

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

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| Organization Legal Name: | Te mana o te moana |
| Project Title: | Dual Research Program on Sea Turtles of the Society Archipelago – French Polynesia |
| Date of Report: | 12/03/2012 |
| Report Author and Contact Information | Matthieu PETIT (matthieu.temana@gmail.com) |

CEPF Region: Polynesia-Micronesia

Strategic Direction: 3. Safeguard and restore threatened species

Grant Amount: \$80,000

Project Dates: Jul 1, 2010-Dec 31, 2011

Implementation Partners for this Project (please explain the level of involvement for each partner):



The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund is the principal financial partner of this project.



The French Ministry of Sustainable Development is the second important financial partner of this project. The Ministry of Sustainable Development, unrivaled in Europe, reflects the will of the president to have a powerful institutional tool, real environmental authority in charge of carrying copies of policies of the state. The priority projects of the Department cover a wide field including conservation of biodiversity, resources management (including spaces) and protection of species and natural environments



Te mana o te moana was the management and coordination structure of the project. This Polynesian association works on the protection of the marine environment, is general interest recognized and is a member of the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature). Its main actions are research, conservation and education. The dual research program was coordinated by Matthieu Petit, marine biologist within the association.



During the project, the association Te mana o te moana was bound by a partnership agreement with Moorea PGEM association. The Moorea PGEM association works, in partnership with the municipality of Moorea-Maiao, for common and respectful use of Moorea lagoon by local communities and for the effective implementation of its marine protected areas. This association has identified and made available a

Polynesian technician who joined the team for all field missions on land and at sea.

In Maiao Island, the association Te mana o te moana has worked with the association Poihere Ia Maiao. This NGO aims to protect the natural and cultural heritage of Maiao through actions of the coconut grove maintenance, waste collection or public awareness. This association helped field teams by technical and logistical ways and allowed several people and members of this association to be trained to become field technicians within the dual research program.

In Tetiaroa island, the research program has received support from three separate structures.



Pacific Beachcomber society has allowed teams to go the private beaches of the atoll and to stay on site. It also provided technical and logistical support. Working for over 25 years on the market Polynesian tourism, Pacific Beachcomber is the luxury hotel and cruise operator the most developed in this region. His next project is an eco-luxury hotel called The Brando wich will be located on Tetiaroa.



The association Tetiaroa Conservation has partnered with the Association Te mana o te moana in organizing field missions on site and identification of local technicians. Conservation Tetiaroa is a nonprofit organization created in 2010 under the leadership of the Marlon Brando Estate. The association develops conservation actions of natural and cultural heritage of Tetiaroa.



The association Planète Urgence contributes to the annual monitoring of nesting green turtles in Tetiaroa and this year has contributed to the Dual research program. Linked with the association Te mana o te moana by a partnership agreement since 2009, this metropolitan structure supports nest monitoring and sends teams of volunteers to participate in field activities. Founded in 2000 and recognized of public utility, Planète Urgence is managed by former officials of Medecins du Monde, Handicap International, Greenpeace and of the corporate world. Its objective is to support and encourage populations' autonomy and protection of the environment by sharing expertise, training, or technical support for project developers worldwide.



CRIOBE (Island Research Center and Environment Observatory center-CNRS) and IRCP (Institute of Pacific Coral Reef), located in Moorea, provided scientific expertise to the development of manta-tow method used to assess the abundance and distribution of marine turtles at sea. Dr. Serge Planes, Dr. Yannick Chancerelle and Dr. Thierry Lison de Loma are authors of numerous scientific publications on coral reef monitoring by using this method and have been valued

partners in the development of the methodology. In addition, Te mana o te moana Committee is responsible for sea turtles in the environmental observatory managed by CRIOBE. The data collected as part of this project will be added so to a global database on the environment in Polynesia.

Autres Financieurs



Partenaires



A lot of other partners have helped Te mana o te moana during the organization of the 1st International Symposium on sea turtles in French Polynesia in October 2010 (for example the following associations: Te Honu Tea, Chelonia Polynesia, Ifrecor).

Conservation Impacts

Please explain/describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile.

