



Darwin Initiative Main Project Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin Report” guidance: (<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2018

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	DPLUSO75
Project title	Securing endemic land birds and their habitats at Tristan da Cunha
Host country/ies	Tristan da Cunha
Contract holder institution	Tristan da Cunha Conservation Department
Partner institution(s)	
Darwin grant value	£87,000
Start/end dates of project	Start: 1/4/2018. Ends: 31/3/2021
Reporting period and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Apr 2018 – Mar 2019 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Trevor Glass
Project website/blog/Twitter	Tristandc.com
Report author(s) and date	Trevor Glass

1. Project rationale

The Tristan da Cunha archipelago, comprising Tristan, Inaccessible, Nightingale and its offshore islets, support five endemic land-birds: one rail, one thrush and three buntings. In addition, an introduced population of the Gough Moorhen *Gallinula comeri* (globally Vulnerable) occurs on Tristan. We have some data for Wilkins’ Bunting *Nesospiza wilkinsi* (globally Endangered), but no recent population estimates have been carried out for the other five species.

Inaccessible Island is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and home to the smallest flightless bird in the world, the Inaccessible Island Rail *Atlantisia rogersi* (IUCN Vulnerable). The uninhabited islands of Nightingale and Inaccessible are currently rodent-free but at very real risk of rodent incursion from shipwreck due to increased shipping in Tristan’s EEZ (as illustrated by the grounding of MS *Oliva* at Nightingale Island in 2011), and native habitats are threatened by changes in vegetation due to invasive alien plant and insect species.

Local capacity will be strengthened for low-effort baseline survey and monitoring of land-bird populations and their preferred habitats. Robust biosecurity measures will be put in place at Inaccessible and for all inter-island transfers of visitors and goods, and a rodent incursion plan implemented for the uninhabited islands.

This project addresses Tristan Biodiversity Action Plan priority 6.4.6: “Monitoring protocols... put in place for breeding land-birds”; and Gough and Inaccessible Islands WHS Management Plan A1.5 “Eradicate New Zealand flax *Phormium tenax* from Inaccessible Island”.

2. Project partnerships

The project started as a partnership between Tristan Conservation and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB). However, we also invited the FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology at the University of Cape Town to join the project. Prof. Peter Ryan, Director of the Fitztitute, has conducted work on birds at Tristan since the 1980s, and is well placed to assist with the project.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Project partners Andy Schofield and Peter Ryan visited Tristan in September–October 2018 to discuss the project with Tristan conservation staff. Andy Schofield remained on Tristan, but Peter was based on Inaccessible Island, remaining there until the end of November. He was accompanied by PhD student, Ben Dilley, who has abundant experience of the birds on Nightingale Island, having worked on the buntings on that island during the summers of 2016/17 and 2017/18. Ben spent three weeks on Nightingale Island in September–October 2018 concluding some work on the buntings there (getting a third year of re-sighting data for individually colour-ringed birds) before joining Peter on Inaccessible Island. Julian Repetto, George Swain and Leo Glass also joined them on Inaccessible and assisted with surveys of selected birds on the island. Together they conducted baseline surveys of Tristan Thrushes *Turdus eremita* and Inaccessible Island Rail *Atlantisia rogersi*. Ben was also able to improve the population estimate for Tristan Thrushes on Nightingale Island during his time there. Some alien plant control was conducted during the visit to Inaccessible, mainly targeting outlying New Zealand Flax *Phormium tenax* on the island plateau, Pig Beach Hill and Soft Rush *Juncus effusus* and Ratstail Grass *Sporobolus africanus* at Blenden Hall.

In addition, the RSPB helped with recruiting a team of rope-access experts to work towards eradicating flax from Inaccessible Island's coastal cliffs in February–March 2019. Members of this team had previous experience of the islands, with two members having worked on *Sagina procumbens* control work on Gough Island.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: A programme for survey / monitoring populations of endemic land-birds at each of the Tristan Group islands implemented (Tristan, Nightingale, Inaccessible) and program embedded in Tristan Conservation annual work plan.

