



## Darwin Initiative Annual Report



Department  
for Environment  
Food & Rural Affairs

**Important note:** *To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders:*

*it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes*

**Submission Deadline: 30 April**

### Darwin Project Information

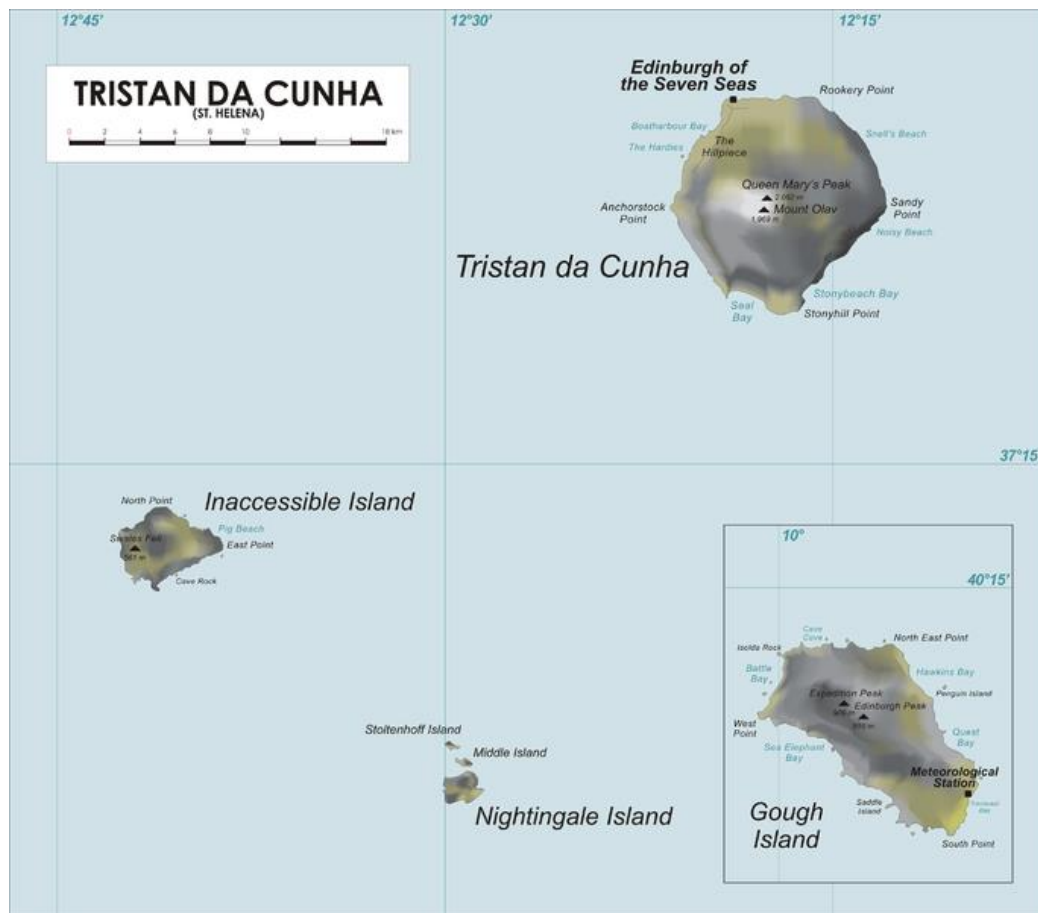
Project Reference	DPLUS005
Project Title	<b>Sustainable management of the marine environment and resources of Tristan da Cunha</b>
Host Country/ies	Tristan da Cunha
Contract Holder Institution	RSPB
Partner institutions	Tristan da Cunha Government (Fisheries and Conservation), Sue Scott (marine biologist)
Darwin Grant Value	£285,673
Start/end dates of project	1 July 2013 - 31 December 2015
Reporting period (eg Apr 2013 – Mar 2014) and number (eg Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	1 July 2013 – 31 March 2014, Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Clare Stringer
Project website	N/a
Report author(s) and date	Clare Stringer, Sue Scott, Holly Latham, Rohan Holt, James Glass – April 30 2014

### 1. Project Rationale

The Tristan lobster fishery provides 80-90% of the island's income, enabling Tristan's self-sufficiency. The islands are important for the conservation of marine wildlife, particularly seabirds, seals and cetaceans which are important for developing tourism. However, knowledge of the marine ecosystems on which the fishery depends is seriously deficient, making the current reliance on this fishery resource somewhat precarious. Recent stranding of an oil rig and a bulk carrier highlight risks from invasive aliens, oil pollution, and needs for appropriate response capacity. The potential ecological impact of climate change is currently unknown and little has been done to date to monitor the situation. These challenges were identified through the RSPB's long working association on Tristan (more than a decade) and through new questions being raised in relation to the fishery through its recent Marine Stewardship Council certification.

