Darwin Plus Main: Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note" (https://darwinplus.org.uk/resources/information-notes)

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2024

Submit to: BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project ref in the subject line

Darwin Plus Project Information

Project reference	DPLUS195
Project title	Protecting Seabirds Across Borders
Territory(ies)	Ascension Island, South Atlantic Ocean
Lead Partner	Ascension Island Government (AIG)
Project partner(s)	Birdlife International (BI) Global Fish Watch (GFW) Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS) Marine Management Organisation (MMO)
Darwin Plus grant value	£273,579.00
Start/end dates of project	01 July 2023 to 31 March 2026
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2023-Mar 2024) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2)	01 July 2023- 30 April 2024, Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Tiffany Simpson
Project website/blog/social media	#DPLUS195 www.ascension.gov.ac
Report author(s) and date	Tiffany Simpson, Annalea Beard, 30 April 2024

1. Project summary

The focus of the DPLUS195 project is in the South Atlantic, principally Ascension Island (Figure 1) but also benefits St Helena Island. Ascension Island Marine Protected Area covers 445,000km2, but many seabirds' range further. Understanding year-round seabird distribution and their interaction with fisheries beyond the MPA boundaries would help integrate the MPA within the wider seascape and improve protections. This project will build on existing data and conduct additional seabird tracking work to fill key data gaps. The results will be used to advocate for targeted regulation of the Atlantic tuna fishery and refocus Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing surveillance efforts.

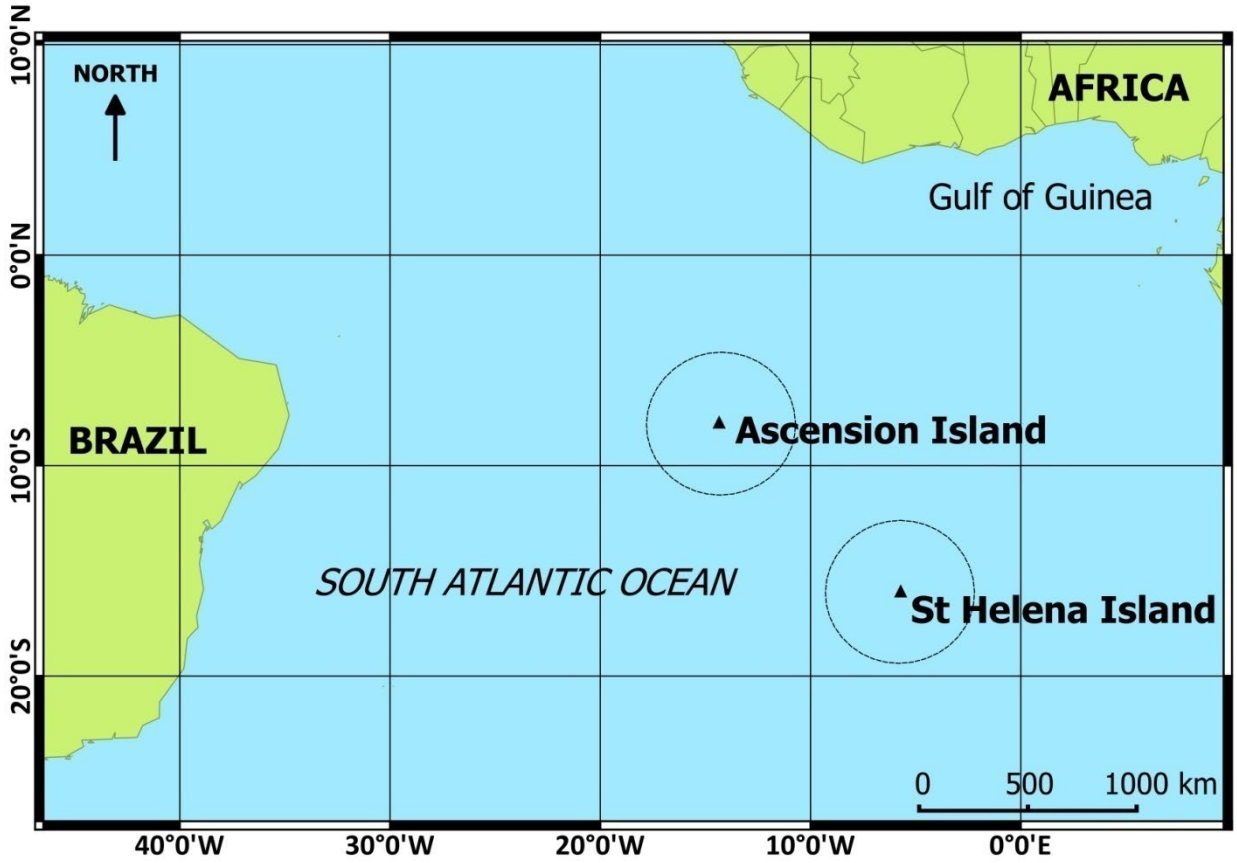


Figure 1. Map showing the location of Ascension Island and St Helena Island in the South Atlantic Ocean. Dashed lines represent the Marine Protected Areas (MPAs).