A simple protocol to allow qualitative assessment of land bird populations at the uninhabited islands is being developed/ trialed which can now be implemented annually, and Tristan Conservation staff were instructed/ trained in the relevant survey techniques and methodologies. Accurate estimates of land bird densities to assess long-term changes require substantial time in the field (months of intense fieldwork over the breeding season) and are best conducted annually initially for the extent of the project and then repeated every 5-10 years post project to monitor trends.

Output 2: Habitat preferences/niches or dependencies for each of the endemic land-bird species within the Tristan Group islands identified and quality of these habitats assessed

Inaccessible Rail playback trials were conducted at 350 points across Inaccessible Island, with responses obtained at all but 6 sites (98%). The rails were present in all but shortest vegetation on the island plateau. Thrushes and buntings occur throughout the islands. The distributions of the two bunting species on Nightingale Island are well understood, with accurate territory maps for all pairs of Wilkins' Buntings, but such detail is lacking for Inaccessible Island, where the diversity of forms is complicated by widespread hybridization. Decadal surveys conducted since the late 1980s (including in 2018) suggest that the distribution of bill morphs remains relatively static, and thus that local selection is preventing the spread of hybrids. Habitat assessments and mapping will be ongoing throughout the project and it is envisaged that we will have a much better understanding of habitat preference and

choice will become much clearer for each species.

Output 3: Habitat at Nightingale and Inaccessible islands improved by the control of invasive alien plant species at key sites for land-bird species and feasibility studies carried out on species not yet fully understood

The main threat to land birds on the uninhabited islands currently is the introduced Soft Brown Scale *Coccus hesperidum* and associated sooty mould *Seiridium phylicae*, which are now established on both islands. In the last 7 years they have had a major impact on Island Trees *Phylica arborea* along the western coastal cliffs at Inaccessible Island, greatly reducing fruit production and killing mature trees. This is most worrying given the importance of *Phylica* fruits for the large-billed buntings at both islands. Biological control of the scale insect is being investigated; small parasitic wasps have proven effective against Soft Brown Scale in agricultural landscapes. In addition, steps were taken to control flax on the cliffs around the Waterfall on Inaccessible Island, with a team of three rope-access experts removing plants in February-March 2019 (see appended report compiled by the flax team, appendix II).

Further invasive/ non-native species were monitored and treated as part of the ongoing control program. A species by species account is included in the comprehensive Inaccessible Island trip report compiled by Prof Peter Ryan (see appended report, appendix I)

Output 4: Improved biosecurity for inter-island movements of people and goods between Tristan, Nightingale and Inaccessible Islands

Biosecurity certification / declaration forms are now adopted for all transit between the three Northern Islands. Tristan Conservation Dept are responsible for issuing these forms to all boats and passengers prior to embarkation. these now must be filled in and signed off by the coxswain before leaving the harbour on Tristan Da Cunha and given to a TDC Conservation Dept to be approved safe for transit and a container has been placed at the bottom of the steps were a boot wash will take place.

Tristan conservation store all information via an excel spreadsheet database and forms from any interisland visit so that there is some record of visits and traceability.

Output 5: Robust measures are in place to respond to potential rodent incursion at Nightingale and Inaccessible Islands

Two responds units are been purchase by Esettle van der mer in capetown these will be place on the Two top islands in case of a ship running aground there more information will be given when these are purchase and set up

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Outcome: Strengthened local capacity for managing biosecurity and the monitoring of breeding land-bird populations and their habitats informs improved conservation management in the Tristan da Cunha archipelago

It is still too early to tell whether the indicators for this outcome will be met by the end of the project, but good progress was made in the first year of the project, laying a solid foundation for the next two years when attention should shift to enhancing local capacity to implement the required activities. Fortunately there is a limited set of key interventions required: 1) ensure strict compliance with biosecurity measures when moving people and materials between the islands to prevent any further introductions to the uninhabited islands; and 2) implement controls or mitigation measures against invasive species where possible. Currently, the main need is to control the impact of Soft Brown Scale through an effective biocontrol programme, and to continue to remove Flax from the Waterfall cliffs at Inaccessible Island. There is also need to assess the land bird populations on the main island of Tristan, especially the nominate subspecies of the Tristan Thrush, which might be the rarest taxon of land bird

in the arhipelago.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumption 1 (Outcome): Capacity is retained on island (either by people staying or training being shared)

Comments: There has been no turnover in Tristan conservation staff.