This project will enable the Tristan Government to better manage its fisheries resource, and draw existing information on the marine environment together into a marine management plan. The project will enable the Tristan Government to develop the capacity to respond to future marine incidents and to monitor climate change impacts on key species. The project will enhance Islanders' expertise enabling them to continue the work themselves beyond this project.

Tristan da Cunha is the world's most remote inhabited island, located almost half-way between South America and South Africa at a latitude of approximately 37.6 degrees South. Gough Island lies some 350 km to the south-east of Tristan at approximately 40 degrees South.



(Map from the Wikimedia commons)

## 2. Project Partnerships

Since the project started, the Tristan da Cunha government (particularly the Fisheries Department) have been integrally involved in its implementation. The development of this project was based on demand from Tristan, as there are questions about the lobster fishery that need to be answered in order to satisfy the Marine Stewardship Council. The Tristan government was involved in decision-making and planning for the Gough expedition, and is actively involved in ongoing decisions regarding project implementation and future staffing.

One member of the Tristan da Cunha fisheries team has undertaken dive training (to PADI Master Scuba Diver, the highest level qualification in recreational PADI training) in Cape Town, where he was also involved in the purchase and specification of the new rigid hulled inflatable (RIB) vessel that is being used in the project (the *Jasus tristani*). This involvement means that the vessel purchased is likely to be suitable for local conditions and use. Other Tristanian divers trained during previous Darwin projects are actively involved in project fieldwork.

A contract has been signed between the RSPB and Tristan government to ensure accounting procedures are followed and all expenditure is made in line with Darwin rules. There is regular contact between the UK and Tristan-based teams, and staff appointed to the project by the RSPB have been recruited with input from Tristan to the process where communications made this possible.

There have not been challenges with the partnership so far, although there are always challenges working on Tristan – e.g. weather limits fieldwork time substantially, and the island ran short of petrol in January (limiting vessel time) as this was not loaded onto the supply vessel earlier. All challenges have been overcome and there is excellent commitment to the project from the Tristan team.

### 3. Project Progress

#### 3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Please note that due to a failed recruitment process (reported in the half-year report, HYR1), all activities have been delayed. A change request was submitted and approved, and the project has been extended to allow the outcome and planned outputs to be achieved. However, this means the project has effectively only been operating in the field at Tristan for three months rather than the planned six.

##### 1. Information base for sustainable marine and fishery management improved

Research on the biology of Tristan lobster has begun, with counts of juvenile lobsters carried out in rockpools at Tristan and at Nightingale. Methods and sites used in previous work (Enviro-Fish Africa Report 2012) were considered and have been established as long-term monitoring work to be continued into the future. Two different designs of settlement traps for lobster pueruli have also been made and deployed at several locations to test suitability for *Jasus tristani* (1.1) and initial checks are positive. Developing a puerulus settlement index will allow understanding of seasonality and better prediction of future lobster catches. We hope to recruit a lobster fisheries expert for the next phase of the project.

The dive team has re-surveyed the wreck of the *MS Oliva* at Nightingale Island to assess the status of possible alien species introductions at the site. Several mussels were removed from the site and will be examined further by taxonomic experts (1.2), and photos and video were taken. Local shores were also surveyed and this will be repeated. It has not yet been possible to dive at the wreck site of the oil rig, but this is a high priority for the next couple of months. In the meantime, work has begun to design a monitoring method to assess the distribution and abundance and impacts of the porgy (*Diplodus argenteus argenteus*), a non-native, potentially invasive fish that was introduced with the oil rig.