2. Project stakeholders/partners

Initial introductions between key stakeholders and project partners were held online in August 2023. Stakeholder meetings including Ascension Island Conservation (AIG) project staff, BirdLife International, Global Fishing Watch (GFW), Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture (CEFAS) and a representative from the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) have been held quarterly throughout Y1 to facilitate development of project design and exchange progress. Upon completion, this annual report will be shared with our main stakeholders and partners to ensure they are fully aware of the project progress to date.

In addition, relationships have been further developed with project partners, namely BirdLife, where their expertise has been drawn upon to refine and agree methods for using tracking technology on seabirds and CEFAS to explore options for future analysis of data in Y2 once collected.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Activities under Output 1

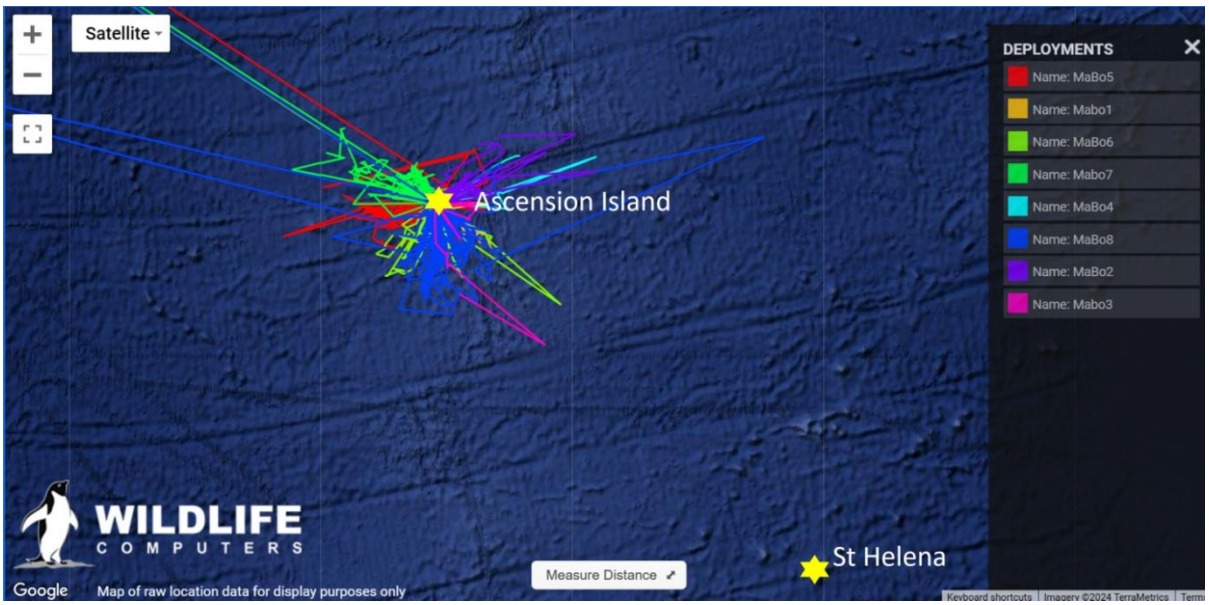
1.1. Collate previous seabird tracking data from Ascension and St Helena and create database uploaded to the GFW Marine Manager Portal.

Collation of historic tracking data is nearly completed and we are working on integrating the remaining data onto the BirdLife seabird tracking database [redacted] for uploading to the GFW portal by Y2Q1. To date, tracks from 71 individual Ascension Frigatebirds, 56 Masked Boobies from Ascension and 60 from St Helena as well as 24 Brown Boobies have been uploaded online to the Birdlife International Tracking Database (see Annex 4.1).

