Submit by 5 January 2007

DARWIN INITIATIVE: APPLICATION FOR POST-PROJECT FUNDING 2007

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Give a full answer to each section; applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form and on the merit of your current / recently completed Darwin Initiative project. The space provided indicates the level of detail required. Please do not reduce the font size below 11pt or alter the paragraph spacing. Please note the additional information requirements (CVs and letters of support as detailed in the Guidance for Applicants).

1. Name and address of UK organisation

RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire SG19 2DL

2. Post-Project details

Project Title: Enabling the people of Tristan to implement the CBD in the marine environment

Proposed start and end dates: 1 April 07 to 31 March 09 **Duration of project:** 24 months

Darwin funding requested	**Total**	**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**
	£75,971	£73,871	£2,100	£0

3. Original Project Title and Defra reference number (eg 162/-/--- or 10-065)

Empowering the people of Tristan to implement the CBD (162/12/010)

4. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. Letters of support must also be provided from the host country partner(s) endorsing the partnership and value of the Post-Project funding.

Details	**Project leader**	**Other main UK personnel** (working more than 50% of their time on project)	**Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country**
Surname	Sanders	Scott	Glass
Forename(s)	Sarah	Sue	James
Post held	International Officer		Head of Department
Institution (if different to above)		Consultant	Government of Tristan da Cunha
Department	Global Programmes		Natural Resources
Telephone			
Fax			
Email			

5. Define the purpose (main objective) of the Post-project (extracted from logical framework). How is it linked to the objectives of the original Darwin project? (Max 200 words)

The recent stranding of an oilrig on Tristan has focused local and international attention on the importance and vulnerability of marine life around the Tristan islands and the paucity of information in this area.

The main objective of this post-project is to enable and encourage the people of Tristan to make informed decisions leading to sustainable use of Tristan's marine environment. The project will increase knowledge on the marine environment by developing an enhanced and updated database, based on both existing information and new data from previously unsurveyed areas. It will also strengthen the capacity of Tristanians to obtain marine biological information, by training them in underwater recording skills, including monitoring for alien species. A range of interpretive materials is planned to raise local and international awareness. We hope that the project will stimulate new income-generating activities on the island.

The aim of the original Darwin project was to increase the control of Tristanians over the conservation and sustainable use of their biodiversity. However, the focus was on terrestrial wildlife, with only opportunistic marine work. This post-project proposes to extend the objectives of the original project underwater, by building on successful preliminary diving surveys undertaken around Tristan in 2004/05.

6. What have been the main outcomes (achievements) of the original project to date? (max 300 words)

The main outcomes of the original project have been as follows:

Knowledge improved

Habitat maps have been prepared for Tristan and Nightingale. All key terrestrial species have been surveyed. Protocols have been developed for the monitoring of habitat change and key species.

Priorities identified

A socio-economic study identified the management of fisheries as the main conservation priority. This is a key objective in the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) published in June 2006.

Capacity enhanced

Uniquely, everyone on Tristan has had the opportunity to contribute to the development of the BAP. Ten people have received training in the use of equipment and survey and monitoring techniques.

A tremendous achievement of the project has been the appointment of a Tristan Conservation Officer, supported by the Tristan Island Government, to take forward the BAP.

The project has significantly improved communications between Tristan and the rest of the world through the establishment of a satellite email connection.

The project has succeeded beyond expectations in securing funding to support BAP activities . The Overseas Territories Environment Programme (OTEP) has granted funding for four projects, and two proposals have been submitted to OTEP in the current funding round.

Conservation work started

In January 2006, a workplan was agreed with heads of key departments on Tristan, as many of the BAP actions will be carried out by the Conservation Officer supported by Tristan Government staff. A Tristan Biodiversity Advisory Group made up of technical experts from the UK and South Africa has been established to provide support to the Conservation Officer and Tristan Natural Resources Department.

Project results disseminated

The project has been publicised on the Tristan Government website (www.tristandc.com), where the BAP will also be available.

Despite communication constraints, updates have been regularly provided to the UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum and articles have been published in the Forum News and Tristan Association newsletter.

7. What steps have been taken to ensure that project purpose and outputs will be achieved within the original project term? (max 200 words)

The project worked closely with the Tristan community and Natural Resources Department to ensure that the purpose and outputs would be achieved. Structures are in place to enable Tristanians to effectively manage and benefit from their biodiversity (Biodiversity Action Plan, Environment Fund, Conservation Officer, trained local staff, Tristan Biodiversity Advisory Group and satellite communication system).

8. Please list the overseas partner organisation(s) that will be involved in the Post-project and explain their role and responsibilities in this work and in the original project (if applicable).

Partner **RSPB**	**Details (including roles and responsibilities in the Post Project and in the original project if applicable):** The **Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)** has assisted the Tristan Island Government since 1999, most recently in the preparation of a Biodiversity Action Plan for the island as part of the original Darwin project. This project identified the sustainable management of fisheries, in particular that for crayfish *Jasus tristani,* as a main priority. It also highlighted the paucity of information about the marine environment on which to base management and harvesting decisions. The RSPB will be responsible for overseeing the management of the post-project and for all reporting to Darwin.

