

*To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders:
it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes*

Submission Deadline: 30 April 2011

1. Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	19-031
Project Title	Mapping St Helena's marine biodiversity to create a marine management plan
Host Country/ies	UK OT ST Helena
UK contract holder institution	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Host country partner institutions	Nature Conservation Division, Environmental Management Department, St Helena.
Other partner institutions	
Darwin Grant Value	£164,150
Start/end dates of project	Apr 2012 – Mar 2014
Reporting period (eg Apr 2012 – Mar 2013) and number (eg Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Apr 2012 – Mar 2013 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	<i>Dr Tony Weighell</i>
Project website	<i>na</i>
Report authors, main contributors and date	Dr Judith Brown

2. Project Background



One of the most remote island's in the world, Saint Helena is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean 1200 miles from southern Africa and 1800 miles from South America. The island is 47 square miles and has a sub-tropical climate, which is extremely rich in biodiversity and, due to its geographical isolation, is home to over 500 endemic species. Much is known about the terrestrial environment however the marine environment is relatively poorly studied with a lack of species and habitat inventories. This project aims to redress these knowledge gaps providing detailed habitat and species mapping around the island providing the necessary data for the creation of a Marine Management Plan allowing decisions to be made to sustainably manage St Helena's unique marine environment.

3. Project Partnerships

Project partnerships:

During the first year of this project, collaboration between JNCC (the UK lead institution), and the Environment Management Directorate (EMD) of St Helena Government (host country partner) has been established and proved a successful partnership with effective communication and co-operation between lead and host organisations. Both UK lead and host were involved in the recruitment process of the Project manager and now the project manager is in place, regular updates are sent from the Project manager to the UK lead via email with further 3 monthly skype meetings for fuller project updates. The Project manager has spent much time training local staff from the marine team of EMD.

Other collaborators:

The Project manager has been in touch with numerous taxonomists in various locations worldwide who have agreed to assist with the project in identifying samples collected here (these include Drs Schroedl & Padula, University of Munich, Dr Rivera, University of Mexico, Prof Meyer, University of Carolina, Dr Nishi, Japan, Dr de Grave, Oxford Museum of Natural History, Dr Stahlschmidt University Landau, Germany) with more yet to be contacted.

The Project manager previously was part of the Darwin funded marine survey on Ascension and will be partaking in their follow up expedition (both as a volunteer). This has allowed an effective sharing of data between the two projects e.g. survey methodology is consistent; scientific literature passed between two Darwin marine projects; taxonomists involved in both projects.

JNCC and the South Atlantic Environmental Research Institute have received funding for a GIS project and one of the GIS expert's employed will be based on St Helena and provide training to the local staff and Project manager and direct assistance to this project. This post will start later in 2013.

On St Helena partnerships with the local dive groups and the fisheries association have been formed. These will form part of the stakeholder group to input into the Marine Management Plan and Policy papers on sustainably managed dive tourism and fisheries.

4. Project Progress

Due to the isolation of St Helena, there was a delay in recruiting the Project manager this has resulted in a delay in the commencement of the main work for the project by eight months, therefore this Project progress report is based on the four months work conducted since the Project manager has been in place (arrived on island 22nd November 2012).

4.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Output 1 : Establishment of a marine database

A reference database has been established (including links to PDF's) and a marine bibliography folder containing all electronic versions of papers has been compiled of all papers relevant to St Helena marine environment (147 papers found and entered to date – see Appendix 5). All historical data records have been checked taxonomically and 436 species entered onto a database including 68 algae, 193 molluscs, 42 echinoderms, 79 fish, 14 cnidaria and 40 crustaceans. There were 444 geo-referenced records at 103 sites. A questionnaire has been issued to the local community (with 111 completed and data entered) regarding how people use the local marine environment and also their current level of marine knowledge (Appendix 6).

Output 2. An electronic folder containing marine benthic data including, marine fauna, flora and habitats

A Project manager has been employed (22nd November 2012) and paid divers and volunteers have been recruited. All three members of the EMD marine team have been trained in describing habitats and completion of habitat forms, survey training and completion of survey forms, species collection, labelling and preservation techniques. This has been on-going since the Project manager arrived (4 months). A marine laboratory has been established and equipment ordered and installed (e.g. high power microscopes) and local staff will receive on the job training of all the new equipment. The field survey forms and an identification guide (Appendices 3 & 4) have been produced and data storage systems established. JNCC Marine recorder program has been downloaded onto St Helena Government computers ready to enter the survey data into as it is collected.

All marine data from the project is located within one folder with subfolders for the separate areas (e.g. artificial reefs, budget, survey forms, marine science papers, MPA information, sand extraction, species of St Helena, whale sharks etc.). A folder has also been set up for storage of paper copies of dives surveys i.e. dive log, specimens collected, JNCC habitat forms, dive survey forms).

Output 4iv. A marine conservation/ promotional communication strategy. Presentations, workshops and leaflets and media coverage. Raised awareness in schools

Appendix 8 details the numerous public talks, newspaper/newsletter articles and radio interviews which have been conducted by the Darwin marine biodiversity project to date. Marine Awareness week gave the whole community an opportunity to visit

displays on marine life and marine conservation, and many of the local shops were involved decorating their shop windows with a marine conservation theme for the week. One high school student came for a week's work experience and assisted with species collection and identification as well as data entry.