1.2. Deploy satellite tags on 35 Ascension frigatebirds and 35 masked boobies.

Eight adult Masked Boobies have been tracked using Telonic TAV-2630 ST-26 ARGOS tags, match funded by the Blue Belt Programme (Figure 2a, b). Twenty-seven Ascension Frigatebirds have been tracked using Lotek Pin Point Large ARGOS tags (including 8 match funded by the Blue Belt Programme) (Figure 2c, d.). The remaining tags; 13 Lotek tags and 35 TAV tags, will be deployed during the following 2024/2025 breeding season in Y2Q3&4. In addition to the initial Blue Belt Programme match funding the tag trial, funding for an extra 6 Tav tags and 6 Lotek tags has been secured and orders placed for tag deployment in the 2024/2025 breeding season to complement the projects tracking work. As such we expect tag 46 Ascension Frigatebirds and 49 Masked Boobies in total, exceeding the 35 individuals per species target originally set out in the project outline.

a)



b)

1Masked booby Tav sat tag

c) 

d)

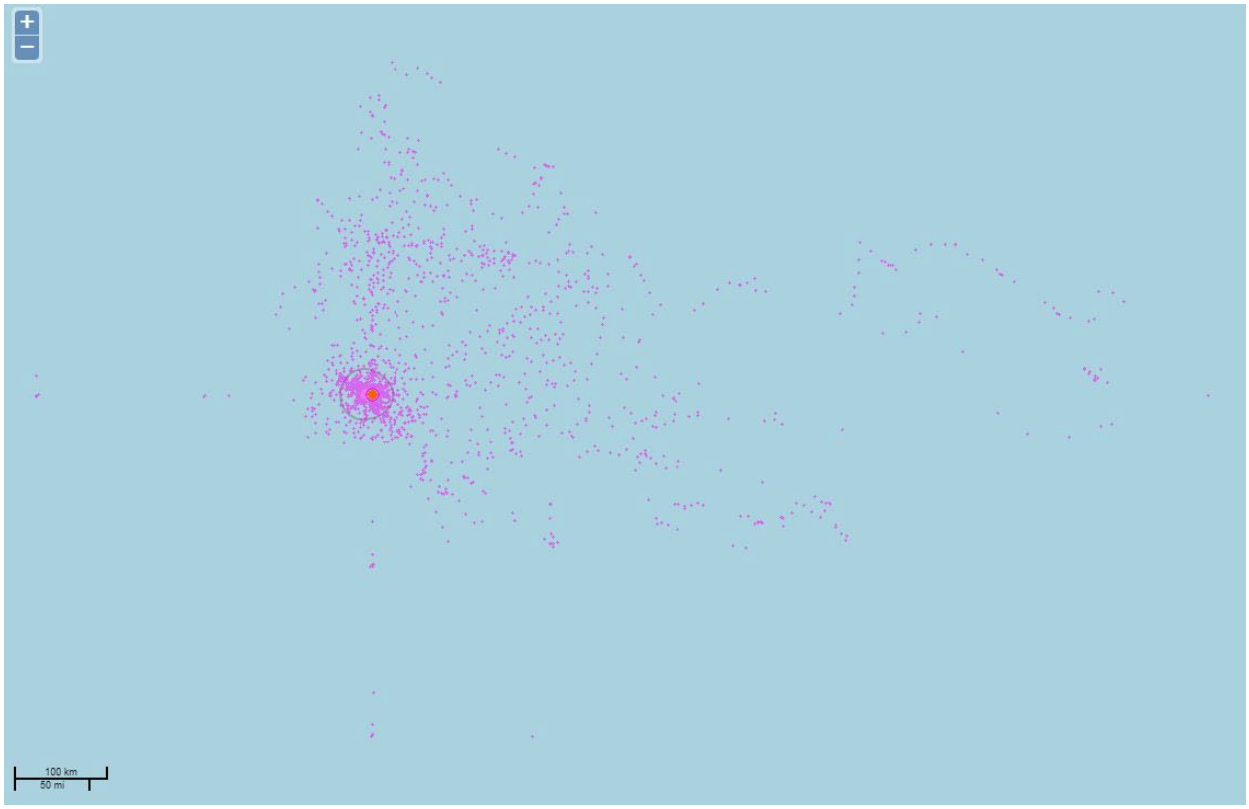


Figure 2. Seabirds tracked from Ascension Island including a) eight Masked Boobies tracked using b) TAV-2630 ST-26 ARGOS tags and c, d) 27 Ascension Frigatebirds tracked using Lotek Pin Point Large ARGOS tags during Year 1 (Activity 1.2).