The dual research program has corresponded to CEPF Strategic direction 3: Build awareness and participation of local leaders and community members in the implementation of protection and recovery plans for threatened species. Firstly, the organization of the 1st International Symposium on sea turtles in French Polynesia has permitted to assess the situation of these endangered species in the region and to talk with local communities about the “taboo”. It has gathered the majority of actors involved with this subject and has produced significant results for participative conservation (for example the creation of new partnerships and the participation of these new partners in actual and future projects of sea turtle research and conservation). In the year following the symposium, many local networks and initiatives have been created (Marine Turtle Group of French Polynesia, Sea turtle referent network of Environnement office, Sea turtle Observatory in French Polynesia) to involve local population in sea turtle conservation.

Secondly, the underwater and terrestrial studies have allowed collecting crucial information (distribution, abundance, ecology) on green and hawksbill turtles. These two species are respectively priority 2 for CEPF and priority 1 for CEPF. The results have been shared with local authorities and scientific partners. They will be able to help the development of conservation and management plans. For example, the municipality of

Moorea-Maiao now envisages including management of sea turtle habitat in its marine protected areas. The studies have been led in six islands of the Society Archipelago: Bora Bora, Maupiti, Tupai, Moorea, Maiao and Tetiaroa. Two of these islands are CEPF priority sites (Bora Bora and Moorea) and 3 are islands designed by on-going WWF eco-regional analysis as important turtle nesting areas (Tupai, Maiao, Tetiaroa). All these islands are either very populated or touristic or are located near populated and touristic areas. This specificity has important implications on turtle threats and hunting. One of the project goals was the increase of efforts done for the conservation of marine turtles in this part of French Polynesia and the decrease the illegal poaching by involving local communities, by communicating widely of these research project and by increasing both resident and tourist awareness. Thus, during the project and thanks to the efforts of communication and awareness made, sea turtles protection is became a topical issue and several actions of poaching repression have been realized.

Finally, one of the major stakes of this project has been awareness and involvement of local population in sea turtles protection. Te mana o te moana has recruited and trained numerous local technicians to perform fields missions in the surveyed islands and to become ambassadors of sea turtles protection in their communities. Educational supports have also been realized and are frequently used to make children, inhabitants and tourists aware of the respect of sea turtles. This project has benefited to conservation on marine turtles (Hawksbill, critically endangered, CEEP priority 1 and green, endangered, CEPF priority 2) in French Polynesia Territory in various fields: research, conservation and raise of public awareness and communities involvement.

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.

The dual research program on sea turtles of the Society Archipelago is a research program which has gathered for the first time in French Polynesia the study of nesting events on the land and the study of populations underwater. This was the first study on both green and hawksbill turtles in this area and the first time that so many islands were studied and so much people were involved in a research program on sea turtles.

This project has permitted to confirm that hawksbill and green turtles have populations in Archipelago Society and a different habitat use according to their specie and to their life step. This study has shown a specific vertical distribution on outer-reef slope, probably linked for the hawksbills to the food availability. The study has highlighted the presence of priorities areas for hawksbill habitats in French Polynesia. It has also realized an assessment of the distribution of green turtles nesting events in the Society Archipelago. There is a strong diversity of nesting areas, some of them being assiduously frequented, others being active but in strong decline and others being totally lost. In the most of the cases, the major threaten for sea turtles populations and especially green turtles is the commercial poaching but other parameters like coastal development or nests predation by introduced species are important too.

The dual research program was innovative thanks to the advances produced in this field of knowledge, to the development of methodological tools and to the involvement of local population. For the first time in the world, the manta tow method has been used successfully to assess sea turtles populations at sea and has permitted to produce first data about abundance and distribution of this endangered species in French Polynesia. By

organizing the 1st International Symposium of sea turtles in French Polynesia, Te mana o te moana has gathered the local actors for an important event of dialogue and cooperation about the protection of this emblematic species. In order to continue the action priorities defined during the symposium, involvement programs of local population like training of local technicians or creation of a sea turtle Observatory have been realized. This research program will have to be continued in next years to answer to the needs of research, conservation and education explained in the present document.



Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal):

This study will have long term impacts in both ways:

- Create an outstanding data collection of 6 key islands and have the same protocol used by other NGO and research Institutions. The results will be integrated to future conservation plans as well as been regularly updated each year by on site data collection.
- Create deep population awareness by its communication component that does include public communication, school education and tool distribution, as well as local technician training in each of the 6 islands.

The potential on a 6 years period and over will then be cumulated and should increase the efficiency of any conservation actions.