Assumption 2 (Output 1): Sufficient project length allows adequate weather windows to get RIB across to Nightingale and Inaccessible Islands to carry out fieldwork, as well as to remoter parts of Tristan

Comments: Good progress was made in the first year of the project, so this assumption still holds.

Assumption 3 (Output 2): Tristan Conservation staff are able to identify key plant species

Comments: Tristan Conservation staff were given some training on plant identification, particularly introduced species, on Inaccessible Island, but more training is needed.

Assumption 4 (Output 3): Weather conditions allow access to Nightingale and Inaccessible and for control/eradication work to take place

Comments: The presence of two conservation RIBs at Tristan has increased the ability to conduct work on the outer islands, and maximize productivity on good weather days.

Assumption 5 (Output 4): Engagement of Tristanians and visitors with biosecurity procedures and checks

Comments: This remains challenging as some people are slow to adopt the biosecurity procedures.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

The project's stated impact is that Nightingale and Inaccessible Islands are kept free of invasive species, while securing the future of endemic breeding land-bird populations and their habitats at the Tristan Group islands. The project is contributing to this by strengthening biosecurity measures and reducing the impact of invasive species already established on the uninhabited islands. The only contribution to poverty alleviation is through contributing to the salaries of Tristan Conservation staff and their ad hoc field assistants.

4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Because of the very limited population on Tristan, and the focus of this project on the two uninhabited islands in the Tristan group, this project primarily addresses Goal 15: Life On Land.

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The project is crucial to the UK meeting its obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (addressing Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 17 and 18 of the CBD). The land birds on Tristan are all endemic species, and with the exception of the Tristan Thrush (near-threatened), all are listed as globally threatened by the IUCN Red List. Inaccessible also is a UNESCO Natural World Heritage Site, and thus there is an obligation to ensure the long-term maintenance of its natural state.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

Given the very limited population on Tristan, and generally fairly high standard of living, poverty alleviation is not a key focus of this project. However, project funding does assist with funding Tristan Conservation staff costs and provides ad hoc employment to other islanders.

7. Project support to gender equality issues

No progress was made in this regard during the year under review.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

It was discovered the Phylica trees that have been planted in open areas, where they can get the sunlight and not be overgrown by the tussock grass, are also frequently used by the Albatrosses. After the trees have grown approximately 50mm high they all get trampled down by the Albatrosses. After this was discovered, we have overcome this by cutting down and clearing an area without Albatrosses nests and replant the trees. The Phylica trees are responding well to where this nursery has been planted. We observed ~30 cm of growth since planting in areas outside of Albatross nests. Outside of this there have been no other changes to monitoring and evaluation.

9. Lessons learnt

Things that went well include:

The continuation and expansion of the Phylica nursery on Nightingale Island.

For the first time on Nightingale Island, the conservation department placed rings on 108 thrushes. We will continue the monitoring these ringed birds next season.

A third of Tristan Island, has been mapped using GPS coordinates. This data was collected along with Tristan bunting and moorhen's population counts.

Things that did not go as well include:

Unfortunately, during last season, there were long periods of bad weather with big swells that hindered the project and limited access to the Nightingale and Inaccessible Islands.

One lesson learned to do differently for next year is that the Phylica trees need to be planted away from Albatross colonies. We also learned to start the ringing project on Nightingale Island earlier in the season because the birds are more curious.

One recommendation to make to others doing similar projects is to start the Nightingale bunting and thrush ringing along with the population trends earlier in the year.

We will incorporate these lessons learned last year into our future plans by ringing the Nightingale bunting and thrushes in November as it will be easier to work with them during this part of the season. We will continue to plant trees away from the Albatross colonies. We will increase the numbers of trees planted and ring more thrushes and buntings.

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

Not applicable

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

These have been covered elsewhere in the report.