Partner **Sue Scott**	**Details (including roles and responsibilities in the Post Project and in the original project if applicable):** **Sue Scott** is a freelance marine biologist and photographer with over 30 years experience of planning, executing and reporting on marine biological surveys in the UK and worldwide, including for UK government conservation agencies. She will manage this post-project on a day-to-day basis. Together with Paul Tyler, she completed 19 dives around Tristan and 2 on Nightingale during the original Darwin project. She carried out initial biological diving surveys in September 2006 of the oil rig stranded on Tristan, and advised the Tristan government on appropriate courses of action to minimise the risk of alien species settling. She produces interpretive materials and articles for scientific and popular publications, and contributed the marine algae and invertebrate sections of the Field Guide to the Wildlife of Tristan da Cunha and Gough Island (in press). She is a member of the Tristan Biodiversity Advisory Group.

Partner	Details (including roles and responsibilities in the Post Project and in the original project if applicable):
Government of Tristan da Cunha	**The Tristan Natural Resources Department** is responsible for the management of fisheries and other natural resources on Tristan. The department was the main project partner in developing the Biodiversity Action Plan and is responsible for its implementation. A request from Tristan led to the preparation of this post-project application. James Glass, the Head of the Tristan Natural Resources Department, is an experienced diver and hopes to participate in the diving surveys. He is currently carrying out research into crayfish ecology and stocks as part of an MSc project with the University of Cape Town. **The Tristan Conservation Department** is responsible for the conservation of biodiversity and other conservation matters on Tristan. Simon Glass is the department's Conservation Officer, a post created as a direct outcome of the original Darwin project. He is a qualified diver and will participate in diving surveys and monitoring for alien species. He will be largely responsible for continuing the work initiated by the project after it has finished.

Partner	Details (including roles and responsibilities in the Post Project and in the original project if applicable):
University of Cape Town, South Africa	**Dr Rob Anderson & Professor John Bolton, Botany Department**. These staff members of the University of Cape Town are global authorities on the biology of the Tristan group, having had more than 20 years of involvement in the conservation of the islands' biota. Dr Anderson was part of the 1981 Gough diving survey, and will be involved in supplying data from this survey. Dr Bolton's department at UCT have a continuing interest in seaweeds from Tristan, and loaned equipment for the processing of specimens to the original project. A collection of Tristan seaweeds was lodged with UCT during the initial project, and genetic sequencing has been carried out on some of these.

Partner	Details (including roles and responsibilities in the Post Project and in the original project if applicable):
Otago Polytechnic, Dunedin, New Zealand	**Dr Cameron Hay, Research Manager** holds data gathered while diving around Gough and Tristan in 1981, and is keen to cooperate in writing this up as part of the post-project information gathering. He had no role in the original project.

9. Please provide written evidence of commitment and capability of overseas partner in achieving the purpose and outputs of this Post Project. Are formal agreements in place for overseas partner responsibility in this project? (max 200 words)

Letters of support are attached from the main partner organisations.

Mike Hentley, the Administrator for Tristan, and James Glass, Head of Natural Resources Department, Tristan da Cunha requested and are fully supportive of the post-project application. They have made helpful comments regarding its organisation and the involvement of islanders. James Glass and Conservation Officer Simon Glass are currently the only islanders with diving qualifications, and are keen to see other islanders involved in working underwater.

A Memorandum of Collaboration will be signed by all the project partners if the application is successful.

POST PROJECT DETAILS

10. Please provide a Concept Note (max 800 words)

Tristan, together with the nearby islands of Nightingale and Inaccessible, is an extremely isolated, small and geologically young island group. Biogeographically, the islands are unique in the south Atlantic in having warm temperate conditions, making them different both to the sub-Antarctic islands to the south, and to tropical islands to the north. 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. However 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 Inaccessible Island is recognised in its designation as a World Heritage Site.

However, because of the remoteness and difficulties of working underwater, the marine life (apart from fish) is little known, despite its obvious importance to the islanders, who rely very heavily on the crayfish *Jasus tristani* fishery for their main income. Existing information is from old surveys (1930s) using remote sampling, or more recent diving surveys which are not written up. Many marine species were named when the taxonomy of marine life in South America, South Africa and other likely source areas for Tristan species was little known. The taxonomy requires updating in the light of modern advances in identification, to establish whether the Tristan species really are endemic to the islands or have a wider distribution. This knowledge is essential to establish conservation priorities.

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 dramatic stranding on Tristan in June 2006 of a large oil production platform, carrying huge numbers of species and individuals of marine life not native to Tristan, has focused attention on the vulnerability of the unique Tristan marine ecosystem to invasive aliens. These species are a potentially serious threat to the island's biodiversity, ecology and crayfish fishery, and the event has caused much concern. Information from the opportunistic diving surveys carried out during the original Darwin project proved extremely useful in underpinning decisions on the safe disposal of the rig, and highlighted the importance of having sound background information on which to base such decisions, and as a baseline for future monitoring of alien settlement. However, such background data is currently lacking for the islands of Nightingale and Inaccessible, both important crayfish fishery areas for the Tristan islanders.