The project should be completed by an extensive identification of both female nesting but also male by flipper tagging for stock estimation as well as some satellite tagging in order to better assess their migration patterns. An additional project should be reviewed to secure funding for satellite tagging.

Actual Progress Toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:

- A data collection of the 6 studied islands is now available. It will be completed this year by surveys realized in Moorea for underwater assessment and Tetiaroa for nesting monitoring. These two areas have been defined as priority habitats and will be regularly updated. Another interesting site is Tupai which is an important nesting area for green turtles but in strong decline. Unfortunately, no funding has been available for a long-term survey. All the results of sea turtles studies are integrated now in the database of the Sea Turtle Observatory, which is a participative structure, created in 2011, in charge of the collection of data, the promotion of new initiatives and the sharing of information.
- The dual research program has permitted the creation of new educational tools which finalized 7 years of public awareness about sea turtles (“Honu” Treasure chest, pedagogic programs, Turtle days, short movies,...). Local associations have now all the necessary pedagogic tools to teach about these endangered species for the next years. Finally, this project has helped to promote new initiatives like satellite tagging which will continue to be realized each season.

Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal):

- Better knowledge of the populations of sea turtles in the studied islands.
- Common work with local associations and the communities for the installation of plans of conservation adapted to the local context.
- Sensitizing of the general public and the local community thanks to the educational supports created and with the communication through media.
- Ask complementary fundings for starting similar studies on islands with a strong interest for the sea turtles.
- Implementation of second edition of the sea turtle workshop and symposium.

Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:

- The study has permitted to assess the distribution and the abundance of the two most common species of sea turtles in the surveyed islands. French Polynesian authorities have now more data about priority habitats, nesting events and general ecology of hawksbill and green turtles. These results would be useful for the development of new studies and the creation of specific conservation actions during the next months/years. The priority habitats discovered during the dual program research (Moorea for underwater habitats and Tetiaroa for nesting habitats) will be monitored during the year 2012 thanks to a funding of French Ministry of Environnement.
- The dual research program and the symposium have gathered Te mana o te moana, local technicians, local associations and communities. There is now an effective network between islands and it gave birth in the end of 2011 to the Sea Turtle Observatory in French Polynesia. Numerous referents and volunteers participate to collect and share data on sea turtles since the creation of the Observatory. Some of these referents work with the Environnement Office of French Polynesia and have participated to consultation meetings to develop a sea turtle conservation plan. All these referents work also on the study of priority habitats lead by Te mana o te moana during 2012.
- This project has made able the creation of new educational supports and a great communication about the protection of sea turtles. Firstly, with the 1st International Symposium on sea turtles in French Polynesia, the protection of sea turtle has become a topical issue during several months, with for example debates about the reopening of the

sea turtles hunting. Numerous TV news or local newspapers have been interested by the local status of sea turtles. Secondly, the travel of field teams in the studied islands has permitted to meet local communities, to talk with fishermen and associations, and to go in schools for educational programs on sea turtles. Finally, a 26 minutes documentary movie has been realized and shows actions of Te mana and the dual program research. When it will be diffused on local and maybe national TV channels, it will permit a wide sensitizing of the general public.

Thanks to the numerous results of the dual research program, research centers and associations can more easily target study areas and research topics about sea turtles. There will be a rest to this project during the year 2012, and after the end of this second part, Te mana o te moana thinks to launch a thesis about hawksbill turtles.

A second edition of the symposium on sea turtles will be possible maybe in the next two years but with a specific funding.

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected: 0. But a part of the study took place in marine protected areas of Moorea. The results concerning these zones have shown there are priority habitats for sea turtles inside. Data will be useful to improve protection of these zones. For the others islands, no projects of protection are planned by local authorities in spite of the great interest of certain areas like Tupai or Tetiaroa for the nesting of green turtles.

Species Conserved: 5. If the dual research program has produced data on two species only (green and hawksbill turtles), the 1st International Symposium on sea turtles in French Polynesia has permitted to confirm the high status of protection of the five species present in this area (green, hawksbill, loggerhead, olive ridley, and leatherback). So, the workshops, dialogues and debates have prevented a project of reopening of the sea turtle hunting.

Corridors Created: 0

Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives.

