

# ***Darwin Initiative***

## ***Final Report***

### **1. Darwin Project Information**

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|--------------------------|--|
| Project Reference No.    | 162/12/010   |
| Project title            | <i>Empowering the people of Tristan da Cunha to implement the CBD</i>  |
| Country                  | <i>Tristan da Cunha, South Atlantic</i>  |
| UK Contractor            | <i>Royal Society for the Protection of Birds</i>   |
| Partner Organisation (s) | <i>Tristan Island Government, University of Cape Town, BirdLife South Africa</i>   |
| Darwin Grant Value       | <i>£154,117</i>  |
| Start/End date           | <i>1<sup>st</sup> May 2003 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2006</i>   |
| Project website          | <i>Information can be found on the Tristan Island Government website <a href="http://tristandc.com/newsconservation.php">http://tristandc.com/newsconservation.php</a></i> |
| Author(s), date          | <i>Sarah Sanders, James Glass, Simon Glass</i>   |

### **2. Project Background/Rationale**

*Describe the location and circumstances of the project*

The Tristan da Cunha Archipelago consists of four main islands. They are situated in the centre of the South Atlantic about 3,000 km from South Africa and 3,200 km from the nearest point of South America. It is only accessible infrequently by boat, and is probably the world's most remote inhabited island.

The biodiversity of Tristan is unique and of global importance. Because of its isolation, many of the species are endemic – of the 21 breeding bird species 11 are endemic, and there are more than 20 plant species endemic to Tristan da Cunha.

In the past, conservation attention has concentrated on the uninhabited islands of Gough and Inaccessible. It has focused on one aspect of the Convention on Biological Diversity, i.e. the conservation of biodiversity rather than the sustainable use of components and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits. Until this project the important global biodiversity of the other islands, Tristan and Nightingale, has been comparatively neglected.

At present the main threats to the wildlife of Tristan are from introduced species and seabird mortality as a result of fisheries bycatch. The Tristan population is small and so there is limited capacity to carry out conservation work in the islands. Until this project most conservation work has been carried out by personnel from South Africa and the UK.

*What was the problem that the project aimed to address?*

The main problem this project aims to address is that the wildlife of Tristan is of global importance and faces significant threats. At the same time the conservation of

biodiversity is of fundamental importance for maintaining the community on Tristan. Revenue is currently raised from the fishing industry but this is in decline so there is an urgent need to diversify the economic base on the island through activities such as nature tourism. Human and financial capacity needed to be strengthened on Tristan to enable them to participate more in conserving their biodiversity and in so doing to secure livelihoods in the long-term.

*Who identified the need for this project and what evidence is there for a demand for this work and a commitment from the local partner?*

The need for this project was identified when the Head of the Tristan Natural Resources Department visited the RSPB in 2002. Tristan recognised the importance of their biodiversity and that it was under threat but required support to address these threats, particularly on Tristan and Nightingale where previously little attention had been paid. The proposal was then developed in close consultation with Tristan over the email with support from the University of Cape Town.

### **3. Project Summary**

#### *Purpose and outputs*

The purpose of the project was to increase local people's control, ownership and involvement in implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity in Tristan da Cunha. The outputs of the project are:

1. The knowledge of biodiversity is sufficient for good management
2. Conservation priorities identified on grounds of livelihoods as well as science
3. Capacity to manage and monitor biodiversity is enhanced
4. A programme of work to actively conserve and manage key species and habitats is started
5. Project aims and results disseminated primarily locally but also internationally

A summary of progress towards achieving the project outputs is included in the logical framework attached as Annex 1. The project outputs have not been amended since the start of the project and the majority of activities were implemented as planned.

*Were the original objectives or operational plan modified during the project?*

The main change to the operational plan, was the decision not to send a socio-economist to Tristan. As the community is small it was thought this could be perceived as patronising. Since we had appointed a project manager experienced in working with small island communities it was agreed with Darwin (25/04/03) they would take responsibility for exploring socio-economic issues and facilitating the strategic Biodiversity Action Planning process.

*Which of the Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) best describe the project?*

Before the project started, conservation attention focused on the uninhabited islands of Gough and Inaccessible. Tristan and Nightingale were comparatively neglected. Furthermore, although the economy of Tristan is heavily dependent on biodiversity two components of the CBD, '*the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits*' had yet to be implemented. The project has produced a Biodiversity Action Plan, which is a step towards ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity, and thus contributes directly to Article 6 of the CBD. In support of Article 10, meetings have been held with Heads of government departments to encourage the integration of the Biodiversity Action Plan with the Tristan strategic plan.

The project has helped in taking forward Article 7, by identifying and setting up systems to monitor key biodiversity. It has identified the main threats to most species requiring urgent conservation action.

The project has supported the implementation of Article 5, raising public awareness, through the production of press articles, a project leaflet, an education pack and newsletters.

### *Project progress*

Taking into consideration the logistical constraints of working on Tristan, the project has been very successful as most of the project milestones have been achieved, some beyond the expectations of the project.

The main difficulties were associated with building support on Tristan for the Biodiversity Action Planning process as it is the first time that there has been a strategic planning process on the island. Transport to the island was a challenge as the only access is via fishing boats. Also communication was constrained from Tristan as it was only possible through an email satellite system, which could not download attachments or access the internet.

## **0. Project Management Structure in Place**

A project management committee was established at the start of the project with members from RSPB, University of Cape Town, BirdLife South Africa, JNCC, Tristan Natural Resources Department and the Administrator (See project participant list Annex 9). The Administrator and Director of BirdLife South Africa both changed during the second year of the project. Logistical constraints meant that it was not possible for the project management committee to meet altogether during the project. However, there were a number of meetings of key people from the group and they were updated regularly by email on project progress. The project management committee have been consulted during the development of the Biodiversity Action Plan and their expertise has been used to prepare the monitoring manual for key species on Tristan and Nightingale.

Since we had appointed a project manager experienced in working with small island communities this removed the need to send down a socio-economist to Tristan. The project manager took responsibility for exploring socio-economic issues and facilitating the Biodiversity Action Planning process.

The project originally planned that two external field researchers would undertake biological surveys for each of the two field seasons. As we wished to maximise Tristan involvement, we gave the Tristan Natural Resources Department one of the field contracts each season. To fit in with the Tristan work schedule, a team of ten people covered this locally (see Annex 9). This proved a tremendous success on the project.

Four scientists have provided advice and taken forward fieldwork during the project. Paul Tyler was responsible for habitat mapping, initiating the bird surveys and assisting with the marine surveys. Christine Hänel has started an invertebrate survey of all the main habitats on Tristan and Nightingale. Sue Scott, a marine biologist working on a voluntary basis, has begun a marine survey. Erica Sommer has refined the monitoring manual and provided training to the Conservation Officer.

The project manager was on Tristan for the first two summer seasons and part of the third. Although it was envisaged that she would spend the entire second year on Tristan to undertake fieldwork during the winter season it was not possible to do this as she supported the Head of the Natural Resources Department on a visit to the UK in July 2005 for training and to build support for the Biodiversity Action Plan.

## 1. The knowledge of biodiversity is sufficient for good management

A desk study was undertaken in the UK and South Africa to collect all the information available on the natural history of Tristan da Cunha and identify the areas where survey work was required. Although it was possible for the project to fill some of the gaps (see below) further work is required on marine, invertebrates and winter breeding seabirds.

