

Appendix 4 Additional information on Sustainable Fisheries and MPA management on other Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies.

Other Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies were approached to give an overview of their fishery. The following information was contributed.

A4.1 British Indian Ocean Territory Marine Protected Area (contributed by Daniel Moore)

The links below to are to videos highlighting the process and challenges surrounding the designation of the BIOT MPA as maybe useful to the workshop delegates.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-XnbLviPQIo>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VnLI3YMDodk>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uiVnIWSETrE>

A4.2 Background on Sustainable fisheries in Guernsey (contributed by Andy McCutcheon)

The Bailiwick of Guernsey's 12nm fisheries limit includes the territorial waters (0-3nm) of Guernsey, Sark and Alderney, for which each island has independent local fisheries legislation. The 3-12nm sea area is part of British Fisheries Limits (BFLs) for which Guernsey has a Fisheries Management Agreement with the UK to operate a licensing and management regime within that area. An inter-island commission (Bailiwick Fisheries Management Commission) consisting of representatives from Guernsey, Sark and Alderney are responsible for legislating in this area of sea. The large majority of the local fleet (GU registered) is made up of the Under 10m sector, currently in the region of 160 vessels. These day boats operate both on a full and part time commercial basis and are set up so that they are able to diversify and fish using a variety of methods to target a wide range of shellfish and wetfish species. The 10m and over sector currently consists of three trawlers (demersal otter trawls and beam trawls) and four potters. The fleet overall has remained relatively stable over the past four years. Guernsey does not operate a quota management system but rather implements technical controls and conservation measures through the licencing regime to manage and protect fish stocks, as well as the interests of the local fishermen. This gives much more flexibility to the system allowing rapid implementation (and de-implementation) of control measures when and where necessary, enabling an effective response to changes in fishing effort or perceived sustainability of local fish stocks. Monthly landings data are collected from all GU vessels which are analysed and the LPUE monitored to help identify any significant increases or decreases in stock levels. Overall the Bailiwick's local fish stocks are regarded as sustainable and appropriately managed under the controls available. Over the last two years conservation measures have been developed by the BFMC and are currently in place to control fishing effort (mostly by larger non-GU vessels) for some of the more heavily targeted species i.e. scallops, and to prohibit specific fishing methods within vulnerable areas i.e. pair trawling. It is believed that carefully constructed technical measures rather than more inflexible controls such as quotas are more appropriate and proportionate to sustainably manage a fishery within a small island jurisdiction.

A4.3 Job description and person specification – Fisheries Protection Officer

JOB DESCRIPTION FALKLAND ISLANDS GOVERNMENT

Department:	NATURAL RESOURCES	Section:	FISHERY PROTECTION
Job Title:	FISHERY PROTECTION OFFICER	Job Code:	322 FP4
Grade or Hourly Rate:	Grade D	Immediate Supervisor	SENIOR FISHERY OFFICER

Job Purpose:

To provide an efficient fishery protection service to uphold regulations and ensure that FIG Conservation Policy is implemented. Provision of Harbour Control services.

Main Accountabilities:

1. Monitor compliance with all relevant Fishery and Marine laws, investigating cases and preparing prosecution cases as required to uphold the law for FI, SG and CCAMLR.
2. Deployment and tasking of fishery protection vessels and aircraft to provide adequate surveillance and monitoring
3. Collate, analyse, display and act upon information gathered from fishing vessels, agents and other sources in order to produce accurate reports on incidents.
4. Manage, implement and update the fishery protection vessel patrol plan by conducting surveillance, boarding fishing vessels and making best use of the vessel to uphold regulations and conservation policy (patrols at sea of variable duration).
5. Maintain and develop good liaison with Masters of fishery protection vessels and fishing vessels, agents and military representatives to ensure efficiency and effectiveness of duties.
6. Assist and contribute to Harbour/Port operations, including patrols of main harbours, to enforce fisheries, transshipping, harbour and pollution law, and to deal with any transgressions or incidents, including pollution clean-up to ensure effective response to safety at sea and for pollution prevention.
7. Operation of FI vessel monitoring system to ensure the system is working effectively.
8. Inspect and maintain Navigational Aids to ensure they are working as intended
9. Undertake health inspections on fishing vessels to assess compliance with EU or other health regulations.
10. Participate, manage and control a variety of office duties including ordering of stores and equipment, maintaining communication equipment and processing incoming correspondence.
11. Participate and assist with maritime emergencies at any time (24 hours) if required

The job description is not an exclusive or exhaustive definition of your duties. You shall undertake such additional or other duties as may reasonably be required by FIG commensurate with your role and grade.

Additional Information:

- Policing activity can be stressful. Working with foreign fishermen can be difficult.
- Whilst at sea back-up is available from the Fisheries Department, but you are very much the 'On scene Commander'.
- Conditions at sea can be difficult, patrols of up to six weeks are undertaken. Work periods can be for up to four months continuously including weekends and public holidays followed by appropriate periods of leave.

Additional Information continued:

- Whilst ashore one FPO is designated as 'Duty Officer'. The Duty Officer must be able to be contacted at all times, and able to respond to out of hours emergencies. The role of duty officer usually rotates on a weekly basis.
- The annual leave allocation is 120 calendar days.

This post forms part of the Fisheries Department's current establishment of Fishery Protection Officers. Current establishment levels are designed around having to man two fishery patrol vessels. One is based in Falklands waters and the other is sub-chartered by the Government of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. FIG will continue to provide FPOs for this vessel. SGSSI patrols may be for longer periods than those in FI zones which are usually two weeks.

Knowledge/skills/experience/qualifications required for this job:

Education and Training:

Essential:

- Numeracy level at least equivalent to Grade C in GSCE Mathematics.
- A good command of the English Language equivalent to at least Grade C at GCSE.

Desirable:

- Marine Certificate of Competency or Skipper (Full) Fishing Certificate.
- BSc in Marine Science, Oceanography or Fisheries Management.
- Ability to speak Spanish or other language relevant to the FI Fishery.

Knowledge, Skills and Experience:

Essential:

- Able to demonstrate good oral communication skills.
- Ability to write clear and concise reports.
- Good general computer skills sufficient for the purpose of preparing reports and presenting information.
- Must be self motivated.
- Able to learn new skills as specialist training in fisheries protection will be provided.

Desirable:

- Knowledge of radio communication etiquette.
- Previous experience of writing case reports.
- Knowledge and understanding of bridge equipment on board ships.
- Previous experience of working in Fisheries Protection or other seagoing role.