12. Sustainability and legacy

To promote the project on Tristan, we gave presentations on population trends on the main project outcomes, including tree planting, bird ringing and bird catching to the school and other departments like Agriculture.

School children about talking about the project's goals and outcomes during classes. The Conservation department is working closely with Agriculture department about discussing tree planting methods and increasing Island awareness of the project goals.

We are not planning any changes as the project is progressing well. A long-term legacy of this project is the Phlica tree planting. This is providing increased habitat area for the buntings and this is becoming more critical for their population as the invasive scale insect has now been documented on Nightingale Island.

13. Darwin identity

Without the Darwin Initiative funding, the project would not happen. Islanders realize the importance of this project's goals and these funds as the Fisheries and Conservation Departments are familiar with the Darwin Initiative. There is recognition of the importance and value of these funds for Tristan as these funds are the only funding source available for projects like this.

This is the first time the Tristan Conservation Department has been the Project leader for a Darwin Initiative Project. Presently, no widespread publicity has been promoted but we are planning on posting a progress update to the Tristan Association Newsletter and start to use the Conservation Department Twitter account to promote this project. We only recently set up this Twitter account (@NatureTristan) and plan to link it to the Darwin Initiative the next season. It can be challenging to use social media channels on the island due to limited internet band width and reliability.

Project expenditure

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2017-2018

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2017 - March 2018	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Nightingale and Inaccessible Islands are kept free of invasive species, while securing the future of endemic breeding land-bird populations and their habitats at the Tristan Group islands.</p>			
<p>Outcome Strengthened local capacity for managing biosecurity and the monitoring of breeding land-bird populations and their habitats informs improved conservation management in the Tristan da Cunha archipelago</p>	<p>0.1 Local managers making better-informed conservation management decisions regarding endemic land-bird species</p> <p>0.2 Local staff continue collecting robust data to inform conservation management beyond project life</p> <p>0.3 The impacts of new invasive species at Nightingale and Inaccessible are monitored</p> <p>0.4 Practical biosecurity protocols developed and implemented within the Tristan Group</p> <p>0.5 Robust rodent incursion plan developed for Nightingale and Inaccessible Islands</p>		
<p>Output 1. A programme for survey / monitoring populations of endemic land-birds at each of the Tristan Group islands implemented (Tristan, Nightingale, Inaccessible) and programme embedded in Tristan Conservation annual work plan</p>	<p>1.1 Logistical plan in place for carrying out all survey work required and equipment in place within the first 3 months of the project</p> <p>1.2 Robust data sets collected and used to inform Tristan Conservation annual work programme</p> <p>1.3 Population estimates established for each of the six endemic breeding land-bird species at each of the islands within the Tristan Group in Years 1-3</p>	<p>1.1 Field surveys for land birds conducted at Nightingale Island (Sept-Oct 2018) and Inaccessible Island (Sept-Nov 2019). Flax eradication trip to Inaccessible Island completed (Feb-March 2019)</p> <p>1.2 Baseline data obtained for land birds on Nightingale and Inaccessible Islands, including distribution/habitat map generated for Inaccessible Rail (in prep.)</p> <p>1.3 A paper providing revised population estimates of Tristan Thrushes (doubling the previous estimates) has been submitted for publication</p> <p>1.4 Draft paper on Wilkins' Bunting population and demography is in prep.</p>	