Much of the fieldwork in the first year of the project was spent mapping habitats on Tristan and Nightingale so that habitat change mainly as a result of introduced species can be monitored in the future using fixed point photographs (see annex 10a Biodiversity Action Plan annex 3). Habitat types were classified according to a modification of the vegetation types, identified by Wace and Holdgate (1958). They were found to be mainly altitude dependent, although localised variations are often found due to the aspect, gradient, moisture and degree of shelter provided by the terrain.

Monitoring of globally important bird species was initiated and undertaken over 3 field seasons. To summarise for Tristan:

- A Yellow-nosed albatross plot was established in the first year on the base between Hottentot and Caves Gulches. Difficulties in the monitoring resulted in the protocol being refined in the third year. From the data collected it will be possible to estimate breeding success, adult survival, juvenile recruitment, and population trends. All active nests in the plot were marked, the breeding birds and chicks were ringed, and the fate of the nest was determined. As this monitoring is intended to detect long-term changes, it is not possible to perform any analysis at this stage
- Eight Rockhopper penguin colonies have been mapped and the breeding pairs have been counted at each site. It appears, since 1982 when exploitation for eggs ceased, the penguin population has continued to increase.
- Surveys of burrow-nesting petrels and shearwaters indicate the numbers of breeding birds have declined dramatically since 1971.

To summarise for Nightingale:

- Yellow-nosed albatross plots were set up in 3 ponds. Similar to Tristan, difficulties in monitoring have resulted in the protocol being refined. The results show that there has been a substantial decrease in the albatross population on Nightingale from the 1950s, although there was no significant decline between the counts done in 2003 and 2004.
- Two Rockhopper penguin colonies have been mapped.
- Although attempts were made to monitor burrow-nesting petrels and shearwaters the impenetrable Tussac grass and limits on time meant it was not possible to conduct a scientific survey and obtain a baseline.

A system was set up to monitor the spread of invasive alien plant species, which have a potentially serious negative effect on the native wildlife and agricultural productivity. Kikuyu grass, is a relatively recent introduction, which is causing concern as it is not palatable to livestock, and is spreading. Loganberry, Fumitory, Milk Weed, and Yellow Nut Grass are also causing problems. These have either been introduced deliberately for fodder or other use, or have been accidentally introduced with imported hay. Initial analysis has shown that most of these species are spreading, and the agricultural grasses in particular are beginning to alter native habitats in some areas, which potentially could interfere with bird breeding success.

In the short time available it was only possible to start an invertebrate survey on Tristan and Nightingale. A substantial collection was built up but many of the specimens still

need to be positively identified before names can be ascribed or conclusions drawn about their status. Further details are given in the research section below.

Although the focus of the Darwin project was on terrestrial biodiversity, a marine survey of Tristan and Nightingale was begun. Further details are given in the research section below.

## **2. Conservation priorities identified on grounds of livelihoods as well as science**

The socio-economic report prepared during the first year on Tristan identified the linkages between livelihoods and conservation priorities. The main issues are:

Fisheries management especially crayfishing and the control of long-lining in the Tristan EEZ. Royalties from crayfishing contribute 95% of government revenue. In the past the revenue from this fishery produced an annual excess that was deposited in a reserve fund with the intention to maintain revenue from the interest on these reserves in the event of the collapse of the crayfish industry. However, due to decreasing stock levels and a fall in the market price, the revenue from this industry is declining so over the last few years Tristan has had to draw on these reserves to maintain Government activities. The Government urgently needs to diversify the economy as these reserves will be used up in the next couple of years.

Agricultural management and its impact on the control and proliferation of invasive species. The main problem is the numbers of livestock on the settlement plain. This has led to overgrazing and thus the need to import hay or improved grass species from South Africa, both of which are major pathways for the introduction of species. Policies have been introduced to restrict the numbers of livestock per family but they are not adhered to. Quarantine procedures need to be improved to reduce the risk of introductions.

The control of invasive mammals, particularly rats and mice, is a high priority for the community on Tristan as they are impacting on agriculture and there is concern that they may carry diseases, which affect human health. The problem is exacerbated by a poor waste management system. Rubbish on the settlement plain is left for collection in bin bags by the side of the road and the rubbish dump is not fenced. Waste is not burnt properly or covered, making it an attractive food source for rodents, which could have implications if the island wished to eradicate them in the future.

To address these issues there are some major barriers to be overcome. These include the relative isolation of Tristan, poor communication infrastructure and the small population (273), which means they will always require external support to some extent.

Tourism, especially wildlife tourism has been identified as a potential revenue earner. In 2006, the quincentenary year, 8 cruise ships have visited to date and have raised £22,689 in landing fees. The Royal Mail Ship alone, which visited Tristan in February 2006 and where passengers stayed on the island for a week, raised £8,100. This is significantly higher than the two ships, which visited in 2005 that raised £2,150. Nevertheless, tourism is currently constrained by the harbour, which can only be used 80-100 days per year. It places severe restrictions on the island because there are many occasions when passengers and freight cannot be landed because of the harbour's dangerous nature. Although Tristan has recently received funding from the EU to improve the existing harbour, tourist vessels will still not be able to land so in the long-term it will be necessary to build a new harbour on a different site.

### **3. Capacity to manage and monitor biodiversity is enhanced**

Although not in the project outputs, a tremendous achievement and a demonstration of the increased commitment of the Tristan Island Government to biodiversity conservation, has been the establishment of a Conservation Officer position on Tristan and the enactment of a new conservation ordinance in January 2006 (see BAP, Annex 3). These along with the Biodiversity Action Plan and the environment fund (5% of all externally funded biodiversity projects goes into this fund plus the expected revenue to be raised from the Tristan Wildlife Guide) will enable Tristan to take forward conservation work in the future.

Ten persons on Tristan have been involved in fieldwork on the Darwin project, which is a significant proportion of the community. They have all received training in the use of equipment and survey and monitoring techniques. A highlight in the second year of the project was a visit to Gough to carry out a census of the Tristan albatross. For all but one of the team this was the first time they had been to Gough, and the trip enabled them for the first time to be involved in the conservation of this remote island. Another success of the project in the third year has been the ability of the Darwin local team to undertake fieldwork without the assistance of UK project personnel. This was demonstrated most recently by a trip to Nightingale in March 2006 to monitor the Yellow-nosed albatross chicks and the continuation of trapping for the UK Government Overseas Territories Environment Programme funded rodent eradication feasibility study.

The project has set up the Tristan Natural Resources department with two satellite email systems and GIS software, which is used to regularly communicate on this and other projects.

The Conservation Officer has been trained to use a simple database to record monitoring data for Yellow-nosed albatrosses, Rockhopper penguins, seals and invasive plants. This information will be sent to the RSPB every 6 months for further analysis.

An education pack for teachers (see Annex 6) has been prepared in consultation with the school. It is intended to help Tristan's teachers educate future generations about some of the issues currently facing biodiversity in the Tristan da Cunha group. The lessons cover topics such as the importance of natural resources and the environment to the Tristan community, seabirds and waste management.

### **4. A programme of work to actively conserve and manage key species and habitats is started**

The Head of the Tristan Natural Resources Department is responsible for overseeing implementation of the Biodiversity Action Plan (2006 – 2010) on Tristan (see Annex 3). In January 2006, a workplan (see Annex 4) was agreed with Heads of key departments as many of the actions will be carried out by the Conservation Officer supported by other Tristan Government staff. This will be reviewed in September 2006 when the Conservation Officer visits the RSPB for training. A Tristan biodiversity advisory group based on the Darwin management committee is established to provide mentoring support to the Conservation Officer and Tristan Natural Resources Department. As mentioned under output 3, the Tristan team have shown they are capable of taking forward some fieldwork without the assistance of UK project personnel.