4.2 Progress towards project outputs

Considering the delayed start to the project great progress has been made on all aspects of the project in particular gathering historical data, ordering equipment and training local staff. A huge effort has been made on raising marine awareness and there has been a large amount of interest in the project from the local population. Species collections have been very productive to date (21 dives and 240 samples collected) building towards a detailed marine species list for St Helena. A sample collection has been established in the new marine laboratory (building on a few specimens collected historically), and over 50 samples have been sent to taxonomist specialists for further evaluation. Training has been given in use of underwater cameras and already over 2000 images of species and habitats (including some pictures of species in the laboratory) have been taken. These have been used in producing an identification guide and all photographs will be catalogued within Adobe Lightroom. Marine surveys will start in the next month (April) which will form the basis of the habitat and fish/invertebrate abundance data and all the systems are in place (forms, databases) for entering the data as collected.

The Project manager has input into meetings and a workshop on a new piece of legislation which is being produced to protect species and habitats, including the marine environment, on St Helena. The output from this project (the Marine management plan) will form an integral part of this environmental protection legislation.

4.3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Total planned during the project
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training	3 local marine team staff have had 3 months training each	2
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training	1 (high school work experience), 17 divers took part in species identification dive	10
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	1	10
7	Number of training materials to be produced for	1 (folder containing	3

	use by host country	species ID information and showing preservation methods for specimens). Identification books purchased.	
9	Number species/ habitat management plans to be produced		1
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	1 (first draft printed for local use, to be updated as more species added, taxonomy validated)	2
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journal		1
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journal		1
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established	1	1
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced	1	1
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established	1 (to be added to)	1
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced	1	1
14A	Number of conferences/workshop/ seminars to be organised	1 (Marine Awareness Week)	3
14B	Number of conferences/workshop/ seminars to be attended		1
15A	Number of national press releases in host country	6 (see Appendix 8)	12
15B	Number of local press releases in host country	6 (see Appendix 8)	12
15C	Number of national press releases in UK		1
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	5 (see Appendix 8)	8
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established		1
19A	Number of national radio interviews in host	3 (see Appendix 8)	12

	country	8)	
19C	Number of local radio interviews in host country	3 (see Appendix 8)	12
22	Number of permanent field plots established during the project and continued after funding has ceased		20

Table 2 Publications

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £

4.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

The project is working well towards its listed purpose and outcomes and to date there have been no issues raised with achieving these goals (excepting the delayed start to the project). All the data will feed into a Marine Management Plan (to be produced at the end of the project) which will form legal documentation to ensure the protection and future management of the St Helena marine environment. It is vital to have comprehensive species and habitat lists as well as information on marine uses to date to provide the best and most effective management advice. Raising awareness within the local population is one of the purpose outcomes for this project and a huge advancement has been made already in the first four months of the project in this area with high levels of public engagement in the project (see section 9 and Appendices 7&8).

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

Already there has been a large number of new species records identified for St Helena (at least 20 species) and also some potential new species. Due to the lack of baseline data on habitats and species inventories this project will provide vital information to inform about types, location and extent of different habitats and species around St Helena and allow the provision of protection and sustainable management advice. The survey data will provide abundance data of native and endemic invertebrate and fish species, which will also include the commercially/recreationally fished for species.

5. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

Progress is monitored against a project timeline with fortnightly meetings between the project manager and with the director of EMD to discuss the workplan for the following two weeks. The project manager also has a yearly staff appraisal which examines the project outputs to date and the effectiveness of the project manager. During this

meeting targets to be monitored at 6 months intervals are also set. Achievements are measured against the project outputs.

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

Not applicable

7. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The main risk to the project will be if an eight month extension is not approved. This will not affect the budget as staff salaries are already covered in the current budget, however due to late recruitment of the project manager, although the training and data collection element of the project will be completed the extra time (i.e the original two years of the project) will be required to ensure the effective completion and delivery of the Marine Management Plan. This will result in a Project completion date of November 2014.

8. Sustainability

To date the profile of the project has been raised through numerous newspaper articles, radio interviews, public talks, meetings with stakeholders and councillors and Marine Awareness Week. The marine team at EMD in the host country have with enthusiasm and dedication been involved in the first four months of the project. Their commitment to the work and ability to learn quickly has meant that all the relevant skills are being passed to the host country and will remain within the Environment Directorate after the completion of the project. These staff will be able to train others and ensure continued monitoring of the marine environment, as well as using knowledge and skills learned to continue raising awareness about the marine environment and the threats it faces. Liaison with external taxonomic and scientific experts has shown a great interest in the marine life around St Helena and the project manager and EMD marine team will continue to work with these experts over the next year to build good working relationships which will continue after the life of the project.