Activity 1.3. Download and store data from satellite tags

Initial tracking data from Ascension Frigatebirds and Masked boobies are currently stored on the manufacturers preferred ARGOS platform (www.wildlifecomputers.com and www.movebank.org) as they are either still actively logging locations or have recently stopped. Once the devices from the 2023/2024 breeding season deployments from Y1 have all stopped logging locations then they will be collated and uploaded onto the BirdLife International Seabird Tracking Database (www.seabirdtracking.org) ready for upload on to the GFW portal. All seabird tracking data gathered from the project will remain on the BirdLife database after uploading to the GFW portal to provide a central location for tracking data for the two islands and a freely accessible resource for use in the future.

Activities under Output 4

4.3. Publicise project through accessible social media output and public events on Ascension.

Four Facebook and seven Twitter social media posts have been published since project commencement in Y1 (See Annex 4.2).

All other activities are either due for completion in Y2/3 or are reliant on the results from other activities yet to be completed.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1. Existing data on the movements of Ascension and St Helena's seabird species are collated and new tracking work undertaken to fill gaps in knowledge for species outside of the breeding season.

Output 1 is developing well with progress towards the activities outlined above, likely to be fully completed on time by Y3Q2. Collation of existing seabird tracking data onto a single database, currently BirdLife Internationals seabird tracking database is near completion and upload to the GFW marine manager portal is anticipated to be completed by Y2Q1. During the 2023/2024 breeding season 35 satellite tags were deployed onto seabirds with the remaining 45 tags purchased and ready for deployment during the 2024 breeding season Y2Q4 as planned. In addition, funding for a further 12 more tags have been secured from the Blue Belt Programme to be deployed in the 2024/2025 breeding season to complement this research.

Output 2. AIS data is collated to show the location of fishing vessels in the tropical Atlantic throughout the seabird tracking period. Catch data for the period are obtained from ICCAT.

Work has started towards output 2, with initial discussions being held online between BirdLife, CEFAS and AIG to identify sources of AIS data (indicator 2.1), as well as discussing data request options (resolution, frequency etc) ahead of requesting data from ICCAT in order to meet outputs 3-4.

Output 3. Results of data analysis answer the research questions.

Output 3 focuses on the analysis of data to enhance our knowledge of seabird and fishing at sea utilization in relation to the within and outside Ascension and St Helena's MPA's. As this output is not due to begin until Y2Q1 there is no measurement thus far of progress.

Output 4. Project outputs are presented to ICCAT Ecosystem Group and public to influence management decisions and used to target IUU fishing surveillance activity outside the Ascension MPA.

During Y1 a continued social media presence has been established for the project to help raise public awareness of the work (indicator 4.2, see section 3.1). Progress towards this final output is on target to be achieved by Y3Q4.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Project Outcome: Management of the Atlantic tuna fishery and surveillance of IUU fishing activity incorporates robust knowledge of the year-round distribution and vulnerability of Ascension's seabird populations.

Project progress during Y1 is on track to achieve the project outcome by the end of the project timeframe. Specifically, significant progress has been made in collation of seabird movement data (indicator 0.1, see section 3.1) which will facilitate analysis and incorporation into ICCAT EIAs (Indicators 0.2-0.3).

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome assumptions
0.1. Analysis of the data provides evidence of an interaction that is sufficiently robust to influence fisheries management policy.

This assumption remains true. The outcome of the project relies on high quality data collection and undertaking of a robust analysis, results from which should be able to be incorporated into ICCAT EIAs and targeted fisheries surveillance. All project partners have a strong track record in conducting and disseminating similar work. AIG is committed to using the influence it has at an international level to change policy and, along with MMO is able to implement changes to surveillance activity.

Output assumptions

1.1: All owners of existing data allow them to be used. This still holds true, data sharing agreements between AIG and St Helena Government have been signed to ensure all St Helena seabird tracking data relevant for the project can be used. We are continuing to collate additional existing data from AIG.

1.2: Sufficient seabirds can be caught and tagged. This still holds true, past experience by AIG and BirdLife staff of seabird tagging provides the necessary skills and expertise needed to catch, handle and deploy tags onto seabirds in order to collect new data for the project.

1.3: Tag operation and retention is good. This still holds true. Established best practices are and will be used to deploy tags onto seabirds and only skilled staff programme and operate the tags, enabling the highest possible tag retention. However, little is known about the moulting cycle of juvenile Masked Boobies and Ascension Frigatebirds in this locality or their behaviour which may for example affect tag retention rates.