This post-project aims to improve the information base for the marine environment by updating and consolidating existing information, currently scattered in various locations, making it accessible to islanders and researchers. It also aims to obtain new information from previously unsurveyed areas, particularly around Nightingale and Inaccessible islands, and to set up preliminary monitoring for the settlement of alien species following the rig stranding. The project will train interested islanders in methods of underwater recording and species recognition, enabling them to continue this work. The results will inform decisions about the sustainable use of the marine environment around Tristan, including the management of fisheries, and will raise awareness of marine biodiversity and related issues.

The focus of the original Darwin project was on terrestrial wildlife, with only opportunistic marine work. This post-project proposes to extend the objectives of the original project underwater, by building on successful preliminary diving surveys undertaken around Tristan in 2004/05. The project aims to complete 20 dive sites around Nightingale and 20 around Inaccessible, to gain equivalent coverage to that already obtained from Tristan, and also to survey seashores where possible. A similar diving survey undertaken around Gough in 1981 will be written up, and specimens from all these surveys identified by specialists. Observations on crayfish, particularly on the habitat requirements of young crayfish, will feed into a current MSc project on crayfish stocks.

The project will generate a considerable amount of visual information on the marine environment, a part of Tristan previously largely hidden to islanders. The underwater life and scenery around the islands is colourful and atmospheric, and it is hoped that this will provide a new field of subjects and inspiration for artistic creativity on the island, enabling islanders to offer a wider base of products for sale to cruise ships and other visitors. The sale of pressed seaweeds as pictures and cards, and use of underwater photos as postcards, are two examples. Photos of colourful marine life taken during the original project are currently being considered for a set of Tristan postage stamps, which are a significant generator of income for the island.

11a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above? **X Yes** ☐ **No**

If yes, please give details:

Sue Scott has discussed the project along with other marine matters with islanders while on Tristan in September-October 2006. She has also discussed the project with the fisheries concession holder.

11b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders? ☐ **Yes** **X No**

If yes, please give details:

11c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated? ☐ Yes X No
If yes, please give details:

12. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/Darwin Initiative projects carrying out similar work? X Yes ☐ No

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have/will been made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits:

A diving marine study was undertaken on Gough in 1981 but was never reported; the results of that survey will be written up as part of this project with the support of Dr Anderson and Dr Hay, members of the Gough diving team. This project will be the first comprehensive diving survey to be undertaken for subtidal areas of Tristan, Nightingale and Inaccessible, following preliminary surveys conducted on Tristan in October 2004 and February–April 2005. These showed that existing information for identifying marine species was difficult to access and largely out of date. Previous information on subtidal species and habitats is largely based on remote sampling from boats by the Norwegian expedition of 1931/32, rather than direct observation and photography in situ. Diving studies of fish have been carried out on Tristan.

The UK Joint Nature Conservation Committee carried out pioneer diving surveys around Britain in the 1980s and 1990s, to provide descriptions of intertidal and subtidal habitats, communities and species. Methodology from these surveys has been adapted for non-biologist divers in a scheme called Seasearch, administered by the Marine Conservation Society in the UK. Seasearch methodology has been used successfully in many parts of the world (including on a Joint Services expedition to Pitcairn) and has proved workable for non-biologists while providing a structure for obtaining useful scientific data. Seasearch methods will be employed on this project, and islanders trained in its application.

Several current and past Darwin projects involve marine biological surveys (e.g. project numbers 12/021, 13/027, 14/007 and 14/048). Although they have assisted in the development of this proposal, most of these projects are in places where information gathering is at a more advanced stage than it is on Tristan, and involve habitat mapping and advanced training to aid management tools such as marine reserves.

13. How does the work meet a clearly identifiable biodiversity need or priority defined by the host country? Please indicate how this work will fit in with the National Biodiversity Strategies or Environmental Action Plans, if applicable.

The health of the marine environment is vital to the Tristan economy, and biodiversity is an integral and important part of this. Tristan's unique island marine ecology appears to be relatively 'simple', in that there are relatively few species involved; this makes marine communities even more vulnerable to disturbance from introductions. Knowing what is there enables subsequent early identification of introduced alien species, and information on nearshore habitats and native species will help to put into context any threat from these to the ecology or fisheries. This has been dramatically highlighted recently by the stranding of the oil rig on Tristan. Information from opportunistic dives done around Tristan during the original Darwin project proved invaluable in assessing the risks from the rig and informing the best way to dispose of it; had this event taken place on Nightingale or Inaccessible, there would have been no equivalent baseline information to underpin these decisions.

Many of Tristan's marine species (particularly seaweeds) are apparently endemic to the islands, and therefore particularly important to global biodiversity. However the taxonomy of many of these species needs updating in the light of more information from likely source countries, particularly South America and South Africa, where the flora and fauna is now better known than it was when the Tristan species were originally named in the 1930s. To inform conservation priorities, it is important to establish whether elements of Tristan's marine biota are really endemic to the islands, or are more widespread.

The sustainable use and management of marine biodiversity is a key objective in the Tristan Biodiversity Action Plan; Objective 5 of this plan reads "The sustainable use and management of the marine environment is enhanced".

The project will also assist Tristan and the UK Government in meeting the following commitments under the UK Environment Charter.

UK government commitments

1. Help build capacity to support and implement integrated environmental management which is consistent with Tristan da Cunha's plans for sustainable development.