Person Attributes:

Essential:

- Ability to lead a small boarding team and take charge of an inspection on board a ship.
- Assertive, able to enforce regulations firmly and fairly.
- Ability to develop and maintain effective working relationships with others.
- Ability to remain calm under pressure.
- Patience in dealing with others whose first language is not English.
- Team player, willing and able to assist other Department staff.

- Physically fit, must be able to pass ENG1 Medical check.
- Able to maintain confidentiality.
- Must be willing to spend long periods of time at sea and work weekends and some public holidays.

Desirable:

- Proven leadership skills.
- Demonstrates awareness of commercial / political confidentiality.

PERSON SPECIFICATION

POST: FISHERIES PROTECTION OFFICER

REQUIREMENTS	ESSENTIAL	DESIRABLE	HOW ASSESSED
<p>PERSON IMPACT</p> <p>Appearance</p> <p>Speech</p> <p>Manner</p>	<p>Smart appearance, well-groomed</p> <p>Clear speech</p> <p>Friendly, outgoing disposition</p>		<p>Assess visual impact, clarity of speech and person's demeanour during the interview.</p>
<p>ATTAINMENTS</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Qualifications</p> <p>Training</p>	<p>Good general education</p> <p>Training in specialist areas of fisheries protection will be given.</p>	<p>Marine Certificate of Competency or suitable degree</p>	<p>Production of necessary certificates of attainment.</p>
<p>ABILITIES AND SKILLS</p> <p>Oral communications</p> <p>Written Communications</p> <p>Computer Skills</p> <p>Organisation Skills</p>	<p>Must possess good oral communication skills for the purpose of giving briefings to Departmental visitors, etc.</p> <p>Ability to write clear and concise reports.</p> <p>Good general computer skills.</p> <p>Ability to self-motivate</p>		<p>Will become apparent at interview.</p> <p>Clarity of expression on Application Form.</p>
<p>PERSONAL ATTRIBUTES</p> <p>Leadership</p>	<p>Ability to lead a small boarding team and take</p>		<p>By assessing reaction to questions at</p>

Management Style	charge of a situation on board a ship.		interview concerning these topics.
Sensitivity	Reasonably easy-going, friendly.		
Temperament	Able to strike a rapport with fishing vessel masters.		
Team Player	A certain level of patience in dealing with others whose first language is not English. Able to deal with stress.		
	Must have the ability to work with other members of the Department and FPV masters.		
OTHER CRITERIA			
Out of hours	Out of hours and weekend working are essential in this post especially during emergencies.		Assess at interview. Seafarers unlikely to have a problem.

A4.4 Job description and person specification senior Fisheries Protection Officer

JOB DESCRIPTION FALKLAND ISLANDS GOVERNMENT

Department:	Fisheries	Section: (if applicable)	Operations
Job Title:	Senior Fishery Protection Officer	Job Code:	322SFP
Grade:	C	Immediate Supervisor	Marine Officer
Job Purpose: Responsible for the efficient operation of matters concerning Fishery Protection and related services.			
Main Accountabilities:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitor compliance with all relevant Fishery and Marine laws, investigating suspected offences and preparing prosecution files as required to uphold the laws of Falkland Islands, South Georgia and Convention for Conservation of Antarctic Living Marine Resources. 2. Co-ordinate, monitor and control two patrol vessels, and one aircraft to ensure the optimum surveillance of the fishing fleet within the Falkland Islands & South Georgia fishing zones. 3. Co-ordinate the deployment of Fishery Officers to ensure adequate cover for at sea & shore based activities & the taking of leave. Allocate duties & tasks to Fisheries Officers to ensure the aims of the department are met. 4. Organise and participate in training of Fisheries Officers. 			

5. Undertake patrols aboard the Fishery Protection Vessels to monitor the fishing fleet and board fishing vessels to undertake inspections of fishing gear and catches to uphold regulations and conservation policy. (Patrols at sea of variable duration 2-6 weeks).
6. Assist & co-ordinate as appropriate (with Marine Officer), responses to maritime emergencies at any time (24 hours).
7. Organise the ordering & servicing of Fishery Officers' equipment, clothing, etc. to ensure that they are able to perform their duties safely and efficiently.
8. Deputise as head of Fishery Protection, during absence of the Marine Officer to ensure continuity in the management of fishery protection matters.
9. Assist and contribute to Harbour/Port operations, including patrols of main harbours, to enforce fisheries, transshipping, harbour and pollution law, and to deal with any transgressions or incidents, including pollution clean-up to ensure effective response to safety at sea and for pollution prevention.
10. Collate information in respect of all fishery protection related matters, to enable monitoring of targets & production of quarterly/annual performance reports. Provide South Georgia Government, FCO & CCAMLR with reports & statistics relating to the activities of Fishery Patrol Vessel/s & Officers in F.I. & South Georgia waters.
11. Operation of F.I. vessel monitoring system to ensure the system is working effectively.

Additional Information:

Policing activity can be stressful. Working with foreign fishermen can be difficult. Whilst at sea back-up is available from the Fisheries Department, but you are very much the 'On scene Commander'.

Conditions at sea can be difficult and patrols of between 2 & 6 weeks are undertaken. Work periods can be for up to 4 months continuously including weekends and public holidays followed by appropriate periods of leave.

Whilst ashore one FPO is designated as 'Duty Officer'. The Duty Officer must be able to be contacted at all times, and able to respond to out of hours emergencies. The role of duty officer usually rotates on a weekly basis.

The annual leave allocation is 120 calendar days, all days off have to be taken as leave.

This post forms part of the Fisheries Department's current establishment of Fishery Protection Officers (1 Senior Fishery Officer & 4 Fishery Officers). Current establishment levels are designed around having to man two fishery patrol vessels. One is based in Falkland's waters and the other is sub-chartered by the Government of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. FIG provide FOs for this vessel for 22 weeks of the year, SGSSI patrols may be for longer periods than those in F.I. zones which are usually 2 weeks.

NB: This post is currently under review.