In terms of scientific knowledge:

- Validation of a new method of sea turtle monitoring in tropical areas (a publication is being finalized for submission to scientific journals)
- First data on the distribution and habitat use of green and hawksbill turtles at sea in French Polynesia (a publication is being finalized for submission to scientific journals)
- First data on the hawksbill turtle in French Polynesia
- First data on nesting of green turtle in Tupai
- Establishment of a quantified assessment on the status of nesting in the Society Islands.
- Link with the data migration of nesting green turtles in the South Pacific

- Identification of priority habitat areas and areas with high risk for sea turtles.

In terms of local people involvement:

- Organisation for the first time of an event of international significance about sea turtles in French Polynesia
- Definition of recommendations for the creation of a conservation plan by local decision makers
- Involvement of stakeholders in working groups
- Training of technicians and volunteers in many different islands
- Awareness of local communities and school
- Production of media and communication tools and information , varied and adapted for general public

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

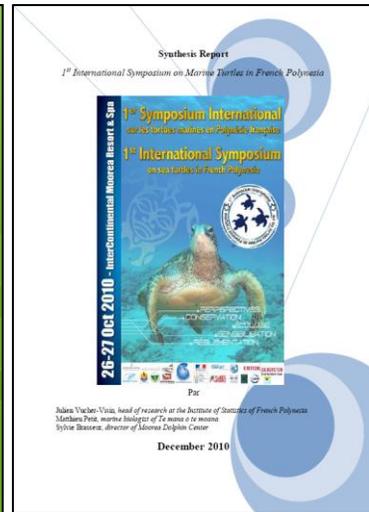
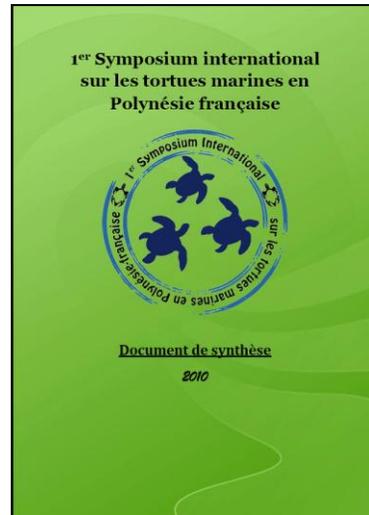
One unexpected impact occurred a few weeks after the Symposium on Moorea. Probably related indirectly to the hype that followed the Symposium, an increase of control operations inshore and offshore by public forces was noticed. These operations were followed by several arrests of poachers particularly in Tahiti and Bora Bora and led to the seizure of fishing vessels in several cases and prison sentences in one case.

Project Components

Project Components: Please report on results by project component. Reporting should reference specific products/deliverables from the approved project design and other relevant information.

Component 1 Planned: Preparation and organization of the “1st French Polynesian Symposium and Workshop on Sea Turtle”.

Component 1 Actual at Completion: The 1st International Symposium on Marine Turtles in French Polynesia was held on 26 and 27 October 2010 in Hotel InterContinental Moorea Resort and Spa on the island of Moorea. It was organized by the association Te Mana o te moana, with the great support of Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund and the French Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Sea. It was attended a variety of actors composed of local associations, research centers, representatives of fishermen, representatives of municipalities, environmental services, local and international scientists and residents engaged in protection of their island. More than 100 persons were present and have participated to lectures, visits and workshops. A synthesis report of the event including the program, the list of participants, the press articles and the recommendations of international scientists is available in French and English language. The guide report which was given to the participants at the beginning of the Symposium is also available.



Component 2 Planned: Formation and education of local technicians to the sea turtle conservation and monitoring.

Component 2 Actual at Completion: The field teams in surveyed islands were composed of technicians, volunteers and interns. Altogether, that comes to 55 persons which have participated to the surveys at sea and on land. In order to imply local communities to this project, 17 local technicians have been identified and trained. Selected in each studied island, they have learned biology and ecology

