



Darwin Initiative Annual Report



note:

To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project L expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes
Submission deadline 30 April 2009

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
Host country Partner Institution(s)	Tristan Government ANRD
Other Partner Institution(s)	University of Cape Town
Darwin Grant Value	£75,838
Start/End dates of Project	April 2007/March2010
Reporting period (1 Apr 200x to 31 Mar 200y) and annual report number (1,2,3..)	1 Apr 2008 to 1 Apr 2009. Annual report no.2
Project Leader Name	Sarah Sanders
Project website	
Author(s) and main contributors, date	Sue Scott & Sarah Sanders, April 2009

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. 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 difficult 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.

This report was to be the final for this project. However, during 2008 and 2009, Tristan islanders have had to respond to major events on their island including the destruction of the fish factory by fire, and major refurbishments of the only harbour. These works required considerable manpower. Because our planned final visit to the island in 2008/09 involved a large training element, requiring a considerable time commitment from the islanders which they could ill afford at this time, the Darwin Initiative has agreed to extend the project until March 2010. Our final visit will now take place in the austral summer 2009/10. Thus most of the project final activities and outcomes will not be completed until April 2010. This report therefore does not have the usual annual report detail, and will not add substantially to the half-yearly report we produced in October 2008

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 Biodiversity Action Plan project and continues to undertake conservation work on a range of projects. In February 2009, recognising the important contribution conservation has to make to Tristan, the Island Council established a new conservation department. It is separate from ANRD and is headed by the Conservation Officer, who is supported by two staff, a conservation assistant and administrator. As part of the European Commission funded South Atlantic Invasive Species project, an RSPB staff member has been seconded to Tristan for 1 year (until December 2009) to provide support to the Conservation Department.

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 the company Envirofish Africa, affiliated to Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa. Dr Tim Andrew of Envirofish Africa visited Tristan with the project in November 2007 to assist with the diving surveys and to advise on the future of fisheries, including diversification.

Dr Cameron Hay, of Otago Polytechnic, Dunedin, New Zealand has written up data from his subtidal surveys of Gough Island for the project. Experts from countries around the world, including Chile, Japan, the Netherlands and France have become involved in marine species identification for the project.

There is no CBD focal point on Tristan. The Foreign and Commonwealth office have advised the focal point for Tristan's biodiversity is Defra. The project has contributed information to the Tristan Sustainable Development Plan 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

- Reports on the subtidal surveys of Nightingale and Inaccessible are ongoing (Annex 3).
- Photographs from the surveys are being sorted and catalogued, so that the best can be made available for interpretive and income-generating activities. Many have been used in a marine species identification guide.

- Dives undertaken around Gough in the 1980s have been written up for the project by Dr Cameron Hay of Otago Polytechnic, New Zealand (Annex 4,5,6).
- Specimens of marine animals collected during the surveys have been identified by experts. These include hydroids, anemones, gorgonians and soft corals. A paper by Dr Horia Galea on the hydroids of Tristan is at an advanced stage of preparation for publication.

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

- A qualified diving instructor based in Cape Town was recruited for the planned 2008/09 visit to Tristan, to train Darwin team members and possibly other Tristanians to PADI Open Water standard. It proved difficult to find a suitable person, and we are hoping he will be still available for the rescheduled visit in 2009/10.
- Further equipment has been sourced and purchased for the revised dive training programme on Tristan.
- Tristan Conservation Officer Trevor Glass was given further dive experience in the UK in June 2008, following his successful completion of a PADI Open Water diving course.
- A photographic identification manual for native species of marine animals and plants has been produced, using photos from the 2008 surveys.
- A SEASEARCH manual is being adapted for underwater recording on Tristan.