9. Dissemination

Marine Awareness Week has been the highlight of promoting the project to date with presentations on marine issues given to all the islands primary and secondary school children. There is a huge sense of community on St Helena and this was strongly felt at the litter clean up's held during this week at the wharf steps, the Run and Sandy Bay beach as well as the harbour dive clean up. The local hotel ballroom was transformed into a spectacle of marine activities from posters and displays, a saltwater tank, a touch tank, marine survey game, marine crafts and a marine themed reading corner. The children and adults learned all about the different types of marine creatures found around St Helena from seabirds to cetaceans and from fish to all the different types of marine invertebrates. Marine Awareness Week will continue to be an annual event after the life of the project and will be funded by EMD (St Helena Government).

Six presentations have been given to date with a wide diversity of audiences from councillors, to the local community to the school children. Public engagement is a

priority for St Helena Government so this will continue for the duration of the project and afterwards.

10. Project Expenditure

Please note due to the project manager only being in post for 4 months there is only 4 months' salary rather than 12 months. Also included in the first year were salaries for divers and boat hire; however the methodologies and species identification needed to be in place prior to the commencement of surveys which will start early April 2013.

11. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

I agree for LTS and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

Diving beneath the waves into the crystal clear waters of St Helena's unique marine environment is not only advancing our scientific knowledge but has also opened the hearts and minds of the local community. Over 20 species have been recorded at St Helena for the first time and several potential new species are currently with some very excited taxonomists for further examination. As the dive surveys now start in earnest and the project team go further afield the potential for many more new finds exists. After the dive litter clean up (backed by the local dive operator), a local fisherman wrote a heartfelt article asking the community to take care of their marine environment- a great achievement for the project in conveying the marine awareness message. Seeing the local school children enthralled by the local marine species during Marine Awareness Week also highlights how this project is reaching far within the local community. Emails from walkers with photographs of unusual species they have seen and samples brought in by the fishing community also indicate that the local community is being inspired by this Darwin Initiative to learn more about their local marine life. The greatest achievement is however the capacity building within the local marine team and with local divers who in learning more about St Helena's marine species and conservation issues will ensure that marine awareness and marine management are continued after the project is complete.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2012-2013

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2012 - March 2013	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: <i>Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.</i></p> <p>Sub-Goal: To provide a marine management plan for St Helena's shallow marine resources</p>			
<p>Purpose St Helena's marine environment is better managed and therefore more capable of supporting sustainable tourism and enhanced livelihood potential for St Helena</p>	<p>A management plan for St Helena's marine environment is published and accepted for implementation by end of project.</p> <p>Awareness within local population of the importance of a well managed marine environment is increased by end of project.</p> <p>Local dive businesses show evidence from Darwin project in conducting sustainable dive tourism in the marine environment by end of project.</p> <p>Increased level of visitor awareness of marine management issues (as incorporated into MMP) amongst</p>	<p>Papers gathered on Marine management Plans from other areas</p> <p>Marine Awareness week – started to raise awareness of importance of marine environment</p> <p>Discussions with dive businesses' show great enthusiasm for sustainable management. Both operators partaking in marine surveys</p> <p>Successful litter clear-ups (shoreline and underwater).</p>	<p><i>Policy papers to be produced to form basis of sections of management plan.</i></p> <p><i>Workshops on Marine management to be organised nearer to the end of project</i></p> <p><i>Dive sustainably leaflet to be produced. Green award for Dive business to be established.</i></p> <p><i>Information leaflets produced for tourism on importance of marine</i></p>

	<p>visiting tourists. Evidence of tourists keen to return to St Helena or recommend St Helena as a dive destination.</p> <p>A marine life guide to St Helena is published which also includes a dive site guide</p>	<p>Letter in local paper by local fishermen in support of litter cleanup indicated raised awareness.</p> <p>First draft of marine guide produced for use in surveys and local staff training</p>	<p><i>environment.</i></p> <p><i>Guide book to be written and published</i></p>
<p>Output 1. Establishment of a marine database that contains all existing known material on the marine resources of St Helena</p>	<p>The database is fully populated with all existing material within 12 months of project start up.</p> <p>Data mining, of all existing marine records within 12 months of project start up and referenced and stored in a standardised electronic format.</p> <p>Meetings with stakeholders to research available data regarding sea users.</p> <p>Data management systems is functioning and can receive, store and retrieve all existing and new data.</p>	<p>Reference database established with 147 papers found and entered (including links to PDF's).</p> <p>Historical data records have been checked taxonomically and 436 species entered onto a database including 68 algae, 193 molluscs, 42 echinoderms, 79 fish, 14 cnidaria and 40 crustaceans. There were 444 geo-referenced records at 103 sites.</p> <p>Questionnaire issued to local community (with 130 completed) regarding how people use the local marine environment and also their current level of marine knowledge.</p> <p>JNCC Marine Recorder system loaded on Project manager and local EMD staff computer ready to enter data from surveys</p>	
<p>Output 2. An electronic folder containing marine benthic data including, marine fauna, flora and habitats</p>	<p>Recruitment of volunteers/ expert at project commencement</p> <p>Training of staff/locals in identification and specimen collection. Construction of field</p>	<p>Project manager recruited (22nd November 2012) and paid divers and volunteers recruited.</p> <p>Local marine team have received training in specimen collection and identification. Field survey forms produced and data storage</p>	