The project has succeeded beyond expectations in securing funding to support activities in the Biodiversity Action Plan. Ten project proposals have been submitted and to this date nine funded. Specifically, during the project the UK Government Overseas Territories Environment Programme has granted over £200 000 of funding for the following:

- Preparation of a management plan for Nightingale Island (Apr 04 – Mar 06)
- Census of the critically endangered Spectacled Petrel on Inaccessible (Apr 04 – Mar 05)
- Construction of a conservation office on Tristan (Apr 05 – Mar 07)
- Feasibility study for the eradication of rodents from Tristan and Gough (Apr 05 – Mar 07)
- Removal of *Sagina* from Gough (Apr 05 – Mar 07)
- Tristan Wildlife Guide (Apr 06 – Mar 07)

Tristan has also received approximately £58,000 from DFID for a research project on the crayfish population and £5,000 from the UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum to develop materials for the school. They were also included in an application to the European Commission (9<sup>th</sup> EDF) for funding (£1.3 million) to support a regional invasive species project in the South Atlantic, which was approved in April 2006. We are still waiting to hear the outcome of a post project application submitted to Darwin to extend the Biodiversity Action Plan to the marine environment as there is very little known about marine life.

Despite leveraging significant resources and increasing general capacity during the project it has become apparent that although Tristan can take forward some of the actions in the Biodiversity Action Plan it will be impossible to implement them all so some specialist knowledge as well as financial external assistance will continue to be required.

#### **5. Project aims and results disseminated primarily locally but also internationally**

Tristan must be unique in that the entire population (273) were aware of the project. Every family on the island has had the opportunity to be involved. Information on the project has been disseminated in Tristan by means of informal discussion. Lectures about the project were given on visiting cruise ships and discussions were held with visitors who had a particular interest in wildlife.

In July 2005, the Head of the Tristan Natural Resources Department visited the UK, where he met with staff from key UK Government Departments (DFID, FCO, DEFRA, JNCC) to discuss issues affecting Tristan and to build support for the Biodiversity Action Plan.

In February 2006, a press release was sent out in the UK to coincide with a visit of the project leader to Tristan as part of the RMS quincentenary celebrations to launch the Biodiversity Action Plan.

Despite the logistical challenge, in March 2006, The Head of the Tristan Natural Resources Department attended a workshop in the Falklands on the Agreement for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels where he spoke about the Biodiversity Action Plan.

Despite the communication constraints, updates on the project have been given regularly to the UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum South Atlantic Working Group and at the UKOTCF/UK Government biannual meeting.

Articles relating to the project have been published in the UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum and Tristan Association newsletters (Annex 7)

#### **4. Scientific, Training, and Technical Assessment**

##### *Research*

Paul Tyler was responsible for habitat mapping, initiating the bird surveys and assisting with the marine surveys. Habitats on Tristan were recorded by walking across the island and noting which habitats were present. They were classified according to the vegetation types identified by Wace and Holdgate (1958). To prepare the habitat monitoring map, photographs were taken at regular intervals according to a grid system. Each photographic location was recorded with the GPS and the file name of each photograph, which incorporates details of its location and direction taken. These photographs form the basis of a fixed-point photographic record that should be repeated every 5 years to help monitor long-term changes. Study colonies for Yellow-nosed albatrosses and Rockhopper penguins were set up on Tristan and Nightingale. On Tristan the Hottentot study area was set up to monitor breeding success, adult survival, juvenile recruitment, and population trends. All active nests are marked with plastic poles, breeding adults are ringed, all ringed birds have their rings read when possible, breeding success is followed, and all chicks in the area are ringed. A second area was set up on Tristan at the Tristan Ponds; at this site all the nests with eggs are counted in order to monitor population trends. On Nightingale four plots were established to monitor population trends, and breeding success. At each site all nests with eggs are counted during early incubation and large chicks are counted later in the season. Breeding adults and chicks are ringed in one of the plots in order to monitor adult survival and juvenile recruitment. All birds with rings are identified when possible. On Tristan, Rockhopper penguin population sizes are monitored by counting all nests with eggs during incubation. The Rockhopper nesting habitat on Nightingale does not allow for counts to be made, therefore the rookery sizes are monitored by mapping the boundaries of each rookery with GPS. Fur-seals populations are monitored on Tristan by counting all pups at the only rookery on the island at Cave Point. A system has been established so that the bird monitoring data is sent to RSPB every 6 months.

Alison Rothwell collected the socio-economic information and facilitated the preparation of the Biodiversity Action Plan on Tristan. As the Biodiversity Action Plan was the first strategic planning process to be conducted on Tristan the concept of long-term planning is not a familiar one and there was some resistance to the idea. Consequently, strategic planning was not seen as a priority and workshops that were planned with the community were postponed indefinitely as they had to fit in with other livelihood activities such as fishing, which could only be decided on a daily basis. Most information was collected through one to one conversations with key stakeholders. As the community is small we feel that the project was able to meet with enough people to get the quantity and range of information required for the plan. There is a suspicion of outsiders, particularly as the Tristan community feel they have been misrepresented in the past so although a socio-economic report was written, the community have asked that this work remain confidential. Therefore, the report has not been peer reviewed or published but has informed the objectives identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan.

Christine Hänel started an invertebrate survey of the main habitats on Tristan and Nightingale. Working closely with the Darwin fieldworkers, 23 sites in eight different places were sampled. Collecting methods used included malaise trapping, on-site hand searches and tulgren extractions. A substantial collection was built up but many of the specimens still need to be positively identified before names can be ascribed or conclusions drawn about their status. Two years after the fieldwork was undertaken, Christine has continued to take this work forward on a voluntary basis. On initial assessment, the majority of specimens are thought to be species already known to occur at the islands. In addition, there are a number of species that have not been previously recorded for any of the islands. These include endemics, natives and aliens,



as well as species with revealing morphological peculiarities such as noted in the scuttle flies *Megaselia scalaris* collected from Nightingale, whereby the size has been found to be the lowest end of the recorded range for this species, possibly an adaptation to climatic or other (e.g. Island specific) conditions (see Annex 8). Amongst the endemics not recorded before are a number of species new to science, esp. amongst the spiders and mites (arachnida), which still need to be described. Of the native species newly recorded are a number of birdlice, which have lead to revealing the significant contribution this group makes to the archipelago's indigenous fauna hitherto neglected. New records of alien species are appearing in virtually every taxon so far identified. These include the slippery little pillar snail *Cochlicopa lubrica* found on the Tristan settlement as well as a species from a phylum that has not previously been represented at the archipelago (viz. an earwig of the phylum dermaptera). Two papers have been submitted for peer review and published. A third paper on the Tristan archipelago's lice is currently in press and a poster on the Tristan enchytraeiidae and naididae (annelid worms) was presented at an international symposium (See Appendix III).

Sue Scott, a marine biologist working on a voluntary basis, has begun a marine survey around Tristan. A total of 21 dives (19 around Tristan, 1 on Nightingale and 1 on Stoltenhoff) were undertaken. From these a seaweed collection was established in triplicate, to be held in Tristan, the UK and the University of Cape Town. Other taxa were photographed and samples taken where possible. A total of 120 species of algae, 8 sponges, 3 echinoderms and 9 fish were recorded. Apart from the fish, most of the animal species have yet to be identified. As this work is still at a preliminary stage it has not been peer reviewed.

