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Tonga, New-Caledonia, Samoa, Kiribati, Papoua New Guinea, French Polynesia, Cook, Wallis&Futuna |
| | | | | | | | 1A3 | Networking | CI, FSPI | All Pacific countries |
| | | | | | | | 1A4 | Integrated Coastal management | IRD, CIRAD | Vanuatu, Fidji and French Polynesia |
| CNRS | 1000 | 100 | IFRECOR FP, Reef-Check, French Pacific Funds | CNRS | 2A | Knowledge, management and development of reef ecosystems | 2A1 | Postlarvae Capture and Culture | EPHE, USP | Fidji, French Polynesia and Wallis&Futuna |
| | | | | | | | 2A2 | Management of Reef Fisheries | IRD, USP | Fidji, French Polynesia, New-Caledonia and Wallis&Futuna |
| | | | | | | | 2A3 | Monitoring of reef ecosystems | EPHE, USP | Melanesia and Polynesia |
| | | | | | | | 2A4 | Extension | IRD | All Pacific countries |
| | | | | | | | 2A5 | Specific studies: CO2 and ecotourism | EPHE, USP | |
| | 300 | 50 | CRTR | GINGER | 2B | Reef restoration | 2B1 | Implementation of pilot sites | GINGER, FSPI | Fidji and Tuvalu (+Samoa) |
| | | | | | | | 2B2 | Editing of technical manual | GINGER, FSPI | All Pacific countries |
| IRD | 500 | 400 | IRD | IRD | 2C | Bioprospection | 2C1 | Improvement of legal framework | IRD | Salomon, Fidji and Vanuatu |
| | | | | | | | 2C2 | Taxonomy | IRD, USP | |
| | | | | | | | 2C3 | Collection and screening | IRD | |
| | | | | | | | 2C4 | Capacity building | IRD, USP | |
| UNF | 400 | 400 | UNF | WFC | 2D | REEFBASE Pacific | 2D1 | Implementation of REEFBASE nodes | WFC, EPHE, SPREP | All Pacific countries |
| | | | | | | | 2D2 | Implementation of REEFBASE Pacific | | |
| | | | | | | | 2D3 | Support to GCRMN | | |
| | | | | | | | 2D4 | Dissemination of products | | |
| | 500 | 500 | SPREP | 3A | Renforcement institutionnel, capitalisation | 3A1 | Institutional strengthening | SPREP, ICRAN | | |
| | | | | | | 3A2 | Pilot studies | | | |
| | | | | | | 3A3 | Extension of CRISP outputs | | | |
| SPC | 300 | 850 | French MFA, French Pacific Funds | French MFA | 3B | Coordination et développement | 3B1 | Coordination and monitoring/evaluation | CCU | |
| | | | | | | | 3B2 | Promotion and communication | | |
| | | | | | | | 3B3 | Development of the programme | | |
| Total amount = 9 M Euros | | | | | | | | | | |

SYNOPTIC TABLE OF THE PROGRAMME AS TO THE 1ST OF JANUARY 2007

CRISP ENLIGHTENINGS... OF THE SECOND SEMESTER 2006

Each semester an event, a book and a publication are highlighted in the following report



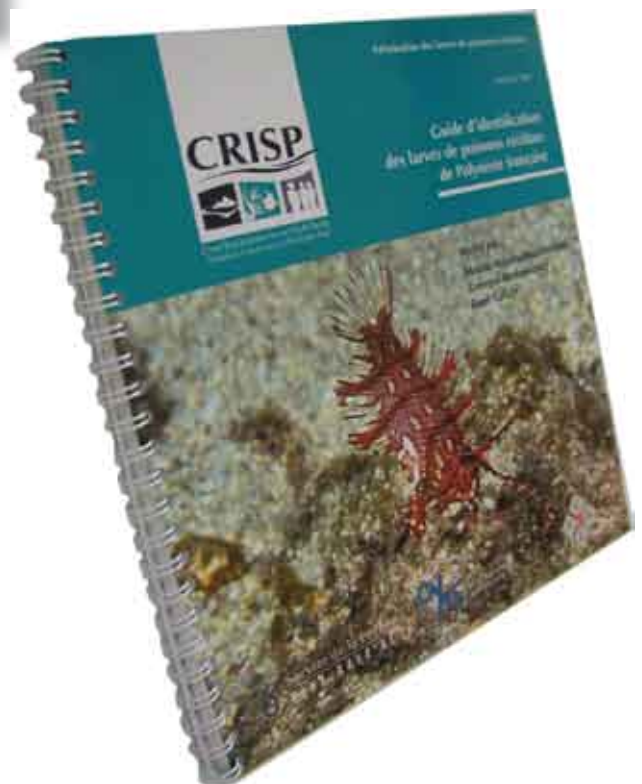
F. Martel (CI) between B. Raynor (right) and G. Miles (TNC) in december 2006 in Koror (Palau)

► **EVENT : Palau part of the CRISP**

During the summit France-Oceania of 2006, CRISP acknowledged the request from Mr Tommy Remengesau, the president of Palau, concerning the integration of Palau in the initiative. The Micronesian countries involved into the Micronesia Challenge, initiated by the President of Palau in 2005, are committed to protect 30% of their coasts by 2020. In the context of the Micronesia Challenge CRISP offered 40 000 US\$ to Conservation International to contribute to the partnership with The Nature Conservancy and the Strategy of Marine Biodiversity Conservation National Authorities.

LITERATURE: reef fish larvae on the front page ►

In regards of the component 2-A, EPHE-CNRS collaborating with the fisheries department of French Polynesia, published in 2006 an identification guide of coral reef fish larvae from this region. A PDF version is downloadable on CRISP website: www.crisponline.net.



► **Top level PUBLICATION**

The Component 2A got their first paper published in the Journal of experimental Marine Biology and Ecology, partially completed due to the financial support of CRISP. This paper discusses the improvements of the knowledge of coral reef fish larvae biology, which could be used for improving catch selectivity of highly valued commercial species.



GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION

The monitoring and evaluation system of CRISP programme is semester based with 2 reports describing activities from the 1st of January to the 30th of June and the 1st of July to the 31st of December respectively. Actions occurring on the field are classified according to the type of activities, which are explained according to projects comprised into different components. Components are sub-divided into projects that are under the responsibility of supervisors and managers respectively. The pyramid-shaped programme of monitoring and evaluation plans to summarize activities put in place over each semester. In the first place, reports are submitted to the managers of each project then feedbacks are given to the supervisors of each component for submission and compilation by CRISP Coordination Unit (CCU) at the end of each semester. Each of these 2 stages take approximately one month and consolidating the reports take 2 months after the following deadlines, either September of the same year for the first semester or March of the year N+1 for the second semester. The translation of the consolidated report postpones the issue of English version by few weeks.

