Darwin Initiative Annual Report

Darwin Project Information

Project Ref Number	EIDP023
Project Title	Enabling the people of Tristan da Cunha to implement the CBD in the marine environment
Country(ies)	Tristan da Cunha
UK Contract Holder Institution	RSPB
UK Partner Institution(s)	RSPB
Host country Partner Institution(s)	Tristan Government ANRD
Darwin Grant Value	£75,838
Start/End dates of Project	April 2007/March2009
Reporting period (1 Apr 200x to 31 Mar 200y) and annual report number (1,2,3..)	1 Apr 2007 to 1 Apr 2008. Annual report no.1
Project Leader Name	Sarah Sanders
Project website	
Author(s), date	Sue Scott & Sarah Sanders, April 2008

1. Project Background

Tristan da Cunha is a small extremely remote, isolated island in the south Atlantic, with two satellite islands, Nightingale and Inaccessible, about 25km away, and Gough island 200km to the south (Annex 3). It is only accessible by boats, which do not run on a regular basis, and is a 6 day journey from Cape Town.

Because Tristan is so remote and isolated, the arrival of new species has been a rare event, so that diversity is low compared to mainland coasts in the same temperature range. The species that have managed to arrive there have subsequently evolved in isolation, and a large proportion of them are now apparently endemic; amongst the seaweeds, for example, a much higher proportion are endemic than the land plants. Because of these special features, the marine biodiversity of the Tristan group is very important in global terms; the importance of the wildlife and other features of Gough and Inaccessible Islands is recognised in their designation as a World Heritage Site.

However little is known about the marine life and ecosystems in the surrounding shallow waters, despite the main income of the island being from a productive crayfish fishery. This makes it a challenge for the people of Tristan to establish conservation priorities and make informed decisions leading to the sustainable use of Tristan's marine environment.

The low numbers of species and high proportion of endemics make the islands very vulnerable to the accidental introduction of foreign species and pathogens. The stranding in 2006 of an abandoned oil rig on Tristan, covered with marine life alien to the island, could have posed a serious threat to the crayfish fishery. It has highlighted the vulnerability of the ecosystem to the possibility of introduction of invasive alien species, and the need for training for early recognition of these.

2. Project Partnerships

Tristan has a population of 273 so must be one of a few places in the world where it is possible to engage the entire community in a project. However, it means there are no local NGOs so since 2003 RSPB has worked in partnership with government departments, particularly the Agriculture and Natural Resources Department (ANRD). Despite the many demands placed on ANRD and a new Conservation Officer, who only took up position in March 2007, Tristan has still managed to support the project by assisting with surveys and ensuring a boat and laboratory space for the storage of samples was available. Personnel were taken from the Darwin Team that was set up under the Darwin Biodiversity Action Plan project and continues to undertake conservation work on a range of projects.

The University of Cape Town has continued to provide support for the project with botanical and zoological expertise, and provision of sampling and preserving equipment for the surveys. In return the project has supplied specimens for genetic analysis, the results of which will be of interest for both parties.

The project has built new links with Envirofish Africa, which is affiliated to Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa. Dr Tim Andrew visited Tristan in November 2007 to assist with the dives and to advise on the future of fisheries, including diversification.

Dr Cameron Hay, of Otago Polytechnic, Dunedin, New Zealand is currently writing up data from his subtidal surveys of Gough Island for the project.

As there is no CBD focal point on Tristan, the Foreign and Commonwealth office has advised that the focal point for Tristan's biodiversity is DEFRA. The project has contributed Information to the UK Government's report to ACAP currently under preparation.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Output 1 – Knowledge of the marine environment on Tristan is enhanced

1.1. Equipment for diving, underwater recording and preserving specimens was ordered, checked and despatched to Tristan. Assistance was given by the University of Cape Town in acquiring chemicals and storage vessels for specimens. Surveys were provisionally planned in consultation with head of ANRD, the Tristan Conservation Officer and Ovenstones fishing company. There were initial difficulties in recruiting suitable survey staff, because 'first choice' surveyors were unable to secure the 2-3 months from their regular employment to work on the project, and funding was not sufficient to attract self-employed individuals. This, together with limited passenger spaces available on ships, led to delays, with the result that the period of the survey trip was shortened from 3 months to two. Eventually 4 surveyors were recruited, but one was only able to spend 2 weeks on Tristan.