The economy of Tristan relies heavily on fisheries. This project will increase knowledge on Tristan about the marine environment so that the island can make better-informed decisions about the sustainable management of fisheries and other marine resources.

5. Help Tristan da Cunha to ensure it has the legislation, institutional capacity and mechanisms it needs to meet international obligations.

The Tristan Natural Resources and Conservation Departments are main partners in the project. Personnel will receive training in underwater surveys, species identification and monitoring so they can continue to work in the marine environment when the project is complete.

7. Use UK, regional and local expertise to give advice and improve knowledge of technical and scientific issues. This includes regular consultation with interested non-governmental organisations and networks.

The project will involve UK and South African expertise. South Africa is the country with the closest logistical links with Tristan, and the University of Cape Town has a long history of biodiversity work in the Territory. A UK consultant with extensive experience of the marine environment and experience of working on Tristan will manage the project, and maintain an ongoing advisory role through the Tristan Biodiversity Advisory Group.

Tristan da Cunha commitments

1. Ensure the restoration and protection of key habitats, species and landscape features through legislation and appropriate management structures and mechanisms, including a protected areas policy, and attempt the control and eradication of invasive species.

The project will collect baseline data on the marine environment, which will inform the potential impact of introduced species on native marine life, particularly economically important species. It will initiate monitoring for settlement of alien species that arrived with the stranded oil rig in June 2006.

2. Ensure that environmental considerations are integrated within social and economic planning processes; promote sustainable patterns of production and consumption within the territory

The project will collect baseline data on the marine environment, which will assist Tristan in making decisions about the sustainable management of its fisheries.

4. Ensure that Environmental Impact Assessments are undertaken before approving major projects and while developing our growth management strategy.

Training in marine species recognition and habitat description will enable islanders to collect meaningful data from the marine environment, supporting Environmental Impact Assessments for projects such as the proposed harbour works on Tristan. If required, the project could also include survey of areas outside the existing Calshot harbour.

7. Review the range, quality and availability of baseline data for natural resources and biodiversity

Main components of the project are collation of existing data, and baseline surveys of the marine environment in previously unsurveyed areas.

8. Ensure that legislation and policies reflect the principle that the polluter pays

In order to prove pollution (including 'biological' damage from introduction of aliens), good baseline data are required.

14a. How will the project assist the host country in its implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity? Please rank the relevance of the project to the relevant article(s) of the CBD thematic programmes and/or cross-cutting themes by indicating percentages.

Articles	% Relevance	Themes	% Relevance
5. Co-operation		Access and Benefit Sharing	
6. General measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use	10	Agricultural Biodiversity	
7. Identification and Monitoring	20	Alien Species	10
8. *In-situ* Conservation	2	Biodiversity and Tourism	5
8h. Alien Species	10	Biosafety	
8j. Traditional Knowledge		Climate Change and Biodiversity	5
9. *Ex-situ* Conservation		Economics, Trade and Incentives	
10. Sustainable use of components of Biological Diversity	10	Ecosystems approach	5
11. Incentive measures		Forest Biodiversity	
12. Research and Training	15	Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	5
13. Public education and awareness	15	Global Taxonomy Initiative	10
14. Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts	10	Impact Assessment, Liability and Redress	10
15. Access to genetic resources		Indicators	
16. Access to and transfer of technology		Inland Waters Biodiversity	
17. Exchange of information	3	Marine and Coastal Biodiversity	15
18. Technical and scientific co-operation	5	Mountain Biodiversity	
19. Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits		Protected Areas	5
20. Financial resources		Public Education and Awareness	15
21. Financial mechanism		Sustainable Use and Biodiversity	15
22. Relationship with other international conventions		Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices	
23. Conference of the Parties			
24. Secretariat			
25. Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological advice			
26. Reports			

14b. Is any liaison proposed with the CBD national focal point in the host country? X Yes ☐ No

If yes, please give details:

There is no CBD focal point on Tristan. The focal point for Tristan's biodiversity is the Sustainable Development and Commonwealth Group at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London. We hope that the information collected during the project can contribute to UK reports to the CBD so reports will be sent to them.

15. If relevant, please explain how the project work will contribute to sustainable livelihoods in the host country. (Max 200 words)

Crayfish *Jasus tristani* are the mainstay of the Tristan economy. Currently, data on crayfish are obtained by remote sampling. Direct underwater observations of their habitat will enable a better understanding of their ecological requirements and help ensure that they can continue to be harvested sustainably. This project will provide observations of the preferred habitats of juvenile crayfish, identified as a valuable contribution to an MSc project in progress on Tristan crayfish. Training in methods of working underwater will enable Tristan islanders to continue to supplement fisheries data by direct observation.

Alien introductions could have drastic effects on the Tristan ecology and sustainable fisheries, through competition, predation and introduction of crustacean diseases. Training in monitoring following the rig stranding in June 2006 should enable early detection of alien settlement, to inform timely action.

Interpretive products for use in the school and elsewhere should help to ensure that future generations of Tristanians can continue to use natural resources sustainably, by being well informed about the unique marine life on their territory.

The project also offers the opportunity to develop new craft skills on Tristan, enabling islanders to offer a wider base of products for sale to cruise ships and other visitors.