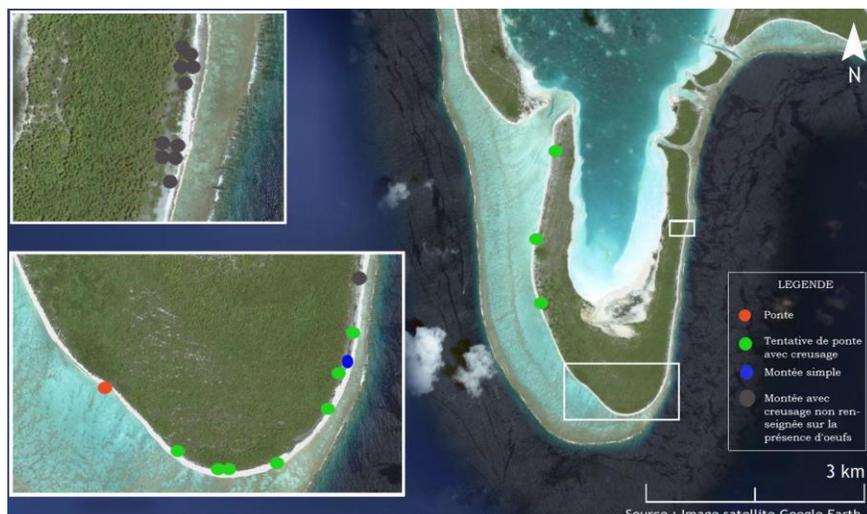
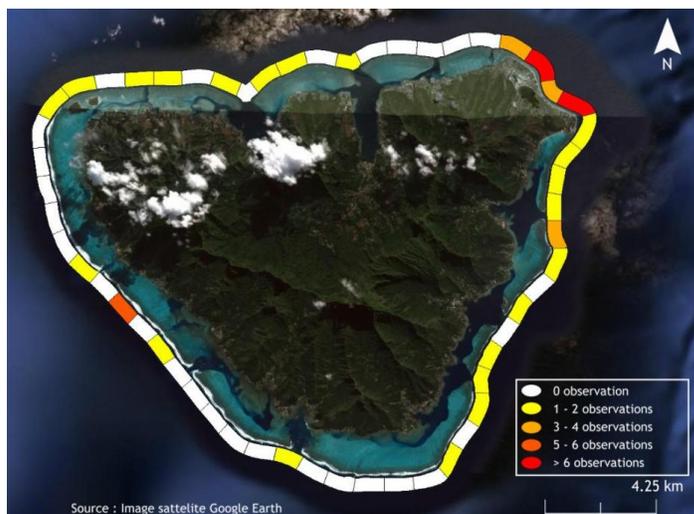
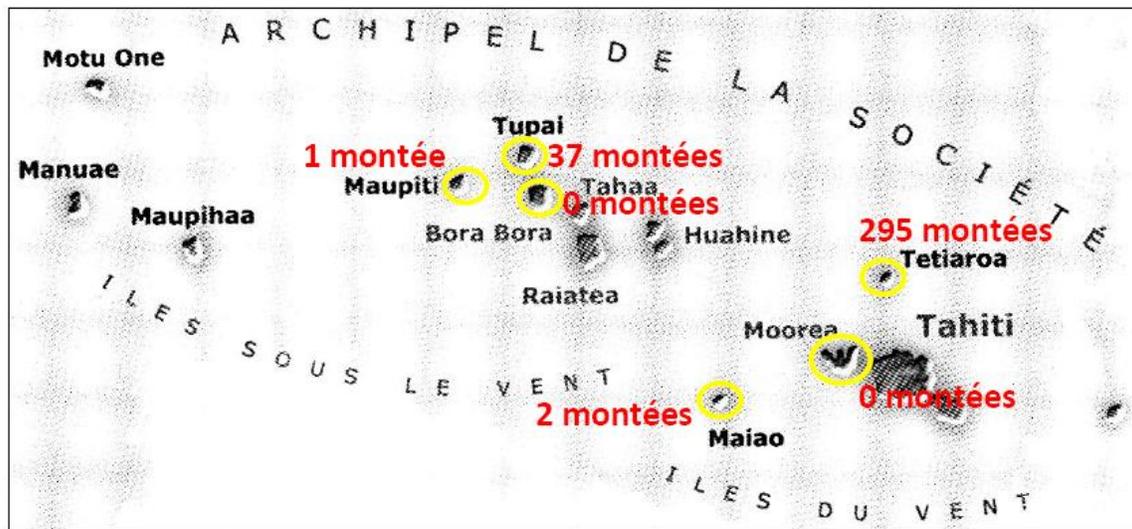


of sea turtles and have tried methodological tools. After having participated to the field missions, these technicians have become true ambassadors of sea turtles protection in their community.