1.2. Published data on Tristan marine life was sourced and copied, and has been lodged on Tristan. This is an ongoing process and the resource will be added to during the duration of the project, and beyond if more comes to light. Major sources of unpublished data are currently being written up, particularly the subtidal surveys of Gough in 1981 (contract to Dr Cameron Hay, Otago Polytechnic, New Zealand), and of Tristan in 2004/05. Results from our surveys around Nightingale and Inaccessible (see below) will add considerably to the information base.

1.3. Subtidal surveys on the islands of Nightingale and Inaccessible were very successful, thanks to the cooperation of islanders and Ovenstone's fishing company, who provided invaluable support from the fishing ships (Annex 4). 11 sites were surveyed on Nightingale working from a small inflatable based on the island, and 15 around Inaccessible based on the MV Edinburgh. We were very fortunate to have excellent sea conditions for Inaccessible in particular, enabling all coasts to be covered. The

coverage for Nightingale was less complete, with fewer sites completed on the exposed west coast. The original target of 20 sites around each island was not met; however, taking into account the size of the islands, coverage of the islands is now comparable with Tristan. Around 2000 underwater photographs of marine species and habitats were taken; complete sets of copies of these were left on Tristan. A more useful selection of the best of these will be sorted into a more accessible form and lodged later. Specimens collected during the survey have been brought back to the UK and await identification by specialists. Some differences in species and species abundance between Nightingale, Inaccessible and Tristan were noted. A large brown seaweed not previously recorded for the northern Tristan islands but probably common on Gough was found at several sites on Inaccessible. It is a typical component of Subantarctic marine floras, but is apparently on the northern edge of its distribution on Inaccessible. As it is large and easily identifiable it may well prove a useful indicator of changes in seawater temperatures around the northern islands. A large electric ray seen and photographed off Inaccessible was of particular interest to the islanders, as it is only the second record of this species for the islands.

1.4. Reports on all the surveys will be completed and taken to Tristan in year 2.

Output 2 – Technical capacity to survey the marine environment is strengthened on Tristan

2.1. 6 members of the Darwin team on Tristan were able to try out diving gear in the pool on Tristan, and others used snorkelling equipment for the first time. However poor weather at the beginning of the trip, and illness affecting many people on the island throughout the trip, limited pool training sessions severely, and there was no opportunity to use the gear in the large rock pools as planned. Equipment left on the island enables future diving surveys to be undertaken. The donation of around 30 wetsuits and other snorkelling gear following an appeal in DIVE magazine proved very useful for pool training, for children as well as adults.

Output 3 – Awareness of the marine environment on Tristan is raised locally and internationally

3.1. A slide show on Tristan marine life was organised for the island school. A reception and slide show presentation was held for the islanders while on Tristan, and was intended as an entertaining overview of the project, the results of our surveys and Tristan marine life. 80 persons attended the presentation which was well received, despite some people being laid low by illness; this was the last public event to be held before public meetings were stopped to try to halt the spread of the virus. A snorkelling session was held for the children in the island pool; however bad weather and illness also prevented the project staff from continuing this into awareness-raising visits to the shore. Discussions were held with schoolteachers to establish the most useful products the project could provide for teaching, and habitat posters, identification cards and summarised information on local fish will be produced for the next visit. Sue Scott and Tim Andrew contributed the fish and other marine life sections respectively for a published Guide to the Animals and Plants of Tristan da Cunha and Gough Island, funded through an OTEP project, which has been distributed to every household on Tristan.

