

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Progress April 2005 – March 2006	Future recommendations
<p>Goal:</p> <p>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 			
<p>Purpose</p> <p>To increase local people's control, ownership and involvement in implementing the CBD in Tristan da Cunha.</p>	<p>Signatories on key documents; Results of short repeat participatory appraisal in year 3; 1 season of Tristan-led fieldwork in Yr 3.</p>	<p>Adoption and Launch of Biodiversity Action Plan on Tristan (Feb 06)</p> <p>The signing off of new Conservation Ordinance by the Governor of St Helena</p> <p>Conservation Officer appointed by Tristan Island Government in Sept 06. A workplan is now agreed so Tristan will take forward activities identified in the biodiversity action plan from Mar 06</p> <p>The community is so small a participatory appraisal was not considered an appropriate method by the Tristan Natural Resources Department to measure local peoples' involvement in implementing the CBD</p>	<p>External organisations in the UK and SA continue to mentor and train conservation officer/Darwin project team</p> <p>Although some persons in the community are aware of the importance of Tristan's biodiversity, further work is required to raise awareness of all the community</p>
<p>Outputs</p>			
<p>1 Knowledge of biodiversity is sufficient for good management.</p>	<p>Habitat maps generated for Tristan and Nightingale; Species accounts for all significant species.</p>	<p>Habitat maps for Tristan and Nightingale produced</p> <p>Monitoring manual for key species completed</p>	<p>Further survey work required on marine, invertebrates and winter burrowing seabirds</p>
<p>2 Conservation priorities identified on grounds of livelihoods (utility) as well as science.</p>	<p>Biodiversity Action Plan contains references to the socio economic study and income generation from biodiversity.</p>	<p>Biodiversity Action Plan shows the economy of Tristan is dependent on the conservation of its biodiversity. Nature tourism is seen by the islanders as an opportunity to diversify the existing economy, which is mainly dependent on the revenue raised from crayfishing</p>	<p>Tourism is currently limited by harbour arrangements though this should change in the future as funding is available from the EC for harbour improvements.</p> <p>The Tristan Tourist Board requires external support to maximise opportunities presented by tourism (marketing, customer care etc.)</p>
<p>3 Capacity to manage and monitor biodiversity is enhanced.</p>	<p>NBSAP reflects local needs and aspirations. At least 10 islanders participate in field training. 4 participative planning workshops attended by stakeholders from key agencies in UK and S.A. New satellite connection is used effectively in year 3 by islanders to contact off-island stakeholders. S. Africa & UK support network established.</p>	<p>Ten islanders participated in field training and were involved in carrying out the third season's fieldwork</p> <p>A workshop was planned on Tristan but no one from the community was able to attend. Project manager had to leave Tristan before another date could be fixed</p> <p>Satellite communications equipment purchased by the project is already in use by the Natural Resources Department in order to communicate with partners in the UK and SA. A second system has been setup for the Conservation Officer</p>	<p>Darwin project staff should be used on future conservation projects</p> <p>Pressure should be placed on the Tristan Island Government to ensure broadband is introduced to all Government departments before the end of 2007</p>
<p>4 A programme of work to actively conserve and manage key species and habitats is started.</p>	<p>New work starts; Key invasive species controlled; Key native species increase; 4 proposals for implementing components of the plan sent to donors in 2005; 6 concept notes produced.</p>	<p>Seabird monitoring carried out on Tristan and Nightingale</p> <p>Monitoring fur seals continued</p> <p>Further study plots for long-term monitoring of yellow-nosed albatross established on Tristan and Nightingale</p> <p>Research on rodent ecology undertaken</p> <p>Ten project proposals prepared and nine funded.</p> <p>Tristan is included in application to EC for funding to support a regional invasive species project in the South Atlantic</p>	<p>Monitoring of key species to be continued</p> <p>Project personnel will assist with various Tristan projects: Nightingale management plan; Feasibility study for rodent eradication on Tristan/Gough; Removal of sagina from Gough; Tristan fieldguide and regional invasive species project</p>
<p>5 Project aims & results disseminated primarily locally but also internationally.</p>	<p>Plan available in technical and popular versions, on island, in London, St Helena & Cape Town Media releases, Scientific papers, articles, and presentations images.</p>	<p>Articles about project in UKOTCF newsletter, Tristan Association Newsletter, SARTMA website</p> <p>500 project leaflets printed and disseminated in the UK, SA and Tristan</p> <p>BAP launched on Tristan in Feb 06</p> <p>50 copies of BAP circulated in UK and SA</p> <p>Head of Natural Resources Department visited the Falklands in March to participate in the ACAP workshop</p> <p>3 Scientific Papers are published in journals</p>	<p>Conservation Officer will visit UK in September for further training and to attend the UKOTCF conference, where the project will be presented</p> <p>Continue to seek and deliver opportunities to promote the project and its legacy</p> <p>Distribute and promote the BAP</p>