Knowledge/skills/experience/qualifications required for this job:

Education and Training:

Essential:

- Numeracy level at least equivalent to Grade C in GCSE Mathematics

- A good command of the English Language equivalent to at least Grade C at GCSE
- A BSc in Marine Science, Oceanography, Fisheries Management or another relevant subject
- A marine qualification such as Marine Certificate of Competency or Skipper (Full) Fishing Certificate

Desirable:

- Ability to speak Spanish or other language relevant to the F.I. Fishery

Knowledge, Skills and Experience:

Essential:

- At least five years past experience in Fishery Protection activities
- Past experience of investigating suspected fisheries offences & preparation of prosecution files
- Ability to demonstrate good oral communication skills
- Ability to write clear and concise reports
- Good general computer skills sufficient for the purpose of preparing reports and presenting information
- Able to learn new skills as specialist training in fisheries protection will be provided
- Ability to lead, motivate & co-ordinate team of Fishery Officers, who often have to operate alone & isolated at sea
- Ability to lead a small boarding team and take charge of an inspection on board a ship
- Ability to develop and maintain effective working relationships with others
- Able to maintain confidentiality

Knowledge/skills/experience/qualifications required for this job:

Desirable:

- Knowledge of radio communication etiquette
- Knowledge and understanding of bridge equipment on board ships
- Previous experience of working in Fisheries Protection or other seagoing role
- Proven leadership skills

Personal Attributes:

Essential:

- Assertive, able to enforce regulations firmly and fairly
- Ability to remain calm under pressure
- Patience in dealing with others whose first language is not English
- Team player, willing and able to assist other Department staff
- Physically fit, must be able to pass ENG1 Medical check
- Must be willing to spend long periods of time at sea and work weekends and some public holidays
- Must be self motivated

Desirable:

- Demonstrates awareness of commercial/political confidentiality

PERSON SPECIFICATION

POST: SENIOR FISHERIES PROTECTION OFFICER

REQUIREMENTS	ESSENTIAL	DESIRABLE	HOW ASSESSED
<p>PERSON IMPACT</p> <p>Appearance</p> <p>Speech</p> <p>Manner</p>	<p>Smart appearance, well-groomed.</p> <p>Clear speech.</p> <p>Friendly, outgoing disposition.</p>		<p>Records and/or previous experience will be already known.</p>
<p>ATTAINMENTS</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Qualifications</p> <p>Training</p>	<p>Marine Certificate of Competency or suitable degree.</p> <p>Good general education.</p> <p>Training undertaken to ensure continued service and CPD.</p>		<p>Qualifications and training should already be recorded.</p>
<p>ABILITIES AND SKILLS</p> <p>Oral communications</p> <p>Written Communications</p> <p>Computer Skills</p> <p>Organisation Skills</p>	<p>Must possess good oral communication skills for the purpose of giving briefings to Departmental visitors, etc.</p> <p>Ability to write clear and concise reports including preparing and presenting prosecution files to Attorney General.</p> <p>Good general computer skills.</p> <p>Ability to motivate staff.</p>		<p>Abilities and skills should already be well known.</p>
<p>PERSONAL ATTRIBUTES</p> <p>Leadership</p> <p>Management Style</p> <p>Sensitivity</p> <p>Temperament</p> <p>Team Player</p>	<p>Ability to lead a small boarding team and take charge of a situation on board a ship.</p> <p>Reasonably easy-going, friendly.</p> <p>Able to strike a rapport with fishing vessel masters.</p> <p>A certain level of patience in dealing with others whose first language is not English. Able to deal with stress.</p> <p>Must have the ability to work with other members of the Department and FPV masters.</p>		<p>Should already be evident.</p>

OTHER CRITERIA Out of hours	Out of hours and weekend working are essential in this post especially during emergencies.		Previous experience in FO role applies.
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A4.5 Advantages and disadvantages of different components of MCS

Component	Advantages	Disadvantages
Clearance/Issue of documentation	Ensures valid documentation among the fishers and provides opportunity for briefing of captains.	Can only be performed on vessels calling at national ports with an MCS presence.
Vessel clearance	Good source for information about the fishery. Controls in relation to e.g. engine size, fishing gear can be conducted.	Fishing gear and other equipment may be hidden.
Logbooks	Can be used onboard any fishing vessel in any language. Keeps historical track on catches and positions. Cheap	Poor literacy rate by fishers may be an obstacle in certain fisheries. Quality of data will depend on fishers' motivation.
Patrol vessels	Provides at-sea verification of fishing gear, discards, logbooks and catches. Most important to control offshore operations. The only platform that can effectively conduct an arrest offshore. High deterrence factor.	High cost and limited area surveillance capability. Low rate of detection of infringements.
Patrol planes	Can provide high coverage for identification of illegal incursion of unlicensed vessels and effectively patrol borders and closed areas.	No ability to arrest or to inspect catch or gear.
Helicopters	Can cover relatively large area, can deploy inspectors on vessels and arrest.	High cost and limited distance covered compared to patrol plane
Observers	Can monitor all operations onboard a specific vessel and verify catches, discard, dumping, gear and validation of required documents	Medium cost. Only viable on larger vessels. The integrity of observers may be a relevant question in terms of the quality of data provided.
VMS	Provides up to real time monitoring for licensed or fitted vessels and can reduce interception times for enforcement craft. Low to medium capital and running costs (ship unit bought by fishers)	No coverage of vessels not fitted with the required equipment. Requires integration with other platforms or sensors to be utilized effectively. Technical maintenance and IT support can be limited in some countries.
Satellite Imagery	Full coverage of area scanned	Expensive for regular scans. No positive identification of targets unless verified by other sensors.
Beach Patrols	Efficient tool within recreational and near shore fisheries. Contact with fishers.	Visibility of inspectors, access to remote areas can be difficult.
Navy and coastguard	If available can be free to fisheries organisation, if they are in the field they can monitor border violations.	Limited capability - only border violations as limited fishery knowledge.
Catch and transshipment monitoring	Can monitor landed catch and quotas. Has power to arrest in port. Low capital and running costs	No possibility of monitoring vessels that do not call at port. No possibility of monitoring dumping, gear violations or off-shore transshipments. Information is only of fish landed not those discarded and no geo-referenced data.
Market and sales monitoring	Good information source in terms of landed species and market demands	Difficult to trace the origin of the fish.
Export monitoring	Good information source on volume of landed fish in high value fisheries.	Only part of the landed catch may be exported.
Roadblocks and transport monitoring	Good tool against sale and transport of illegally caught fish.	Roadblocks are easily detected and can be avoided.

Appendix 5 Abstracts from Sustainable Fisheries Presentations

16th – 18th June 2014, Green Mountain National Park, Ascension Island

A5.1 The role of science in Sustainable fishery

A5.1.1 Fisheries legislation – Policy and Principles – Helen Stevens

Adequate fisheries legislation is required in order to be able to effectively protect fish stocks and the marine environment, regulate fisheries (including provision to underpin appropriate levels of monitoring and enforcement) and ensure compliance with international obligations. Such a wide range of drivers results in fisheries legislation provisions which may vary widely, depending on variables such as species present, gear used, vessel type, international management regimes, etc. Despite such variation, common features exist; this presentation reviews some of those features, in particular those which are likely to be important to achieving robust and reliable management.