3.2. An article by Sue Scott published in DIVE magazine (Annex 5) highlighted the potential dangers of the rig stranding to Tristan marine ecosystem. Sue Scott is contributing author to a draft scientific paper on the rig stranding and its potential effects being prepared by Ross Wanless. A short report of the survey and other aspects of the trip has been prepared for the Tristan website (Annex 5). Fiona Crouch made a slide presentation to the Plymouth Marine Laboratory on the results of the marine surveys.

Output 4 – Monitoring of threats to biodiversity and marine resources from settlement of alien species and other impacts initiated

4.1. In the wake of the stranding of the oil rig in June 2006, plans for monitoring for any signs of settlement of marine life alien to Tristan were discussed by biologists and key islanders. The timing and scope of surveys for alien species was provisionally agreed, but no formal monitoring programme has yet been established. Sites near to the stranding site were surveyed, but no alien species found.

4.2. A contingency plan to inform action should a similar incident with the potential for marine introductions occur in the future has been discussed with the islanders but not yet prepared.

Output 5 - New sustainable income-generating activities based on the marine environment are developed

5.1.Towards the end of the trip a session was held showing how to turn some of the beautiful seaweeds cast up on Tristan's shores into attractive cards and pictures for sale. 5 of the Tristan ladies produced their first cards, pictures and keyrings. Others expressed an interest in learning but were not able to attend because of illness or other commitments, and the session will be repeated on the next visit.

5.2. Around 2000 photos of marine life were taken during the trip, many of them of underwater habitats and species, and of a suitable quality for producing postcards and other products.

5.3. The potential of further markets for photos, pressed seaweed cards and other products will be explored in discussion with islanders on the next visit.

3.2 Progress towards Project Outputs

Output 1. Knowledge of the marine environment on Tristan is enhanced

Annex 7 lists the documents that have been lodged on Tristan.

Only three divers were able to stay for the surveys of Nightingale and Inaccessible instead of the original four planned, which in theory means that only half the potential survey sites could be done in a given time (divers work in pairs for safety). However the eventual coverage achieved on the islands is geographically equivalent to that previously achieved for Tristan, so despite the original targets of 20 dives at each island not being met, surveys are comparable. There may be opportunity for further sites to be surveyed during the next visit. We were extremely fortunate that the weather enabled exposed and sheltered sited of the islands to be covered, particularly on Inaccessible, as a spread of sites all around the islands is more important than the number of sites surveyed, enabling a more complete spread of different habitats to be sampled. Acquiring this data, together with the contracted write-up of dives done around Gough has added considerably to the knowledge base for the marine environment of Tristan. This was a major part of the project plan so it is a significant achievement that this output has been met.

Output 2. Technical capacity to survey the marine environment is strengthened on Tristan

6 Tristanians assisted with survey work around Nightingale and 2 around Inaccessible.

The training element of the project was compromised initially by bad weather, and later by viral illness which affected many islanders as well as all project personnel. There was only time for initial training in the form of try-dives during this visit. However, since savings have been made in the project during the first year a second visit is now planned. A later training phase has the advantage that more complete and up to date training materials can be produced from the

outputs of the surveys, in time for the next visit. The bulk of training in diving, identification and survey techniques is planned for the next period.

Equipment enabling underwater survey work has been left on Tristan, together with supplies for preserving specimens.

Output 3. Awareness of the marine environment of Tristan is raised locally and internationally

2 Articles published in the international press (Dive magazine & Tristan website – Annex 5)

Presentations given to the community and school children on Tristan.

It is always a challenge to present scientific data, particularly from underwater where many of the animals and plants are unfamiliar, in a form that can be easily assimilated by non-biologists. Good quality photographs are an essential aid to this process, and a good collection of these was acquired during the surveys. Comments received after the slide presentation done on Tristan indicated that the underwater photos were a real eye-opener to local people. The most appropriate interpretive materials for production for the school (posters, identification cards and summary information on local fish) have been identified in discussion with island teachers.

Although not included in the original project outputs, stamps depicting the marine environment were issued on Tristan in early 2008 using pictures from the 2004/05 dives.