	1.4 Data collected on Wilkins' Bunting helps generate a revised population estimate	
Activity 1.1 Field work supported on Inaccessible and Nightingale Islands during the 2018/19 summer season. Successful expeditions occur to assess land bird populations, and kill flax on Waterfall cliffs at Inaccessible Island		
Activity 1.2 Res Altwegg assists with analysis of mark-recapture data to estimate survival of Wilkins' Bunting; Conservation Biology MSc students perform a PVA on Wilkins' Bunting data as a class exercise		
Output 2. Habitat preferences/niches or dependencies for each of the endemic land-bird species within the Tristan Group islands identified and quality of these habitats assessed	<p>2.1 Maps of habitat preferences for Tristan thrush at each of the islands within the Tristan Group and for Gough moorhen at Tristan and the endemic buntings of Nightingale and Inaccessible islands collected in Years 1 & 2 and completed by Year 3</p> <p>2.2 Fixed point photography plots established by Year 1 to see long term changes in vegetation, especially in association with grazing, human impacts and succession</p>	<p>2.1 Tristan Thrushes mapped at both uninhabited islands; distribution and population estimates now needed for main island of Tristan</p> <p>2.2 Some fixed-point photo sites established on Nightingale Island</p>
Activity 2.1.		
Activity 2.2.		
Output 3. Nightingale and Inaccessible islands improved by the control of invasive alien plant species at key sites for land-bird species and feasibility studies carried out on species not yet fully understood	<p>3.1 All large plants of New Zealand Flax at Inaccessible removed in Year 1 and at Nightingale in Year 2, with monitoring in Year 3</p> <p>3.2 Feasibility assessment for control of identified invasive alien plant species at each island completed by Year 2 and conduct trials in Year 3</p> <p>3.3 Monitoring of landing sites at Nightingale and Inaccessible Islands to assess for new colonisations on each fieldwork visit.</p>	<p>3.1 Most but not all large flax plants were removed from Inaccessible Island; despite a team of 3 rope-access experts visiting the island for 3 weeks, not all plants were removed. Factors slowing progress included the difficulty of placing a new fixed rope to access the work area. A follow-up trip is planned for 2019/20.</p> <p>3.2 Control measures continued against localised invasive plants at Blenden Hall, Inaccessible Island. The key priority though is to assess the viability of biocontrol against the invasive Soft Brown Scale <i>Coccus hesperidum</i> at all three Tristan Islands.</p> <p>3.3. Surveys of alien plants were conducted throughout Inaccessible Island, repeating similar surveys conducted in 1989, 1999 and 2009.</p>
Activity 3.1.		

Activity 3.2.		
Output 4. Improved biosecurity for inter-island movements of people and goods between Tristan, Nightingale and Inaccessible Islands	<p>4.1 Review and report on current biosecurity policy and implementation by end of Q1 in Year 1</p> <p>4.2 Inter- island biosecurity policy and protocols for all movement of Tristanians, visitors and goods between Tristan, Nightingale and Inaccessible Islands reviewed and developed by end of Year 1 and implemented through Years 2&3</p> <p>4.3 Record of biosecurity interventions shows decrease over 3 years</p>	<p>4.1 Full review of Biosecurity has now taken place and has led to the implementation of tighter and more robust inter island biosecurity measures.</p> <p>4.2 Inter island biosecurity protocols have been amended after the review mentioned in 4.1. These are now in place and are fully implemented. Records of all inter island visits are now recorded and the biosecurity measures taken are also recorded. This is the joint responsibility of the Conservation Dept and the Coxswain of the boat used for the journey. They will also be under constant review to see if they can be improved. A record is attached as an annex to illustrate methodology and recording procedure.</p> <p>4.3 It is early to make an assumption that has been a success so far but the Conservation Dept is very confident that after another year of running this new procedure there will be a noticeable decrease in incursions within two years, well ahead of schedule.</p>
Activity 4.1.		
Activity 4.2.		
Output 5. Robust measures are in place to respond to potential rodent incursion at Nightingale and Inaccessible Islands	<p>5.1 Rodent contingency monitoring work at Nightingale is reviewed and a robust Rodent Spill Response plan for Nightingale and Inaccessible islands is refined/developed and integrated into TC existing work programme by end of Year 1</p> <p>5.2 Rodent Spill Response kit equipment installed at Nightingale and Inaccessible islands by end Q2 in Year 2</p>	<p>5.1 Rodent contingency planning is underway at the present time which is a little later than expected but this was due to a delay in obtaining suitable response kits from South Africa. This is on schedule to be completed before Q2 of this year though so only slightly behind schedule.</p> <p>5.2 Rodent response kits are now ordered and delivery to island is imminent so will be installed ahead of schedule.</p>
Activity 5.1.		
Activity 5.2.		

Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact:</p> <p>Nightingale and Inaccessible Islands are kept free of invasive species, while securing the future of endemic breeding land-bird populations and their habitats at the Tristan Group islands.</p>			
<p>Outcome:</p> <p>Strengthened local capacity for managing biosecurity and the monitoring of breeding land-bird populations and their habitats informs improved conservation management in the Tristan da Cunha archipelago</p>	<p>0.1 Local managers making better-informed conservation management decisions regarding endemic land-bird species</p> <p>0.2 Local staff continue collecting robust data to inform conservation management beyond project life</p> <p>0.3 The impacts of new invasive species at Nightingale and Inaccessible are monitored</p> <p>0.4 Practical biosecurity protocols developed and implemented within the Tristan Group</p> <p>0.5 Robust rodent incursion plan developed for Nightingale and Inaccessible Islands</p>	<p>0.1.1 Report on land-bird populations and their habitats within the Tristan Group. This informs the Nightingale and Inaccessible management plans</p> <p>0.2.1 Annual conservation monitoring report submitted to Tristan Government allowing priorities to be set annually</p> <p>0.3.1 Annual Monitoring report of all invasive species within the Tristan Group islands</p> <p>0.4.1 Record of interventions and biosecurity self-audit checklists completed within the Tristan Group islands</p> <p>0.5.1 Record of rodent incursion plan trialled and of annual practise</p>	<p>Capacity is retained on island (either by people staying or training being shared)</p>
<p>Output 1</p> <p>A programme for survey / monitoring populations of endemic land-birds at each of the Tristan Group islands implemented (Tristan, Nightingale, Inaccessible) and programme embedded in Tristan Conservation annual work plan</p>	<p>1.1 Logistical plan in place for carrying out all survey work required and equipment in place within the first 3 months of the project</p> <p>1.2 Robust data sets collected and used to inform Tristan Conservation annual work programme</p> <p>1.3 Population estimates established for each of the six endemic breeding land-bird species at each of the islands within the Tristan Group in Years 1-3</p>	<p>1.1.1 Logistical plan and equipment inventory checked by project leader</p> <p>1.2.1 Annual population data for each species</p> <p>1.2.2 TC annual work plan and time sheets</p> <p>1.3.1 Data sheets from annual point counts. Published report in Year 3 of population estimates and trend across 3</p>	<p>Sufficient project length allows adequate weather windows to get RIB across to Nightingale and Inaccessible Islands to carry out fieldwork, as well as to remoter parts of Tristan</p>

	1.4 Data collected on Wilkins' Bunting helps generate a revised population estimate	years for all endemic land birds within the Tristan Group islands 1.4.1 Annual data sheets on Wilkins' Bunting and new population estimate report	
Output 2 Habitat preferences/niches or dependencies for each of the endemic land-bird species within the Tristan Group islands identified and quality of these habitats assessed	2.1 Maps of habitat preferences for Tristan thrush at each of the islands within the Tristan Group and for Gough moorhen at Tristan and the endemic buntings of Nightingale and Inaccessible islands collected in Years 1 & 2 and completed by Year 3 2.2 Fixed point photography plots established by Year 1 to see long term changes in vegetation, especially in association with grazing, human impacts and succession	1.1 Habitat maps produced 2.2.1 Habitat photographs collated	Tristan Conservation staff are able to identify key plant species
Output 3 Nightingale and Inaccessible islands improved by the control of invasive alien plant species at key sites for land-bird species and feasibility studies carried out on species not yet fully understood	3.1 All large plants of New Zealand Flax at Inaccessible removed in Year 1 and at Nightingale in Year 2, with monitoring in Year 3 3.2 Feasibility assessment for control of identified invasive alien plant species at each island completed by Year 2 and conduct trials in Year 3 3.3 Monitoring of landing sites at Nightingale and Inaccessible Islands to assess for new colonisations on each fieldwork visit.	3.1.1 Monitoring Report in Year 3 to confirm zero plants of NZ Flax can be detected on Inaccessible and Nightingale 3.2.1 Feasibility report on control for targeted species drawn up by Year 2, with report on control trials conducted for these lesser understood species, in Year 3 3.3.1 Weed monitoring protocol for Inaccessible Island for new weeds along commonly travelled routes 3.3.2 Weed monitoring Reports for Nightingale and Inaccessible	Weather conditions allow access to Nightingale and Inaccessible and for control/eradication work to take place
Output 4 Improved biosecurity for inter-island movements of people and goods between Tristan, Nightingale and Inaccessible Islands	4.1 Review and report on current biosecurity policy and implementation by end of Q1 in Year 1 4.2 Inter- island biosecurity policy and protocols for all movement of Tristanians, visitors and goods between Tristan, Nightingale and Inaccessible Islands reviewed and developed by end	4.1.1 Biosecurity policy review report 4.2.1 Biosecurity Protocol for Inaccessible by end of Year 1 4.2.2 Biosecurity self-audit checklists completed 4.3.1. Biosecurity interventions record	Engagement of Tristanians and visitors with biosecurity procedures and checks