16. What will be the impact of the work, and how will this be achieved? How will these help to strengthen the long-term impact and legacy of your original Darwin project? Please include details of how the results of the project will be disseminated and put into effect to achieve this impact. (max 200 words).

The main impact of the work will be raised awareness and greater understanding of local marine life and the threats to it, and therefore greater ownership of the islands' important marine resources. The skills to observe directly, and provision of a strong database, will provide a sound base for further interpretation, marine work and decision-making on sustainable use of marine resources. The ability to distinguish local and alien marine species will enable prompt action on potential invasives. Results from long-term monitoring of biota from the stranded rig will be of wider interest to the scientific, insurance and industry community, and will inform actions on future movements of these structures which are of importance to global biodiversity. The project results should stimulate further survey and research funding.

This project will build on the original project by extending its mainly terrestrial work into the sea. Project results will be freely available in various forms (see outputs). Interpretive products suitable for use in the school will be adapted in discussion with islanders. Slide shows and presentations will be given while the project is running on Tristan, and can be left in a form suitable for use by teachers and the island Conservation Officer.

17. Explain how gains from the Post-project work will be distinct and additional to those of the existing project. Show where possible how these gains require limited resources and could not be achieved without the funding. (max 200 words)

The original project addressed all aspects of biodiversity in the Tristan Islands, but highlighted that life beneath the seas surrounding Tristan is much less well known because of the difficulties of working underwater and on seashores in such exposed and remote locations. Therefore, the database of knowledge underpinning decisions concerning marine biodiversity is very small, and the skills for the difficult task of information gathering underwater are lacking. The post-project aims to redress this balance by concentrating on the marine environment, which is very important in biodiversity terms, and is the main source of income for the islanders.

Diving is the only effective way to directly observe nearshore seabed life, but is expensive, requiring SCUBA gear, a team of experienced divers trained in underwater recording methodology, support boats and safe working practices. On Tristan this is compounded by the distance to Nightingale and Inaccessible, and the often rough seas. Marine surveys require much support and time from islanders, and a fair amount of time resident on the island to achieve even modest goals. The project could not be achieved without external expertise, training and funding. However, once trained and equipped, islanders will be enabled to continue this work.

18. How will the work leave a lasting legacy in the host country or region? (max 200 words)

The most important legacy of this post-project will be a vastly improved information resource on the marine life of Tristan, including literature, survey data and reports, reference collections of specimens and photographs, which will enable the people of Tristan to make informed decisions leading to sustainable use of the marine environment. There will be an enhanced appreciation by local people and others of the island group's marine biodiversity and its importance locally and globally, and enhanced ability to recognise and react to threats. This wider awareness should help to stimulate further funding for marine projects from outside of the islands. It will enable interpretive materials to be made as required, and will provide new sources of inspiration for craftworks and souvenirs.

Diving skills acquired during the project will enable Tristanians to gather data on crayfish and other species by direct observation, to inform decisions on fisheries management. A considerable amount of equipment, including diving equipment essential for any work underwater, will be left for islanders and future projects.

19. Please provide a clear exit strategy and describe what steps have been taken to identify and address potential problems in achieving impact and legacy. (Max 200 words)

This phase of the project will end when all project activities have been achieved and end-products produced (mid-2008). We aim to provide basic information and training to enable islanders to continue after the project. However, RSPB and the Tristan Biodiversity Advisory Group have a long-term commitment to Tristan and will be able to assist with follow-up work and fundraising, assuring long-term support. The recent appointment of a Conservation Officer for Tristan is a positive indication of the Tristan government's commitment to conservation.

Potential problems in achieving impact and legacy have been identified mainly from experience with the original project; some are practical concerns addressed as assumptions in the attached logical framework. Solutions include planning an extended period on Tristan to allow for sufficient good weather; selecting project personnel with appropriate training skills to maximise use of days not spent diving; use of the newly refitted boat *Wave Dancer*, which has the capability to reach the offshore islands on day-trips; and arranging to work from large fishing boats for surveys of Inaccessible and Nightingale, for safety and efficiency.

Comprehensive insurance will be secured for all personnel taking part in diving surveys during the project (see annex).

20. How will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways would the Darwin name and logo be used? (max 100 words)

- The post-project will be advertised at every opportunity using the Darwin logo. Sue Scott writes for a range of popular magazines on diving and wildlife-related subjects, and the RSPB has its own magazine with a readership of more than 1 million. Articles will be regularly produced for both the national and international press, for example the Tristan Times and Tristan da Cunha Newsletter and BirdLife International publications.

The RSPB will publicise the project on the Tristan Government website (www.tristandc.com) in collaboration with the Tristan da Cunha Association.

The project will be promoted at meetings of the South Atlantic Working Group.

21. Will the Post-project include training and development? If so, please indicate a) who the trainees will be, b) the criteria for selection, c) what the level and content of training will be, d) how many people will be involved, e) which countries will they be from, f) how will you measure the effectiveness of the training, g) will those trained then be able to train others and h) how will trainee outcomes be monitored after the end of the training? (max 300 words)

During the post-project, qualified divers (Tristan Natural Resources Department head James Glass, and Conservation Officer Simon Glass) will take part in surveys, and receive training in marine species identification and underwater recording methods (Seasearch). They will also be involved in setting up monitoring for settlement of alien species from the rig. Principles of Seasearch, species recognition and methods of preservation will also be taught to up to 10 interested islanders, including some of those involved in the original Darwin project.