Output 4. Monitoring of threats to biodiversity and marine resources from settlement of alien species and other impacts initiated

Dives were done at the rig site and seashores checked for signs of alien settlement. Requirements for future monitoring were discussed and a contingency plan has still to be developed. Alien identification sheets have been completed (see Annex 6).

Output 5 - New sustainable income-generating activities based on the marine environment are developed

5 women attended a seaweed pressing workshop to make items for sale to tourists.

Dr Tim Andrew, expert in sustainable fisheries, had informal discussions with James Glass on the future of the Tristan crayfish fishery and possible diversification of fisheries

3.3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Total planned from application
Established codes							
3	2 Tristanians to receive commercial diving training	0					2
6A	>2 Tristanians to receive training	5					>2
6B	2 weeks training to be provided on Tristan	2 days					2 weeks

7	1 project poster 1 working ID photo guide 1 guide to Seasearch on Tristan	0 part 0					1 1 1
8	Sarah Sanders = 2 weeks (10 working days) Sue Scott = 14 weeks (97 working days) Cameron Hay = 5.5 weeks (35 working days) Rob Anderson = 3 days	1 14 1 2					2 14 5.5 3
10	1 CD identification guide to marine life on Tristan 1 ID guide to rig alien species	part 1					1 1
11B	1 paper on rig alien species	1 (draft)					1
13A	1 marine animal reference collection established 1 marine plant reference collection established	Part Part					1 1
14B	Representation at least 1 international conference/seminar	0					1
15A	1 – At least one press release per year on Tristan	1					1
15C	1 – At least one press release per year on UK	1					1
17B	The Tristan Biodiversity Action Plan e-group will be strengthened	4 posts on TBAG					
20	£5,490 of equipment will be handed over to Tristan	£8019					£5490
23		£4,850					£7,615
New - Project specific measures							
	Survey report: subtidal and intertidal surveys around Nightingale, Inaccessible and Tristan	part					

Table 2 Publications

Type * (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Popular magazine	Atlantic Invaders Sue Scott February 2008	Circle Publishing, UK	No longer available from newsagents. www.divemagazine.co.uk	£3-90
Tristan Guide	Field guide to the Animals and Plants of Tristan da Cunha and Gough Island	piscespublications	Naturebureau	£12.00

3.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

The purpose of the project is to enable and encourage the people of Tristan to make informed decisions leading to sustainable use of the marine environment of Tristan. In the first year, the project has been very successful in undertaking survey work which has filled major gaps in the knowledge of the marine environment and will act as a baseline for future work and inform decisions on use of marine resources. Although discussions were initiated to develop plans for the future monitoring of alien species and the future of fisheries, these have still to be completed. Training particularly in identification, monitoring and the use of information in decision-making was only begun. This along with raising awareness of local marine life and the development of new sustainable income-generating activities based on the marine environment will be the focus of year two.

3.5 Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

Diving surveys around Nightingale & Inaccessible have added to the knowledge base on marine biodiversity with information on species, distribution and habitats. Surveys near the site of the rig stranding have so far revealed no sign of marine species introductions as a result of the event; however such introductions could still happen and could have a profound effect on biodiversity. Training in producing cards, pictures and other saleable items is a new sustainable use of the great diversity of seaweeds washed up on Tristan's shores.

4. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

The project manager has monitored project progress on a regular basis and reported to the project leader, Head of ANRD and Administrator. She has worked closely with the Head of ANRD and the conservation officer on Tristan and given a presentation on the project to the Tristan Island Council.

According to the project indicators, the project has been very successful in collecting a baseline of information on the marine environment of Tristan. Factors beyond the project's control including boat availability to Tristan, bad weather and illness meant activities under outputs 2,3, 4 and 5 were only started. The visit year 2, which was not planned in the original proposal, is going to be crucial to build capacity on Tristan so that people can make informed decisions leading to sustained use of the marine environment.

The main lessons learnt this year were that staff recruitment should start well in advance of fieldwork, and projects should cost for hire of independent consultants if necessary. Recruiting the right people for working in remote places and under rigorous conditions is critical to the success of marine survey work. This is especially true for Tristan.

5. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

N/A

6. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

There were initial problems recruiting suitable survey divers for the field trip to Tristan. The requirement for a long stay, uncertainties in shipping schedules, and limited passenger spaces on ships to Tristan meant that several good candidates who were keen to join the project were unable to negotiate the required absence with employers, even though the experience would have been an asset for their jobs. Delays in resolving this ultimately resulted in a shorter time than planned on Tristan, so that a second visit is now required to complete the training part of the project. However, savings were made in accommodation, travel and survey costs, so that a second visit is possible within the original budget, and in fact is an advantage (see below). This change in schedule involves a carry-over of budget and has been approved by Darwin.

The provision for dive training for Tristanians is currently being revised. Initially the project provided for a commercial dive course, based in South Africa, for two Tristans. However in discussion with islanders, an alternative arrangement of taking a qualified instructor to Tristan, so that that a wider number of people can be trained to a basic level, has been mooted. However this relies heavily on finding the right person for this work; to date a suitable instructor has not been found and the search continues.

The Conservation Officer will visit RSPB in June and undertake training in project management including reporting. He will also attend a PADI diving course.

Timing of a future training trip is important, as good weather is needed for dive and Seasearch training both in the harbour, in the large pools at Runaway Beach, and boat-based at sea. The devastating fire which destroyed the fish factory on Tristan in February 2008 has made the shipping schedule to the island in 2008/09 uncertain and even more subject to change at short notice than usual, making planning the return trip very difficult by the usual fishing company ship route. Passenger spaces are also likely to be more limited because they may be required for repair teams. Unfortunately the scheduled trip by the RV Agulhas, a more reliable way of getting to Tristan, is too early to guarantee good weather, and local boats will still be fishing making key people unavailable for training on the few good days. Late December to February is the best period for work at sea. Although the main contractor for the project is often able to travel at short notice, this may not be the case for a dive instructor. Alternative ways of getting to and from Tristan are being explored, but prospects are very limited. Competition for passenger spaces has been exacerbated recently by the large numbers of research biologists wanting to work on Tristan, and it is important that the value of individual projects to Tristan is clear.

7. Sustainability

The Tristan community is a small one and projects based on the island are inevitably well known throughout the population while work is taking place there. However there is often the feeling that projects come and go without contributing to the community. The very positive response received after the public slide presentation using quality photographs given on the last trip shows that this approach is valuable, is an eye-opener and should be repeated and extended so that all residents get an opportunity to attend – many were unable to because of illness on the last visit. Several people commented that they had no idea there was so much colour and life in Tristan waters; this can be built on to stress the importance of biodiversity.

The further interpretive products planned as outputs from the project should continue to raise the profile of biodiversity and the project locally, and should be available to all residents.

The exit strategy for the project remains as stated in the original proposal, except that timing has changed because of the requirement for another trip to complete essential training. All project activities and end products are now planned to be completed by early 2009. However guidance and external assistance will be still be needed for some time after the project has ended. Monitoring of the marine environment for alien species after the rig event could provide the route for future support, and should involve Tristans in developing diving and Seasearch methodology. Monitoring plans should be drawn up to include the input of Tristans in survey work. Our basic surveys will inevitably stimulate questions into how the marine ecosystem around Tristan functions, and hopefully attract future research projects in these areas in which local people can be involved.

8. Dissemination

Disseminating information on Tristan is not straight forward as there are no newspapers or radio station. A slide show was presented to children in the school on local marine life, attended by all children who were not affected by the virus. At the end of the trip, a public slide presentation was given on local marine life and the preliminary results of underwater surveys around the islands. This was attended by around 80 people, a substantial proportion of Tristan's 270 population. Anne Green, a teacher at the school, placed an item with photos on the Tristan website following a snorkelling session held for the children.