	<p>of Year 1 and implemented through Years 2&3</p> <p>4.3 Record of biosecurity interventions shows decrease over 3 years</p>		
<p>Output 5</p> <p>Robust measures are in place to respond to potential rodent incursion at Nightingale and Inaccessible Islands</p>	<p>5.1 Rodent contingency monitoring work at Nightingale is reviewed and a robust Rodent Spill Response plan for Nightingale and Inaccessible islands is refined/developed and integrated into TC existing work programme by end of Year 1</p> <p>5.2 Rodent Spill Response kit equipment installed at Nightingale and Inaccessible islands by end Q2 in Year 2</p>	<p>5.1.1. Rodent Spill Response plan for Nightingale and Inaccessible islands</p> <p>5.1.2 Annual response plan review</p> <p>5.1.3. Report on refresher training to conservation staff</p> <p>5.2.1 Annual checklist of Rodent Spill Response equipment and visual guide</p>	
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p>			

Annex 3: Standard Measures

Please expand and complete Table 1: new projects should complete the Y1 column and also indicate the number planned during the project lifetime. Continuing project should cut and paste the information from previous years and add in data for the most recent reporting period. Quantify project standard measures over the last year using the coding and format from the Darwin Initiative Standard Measures (see website for details: <http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/>) and give a brief description. Please list and report on relevant Code No's only. The level of detail required is specified in the Standard Measures Guidance notes under 'definitions and reporting requirements' column. Please devise and add any measures that are not captured in the current list. Please note that these measures may not be a substitute for output level objectively verifiable indicators in the project logframe.

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
Established codes								

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
*Inaccessible Island trip report: September-November 2018.	Trip Report	Ryan, P.G., Connan, M. and Dilley, B.J. 2018.	Male	South African	Unpubl. report to Tristan Conservation Department.	Publisher or Tristan Conservation Department.
*Inaccessible Island Phormium tenax (Flax) Eradication Project	Project Report	Carmen Ferreira & Kyle Gordon 2 April 2019	Female	South African	Unpubl. report to Tristan Conservation Department.	Publisher or Tristan Conservation Department.
*Island survivor. <i>Tristan Thrush</i>	Journal paper	Ryan, P.(G.)	Male	South African	<i>African Birdlife</i> in press.	Journal, publisher or TDC Conservation Dept:

Expedition to Inaccessible Island.	<i>Tristan da Cunha Newsletter</i> , February 2019: 26-29	Ryan, P.(G.) 2019.	Male	South African	<i>Tristan da Cunha Newsletter</i> , February 2019: 26-29	Author or via Tristan da Cunha website
Intertidal foraging by Tristan Thrushes.	Journal paper	Ryan, P.G. and Dilley, B.J. in press.	Male	South African	<i>Ostrich</i>	Author, publisher or via TDC Conservation Dept
Short-term movement patterns and population estimates in an island endemic bird, the Tristan Thrush.	Journal Paper	Ryan, P.G., Dilley, B.J., Glass, T. and Abadi, F. subm.	Male	South African	<i>Brazilian Journal of Ornithology</i>	Author, publisher or via TDC Conservation Dept

Annex 4 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, 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	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	