2.1: AIS data for the tracking period is available. This still hold true. There are no foreseen issues in obtaining the AIS data as GWF and MMO have access to AIS providers and experience in evaluating the data.

2.2: ICCAT are willing to provide catch data. This still hold true, ICCAT are committed to public provision of data. Previous AIG requests to ICCAT have been successful. It can take time for data to become available so repeated requests will be made through the project to build up data and allow analysis over time.

3.1: Sufficient data will be available to undertake the analysis. This still hold true, and is crucial for meeting the project outcome. Existing seabird tracking data and available AIS data provide a strong foundation for analysis. Past experience of tagging work and progress during Y1 provides confidence that sufficient new data is and will be collected during the project.

4.1: ICCAT are willing to accept the submission. AIG and STH are members of ICCAT and CEFAS have experience of the submission process hence we foresee no issues in requests to ICCAT.

4.2: The Blue Belt Programme continues to fund satellite surveillance and there are sufficient resources to allow coverage of areas outside of the MPA. This still hold true, whilst the UK government has made a strong commitment to the Blue Belt Programme and fisheries compliance in particular. AIG and MMO decide on the allocation of surveillance resource and are both keen to make changes reflecting the outputs of this project.

4. Project support to environmental and/or climate outcomes in the UKOTs

The DPLUS195 project in Y1 has actively contributed to enhancing our knowledge of the "movements of seabirds outside the nesting season", a high priority research area identified in the Ascension MPA Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Strategy. This will directly help meet objective (1a) in the Ascension Island MPA Management Plan.

The DPLUS195 project will primarily contribute to Ascension meeting targets 1,3 and 5 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Global Biodiversity Framework. During Y1 the project has also made significant gains in working towards targets 20 and 21 of the CBD through establishment of a single database to host all seabird tracking data for Ascension and St Helena. This strengthens the scientific research and monitoring capacity in the South Atlantic through developing a valuable and accessible resource for future research programmes and ensuring the best available data is available to decision and policy makers.

5. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board[1].	The project leader and project manager are both female (100%)
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women[2].	Eight out of ten project partners (80%) including the project manager and project leader are female.

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
Not yet sensitive	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
Sensitive	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	
Empowering	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	x
Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

The project aims to encourage equal participation of men and women in the project activities and the project outputs will also be fully inclusive. In the last year, there has been active participation of women in all fieldwork to deploy tracking devices on seabirds under the project. Teaching women in the use of tracking technologies to enhance their skills and empower them in seabird conservation.

6. Monitoring and evaluation

The M&E component of the project is on track with Outputs and Activities achieved as set out in the project Logframe and Timetable. The SMART indicators incorporated into the Outcome and Output indicators set out in the original Logframe help to meet these objectives. To monitor and evaluate the projects progress against the set timeframe, the project manager set deadlines for certain tasks which helps track progress. Regular meetings have been held between the project lead, project manager and project partners, as well as quarterly stakeholder meetings help to monitor the project progress and assess risks to ensure these are managed proactively.

7. Lessons learnt

Thus far in Y1 there have been only minor issues for us to learn from. Namely, delays in procurement of the satellite tags due to a financial change request that led to a slight delay in deployment of the Masked Booby TAV-2630 ST-26 ARGOS tags during the 2023/2024

[1] A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

[2] Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

breeding season. However, this will not affect the outcome of the project as the issue has now been resolved and there is sufficient time in the 2024/2025 breeding season to complete the activity and meet the output.

The initial trial of satellite tags, funded from the Blue Belt Programme at the start of the project worked well, especially the TAV-2630 ST-26 ARGOS satellite tags to track masked boobies as it is the first time this type of tags has been used for this species and locality, providing a valuable learning experience for project staff. Refinement of the tag attachment method for the greatest tag retention on Masked Boobies was also a necessary valuable learning experience for staff.

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

Not applicable - first year of project.

9. Risk Management

No new major risks above those that were identified in the original application have arisen in Y1, we will continue to be vigilant of any new risks that do arise and detail them in the next reporting period. We continue to review and update the risk management register, included with this report.

10. Sustainability and legacy

The project is still in the early stages of working towards meeting the outcome. As the project progresses several legacy outputs will be developed, including a peer reviewed journal article on seabird spatial use in the South Atlantic, a presentation to the ICCAT Ecosystem Group on the project's findings and improved targeting of IUU surveillance through the Blue Belt Programme.