The planned survey of shallow subtidal environments around Gough Island was completed in January/February, with 28 dives carried out (1.3). Three UK divers (two project staff employed by the RSPB along with project partner Sue Scott) carried out the survey work, supported by three Tristan Fisheries Department staff and the fishing company Ovenstone Pty. Habitats and species were recorded for each site on Seasearch survey forms, and supported/ supplemented with numerous digital photographs and video footage. An extended time at Gough due to an extended fishing trip also enabled a suitable site for longer-term monitoring of key species to be identified, and for monitoring methods to be trialled. A full report of the survey is currently being written, together with identification guide (see attached draft), and samples collected during the dives are currently on the way back to the UK for identification. The completion of this work is a major project milestone and means that the inshore marine environment has now been surveyed at all four of the Tristan islands.

A contract has been let for the identification of sponges collected at Tristan and Gough (1.4) and work is underway. The majority of samples are still en route to the UK and experts to identify these will be found when they arrive. Experts have also been approached for identification of coralline algae, a taxonomically difficult but ecologically important group.

##### 2. Capacity built for sustainable management and fishery management

Two local divers (Norman Glass and Rodney Green) have been diving on the project, which has built their experience significantly. The project funded Norman Glass to undertake advanced dive training in Cape Town to PADI Master Scuba level (2.1). Contact has been made with others on Tristan who have undertaken dive training (some through the previous Darwin-funded project EIDP023), and some are keen to refresh their training – this is being treated as a priority in the next couple of months. We are also considering running SeaSearch training on Tristan before July which would help in teaching the identification of local marine species. Holly Latham and Rohan Holt (RSPB marine biologists) have begun work on writing

standard operating procedures (SOPs) for fieldwork and monitoring methods and they are being assisted by Norman Glass (Tristan Fisheries Department).

Training for the fisheries officers in fisheries specific data acquisition and processing (2.2) has been limited to-date, due to the failed recruitment for a fisheries expert. This will be a priority for the next project period. Training has been provided in the use of TempIT temperature loggers and software, and assistance has been given in relation to general queries on data handling using MS Office products, the creation of survey/ sampling templates and recording of metadata.

### *3. Capacity increased for marine incident response*

Refinement and expansion of the draft contingency plan for marine incident (3.1) has not started yet, but will be progressed over the winter months when fieldwork is not generally going to be possible. This work will be carried out in consultation with the Tristan da Cunha Oilspill project team who will be commissioning a draft "oiled wildlife response" plan before September 2014. There have been initial informal discussions with the Fisheries team about future monitoring of any incident site, but until a plan is drafted, no training will be able to take place (3.2).

### *4. Capacity to assess effects of climate change in the marine environment enhanced*

A number of sub-tidal and inter-tidal monitoring sites have been identified at Tristan, Nightingale and Gough (but not yet at Inaccessible), and in-water training is being carried out with the Tristan Fisheries Department (4.1, 4.2). This work is at an early stage, but will be a priority for the next field season. The project team has also been in touch with Paul Brickle (SAERI) to discuss the approach in other South Atlantic Overseas Territories and to, where possible, standardise approaches and methodologies. Progress is also being made towards a adapted version of Marine Recorder for Tristan, similar to that used in the Falklands and St. Helena. Completion of the Gough sub-tidal survey has confirmed that there are significant differences in marine biota between Gough and the top islands, providing basic information against which to formulate the best options for sites, species and methods for assessing changes associated with climate change.

### *5. Marine management plan developed for Tristan da Cunha*

The marine management plan will be developed in the final year of the project, based on all information collected throughout the project period as well as information from other projects and reports (5.1, 5.2).

## **3.2 Progress towards project outputs**

### *1. Information base for sustainable marine and fishery management improved*

There has been good progress towards this output through completion of the Gough inshore survey. A full report of this work is in production: a draft report will be completed soon and full reports and species lists (following taxonomic work by experts) will be completed by mid-year 2 of the project as planned (now mid 2015). Good progress has been made in designing, deploying and trialling collectors for larval lobsters, as a potential predictive tool for the fishery. We have had difficulties recruiting suitably qualified researchers, and had a failed recruitment process in 2013. We have now revised the job description for the fisheries expert role and will seek to recruit earlier this year (starting in May 2014). Although weather has been difficult, it has not prevented project activities from being carried out.