A5.1.2 Why is Fisheries Science an integral part of a sustainable fishery? – Rob Scott

The overarching aim of fisheries management is to achieve a fishing sector that is sustainable, profitable, supports strong local communities and is managed effectively as part of a coherent policy for the marine environment. A fisheries policy should have defined operational objectives along with the means to monitor the progress of the fishery and to measure the performance of management in achieving those objectives. Science plays a critical role in establishing management targets that are consistent with the stated objectives and in providing the quantitative information that guides management towards defined targets whilst taking account of the risks and uncertainty associated with incomplete knowledge of the system. The process relies on data. The data that need to be collected depend on the assessment and management requirements, which in turn depend on the specific objectives of the fishery management plan

A5.1.3 Physical and technical requirements for establishing fisheries science when developing a sustainable fishery on a small island. Case study and lessons learnt – the Falklands Joost Pompert

The Fisheries Department's primary mission is wealth creation by achieving the maximum sustainable yield from fish and squid stocks in Falkland and adjacent waters. This process is to be underpinned by effective Fisheries Science, Fisheries Protection and Administration.

It is shown what type of stock assessments are carried out to arrive at biomass estimates of main commercial species of fish and squid, what type of data are collected, analysed and included to produce licensing advice recommending TAE or TAC for all commercial stocks.

Studies on the biology, ecology and life cycles of the main commercial marine species inhabiting waters around of the Falkland Islands have grown in importance with key parameters and dynamics of marine ecosystems in the Falkland Conservation Zones and adjacent waters identified.

The gradual and successful transfer from a largely overseas advised fishery to a wholly locally managed fishery is demonstrated as is the growth in strength of the science section.

A5.1.4 Scientific principles and data collection: the basis for sound fisheries science advice – Dr Paul Brickle.

The Falkland Islands Fishery has operated successfully since 1987. Its success has been a result of its scientific approach to informing policy. The evidence-base afforded by scientific inquiry is critical for the inclusion of scientific evidence in the development and implementation of policies to manage fisheries resources. This evidence based approach is paramount to many aspects of fisheries science. This talk examines some of the approaches undertaken in the Falkland Islands. Case studies of temporal and spatial spawning area closures in order to protect aggregations of spawning fish in the Falkland Islands EEZ will be presented. This evidence based approach will also be presented in relation to gear restrictions (mesh size) with regards to the rock cod fishery in the Falkland Islands and specifically reducing discard. A third example of this scientific approach has been used to investigate by-catch mitigations methods, specifically for seabirds.

A5.1.5 Observer programmes: what is needed, how they work and their role in science and compliance: Case study and lessons learnt Falklands - Joost Pompert

Many fisheries operating around the world have a ship based observer program in place. Most of these programs carry an element of (scientific) data collection as well a compliance element. The programme in the Falklands in its early days focussed largely on the collection of primary scientific data, but has gradually over the years also introduced aspects of compliance, although not to the extent of what may happen elsewhere. This methodology seemed to have worked well, and observers are generally well regarded within the commercial fleet.

Observers recruited to the FIFD are scientifically trained personnel with an eye for accuracy and detail, statistical ability, and with a demonstrated interest in marine science. The FIFD employs their staff on this basis, but throughout their employment also helps them to develop their individual science careers, by facilitating personal projects and studies. Perhaps consequently one-year contracts are often extended to the benefit of both parties, and many observers go on to develop a successful career in science elsewhere.

A5.1.6 Fisheries on Tristan da Cunha: an overview – James Glass

An overview of fisheries on Tristan da Cunha outlining the history of the fishery, its development, current status and opportunities for the future.

A5.1.7 Fisheries Science on Ascension: the AIMS Project Proposal - Dr Samantha L. Garrard

Ascension Island harbors globally important marine biodiversity, potentially representing a unique assemblage of western and eastern Atlantic flora and fauna. The Island also supports a commercially valuable pelagic tuna fishery, and an inshore recreational fishery. Currently, however, a paucity of baseline scientific data from the marine environment and a lack of capacity in marine and fisheries science within AIG are major barriers to the effective

management and conservation of the Island's marine resources. Data on the abundance, distribution and biology of endemic and commercially exploited species is particularly lacking. Addressing these issues has been identified as a strategic priority for the Ascension Island Government. The Ascension Island Marine Sustainability Program (AIMS) aims to address these data gaps through a two-pronged approach, mapping biodiversity and habitats types around the island and by monitoring abundance, growth and reproductive dynamics of some of the key commercial near-shore and pelagic species. This work will aim to substantially increase Ascension Island's marine biodiversity knowledge and fisheries science capacity, informing the development of the Biodiversity Action Plan for marine taxa, and providing the science base needed for sustainably managed inshore and offshore fisheries.

A5.1.8 Fisheries Science on St. Helena: Where we are at and where we would like to be – Dr Judith Brown

St Helena has a small inshore pole and line fishery which operates within 12nm from shore mainly targeting tuna and wahoo. To meet with ICCAT regulations length weight data is collected from fish brought in by the inshore fleet prior to processing at the ARGOS factory. Catch per species data is also reported. With the development of the airport there is a drive towards economic sustainability and developing the commercial fishing industry is seen as a key area. Interest in offshore fishing from international vessels led to an exploratory fishery on the seamounts in 2013 and this year a locally owned vessel has been purchased to fish offshore. Fishing methods other than the traditional pole and line are being trialled including longlining and greensticking and the deployment of Fish Aggregating Devices has also occurred. Maps produced from oceanic data from satellite systems are being trialled to see how accurately productive fish areas can be mapped. To ensure that the development of the offshore fishery and the use of different fishing methods are both sustainable and environmentally sound fisheries science needs to be progressed on island. Challenges lie ahead with lack of funding and high demands on personnel and there is the requirement for further up skilling of local staff in this field.

A5.1.9 Developing fisheries management plans for pelagic species (Tuna Fishery) on St. Helena.

Advice and discussion on approaches to developing fisheries management plans for pelagic species on St. Helena.

A5.2 Regulation and licensing for a sustainable fishery

A5.2.1 An introduction to South Georgia Fisheries, including how they operate within the CCAMLR framework – Dr Martin Collins

The 1.07 million sq km South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands Maritime Zone supports highly regulated fisheries for Patagonian and Antarctic toothfish, icefish and Antarctic krill. The valuable toothfish fisheries use demersal longlines, whilst the icefish and krill fisheries use pelagic trawls; bottom trawling is prohibited throughout the Maritime Zone. All fisheries are managed with the framework of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR). CCAMLR was established in 1982 to manage Southern Ocean fishery resources as part of the Antarctic Treaty System. The Government of GSGSSI must implement all the CCAMLR requirements through domestic legislation and licence conditions, but has additional requirements over and above those of CCAMLR to ensure the sustainable management of fisheries, minimizing the impacts on non-target species. In 2012, as part of a long-term management of the territory, GSGSSI declared the entire Maritime Zone (north of 60 S) as a sustainable use Marine Protected Area. The MPA was enhanced by the additional of spatial and seasonal closures in 2013. The South Georgia Patagonian toothfish fishery was first (conditionally) certified by the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) in 2004, was recertified without conditions in 2009 and is currently undergoing a second recertification. The icefish fishery was conditionally certified by the MSC in 2011.