#### *Training and capacity building activities*

As there are only 273 persons on Tristan the project was fortunate to have 10 persons working on the Darwin team (see Annex 9). Whilst recruiting it was important to be aware that formal education ends at the age of 15 years on Tristan. Very few islanders have accessed further education and none are educated at university level. Posters were placed around the settlement plain advertising for trainee fieldworkers. Individuals identified by the Head of the Natural Resources Department as potentially being interested in doing fieldwork were approached to take part in the project. Particular efforts were made to recruit those individuals who would most likely continue working in biodiversity conservation in the long-term. Training was provided on an informal basis in the field. The emphasis was placed on a 'hands on' practical approach to learning.

The invertebrate survey was one of the few areas of the project in which women were willing to get involved. They were happy to help with the collecting, possibly because it was centred around the settlement plain, which is easily accessible and because they are concerned about the undesirable effects of pest species. They also showed interest in the laboratory work.

Although no formal assessments were conducted on the project, the success of the training is shown by the Darwin teams ability to take forward fieldwork in the third year without external support. The success of the GPS training is indicated through the number of individuals who have privately purchased GPS (to assist with navigation whilst at sea) and digital camera equipment on Tristan.

The relative isolation of Tristan to the rest of the world made it difficult to carry out any formal training or workshops. Similar to other small islands distance learning is the key to capacity building and Tristan will continue to be constrained until it has access to the internet. It is hoped that a new satellite dish will be in place by the end of June 2006 to improve communications to the island.

## 6. Project Impacts

*What evidence is there that project achievements have led to the accomplishment of the project purpose? Has achievement of objectives/outputs resulted in other unexpected impacts?*

The project purpose was to increase local people's control, ownership and involvement in implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity on Tristan. There is strong evidence that the purpose was achieved and most importantly that it will be maintained in the long-term. The training provided on the project and the development of a Biodiversity Action Plan has provided the Tristanians with the skills and a framework to conserve and thus benefit from their unique biodiversity. The increased commitment of the Tristan Island Government to biodiversity conservation has enhanced the project impacts through the appointment of a Conservation Officer to take forward biodiversity activities on Tristan, the establishment of an environment fund to support conservation activities in the future and the enactment of a new Conservation Ordinance in February 2006 to strengthen the protection of biodiversity.

*How has the project helped the host country to meet its obligations under the CBD?*

The project has helped Tristan meet its obligations under the CBD by developing a Biodiversity Action Plan, which will act as a framework towards assuring the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity on Tristan. The contribution of the project to the CBD articles is shown in Appendix 1. At the start of the project it was agreed that the Biodiversity Action Plan would be developed in conjunction with an overall Tristan Island Government strategy so that policies could be cross-referenced and there would be no contradictions between the two plans. A change of Tristan administrators mid-project meant there was a delay in the Tristan Government Strategy, however, it is hoped the Biodiversity Action Plan will still inform its development. Data collected from the project has assisted the Tristan/UK Government in reporting to the Agreement for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels Secretariat (ACAP) in May 2006.

*If there were training or capacity building elements to the project, to what extent has this improved local capacity to further biodiversity work in the host country and what is the evidence for this?*

Due to the remote isolation of Tristan the project did not plan for any formal training of project participants. However, 'on the job' training was inherent throughout the programme, primarily with the ten fieldworkers recruited. The ability of the Conservation Officer and Darwin team to take forward some conservation activities such as seabird monitoring without external assistance is a strong indication of improved local capacity to further biodiversity work.

*Discuss the impact of the project in terms of collaboration to date between the UK and local partner*

The project has strengthened collaboration between the RSPB, University of Cape Town and the Tristan Natural Resources Department, which will continue beyond the project through the establishment of a Tristan Biodiversity Advisory Group, which is based on the Tristan project management committee. Before the project, there was a heavy reliance on South Africa and the Tristanians wished to increase links with the UK. The substantial number of OTEP projects awarded by the UK Government are signs of greater collaboration with the UK. There are no civil society groups on Tristan.

*In terms of social impact, who has benefited from the project?*

In the short-term the project aimed to improve Tristan's communication with the outside world, which it has done successfully by the establishment of an email satellite

connection. The ten Darwin field workers have also benefited through being employed by the project. In the long-term, the whole community of Tristan will benefit as the conservation of biodiversity is fundamental to its survival in the future. Indicators could include the revenue raised from nature tourism.

## 7. Project Outputs

Project outputs have been quantified using the coding and format of the Darwin Initiative Standard Output Measures. These are stated in full in the Table in Appendix II.

*Explain differences in actual outputs against those in the agreed schedule*

Most targeted outputs were achieved some beyond the expectations of the project. For example, the project was presented at more conferences/seminars/workshops than expected. This will continue although the project is completed. We had not planned to publish research in peer reviewed journals but have 2 published papers and 1 in press from the invertebrate survey. We only intended to establish a reference collection for invertebrates but in addition have a reference collection for seaweeds and enhanced the existing reference collection of plants.

Taking into account that one of the external field worker contracts was given to the Tristan Natural Resources Department, the amount of time spent on Tristan and South Africa by UK project staff exceeded the number of weeks planned.

The project had planned to produce four photographic identification guides (birds, plants, invertebrates and mammals) but only produced one for plants. This is because the Tristan Field Guide (see next paragraph) will cover all breeding birds and mammals. With the invertebrates there is considerable work still to be done before it is possible to produce a guide. However, books and a box of over 80 scientific publications relevant to and concerning invertebrate work at the Tristan da Cunha islands has been left with the Natural Resources Department.

Although there were no funds allocated in the Darwin project for publishing, a Field Guide to the Plants and Animals of Tristan da Cunha and Gough Island was to be produced in the project as there is currently no wildlife guide to the islands. This is currently under preparation by the lead author Dr Peter Ryan with James Glass, Gerhard Jakubowsky, Niek Gremmen, Koos Roux, Christine Hänel and Sue Scott contributing chapters. It will be published in March 2007 with funds raised from the UK Government Overseas Territories Environment Programme. Most of the revenue raised from selling the Guide will go into the Tristan Environment Fund and support future conservation work on the islands.

Only 1 project newsletter and 1 project leaflet were produced (see Annex 7). The Biodiversity Action Plan will be widely disseminated once published.

Publicity was much harder to achieve particularly in the UK. A press release was issued from the RSPB to coincide with the launch of the Conservation Ordinance and Biodiversity Action Plan on Tristan but was not taken up the UK newspapers.

*Provide full details in Appendix III of all publications and material that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details, cost.*

See Appendix III for all publications.

*How has information relating to project outputs and outcomes been disseminated, and who was/is the target audience? Will this continue or develop after project completion and, if so, who will be responsible and bear the cost of further information dissemination?*

The project manager on Tristan has regularly updated the Tristan Island Council and Heads of Department on the project at government meetings. As the community is small on Tristan it has been possible to keep everyone informed about activities.

The UK Government has received the project newsletter and leaflet and will be sent copies of the Biodiversity Action Plan. The Head of the Natural Resources Department visited key departments (DFID, FCO, DEFRA and JNCC) in July 2005 to discuss issues and build support for the Biodiversity Action Plan. This will continue after project completion with the visit of the Tristan Conservation Officer to the UK in September 2006. They will present the project outputs at the UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum conference in Jersey October 2006. The RSPB is committed to the implementation of the Biodiversity Action Plan on Tristan and will continue to provide support through mentoring and the provision of a satellite communication connection.