9. Project Expenditure

Table 3 Project expenditure <u>during the reporting period</u> (Defra Financial Year 01 April to 31 March)

Box 1 Item	Budget[1]	Expenditure	Balance
RENT, RATES, HEATING, OVERHEADS ETC			
Office costs (e.g. postage, telephone)			
Travel and subsistence			
PRINTING			
Conferences, seminars, etc			
Capital items/equipment			
Others			
Salaries			
TOTAL			

Note 1 – Budget amendment revising 07/08 grant budget from application request to version shown above submitted 4th March 2008. Approval for amendment received from DEFRA 20th March 2008.

10. 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 ECTF and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section.

We are very pleased to have completed surveys of both Nightingale and Inaccessible during the two months of our trip to Tristan in October-December 2007. These are both extremely exposed islands and work on their coasts is very weather-dependant. Surveys around Nightingale, based on the island and working from a small inflatable boat, were made possible by enthusiastic support from islanders, who regarded reaching our site targets as important a goal as we did! Manhandling the boat and diving gear in and out of the water from the rocky shore each day was hard work which the islanders did cheerfully, and their local knowledge of sea conditions was invaluable. There is no suitable landing to work from on Inaccessible, so here we were based on a large fishing boat, courtesy of Ovenstones fishing company. They accommodated us while on their own fishing trip, provided we could fit in with their schedule, which we were happy to do even though it meant being off the mother ship with our gear at 5am! Weather and sea conditions were perfect and we achieved good coverage in record time. This would have been much more difficult and expensive without the use of the fishing ship as a base, and we are indebted to Ovenstones for this.

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2007/08

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2007 - March 2008	Actions required/planned for next period
Goal: *To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve* *The conservation of biological diversity,* *The sustainable use of its components, and* *The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources*		- *Essential published background information acquired and lodged on Tristan* - *Surveys of previously unsurveyed areas completed* - *Essential equipment for survey in the marine environment left on Tristan.*	
Purpose To enable and encourage the people of Tristan to make informed decisions leading to sustainable use of the marine environment of Tristan	Outputs of the project are used in decision-making (e.g. inshore fishery planning, impact assessments), environmental monitoring, teaching and in new economic initiatives.	- Results from survey of the rig site informed plans for future monitoring of alien species - Informal discussions held with key islanders on the future of fisheries, including ideas for diversification - Discussions held with island teachers on appropriate materials for teaching aids	*Preparation of reports on marine life in easily understandable form, together with identification guides. Training in seashore and underwater survey methods. Production of laminated copies of alien species identification guide for use in the field. Preparation of teaching materials for use in the school.*
Output 1. Knowledge of the marine	Existing published and unpublished data on the marine environment of Tristan collated, summarised where	Major published papers on the marine environment of Tristan have been copied and lodged on Tristan. A contract has been given to Dr Cameron Hay to write up 1981 subtidal survey work on Gough. Work is in progress	

environment on Tristan is enhanced	appropriate and lodged in a database on Tristan Intertidal and subtidal surveys completed, ideally with at least 20 dive sites for Nightingale and 20 for Inaccessible	on interpretive and teaching materials. Intertidal and subtidal surveys of Nightingale (11 sites) and Inaccessible (15 sites) islands have been accomplished, and work is in progress on survey reports.
Activity 1.1 Prepare for survey		Purchase and shipping of equipment, recruitment of personnel and travel to Tristan completed.
Activity 1.2 Build project information database		Part completed; ongoing as more information comes to light. Report on 2004/05 dive sites almost completed (Annex 4). Report from Dr Cameron Hay on Gough subtidal survey ongoing. Specialist identification of specimens still to be organised. Collation of photographs from all surveys still to be completed.
Activity 1.3 Surveys on Tristan		Completed to modified targets. The original ideal target was 20 sites surveyed on Nightingale and Inaccessible, equalling the 20 sites already surveyed on Tristan. To date 11 sites have been surveyed on Nightingale and 15 on Inaccessible; however taking into account the sizes of the islands, our surveys are geographically comparable to 20 on Tristan. Further gap-filling sites may be surveyed on the next trip to Tristan on an opportunistic basis.
Activity 1.4 Completion tasks		Reports on all surveys to be completed and sent or taken to Tristan in year 2.
Output 2. Technical capacity to survey the marine environment is strengthened on Tristan	> 2 Tristanians participate in survey work 2/3 Tristanians trained to Commercial diver standard Staff at the Tristan Natural Resources and Conservation	6 Tristanians assisted with survey work. Essential diving, survey and specimen preserving equipment has been deposited on Tristan. A successful appeal in DIVE magazine for donations yielded around 35 wetsuits, many usable for survey and training purposes.