A5.2.2 What is required to make a fishery sustainable over and above ICAAT regulations – Helen Stevens.

Regional Fishery Management Organisations serve to provide a framework for the sustainable exploitation of migratory or straddling stocks, requiring participating Members to monitor and report on their exploitation, to inform stock assessment and quota issue at the appropriate scale. UKOT are party to three RFMO's, with two relevant to the South Atlantic, ICCAT and CCAMLR. Membership brings the benefits of quota access, but also significant responsibilities, including catch reporting, vessel monitoring (remotely and by inspection/observation) and enforcement. Many of these requirements are, at a high level, common between RFMOs. This presentation reviews some of these requirements, in particular comparing and contrasting the some of the details between RFMOs in order to highlight where potential limitations may be identified.

A5.2.3 Regulation and licensing in South Georgia Fishery: what is a good regulatory framework? – Dr Martin Collins

Good fisheries regulation must be underpinned by robust legislation, back by clear and consistent policies and good decision-making. The Fisheries (Conservation & Management) Ordinance provides the legal basis for the management of fisheries in the South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands. The legislation provides for, and defines the responsibilities of, a Director of Fisheries (DoF) and Fishery Protection Officers. It also provides the legal basis for the licensing regime, defines what actions constitute an offence and how such offences are dealt with. Until 2014 GSGSSI offered licenses were offered on an annual basis. For the 2013/14 season two-year licenses, which allow vessel operators to plan further ahead, were introduced in the toothfish and icefish fisheries. Licenses are awarded on a competitive basis. To be successful an applicant vessel must meet stringent minimum standards,

including meeting the provisions of the Torremolinos Convention on fishing vessel safety. Applicant vessels that meet the minimum standards are scored against published criteria and the highest scoring vessels are offered licenses. The high value of Patagonian toothfish means that licenses are highly sought after and the allocation of licenses by the DoF has been Judicially Reviewed twice in the last 4 years; in each case the decisions of the DoF have been upheld by the courts.

A5.2.4 Regulation and licensing in the Falklands Fishery: What system is in place, how it works and lessons learnt – Roy Summers

Brief history of the setting up of the Fisheries regime in the Falkland Islands, from proclamation of the zone & enacting the Fisheries & Conservation Management Ordinance in 1986 to 1st licensed fishing in 1987.

Explanation of how the initial licensing process operated in terms of license application and allocations, failings of this system.

Introduction of new Fisheries Conservation & Management Ordinance in 2005, bringing the old ordinance up to date with modern standards, incorporated various “old” regulations. Explain main purpose was to introduce the property rights systems, often referred to as Individual Transferable Quota (ITQ) system. How the ITQ system differs from the “old” system, its aims and advantages.

Give overview of license allocation & issuing process, explaining the different “parts” of a Falklands Fishing license including insight to the Falklands Fee structure for ITQ and Illex, including Illex refund policy.

Brief explanation at present very low activity on Inshore & Coastal licenses, but plans underway to see if this activity can be increased.

Highlight the oversight from elected members and industry groups present in the Falklands Fishing regime and show revenue for the 2013/14 financial year from Fisheries.

A5.2.5 Regulation and licensing on Ascension - Dr Judith Brown

Ascension Island is a remote Island with a large EFZ. Fish resources are almost exclusively migratory pelagic species, namely bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna and albacore. Historically longline and purse seine fisheries in Ascension waters were managed through St Helena fisheries department. A new management regime is being initiated, led by a director of fisheries on Ascension Island and advised by a report from an independent consultant. This regime will aim to earn revenue for the island whilst being economically sustainable, minimising bycatch and ensuring that illegal fishing within the Exclusive Fishing Zone (EFZ) is reduced. A new licensing structure will be required and advice from delegates is sought on potential fee structures based on experience of those used elsewhere. Additional advice on inshore fisheries protection measures successfully used in other locations is sought.

A5.2.6 Developing Sport fishing licenses and policies on St. Helena – what needs to be included – Dr Judith Brown

At present only licenses for commercial fishing operations are issued in St Helena and as such only catch data from commercial vessels are recorded and reported to St Helena

Government. Currently two marine tourist operators offer sportsfishing trips, with around 50 sportsfishing trips conducted annually, an increase on previous years. With an increased number of contractors on island demand for sportsfishing is growing, and other local boat owners are encouraged to start up in this sector as well as interest being shown from off island investors. The presence of large billfish promises to be a large tourist drawn for the keen angler and world renowned sportsfishermen have already shown interest in coming once air access is available. Spearfishing is also a growing sport worldwide and this year a single spearfishing trip for pelagic species (tuna, wahoo) occurred. However this proved highly controversial with local commercial fishermen who are pushing for a total ban on pelagic spearfishing. Licensing criteria is currently being drawn up to include general conditions, environmental conditions, health & safety conditions, conditions applicable to angling and conditions applicable to spearfishing.

A5.2.7 The impacts of benthic fishing on seamount communities

Seamounts typically support “vulnerable Marine Ecosystems”, often characterised by erect filter-feeding organisms, many of which are fragile and long lived. These characteristics make them highly sensitive to the types of pressures caused by benthic fishing. In some cases, fish communities on seamounts have characteristics that make them particularly vulnerable to over-exploitation. There are numerous examples worldwide of seamounts that suffered long-term habitat damage from fishing and seamount stocks that have been over-exploited. This presentation will examine the options available for managing sustainable fisheries on seamounts in the mid-Atlantic.

A5.2.8 Options available for fishing license fee structure (with examples of pros and cons of each) – advice for St. Helena.

Advice and discussion on options available for fishing license fee structures.

A5.3 Enforcement and financing

A5.3.1 Key components for successful enforcement and developing tools for successful enforcement – Roy Summers and Joost Pompert

Introduce the Key Components of Enforcement using the FAO definition of Enforcement in Fisheries; Monitoring, Control & Surveillance. The policing role is covered in more detail under training of Inspectors & enforcement in the Falklands Fishery. Work through each of the 3 elements; Monitoring, Control & Surveillance, highlighting the components that make up the each element, why they are important & the possible consequences of failing to include them in the management of a fishery. Use FAO table showing advantages & disadvantages of different components of MCS to show that no one component meets all needs & they all have certain positives & negatives. Highlight the need for support from both those involved in licensed fishery under your control, but also from neighbouring fisheries & regional organisations.