	<p>survey forms and data storage templates designed, to be compatible with GIS software</p> <p>60 surveys undertaken and data collated</p> <p>Datasheets containing marine data located in one folder.</p>	<p>systems established.</p> <p>Training surveys undertaken and first 4 surveys conducted</p> <p>Marine data all located within one folder</p>
<p>Output 4iv. A marine conservation/ promotional communication strategy. Presentations, workshops and leaflets and media coverage. Raised awareness in schools</p>	<p>Stakeholder workshops undertaken regularly through the project with groups including fishers, tourism groups, wider community, government, industry</p>	<p>Local talk given to public at museum and during Marine awareness week. Talk given to all schoolchildren. Marine Awareness week gave whole community opportunity to visit displays on marine life and marine conservation.</p>

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.</p>			
<p>Sub-Goal: To provide a marine management plan for St Helena's shallow marine resources.</p>			

<p>Purpose</p> <p>St Helena's marine environment is better managed and therefore more capable of supporting sustainable tourism and enhanced livelihood potential for St Helena</p>	<p>A management plan for St Helena's marine environment is published and accepted for implementation by end of project.</p> <p>Awareness within local population of the importance of a well managed marine environment is increased by end of project.</p> <p>Local dive businesses show evidence from Darwin project in conducting sustainable dive tourism in the marine environment by end of project.</p> <p>Increased level of visitor awareness of marine management issues (as incorporated into MMP) amongst visiting tourists. Evidence of tourists keen to return to St Helena or recommend St Helena as a dive destination.</p> <p>Increased level of awareness of marine management issues (as incorporated into</p>	<p>Minutes of Govt. meetings show management plan is approved and sanctioned for use.</p> <p>Awareness survey results from start to end of project show improved awareness – at least a 30% increase in number of people aware.</p> <p>Minutes from meeting on sustainable use of the marine environment. Published "Dive Responsibly" leaflet embodies key recommendations from MMP.</p> <p>Awareness surveys of visitors to the island to establish level of awareness prior to and at end of project show increased awareness of marine issues. Surveys show an increased number of tourists keen to return to St Helena or recommend as dive destination.</p> <p>Survey of tour operators</p>	<p>Staff are available are capable and willing to be trained.</p> <p>There are species of conservation importance e.g. endemic species</p> <p>Throughout the project sufficient information has been collated to produce a report.</p> <p>There is an appetite for marine conservation amongst stakeholders</p>
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	<p>MMP) amongst tour operators and the value of such in promoting sustainable tourism</p> <p>Surveys conducted to examine the benefit of different types of artificial reef both through a literature review and dive surveys.</p> <p>A marine life guide to St Helena is published which also includes a dive site guide</p> <p>Establish long –term monitoring sites.</p>	<p>promoting St Helena tourism to establish level of awareness concerning nature and value of effective marine management in the context of promoting sustainable tourism.</p> <p>Fish survey data analysed and report on comparison of fish numbers (including commercial species) between areas near and on artificial reefs produced</p> <p>Book published highlighting vast diversity of the St Helena marine life and also importance of good marine management</p> <p>Set dive sites established for long-term monitoring of increases in fish numbers.</p>	
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Establishment of a marine database that contains all existing known material on the marine resources of St Helena</p>	<p>The database is fully populated with all existing material within 12 months of project start up.</p> <p>Data mining, of all existing marine records within 12 months of project start up and referenced and stored in a standardised electronic format.</p>	<p>Copy of database available</p> <p>Dedicated file containing bibliography. Commercial data collated /purchased (receipts for purchased commercial data)</p> <p>E-mail/ meeting appointments</p>	<p>Data/location of data is accessible (via various routes)</p> <p>Stakeholders provide data/ location of data</p> <p>Stakeholders will regularly attend</p>

	<p>Meetings with stakeholders to research available data regarding sea users.</p> <p>Data management systems is functioning and can receive, store and retrieve all existing and new data.</p>	<p>with stakeholders.</p> <p>The data management system is routinely utilized for data management staff trained and are competent and confident in all aspects of data management system.</p>	<p>meetings.</p> <p>Project manager has sufficient data management experience. Marine recorder can be adapted to St. Helena.</p>
<p>2. An electronic folder containing marine benthic data including, marine fauna, flora and habitats</p>	<p>Recruitment of volunteers/ expert at project commencement</p> <p>Training of staff/locals in identification and specimen collection. Construction of field survey forms and data storage templates designed, to be compatible with GIS software</p> <p>60 surveys undertaken and data collated</p> <p>Datasheets containing marine data located in one folder.</p>	<p>Volunteers/ contractors in place Contract for volunteers / expert.</p> <p>Interested parties obtain certificate of attendance at course. Survey forms laminated and ready to use and data templates compatible with GIS.</p> <p>Completed surveys forms and data stored in a standardised format</p> <p>Referenced data sheets within folder, completed and accessible within marines section.</p>	<p>Volunteers or an expert can be recruited to undertake works at start of project. Initial preparation undertaken.</p> <p>Marine conservation staff and personnel are interested in attending course.</p> <p>Surveys will be undertaken during non-rainy season.</p>
<p>3. Generation of a series of GIS maps of the distribution and extent of both St Helena shallow marine resources and commercial usage of these</p>	<p>Maps of the extent and distribution of marine resources are produced. A list of maps will be made available.</p>	<p>Electronic maps to be published within project report (and potentially on website) and open source</p>	<p>Permission is granted to publish maps on Government web site. Internet infrastructure is able to withstand large images</p>