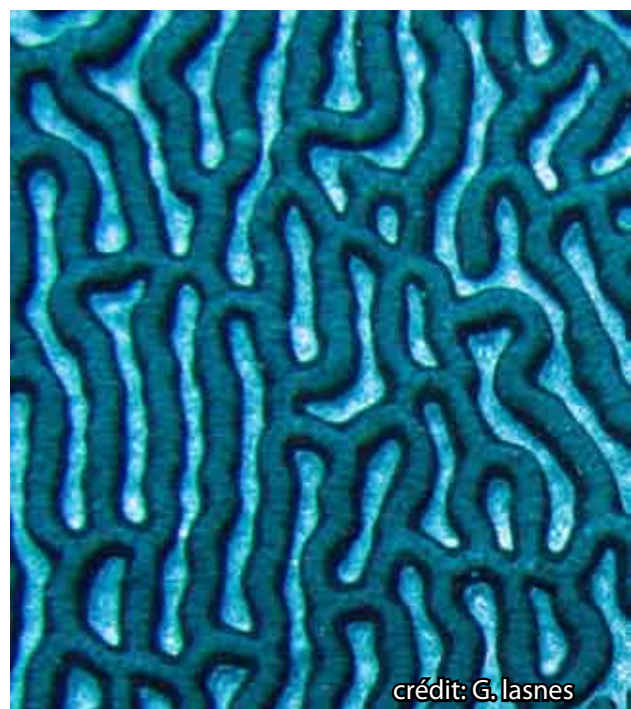
Due to financial reasons, only the first semester report is published on hard copy and distributed on a broad scale while the second semester report is an electronic version downloadable on CRISP website: www.crisp-online.net.

The second semester of 2006 is characterised by the completion of financial agreements allowing the programme to be operational for the beginning of 2007, especially since the World Fish Center and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, in charge of the components C2D and C3A respectively are involved. Nevertheless these organisations have only been recruiting and putting in place tools over this semester therefore results will be probably disclosed towards the end of the first semester of 2007.

Over the second semester of 2006, new partners became involved in the component 1, including IRD, WWF Pacific and Proscience Association, besides CIRAD. Due to this constraint, the NGO CI had to continue supporting the activities of Component 1 with its own funds while waiting for a refunding from AFD due in 2007.

Components C2A, C2B and C2C are operating and the satisfying results will allow for capitalization and extension for 2007.

In regards to science, it is important to underline that a publication is the outcome of a 3-years cycle dedicated to conduct experiments, write and publish. This explains that few publications have been issued so far but several ones should be produced within the next few months.



crédit: G. lasnes

MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

The Coordination Unit (CCU) is based in the Secretariat of the Pacific Community in Nouméa (New Caledonia) and is responsible for evaluating the CRISP Programme. The evaluation system is based on field visits conducted by the programme manager (6 as to the 31st of december 2006), and the introduction of a reporting system, as described below. The field visits followed an opportunistic timetable and geography designed to optimise travel. This continuous assessment was supplemented by periodic assessments from visits by the French Development Agency (AFD) and the French Fund for the Global Environment (FFEM), as the programme's main donors. The first supervisory mission took place from 18 September to 6 October 2006 (report available from Dominique Rojat, AFD, rojatd@afd.fr). These two measures will be supplemented by an independent evaluation, the cost of which has already been provided for and which will take place at the end of the programme, and probably an intermediary one to be conducted in 2008.

The monitoring and evaluation system was designed by the Coordination Unit in 2005 and submitted for the approval of technical partners at the first meeting of the CCU Support Committee (CAC) held in Suva (Fiji) in March 2006. This system was then approved by AFD and FFEM during the Programme Coordinator's visit to Paris in April 2006.

The system is designed to assess progress against objectives and outputs contractually agreed to by the technical partners under funding agreements signed with the AFD. Annexed to these agreements are project descriptions and a logical framework, comprising project success indicators. Most of these indicators remain generous and the monitoring and evaluation system is endeavouring to distil from them more accurate indicators on progress on all activities within projects. Achieving this level of accuracy can be difficult but it does guarantee that robust general indicators emerge from the process of aggregation and consolidation of the basic indicators.

The three-year CRISP Programme monitoring and evaluation structure involves 6 six-monthly evaluations. Initially scheduled for the period between July and December 2005, the first evaluation was postponed to the first half of 2006 in order to include a number of technical partners whose activities had been post-

poned by delays in signing the funding agreements. The 6-month evaluations relate to three annual action plans (2006, 2007 and 2008). These action plans are produced in the form of tables (one per project) incorporating the various project activities, which are themselves divided into separate actions. Each action is assessed by using one or more indicators depending on its importance. The indicators are proposed by the project managers, discussed if necessary, and then approved by the CCU. A way of checking an indicator is also proposed, together with an achievement timetable to which the project leader gives a commitment, either the first (+6 months) or the second half-year (+12 months) as part of the annual action plan. Once the report becomes due (midyear or end-of-year) the project manager himself assesses progress on or achievement of the indicator by quantifying it on a scale of 6 (0%, 20%, 40%, 60%, 80% or 100%). One column is reserved for the CRISP Coordinator who attributes a coefficient (between 0 and 1) to the result obtained with activities in order to reduce the share of some activities which are seen as secondary in terms of the objectives pursued, in the overall evaluation, which thus becomes a weighted average for assessing all activities. In addition, a distinction is made between resources deployed by technical partners and outputs achieved, as expressed in the examination of two kinds of indicator (of resources and outputs). This approach makes it possible to produce a CRISP Programme dashboard providing, on a six-monthly and component-by-component basis, an assessment on a scale of 0 to 100% of resources deployed and outputs achieved by each partner. For the first six months, only assessments of activities scheduled for achievement in the first half-year are assessed. Only the end-of-year evaluation covers all activities.

In a concern for brevity, only outputs achieved by component and project are described in this document. These general project-by-project outputs nevertheless rely on more refined assessments (by activity or action) compiled by and available at the CCU.

A practical example of the monitoring and evaluation system is given below in order to gain a better understanding of the indicator consolidation system.

EXAMPLE OF AN ACTIVITY EVALUATION:

Component 2A (knowledge, management and development of reef and lagoon ecosystems) is divided into five projects. The Projects are divided into activities. The first, Project C2A-1 – economic development of reef post-larvae resources (fish, crustaceans), is divided into four activities. The first activity (C2A-11) is described below – Basic research on fish and crustacean post larvae capture and development. This activity is itself divided into three actions which are assessed using resource and output indicators.

COMMENTS OF THE TABLE

The three actions describing the activity are assessed using resource and output indicators. Each indicator is described in the column 'indicator'. Within the following column and for each indicator is given a verification tool which quantifies the state of progress of the action according to the indicator chosen. In the column date is given the semester of the year during which the action should be completed. Each action contributes to the

description of an activity by weighting using a scale of 4 (0.25, 0.5, 0.75 and 1). In the following example, the action consists in writing a thesis as part of CRISP Programme on the improvements of restocking techniques has been given a lower weighting because it remains marginal to the initial goal of making the establishment of a post-larvae marketing chain by Pacific fishers possible in order to access an alternative source of income. The verification indicator tools are referenced (between brackets) and provided to the CCU who compiles them (mostly in the form of electronic files). For this example of evaluation occurring in the first 6-months of an yearly based action plan, only evaluations for the indicators on activities scheduled for the first half-year are taken into consideration in the overall average. The 2 last rows of resource indicators are not taken into account. The total indicator evaluations (+6 and +12) are obviously taken into account in the second annual report.



