Darwin Initiative – Final Report

*(To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders (http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/) it is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)*

Darwin project information

Project Reference	18-020
Project Title	Increasing local capacity to conserve St Helena's threatened native biodiversity.
Host country(ies)	St Helena Island
Contract Holder Institution	St Helena National Trust, Broadway House, Jamestown, St Helena Island STHL 1ZZ
Partner Institution(s)	St Helena Government (SHG), Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew (RBG)
Darwin Grant Value	£ XXX
Start/End dates of Project	01st October 2010 – 30th September 2013
Project Leader Name	Dr Chris Hillman
Project Website	www.nationaltrust.org.sh
Report Author(s) and date	Jodie Mills & Martina Peters 24th February 2014

1 Project Rationale

St Helena is a small island of 47 square miles. It is extremely remote (nearest landmass is 1,200 miles away in Angola) as the only way on and off the island is via the RMS St Helena (Royal Mail Ship) which sails to either Ascension Island or Capetown. The Island has a total population of around 4,000 people

Tiny remnant habitats in the Island's Central Peaks area are known to support relict amounts of endemic flora and fauna diversity. There are in addition the equally remarkable remnants of St Helena's dry land habitats which are deteriorating rapidly as invasive species outcompete or predate upon them.

The principal constraint to reversing the decline of key habitats is a shortage of skilled personnel on-island able to undertake sustained practical conservation action. This is manifested in an inability to adequately tackle pressing threats, particularly the negative impacts of invasive species. Current conservation activities are often ad hoc and inadequate, reacting to immediate problems rather than working with a concerted, well-resourced ecosystem approach to invasive control and native habitat reinstatement.

The problem has been identified through knowledge and experience gained from a number of recent projects and from practical on-island experiences of the last decade. These have demonstrated that habitat-focused restoration is the key to preserving the unique biodiversity of St Helena.

High Peak is a part of the central ridge cloud forest; the main part of this site is the Dell area on the south east side of the peak. This holds the last fragment of endemic cloud forest including the last population of the endemic Spiky Yellow Woodlouse. The aim is to gradually remove all encroaching invasive species from the Dell area and expand it by planting in new endemic wetland species seedlings.

Blue Point is a dry land area where the major problem is erosion, which makes establishing smaller seedlings difficult and hence natural regeneration is a major limiting factor. This area holds one of the remaining wild Scrubwood populations, and is also where Mr George Benjamin re-discovered the Ebony. This site is important for its endemic plant genetics alone.

Appendix 1 shows the location of the project areas for the 2 sites and the Millennium Forest nursery.

2 Project Achievements

2.1 Purpose/Outcome

The project in large part achieved its intended purpose to “halt biodiversity loss in the species-rich High Peak and Blue Point areas on St Helena through increasing local capacity to deliver practical habitat restoration and management”. There were a number of changes and challenges along the way but these were agreed with the Darwin Initiative and the project steering group before implementation.

Evidence/indicators to substantiate this are:

- Increased capacity of locally trained conservation personnel: There have been eight local conservation apprentices trained in the Diploma in Environmental Conservation, with training periods between 6 to 10 months. They were taught habitat management and restoration techniques with intensive on the job training at the two target sites. Six of the apprentices now have jobs in conservation either on St Helena or Ascension Island, hence increasing skilled personnel to carry out vital conservation tasks. One of the apprentices left to become a mother but hopes to return to conservation on the island and another has a labourer job but hopes for a career in conservation. The final apprentice left to live in the UK but regularly volunteers with the local Wildlife Trust conservation group.
- Increased capacity of areas for endemic planting by Intensive removal of invasive species: Much of the project's staff and apprentices' time was spent removing invasive species that outcompete the endemic plants. Weeds such as aloe, flax, kikuyu grass, bilberry, white weed, fuchsia and ginger have been successfully reduced and trials carried out on the most successful way of removal.
- Increased capacity of endemic plants on the island: intensive planting was carried out at both sites. At High peak 2,328 endemic plants were planted, with a further 5,856 endemics planted at Blue Point, 2,250 at Millennium Forest and 400 endemics at Osborne’s. Not all plants were recorded, meaning the total was even higher.
- Increased capacity in nursery production: The aim of the project was to acquire plants from the government nursery; however, due to high demand the nursery were unable to provide plants when required. A nursery was set up at the SHNT’s Millennium Forest to complement the government nursery and greatly increase the number of plants for the project. Due to savings made in the project from staff shortages, a Nursery Officer was employed to run the nursery and provide much needed plants. Nursery production doubled the amount of endemic plants produced on the island.
- Increased knowledge of invasive fauna: an extensive rat control and population survey was carried out as part of the project. A rabbit survey was also conducted which led to a programme of trapping. Twenty two rabbit proof fences were erected to surround the endemic plants and regeneration is already occurring, along with endemic plants emerging from the seed bank. Free-ranging sheep at Blue Point were also a problem in the regeneration of endemic plants.
- Increased management of two highly threatened sites: a restoration management plan was produced for the project which was used throughout the project.
- Increased capacity in abseiling: an intensive five day abseiling course was carried out as part of the project, training not only the project team but also others involved in the island’s conservation projects. Abseiling at High peak to remove Flax led to the