### *2. Capacity built for sustainable management and fishery management*

There has been good progress towards this output. Two islanders have taken part in project survey work and their diving and identification skills are continuing to improve with further

training planned. Other islanders who have previously undertaken dive training, but who may not have dived locally for some months or years are being encouraged to refresh their skills. It is anticipated that the indicator will be met by mid-2015. Unfortunately it was not possible for anyone from Tristan to attend the International Penguin Conference in 2013 as the timing of the conference was too close to the SA Agulhas voyage from Cape Town (this attendance was co-funding and would not have been funded by Darwin). However, Trevor Glass from the Tristan Conservation Department did visit the UK and was able to meet with penguin and albatross researchers to discuss future potential projects. We are now looking at other opportunities for Tristan participation in an international (or UKOTs) meeting.

3. *Capacity increased for marine incident response*

4. *Capacity to assess effects of climate change in the marine environment enhanced*

5. *Marine management plan developed for Tristan da Cunha*

Work to achieve these three outputs is still at an early stage. It is currently anticipated that indicators will be met on time and as planned.

### **3.3 Progress towards the project Purpose/Outcome**

The project started implementation late, but good progress has been made towards the Outcome in the last three months. Completion of the inshore marine survey at Gough is a major achievement, and Tristan staff were integrally involved. The Fisheries Department has been involved in recruiting the project staff and in making changes to the project to ensure its effective implementation. Regular discussions between the Fisheries Department, RSPB and project researchers are ensuring that work is suitably prioritised to successfully reach the project outcome. The indicators and means of validation still seem appropriate, and we anticipate that the project will achieve its Outcome by the end of funding.

### **3.4 Goal/ Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation**

The overall Impact proposed for this project in the application form was that:

*“The marine and terrestrial environments are managed for the conservation of wildlife and sustained incomes of the local population and management of both are done adaptively and responsively to threats of climate change and man made disasters”.*

Our project is already increasing knowledge of the marine environment which will enable the improved management of sensitive areas, and better management of the Tristan da Cunha lobster fishery which is the cornerstone of the economy. The project is not making a contribution to poverty alleviation (as Tristan is not considered to be in poverty) but will hopefully contribute towards securing the future of the fishery which will assist in ensuring the future sustainability of the Tristan economy and the community as well as enabling islanders to understand and manage their own resources. Since the project is at such an early stage, there is not yet evidence of what will be achieved.

## **4. Project support to the Conventions (CBD, CMS and/or CITES)**

The UK's ratification of CBD has been extended to cover Tristan da Cunha. The project is providing baseline information on the marine environment of Tristan da Cunha and Gough. It is assisting Tristan and the UK to meet Aichi targets 6 (sustainable use of fish and marine life), 9 (control or eradication of invasive alien species), and 11 (at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas conserved through protected areas). The project is still at an early stage of

implementation, but the marine management plan in particular will assist in meeting Aichi targets.

There is no host country convention focal point in Tristan, but the project has provided input to the Tristan section of the UK's national report to CBD.

## **5. Project support to poverty alleviation**

This project is not contributing directly to poverty alleviation, however, as discussed above it should contribute to securing the financial future of Tristan da Cunha by ensuring the sustainable management of the Tristan lobster fishery. The economy of the Territory depends on this fishery, so it is important that it remains viable into the future. This project will not only assist in informing future fisheries management, but will allow the island to be better prepared in case of a future marine incident such as the wrecking of the *MS Oliva* at Nightingale Island in 2011. As the project has only been operating for three months, there are no achievements to report as yet.

## **6. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons**

Monitoring of the finances of the project was carried out using the RSPB's internal financial systems. The project has only been operating in the field since January, and the team has been trialling approaches for different aspects of the fieldwork. The results of these trials will be used for the fieldwork in 2014/15. The project team on-island have maintained regular contact with the UK-based team, and have assessed their progress against the logical framework.

Changes have not been made to the M&E plan over the reporting period. The indicators for the project are simple and straightforward and we do not believe they need revision at present. The Tristan community is very small (less than 300 people) and it does not seem necessary to design a more complex monitoring framework.

## **7. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)**

Not applicable.