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

- Posters and prints of Tristan marine life and habitats have been produced for use in the school and museum on Tristan.
- An article on our Nightingale and Inaccessible surveys was published in the Tristan Association Newsletter (August 2008). Information on marine life is planned for the wildlife section of the Tristan website.
- A paper on the rig stranding on Tristan has been prepared for publication in a scientific journal.
- Information on marine life of Inaccessible and Gough has been provided to strengthen the submission for RAMSAR status in the marine environment for these islands. Gough and Inaccessible are expected to be designated RAMSAR sites in the near future.
- A briefing was given for expedition staff on the cruise ship MV Discovery before her visit to Tristan in March 2009 on Tristan wildlife including marine species and habitats, and the loan of project photographs (with instructions to credit Darwin Initiative); 52 Tristan wildlife guides were subsequently sold to passengers. Information on dive sites was provided for the Undersea Expert on board the National Geographic Explorer. He subsequently obtained underwater video from all three top islands, and has kindly agreed that this can be used for educational purposes on Tristan.
- The Island Council and Tristan Biodiversity Advisery Group have been informed of project developments.

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

- A draft contingency plan for action on marine introductions has been produced for discussion (Annex 7)
- The final report by Enviro-Fish Africa on the disposal of the oil rig stranded on Tristan in 2006 contained proposals and a timetable for monitoring for signs of alien settlement. This was to have been taken forward on our next visit; unfortunately its postponement means that no monitoring has taken place in 2008/09. We plan to continue the

monitoring on the visit in 2010, and to train qualified Tristanian divers in monitoring methods on these surveys.

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

- A set of Tristan postage stamps featuring underwater photographs of marine invertebrates by Sue Scott was issued in January 2008.
- The potential of further markets for photos, pressed seaweed cards and other products will be explored in discussion with islanders on the next visit. There is a current project looking at the potential for generating further income for Tristan from tourism, and ways of feeding marine aspects into this will be explored.

3.2 Progress towards Project Outputs

Significant progress has not been made towards project outputs due to factors beyond the projects control. The rebuilding of the fish factory and the refurbishment of the harbour has rightly been the priority for the Tristanians so they have been unable to give much time to the project this year. The second and final visit to Tristan will now take place in 2009/2010 to complete project outputs.

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

Survey dives were completed in Year 1, a significant achievement for the project. Previously inaccessible data on the subtidal marine life of Gough has been made available, and experts have identified specimens of animals collected on surveys. Photographs from the surveys have been used in producing identification guides. Reports of the surveys of Nightingale and Inaccessible are in preparation.

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

Training materials, including identification guides for local and alien species, and SEASEARCH survey manuals are in production for the next visit, which involves a large element of training. It was also important to have at least two trained divers on the island before the next visit; Conservation Officer Trevor Glass has been given further diving experience in the UK.

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

Raising of awareness has progressed on several fronts, both locally and internationally. Interpretive materials have been produced for use in the island school and museum, and information given to visiting cruise ships. Scientific papers on the rig stranding, and on the hydroids of Tristan are in an advanced stage of preparation, and information on marine life of Inaccessible and Gough has been provided to strengthen the submission for RAMSAR status. Through Sue Scott's connections as a cruise ship lecturer, advice on Tristan wildlife (including marine) has been given to two visiting ships, enhancing sales of wildlife guides and securing the use of rare underwater video footage for use on the island. Sales of marine life postage stamps will also help to publicise Tristan's marine life more widely.

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

Progress on initiating monitoring for alien settlement following the rig stranding in 2006 has been delayed by the postponement of our 2008/09 visit. This delay is potentially serious as attempts at eradication of newly-introduced species stand much less chance of success if caught at a later stage, when invaders are well-established. Continued monitoring for alien species after the end of this project requires major funding, and it is not clear where this might

be sourced. A draft contingency plan for action on marine introductions has been produced for discussion.

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

Feedback from 2008 and 2009 cruise ship visits is still needed to establish whether any products from pressed seaweeds were sold. Ideas for further issues of Tristan stamps featuring marine life are being explored. Other aspects of new sustainable income-generating activities based on the marine environment require further discussion on the island and will take place during the final visit.