discovery of a Large Bellflower site which is now being used for seed collection. Abseils were made down the original Ebony re-discovery cliff to collect cuttings of Ebony (60 m abseil) and Rosemary (120 m abseil).Unfortunately these cuttings were unsuccessful due to the plants being in flower. Skilled trained staff can now abseil at cliff locations to collect seed. The project also ran regular refresher exercises.

- Increased capacity of staff on the project: setting up the Millennium Forest plant nursery increased the capacity of staff on the project. The project also employed a Trainee Project Manager who has worked extremely well and has run her own projects, budgets and supervises staff on site. It was found that a horticulturalist and ecologist were not required, but someone to train the apprentices that could assess the Diploma was more important. When the first Horticulturalist returned to his conservation employment on Ascension Island, a training officer was recruited in his place.
- Increasing local engagement in conservation: the project held many volunteer conservation days on weekends, tree planting days at Millennium Forest, eco-tours, team-building days, participating in the local careers fair and presentations held at the museum informing the public about the project objectives.
- Increasing awareness: Notices and signs were erected at Blue Point, High Peak and the National Trust Offices to expose the island population to information about the natural resources. A weekly insertion was made to the local newspaper titled "*Saints and Sinners*" highlighting a particular plant or animal (endemic and invasive species each week). Regular news updates were also posted in the paper, along with radio interviews and two articles in the Darwin Initiative newsletter
- Increasing education: There were 695 school children on island provided with conservation-based education opportunities (target was 700). An education pack has also been produced for Foundation, Key stage 1 and Key Stage 2 school children which incorporates worksheets based on the islands flora and fauna and has been extensively researched and piloted in the schools. This came at a time when there were no science teachers on the Island. The project had eight work experience students, one of whom was with the project for a year and has now gone to the UK to start her environmental degree.
- Increasing the local City and Guilds assessor pool: A local person was trained as an assessor as part of the project through our partners, Adult Educational Vocational Service.

Purpose/Outcome not fully achieved:

- Only 1 member of ANRD staff was trained in the Diploma in Environmental Conservation. Six ANRD staff originally enrolled on the course but found the reading and writing difficult, although options of oral questions were discussed. The attraction of working for the new airport contractors was also a determining factor at the time.
- Baseline surveys were not completed at the start of project due to issues with employing satisfactory restoration ecologists/horticulturalists for long-enough periods to carry out the work. The surveys had been completed by the end of the project.
- The new Destination Management Strategy was not set up as the tourism department produced a Tourism Strategy 2012 – 2016. Project staff, however, contributed to the strategy and attended workshops and consultations on the document for relevant sections incorporating the island's key natural attractions.
- IUCN red list showing no decline in species status – see log frame. Given the Red-listing process this could not have been achieved within the project 3 year time frame.

2.2 Goal/ Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

Goal: ***Priority habitats for globally threatened plant diversity on St Helena protected from invasives and other threats, regenerating and providing an asset for local education and eco-tourism.***

The Training of local people in the Diploma has helped them to acquire jobs in the conservation sector, thereby increasing their skill base and improving their quality of life. Altogether there were nine local people trained (one ANRD staff member and eight conservation apprentices) who have gone on to gain employment, mainly in conservation sectors on St Helena and Ascension island.