## 8. Project Expenditure

*Tabulate grant expenditure using the categories in the original application/schedule.*

*Explain any variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the budget.*

| <i>Expenditure</i> | <i>Budget (£)</i> |              | <i>Expenditure (£)</i> |                   |                   |              | <i>Variance</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| <i>Category</i>    | <i>Original</i>   | <i>Final</i> | <i>Y1 (03-04)</i>      | <i>Y2 (04-05)</i> | <i>Y3 (05-06)</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>(%)</i>      |
|                    |                   |              |                        |                   |                   |              |                 |
|                    |                   |              |                        |                   |                   |              |                 |

The following amendments from the original budget were implemented during the course of the project.

- All variances of actual expenditure against budget at the end of year 1 were added to/removed from the budget in order to facilitate the carry forward of the net underspend (£1,897.71) to Year 3 (Staff costs).
- £1,500 moved from Travel and subsistence to Capital items during Year 1
- £3,000 moved from Travel and subsistence to Capital items during Year 2.
- £3,000 moved from Travel and subsistence to Staff costs during Year 3.
- £1,020 moved from Others to Staff costs during Year 3.

Variations in expenditure of +/- 10% of budget were observed on the following categories:

- Rent, rates, heating, lighting, cleaning, overheads (44% under budget). This was due to lower-than-expected actual expenditure under this category during Year 2, especially relating to research fee payment.

- Office costs (24% over budget). This was due to the cost of satellite line rental, which was higher than originally predicted during when the budget was drawn up. This overspend was approved by the Darwin Secretariat.
- Conferences, seminars (54% under budget). Both the BAP Workshop in July 2004 and the training sessions run during 2005 came in significantly under budget. The BAP workshop cost only 25% of its allocated budget as facilities were hired at extremely competitive rates.

## **9. Project Operation and Partnerships**

*How many local partners worked on project activities and how does this differ from initial plans for partnerships? Who were the main partners and the most active partners, and what is their role in biodiversity issues? How were partners involved in project planning and implementation? Were plans modified significantly in response to local consultation?*

### *Host Country*

The RSPB worked closely with the Tristan Natural Resources Department to implement the project. Members of staff from other Government Departments, have also been involved in the project, and have willingly helped in various ways – for instance the school have assisted with the development of education materials, the Agriculture Department have supported the monitoring of invasive plant species and the Treasury has helped with payments to fieldworkers.

The Tristan Government have been kept closely informed of the project and two members of the Island Council were fieldworkers on the project. The Chief Islander has also been closely involved in the project, including participation in the Cape Town workshop to start the project.

The Darwin project has been a focal point and provided advice for other conservation projects on Tristan.

The approach to the Biodiversity Action Planning process was changed considerably in response to local consultation, particularly as this is the first time that Tristan has undergone such a process. Due to livelihood activities taking a precedence it was not possible to organise community meetings. However, because the community is small it was possible to meet with a wide range of people on a 'one to one' basis and collect their inputs to the plan that way.

### *Collaboration with similar projects*

During the project lifetime, there were no other Darwin projects under implementation on Tristan. The relative isolation of Tristan and difficulties with communication makes it a challenge to engage with other projects. However, the Head of the Tristan Natural Resources Department was able to visit the Falklands in March 2006 to engage in an ACAP workshop where there was representation from many of the South Atlantic UKOTs.

The UK Government is responsible for implementation of the CBD on Tristan. Although they have been kept regularly informed of the project, there are currently no systems in place to include Tristan in UK reporting to the CBD. Nevertheless, data collected during the project has been used in a UK Government review of the Ramsar Convention in the UK Overseas Territories and the first UK report to the Agreement for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP) secretariat.

### *International partners*

The main international partners in the project were the University of Cape Town and BirdLife South Africa. The University of Cape Town are among the world's leading

seabird biologists, with enormous experience of the ecology of Southern Ocean islands, and wide contacts among similar scientists worldwide. They have had a 15 year involvement in the conservation of the Tristan group. BirdLife South Africa were kept fully informed of project progress through the project management committee but only played a minor role in project implementation.

A workshop was held in the UK in July 2004, attended by UK and Falkland stakeholders to obtain their inputs to the Biodiversity Action Plan.

*To your knowledge, have the local partnerships been active after the end of the Darwin Project and what is the level of their participation with the local biodiversity strategy process and other local Government activities? Is more community participation needed and is there a role for the private sector?*

The Tristan Natural Resources department are responsible for and already active in taking forward the Biodiversity Action Plan. It is hoped the issues identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan will inform the Tristan Strategic Plan. Tristan will need to engage with the private sector to increase tourism to the islands and would benefit from advice on the development of this area. The UK Government (DFID) have been approached by the project to provide assistance.

## **10. Monitoring and Evaluation, Lesson learning**

### *Strategy for monitoring and evaluation*

The project manager regularly reported to the project management committee in the UK and South Africa, the project leader in the UK and to the project advisory committee on Tristan. Feedback from these groups to the project was acted on accordingly.

The project leader visited Tristan in February 2006 to discuss project progress with the Natural Resources Department.

*How does this **demonstrate** the value of the project? E.g. what baseline information was collected (e.g. scientific, social, economic), milestones in the project design, and indicators to identify your achievements (at purpose and goal level)*

Baseline data was collected on seabirds, mammals, habitats and tourism however it will be difficult to demonstrate that the project has had an impact on these indicators within the short timescale of the project.

Nevertheless, the immediate impact of the project is demonstrated by:

The Tristan Island Government fully endorsing and signing up to the Biodiversity Action Plan and funding a Conservation Officer position to take forward the Biodiversity Action Plan. This has shown the Tristan Island Government have increased their commitment to biodiversity conservation.

The Tristan Natural Resources Department have shown they can take forward fieldwork without external assistance (e.g. Yellow-nosed albatross monitoring on Nightingale, rodent trapping on the settlement plain).

Ten project proposals have been prepared and nine funded to take forward priorities identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan.

Habitat maps have been prepared for Tristan and Nightingale.

The project has not been able to monitor changes in awareness, knowledge and attitude as baseline data was not collected in Year 1.

*What were the main problems and what steps were taken to overcome them?*

This is the first time a strategic planning process has been undertaken on Tristan and

there was some reluctance in the community to make it a priority. Fishing days and other livelihood activities always take a precedence and are only decided on a daily basis making it difficult to plan meetings or fieldwork in advance. The project tried to introduce advance weather forecasting as weather is a deciding factor for fishing days but to limited effect.

The relative isolation and logistical constraints meant it was a challenge transporting staff to and from the island. Due to a boat schedule that was beyond the project control, project staff were frequently delayed in Cape Town and in the second year, the project manager had to leave Tristan far earlier than planned.

Establishing two satellite email connections alleviated the communication problems to some extent but it was not possible to send messages greater than 20KB through the system.

*During the project period, has there been an internal or external evaluation of the work or are there any plans for this?*

The project leader annually appraised the project manager. This was an opportunity to review project progress, discuss challenges and plan future activities according to the project workplan.

No external evaluation of the project has been conducted.

#### *Key Lessons*

The key lessons learnt from this project are:

It took more time than expected to conduct fieldwork because of the terrain and climate. It is only possible to access the uninhabited parts of Tristan by sea, which involves a difficult landing and then requires a 2,000 feet climb up seacliffs to the mountain base. The dense *Phyllica* woodland and steep guts intersecting the island mean it can take hours just to cover a couple of miles. It was difficult to plan fieldwork as it was weather dependent and had to fit in with the fishing days, which are only decided on a daily basis.