<p>resources.</p>	<p>Training for up to 3 marine staff in GIS to sufficient level of competency to use data systems available within 18 months of project startup.</p> <p>Staff will be capable of undertaking mapping exercises with limited outside support by end of project. Less reliance on off-island support for GIS mapping.</p>	<p>Certificates of attendance</p> <p>On island generation of maps and other outputs.</p>	<p>Staff attend course</p>
<p>4 i A report on proposed monitoring and management plans (using above outputs as a basis). Including the identification of current and potential future threats.</p>	<p>Recommendations for management plans using evidence from outputs of surveys provided.</p> <p>Stakeholder discussions on best monitoring and management tools.</p>	<p>Stand-alone paper, protocols and project report.</p> <p>Marine management plans produced to include identification of local and sports fishing areas and identify requirements for marine Environmental Impact Assessments in particular the provision of mitigation measures under the 'polluter pays' principle.</p> <p>Guidance for divers and sea-users on sensitive biodiversity hotspots and recreational areas produced.</p> <p>Meeting agendas and meeting minutes including any</p>	<p>St Helena will be provided with information on the range of management tools.</p> <p>Monitoring and management protocols will be fit for purpose.</p>

		agreements circulated.	
<p>4 ii. A marine management plan published consisting of: species and habitats of high conservation importance; proposed monitoring and management plans; potential marine protected areas; sites that would benefit from artificial reefs'</p> <p>A list of potential marine protected areas</p> <p>A list of species and habitats of high conservation importance</p>	<p>List of candidate sites</p> <p>List of species and habitat including those of commercial and conservation importance 6 months after survey completion</p>	<p>Publication of report</p> <p>Published list of marine species of conservation importance to national and where applicable, international databanks</p>	<p>Outputs from point 4 i are achieved</p> <p>Correct interpretation and application of existing national and international criteria e.g. IUCN/ BAP</p>
<p>4 iii. A list of sites that would benefit from artificial reefs, including one for lobster fisheries.</p>	<p>List of candidate sites.</p>	<p>An artificial reef monitoring plan report with recommendations on use of artificial reefs for tourist purposes e.g. set up snorkel/ dive trail. Use drop down camera/ video for tourist information</p>	<p>There are sites that can be used for the location of artificial reefs for the benefit of lobster fisheries</p>
<p>4 iv. A marine conservation/ promotional communication strategy. Presentations, workshops and leaflets and media coverage. Raised awareness in schools</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement</p>	<p>Stakeholder workshops undertaken regularly through the project with groups including fishers, tourism groups, wider community, government, industry</p> <p>Agreement reached on</p>	<p>Workshop meeting minutes</p> <p>Workshop meeting minutes</p>	<p>Local and international media will be interested in publishing marine/project updates</p> <p>Workshops will be well attended</p>

<p>strategy developed and implemented to achieve agreement on proposed management strategy</p>	<p>management strategies outlined by each stakeholder group by end of project. .</p> <p>Overall agreement reached on the management plan by end of project.</p> <p>School children in St Helena show greater understanding and awareness of marine environment with measurable increase from start to end of project.</p>	<p>Letter to Ministry of Environment endorsing management strategies from each stakeholder group</p> <p>Government Meeting Minutes – HANSARD or equivalent for St Helena.</p> <p>Management Plan published on St Helena Govt. website.</p> <p>Awareness survey undertaken at start and end of project. shows measurable increase in awareness in school children aged from 10-12.</p>	<p>School children will be interested in learning about St Helena’s marine environment and participate in activities</p>
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Annex 3 Supplementary material – dive survey form

Date:			
Site code:			
Surveyors:			
Start depth:	End depth:		
Triggerfish	Black triggerfish/durgon Ocean triggerfish		
Silver fish	Sea Chub Pompano Stonebrass Scad (yellow tail) Round scad (clearish tail) Mackerel scad Rainbow runner Great barracuda Flying fish		
	Jacks	Almaco jack Guelly jack	
	Surgeonfish	Ocean surgeonfish	
	Butterflyfish	Hedgehog butterflyfish St Helena butterflyfish	
	Damsel fish	Brown chromis St Helena Damsel fish St Helena Gregory A St Helena Gregory J Sergeant major Sea bream	
		Filefish	Scrawled filefish Unicornfish
		Goatfish	Yellow goatfish
Needlefish		Keel tail needlefish	
Trumpetfish		Trumpetfish	
Razorfish	Marmalade razorfish A Marmalade razorfish J Yellow razorfish		
	Boxfish	Cowfish St Helena pufferfish Porcupinefish Spotted porcupinefish	
		Wrasse	St Helena wrasse A St Helena wrasse J Island hogfish A Island hogfish J
Parrotfish			St Helena Parrotfish
Grouper			Rockhind
Soapfish	Greater soapfish		
Squirrelfish	Squirrelfish		
Soldierfish	Blackbar soldierfish		
Snapper	Glasseye snapper		
Cephalopod	Octopus		
Ray	Manta ray		
Sharks			
Turtles	Green turtle Hawksbill turtle		