2.3 Outputs

1. A training programme delivered to increase local capacity and skill base in the restoration and sustainable management of natural resources/endemic biodiversity. The Diploma training programme was run three times over a period of three years and has successfully had conservation apprentices achieve their qualification. This has deviated from the indicator which was to have five conservation apprentices and 12 ANRD staff; this is due to measures out of our control as many ANRD members did not want to participate (see 2.1). Forty six members of the private sector were trained in tree planting and flora and fauna of the island as part of a team-building exercise. Three members of staff from the tourism department were trained in conservation related issues and tree planting so they could inform visiting tourists about conservation on the island.
2. The threatened habitats of High Peak complex and Blue Point secured and under long-term positive management for biodiversity.
   Indicator: a) threatened habitats improved.
   Verification: a) improved conditions for biodiversity: At High Peak an area called the “Ginger patch” has been created by removing more invasive ginger and many endemic ferns uncovered. There has also been intensive clearing of Fuchsia on its upper and lower boundaries. This came to a halt due to likelihood of rock falls and advice sought from the government roads department. A strategy has been put in place in the management plan to ensure continued development of the area with increased planting to create stability with root development to bind the rocks. The Dell area was cleared from invasive arum lily and extensive planting to increase the habitat for rare endemic flora and fauna. A successful translocation of ferns was also achieved as part of the project, along with a new initiative of taking Black Cabbage Tree seedlings growing on tree ferns to mature under nursery conditions to be replanted in the area when required. At Blue Point, in response to the significant rabbit and feral sheep damage being done to the planted endemic seedlings, fenced areas were constructed to protect the seedlings planted and those outside of the cages had cut plastic bottles placed around them to prevent predation by rabbits.

3. A programme to increase education, awareness and engagement in the conservation of St Helena’s natural resources.
   Indicator: a) all islanders exposed to information about the natural resources.
   Verification: a) The Darwin Project team have completed many radio interviews, written articles for the local newspapers and helped produce the new St Helena National Trust’s website. Bookmarks which were designed by the project are available for free from the Trust's offices, tourism, arts and crafts shop and the museum. Colourful displays have been placed in the Millennium Forest's visitor centre about the endemic flora and fauna for locals and visitors to view and the Forest staff have been trained to engage tourists on their visits. Two endemic gardens were created in partnership with the Nature Conservation Group and New Horizons youth centre in prominent positions in Jamestown.
   Indicator: b) increase the number of local people engaged in natural environment.
   Verification: b) Team-building days have been carried out with government and private sector departments and also a camping event with a tree planting day at Blue Point. Regular conservation days have also been part of the project. Another successful initiative - The “Footprints project and Nature Trail” has greatly increased the numbers

exposed to the natural environment.
Indicator: c) 700 school children on the island provided with conservation-based educational opportunities.
Verification: c) Students taking part in enrichment conservation subjects have joined us for many activities. The Footprints Project and nature trail days have involved most year groups from all three primary schools. One hundred and two school lessons have taken place over the three years of this project, with 23 lessons for 2013. School lessons for the curriculum were still taking place for this year but ceased in June in order to compile all of the lesson plans into the education pack.

4. Information on the importance and potential socio-economic value of St Helena's natural resources produced and disseminated.

   Indicator: a) Baseline data on current biodiversity-related tourism activities compiled, and b) eco tour setup.

   Verification: a) The Project Manager participated with the tourism directorate to produce the Tourism Strategy for St Helena (2012 – 2016) ensuring the tourism product is environmentally conscious and environmentally friendly, and that the overall carrying capacity of individual attractions is considered. The Project Manager also participated in the SHG's Sustainable Economic Development Plan which incorporates information on ecosystem services and their economic evaluation.

   The project set up an Eco-tour in the first year which involved walking donkeys around the target sites, planting a Gumwood tree and learning about the local flora and fauna and also built heritage as the tour took in a flax mill and views to Sandy Bay lime kilns.

   Tours for cruise ships were also developed which then gave the apprentices an opportunity to use the knowledge they had gained and increased confidence and communication skills to inform tourists of the island's flora and fauna whilst on the tour. Another eco-tour was set up to plant a tree at Napoleon's Longwood House but this was not successful and it was thought it should be targeted to the French tourism market in future.