| DOMAIN | ACTION | INDICATOR | MEAN OF VERIFICATION | DEADLINE | WEIGHT | EVALUATION |
|---------|---|---|---|----------|---------|------------|
| MEANS | Editing of a manual for reef fish larvae identification in French Polynesia | Gathering of photos data-base | Copy of photo database (piece C2A111a) | +6 | 1 | 100% |
| | Development of capture of crustacean larvae for aquarium trade | Implementation of pilot study in Wallis | Report of pilot study (piece C2A112a) | +6 | 1 | 60% |
| | Improvement of methods for restocking of ecosystems based on larvae | Implementation of PhD | University registration (piece C2A113a) | +6 | 0,5 | 100% |
| | | | | | Moyenne | 84% |
| RESULTS | Editing of a manual for reef fish larvae identification in French Polynesia | Draft document | PDF version (piece C2A1b) | +6 | 1 | 100% |
| | Development of capture of crustacean larvae for aquarium trade | Identification of private operator | License | +12 | 1 | 0% |
| | Improvement of methods for restocking of ecosystems based on larvae | Implementation of PhD | First PhD Committee completed | +12 | 0,5 | 0% |
| | | | | | Moyenne | 100% |

DASHBOARD OF THE PROGRAMME

The quantification and mean of indicators of resources and outputs achieved by activity makes it possible to conduct an assessment by activity, project and component, which are presented in the table below, but only from the project level upwards. Rectangles in the evaluation columns should be read two by two, with the upper rectangle giving the assessments of resources mobilised and the lower one outputs achieved. For greater clarity, a colour-code is given to the assessment on a scale of five (corresponding to the intervals between the values 0, 20, 40, 60, 80 and 100% given to indicators in the monitoring and reporting system).

| Level | Very poor | Mediocre | Medium | Good | Very good |
|------------|-----------|----------|--------|------|-----------|
| Color code | | | | | |

| Com-ponents | Agencies | Outputs | Simplified description | Implementing agencies | Projects evaluation | Components evaluation |
|-------------|-----------|---------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1A | CI | 1A1 | Planification of marine conservation strategy | WWF, CI | | |
| | | 1A2 | Support to MPAs | WWF, CI, FSPI, ASMPA, IFRECOR | | |
| | | 1A3 | Networking | CI, FSPI | | |
| | | 1A4 | Integrated Coastal Management | IRD, CIRAD | | |
| | | 1A5 | Coordination | CI | (1) | |
| 2A | CNRS-EPHE | 2A1 | Postlarvae Capture and Culture | EPHE, UNC, USP | | |
| | | 2A2 | Reef Fisheries management | IRD, USP | | |
| | | 2A3 | Monitoring of coral reefs | EPHE, USP | | |
| | | 2A4 | Extension | IRD | | |
| | | 2A5 | CO2 and ecotourism | EPHE, USP | | |
| 2B | | 2B1 | Pilot sites (Fidji et Tuvalu) | GINGER, FSPI | | |
| | | 2B2 | Restoration guide | GINGER, FSPI | | |
| 2C | IRD | 2C1 | Legal framework | IRD | | |
| | | 2C2 | Taxonomy | IRD, USP | | |
| | | 2C3 | Collection and screening | IRD | | |
| | | 2C4 | Capacity building | IRD, USP | | |
| 2D | UNDP | 2D1 | REEFBASE nodes | WFC, EPHE, SPREP | | |
| | | 2D2 | REEFBASE database | | | |
| | | 2D3 | Support to GCRMN | | | |
| | | 2D4 | Dissemination of products | | | |
| 3A | | 3A1 | Institutional strengthening | SPREP | | |
| | | 3A2 | Pilots studies | | | |
| | | 3A3 | Extension of CRISP outputs | | | |
| 3B | MFA-SPC | 3B1 | Coordination, monitoring and evaluation | CCU | | |
| | | 3B2 | Promotion/communication | | | |
| | | 3B3 | Development of programme | | | |

(1) Delay of 5 weeks in delivering the report for Component 1 due to severe illness of the person in charge



CONSOLIDATED REPORT COMPONENT 1A

MARINE PROTECTED AREAS AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT



Goal: to associate community based management, strategic analysis of marine conservation and integrated coastal management to reinforce the sustainable development of coral reefs in the Pacific.

- Financial partners : AFD, FFEM, CI, WWF- France, IFRECOR, French Pacific fund
- Direct technical partners : CI, WWF-France, WWF-South Pacific, FSPI, CIRAD-Forêt, IRD, IFRECOR PF, ASMPA (Samoa), Pro-Science.
- Main collaborators : stakeholders and local communities, CSIRO, ANU, Service environnement (W&F), PTPU, UPF, Provinces, DTSI (N-C)

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► GENERAL SITUATION

Over the last semester of 2006, CI and CIRAD have not signed the delegated project management agreement despite numerous meetings. This delay is mainly justified by geographical constraints hampering the CI funding not located in Vanuatu and West Pacific where the CIRAD exerts its activities. Consequently by the 31st of December 2006, the suspensive clause comprised in the funding agreement AFD-CI prevented CI from benefiting of the money from the AFD. Nevertheless, CI kept supporting the activities taken for the Component 1 and maintaining activities in place for the project 1A2 supporting MPAs by subsidizing 1.2 Millions of euros. Likewise Wallis and Futuna, the association Proscience, located in French Polynesia, benefited from IFRECOR's financial support to put in place PGEM by signing an agreement with CI. As part of the project 1A1, the WWF completed the second stage of the Eco-regional Analysis in New Caledonia by





analysing the hazards and threats for the marine biodiversity. On the other side, the project 1A3 concerning the networking of MPAs activity with cross-cutting dimension and designed to capitalize on field experience has not progressed because of the delays taken within the others projects of Component 1. During the second semester 2006, the role of US ESPACE 140 (IRD) has been established and recognized as being major for the project 1A4 concerning the thematic objective "Integrated Coastal Management".

■ OUTPUT 1A1

Marine Biodiversity Conservation Planning

The eco-regional Analysis (ERA) in New Caledonia comprised 3 stages:

1. Mapping of marine biodiversity,
2. Mapping of hazards and threats and lastly,
3. Definition of areas requiring priority protection.

The second stage of this project, financed by the Coordination Unit of CRISP, was completed at the end of the second semester of 2006 by a consultant from the WWF. Besides completing the second stage, the WWF financed a RAP (Rapid Assessment Program) for Diahot region in the North Province of New Caledonia, which will improve the first stage of the ERA, accomplished during the first semester of 2006. The french version of the Eco-regional Analysis reports is downloadable on the CRISP website (URL: www.crisponline.net). On the other side, counterpart funding from CI provided 200 600 euros instead of 1 10 000 euros for this project. The manager of the component 1 has agreed with SPREP to put in place a common marine biodiversity conservation management plan covering the whole Pacific. CI will recruit a GIS expert at Apia remunerated by SPREP on the behalf of CRISP's finance.

■ OUTPUT 1A2

Support for the Creation of MPAs or the Operation of existing MPAs.

The funding from CI enabled to continue supporting FSPI and LMMA which encompasses MPA networks from Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu. This financial support consists in assisting activities ranging from introducing MPAs (negotiating with local communities and preliminary biological surveys) to the monitoring of existing MPAs by the local population using adapted tools. CI also provided funding to the MPAs of Aleipata and Safata in Samoa during the second half of 2006.

A new person responsible for the coordination of the PGEM was needed due to the recruitment of Caroline Vieux from CRILOBE Polynesia by SPREP. This new person was found at the end of 2006 enabling a mission to Wallis and Futuna during the first semester of 2007 with the help of a PGEM expert from French Polynesia.

■ OUTPUT 1A3

Networking and Institutional Strengthening

This project has not registered any special results at this early stage as it is an activity designed to capitalize on the three other projects of Component 1.