It will not be possible for the Tristan Island Government alone to carry out all the activities set out in the Biodiversity Action Plan. There are some aspects such as the annual bird and seal monitoring that the Tristan team will be capable of carrying out alone. However, external specialist assistance is required for bigger projects such as rodent eradication and the continuation of the invertebrate survey.

As biodiversity conservation is inextricably linked to the economy and future of Tristan, it is important that the priorities identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan are integrated into the Tristan Strategic Plan. The Biodiversity Action Plan was discussed extensively with Government Heads of Department so we hope its objectives will be included in the Strategic Plan, which should be finalised shortly.

Although frequent meetings were held with key departments such as agriculture there is still considerable work to be done in mainstreaming biodiversity into agricultural policy.

On reflection, the project would have benefited from agreeing the structure for the action planning process at the start. However, this would have challenged the status quo and as the community is small we felt it was more important that the project manager spend the first year fitting into the community and building relationships rather than risk creating conflicts.

## **11. Actions taken in response to annual report reviews (if applicable)**

*Have you responded to issues raised in the reviews of your annual reports? Have you discussed the reviews with your collaborators? Briefly summarise what actions have been taken over the lifetime of the project as a result of recommendations from previous reviews (if applicable).*

Issues raised in annual reports have been shared with project partners and the project has tried to respond to them. The main issue has been the difficulty in getting the local community to engage in the Biodiversity Action Plan process probably because this is the first time a strategic planning process has been followed on the island. As mentioned in section 10 above we felt it was more important for the project manager to build up trust with the community, than to risk creating conflict. Although the planning process was discussed and meetings set up it was a challenge to get the community to adhere to the project timetable. As explained in section 9, livelihood activities, especially fishing days, always took precedence.

Although during the course of the project some of the Tristan community have seen the benefits of protecting their biodiversity, there still is work to be done on raising awareness about the links between conservation and livelihood strategies, particularly in terms of agriculture. For example, the linkage was raised in the 1970s in Man and Nature (Wace and Holdgate) and subsequently policies introduced by the Tristan Island Government to reduce overgrazing. However, despite these policies there are still too many livestock on the settlement plain resulting in a reliance on imported hay, a major pathway for invasive species.

## **12. Darwin Identity**

*What effort has the project made to publicise the Darwin Initiative*

Every effort was made to publicise the Darwin Initiative in materials produced by the project and meetings. All publications from the project both on Tristan and in the UK carried the Darwin logo.

*What is the understanding of Darwin Identity in the host country?*

Tristan must be in the unique situation that everyone in the community was aware and familiar with the Darwin project. Although not everyone on island will know the specific objectives, i.e. the goal of Darwin is to support implementation of the CBD, they were very aware that Darwin is a fund from the UK, which supports biodiversity conservation.

*Did the project form part of a larger programme or was it recognised as a distinct project?*

This is the first time that Tristan has received funding for a major biodiversity conservation project so it was seen as a distinct project. However, the Biodiversity Action Plan developed will act as a framework for all future conservation work on Tristan and Nightingale.

## **13. Leverage**

*During the lifetime of the project, what additional funds were attracted to biodiversity work associated with the project, including additional investment by partners?*

Attracting additional investment has been a tremendous achievement of the project. During the project, over £200,000 were leveraged from the DFID/FCO Overseas Territories Environment Programme to support a census of the Spectacled petrel on Inaccessible, the preparation of a management plan for Nightingale, the construction of a Conservation Office on Tristan, undertake a feasibility study for the eradication of



rodents from Tristan and Gough, the removal of *Sagina* from Gough and the publication of a field guide, which has the potential to raise £17,000 for the Tristan Environment Fund. Tristan has also received approximately £58,000 in funding from DFID to take forward research on crayfish and £5,000 from the UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum to develop educational resources. The Tristan Island Government is also part of a successful regional bid (£1.3 million) to the European Commission for a South Atlantic Invasive Species project, which will commence towards the end of 2006.

*What efforts were made by UK project staff to strengthen the capacity of partners to secure further funds for similar work in the host country and were attempts made to capture funds from international donors?*

As biodiversity conservation on Tristan will always be dependent to some extent on external support every effort was made to assist the Tristan Natural Resources Department in accessing funds from international donors. Training was given to the Head of the Tristan Natural Resources Department in project proposal development when he visited the RSPB in July 2005. Similar training will also be given to the Tristan Conservation Officer when he visits RSPB in September 2006. As part of this training further applications based on the Biodiversity Action Plan will be prepared for the DFID/FCO Overseas Territories Environment Programme to be submitted in December 2006.

#### **14. Sustainability and Legacy**

*What project achievements are most likely to endure? What will happen to project staff and resources after the project ends? Are partners likely to keep in touch?*

A major achievement of the project is that Tristan is now in a stronger position to effectively manage its biodiversity. Systems are in place to take forward the Biodiversity Action Plan so it will not remain a document gathering dust on a shelf. The Tristan Island Government have shown their commitment to biodiversity by appointing a local Conservation Officer to take forward activities on the ground and this is already happening. The Head of the Tristan Natural Resources Department and Conservation Officer were fully involved in drawing up the Conservation Officer's Workplan (see Annex 4) and a reporting structure is agreed. An environment fund is established, which will cover the costs associated with basic activities (e.g. boat hire & fuel, fieldworker salaries etc.). Although there are not the funds to cover the costs of employing the ten Darwin project fieldworkers permanently, they will continue to work with conservation projects as the opportunities arise. To date the Darwin fieldworkers have assisted the feasibility study for the eradication of rodents from.

Communications between partners should improve as a new communications satellite will be installed on Tristan by the end of June 2006 connecting Heads of Government Departments to the outside world.

The Conservation Officer will continue to be mentored by the RSPB and will visit the UK in August 2006 for one month of training. RSPB will also maintain the satellite email connection to the Tristan Natural Resources Department so communication can continue. A Tristan biodiversity advisory group based on the project management committee is in the process of establishment, which will provide support to the Tristan Natural Resources department. The RSPB and University of Cape Town are both committed to working with Tristan to take forward the plan even though the project has ended.

*Have the project's conclusions and outputs been widely applied? How could legacy have been improved?*

The biological and socio-economic knowledge collected during the project has been used to develop the Biodiversity Action Plan. It has been discussed with the Tristan Island Council and Heads of Department as the legacy of the project will be strengthened if the priorities identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan are integrated into the Tristan strategic plan currently under development. The Conservation Officer will have the opportunity to share the lessons learnt from the Biodiversity Action Planning process and the plan with other UK Overseas Territories at the UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum conference in Jersey 2006.

*Are additional funds being sought to continue aspects of the project (funds from where and for which aspects)?*

Section 12 outlines the funds already raised to take forward the Biodiversity Action Plan. A post project application has been submitted to Darwin to extend the Biodiversity Action Plan to the marine environment as the economy of Tristan relies very heavily on crayfish but there is very little information on the underwater areas this species inhabits. Additional projects in the pipeline include developing a nature trail on the volcano, continuing the invertebrate survey and the satellite tracking of albatrosses.