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	Number planned for this reporting period	Total planned from application
Established codes								
3	2 Tristanians to receive PADI diving training	0	0			0	6	2
6A	>2 Tristanians to receive training	5	0			5	>2	>2
6B	2 weeks training to be provided on Tristan	2 days	0			2 days	2 weeks	2 weeks
7	1 project poster 1 working ID photo guide 1 guide to Seasearch on Tristan	0 part 0	1 1 part			1 1 part	1 1 1	1 1 1
8	Sarah Sanders = 2 weeks (10 working days) Sue Scott = 14 weeks (70 working days) Cameron Hay = 5.5 weeks (35 working days) Rob Anderson = 3 days	1 7 1 2	3 days 0 4.5 1			7	2 7 5.5 1	2 14 5.5 3
10	1 CD identification guide to marine life on Tristan 1 ID guide to rig alien species	part 1	part 0			part 1	1 1	1 1

11B	1 paper on rig alien species 1 paper on Tristan hydroids	1 (draft)	0 1(draft)			1 (draft)	1 0	1 0
13A	1 marine animal reference collection established 1 marine plant reference collection established	part part	part part			part part	1 1	1 1
14B	Representation at least 1 international conference/seminar	0	0			0	1	1
15A	1 – At least one press release per year on Tristan	1	0			1	1	1
15C	1 – At least one press release per year on UK	1	0			1	1	1
17B	The Tristan Biodiversity Action Plan e-group will be strengthened							
20	£5,490 of equipment will be handed over to Tristan	£8,019	0			£8,019	0	£5,490
23								
New - Project specific measures								
	Survey report: subtidal and intertidal surveys around Nightingale, Inaccessible and Tristan	part	part			part	1	1

Table 2

Table 3 Publications

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Tristan da Cunha Newsletter	'Diving where no woman has gone before' Sue Scott August 2008	Tristan da Cunha Association UK	www.tristandc.com	£3-50 (free to members)

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. During the first year the project was particularly successful in undertaking survey work, which filled major gaps in the knowledge of the marine environment, and provided materials invaluable for education and raising awareness both locally and internationally. However, because of events beyond our control on the island, there have been major obstacles to progress this year. As a result, in discussion with key islanders, we were advised that it would be more productive to postpone the visit planned for 2008/09 until 2009/2010. Therefore no progress has been made this year on major elements of the project, particularly on training, which will now be the focus of the next visit. Because of this postponement, many products are still unfinished. UK-based work continues on writing up surveys, information gathering, production of interpretive materials, and liaison with the island on marine issues.

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

Identification of specimens from diving surveys around Nightingale & Inaccessible has continued to add to the knowledge base on marine biodiversity. Draft contingency plans for marine incidents posing a risk of undesirable introductions are a step towards action on this front. A relatively busy cruise season in 2009 has focused attention on the potential for further sales of marine-based products, which will be explored further on the next visit.

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 to the Tristan Island Council.

The visit in 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. However this has had to be delayed, with an extension of the project to a third year in response to unforeseen events on Tristan.

The main lessons learnt this year were that the project has to be flexible to respond at short notice to changing circumstances on Tristan. The small island population means that all available personnel are needed in emergencies to work on essential island infrastructure, in this case the new fish factory and harbour, both essential to Tristan's economic survival. Fortunately the Darwin Initiative as funders, RSPB as administrative organisation and Sue Scott as project contractor were all able to accommodate the changes, to give the project the best chance of successful completion. It remains to be seen whether other important personnel will still be available for the 2009/10 training visit; it took some time and effort to find a suitable dive instructor, and this person is critical for the training programme.

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

From previous report comments: "However, it would have been good to see a stronger response showing how you plan to remedy these problems in the coming year and to establish some plausible pointers towards sustainable uptake of new knowledge and capabilities among the locals, leading to sustainable biodiversity and livelihood benefits over the longer term."

This will be addressed in the second visit when discussions will be held with the Tristan Island Council, ANRD and Conservation Department on using knowledge collected during the project. It will be beyond the duration of this project before sustainable uptake can be seen however, the priority given to conservation and fisheries in the Tristan Sustainable Development Plan

currently under development indicates that information generated through the project is being used.

6. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The postponement of the final visit to Tristan for this project has meant that the contractor has had to pursue work elsewhere, and is completing Tristan project activities and objectives when time allows. However this has also meant that time-consuming post-survey reporting, processing of samples and identification, some of which is contracted out, can go ahead on a longer timescale, allowing time to prepare publications and amend interpretive materials as information comes to hand. It should therefore eventually result in more complete end-products. Liaison with other projects currently planned or in progress, particularly on tourism initiatives for Tristan, may provide further opportunities for sustainable use of marine biodiversity and resources, particularly regarding cruise ship and internet sales. It is probably a good time to be feeding ideas into these projects. Thus delays in the final visit are not necessarily negative.

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. Inevitably, with the postponement of the project of a year, it will have lost some momentum. It will be important to build on the very positive response received after the public slide presentation given at the end of the last trip. This 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. 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, and the delay of this trip by a year. All project activities and end products are now planned to be completed by early 2010.

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

Public presentations on the island (for which the project has provided a digital projector, so that information can be disseminated quickly) proved effective on the last visit, and will be repeated on the next. The recently launched radio station, Atlantic FM, on Tristan provides an extra route for dissemination of information, and ideas for using this will be explored on the next trip. The Tristan website is a developing resource now fully accessible to Tristans as well as outsiders, and results from the project will contribute to the marine life section of this. We hope to submit contributions to the Tristan Conservation Newsletter, published on island for the first time in April 2009 and circulated to all households.

9. Project Expenditure

Table 4 Project expenditure during the reporting period (Defra Financial Year 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009)

Item	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Rent, rates, heating, overheads etc			
Office costs (eg postage, telephone, stationery)			
Travel and subsistence			
Printing			
Conferences, seminars, etc			
Capital items/equipment			
Dive training equipment			
Waterproof clothing			
Others (<i>Audit</i>)			
Salaries			
Cameron Hay			
Horia Galea			
TOTAL			

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 LTS and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2008/09

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2007 - March 2009	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: <i>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</i></p> <p><i>The conservation of biological diversity,</i></p> <p><i>The sustainable use of its components, and</i></p> <p><i>The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</i></p>		<p><i>Essential published background information acquired and lodged on Tristan</i></p> <p><i>Surveys of previously unsurveyed areas completed</i></p> <p><i>Essential equipment for survey in the marine environment left on Tristan</i></p>	<p><i>(do not fill not applicable)</i></p>
<p>Purpose</p> <p>To enable and encourage the people of Tristan to make informed decisions leading to sustainable use of the marine environment of Tristan</p>	<p>Outputs of the project are used in decision-making (e.g. inshore fishery planning, impact assessments), environmental monitoring, teaching and in new economic initiatives</p>	<p>Results from survey of the rig site informed plans for future monitoring of alien species</p> <p>Informal discussions held with key islanders on the future fisheries including ideas for diversification</p> <p>Discussions held with island teachers on appropriate materials for teaching aids</p> <p>Conservation and Fisheries are identified as priority areas in the Tristan Sustainable Development Plan</p>	<p>To be completed during final visit.</p>
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>Knowledge of the marine environment is enhanced</p>	<p>Existing published and unpublished data on the marine environment of Tristan collated, summarised where appropriate and lodged in a database on Tristan</p> <p>Intertidal and subtidal surveys</p>	<p>Photographs from the surveys are being sorted and catalogued, so that the best can be made available for interpretive and income-generating activities. Many have been used in a marine species identification guide.</p>	