Preliminary diving training will be given to any interested islanders by qualified dive instructors, initially in the island swimming pool. Training will be adapted for islanders' requirements, from simple snorkelling for children and 'try-dives' for adults, to more advanced familiarisation of the practical aspects of diving; however full diving courses including technical lectures are beyond the scope of this visit. However, at the request of the island, we have budgeted for further training to Class IV commercial standard for two islanders. This is a 4-week course at the West Coast Commercial Diving School in Saldanha, South Africa. Successful trainees receive a South African Department of Labour (DOL) certificate. This would create a core team of 4 qualified divers (3 trained to commercial standard), essential for independent diving work on Tristan.

Species recognition can be learned using specimens and/or photographs, can be tested using photographs, and could easily be learned by others after the project is finished. Skills in recording underwater will be assessed by the ability to complete survey forms in a similar way to experienced operators. Preserving skills such as pressing seaweeds are easily learned, and require minimal equipment. The women of Tristan are the most likely to be interested in learning this technique as a craft skill.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

22. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the notes at Annex C of the Guidance Note.

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
Goal: 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 • 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			
Purpose To enable and encourage the people of Tristan to make informed decisions leading to sustainable use of the marine environment of Tristan	Outputs of the project are used in decision-making (e.g. inshore fishery planning, impact assessments), environmental monitoring, teaching and in new economic initiatives	Fisheries reports; Environmental Impact Assessments, Rig monitoring reports, Reports from Island Council meetings	Support for conservation of biological diversity on Tristan continues
Outputs 1. Knowledge of the marine environment on Tristan is enhanced	Existing published and unpublished data on the marine environment of Tristan collated, summarised where appropriate and lodged in a database on Tristan Intertidal and subtidal surveys completed, ideally with at least 20 dive sites for Nightingale and 20 for Inaccessible	Literature collection; Report summarising previous work on Tristan; Species lists; Comparative report on subtidal surveys on Tristan and Gough; Completed dive logs and survey forms; Collection of photos in digital form;	Authors willing to share results There are favourable weather conditions for the surveys

2. Technical capacity to survey the marine environment is strengthened on Tristan	> 2 Tristanians participate in survey work 2/3 Tristanians trained to Commercial diver standard Staff at the Tristan Natural Resources and Conservation 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	Completed dive logs and survey forms; Completed Seasearch forms; ID Test results 2/3 Tristanians with Commercial Part IV Diver tickets.	There are favourable weather conditions for the surveys
3. Awareness of the marine environment on Tristan is raised locally and internationally	Extensive coverage secured in international media Wide variety of awareness-raising products produced and disseminated locally	>2 articles in international press, publications in scientific journals and popular magazines Slide shows, posters, displays, identification guides and other interpretive products as required in discussion with islanders	There is interest in the international media
4. Monitoring of threats to biodiversity and marine resources from settlement of alien species and other impacts initiated	Programme of monitoring instigated, and contingency plans for eradication or other action if aliens found. Subtidal and intertidal surveys included in impact assessments.	Rig monitoring reports; advice from experts; marine elements to Environmental Impact Assessments	Funding is made available for monitoring
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	Completed craftworks	Tristanians willing to try new economic initiatives

Activities	Activity milestones (summary of project implementation timetable)	Assumptions
1.1 Prepare for survey	Consolidate survey plans and enlist suitably qualified personnel; order and construct survey equipment, check, ship to SA. (Apr-Jun 07)	
1.2 Build project information database	Establish and assess existing information sources, order and copy literature, in duplicate for lodging on Tristan; complete survey report for 2004/05 dives; write up Gough data from 1981 survey; specialist identification of specimens; complete collation of photos from previous surveys; complete collation of information to date on alien species on rig. (May 07-May 08)	
1.3 Surveys on Tristan	Travel to SA, assemble personnel, survey equipment and supplies, travel to Tristan. Lodge literature collection and completed reports on Tristan; diving and shore surveys on Nightingale and Inaccessible; opportunistic gap-filling of shore and dive sites on Tristan, including harbour area. Write-up of data, identification of specimens, cataloguing of digital photos. (Oct 07-Mar 08, depending on boat schedules)	
1.4 Completion tasks	Complete survey report; complete final reports, send to Tristan. (May 08-Mar 09)	
2.1 Training given on Tristan and in South Africa	Training given to the Tristan Natural Resources and Conservation departments and other personnel on underwater survey methods and marine identification; snorkelling and dive training given to islanders on Tristan; commercial dive training for 2/3 Tristanians in South Africa (Oct 08-Mar 08; date to be determined for commercial dive course)	
3.1 Awareness raising on Tristan	Slide presentations to school and local community; articles submitted to the Tristan da Cunha Government website; photo CD produced; planning and production of interpretive materials. (Oct 07-Apr 08)	
3.2 Awareness raising internationally	Presentation at conferences; project poster; articles in popular press; scientific paper on rig stranding event.(Apr 07-Mar 09)	

4.1 Monitoring system established 4.2 Contingency plan prepared 5.1 Tristanians are shown how to collect and press seaweeds 5.2 Photographs are developed into postcards and other products 5.3 Market explored on Tristan and Overseas (South Africa/UK)	Monitoring protocols established; invasive species identification sheet produced. (Apr 07–Mar 09) Contingency plan produced (Oct 07-Apr 08) Products available for sale to tourists (Dec 08 onwards)	

23. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities.