■ OUTPUT 1A4

Integrated Coastal management

This project consists of Integrated Coastal Management activities comprising both marine and terrestrial components, as well as terrestrial runoffs. The action plan, written by the IRD, aims at putting in place actions into three countries: Vanuatu, Fiji and French Polynesia. CI will finance the activities of the IRD, allowing those formers to take actions in French Polynesia where AFD funds cannot be specifically used, contribution representing major interests and mechanisms of CRISP. To achieve the management of terrestrial runoffs, which is not the main focus of the expertise of GERSA project, completed by IRD/US ESPACE, an additional expertise (potentially from New Zealand) is being considered, added to the activity from CIRAD, to achieve the objectives of the project 1A4.



CONSOLIDATED REPORT COMPONENT 2A

KNOWLEDGE, MONITORING, MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF REEF ECOSYSTEMS



Goal: To improve knowledge, monitoring, management capacity and development of reef resources in order to strengthen sustainable development of reef ecosystems

- Financial partner : AFD
- Direct technical partners : EPHE-CNRS, IRD, USP
- Main partnerships : SPC, ECOCEAN, ENSAR, Fisheries department of french Polynesia, Islands resorts, users and local populations

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► GENERAL SITUATION

Over the first semester 2006, a workshop on coordination and rescopeing of activities took place in Suva, Fiji, in April 2006. After this workshop, a significant number of activities has been conducted effectively as part of this Component and continued over the second semester resulting in satisfying progression.

■ PROJECT 2A-1 :

Postlarvae (fish and crustacean) capture and culture for aquarium trade and restocking

The first part of this project in French Polynesia produced a Guide for the identification of reef fish larvae in French Polynesia (a PDF version can be downloaded from CRISP website: www.crisponline.net). This handbook was published in close collaboration with the Polynesian Fisheries Department. Besides this product, 3 scientists from CRILOBE and IRD will publish a paper on the biology of larvae in a scientific journal. This work is a precious tool to potentially improve capturing methods targeting high commercial value species.



The second part of this project concerns fundamental research progress on catch and raise of post-larvae through the work of a french student from ENSAR in an aquaculture farm on the USP campus in Fiji. A Fijian student from USP began a study comparing larval and zooplankton geographical distribution. Another french student still prepares a thesis on the optimisation of restocking techniques in the natural environment (co-supervised by both the University of Perpignan and USP).

In regards to technical training, besides strengthening the USP technicians working for the aquaculture farm, a second fishing site has opened in the village of Muaivoso where fishermen have been trained by the ECOCEAN society to become familiar with capture techniques of larvae and contribute to the project. A preliminary study on the evolution of the Fijian legal framework has been done to improve the economic use of fish larvae. Besides, a pilot study was launched in Wallis and Futuna to assess economic potential of capturing crustacean larvae for the aquarium market.



■ **PROJECT 2A-2:**
Improvement of knowledge and capacity for a better management of reef ecosystems

This project comprises three areas of activity, New Caledonia, Fiji and French Polynesia. It made considerable progress after the workshop held in April 2006 in Fiji where the main topic was identification and scoping of activities designed to implement management indicators for reefal and lagoonal ecosystems, the preliminary work step was carried out in Fiji, essentially in Muaisovo (where USP and IRD are collaborating) and Rotuma (USP). In New Caledonia, the work in marine environment management involving local community was carried out in Ouvea, encouraging the protection of the lagoon. The results of a study on Mangrove crabs in the region of Voh-Kone-Pouimbout have been released. Two other workshops on the project C2A2 were held during the second semester 2006 on the campus of USP in Fiji. LMMA held the first workshop on coral reef fish management indicators and coral ecosystem monitoring and the second, where IRD was involved, compared different underwater fish count methods.

■ **PROJECT 2A-3 :**
Synopsis and extension work on indicators for monitoring the health of coral ecosystems and developing a remote sensing tool

In Fiji, an Australian student doing his thesis developed indicators for monitoring the health of coral ecosystems by processing satellite images and a Fijian student working in palaeontology is doing some coral coring. A workshop conducted by the GCRMN, in USP, capitalized information of coral reef monitoring of 7 countries in Pacific Centre, which will be compiled in a report due for the beginning of 2007. A network of underwater temperature loggers occurs in Fiji and other countries of the GCRMN Melanesian node. In French

Polynesia, CRILOBE compiled a report on the Polynesia Mana network, including data on Tokelau, Cook, Niue, Kiribati, Tonga, French Polynesia and Wallis and Futuna. In New Caledonia, a study on the use of underwater video to monitor marine resources was conducted and published in the Fisheries Bulletin of SPC.

■ **PROJECT 2A-4 :**
Testing of novel information feedback methods for local communities and users of reef and lagoon resources

This project is the least advanced of Component 2A. The production of an interactive DVD in collaboration with IRD for the public at large for the purpose of education slightly progressed with the completion of 2 sections out of 10. The student exchange programme made some progress.

■ **PROJECT 2A-5 :**
Specific studies on i) the effects on the increase in atmospheric CO₂ on the health of coral formation and ii) the development of eco-tourism

A literature review on the "effects of the increase in atmospheric CO₂ on the health of coral formations due to anthropogenic influence", completed by a postgraduate student from the University of Perpignan, will be added to the final synopsis. The service provider in Fiji conducted a study on the development of hotel eco-certification standards and will begin the major staff training component. At this stage the eco-certification system is called "blue star". The results from the Fijian trial are awaited before developing a regional approach, with priority given to those where hotel-based tourism is developing (especially in French Pacific OCTs).





CONSOLIDATED REPORT COMPONENT 2B

RESTORATION OF CORAL REEF ECOSYSTEMS

Goal: To contribute to the capacity building of local populations for restoring and maintaining the coral reef substratum.

Financial partner : AFD

Direct technical partners : SPI-INFRA (GINGER), FSPI, PCDF

Main collaborators: users and local populations



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► GENERAL SITUATION

The cancellation of the second site in Solomon Islands reduced the considerable lead that this component had over the rest of the programme. By the end of 2006, an alternative second site in Tuvalu, the identification of a third site in Western Samoa and the creation of a partnership (technical and financial) with a related project implemented by the World Bank enabled to maintain a satisfying progress trend.

■ PROJECT 2B-1 :

Implementation of 2 pilot sites in Fiji and Tuvalu (+ potentially Samoa)

The results of the monitoring of the first launched pilot site on Motoriki (Fiji) were mitigated in terms of coral colony survival due to a bleaching event during the first semester of 2006; the capacity building of resource Fijians trained for this project was however satisfactory. A scientific report is online at www.crisponline.net.

Following different field work conducted by 2 experts from Ginger Pacific and FSPI respectively, a second pilot site in Tuvalu has been identified and agreed with local NGO, affiliated to FSPI. Negotiating stages, putting in place a preliminary study and defining an action plan as well as the first field work testing different scenarios rehabilitation of ecosystem altered by cyclones or algal shifted have been conducted. Some progresses have also been registered with the possibility of a third pilot site in Western Samoa with an effective cooperation established with the Government and local private hotel operators, under the lead of Sinaley Hotel.



credit: S. Job

■ PROJECT 2B-2 :

Editing of restoration guide

A Reef Rehabilitation Guide was completed at the end of 2006 by the working group «Rehabilitation and Remediation task force» directed by the world renowned specialist Alsdair Edwards of Newcastle University, who is attached to the Coral Reef Targeted Research project funded by the World Bank. This guide is on the website www.gefcoral.org with a link on CRISP website. Ginger Pacific expert involved in Component 2B of CRISP collaborated significantly to this work. This product represents the beginning of a partnership between the Component C2B of CRISP and CRTR. A partnership agreement has been signed to produce a version more elaborated for 2008-2009, which will be of higher quality and more comprehensive than anything that Component 2B could have produced on its own. Sandrine Job (Ginger Pacific) will be a co-author under the responsibility of Alasdair Edwards.