Component 3 Planned: Field missions on Tetiaroa, Moorea, Maiao, Maupiti, Bora Bora, Tupai. Dual survey (in water and terrestrial).

Component 3 Actual at Completion: The underwater surveys have been realized on each island (Maiao, Moorea, Tetiaroa, Bora Bora, Maupiti, Tupai) during three sampling periods (November-December, January-February, April-July). During 39 days of field missions, the teams have observed 47 green turtles and 243 hawksbill turtles. The underwater observers have travelled all over 600 km of reefs.

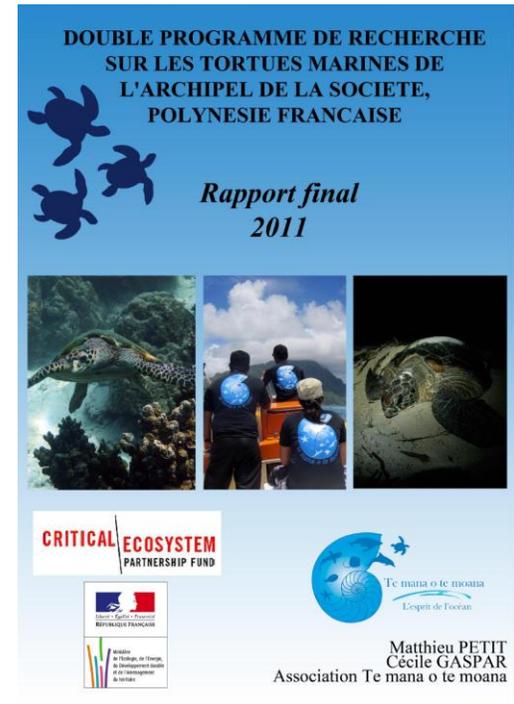
For the nesting areas monitoring, the same three sampling periods have also been realized except in the case of Tetiaroa where field teams were present during the major part of the nesting season (from october to march). 335 nesting events have been counted and characterized. 17 females of green turtles were observed and tagged on the beaches of Tetiaroa during the laying at night.



Component 4 Planned: Results analysis and creation of a sea turtle population database for French Polynesia.

Component 4 Actual at Completion: The dual research program has completed available data about sea turtle ecology in coastal areas of French Polynesia and about green turtles nesting. These data have been shared with our local scientific partners like the CRIOBE research center and with local authorities, especially the Environnement office of French Polynesia. All the collected data have been integrated in the database of the Observatory of sea turtles in French Polynesia. This participative structure, managed by Te mana o te moana, aims to collect and share information with local communities and Pacific partners and scientists.

All the results of the project have been analyzed. The main results are explained in a final report of 55 pages, available in French and diffused to all the French Marine Turtle Group. Te mana o te moana is working with scientific partners on 4 publications talking about the suitability of manta tow technique for sea turtle monitoring, the distribution and abundance of sea turtles in Polynesian coastal areas, the main nesting parameters in the Society Archipelago and the migration of green females nesting in Tetiaroa.



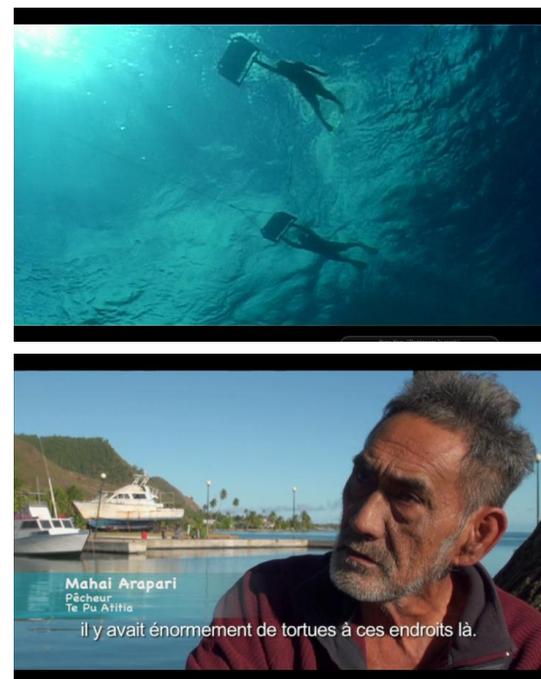
Component 5 Planned: Creation of educational and media supports about the study.