## **15. Value for money**

*Considering the costs and benefits of the project, how do you rate the project in terms of value for money and what evidence do you have to support these conclusions?*

Considering the isolated location of Tristan and the numbers of persons involved in the project from Tristan, the UK and South Africa, we believe the project has been exceptionally good value for money. For an input of £154,000 from Darwin and £46,000 from other sources as well as substantial volunteer contributions the following has been achieved:

- A framework has been put in place that enables Tristan to effectively manage and benefit from their biodiversity (Biodiversity Action Plan, environment fund, trained local staff, Tristan biodiversity advisory committee, satellite communication system)
- Baseline data has been collected to measure impacts of biodiversity conservation activities
- Over £200,000 has been raised during the project to further conservation work in the Tristan Island group
- Actions in the Biodiversity Action Plan are being implemented by Tristan (the Conservation Officer is currently preparing his first report for the Tristan Island Council and South Atlantic Working Group to be submitted at the end of June)

Having discussed with the Chief Islander and the Head of the Tristan Natural Resources Department there is a growing recognition on the island that their biodiversity is important and requires protection if the community is going to survive in the long-term. Economic opportunities are limited on Tristan and both conservation projects and nature tourism are considered important revenue raisers for the future.

## Appendix I: Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Please complete the table below to show the extent of project contribution to the different measures for biodiversity conservation defined in the CBD Articles. This will enable us to tie Darwin projects more directly into CBD areas and to see if the underlying objective of the Darwin Initiative has been met. We have focused on CBD Articles that are most relevant to biodiversity conservation initiatives by small projects in developing countries. However, certain Articles have been omitted where they apply across the board. Where there is overlap between measures described by two different Articles, allocate the % to the most appropriate one.

| <b>Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity</b> |                  |   |
|--|------------------|---|
| <b>Article No./Title</b>   | <b>Project %</b> | <b>Article Description</b>  |
| <b>6. General Measures for Conservation &amp; Sustainable Use</b>                    | 50               | Develop national strategies that integrate conservation and sustainable use.  |
| <b>7. Identification and Monitoring</b>  | 30               | Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities that have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.  |
| <b>8. In-situ Conservation</b>   |                  | Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources. |
| <b>9. Ex-situ Conservation</b>   |                  | Adopt ex-situ measures to conserve and research components of biological diversity, preferably in country of origin; facilitate recovery of threatened species; regulate and manage collection of biological resources.   |
| <b>10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity</b>                     | 10               | Integrate conservation and sustainable use in national decisions; protect sustainable customary uses; support local populations to implement remedial actions; encourage co-operation between governments and the private sector.   |
| <b>11. Incentive Measures</b>  |                  | Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.   |

|   |             |  |
|---|-------------|--|
| <b>12. Research and Training</b>                            |             | Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations).               |
| <b>13. Public Education and Awareness</b>                   | 10          | Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.   |
| <b>14. Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts</b> |             | Introduce EIAs of appropriate projects and allow public participation; take into account environmental consequences of policies; exchange information on impacts beyond State boundaries and work to reduce hazards; promote emergency responses to hazards; examine mechanisms for re-dress of international damage.                      |
| <b>15. Access to Genetic Resources</b>                      |             | Whilst governments control access to their genetic resources they should also facilitate access of environmentally sound uses on mutually agreed terms; scientific research based on a country's genetic resources should ensure sharing in a fair and equitable way of results and benefits.  |
| <b>16. Access to and Transfer of Technology</b>             |             | Countries shall ensure access to technologies relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity under fair and most favourable terms to the source countries (subject to patents and intellectual property rights) and ensure the private sector facilitates such assess and joint development of technologies.                 |
| <b>17. Exchange of Information</b>                          |             | Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge  |
| <b>19. Bio-safety Protocol</b>                              |             | Countries shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities and to ensure all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis, especially where they provide the genetic resources for such research. |
| <b>Total %</b>  | <b>100%</b> | <b>Check % = total 100</b>   |

## 16. Appendix II Outputs

Please quantify and briefly describe all project outputs using the coding and format of the Darwin Initiative Standard Output Measures.

| Code                    | Total to date (reduce box)  | Detail (←expand box)   |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Training Outputs</b> |   |  |
| 1a                      | Number of people to submit PhD thesis   | None – none planned  |
| 1b                      | Number of PhD qualifications obtained   | None – none planned  |
| 2                       | Number of Masters qualifications obtained   | None – none planned  |
| 3                       | Number of other qualifications obtained   | None – none planned  |
| 4a                      | Number of undergraduate students receiving training   | None – none planned  |
| 4b                      | Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students   | None – none planned  |
| 4c                      | Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)  | None – none planned  |
| 4d                      | Number of training weeks for postgraduate students  | None – none planned  |
| 5                       | Number of people receiving other forms of <b>long-term</b> (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification( i.e not categories 1-4 above) | <b>10</b> Tristanians have received 3 seasons of fieldwork training including use of GPS & GIS, health & safety, seabird & seal surveying & monitoring, habitat monitoring & invertebrate collection<br><b>1</b> person has received training in project management and proposal writing |
| 6a                      | Number of people receiving other forms of <b>short-term</b> education/training (i.e not categories 1-5 above)                                 | <b>273</b> Tristanians (all the community) participated in the development of the Biodiversity Action Plan, although it was agreed with Darwin in Year 1 that training was not appropriate   |
| 6b                      | Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification  | None – none planned  |
| 7                       | Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s)   | <b>1</b> Identification guide produced for plants<br><b>3</b> survey manuals:<br>- habitat<br>- birds<br>- seals<br><b>1</b> Education pack  |
| <b>Research Outputs</b> |   |  |
| 8                       | Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in host country(s)  | 60 Tristan, 13 SA – Alison Rothwell<br>69 Tristan, 13 SA – Paul Tyler<br>15 Tristan, 4 SA – Christine Hänel<br>3 Tristan, 2 SA – Sarah Sanders<br>12 Tristan – Sue Scott<br>TOTAL: <b>159</b> Tristan, <b>32</b> South Africa  |

| <b>Code</b> | <b>Total to date (reduce box)</b>  | <b>Detail (←expand box)</b>   |
|-------------|--|---|
| 9           | Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (s) | 1 Biodiversity Action Plan  |
| 10          | Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.  | 1 Fieldguide is due to be published March 2007  |
| 11a         | Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals   | 2 Invertebrate papers published<br>1 Invertebrate paper (in press)  |
| 11b         | Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere   | 1 Socio-economic report (not published)<br>1 Invertebrate report (available from RSPB)<br>1 Marine report (available from RSPB)                         |
| 12a         | Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country  | 1 biological recording system set up on Tristan for monitoring key species in the Biodiversity Action Plan  |
| 12b         | Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country   | None – none planned   |
| 13a         | Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)   | 1 set of invertebrates currently held in South Africa awaiting completion of Conservation Office before handover to Tristan<br>1 collection of seaweeds |
| 13b         | Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)  | 1 existing reference collection of plants has been added to   |