11. Darwin Plus identity

All social media posts (4 Facebook and 7 Twitter) acknowledge the support provided by the Darwin Plus Programme. The high engagement of the posts included thus far 143 shares and 1082 likes (see Annex 4.2) highlighting a positive interest and interaction in the project.

12. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?		No
Have any concerns been reported in the past 12 months		No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	No [*If yes, please provide their name and email]*	
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	No [*If yes, please provide date and details of training*]	
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?		Past:50 % [2] Both the PL and SS at AIGCFD have received safeguarding training in the past. Planned: 0% [0]

Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses. All AIG staff live and work in an isolated island environment under challenging conditions making them more vulnerable than others however, no challenges have occurred in the last year.
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify. No
Please describe any community sensitisation that has taken place over the past 12 months; include topics covered and number of participants. N/A
Have there been any concerns around Health, Safety and Security of your project over the past year? If yes, please outline how this was resolved. Due to recent outbreaks of HPAI in other UKOTs in the Atlantic, enhanced heath and safety protocols have been incorporated into fieldwork at the seabird colonies to ensure highest appropriate safety measures for the birds and staff are achieved.

13. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

Project spend (indicative) in this financial year	2023/24 D+ Grant (£)	2024/25 Total actual D+ Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs	[redacted]			Draft - GFW has not provided an invoice for [redacted] to cover their staff costs for this FY
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				Satellite subscription fees were lower than predicted
Capital items				
Others (Please specify)				No significant variation
TOTAL				

Table 2: Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)		[redacted]	Blue Belt Programme AIG CEFAS
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)			

14. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

There was a delay in the procurement of the masked booby satellite tags as a change request was submitted to combine the cost of the tags, initially spread over the first two financial years of the project to all be spent in the first financial year with a single purchase. This was approved in January 2024 and tag purchase went ahead within the same month. This has ensured the tags will be available for deployment and on target to meet the project outputs.

15. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes.

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds to edit and use the following for various promotional purposes (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption including description, country and credit	Social media accounts and websites to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2023-2024

Project summary	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
Impact Ascension's seabirds are protected from major threats throughout their lifecycle, providing an exemplar of integrated protection that goes beyond political borders and reflects the actual distribution of species.		[redacted]
Outcome Management of the Atlantic tuna fishery and surveillance of IUU fishing activity incorporates robust knowledge of the year-round distribution and vulnerability of Ascensions seabird populations.		
Outcome indicator 0.1 Data on seabird movements and fishing vessel activity in the tropical Atlantic collated by Y3Q1.	Collation of existing seabird movement data and collection of new movement data is underway (section 3.1, Annex 4.1).	Complete initial AIS and catch data requests and compile responses onto appropriate databases.
Outcome indicator 0.2 Analysis of seabird distribution and interaction with fishing vessels completed by Y3Q2.	Too early to report on progress.	Complete interim analysis of 2023/2024 breeding season tracking data and review seabird distribution in relation to the MPA.
Outcome indicator 0.3 Results of the analysis incorporated into ICCAT ecosystem impact assessments and used to plan target areas for IUU fishing surveillance by Y3Q4.	Too early to report on progress.	N/A
Output 1 Existing data on the movements of Ascension and St Helena seabird species are collated and new tracking work undertaken to fill data gaps in knowledge for species outside of the breeding season.		
Output indicator 1.1: Single database of all seabird tracking data created and uploaded onto publicly available online GFW Marine Manager Portal by Y2Q1.	In progress. Thus far, seabird tracking data has been collated onto the BirdLife Seabird Tracking Database prior to upload onto the GFW portal (Section 3.1, Annex 4.1)	Finalise tracking data collation and upload available data to the GFW portal.
Output indicator 1.2: Satellite tags deployed on 35 Ascension frigatebirds and 35 masked boobies at the end of the 2023 and 2024 breeding seasons. All tags deployed by Y2Q4.	Ongoing. 35 tags deployed to date including 8 Masked Booby and 27 Ascension Frigatebirds (Section 3.1)	Deployment of the remaining 45 tags (41 Masked Booby and 19 Ascension Frigatebird tags)