## **8. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

The project has only been operating in the field for a short time (since January), so methods are still being developed. A lot of time has been dedicated to considering and trialling monitoring methods as they must be simple enough for the local team to undertake as from end of the project without, or with minimal, outside assistance but robust enough to allow effective measurement of change. This discussion is still ongoing, and we are examining possible technological solutions (e.g. more use of photographs and video) alongside conventional marine survey methods. Software used in other Overseas Territories (e.g. PhotoQuad photo quadrat analysis software and Marine Recorder) is being trialled and islanders will be trained in its use.

The only major difficulty encountered by the project was the recruitment of a suitably qualified fisheries scientist to take up a two-year appointment on Tristan (for the duration of the project). After discussions amongst the project partners, we have now decided to seek a change to the original project design to split this role into a consultancy contract (for high-level fisheries advice) and a shorter employment contract (for advice on establishing a practical sampling regime). A Change Request form will be submitted to LTSI shortly to cover this variation, which is not anticipated to have an impact on the project's overall budget.

## **9. Sustainability**

The project has a high profile within the Tristan da Cunha community. A local event was held in the tourism centre at the start of April – this was attended by approximately 35 people from the community, despite it being a fishing day so that some islanders were unable to attend, and a request has been made for a second event at Prince Philip Hall to allow others to attend. The

event presented information to the islanders on the aims and progress of the project, but also included video footage of the Gough dives and the wreck of the Oliva which was very well received. The Darwin logo was included on publicity for the event and on presentations delivered.

The RSPB team has been working closely with the Fisheries Department on-island, and there is a strong commitment to continuing the work after Darwin funding ends in 2015. The requirements of the Marine Stewardship Council certification require a certain level of monitoring and this project should equip the Tristan team to carry this out. Discussions with local people who have received dive training have indicated that several are interested in refreshing their skills, and this is important to future project sustainability – we are aiming for a team of a minimum of five local people who are equipped to carry out the work needed to monitor Tristan’s marine environment at project-end to allow for some being off-island or otherwise unavailable at any time. Ensuring local divers are well equipped and confident is the key factor in ensuring the future sustainability of this work in the future.

The Gough survey has been profiled on the Tristan da Cunha Association’s website (<http://www.tristandc.com/wildmarinegough2014dives.php>) which is a de facto government/community website, and further contributions on other aspects of the project are planned. References to the project and it’s findings have also appeared on the Tristan and Gough Facebook pages which are used regularly by many members of the local community, as well as the Tristan diaspora and interested scientists. The project will soon be profiled in the Tristan Association newsletter and an article will be submitted to the next Darwin newsletter.

The supply of a new RIB vessel, the *Jasus tristani* (the Latin name for the Tristan spiny lobster) will assist in future project sustainability. Tristan is so small that limitations in equipment and numbers of people are real restrictions in terms of carrying out basic work such as monitoring. An extra boat should significantly assist the Fisheries Department in monitoring the fishery in future. It has already made 24 trips (to a hire value of some £6,000) and has assisted the Fishery Patrol vessel when it had engine failure.

## 10. Darwin Identity

The Darwin Initiative logo was used at the local event held on Tristan, and in the profile on the [tristandc.com](http://www.tristandc.com) website. The Darwin Initiative support is a separate project with a clear identity on Tristan. There is a good understanding of Darwin on Tristan, although there are only one or two government departments with a clear understanding of the programme. The population of Tristan is very small (less than 300 people) and there have already been two successful projects leading to increased capacity on Tristan for conservation work. In fact, the pool of workers available for conservation work is still referred to as “the Darwin team” and one of the boats used for conservation work is known as the “Darwin Express”. Due to the extremely limited internet access on Tristan, it is difficult to download large files like the Darwin newsletter, so it would be good if hard copies could be delivered to key community members (e.g. Island Council, Heads of Fisheries and Conservation).

## 11. Project Expenditure

Please expand and complete Table 1.

**Table 1 project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014)**

Project spend since last annual report	2013/14 Grant (£)	2013/14 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				

Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				Variance due to no fuel (petrol) being loaded on a vessel in South Africa and as a result restricted the operation of the fisheries RIB for the Darwin Project.
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
<b>TOTAL</b>	98,235	98,235		

NB that the budget information in this table relates to the project budget as amended by our Change Request of January 2014.