	Departments are able to complete Seasearch forms independently Staff at the Tristan Natural Resources Department are able to identify key marine animal and plant species	All training will be completed in year 2.
Activity 2.1. Training given on Tristan and in South Africa		A pool session in snorkelling for children was held, and a try-dive session in the pool for adults. Most training in diving and survey methods to be completed in year 2. Dive training methods are currently under discussion (see section 6).
Output 3. Awareness of the marine environment on Tristan is raised locally and internationally	Wide variety of awareness-raising products produced and disseminated locally Extensive coverage secured in international media	Slide shows were held on Tristan. An article has been published in a popular magazine, and a scientific paper is in preparation. An article has been prepared for the Tristan website (Annex 5)
Activity 3.1. Awareness raising on Tristan		A slide show was given to island schoolchildren on local marine life. 80 islanders attended a reception and slide show on the project and Tristan marine life which was well received. Tim Andrew and Sue Scott contributed the fish and other marine life sections respectively for a published Guide to the Animals and Plants of Tristan da Cunha and Gough Island, which has been distributed to every household on Tristan.
Activity 3.2. Awareness raising internationally		An article published in DIVE magazine highlighted the potential dangers of the rig stranding in 2006 to the Tristan marine ecosystem. Sue Scott is contributing author to a draft scientific paper on the rig stranding being prepared by Ross Wanless. Further popular magazine outlets will be approached year 2.
Output 4. Monitoring of threats to biodiversity and marine resources	Programme of monitoring instigated, and contingency plans	Monitoring strategies for marine aliens was discussed by biologists and islanders. Subtidal and intertidal surveys of sites adjacent to the rig

from settlement of alien species and other impacts initiated	for eradication or other action if aliens found. Subtidal and intertidal surveys included in impact assessments.	stranding area were carried out. Formal contingency plans to be drafted year 2.
Activity 4.1. Monitoring system established		Monitoring at seven subtidal sites and adjacent shores revealed no signs of settlement of alien marine species. Timing and scope of future monitoring surveys for alien species provisionally agreed. To be continued year 2.
Activity 4.2. Contingency plan prepared		Discussed; to complete year 2.
Output 5. New sustainable income-generating activities based on the marine environment are developed	Craftworks using products of the sea, for example pressed seaweeds, on sale on Tristan or elsewhere	Progress towards achieving this indicator will be monitored during the next tourist season (Oct 08 – Mar 09).
Activity 5.1. Tristans are shown how to collect and press seaweeds		Training session on seaweed pressing held to produce cards, pictures and keyrings was attended by 5 of the Tristan ladies, and more expressed interest in learning. To be repeated year 2. A stock of trial products to be prepared next period in time for the cruise ship season 2009.
Activity 5.2. Photographs are developed into postcards and other products		To do year 2 after photographs have been sorted and catalogued.
Activity 5.3. Market explored on Tristan and overseas (South Africa/UK)		To do year 2.

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Annex 3 onwards – supplementary material (optional)

Attached as separate documents.

Annex 3 Map of Tristan

Annex 4 Survey reports

Annex 5 Press articles

Annex 6 Alien ID sheets

Annex 7 List of documents lodged on Tristan

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 5MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ectf-ed.org.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Is your report more than 5MB? If so, please advise Darwin-Projects@ectf-ed.org.uk that the report will be send by post on CD, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table?	
Do not include claim forms or communications for Defra with this report.	