| <b>Dissemination Outputs</b> |  |  |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| 14a                          | Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work                          | 1 workshop in South Africa<br>1 workshop in UK   |
| 14b                          | Number of conferences/seminars/workshops <b>attended</b> at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated. | 2 UKOTCF/UK Government meetings (2004 & 2005)<br>1 Darwin workshop (2004)<br>1 workshop attended in the Falklands (2006)   |
| 15a                          | Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)   | 5 articles published in www.tristantimes.com   |
| 15b                          | Number of local press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)  | None – none planned  |
| 15c                          | Number of national press releases or publicity articles in UK  | 1 UKOTCF News (July 2004)<br>1 UKOTCF News (Feb 2005)<br>1 Darwin Newsletter<br>1 TdC Association Newsletter (Sep 2005)<br>1 TdC Association Newsletter (July 2006)<br>1 RSPB Press Release (Feb 2006) |
| 15d                          | Number of local press releases or publicity articles in UK   | None – none planned  |
| 16a                          | Number of issues of newsletters produced in the host country(s)  | 1 newsletter<br>1 project leaflet  |
| 16b                          | Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(s)  | 100 newsletters circulated on Tristan<br>400 project leaflets  |
| 16c                          | Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK   | 50 newsletters circulated<br>100 project leaflets  |
| 17a                          | Number of dissemination networks established   | None – none planned  |
| 17b                          | Number of dissemination networks enhanced or extended  | 1 Tristan biodiversity advisory group established based on Darwin project management committee   |
| 18a                          | Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(s)   | None – none planned  |
| 18b                          | Number of national TV programme/features in the UK   | None – none planned  |
| 18c                          | Number of local TV programme/features in host country  | None – none planned  |
| 18d                          | Number of local TV programme features in the UK  | None – none planned  |
| 19a                          | Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(s)  | None – none planned  |
| 19b                          | Number of national radio interviews/features in the UK   | None – none planned  |
| 19c                          | Number of local radio interviews/features in host country (s)  | None – none planned  |
| 19d                          | Number of local radio interviews/features in the UK  | None – none planned  |
| <b>Physical Outputs</b>      |  |  |

|    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 20 | Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)                   | Desktop computer, laptop computer, scanner, 2 GPS units, 2 tents, 10 pairs binoculars, spotting scope,+ 2 satellite phones + surplus food  |
| 21 | Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisation established | None – none planned  |
| 22 | Number of permanent field plots established  | <b>2</b> YNA study areas Tristan<br><b>4</b> YNA study areas Nightingale<br><b>8</b> Rockhopper rookeries Tristan<br><b>3</b> Rockhopper rookeries Nightingale<br><b>1</b> Seals Tristan |
| 23 | Value of additional resources raised for project   | <b>£15,095.24</b> of equipment was handed over to Tristan<br><b>£32,879.77</b> was raised as additional resources  |



## 17. Appendix III: Publications

Provide full details of all publications and material that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details, cost. Details will be recorded on the Darwin Monitoring Website Publications Database that is currently being compiled.

Mark (\*) all publications and other material that you have included with this report

| <b>Type *</b><br>(e.g. journals, manual, CDs) | <b>Detail</b><br>(title, author, year)  | <b>Publishers</b><br>(name, city)      | <b>Available from</b><br>(e.g. contact address, website)   | <b>Cost £</b> |
|---|---|--|--|---------------|
| Unpublished Report                            | Tristan da Cunha Invertebrate Project Report<br>Christine Hänel, 2005   | <b>RSPB</b>                            | Sarah Sanders, RSPB<br>The Lodge, Sandy, SG19 3JH  | Free          |
| Unpublished Report                            | Tristan Biodiversity Action Plan<br>RSPB and Tristan Natural Resources Department, 2006   | <b>RSPB</b>                            | Sarah Sanders, RSPB<br>The Lodge, Sandy, SG19 3JH  | Free          |
| Manual  | Tristan Monitoring manual<br>Erica Sommer, 2006   | <b>RSPB</b>                            | Sarah Sanders, RSPB<br>The Lodge, Sandy, SG19 3JH  | Free          |
| CD  | Photographic guide to the terrestrial plants of Tristan da Cunha<br>Alison Rothwell, 2005   | <b>RSPB</b>                            | Sarah Sanders, RSPB<br>The Lodge, Sandy, SG19 3JH  | Free          |
| Published Journal                             | Phoridae (Dipt.) from Nightingale Island, South Atlantic<br>Christine Hänel & R.H.L. Disney<br>28 April, 2006, Vol.142                          | <b>Entomologist's Monthly Magazine</b> | <a href="http://www.gempublishing.co.uk/">http://www.gempublishing.co.uk/</a><br><br>Gem Publishing Company, Oxford                            |               |
| Published Journal                             | The Earthworms (Oligochaeta: Lumbricidae) of Tristan da Cunha and Nightingale Islands, South Atlantic Ocean<br>Vol 10, Number 7, September 2005 | <b>Megadrilologica</b>                 | Dr. John W. Reynolds,<br>Editor<br><i>Megadrilologica</i><br>Oligochaetology Lab<br>18 Broadview Court<br>Kitchener, Ontario N2A 2X8<br>CANADA |               |

|                              |   |   |  |             |
|------------------------------|---|---|--|-------------|
| Poster Presentation Abstract | On a collection of enchytraeids and naidids from Tristan da Cunha.<br>Schmelz, R. M. & Hänel, C.<br>May 25-28, 2006 | <b>7<sup>th</sup> International Symposium on Enchytraeidae</b><br><br><b>Brno, Czech Republic</b> | <a href="http://www.sci.muni.cz/zoolecol/inverteb/ise/abstracts/Schmelz_Hanel.pdf">http://www.sci.muni.cz/zoolecol/inverteb/ise/abstracts/Schmelz_Hanel.pdf</a><br>Dr. Jiří Schlaghamerský,<br>Editor: Abstract Book.<br>Masaryk University, Faculty of Science, Institute of Botany and Zoology, Brno, CZECH REPUBLIC |             |
| In press Journal             | The lice of the Tristan da Cunha Archipelago (Insecta: Phthiraptera).<br>Hänel, C. & Palma, R.L.                    | <b>Beiträge zur Entomologie.</b>  | <b>John Wiley and Sons</b>   |             |
| Leaflet                      | Project Leaflet – Helping the Wildlife of Tristan da Cunha  | <b>RSPB</b>   | <b>Sarah Sanders, RSPB<br/>The Lodge, Sandy, SG19 3JH</b>  | <b>Free</b> |

## 18. Appendix IV: Darwin Contacts

To assist us with future evaluation work and feedback on your report, please provide contact details below.

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Project Title</b>                  | Empowering the People of Tristan da Cunha to Implement the CBD  |
| <b>Ref. No.</b>                       |   |
| <b>UK Leader Details</b>              |   |
| Name                                  | Sarah Sanders   |
| Role within Darwin Project            | Project Leader  |
| Address                               | <b>Royal Society for the Protection of Birds</b><br>The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL   |
| Phone                                 |   |
| Fax                                   |   |
| Email                                 |   |
| <b>Other UK Contact (if relevant)</b> |   |
| Name                                  | Dr Geoff Hilton   |
| Role within Darwin Project            | Scientific Adviser  |
| Address                               | <b>Royal Society for the Protection of Birds</b><br>c/o Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves (SPEA),<br>Rua da Vitória nº 53, 3º Esq.<br>1100-618 Lisboa, Portugal |
| Phone                                 |   |
| Fax                                   |   |
| Email                                 |   |
| <b>Partner 1</b>                      |   |
| Name                                  | Dr Peter Ryan   |
| Organisation                          | University of Cape Town   |
| Role within Darwin Project            | Scientific Adviser  |
| Address                               | <b>DST/NRF Centre of Excellence at the Percy FitzPatrick Institute</b><br>University of Cape Town, Rondebosch 7701, South Africa  |
| Fax                                   |   |
| Email                                 |   |
| <b>Partner 2 (if relevant)</b>        |   |
| Name                                  | James Glass   |
| Organisation                          | Tristan Natural Resources Department  |
| Role within Darwin Project            | Responsible for overseeing implementation of Biodiversity Action Plan   |
| Address                               | Tristan da Cunha  |
| Fax                                   |   |
| Email                                 |   |