Moray eels	Spotted moray Brown moray Fangtooth moray Goldentail moray Snake eel		
	Goby	Ascension goby Goldspot goby	
		Blenny	Redlip blenny Textile blenny
	Cardinalfish		Auxiliary-spot cardinalfish
Lizardfish	Bluntnose lizardfish Diamond lizardfish		
	Flatfish	St Helena flounder Ascension triplefin	
Frogfish		Frogfish	
Hawkfish	Red spotted hawkfish		
Scorpionfish	Spotted scorpionfish Red scorpionfish		
	Echinoderms	Sand star Purple sea star 8-armed starfish Pencil urchin -long spine Pencil urchin -short spine Black longspined urchin Black short spine urchin Sand urchin	
Crustacean		Crayfish-longlegs Slipper lobster Hairy hermit crab (Dardanus) Hermit crab stripey legs Red reef lobster Spray crab Sponge crab	
		Shrimp	Scarlet-striped cleaning White striped cleaner shrimp
			Holothurian
		Polychaetes	
			Molluscs
Nudibranch			

Annex 4 Supplementary material – sample pages from marine ID guide (whole document is 97 pages)

Fish

Bodianus lineatus
Redfish or Redtail
Common in shallow water

Thalassoma sancti-pauli
St. Paul's Parrotfish or Green Parrotfish
Very common

Xyrichtys blanchardi
Blanchard's Parrotfish
Usually found over coarse sand

Xyrichtys sancti-pauli
St. Paul's Parrotfish
Common 1-40m over sand

Cantholepis aufferman
Crown Surgefish or Starfish
Occasional in shallow water

Melichthys niger
Black Surgefish or Blackfish
Rarely uncommon

82

Fish

Acanthurus bahianus
Ocean Surgefish or Yellow Surgefish
xxx

Apogon affinis
Surgefish, Red Surgefish or Red Surgefish
Common in shallow water and 20-40m depth

Canthigaster sancti-pauli
St. Paul's Surgefish or Starfish
Surgefish
Moderately common 0-20m

Diodon holocentrus
Porcupinefish
xxx

Diodon hyalinus
Transparent Porcupinefish
xxx

Mulloidichthys martinicus
Yellow Surgefish
xxx

83

Fish- blennies & gobies

Opioblennius atlanticus atlanticus
Blenny, Blenny
xxx

Entomacrodus taeniata
Taeniata Blenny
Found in L&V/W ponds

Scorpaenopsis springeri
Scorpaenopsis Blenny
xxx

Diatholops thompsoni
Gobionops Blenny
xxx

Prionolepis ascanionis
Ascanion Blenny
In sand rubble 0-20m

Helicogramma ascanionis
Ascanion Blenny
xxx

84

Fish

Saroba rivoliana
Surgefish
xxx

Xyrichtys sancti-pauli
St. Paul's Parrotfish
Usually 1-10m

Pseudocaranx dentata
Surgefish or Surgefish
xxx

Diplodus argus helianus
Surgefish or Surgefish
xxx

Rhinoceros typus
Surgefish
xxx

Diplodus bipinnatus
Surgefish or Surgefish
xxx

85

Fish

Trochilichthys ovalis
Surgefish
xxx

Callionymus baileyi
Surgefish
xxx

Symphonura reticulata
Surgefish or Surgefish
On sandstone 10-20m, scarce Symphonura 40

Symphonura nigrescens
Surgefish or Surgefish
Deep water 70m

Erignathus pentadactylus
Surgefish
Deep water 200-300m

Saraca sancti-pauli
Surgefish or Surgefish
Common in depths 0-110m

86

Fish

Antennatus striatus
Surgefish or Surgefish
Rare

Antennatus nummifer
Surgefish or Surgefish
Rare

Bothus medialis
Surgefish or Surgefish
Common on sandy bottom 0-100m

Platybelone argulus trachurus
Surgefish
xxx

Aluterus monoceros
Surgefish or Surgefish
Occasional in shallow water near dropoffs

Aluterus scipionis
Surgefish or Surgefish
Rarely rare

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Annex 5 Supplementary material – reference list (all entered onto reference database system)

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Annex 6 Supplementary material – Marine awareness/local marine use questionnaire



Dear participant,

The following questionnaire is designed to gain information on what is known about St. Helena's marine environment. We would like to quantify how and to what extent the marine environment on St. Helena is used. We would be grateful if you could answer the questions set out below.