**12. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes**

I agree for the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

In 2014, our project team completed an inshore marine survey of Gough Island – the first dives in this environment since 1981, The trip also enabled the first ever dives by Tristan Islanders at Gough. Knowledge of Gough’s marine environment is even more limited than that of the “top” islands of the Tristan group due to the island’s extreme remoteness, but it was particularly important to survey here because the seawater temperatures are significantly lower than at the top islands, and there are considerable differences in biota. The survey team managed 28 safe dives in what is surely one of the world’s most remote diving locations – safety was a major consideration and the survey was completed without incident. Sites included spectacular dropoffs covered with colourful anemones and sponges, kelp forests, and abundant urchins and lobsters. Gough even has its own 'coralline reef', a rich habitat in very shallow water, the only place where very young lobsters were seen. The team were often accompanied on dives by fur seals, and many underwater photographs and videos were taken The team’s discoveries are still awaiting taxonomic attention, and many specimens are on their way back to the UK for identification. We now have an improved baseline against which to measure future change at Gough, and within the Gough and Inaccessible World Heritage Site (which extends to 12 nautical miles from shore).



## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2013-2014

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2013 - March 2014	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Goal/Impact</b></p> <p>The marine and terrestrial environments are managed for the conservation of wildlife and sustained incomes of the local population adaptively and responsively to threats of climate change and man made disasters</p>		<p>(report on any contribution towards positive impact on biodiversity or positive changes in the conditions of human communities associated with biodiversity e.g. steps towards sustainable use or equitable sharing of costs or benefits)</p>	
<p><b>Purpose/Outcome</b></p> <p>The project will increase our understanding of the functioning of the marine ecosystems of the Tristan islands, and local capacity will be built to take better informed decisions on the sustainable management of the lobster resource and conservation of the wider marine environment, including tackling threats from the introduction of alien species, pollution from shipping incidents and climate change</p>	<p>Tristan da Cunha (TDC) government continues implementing surveys once project is completed in scientifically robust way.</p> <p>Management plan utilised by TDC Government and resource users.</p> <p>Modifications to fisheries management arising from results of project research</p>	<p>In its first 3 months of field operation, the project team have completed the Gough survey which is a major milestone. Efforts will now be made to increase the pool of local divers and train more local people in survey techniques to allow future sustainability. Initial research on the Tristan lobster has started and will be continued.</p>	<p>Review of fisheries data collection and storage carried out</p> <p>Further research on <i>Jasus tristani</i> life cycle</p> <p>Further research on other key marine species and habitats, and interactions with lobsters</p> <p>Standard Operating procedures for surveys produced, and confirmation of monitoring methodologies</p> <p>Marine contingency plan refined and training delivered on implementation</p> <p>Training delivered to larger pool of Tristan divers.</p>
<p><b>Output 1.</b></p> <p>1. Information base for sustainable marine and fishery resource management developed</p>	<p>Survey data for the 4 islands presented in reports by mid year 2</p> <p>Species lists compiled for the 4 islands by mid year 2</p>	<p>The Gough survey has been completed and new survey work undertaken at Nightingale and Tristan. Reports of this work are in preparation, and species lists will be included. This indicator will be met, but it doesn't fully capture the work on <i>Jasus tristani</i> being undertaken by the project.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Research on the biology of Tristan lobster (larval and juvenile stages) completed to assist fishery management</p>		<p>Started: monitoring of juvenile lobsters in rock pools at Nightingale and Tristan underway, and pueruli settlement traps constructed and deployed. Initial lobster diet experiments (laboratory) have been completed, along with the collection of stable isotope analysis samples.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.2 Status of alien introductions from rig and Oliva wreck established; eradication attempted if feasible</p>		<p>Dive at <i>Oliva</i> site completed and photos/video taken; mussels removed. Dive at oil rig is high priority for next period. Status of porgy fish being assessed.</p>	