		during the 2024/2025 breeding season.
Output indicator 1.3: Data from the satellite tags is downloaded between Y1Q4 and Y3Q2.	Not started, due in Y3.	Tracking data from the 2023/2024 breeding season to be downloaded onto the Birdlife Seabird Tracking Database once stopped actively logging.
Output indicator 1.4: Seabird tracking data displayed on the GFW Marine Manager Portal.	Not started.	Existing and 2023/2024 tracking data to be uploaded to the GFW portal.
Output 2. AIS data is collated to show the location of fishing vessels in the tropical Atlantic throughout the seabird tracking period. Catch data for the period are obtained from ICCAT.		
Output indicator 2.1. AIS data sources identified by Y1Q4. Database of AIS data covering tracking period created by Y3Q1.	In progress. Discussion held online between project partners to identify sources and project requirements.	Submit initial AIS data request to ICCAT and once received start drafting database.
Output indicator 2.2. First catch data request submitted to ICCAT by Y2Q2. Database of catch data created by Y3Q1.	Not due to be completed this year	Submit catch data requests to ICCAT and once received start drafting a catch database.
Output 3. Results of data analysis answer the following key questions: Do Ascension and St Helena seabirds range beyond the MPA boundaries? How much time is spent beyond the MPAs and how does this vary between species, age groups and time of year? Are there particular hotspot areas of seabird activity? Is seabird activity correlated with the presence of fishing vessels and the level of catch? Is there species/age/individual variation in any correlation with fishing activity?		
Output indicator 3.1. Interim analysis on existing data ad first year of new tracking completed b Y2Q4.	Due in Y2	NA
Output indicator 3.2. Final report summarising analysis completed by Y3Q3.	Due in Y3	NA
Output indicator 3.3. Analysis submitted for publication by a peer-reviewed journal by Y3Q4.	Due in Y3	NA
Output indicator 3.4. Data uploaded to the Seabird Tracking Database	Due in Y3	NA
Output 4. Project outputs are presented to ICCAT Ecosystem Group and public to influence management decisions and used to target IUU fishing surveillance activity outside of the MPA.		

Output indicator 4.1: Results and recommendations of project presented at ICCAT by Y3Q4.	Due in Y3	NA
Output indicator 4.2:Four social media posts and two events on Ascension raise public awareness of the project.	Ongoing, 11 social media project posts published (4 Facebook and 7 Twitter) (section 3.1, Annex 4.2).	Ongoing a minimum of 4 social media posts to be produced and one event organised by end of Y2.
Output indicator 4.3: Review of Blue Belt Programme fisheries surveillance coverage undertaken by Q3Y4. New surveillance plan including areas outside of the MPA implemented by Y3Q4.	Due in Y3	NA

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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Ascension's seabirds are protected from major threats throughout their lifecycle, providing an exemplar of integrated protection that goes beyond political borders and reflects the actual distribution of species.			
Outcome: Management of the Atlantic tuna fishery and surveillance of IUU fishing activity incorporates robust knowledge of the year-round distribution and vulnerability of Ascensions seabird populations.	0.1 Data on seabird movements and fishing vessel activity in the tropical Atlantic collated by Y3Q1. 0.2 Analysis of seabird distribution and interaction with fishing vessels completed by Y3Q2. 0.3 Results of the analysis incorporated into ICCAT ecosystem impact assessments and used to plan target areas for IUU fishing surveillance by Y3Q4.	0.1 Screenshots of databases and photographs of new tag deployments. 0.2 Final summary report of analysis results. 0.3 Copies of presentation to ICCAT and surveillance plan.	Analysis of the data provides evidence of an interaction that is sufficiently robust to influence fisheries management and policy.
Output 1: Existing data on the movements of Ascension and St Helena seabird species are collated and new tracking work undertaken to fill data gaps in knowledge for species outside of the breeding season.	1.1: Single database of all seabird tracking data created and uploaded onto publically available online GFW Marine Manager Portal by Y2Q1. 1.2: Satellite tags deployed on 35 Ascension frigatebirds and 35 masked boobies at the end of the 2023 and 2024	1.1. Screenshot of database and link to online portal. 1.2. Records of tags deployed and photographs of tag deployment. 1.3. Screenshot of database.	All owners of existing data allow them to be used. Sufficient seabirds can be caught and tagged. Tag operation and retention is good.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	breeding seasons. All tags deployed by Y2Q4. 1.3: Data from the satellite tags is downloaded between Y1Q4 and Y3Q2. 1.4: Seabird tracking data displayed on the GFW Marine Manager Portal.	1.4. Screenshot and link to online portal.	
Output 2: AIS data is collated to show the location of fishing vessels in the tropical Atlantic throughout the seabird tracking period. Catch data for the period are obtained from ICCAT.	2.1. AIS data sources identified by Y1Q4. Database of AIS data covering tracking period created by Y3Q1. 2.2. First catch data request submitted to ICCAT by Y2Q2. Database of catch data created by Y3Q1.	2.1 Screenshot of database. 2.2 Screenshot of database.	AIS data for the tracking period is available. ICCAT are willing to provide data.
Output 3: Results of data analysis answer the following key questions: Do Ascension and St Helena seabirds range beyond the MPA boundaries? How much time is spent beyond the MPAs and how does this vary between species, age groups and time of year? Are there particular hotspot areas of seabird activity? Is seabird activity correlated with the presence of fishing vessels and the level of catch? Is there species/age/individual variation in any correlation with fishing activity?	3.1. Interim analysis on existing data ad first year of new tracking completed b Y2Q4. 3.2. Final report summarising analysis completed by Y3Q3. 3.3. Analysis submitted for publication by a peer-reviewed journal by Y3Q4. 3.4. Data uploaded to the Seabird Tracking Database	3.1 Copy of interim report. 3.2. Copy of final report. 3.3 Copy of manuscript and evidence of submission. 3.4. Dataset ID,URL and screenshot of database portal.	Sufficient data will be available to undertake the analysis.
Output 4: Project outputs are presented to ICCAT Ecosystem Group and public to influence management decisions and used to target IUU fishing surveillance activity outside of the MPA.	4.1: Results and recommendations of project presented at ICCAT by Y3Q4. 4.2: Four social media posts and two events on Ascension raise public awareness of the project.	4.1 Copy of the presentation. Photographs/screenshot of presentations being delivered. 4.2 Copies of social media posts. Photographs of events and number of attendees.	ICCAT are willing to accept the submission. The Blue Belt Programme continues to fund satellite surveillance and there is sufficient resource to allow coverage of area outside of the MPA.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	4.3: Review of Blue Belt Programme fisheries surveillance coverage undertaken by Q3Y4. New surveillance plan including areas outside of the MPA implemented by Y3Q4.	4.3. Copy of surveillance plan and map of new satellite coverage area.	