Section 1: General information

1. What is your age? (Please tick)

16 years and under	
16 to 18 years old	
19 to 24 years old	
25 to 34 years old	
35 to 44 years old	
45 to 54 years old	
55 to 64 years old	
65 to 74 years old	
75 years older	

2. Are you male or female? (Please tick)

Male	
Female	

3. In what district do you live? (Please tick)

Jamestown	Half Tree Hollow	St. Pauls	Sandy Bay	Blue Hill	Longwood	Levelwood	Alarm Forest	Other (please state)

4. What is your status on St. Helena? (Please tick)

Permanent Resident	
On Contract (up to 2 years)	
On Contract (2 years plus)	
Visitor (tourist)	Please state reason for visit:
Visitor (Saint Helenian on holiday)	

5. What is your occupation?

Section 2: Environmental knowledge

1. Name ANY endemic species of St Helena (i.e. birds, plants, marine, insects etc)

(if possible name up to 5 different ones – please do not look up, if you don't know leave blank)

2. Place the numbers 1 -6 (1 being most important, 6 being least important) next to the following groups in the order you think are most important to St Helena:

Whales/Dolphins	
Birds	
Plants/trees	
Commercial fish	
Land invertebrates (beetles, moths etc)	
Other fish/marine invertebrates (crabs, starfish, sea urchins etc)	

3. Place the numbers 1 -6 (1 being most known about, 6 being least known about) next to the following groups in the order you think we know the most or least about for St Helena :

Whales/Dolphins	
Birds	
Plants/trees	
Commercial fish	
Land invertebrates (beetles, moths etc)	
Other fish/marine life	

4. When is the closed season for spearfishing in St Helena?(please do not look up, if you don't know leave blank)

5. Why should you not take crayfish in berry (with eggs)? Please tick- you can tick more than one)

They don't taste very good	
Because it's the law	
Protects future stocks	
Don't know	

6. Thinking about the current level of protection for the marine environment around St Helena - do you agree or disagree with the need to increase this level of protection?

Strongly agree	
Mildly agree	
Neutral	
Mildly disagree	

Strongly disagree	
Don't know current levels	

7. If you support the creation a Marine Protected Area what would be your reason?(Please tick- you can tick more than one)

Increase fish numbers	
Protect endemic species	
Protect a special area	
Encourage tourism	
Unsure	

If other, please state why

8. What do you think the largest threat to the St Helena marine environment is? (Please tick)

Commercial fishing	
Recreational fishing from land or boat	
Spearfishing	
Sand extraction	
Pollution	
Tourism	

9. How would you rate your knowledge of the marine environment (Please tick)

None	Poor	Some	Moderate	Good	Excellent

10. Would you like to know more about St Helena's marine environment? (Please tick)

Yes	
No	

If yes which aspect (Please tick - you can tick more than one)

Types of habitat	
Types of species	
Biology of species	
General information	
Other (please state)	

Section 3: How is St. Helena's marine environment used

1. What are your reasons for using the sea? (Please tick- you can tick more than one)

Fishing from the rocks	Fishing from a boat	Swimming	Snorkelling	Spear fishing	Diving
Sailing	Water skiing	Looking at the sea	Day by the sea	Dolphin watching	Inspiration

If other, please state use?

2. How often do you use the sea?(Please tick)

	Daily	Once a week	Once a month	Once every three months	Once every year	Other (Please state)
Fishing from the rocks						
Fishing from a boat						
Swimming						
Snorkelling						
Spear fishing						
Sailing						
Diving						
Water sports (skiing etc)						
Looking at the sea						
Day by the sea						
Dolphin watching						
Inspiration						
Work						
Other (Please state)						

3. Is there anything that has stopped you from using the sea?(Please tick)

Yes	
No	

If you have answered yes, please state why?

4. Is there anything that has or will encourage you to use the sea more?

Yes	
No	

If you have answered yes, please state why?

5. Which months of the year do you use the sea the most? (Please tick- you can tick more than one)

January	February	March	April	May	June
July	August	September	October	November	December

6. Where is your favourite seaside destination on the Island and why?

Please rank in order of preference 1 – 8 or 1-9 if “other” row has been filled in (1 being most favourite and 8 being least favourite) and tick associated reason/s.

	Ranking *	Easy access	Safe for the family	Good for the activity that will be undertaken	Close to home	It's a family tradition	Unsure of location	Other (Please state)
Jamestown Wharf								
Rupert's								
Sandy Bay								
Lemon Valley								
Dock Yard								
Egg Island								
Egg Island Main								
West Rocks								
Other (Please state)								

If you would like to be kept updated with the progress of the Darwin Marine Biodiversity and Mapping Project please provide a contact email here

**Upon completion of this form please return to reception at Essex House at your earliest convenience
Thank you for your time**

Annex 7 Supplementary material – Newspaper article (published in both St Helena newspapers, The Sentinel and The Independent) – written by a local fisherman

VANDAL OR HEROE -THE CHOICE IS YOURS

By Trevor Otto Thomas

I was personally on site to witness the excellent clean up undertaken by Dr. Judith Brown and her Team of esteemed helpers of the adjacent waters surrounding the Wharf landing steps area last week. I was almost ashamed to see the wide variety of items that was brought from the sea bed, which as we read last week even included a couple of motor vehicle discarded batteries.