Component 5 Actual at Completion: Several awareness actions have been realized in monitored islands during or before the field missions. For example, in Moorea, several interventions during committees of marine protected areas have permitted to present the project and its main results and in Maiao, field teams have animated an educational day in the school.

A 26 minutes documentary movie called "Honu Here, protégeons le sacré" (Sea turtle love, let's protect the sacred) has also been realized. This movie shows the actions of Te

mana o te moana and explains the project, its results and its impacts on local population and sea turtles. It has been proposed freely to local TV channels and will be diffused in the next months. The diffusion of the movie to the children will be a part of the educational programs delivered in the Sea turtle Clinic.

The only thing which hasn't been realized during this project is the educational workbook for children. This workbook will be realized in 2012 and downloadable on the Te mana o te moana website.



Were any components unrealized? If so, how has this affected the overall impact of the project?

There is only one component which has not been realized yet but it will be realized very soon. This is the educational workbook on sea turtles for children. That's not affect the overall impact and the sensitizing impact of the project because Te mana o te moana continues to receive schools at its center for educational programs and, in each program, we have introduced a part about main results of the dual research program.

Please describe and submit (electronically if possible) any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

- A pictures collection which has been sent by an internet link: 27 pictures of field missions in the six islands.
- A documentary movie of 26 minutes called "Honu Here, protégeons le sacré" sent by an internet link.
- A report in French language of the 1st International Symposium on sea turtles in French Polynesia: VUCHER-VISIN J., PETIT M., BRASSEUR S., 2010. Rapport de synthèse, 1er Symposium sur les tortues marines en Polynésie française. 25 P.
- A guide of 24 p. in French language distributed to all the participants during the symposium.
- A final report in French language of the dual research program which has sent by e-mail: PETIT M., GASPARD C., 2011. Double programme de recherche sur les tortues marines de l'Archipel de la Société. 59 P.
- A final report in French language of the creation of the Sea Turtle Observatory in French Polynesia which has sent by e-mail: PETIT M., GASPARD C., 2011. Création de l'Observatoire des tortues marines en Polynésie française. 31 P.
- A methodological workbook in French language for technicians about nest monitoring. It was sent by e-mail: DINCQ S., PETIT M., 2011. Protocole de suivi des pontes de tortues marines. 14 P.

These two last documents haven't been realized thanks to the funding of the CEPF but they indirectly linked to the dual research program so they are mentioned here.

Lessons Learned

Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building. Consider lessons that would inform projects designed or implemented by your organization or others, as well as lessons that might be considered by the global conservation community.

Project Design Process: (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)

Three key factors in project design may explain the success of project:

- The gathering and involvement of many categories of actors and stakeholders around the theme of sea turtle conservation. This involvement of local people has been made by the Symposium, the technician training and the awareness of communities in the studied islands. This concept of joint mobilization around a common resource was still not widespread in the field of research in Polynesia. But it has led to numerous requests for voluntary work and those requests have initiated the idea of Sea Turtle Observatory in French Polynesia.
- The communication on the results achieved during the project. In order to enable stakeholders to incorporate these new data but also to allow people to participate in sustainable management of sea turtles, many communication supports have been realized (newspaper articles, movie, educational booklet being realization, passages in schools,...). This information campaign was followed by a renewed public interest in these symbolic animals, which manifested itself by many accounts and testimonies on the web, radio and television and the creation of new working groups.
- The diversity of targeted data and study areas. All these data allow to have a unique database which help in identifying the important areas in terms of habitat use and turtle density. These data, insufficient for research of high scientific level (not enough data in time for example) have however enabled a comprehensive review and understand the priorities for research and conservation about this specie. New research projects and a PHD are currently being developed.

Project Implementation: (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)

Nombreux partenaires logistiques pour le symposium

Bonne adaptabilité en fonction des conditions de terrain, météo,...