Activities

1.1 Collate previous seabird tracking data from Ascension and St Helena and create database uploaded onto the GFW Marine Manager Portal
1.2 Deploy satellite tags on 35 Ascension Frigatebirds and 35 masked boobies
1.3 download and store data from satellite tags
2.1 Compile database of AIS data from the Atlantic covering seabird tracking periods.
2.2 Submit catch data requests to ICCAT for Atlantic tuna fisheries overlapping in time and space with seabirds.
2.3 Compile database of ICCAT catch data.
3.1 Undertake interim analysis of existing seabird and fishing data and first year of new tracking data.
3.2 Undertake final analysis of all seabird tracking and fishing data.
3.3 Produce final report summarising analysis.
3.4 Prepare manuscript and submit to a peer-reviewed journal.
4.1 Prepare presentation based on project results for ICCAT.
4.2 Presentation to ICCAT Ecosystem Group.
4.3 publicise project through accessible social media output and public events on Ascension.
4.4 Undertake review of Blue Belt programme IUU fisheries surveillance coverage.
4.5 adopt new IUU fisheries surveillance plan.

Annex 3: Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

DPLUS Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DPLUS-A03	Number of local organisations with improved capacity as a result of the project	Organisation	Government	2			2	2
DPLUS-A07	Number of government departments with enhanced awareness and understanding of biodiversity and associated local community issues	Government institutions	AIGCFD	0			0	1
DPLUS-A04	Number of collaborators reporting new capabilities (skills) 6 months after training	people	female	11			2	2
DPLUS-B11	Area identified as important for biodiversity	Area (km2)						Dependant on results from output 3
DPLUS-C05	Number of datasets contributing to calls for evidence	number	dataset	1			1	2
DPLUS-C12	Social Media presence	number	Facebook	4			4	12
DPLUS-C12	Social Media presence	number	Twitter	7			7	20
DPLUS-C14	Number of decision-makers attending briefing events	number		0			0	Dependant on the results of output 1,2 &3
DPLUS-C16	Number of records added to accessible databases	number	BirdLife database					Dependant on output 1
DPLUS-C16	Number of records added to accessible databases	number	GWF database					Dependant on output 1
DPLUS-C17	Number of unique papers submitted to peer reviewed journals	number		0			0	1
DPLUS-C19	Number of other publications produced	number	publication	0			0	1

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, best practice manual, blog post, online videos, podcasts, 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)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the **correct template** (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and **deleted the blue guidance text** before submission?	X
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 15)?	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	