Activity 1.3 Shallow subtidal sites surveyed on Gough by diving (complementing EIDP023 work on “top islands”)		Completed – report in preparation.
Activity 1.4 Identification of Tristan marine species by experts is continued and species lists are compiled		Contract for sponge identification let; other samples en route to UK and experts to be identified for further work in the next period.
<b>Output 2.</b> Capacity built for sustainable marine & fishery management	Five Islanders able to undertake marine survey work & complete survey forms, recognise potential alien species by mid year 2	Two islanders participated in the Gough survey and project diving work and are developing good skills. Refresher training is needed for other local divers and is planned for next period.
Activity 2.1 Training provided for a range of islanders in marine survey work, data collection, recognition of potential alien species, as well as building dive experience of local divers.		Training has focused on two members of the Fisheries Department so far, but opportunities are being sought to expand to more local divers. Local Seasearch training is being investigated for the next period.
Activity 2.2 Training provided for fisheries officers in data acquisition and processing		Basic training in some loggers and software has been provided, but more is planned for the next period (GIS, PhotoQuad, Marine Recorder).
<b>Output 3.</b> Capacity increased for marine incident response	Five personnel trained on survey/response following an incident by quarter 1 of year 2 Detailed contingency plan produced and consulted locally by mid year 2	This plan will be developed in conjunction with a plan being developed for oiled wildlife response through a separate project (RSPB-funded). This should be on track for delivery as in the indicators.
Activity 3.1 Detailed contingency plan produced and consulted locally,		Draft contingency plan for introduced species in the marine environment will be refined and expanded in the next period.
Activity 3.2 Local personnel trained on survey/response following a future incident		Not started – will be begun in the next period
<b>Output 4.</b> Capacity to assess effects of climate change in the marine environment enhanced	Methodology developed and tested by End of Project Five islanders trained in the implementation of the methodology by End of Project	Establishing monitoring sites is at an early stage, as is assessing potential methods that will be easy for the local team to repeat but also fit for purpose. The indicator still seems appropriate.
Activity 4.1 Toolkit and methodology developed and tested to monitor the impact of climate change on the marine environment.		Assessment of potential monitoring sites and methods has begun; suitable monitoring sites have been identified on Gough and Tristan. Developing the toolkit and methodology will be progressed in the next period.
Activity 4.2 Training of selected islanders involved in marine survey work		Basic in-water training has been provided to two local divers (as above); this will be expanded in the next period.
<b>Output 5.</b> Marine management plan developed for Tristan da Cunha	National workshops well attended by all local stakeholders including scientific, conservation, fisheries and general public.	This work is yet to start and will commence in the final year of the project; all information collected by the project team will feed into the marine management plan. The indicator seems appropriate.

	External consultation process completed by End of Project Management plan document completed by End of Project	
Activity 5.1. National workshop organised and held to develop management and zonation plan for the marine environment that draws together previous and ongoing data and studies		Not started yet.
Activity 5.2. Consultation process with external marine experts in the UK		Not started yet.

## Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Logic	Indicator	MOV	Assumptions
<p><b>Impact (10+ years down the line)</b> The Marine and terrestrial environments are managed for the conservation of wildlife and sustained incomes of the local population and management of both are done so adaptively and responsively to threats of climate change and man made disasters.</p>			
<p><b>Outcome</b> The project will increase our understanding of the functioning of the marine ecosystems of the Tristan islands, and local capacity will be built to take better informed decisions on the sustainable management of the lobster resource and conservation of the wider marine environment, including tackling threats from the introduction of alien species, pollution from shipping incidents and climate change.</p>	<p>Tristan da Cunha (TDC) government continues implementing surveys once project is completed in scientifically robust way.</p> <p>Management plan utilised by TDC Government and resource users.</p>	<p>Annual scientific/monitoring reports submitted to TDC government.</p> <p>Management plan annual work plans and reports.</p>	
<p><b>Outputs</b></p>			
<p>1. Information base for sustainable marine and fishery resource management developed</p>	<p>Survey data for the 4 islands presented in reports by mid year 2</p> <p>Species lists compiled for the 4 islands by mid year 2</p>	<p>Survey reports, published papers, data sheets, species lists, tracking maps and analysis reports, maps of key sensitive areas</p>	<p>Suitably qualified and experienced researchers can be recruited.</p> <p>Climatic conditions can be adapted to for survey work.</p>
<p>2. Capacity built for sustainable marine &amp; fishery management</p>	<p>Five Islanders able to undertake marine survey work &amp; complete survey forms, recognise potential alien species by mid year 2</p> <p>One person from Tristan attends International Penguin Conference in 2013</p>	<p>Informal assessment by researchers and supervisors on Tristan. Training records in divers' logbooks. Trip report from conference.</p>	<p>Suitably qualified and experienced researchers can be recruited.</p>