Project implementation timetable		
Date	Financial Year	Key milestones
Apr-June 2007	Apr – Mar 2007/08	Appoint staff and brief. Consolidate survey plans Order and construct survey equipment, check, ship to SA
May-Oct 07		Establish and assess existing information sources, order and copy literature, in duplicate for lodging on Tristan Complete write-up of 2004/05 dives. Write up Gough data from 1981 survey (CH). Specialist identification of specimens from previous surveys Produce identification sheet for rig alien species Complete collation and cataloguing of photos from previous surveys
Oct 07		Darwin half-yearly report

Oct 07 – Mar 08 (timing dependent on boat schedules)		Travel to SA, assemble personnel, survey equipment and supplies, travel to Tristan Lodge literature collection and completed reports on Tristan Training to Tristan staff in diving survey methods and identification Snorkel and preliminary dive training to Tristanians Diving and shore surveys on Inaccessible and Nightingale Opportunistic gap-filling of shore and dive sites on Tristan. Rig monitoring surveys Preparation of contingency plans (response to invasives) Production of draft interpretive products Write-up of data, identification of specimens, cataloguing of digital photos Return to SA, return to UK
Apr 08	Apr – Mar 2008/09	Darwin annual report
May 08 – Mar 09		Finish write-up of final reports and production of interpretive products (CD marine identification guide) Explore external markets (UK and SA) and possible promotion through internet for marine handicrafts
Oct 08		Darwin half-yearly report
Mar 09		Final report to Darwin

24. Set out the project's measurable outputs using the separate list of output measures.

PROJECT OUTPUTS		
Year/Month	**Standard output number** **(see standard output list)**	**Description (include numbers of people involved, publications produced, days/weeks etc.)**
Mar 08 – Mar 09	3	2 Tristanians to receive commercial diving training
Oct 07 – Mar 08	6A	>2 Tristanians to receive training
Oct 07 – Mar 08	6B	2 weeks Training to be provided on Tristan
Aug – Oct 07	7	1 Project Poster 1 working ID photo guide 1 Guide to Seasearch on Tristan
Apr 07 – Mar 09	8	Sarah Sanders = 2 weeks (10 working days) Sue Scott = 14 weeks (97 working days) Cameron Hay = 5.5 weeks (35 working days) Rob Anderson = 3 days
Apr 08	10	1 CD identification guide to marine life on Tristan 1 ID guide to rig alien species
Mar 08	11B	1 paper on rig alien species
Feb - Apr 08	13A	1 marine animal reference collection established 1 marine plant reference collection established

Apr 07 – Mar 09	14B	Representation at least 1 international conference/seminar
Apr 07 – Mar 09	15 A	1 – At least one press release per year on Tristan
Apr 07 – Mar 09	15 C	1 – At least one press release per year on UK
Mar 08	17 B	The Tristan Biodiversity Action Plan e-group will be strengthened
Apr 07 – Mar 09	20	£5,490 of equipment will be handed over to Tristan
Mar – July 08	23	£7,615
	Additional output	Survey report: subtidal and intertidal surveys around Nightingale, Inaccessible and Tristan

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

25. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in monitoring and evaluation.

The progress of the project will be monitored against the schedule in the project implementation timetable (24), and reported in half-yearly reports.

Provision of an improved information base for the marine environment will be monitored and evaluated by the successful lodging on Tristan of the various 'hard' outputs - completed reports, papers, species lists, scientific papers, specimen collections and photo collections.

Increase of local people's knowledge and awareness of local marine life and its intrinsic value will be difficult to monitor and evaluate, but may be judged successful by the use of the project products in decision-making, in teaching and in the development of new economic initiatives.

Development of recording skills in the marine environment will be monitored and evaluated by project personnel while on Tristan. After the end of the project, continued use of the methods, or adaptations of them, for further surveys and products will be proof of their usefulness.

Production of new products for sale to cruise ships and other outlets can be assessed for the economic value of new initiatives stimulated by the project.

26. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

Please state costs by financial year (April to March). Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate up to 3% pre annum. NB: The Darwin Initiative will not be able to agree increases in grants to cover inflation on UK costs once grants are awarded.

Please note that although three financial years are shown here, <u>funding will only be awarded for a maximum period of two calendar years</u>

Table A: Staff time. List each member of the team; their role in the project rate and the percentage of time each would spend on the project each year.

	2007/08 %	2008/09 %	2009/10 %
UK project team member and role			
RSPB Project Coordinator – Sarah Sanders	5	5	0
Finance Management – RSPB IFU Staff	2	1	0
Project Manager – Sue Scott	30	5	0
Scientific Adviser – Dr Cameron Hay	10	0	0
Scientific Adviser – Dr Rob Anderson	2.5	0	0
UK Divers – To be recruited	25	0	0

Host country/ies project team members and role			
Tristanian staff support - various	30	0	0

Table B: Salary costs. List the project team members and show their salary costs for the project, separating those costs to be funded by the Darwin Initiative from those to be funded from other sources.