I stood on the point and watched the activity taking place and wondered why people would go through such lengths to clean up something virtually hidden from the casual observer. I have never seen the ocean floor from a dive mask perspective; even though I have spent more than 3 decades harvesting live animals as a commercial fisherman. But I have had opportunity to follow closely the wonderful discoveries and studies of the ocean and seabed that often appears on the Discovery Channel or other natural information documentaries.

It suddenly dawned on me that here in front of me was our very own real live Discovery Channel unfolding. Here were similar people who were passionate about what happens beneath the cobalt blue surface waters. These were people who wanted to make a difference, not for gain or popularity, but because they cared. I thought they could be curled up on the couch at home watching a movie or other, but instead chose to clean up someone else's mess. Indeed being the person I am this left me feeling very sobered and humbly grateful.

The following day I returned to the Wharf to board our fishing boat Catfish, and was dismayed to observe a number of soda cans floating in the very area that was tidied the day before. Dismay soon gave way to a moment of passion as I tried to understand why with trash bins so close to hand would the need arise to use the sea as a dumping ground. Gosh even we hardened fishermen have long since stopped discarding unwanted items into the sea, but instead use the bins allocated for this purpose. Years ago we would simply dump used lubricants over the side, instead these days we sensibly bring this ashore in sealed containers for proper disposal. Yes it was pretty hard at first, but with a little thought we eventually understood the damage we cause to our marine environment.

It is clear that with the recent incidences involving vandalism of property along with continues littering problems we have amongst us a number of people who certainly have no regard for the environment they live in. Take for example one incident that occurred when we had our fishing boat on the Wharf during the block leave period, which involved the deliberate dumping of my anchor, chain and some rope over the side where the Sennebogen cranes are normally parked. Why would someone want to do this, to what avail, what was the point. In fact it would have been easier if they had come up to me and just kicked me in the knee.

Has it not yet dawned on us all that this Island is going through a phase of change, when we soon hope to see an increased number of visitors coming to our shores? There will be those who will want to enjoy the many walks we have to offer, others who revel at the opportunity to dive beneath the waves to marvel at the many natural wonders revealed here, those who visit our leisure parks and other local areas of

interest, and the anxious angler who waits patiently for that big one to take the bait, etc, etc, etc. **What kind of impression will we give?** We often refer to St Helena as the jewel of the South Atlantic, well what kind of stone do we want to portray, a dull stained semi precious component, or should we all be working diligently to present a shining attractive emerald of the sea. In the end the choice is ours to make, it is clear that some have already made that choice evidenced by Judith and her Team and others like them, WHAT IS YOUR CHOICE, WILL YOU HELP? Thank you.

Annex 8 Supplementary material – Presentations, articles, interviews completed to date for Darwin marine biodiversity project

Record of articles done for Darwin marine biodiversity project

1. November 2012 EMD monthly newsletter – article introducing Project manager and brief outline of Darwin marine biodiversity project (article also in Sentinel 29th Nov and Independent 30th Nov)
2. December 2012 article on 1000th dive and information on the Project manager in EMD quarterly newsletter
3. January 2013 EMD monthly newsletter – Darwin marine biodiversity project update (article also in Sentinel 28th Jan and Independent 29th Jan)
4. February 1st 2013 Article on whale sharks including biology (article in Independent)
5. 8th March – St Helena Government report on marine awareness week
6. March 2013 EMD monthly newsletter –Project update – Mollusc March (article also in Sentinel and Independent – both 28th March)
7. March 2013 EMD quarterly newsletter - Darwin marine biodiversity project update
8. March 2013 – submitted to Darwin newsletter - Darwin marine biodiversity project update

Record of talks/events done for Darwin marine biodiversity project

1. 7th December 2012 – talk/dissection/marine invertebrate display to Prince Andrew secondary school (Marine biology and fisheries as a career)
2. 22nd Jan Public talk on Darwin marine mapping and biodiversity project at the St Helena Museum
3. 18th, 20th, 21st February Marine Awareness Week talk at each Primary school (given by Elizabeth Clingham) including Darwin marine biodiversity project
4. 22nd February Darwin marine biodiversity project including Marine Awareness Week talk at Prince Andrew Secondary school
5. 23rd February-1st March – Marine Awareness Week – including Darwin marine biodiversity project dive at Munden’s Point; Darwin marine biodiversity corner in conference hall; guided marine invertebrate tour to all who came to the Marine Awareness Week conference hall (including all school children); and public talk on the 1st March.
6. 20th March NRDEC talk to councillors– introduction to the Darwin marine biodiversity project

Radio interviews

1. 20th February – Introduction to Darwin marine biodiversity project
2. 23rd February - Marine Awareness Week
3. 25th February – Marine Awareness Week – events and feedback on success so far

Other articles generated in response to Darwin marine biodiversity project

1. 7th/8th March (published in Sentinel/Independent)– Trevor Thomas – local fisherman – article on marine pollution
2. 28th March 2013 - article on St Helena online by Simon Pipe on St Helena molluscs