   The project also set up feedback forms for tourism related activities which had a positive response. Promotional material was produced and placed in all of the islands hotels and guest houses, the tourist office and also sent to the RMS St Helena. The apprentices who designed some leaflets as part of their Diploma greeted tourists off the RMS and handed out their promotional fliers.

   The project team worked on another project funded by Flora and Fauna international (FFI), which was called the She Cabbage Project. This project focused on the remaining original She Cabbages located at Osborne's. Its objectives were:

   1. To prevent the loss of the last remaining fragment of wild She Cabbage community. Restoring and connecting the moribund She Cabbage trees at Osborne's by re-fencing the area and intensive planting of the She Cabbage trees and their associated species.
   2. To develop a technique for translocation of She Cabbage Tree invertebrate communities to new sites without damaging the source populations.

   The Darwin project used this site as a training ground for apprentices within the post and wire fencing, planting and pesticides sections of the NVQ. Sadly these old trees did not survive, but new cultivated plants of the same species have been established in their place.

3 Project support to the Conventions (CBD, CMS and/or CITES)

Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.

CBD 8 In-Situ Conservation:
a & b (establishment and management of Protected Areas); The Project has played a role in the creation of National Conservation Area (NCA) environmental management plans. High Peak and Blue Point are found within the first two NCAs being prioritised. This work stems from a significant amount of work by the project's first restoration ecologist in the creation of the Land Development Control Plan.
c (creation of habitat stepping stones); The creation of the Ginger Patch provides a link between two habitats. The creation of the fenced areas at Blue Point has created stepping stones for native flora and fauna alike.
d (protection of ecosystems); see c. The shade netting cage at High Peak is enriching the ecosystem by creating an artificial mist capture system for that highly threatened habitat.
f (restoration of ecosystems); The removal of invasive species and planting endemic species with protection is encouraging regeneration and restoration of the ecosystems at High Peak and Blue Point.
h (invasive species control) see f

CITES and CMS were not targeted conventions for the project.

4 Project Partnerships

The St Helena National Trust implemented the "Increasing Local Capacity" Project and was responsible for the project delivery and management, including coordinating expert input from overseas, project reporting, and providing office space and administrative support to the project team. The Project staff comprised a Project Manager, Local Trainee Project Manager, Conservation Trainer, Restoration Ecologist and Nursery Officer including at times a team of 3 apprentices.

Main partner organisation on Island were the St Helena Government's Environment and Natural Resources Directorate (ENRD, previously EMD) who provided support and advice to the project, including providing plants which cannot be grown at the Millennium Forest Tree Nursery due to climate differences. ANRD also helped to provide apprentices with nursery work and seed collecting knowledge.

SHG's Tourism department had also been an essential partner in providing free accommodation for the 'voluntourism' scheme with a total of 5 volunteers accommodated over a 2 year period. They have also promoted events and activities for the project.

Enterprise St Helena (ESH) previously St Helena Development Agency (SHDA) provided financial support to cover basic living expenses for those undertaking the apprenticeship scheme. They have agreed to carry on doing this in the next project (Community Forests).

The Adult Vocational Educational Service (AVES) is the host centre to the Diploma providing an internal verifier on-island and quality assurance. They have also trained Ms Vanessa Thomas (Nursery Officer at ANRD) as an Assessor for the Level 2 Environmental Conservation Diploma.

Royal Botanic Gardens (Kew) interacted with conventions on the island's behalf.

5 Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Outputs

5.1 Technical and Scientific achievements and co-operation

The project has been constrained by the rapid changeover in some staff for a number of reasons. It is only in the final year that the third of the three ecologists was able to provide records and data. In the final 12 months of the project extensive data has been collated. This will provide baseline information for the future. Other achievements have included rat surveys, fern splitting programme and a successful root balling project of Gumwood trees.

5.2 Transfer of knowledge

The project has delivered a talk to the Legislative Council on the island to inform policy and decision makers on the project and its importance. The project has delivered two talks to the ENRC (Environment & Natural Resources Committee), which comprises councillors and

directors. Two councillors attended recent team-buildings events. The Governor, Chief Secretary and head of the FCO also visited the project at High Peak and planted trees in the Dell area. This was again an invaluable opportunity to discuss the vital work the project was doing and also the need for greater government support for conservation.

