A large program area: challenging!
CRISP

- Countries: 14 Islands states, New Caledonia, French Polynesia and Wallis & Futuna

- Beneficiaries: NGO, Research centres, Universities, States, Private enterprises.

- FFEM sponsors: French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and French Development Agency

- Budget: 8,2 Millions €
  - AFD: 3 000 000
  - FFEM: 2 000 000
  - MAE – FP: 850 000
  - Conservation Int: 1 000 000
  - WWF: 400 000
  - UNF: 900 000

- Expected duration of 4 years (inception 2004): 6 years
CRISP

FINALITY: Support sustainable management and conservation of coral reef in the Pacific region in cooperation with French overseas territories expertise.

Specific objectives:
• Objective 1: increased knowledge of coral reef ecosystems biodiversity, quality and functioning;
• Objectif 2: implementation of significant coral reef ecosystems management and protection operations;
• Objectif 3: support the economic opportunities from coral reef ecosystems use values and biodiversity;
• Objectif 4: increased dissemination of information and international, regional and local network capacity building.

Project steering committee: one annual meeting

Main partners: Pacific Secretariat, IFRECOR, NGO (CI, WWF, FSPI, Proscience), UNF, International organisations (SPC, SPREP, WFC), Research centers (IRD, CNRS, USP, CRIOBE), entreprises (SPI Infra, Ecocean), Networks (Polynesia Mana, Reef Check, LMMA, GCRMN), States and french territories, etc.
**CRISP components**

**C1 : MPA and watershed management** *(Executing agency: CI)*
- 1A1 : Marine biodiversity conservation planning;
- 1A2 : Marine Protected Areas;
- 1A3 : Institutional support and networking;
- 1A4 : Integrated watershed and coastal reef management.

**C2 : Coral reef ecosystem development opportunities** *(Executing agency: CNRS, IRD & World Fish Center)*
- 2A : Assessment, Development and management of coral reef ecosystems
- 2B : Reef restoration techniques
- 2C : Research on reefs’ active substances
- 2D : Regional database on coral reef (Reefbase Pacific)

**C3 : Program coordination and valorisation** *(Executing agency: SPREP and SPC)*
- 3A : Lessons learned publication and dissemination on CRISP output
- 3B : CRISP program coordination
MPAs: great diversity of experiences

- New Caledonia – North Province WWF: Diving track, Botanical track, Mangrove track, Local stakeholders' manual for management plan design, Biomonitoring leaflet for local stakeholder involvement in the MPA monitoring.

- Vanuatu – Nord Efate: small participative MPAs of few hectares, very low management costs, one page management plan, participative biomonitoring of the MPA “without scientific value” but strong ownership effect, local ecolodge, duplication from villages to villages, development of an MPA network of significative size.
Watershed management
Reef fish life cycle

Postlarval Capture and Culture: An eco-friendly technique

1.000.000 colonization

100.000 recruitment

settlement

reproduction

dispersion

1. Passive

1. Active

Postlarval Capture and Culture: An eco-friendly technique

Reef fish life cycle

colonization

recruitment

reproduction

dispersion
1- Aquaculture

Use of postlarvae

lobster

grouper

Rabitt fish
2- Restocking

2a - Coral gardens for tourist

2b - Depleted lagoons

Use of postlarvae
3- Aquarium trade

Use of postlarvae
Coral reefs economic evaluation

Review of current evaluations:
- Large spread of total economic value
  World average: 6 k $/ha/an
  (Jamaica 72 k – 698 k $/ha/an)
  Micronesia 8 k $/ha/an
  Moorea 17 k $/ha/an

- The case of tourism value:
  World average: 3 k $/ha/an
  Max: Great Barrier Reef: 38 k $/ha/an
  Thailand: 15 k $/ha/an
  Moorea: 15 k $/ha/an

Conclusions:
a) Countries’ economic development variations,
b) Reef quality largely different,
c) Valuation methods variations,
d) Some basic valuations in the middle.
• 3 phases to bring an MPA to a certain level of « autonomy »
• Between 10 to 15 years necessary (# 3 to 5 years projects); each phase call for different skills
• MPA project planning usually over ambitious and with insufficient duration:
  – Allow sufficient time for each phase (local stakeholder involvement, establishment of the management unit, bidding process for service providers..), going fast is not a good option.
  – For the successful MPAs, develop the successive phases and allow a phased assistance of up to 10 to 15 years.
  – Adapt project duration according to MPA phase progress
Method: compass card templates for MPA network monitoring
Monitoring an MPA portfolio
Lessons learned in our global review

Thank you

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