Project team member	2007/2008		2008/2009		2009/2010	
	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other	Darwin	Other
UK						
Sarah Sanders						
RSPB IFU Staff						
Sue Scott						
Cameron Hay						
Rob Anderson						
UK Divers						
Host Country						
Tristanian Staff Support						
TOTAL COST OF SALARIES						

Table C. Total costs. Please separate Darwin funding from other funding sources for every budget line

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	TOTAL
Rents, rates, heating, cleaning, overheads				
• Darwin funding				
• Other funding				
Office costs e.g. postage, telephone, stationary				
• Darwin funding				
• Other funding				
Travel and subsistence				
• Darwin funding				
• Other funding				
Printing				
• Darwin funding				
• Other funding				
Conferences, seminars etc.				
• Darwin funding	0	0	0	0
• Other funding	0	0	0	0
Capital items/equipment (please break down)				
• Darwin funding Cylinders x 4 (10 litres) & twinning bands Weight systems x 2 Backpacks & wings x 2 Valves & octopuses x2 Fins x2 Dive safety flags x 4 SMBs x 2 Computers x 2 Compasses x2 Diving spares and repair kit Oxygen Kit Fins, masks, snorkels for training Collecting & Preserving equipment Digital projector Microscope Equipment contingency				
• Other funding *None*				
Other costs (Please specify and break down)				
• Darwin funding Survey Costs (less salaries) Commercial Dive Training Specialist specimen examination Tristan Island Government Overheads (5%)				
• Other funding *None*				
Salaries (from previous table)				
• Darwin funding				
• Other funding				
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	78,721	4,865	0	83,586
TOTAL COSTS FUNDED FROM OTHER SOURCES	4,850	2,765	0	7,615
TOTAL DARWIN COSTS	73,871	2,100	0	75,971

27. Please provide a written justification of why alternative funding is not available from within your own organisation or from other sources. (max 150 words)

Despite its global biodiversity significance, Tristan is a UK Overseas Territory and therefore not eligible for most international or EU/UK biodiversity funds (e.g. GEF, EU-LIFE). Its small population and low income makes it very difficult to fund this type of project. Darwin is therefore one of the few sources of funding available to support biodiversity conservation on the island.

RSPB can provide administrative support to the project but does not have the funds available to cover the project activities. Sue Scott, the main contractor on this project, is self-employed and not supported by any organisation. She will work for the project at a considerably reduced daily rate.

28. Provide details of all confirmed funding sources identified in Question 26 that will be put towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity. Please include any additional unconfirmed funding the project will attract to carry out addition work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources which are confirmed.

Confirmed:

RSPB and Tristanian support staff will provide their time and an element of their overheads as match-funding. The use of the laboratory on Tristan for 3 months has also been donated to the project.

Unconfirmed:

Funding will be sought from alternative sources for monitoring of the effects of alien species from the stranded rig.

29. Please give details of any further funding resources (confirmed or unconfirmed) sought from the host country partner (s) or others for this project that are not already detailed in Question 65. This will include donations in kind or un-costed support eg accommodation.

Financial resources:

N/A

Funding in kind:

Donations in kind include considerable unpaid time spent by Sue Scott completing dives around Tristan in 2004/2005, making extensive collections of specimens and compiling draft reports. This work laid the foundation for this post-project proposal. She is charging 40% less than her current daily consultancy rates for this project. 2 full sets of diving equipment has recently been bought for the island as part of surveys of the stranded oil rig, including a portable compressor. This has considerably reduced the costs of diving gear included in this application. The fisheries concession holder, Ovenstones, has offered very reasonable rates for the use of its large fishing boats as a base for diving operations around Nightingale and Inaccessible, in recognition of the usefulness of the project to its enterprise. This offers considerable savings in both time and costs over using Tristan boats.

30. What was the amount of funding for the original Darwin Project?

	Total Project Costs £
Amount of original Darwin Initiative project funding	£154,117
+ Funding/Income from other sources	£46,059
= Total original project cost	£200,176

FCO NOTIFICATION

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise details of the Darwin Post-project and the resultant work in the UK or in the host country. ☐

CERTIFICATION 2007/08

On behalf of the trustees *(delete as appropriate)*

I apply for a grant of £73,871 **in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2008 on the activities specified in the Logical Framework.**

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

I enclose a copy of the CVs for project principals and letters of support.

Name (block capitals)	JOHN OSULLIVAN
Position in the organisation	ACTING HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Signed		**Date:**	

Please return this form in Word format by e-mail to ECTF at darwin-applications@ectf-ed.org.uk **by 5 January 2007**. Please put the title of the proposed project into the subject line of the e-mail. As much of the supporting documentation as possible should be sent along with the e-mailed application. However, if you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc**). In addition**, hard copies of all applications and supporting documents should be submitted to the Darwin Applications Management Unit, c/o ECTF, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PH **postmarked not later than 5 January 2007**.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra websites(details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.