Training Inspectors

Using what happens in the Falkland Islands as a guide aim is to introduce the different elements that new Inspectors need to be trained & familiarised in before being released on the “live” fishermen. Run through the various shore based tasks FI Inspectors are trained in, includes familiarisation with vessel construction, fishing methods, gear & fish species.

Seaborne activities, such as basic seaman ship, boating operations & procedures for at sea inspections. How we achieve this training & familiarisation. Introduce the legal & court element of training & familiarisation for inspectors, including ideas on how best to achieve. Covering elements like importance of evidence collection & preservation, taking & writing statements. Highlight the difference between police & fisheries investigations.

VMS

Provide background and history on what is VMS and how does the process work. Examples of products available for the transmission of VMS data from vessels. Highlight what can VMS be used for, in both domestic & international verification context, use of VMS data in court & example results from use. Show VMS costs from the initial set-up to annual fees & communication costs to obtain position reports

Training Fisheries Observers (delivered by Joost Pompert)

Prior to arrival, observers undertake a one day STCW-95 personal safety at sea course. On arrival in the Falklands, new Fisheries Observers are provided with shore training in the first week of arriving. The first day is spent sorting a number of practical aspects such as signing documents, opening a bank account, and assigning a laptop. In this training week, a mixture of lab based tasks, sampling defrosted fish and squid, reading manuals, mock data entry into the observer database and powerpoint presentations are used. Colleagues in the team are heavily involved. A first 4-week trip to sea, generally within a week of arrival, and preferably accompanied by an experienced observer or on a research survey with other scientists, is the next step to train the new observer in the field, and “in the field” familiarity with all data recording procedures, identifying the species fresh, measuring, gonad assessments, use of equipment, forms, and database. A particular focus on data accuracy, entry, and checking and is instilled at an early stage, and a set regime of sampling protocols followed. Fishing vessel compliance with all regulations is included. A trip report is started, and updated regularly, summarised statistics sent to shore if required. Regular radio contact with observer co-ordinator ashore is used to assist in the training aspect, and to assist in addressing any issues, but e-mail is also a useful tool. Upon return to shore any samples are processed, data checked and summarised by the observer (and co-ordinator) and trip report completed. Complexity of sampling tasks and specific fisheries is stepped up after a first trip with further specific guidance/training.

A5.3.2 By-catch and by-catch mitigation options – Jonathan Hall

This presentation will focus on the work of the BirdLife Global Seabird Programme and Albatross Task Force to reduce seabird bycatch. It will outline the geographical areas covered by the high-level policy work and the practical on-vessel training and monitoring programmes which complement it. Some case studies will be presented, and then future work in the South Atlantic relevant to the UK Overseas Territories will be explored, including the new GEF-funded project on tuna fisheries in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction.

A5.3.3 Enforcement in South Georgia Fishery: What system is in place, how does it work and what lessons have been learnt? – Dr Martin Collins

Enforcement is a key component of a sustainable fishery, making sure that licensed vessels comply with regulations and ensuring that there is no unlicensed fishing activity. Enforcement needs to be underpinned by robust legislation and supported by a thorough surveillance. For SGSSI, the Fisheries (Conservation & Management) Ordinance (FCMO) provides the legal basis for the enforcement regime. Enforcement is facilitated by the provision of a dedicated fisheries patrol vessel (Pharos SG), which patrols the SGSSI

Maritime Zone, ensuring there is no illegal fishing activity and undertaking at-sea inspections of licensed vessels. Inspectors are appointed as Fishery Protection Officers under the FCMO and as CCAMLR inspectors. The high value of Patagonian toothfish has led to problems with illegal fishing throughout the Southern Ocean, but regular patrolling in the SGSSI MZ has greatly reduced the threat of illegal fishing. The last vessel to be caught illegally fishing in the SGMZ was the Elqui in 2005. The owner was fined £125,00; the fine was never paid, so the vessel was seized and scuttled. Further means of ensuring compliance with regulations include detailed licensing inspections of vessels prior to the start of fishing, all toothfish and icefish vessels have 100% observer coverage and licensed vessels are monitored with a satellite monitoring system (VMS). Minor offences by licensed vessels are addressed using Administrative Penalties, whilst more significant offences are likely to lead to prosecutions.

A5.3.4 Enforcement in Falklands Fishery: What system is in place, how does it work and what lessons have been learnt? – Roy Summers

This session concentrates on the policing aspect of the Falkland Islands Fisheries Enforcement. Overview of the mission, area & fisheries involved, describe the different areas where enforcement is required (unlicensed incursions, compliance with licence conditions by licenced vessels in terms of fishing areas, gear, reporting etc.) Describe FIG assets for enforcement operations: Ships, Planes, including those not under FIFD control & electronic surveillance measures available. Overview of manning arrangements & overall costs of Fishery Protection against revenue generated from Licence fees. Highlight some lessons learnt, difficulties caused by infrequency in conducting investigations & how this may be combated.

A5.3.5 Enforcement and monitoring on Ascension – Dr Judith Brown

With the development of any new management regime which involves licences and regulations comes the inevitable question of how to monitor and enforce them. Particularly on small islands due consideration must be given to human, financial and physical resources (hardware / software etc) when contemplating the best strategies. Various technical and non- technical options have been advised in a 2007 report by an independent consultant. These options are put forward for other conference delegates to give their opinions based on successes and failures experienced in other overseas territories. In 2013 a Wildlife Protection Ordinance was enacted providing power to declare closed areas or closed seasons in Ascension waters. Within this legislation berried spiny lobster are protected and ways to monitor compliance is open for discussion.

A5.3.6 Managing fisheries in Marine Protected Areas: the UK experience

The UK is in the process of establishing a network of Marine Protected Areas to meet the requirements of a number of different legislative and policy drivers (EU habitats and Birds Directives, Marine Strategy Framework Directive, OSPAR agreement, Marine and Coastal Access act, Marine Act Scotland etc). These drivers vary to some extent in their objectives, but have in common that they do not necessarily preclude all fishing with protected areas. Rather, they require that the interest features for which the sites have been designated must reach a target condition, known as the “conservation objective”. Activities which do not prevent the achievement of the conservation objective will not require any further management.