	completed, ideally with at least 20 dives sites for Nightingale and 20 for Inaccessible	Reports on the subtidal surveys of Nightingale and Inaccessible are ongoing.
Activity 1.1 Prepare for survey		Completed Year 1
Activity 1.2 Build project information database		Dives undertaken around Gough in the 1980s have been written up for the project by Dr Cameron Hay of Otago Polytechnic, New Zealand. Specimens of marine animals collected during the surveys have been identified by experts. These include hydroids, anemones, gorgonians and soft corals. A paper by Dr Horia Galea on the hydroids of Tristan is at an advanced stage of preparation for publication.
Activity 1.3 Surveys on Tristan		Completed Year 1
Activity 1.4 Completion Tasks		To be completed by March 2010
Output 2. Technical capacity to survey the marine environment is strengthened on Tristan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 2 Tristanians participate in survey work 2/3 Tristanians trained to Commercial diver standard Staff at the Tristan Natural Resources and Conservation 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 	<p>6 Tristanians assisted with survey work in Year 1.</p> <p>A qualified diving instructor based in Cape Town was recruited for the planned 2008/09 visit to Tristan, to train Darwin team members and possibly other Tristanians to PADI Open Water standard. It proved difficult to find a suitable person, and we are hoping he will be still available for the rescheduled visit in 2009/10.</p> <p>Further equipment has been sourced and purchased for the revised dive training programme on Tristan.</p> <p>Tristan Conservation Officer Trevor Glass was given further dive experience in the UK in June 2008, following his successful completion of a PADI Open Water diving course.</p> <p>A photographic identification manual for native species of marine animals and plants has been produced, using photos from the 2008 surveys.</p> <p>A SEASEARCH manual is being adapted for underwater recording on Tristan.</p>
Activity 2.1. Training given on Tristan and in South Africa		To be completed during final visit.

<p>Output 3. Awareness of the marine environment is raised locally and internationally.</p>	<p>Extensive coverage secured in international media Wide variety of awareness-raising products produced and disseminated locally</p>	<p>An article on our Nightingale and Inaccessible surveys was published in the Tristan Association Newsletter (August 2008). Information on marine life is planned for the wildlife section of the Tristan website. A paper on the rig stranding on Tristan has been prepared for publication in a scientific journal. Information on marine life of Inaccessible and Gough has been provided to strengthen the submission for RAMSAR status in the marine environment for these islands. Gough and Inaccessible were designated RAMSAR sites in October 2008. The Island Council and Tristan Biodiversity Advisery Group have been informed of project developments. Posters and prints of Tristan marine life and habitats have been produced for use in the school and museum on Tristan.</p>
<p>Activity 3.1. Awareness raising on Tristan</p>		<p>To be completed during final visit.</p>
<p>Activity 3.2. Awareness raising internationally</p>		<p>A briefing was given for expedition staff on the cruise ship MV Discovery before her visit to Tristan in March 2009 on Tristan wildlife including marine species and habitats, and the loan of project photographs (with instructions to credit Darwin Initiative); 52 Tristan wildlife guides were subsequently sold to passengers. Information on dive sites was provided for the Undersea Expert on board the National Geographic Explorer. He subsequently obtained underwater video from all three top islands, and has kindly agreed that this can be used for educational purposes on Tristan.</p>
<p>Output 4. Monitoring of threats to biodiversity and marine resources from settlement of alien species and other impacts initiated</p>	<p>Programme of monitoring instigated, and contingency plans for eradication or other action if aliens found. Subtidal and intertidal surveys included in impact assessments.</p>	<p>The final report by Enviro-Fish Africa on the disposal of the oil rig stranded on Tristan in 2006 contained proposals and a timetable for monitoring for signs of alien settlement. This was to have been taken forward on our next visit; unfortunately its postponement means that no monitoring has taken place in 2008/09. We plan to continue the monitoring on the visit in 2010, and to train qualified Tristanian divers in monitoring methods on these surveys.</p>

4.1 Monitoring system established		To be completed during final visit.
4.2 Contingency plan prepared		A draft contingency plan for action on marine introductions has been produced for discussion.
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	A set of Tristan postage stamps featuring underwater photographs of marine invertebrates by Sue Scott was issued in January 2008. The potential of further markets for photos, pressed seaweed cards and other products will be explored in discussion with islanders on the next visit. There is a current project looking at the potential for generating further income for Tristan from tourism, and ways of feeding marine aspects into this will be explored.
5.1 Tristanians are shown how to collect and press seaweeds		To be completed during final visit.
5.2 Photographs are developed into postcards and other products		To be completed by March 2010.
5.3 Market explored on Tristan and Overseas (South Africa/UK)		To be completed by March 2010.

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

As in Annual Report 1.

Annex 3 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

Annex 3 – Draft Nightingale survey report

Annex 4,5,6 – Write up from Gough dives

Annex 7 – Draft Contingency Plan

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 5MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Is your report more than 5MB? If so, please advise Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk that the report will be send by post on CD, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	
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 involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	