BIOPROSPECTION (MARINE ACTIVE SUBSTANCES) CONSOLIDATED REPORT COMPONENT 2C

Goal: To improve the knowledge, development and financial feedback based on benthic reef invertebrates potentially containing marine active substances.



Financial partners : AFD, IRD

Direct Technical partners : IRD UMR 152 (units in Noumea and Toulouse), and UMR 7138 (unit in Noumea)

Main collaborators : USP (Suva), Queensland Museum (J. Hooper), CNRS (ICSN, Gif-sur-Yvette), University of Nantes, Brest and Perpignan

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► GENERAL SITUATION

The legal framework is currently in an analytical phase and the training part has notably progressed. Due to the quantity (5 to 10 higher than forecasted) of active marine substances found during the survey in the Solomon Islands led to cancelling the survey planned in the Cook Islands and surveying only the Fiji. The budget saved will be relocated from collecting to upgrading and institutional strengthening projects.

■ PROJECT 2C-1 :

Upgrading island country legislation for the sharing of benefits from development of active marine substances

The reports from two preliminary visits to Solomon Islands and Fiji during the first semester of 2006 by french experts from the University of Nantes are available on CRISP website www.crisponline.net. The documents collected during those visits were analysed to study the feasibility of upgrading the legislation. Another visit to the Vanuatu is planned for 2007 where the legislation department of USP is located.

■ PROJECT 2C-2 :

Improvement of knowledge of benthic reef invertebrate and algae taxonomy

The taxonomic study of organisms collected in the Solomons, particularly sponges and algae, was conducted as well as a phylogeny collection of reference (1057 of sea-

grass). Four new species, including 2 genres have been described; in addition 800 photographs of organisms in situ and their respective biotopes have been geo-referenced. The collection of sponges is now in Brisbane Museum and accounts for 194 studied samples, 85 samples (44%) have been identified to the species level (species known or common), 74 species (38%) identified as taxonomic unit known within the region (Operational Taxonomic Unit) and 35 (18%) are at least new for the region and possibly for Science.

■ PROJECT 2C-3 :

Technological aspect of the identification of active marine substances (image of result diagram)

Laboratory tests on active marine substances showed unexpected high quantity. The third survey of collection planned to the Solomon Islands for 2008 got cancelled due to the need to conduct exhaustive analytical work. There is a strong need to focus on valuing active marine substances because other substances could be identified after surveying Fiji. The results are kept

confidential at the moment.

■ PROJECT 2C-4 :

Institutional strengthening activity through the training of Pacific Island resource persons

CRISP finances support the work of a post-doctorate. Two students, from Fiji and Solomon Islands respectively, benefited from funding to start their PhD. Two other students are awaited for 2007.





CONSOLIDATED REPORT COMPONENT 2D

DEVELOPMENT OF REEFBASE PACIFIC

GOAL: To strengthen the access to information and knowledge on coral reefs for scientists, users and managers



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• *Financial partners* : AFD, UNF
• *Main technical partners* : UNEP, WFC
• *Main collaborators* : ICRAN, GCRMN, SPC,
SPREP, EPHE-CRIOBE, USP, IRD

► GENERAL SITUATION

The agreement signed by AFD and UNF in July 2006 made it possible to put in place tools and processes to start the creation of a database ReefBase throughout the second semester.

The agregation of the database was conducted by people contributing to the configuration and collection of information in few countries and the creation of key institutional partnerships. The support of the GCRMN network has been delayed while the contribution of WFC enabled a slight progress of adaptation to the SocMon methodology in the Pacific.

■ PROJECT 2D-1 :

Creation of nodes to establish a Reefbase Pacific data base

The CRIOBE and USP signed the contracts of partnerships towards the end of 2006. Two persons have been recruited by the USP and CRIOBE respectively. A student from WFC came to assist Noumea to begin capitalising information which will feed the ReefBase database.

■ PROJECT 2D-2 :

Configuration of Reefbase Pacific data base

A standard database configured from MSAccess software has been given to the partners of New Caledonia, French Polynesia and Fiji. In order to upgrade the products from the Millenium project which will be integrated to the database, numerous exchanges occurred between potential partners (PIMRIS, SPC, WWF, TNC, WCS) and more particularly with the IRD. A student doing an internship with Serge Andre fouet is in PNG and get funds from Canada.



■ PROJECT 2D-3 :

Supporting the monitoring network of GCRMN

Unfortunately, the completion of the software Coremo (which is out of CRISP reach) will be slightly late. This software is created in La Reunion will enable the formatting of data from coral reef monitoring independently from the data collection protocol used therefore it will be integrated to the GCRMN. Numerous meeting with Clive Wilkinson, in charge of the GCRMN, were conducted in order to plan the use of Coremo by 2007, with the support of CRISP for the stage of standardization of the software across the Pacific.

■ PROJECT 2D-4 :

Creating and spreading information and development of management tools

The WFC contribution consisted in distributing the SocMon methodology (socio-economic monitoring of MPAs) by putting the data online (www.reefbase.org/SocMon) and promoting a process of adaptation to the Pacific in synergy with the methodology from LMMA and SPC, by organising a meeting with the partners at the ITMEMS3 in Mexico (October 2006).



COMPONENT 3-A : INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING, CAPITALIZATION AND EXTENSION



Goal: To reinforce the regional dimension of the programme by providing a specific technical support, capitalizing and dispatching the programme outputs.

- *Financial partners* : AFD, UNF
- *Technical partners* : UNEP, SPREP
- *Main collaborators* : ICRAN, WFC, SPC, EPHE-CRIOBE, USP, governments and stakeholders

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► GENERAL SITUATION

SPREP only got involved in the CRISP during the second semester 2006 and was significantly implicated in the process of recruitment of a French technical assistant Caroline Vieux, financed by the Pacific Fund to contribute to the Component 3A of CRISP and strengthen support given to the French Pacific territories by SPREP.

SPREP critically contributed to the adaptation of the SocMon Methodology (socio-economic monitoring of MPAs) in the Pacific in synergy with the methodologies developed by the LMMA and SPC/PROCFish project. The financial process is being financed by NOAA which should be supported in 2007 by CRISP's finances coming from SPREP.

Finally, this regional programme has defined the terms of reference of an official document stipulating the institutional processes which must be followed by

CRISP before intervening in a country from the Pacific to ensure a participation of all authorities in the Pacific to them. This document will be distributed during the first semester of 2007.





COMPOSANTE 3-B : COORDINATION, PROMOTION, EXTENSION



Goal: coordination, monitoring&evaluation, reinforcement, promotion and development of the programme

- Financial partners : AFD, MAE
- Technical operator : CRISP Coordinating Unit (CCU) based at SPC
- Main collaborators : SPC, SPREP, French MFA

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► GENERAL SITUATION

The three projects have reached a cruising regime with a consolidation of methodology and tools, especially due to improvements of internet website. The development programme project has substantially progressed especially with the development of a probable partnership with Australia. It is important to note the important contribution of the scientific advisors (Bernard Salvat and Clive Wilkinson) for the CCU within those 3 areas (approximately 250 mails exchanged throughout the second trimester 2006).