JNCC, has been working with UK and devolved Governments and statutory conservation advisers to develop methods to assess the likely effects of different fishing methods on feature condition and to determine the management measures that will be required to meet the sites' conservation objectives. Fishermen have been involved in the process to ensure that management measures are neither disproportionate nor discriminatory

A5.3.7 Sustainable Financing – how does a sustainable fishery pay for itself? What profit can be made? – Rob Scott

Management reference points derived from biological considerations rarely coincide with those derived from economic considerations and long term sustainable targets may differ substantially depending on the choice of management objectives eg. maximum yield, maximum revenue or maximum employment levels etc. Trade-offs exist in the number of vessels that can operate in a fishery, the quantity of catch that can be taken and the level of exploitation that can be applied all of which depend on a range of biological, economic and societal choices and which impact on the overall revenue derived from the fishery. This presentation provides a brief overview of the tradeoffs between biological and economic objectives and considers a simple case study based on the toothfish fishery at South Georgia.

A5.3.8 Marketing a new Fishery: how to market a new Fishery?

Open discussion on how to market a new fishery.

Appendix 6 Abstracts from Marine Protected Areas Presentations

19th – 20th June 2014, Green Mountain National Park, Ascension Island

A6.1 Marine Protected Areas – Overview

A6.1.1 Case Study: Recently designated MPA in South Georgia – Helen Stevens

The South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands MPA was established in 2012 to ensure the long-term protection of the rich and diverse marine life around SGSSI. The MPA combines spatial and temporal (seasonal) closures to ensure that the highly regulated fisheries are sustainable whilst minimising impacts on non-target species. Following consultation with industry, NGOs and other stakeholders, additional protection measures were introduced in 2013. This presentation describes the measures which have been implemented for the SGSSI MPA.

A6.1.2 Baseline Data: What is the minimum baseline data required to be able to designate an MPA – Dr Paul Brickle

The background and approach to the Falkland Islands Marine Spatial Planning project will be presented. No MPA's have been designated in the seas surrounding the FI. FI EEZ is rich in marine biodiversity, including globally threatened seabirds and marine mammals. There is already risk to the FI marine environment from resource extraction; such pressures are likely to intensify and include new developments and related changes to coastal land-use. Existing practice and legislation need to be improved to manage current and potential future threats, to protect threatened species, sites and habitats. The lack of integrated land/sea zoning and management was identified as one of the top priorities that need addressing in the 2012 workshop report from the FCO/JNCC funded project 'Environmental Mainstreaming'. The project will be developed through two main approaches and these include 1) development (and extensive analysis where appropriate and feasible) of GIS baseline maps of the distributions of coastal, inshore and offshore habitats, together with their biota and resources, including areas/sites of current and prospective hydrocarbon extraction and exploration and 2) a series of workshop and stakeholder meetings, initially to help create and populate the GIS data and map layers, subsequently to review and discuss the potential approaches to MSP in the FI and the application of these data.

A6.1.3 MPAs on Ascension: What has been done, where we are at and where we want to go – Dr Nicola Weber

In order to be effective, it is important that the designation of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) is evidence-based, with insufficient data currently available to enable immediate decisions to be made regarding a protected areas network in Ascension's waters. Ascension Island Conservation Department and collaborators have recently initiated a number of projects to fill these knowledge gaps. They include the collection of data relating to the distribution of species targeted by fisheries, both recreationally inshore (e.g. rock hind and squirrel fish) and commercially offshore (e.g. big-eye and yellow-fin tuna), and also relating to those species and habitats that are potentially vulnerable to by-catch (e.g. seabirds and sea

turtles) and disturbance. For these marine species, we are collecting data relating to their different life stages (e.g. spawning times, growth rates and age at maturity) and migratory routes; additionally habitats are being mapped using a variety of techniques such as visual census and side-scan sonar for the near-shore, and multi-beam and drop-down cameras for offshore. The distribution of fishing effort e.g. collected from VMS data can then be mapped in relation to important and vulnerable species and habitats at different times of the year. Once these data have been collected and analysed they will allow Ascension Island Government to move forward with a holistic approach to the sustainable use of the marine environment around Ascension Island.

A6.1.4 MPAs on the Falklands: What has been done, where we are at and where we want to go – Dr Paul Brickle

See presentation.

A6.1.5 MPAs on Tristan da Cunha: what has been done – where we are at and where we want to go – James Glass

A brief overview of the MPA process on Tristan da Cunha.

A6.1.6 Marine data collection and science across the SAOTs: exploring existing and new opportunities for sharing expertise, tools, equipment etc. – Dr Paul Brickle

This presentation reviews current marine data collection conducted in the SAOTs with specific examples drawn from the Falkland Islands. The talk examines data collection methodologies in the shallow marine environment targeted at coastal biodiversity baseline utilising SCUBA, acoustic and remote sampling techniques. It also examines methodologies utilised in offshore fisheries research in the Falkland Islands. New techniques to be utilised in the Falkland Islands will be presented and include the use of new technologies for collecting oceanographic data. A concept for sharing expertise, tools and equipment across the SAOTs will also be presented.

A6.2 Marine Protected Areas: St. Helena Case Study.

A6.2.1 St. Helena MPA Case study: Presentation and review of the St. Helena draft MPA management Plan – Dr Judith Brown

Currently accessible only by ship, the isolation of the volcanic island of St Helena offers protection to its marine environment. With the construction of an international airport, due to open in the next two years, tourism will provide a vital source of income to the local population, however it will also increase pressures on the natural resources of the island. Sportsfishing, dive tourism, whale shark and cetacean tourism as well as increased commercial fisheries both offshore for tuna and inshore for crayfish and grouper are likely to increase with growing numbers of visitors and an increased drive for the island to become self-sufficient. Currently there are limited preservation measures in place and it is vital to implement policies and marine management strategies to ensure protection of the rich biodiversity. A two year Darwin funded marine mapping and biodiversity project has collected data on species, habitats and resource use both from historical information and

new surveys. Seabird research as well as marine sightings information (including of whale sharks) is providing data on important breeding and foraging areas as well as species specific information. This draft Marine Management Plan for St Helena highlights four potential impact areas: fisheries, marine tourism, waste/pollution, construction/mineral extraction and examines options for mitigating against these as well as examining the need for species or habitat specific protection measures. This presentation will provide background data and suggestions for management which will be followed by group discussions on each of these areas.

Appendix 7 Abstracts from Biodiversity and Environmental Action Planning Presentations

11th June 2014, Green Mountain National Park, Ascension Island

A7.1 Biodiversity action planning on the Falkland Islands – Andy Stanworth

'Biodiversity Action Planning in the Falkland Islands is a two year Darwin Plus funded project undertaken in partnership with the Falkland Islands Government and Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. The projects aims are focussed more on reviewing and enhancing the current Falkland Islands biodiversity action planning system than delivering specific plans. The project is not restricted in its scope to 'Biodiversity Action Plans', but to all plans and actions relating principally to biodiversity. One of its primary objectives is to provide a prioritisation system for actions in the Falklands that includes a resource component. The project commenced with a review of Biodiversity action for the Falklands and recently, a year into the project, a workshop was held with stakeholders to provide feedback on proposals and establish the basis of a prioritisation system. This workshop also included wider-ranging discussion about biodiversity planning issues. The presentation summarises the project to date and the feedback received during the workshop.'