3. Capacity increased for marine incident response	Five personnel trained on survey/response following an incident by quarter 1 of year 2  Detailed contingency plan produced and consulted locally by mid year 2	Refined contingency plan including broader issues (e.g. oilspill) as well as alien species Diving records/logs	
4. Capacity to assess effects of climate change in the marine environment enhanced	Methodology developed and tested by End of Project  Five islanders trained in the implementation of the methodology by End of Project	Methodology document  Training report.	
5. Marine management plan developed for Tristan da Cunha	National workshops well attended by all local stakeholders including scientific, conservation, fisheries and general public.  External consultation process completed by End of Project  Management plan document completed by End of Project	Workshop report  Management plan  Government website.	
<b>Activities</b>			
1. Information base for sustainable marine and fishery resource management improved	1.1 Research on the biology of Tristan lobster (larval and juvenile stages) completed to assist fishery management		
	1.2 Status of alien introductions from rig and Oliva wreck established; eradication attempted if feasible		
	1.3 Shallow subtidal sites surveyed on Gough by diving (complementing EIDP023 work on “top islands”		
	1.4 Identification of Tristan marine species by experts is continued and species lists are compiled		
2. Capacity built for sustainable marine & fishery management	2.1 Training provided for a range of islanders in marine survey work, data collection, recognition of potential alien species, as well as building dive experience of local divers.		
	2.2 Training provided for fisheries officers in data acquisition and processing		
3. Capacity increased for marine incident response	3.1 Detailed contingency plan produced and consulted locally, including seasonal cycles, diet, reproduction, interactions		
	3.2 Local personnel trained on survey/response following a future incident		
4. Capacity to assess effects of climate change in the marine environment enhanced	4.1 Toolkit and methodology developed and tested to monitor the impact of climate change on the marine environment.		
	4.2 Training of selected islanders involved in marine survey work.		

5. Marine management plan developed for Tristan da Cunha	5.1. National workshop organised and held to develop management and zonation plan for the marine environment that draws together previous and ongoing data and studies
	5.2. Consultation process with external marine experts in the UK

## Annex 3 Standard Measures

Please expand and complete Table 1: new projects should complete the Y1 column and also indicate the number planned during the project lifetime. Continuing project should cut and paste the information from previous years and add in data for the most recent reporting period. Quantify project standard measures over the last year using the coding and format from the Darwin Initiative Standard Measures (see website for details: <http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/>) and give a brief description. Please list and report on relevant Code Nos. only. The level of detail required is specified in the Standard Measures Guidance notes under 'definitions' column. Please devise and add any measures that are not captured in the current list. Please note that these measures may not be a substitute for output level objectively verifiable indicators in the project logframe.

**Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures**

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for reporting period	Total planned during the project
Established codes								
New - Project specific measures								

**Table 2 Publications**

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Website item	Pioneering Dives off Gough Island. James Glass and Sue Scott. 2014	Web only	tristandc.com	-

#### **Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)**

1. Tristan da Cunha Diving rules
2. Diving Safety Report
3. Underwater Tristan presentation – delivered on-island by Holly Latham and Rohan Holt
4. Gough animals ID guide
5. Draft Gough survey report
6. Copy of article from TDC website
7. For photographs taken by project staff, please see:
  - a. <https://plus.google.com/photos/105425587063027195974/albums/5981418469630788721?authkey=CNOkrZfe2sTNXw#photos/105425587063027195974>  
(Rohan Holt)
  - b. [https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100006997024992#!/profile.php?id=100006997024992&sk=photos&collection\\_token=100006997024992%3A2305272732%3A69&set=a.1434281003481787.1073741839.100006997024992&type=3](https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100006997024992#!/profile.php?id=100006997024992&sk=photos&collection_token=100006997024992%3A2305272732%3A69&set=a.1434281003481787.1073741839.100006997024992&type=3)  
(Sue Scott)

We would be happy to provide copies of any of these images for Darwin Plus use.



## Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	N/A
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	