■ PROJECT 3B-1 :

Internal coordination and monitoring&evaluation

The CCU published and distributed the first consolidated report in french and English (also put online at www.crisponline.net). It has improved the reporting system and transmitted it to the partners with the action plan model for 2007. A full-time information sharing has been arranged between AFD and SPP who are joint supervisors of the CCU through a limited secretariat support to the CCU (SAC).

■ PROJECT 3B-2 :

Promotion and communication

The communication Charter has been improved by making CRISP funding transparent in finished products and the website gathers more information with the introduction of approaches to actions per country. The programme has also been promoted and its value acknowledged in most major world institutional gatherings in the area of reef conservation (PROE meeting in Noumea in September, PERF2006 in Papeete in October, BIODEC Symposium in Noumea in November and BIODIV Symposium in Moorea in December 2006).

■ PROJECT 3B-3 :

Development of the programme

The participation of Australia in CRISP has significantly progressed due to the agreement of conducting a seminar in Townsville in September 2007 by the CRISP, financed by both Australia and Pacific. A financial partnership has been agreed with the USA (NOAA) to adapt SocMon methodology in the Pacific. The partnership with Reef Check has been extended by the involvement of the Foundation Total to finance a consolidation in 2007. A partnership agreement between James Cook University (JCU) and CNRS concerning a study in PNG (15 KE) became official. An effective collaboration with the University of Ryukyus (Japan) and the University of Berkeley (USA) to organise a Symposium in Moorea in December 2006. The preliminary work to involve CI in Palau under the umbrella of CRISP are completed and the CCU requests complementary funding from FGEF to strengthen the development actions of the organisations working on capture of coral reef fish larvae for aquarium trade.



GEOGRAPHICAL APPROACH

This chapter presents the main CRISP results achieved on a country basis. It should be noted that only projects and activities carried out by 31 December 2006 are included. Many partnerships and activities will be commencing in these countries over the months to come.

NB: countries are listed in alphabetical order; this order has no implications for the level of support that they have received or will receive from the CRISP Programme.

NB2: The projects names are given in the Table p. 9

COOK (ISLANDS)

No activity as at 31 December 2006

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

No activity as at 31 December 2006

FIJI (ISLANDS)

Main local partners:

Partners in Community Development Fiji (PCDF), FSPI, USP, LMMA

Main results achieved as at 31 December 2006:

(a) Component 2A

- Maintenance of a CRISP office with Informatic equipment and a person dedicated to it at USP
- Maintenance of an aquaculture farm at USP for raising reef fish post-larvae, accompanied by the training of 3 Fijian fishermen and a technician (C2A1-USP)
- Launching of a doctorate thesis co-supervised by University of Perpignan and USP on the improvement of lagoon post-larvae reseeding techniques (C2A1-EPHE)
- Village site identified for a technology transfer operation in order to test the post-larvae viability in Muai-voso (C2A1 – EPHE – USP)
- Preliminary study on how to improve the legal framework of Fiji to conduct the capture of post-larvae (C2A1 – USP)
- Workshop comparing different underwater fish count methods (C2A2 – C2A3, IRD – USP)
- Support the project of Coral reef Conservation of Rotuma (C2A4 – USP)
- Workshop on reef fish management indicators and coral eco-system monitoring (C2A2, C2A3, USP)
- Preliminary study on the preparation of hotel eco-certification standards (C2A5)

- Thesis from a student from the University of Queensland processing of satellite images to manage coastal zones

- Research on the health state of coral reefs within 7 countries of west Pacific (C2A3 – USP)

- Didactic movie to reiterate the capacity of local communities to monitor MPAs from LMMA network (C2A4 – USP).

(b) Component 2B

- Monitoring of reef rehabilitation pilot site on Moturiki (C2B1 – PCDF)

- Training for Fijian resource persons in coral transplanting techniques and site monitoring techniques (C2B1-PCDF)

KIRIBATI

Main local partners:

Foundation for the People of the South Pacific Kiribati (FSPK), FSPI, CI, Ministry of environment

Main results achieved as at 31 December 2006:

- Financial support to FSPK for setting up MPAs (C1A2)
- Financial support from CI (CRISP counterpart funding) for the preparation of an MPA management plan for the Phoenix Island group as part of a request for UNESCO listing (C1A2)
- Technical support visit for the incorporation of this country into the Polynesia Mana reef monitoring network (C2A3)

MARSHALL (ISLANDS)

No activity as at 31 December 2006

NUE

Main local partners:

Ministry of Environment

Main results achieved as at 31 December 2006:

- Technical support visit for the incorporation of this country into the Polynesia Mana reef monitoring network (C2A3)

NEW-CALEDONIA

Main local partners:

WWF, IRD, DTSI, SPC, UNC, SOPRONER, Provinces

Main results achieved as at 31 December 2006:

- Contribution to the finalisation of the proposal for listing of a segment of the New Caledonian marine heritage (coral ecosystems) as part of the UNESCO World Heritage through two studies on (i) the description and zoning of marine biodiversity in the New Caledonian eco-region and (ii) mapping of hazards and threats (C1A2)
- Support for the preparation of management plans for the Ouvéa lagoon and small islands off Maré and Lifou (Islands Province) and in the areas around Hienghène and the Diahot River (Northern Province) (C1A2-DDAT)
- Preliminary study to put in place indicators to monitor the fisheries of Ouvéa and in the VKP region
- Return of a study on mangrove crabs
- Production of a DVD for the promotion of the protection of coral ecosystems to the public and in schools (C2A4)
- Study on the prospects for developing CRISP activities in the far south in cooperation with the private mining sector (CCU-DDAT-SOPRONER)

- Study on the benefits from using under-water video methodology for fish count (C2A3 – IRD)

PAPOUA NEW GUINEA

No activity as at 31 December 2006

PALAU

Main local partners:

CI, TNC

Main results achieved as at 31 December 2006:

- Support from PAN (Protected Areas Network) and CI (in partnership with The Nature Conservancy).

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Main local partners:

CRIOBE, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Fisheries department, Tropical Fish Tahiti (TFT), IFRECOR, Proscience, REEF CHECK, PTPU

Main results achieved as at 31 December 2006:

- Production of a guide for the identification of reef fish post-larvae in French Polynesia (C2A1)
- Commencement of data analysis for the implementation of reef fishery management indicators in Tikehau (C2A2)
- Production of an MPA monitoring protocol for the island of Moorea by CRIOBE (C2A3)
- Implementation of a project in partnership with Reef Check for the development of monitoring of the health of coral reefs in French Polynesia through the involvement of volunteer divers (CCU)



SOLOMON (ISLANDS)

Main local partners :

Solomon Island Development Trust (SIDT), USP

Main results achieved as at 31 December 2006:

- Financial support to SIDT for introducing MPAs (C1A2)
- Legal consultancy by French expert (Pr Jean-Pierre Beurrier, University of Nantes) on the improvement of the Solomon Islands legal framework for the development of active marine substances (C2C4)
- Taxonomic research on sponges and algae collected in the Solomons by IRD (C2C2)
- Initial laboratory testing of the pharmaceutical properties of active substances from benthic invertebrates collected in the Solomons by IRD (C2C3)
- Training for a resource person from USP based in the Solomons (Reuben Sulu) on the taxonomy of sponges and extraction techniques (C2C4-USP)