A7.2 Biodiversity action planning on Ascension Island – Dr Sam Weber/Dr Nicola Weber

Through a Darwin Initiative-funded project that commenced in 2012, Ascension Island Government Conservation Department (AIGCD) is designing and implementing the first National Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) for Ascension Island. The project is coordinated by AIGCD but brings together many of the individuals and organisations that have a stake in the conservation of Ascension Island's biodiversity, to agree upon a vision for conservation of the island's native and endemic biodiversity, as well as a set of specific actions for individual species (SAPs) and habitats (HAPs). The SAPs are grouped into three main sections: marine species, terrestrial species and invasive alien species with species qualifying for priority actions if they are 1) endemic to Ascension Island, 2) threatened globally, 3) a significant proportion of the global population of that species is found at Ascension Island, 4) invasive species with known detrimental effects on native and endemic species. The overall objectives of the SAPs are aligned with commitments of multilateral agreements, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, CITES and Convention on Migratory Species. The actions proposed in the SAPs are SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-limited) and have been divided into 4 categories: 1) policy and legislation, 2) safeguards and management, 3) research and monitoring and 4) communication and awareness-raising. Ultimately, it is hoped that the BAP will guide future conservation work on Ascension, such that all activities undertaken by AIGCD, external organisations and visiting researchers can be linked to one or more BAP objectives.

A7.3 Environment Action Planning on St Helena, Building Resilience into Ecosystems – Leeann Henry

Historically guiding principles within the Environmental Charter governed how environmental functions were carried out, however these responsibilities were spread amongst many

government departments and lacked the backing of legislation. There became a growing need within St Helena Government to fully understand the environment and the rich biodiversity which it supports in order to better understand and protect St Helena's natural habitats. As economic development accelerates with the forthcoming airport it is vital to have baseline data on air, land and water quality. The creation of the Environmental Management Division (EMD) underpinned by the National Environmental Management Plan brought together all environmental functions, however challenges remain both from a financial and staff perspective. Risk management, environmental assessment and advocacy and the terrestrial and marine sections all face issues with initial public buy-in and skill shortages however these are being tackled by strong public engagement and training. Work from each of the individual sections feed into the wider management of St Helena's whole environment. EMD will continue to have a pivotal role in St Helena's future ensuring that as the economy grows, with eco-tourism as one of the central revenue streams, that the environment for which the tourists come is protected and well managed.

Appendix 8 Abstracts from Seabird Monitoring Presentations

12 June 2014, Green Mountain National Park, Ascension Island

A8.1 Seabird Monitoring on the Falkland Islands – Andy Stanworth

The Falkland Islands Seabird Monitoring Programme has been the primary means of tracking seabird population trends in the Falkland Islands for the past 24 years. This long term annual data set has been supported by Island-wide Censuses of Gentoo Penguin, Southern Rockhopper Penguin and Black-browed Albatross at five year intervals and a single census of Southern Giant Petrel. The purpose of this work is to understand the population trends of key breeding seabird species in order to support informed conservation initiatives and guide policy; as well as to engage, educate and involve the local community. This monitoring has contributed to the identification of regional and global conservation priorities and provides information for IUCN listing – specifically the down-listing of Southern Giant Petrel and Black-browed Albatross in recent years. Methodologies have remained relatively unchanged since the commencement of these programmes; however, in the light of advancing technologies and alternative methodologies, there are moves towards change. The presentation outlines the monitoring, past and present, and considers the future approaches to seabird monitoring in the Falkland Islands.

A8.2 Seabird Monitoring and tracking on Ascension Island – Dr Eliza Leat & Kenickie Andrews

Ascension Island is a UK Overseas Territory in the tropical South Atlantic which supports regionally and globally important populations of 11 seabird species, including the endemic Ascension frigatebird (*Fregata aquila*). The Ascension Island Seabird Restoration Project was initiated in 2002, beginning with a successful eradication programme for the feral cats that had previously restricted seabird nesting to offshore stacks. Ascension Island was declared free from feral cats in 2006 and Ascension Island Government Conservation Department (AIGCD) has continued to monitor the return of seabirds to the main island and their breeding success. With the return of breeding Ascension Frigatebirds to the main island in 2012, as well as recent expansions in marine and fisheries research being undertaken by AIGCD, the project is now entering a new phase. Seabird monitoring programmes are being taken forward with an emphasis on population size estimation, distribution mapping and nest productivity assessments for priority species, as well as continuing to monitor the impacts and abundance of introduced predators such as rats. New methods for this are being employed, such as the use of remote sensing imagery and novel processing techniques to census frigatebirds on Boatswain Bird Island from the mainland. Current research is being framed within the expansions in fisheries and marine programmes, including the use of tracking devices to study at-sea habitat use and fisheries conflicts, dietary analysis, and exploring the use of seabirds as indicator species for monitoring the state of Ascension's marine ecosystems.

A8.3 Seabird Monitoring on St. Helena: Past, present and future – Annalea Beard

Little research had been conducted on St Helena's seabird populations until 2004 when an Overseas Territories Environment Programme (OTEP) funded project was granted to set up a monitoring programme. After the initial three year project finished the monitoring continued until 2012 when all monitoring halted. The "pause and review" allowed the existing data to be analysed, data gaps to be identified and priority species and monitoring sites to be highlighted. A revised set of targets for the seabird monitoring programme were established as well as potential new research areas identified that had previously been unexplored. The monitoring programme now consists of several externally funded projects that interlink and feed into a basic monitoring framework that utilizes species specific techniques which will address some of the data gaps enabling St Helena Government to provide evidence based advice for managing the natural environment. However limits in funding, staffing, expertise and time remain constraining factors preventing development of new research areas.

A8.4 RSPB's Programme for seabirds in the South Atlantic

Historically RSPB has been heavily involved in establishing and implementing seabird monitoring in many of the South Atlantic Overseas Territories. Today much of this effort is lead by our local partners, and we provide a range of technical support and assistance. We are still taking a leading role with Tristan da Cunha, though our goal here is also to empower the Tristan Conservation Department to take the lead. This presentation will focus on seabird monitoring and tracking work at Tristan da Cunha. It will also provide an update on our wider seabird work, in particular our eradication programmes and involvement in the BirdLife seabird tracking database, Global Seabird Programme and Albatross Task Force.