Relais dans les îles plus éloignées en charge de l'organisation

Equipe fixe (peu de roulements) entre les différentes périodes d'échantillonnage

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

Additional Funding

Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of the CEPF investment in this project.

| Donor | Type of Funding* | Amount | Notes |
|--|---------------------|-----------------|--|
| Beachcomber Pacific SC | A | 5 000 | In-Kind Contributions |
| EDF Diversiterre Foundation | | 5 000 | |
| French National Assembly | A+B | 5 000 + 5 000 | Dual research program + Pursuit of this program for 2012 |
| Moorea Dolphin Center | A | 5 000 | |
| Planète Urgences Foundation | A+B (two projects) | 10 000 + 5 000 | Dual research program + Pursuit of this program for 2012 |
| Schmittgall | A | 5 000 | |
| Te mana o te moana | A | 20 000 | In-Kind Contributions |
| Annenberg Foundation | B | 25 000 | Creation of the Sea turtle Observatory |
| French Ministry of Environnement | A +B (two projects) | 25 000 + 25 000 | Dual research program + Pursuit of this program for 2012 |
| Fondation pour la Nature et pour l'Homme | B | 8 700 | Creation of the Sea turtle Observatory |

***Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:**

- A** *Project co-financing (Other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B** *Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project.)*
- C** *Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)*

Sustainability/Replicability

Summarize the success or challenge in achieving planned sustainability or replicability of project components or results.

The first success of this project in terms of sustainability is the pursuit of scientific monitoring on two islands, identified as important habitats within the Dual research program.

The first island, Tetiaroa, already surveyed for several years for its nesting of green turtles will continue to be annually monitored on long term scale. International and local funds will be asked every year in this purpose. Thanks to the results of the project,

specific arrangements for sea turtle conservation (orientation of artificial lights, nest protection...) are under consideration and may be implemented as part of the construction of an eco-hotel in Tetiaroa.

The green and hawksbill turtles' populations of the second island, Moorea, will be monitored this season, thanks to a fund of the French Ministry of the Environment. This study will involve municipal officials and referees appointed by the Environment Office of French Polynesia.

However, it remains very difficult to find funds to continue to monitor islands with a nesting attendance which has become negligible and seemingly without priority of conservation (Maiao, Bora Bora, Maupiti). But these sites are apparently the subject of the greatest fishing pressure and so they are hot spots where conservation actions are the most urgent.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

One of the actions which will continue to allow the collection of scientific data and the involvement of local population is the creation of the Observatory of sea turtles in French Polynesia. Among the technicians trained for the Dual research program and the inhabitants aware, those who wished to continue to invest in research and protection of sea turtles are now using this participatory tool. Their involvement in the Observatory pursues the objectives of the Dual research program in the islands where fundings could not be unlocked.

Safeguard Policy Assessment

Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project.

No deleterious action toward environmental and social safeguard has been done during the entire project. Only the use of fuel required for displacements of people for symposium and field missions is an important element to mention. Field teams have limited their impact in the visited islands (clean camp, no fire on the beach, management of waste at sea and ashore, travels restrictions ...). To have a positive impact on the islands studied, special emphasis was placed on educating children at environmental protection and dialogue with local communities.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, www.cepf.net, and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

Please include your full contact details below:

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Organization name: Te mana o te moana (Spirit of the Ocean)

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Fax: /

E-mail: matthieu.temana@gmail.com / temanaotemoana@mail.pf

*****If your grant has an end date other than JUNE 30, please complete the tables on the following pages*****

Performance Tracking Report Addendum

CEPF Global Targets

(Enter Grant Term)

Provide a numerical amount and brief description of the results achieved by your grant.
Please respond to only those questions that are relevant to your project.

| Project Results | Is this question relevant? | If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period. | Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date. | Describe the principal results achieved from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012. (Attach annexes if necessary) |
|---|----------------------------|--|---|---|
| 1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved. | YES | ~ 70 km ² | ~ 70 km ² | The results relate to the PGEM of Moorea. PGEM means Management Plan of Maritime Space and includes all the lagoon and part of the outer-reef slope of Moorea. The results of this project have been presented to the PGEM committee and ideas of specific actions concerning priority habitats of Moorea are being studied. |
| 2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement? | NO | | | Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one. |
| 3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares. | YES | ~ 110 km ² | ~ 110 km ² | The key biodiversity areas identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile are Bora Bora and Moorea. Results and assessment of nesting events and population status have been realized for sea turtles of these both islands. These results will be able to be used by decision makers and local authorities to manage this resource with the help of trained technicians living in these islands. |
| 4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares. | YES | ~ 100 km ² | ~ 100 km ² | In all the non- protected islands (Maiao, Maupiti, Tetiaroa, Tupai and Bora Bora). |
| 5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below. | NO | | | |

If you answered yes to question 5, please complete the following table