SAMOA

Main local partners :

Ministry of environment, CI, Sinaley Resort

Main results achieved as at 31 December 2006:

- Financial support for MPAs at Aleipata and Safata (C1A2)
- Feasibility study for a reef rehabilitation site in the area near Sinaley resort (C2B1)

TOKELAU

Main local partners :

Ministry of environment

Main results achieved as at 31 December 2006:

- Technical support visit for the incorporation of this country into the Polynesia Mana reef monitoring network (C2A3)

TONGA

Main local partners :

Ministry of environment

Main results achieved as at 31 December 2006:

- Technical support visit for the incorporation of this country into the Polynesia Mana reef monitoring network (C2A3)

TUVALU

Main local partners :

Tuvalu Association of NGOs (TANGO), FSPI

Main results achieved as at 31 December 2006:

- Financial support to TANGO for the introduction of MPAs (C1B)
- Setting up of a restoration pilot site in Fongafale island (C2B1)



VANUATU

Main local partners :

Foundation for the People of the South Pacific Vanuatu (FSPV), FSPI, CIRAD

Main results achieved as at 31 December 2006:

- Financial support to FSPV for the introduction of MPAs (C1B)
- Pre-identification (to be confirmed by local authorities) of three sites suitable for the implementation of Component C1A4 (Integrated Coastal Management) in Vanuatu (on Efate island)

WALLIS ET FUTUNA

Main local partners :

Service of environment

Main results achieved as at 31 December 2006:

- Contractual formalisation of the incorporation of IFRECOR W&F funding for Component 1 for implementing the preliminary phases of the introduction of two PGEMs in Wallis and Futuna (C1A2)
- Production of a crustacean larvae capture test protocol with a view to establishing an export activity (C2A1)
- Technical support visit for the incorporation of this country into the Polynesia Mana reef monitoring network (C2A3)

PARTNERSHIPS

Throughout the second semester 2006, CRISP committed to foster pre-existing and new partnerships and synergy. The main points to remember are:

CRTR: the partnership with the group "rehabilitation and remediation": from the World Bank Project "Coral Reef Targeted Research" was completed by publishing a guide, which was officially presented during the ITMEMS3 in Mexico (October 2006). CRISP contribution to the component C2B lies in study cases provided by their partner Ginger Pacific. This guide is on the CRTR website www.gefcoral.org, with a link in CRISP website.



IFRECOR: a financial partnership with IFRECOR Wallis and Futuna elaborated an action plan to

put in place 3 PGEM in Wallis, Futuna and Alofi. At the end of 2006 was about completing technical support and discussions to mobilize experts, also in French Polynesia, to organise a visit for the beginning of 2007 to begin local population consultations and gathering field data to put in place management plans.

Reef-Check: in French Polynesia, the partnership CRISP-IFRECOR kept on going and also searching funding to continue developing the Reef Check network monitoring coral reefs, for instance by applying for funds from Total foundation and French Pacific Funds.

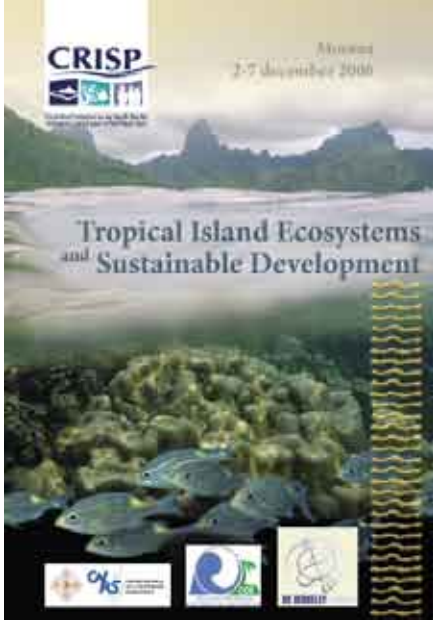


Australia: Australia began to get involved towards the end of 2006 by organising a seminar in Townsville with francophone countries represented by CRISP. The objective is to define a partnership with the countries from the Pacific and developing common technical solutions to ensure a sustainable development of coral reefs.



TNC: CRISP offered 40 000 US\$ to CI in order to develop actions in Palau with The Nature Conservancy (TNC). This financial support will contribute to development of MPAs in Palau by supporting the PAN and contributing to Palau commitment in regard to Micronesia Challenge.





COMMUNICATION AND REPRESENTATION

CRISP benefits from regular promoting activities through specialised newsletters such as that of ICRI and ICRAN or international publication such as 'Status of coral reefs of the world' edited by Clive Wilkinson and of course in the IFRECOR newsletter.

A website, launched in April 2005 in order to communicate basic information about the programme, is constantly updated and improved to become an essential communication tool, but also an internal coordination instrument through the inclusion of an intranet arrangement (limited access network) which is open only to CRISP technical partners. Each CRISP partner can place material considered as interesting for other members of the programme with access to the intranet here. This tool does not prevent the CCU from informing regularly key partners such as AFD, French Diplomatic and French Territory.

Promotion of the programme was also done through the participation of the Coordinator and/or the scientific advisors at major international meetings on coral reef conservation, i.e:

► A state of progress has been announced by CRISP coordinator, assisted by a representant of SPREP, yearly regional meeting of SPREP in Noumea in September.

► CRISP manager participated to the International meeting (held every 4 years) of ITMEMS3 at Cozumel (Mexico) in October with 5 actors (CRIOBE, USP, FSPI, IFRECOR PF and SPREP) who represented study cases of coral ecosystems management

► CRISP was invited to the yearly international meeting of ICRI in October at Cozumel (Mexico) to represent the French delegation

► CRISP progresses and contribution to develop partnerships between Anglophone and Francophone was presented to the symposium PERF2006 in October at Papeete (French Polynesia)

► CRISP progresses and contribution to preserve marine biodiversity was presented to the Symposium of BIODEC in November in Noumea (New Caledonia)

► CRISP progresses and contribution to preserve biodiversity was presented to the Symposium of BIODIV in December in Moorea (French Polynesia). This symposium objective was about strengthening Japanese research involvement in coral reef from Pacific, as well as developing a partnership with GUMP university (branch of the American University of Berkeley) and CRIOBE (Branch of the french institution of research CNRS)



Please get online on CRISP website to get updated informations and register on the intranet for more detailed informations !

CRISP internet website : www.crisponline.net

PERSPECTIVES

All the major partners will reach an effective working regime in 2007.

Concerning the component 1A, the projects regarding strategies of biodiversity conservation and MPAs support are being defined and will continue while the projects of integrated coastal management and MPAs networking will be developed with probably the identification of site integrating different components of CRISP to emphasize their synergy and the need of an integrated approach.

Concerning the component 2A, the project of economic use of fish post-larvae will improve the knowledge transfer among the communities, and then a focus will be attributed to crustaceans. The projects elaborating tools to manage coral reef fisheries and monitoring of coral reef health state will emphasise the in field trial stages. The use of adapted media to transfer knowledge will be the following concern. Hotel eco-certification standards will be developed and exported in some countries of the Pacific after completion of the trial conducted in Fiji.

In regards to the component 2B, the emphasis will be on the second rehabilitation site in Tuvalu and CRISP will contribute to the publication of the Guide of rehabilitation from the project CRTR. This Guide will be translated in french, with the financial support from IFRECOR, to be distributed in the french territories.

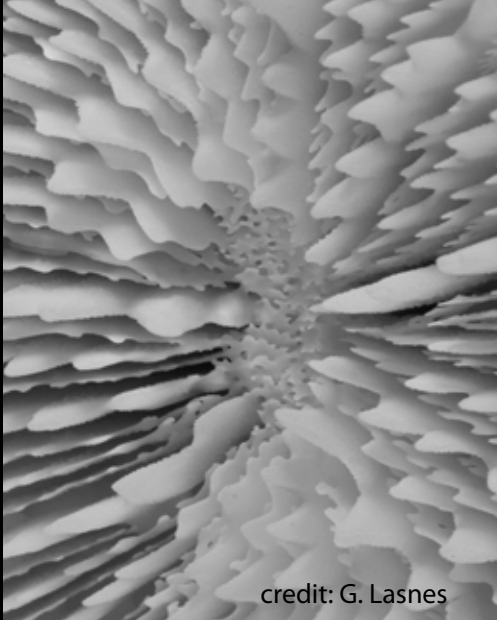
As part of the component 2C, another survey to collect benthic invertebrates is planned in May 2007 in Fiji, while the analysis and upgrading of the samples from Solomon will continue, likewise the legal framework and institutional strengthening sections.

The resource persons will begin working for the component 2D in 2007 by capitalising information and structuring the database for ReefBase.

The Component 3 will slightly progress due to the complementary financial support given by SPREP, to key projects such as socio-economic monitoring, to the CCU

LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------|--|
| AFD | French Agency for Development | IFREMER | French Institute for Sea Development |
| AIMS | Australian Institute for Marine Sciences | IMPAC | International Marine Protected Areas Conference |
| ANU | Australian National University | IOI | International Ocean Institute |
| MPAs | Marine Protected Areas | IPFC | Indo-Pacific Fish Conference |
| ASMPA | Aleita Safata Marine Protected Area | IRD | French Institute for Research and Development |
| CGIAR | Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research | ITMEMS | International Tropical Marine Ecosystems Management Symposium |
| CI | Conservation International | LMMA | Locally Managed Marine Area Network |
| CIRAD | International Center for Agronomic Research for Development | MAE | French Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| CNRS | (french) National Center for Scientific Research | MEDD | Ministry for Sustainable Development |
| SPC | Secretariat of The Pacific Community | MNHN | National Museum of Natural History (of Paris) |
| CRIOBE | Insular Research Center and Environment Observatory | NC | New Caledonia |
| CRISP | Coral Reef Initiative for the South Pacific | NZ | New Zealand |
| CRTR | Coral Reef Targeted Research Project (World Bank) | PCDF | Partner in Community Development Fiji |
| CSIRO | Commonwealth Science and Industrial Research Organisation | PGEM | Marine Environment Management Plan |
| FPOT | French Pacific Oversea Territories | PICs | Pacific Islands Countries |
| ENSAR | National School for Halieutic Sciences of Rennes (France) | PROCFISH | Regional Programme for Coastal and Oceanic Fisheries |
| EPHE | Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes | SPREP | South Pacific Regional Environment Programme |
| FCI | France Coopération Internationale | PTPU | Pae Tai - Pae Uta |
| FGEF | French Global Environment Facility | RT | Round Table on Nature Conservation |
| FSPI | Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International | GIS | Geographic Information System |
| GCRMN | Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network | SocMon | Socio-Economic Monitoring of MPAs |
| GECOREV | Symposium on co-management of natural resources | SOPAC | South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission |
| IAC | Caledonian Agronomic Institute | SPP | Permanent Secretariat for the Pacific |
| ICRAN | International Coral Reef Action Network | TNC | The Nature Conservancy |
| ICRI | International Coral Reef Initiative | IUCN | World Conservation Union |
| ICRS | International Coral Reef Symposium | UNC | University of New Caledonia |
| IFRECOR | Initiative Française pour les Récifs Coralliens | UNF | United Nations Foundation |
| | | UPF | University of French Polynesia |
| | | RU | Research Unit |
| | | UPS | University of South Pacific |
| | | WFC | World Fish Center |
| | | WWF | World Wildlife Fund for Nature |



Abstract

The presence in the CRISP arrangements of counterpart funding from CI (1.2 ME) and WWF (0.4 ME) made it possible to put in place throughout the second semester two projects from CRISP Component 1 (MPAs and terrestrial runoffs). The first project concerns the planning of marine and biodiversity conservation, in which New Caledonia took an interest from June 2005, with an eco-regional analysis conducted by WWF, which contributed to the candidature for a world heritage classification of the New Caledonian Barrier to be obtained in 2007. On the same project, a marine conservation plan on a regional scale was completed by the collaboration of CI and SPREP, which will integrate the contribution of the WWF in New Caledonia and in the future Polynesian region. The second project under Component 1 concerns support for introducing MPAs and was carried out with pre-funding from CI in four different countries, these being Samoa, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands and Kiribati, mainly through the partnership network promoted by FSPI. Two MPAs already operating in Samoa (Aleipata and Safata) also received precious financial support during their consolidation phase.

The components concerning the coral ecosystem management and rehabilitation enjoyed AFD funding in autumn 2005, therefore reach a cruising regime over the second semester of 2006, and possibly capitalise results in 2007. The project within the coral ecosystem management attempts to develop economic use of coral reef fish post-larvae in Fiji and intensifies the transfer of knowledge for the communities. In French Polynesia, this project has produced an identification guide of post-larvae, precious tool for professional willing to get involved in this field. Another project, from the same component, trying to put in place tools of coral reef fisheries management, is testing those tools in French Polynesia, New Caledonia and Fiji. Two workshops conducted by USP in Fiji, one discussing how improving the indicators of MPAs monitoring, supported by LMMA and the other was about improving the different underwater fish count methods. Concerning the project improving tools of coral reef ecosystems monitoring, a

workshop on coral reef monitoring tools of 7 countries if western Pacific was held at USP in Fiji. Besides, a study on the feasibility of using under-water video for fish count has been done in New Caledonia. Finally, the project carried out in Fiji defined reference terms for the hotel eco-certification standards system which is being tested in Fiji.

The ecosystem rehabilitation component continues based on the partnership of french consultant Spi-Infra and the Fijian NGO PCDF, who monitored the coral reef rehabilitation pilot site on Motoriki Island (Fiji). In addition, a second pilot site has been identified in Tuvalu and a first coral transplantation operation has been done.

The marine active substances (SAM) research component, put in place by the IRD, carried on the taxonomic study of collected organisms from the last survey in Solomon Islands and determining any pharmacologic values. The results are such that the third survey to Cook Islands (planned in 2008) have been cancelled to relocate funding for work on the unexpectedly high quantity of SAM. The sections concerning the legislation and institutional strengthening conducted study on improving the legal framework of Solomon Islands and Fiji.

The signature of the last financial agreement between AFD and UNF, to put in place two components (concerning the database of ReefBase and institutional strengthening) by the WFC and SPREP respectively, occurred in July 2006. For these two components the second semester 2006 was essentially about recruiting qualified people and putting in place tools therefore postponing results to 2007.

Besides its work of monitoring and evaluating, internally coordinating and internationally representing, the last component saw its effort of involving Australia in CRISP programme beginning with the organisation of a seminar financed by both Australia and France in 2007 to collaborate and coordinate solutions to the problems affecting the sustainable development of coral reefs, in close collaboration with Pacific island policy makers.