5.3 Capacity building

See 2.3 1,2 and 4

5.4 Sustainability and Legacy

The project achievements that are most likely to endure are the influence of trained conservation personnel on the island. The project staff have participated in the creation of a number of new governmental policies. Resources from this project will be transferred to the new Darwin Community Forests project (2157: Creating Community Forests to enhance Biodiversity and provide Educational Activities) commencing in October 2013. Two of the trained apprentices - Martina Peters and Belinda Thomas – have been employed by the new project. The management of the project sites will also be continued under the next project.

6 Lessons learned

The Darwin Project has suffered a high rate of staff turnover resulting in the project set-backs. Staff resignations could not be replaced in a hurry due to the island's isolation. All of this led to interruptions and discontinuity on the project especially in the restoration ecologist position, filled three times. As a result the baseline survey was only completed in the third year of the project instead of the first. There have been four Directors of the Trust during the lifetime of the project.

An action plan should have been produced at the start of the project and agreed by the steering group for all to follow. This would have given everyone clear goals so that any turnover of staff could follow the plan. The steering group could have given more constructive support to the project. A great deal of time was spent with the steering group going over the project's Restoration Management Plan, but at the end of the project some members suggested it was “too ambitious” – clearly this would have been more helpful at the beginning of the project.

6.1 Monitoring and evaluation

The main changes to the project were staffing and the setting up of the Millennium Forest nursery. It was discovered early on in the project that having both a horticulturalist and an ecologist was not necessary. With the Diploma being the main focus of the project it was decided that a training officer who could run the Diploma was a more suitable position' and so when the horticulturalist resigned after 6 months’ part time work on the project a Conservation Training Officer was employed.

To ensure the project had sufficient plants for restoration purposes a nursery was set up at the Millennium Forest. This required a Nursery Officer and so with money saved from salaries a Nursery Officer was employed. The Nursery Officer became the ecologist in the final year and one of the apprentices took on the Nursery Officer role. These two major changes to the project had a positive impact and ensured many of the projects targets were achieved.

The M&E activities listed in the original bid were a practical and helpful tool to provide useful feedback to partners and stakeholders, which was highlighted at steering group meetings and gave the project team goals to work towards.

Monitoring activities:

Indicator 1: Number of training workshops: **9 training workshops**

Indicator 2: Number of people attending workshops: **69 people attended**

Indicator 3: Effectiveness of training (measured through trainee retention rate and annual trainee feedback): **Retention rate on the Diploma 64%, apprenticeship feedback very positive apart from criticism with reference to working in harsh weather conditions.**

Indicator 4: Number of people receiving NVQ or other accreditation (based on continuous assessment) **8 apprentices have completed their portfolios, 7 awaiting certification due to issues around accreditation.**

Indicator 5: Number of training resources produced (growing guides, habitat restoration guides etc) E**ndemic plant guide produced for staff and apprentices, Volunteer handbook produced, Pesticides training course manual and workbook (modelled on NPTC PA1 and PA6)**

Indicator 6: Abundance and coverage of invasive species in target habitat restoration areas (based on before and after habitat surveys) **These were reduced in all target areas. Baseline surveys and fixed point photography only completed at end of project and so no official data, however visibly the effect can be seen on the target sites.**

Indicator 7: Abundance and coverage of endemic species in target habitat restoration areas, including success rate of plant establishment (based on before and after habitat surveys) **Maps produced by Restoration Ecologist show increased abundance and coverage of endemic species**

Indicator 8: Minutes of site management steering committee **Meetings took place on site with the members of the technical steering group when required.**

Indicator 9: Number of site management plans adopted and implemented **Restoration plan adopted by steering group and implemented by project staff**

Indicator 10: Number of press releases/newspaper articles/public talks/radio pieces: **36 press releases, 32 newspaper articles, 5 public talks, 12 radio pieces**

Indicator 11: Number of volunteers attending conservation activities **196**

Indicator 12: Number of practical activities in schools **122**

Indicator 13: Number of new eco-tourism leaflets distributed per annum: E**co tour poster and leaflets distributed widely across the island. 600 bookmarks promoting the project and National Trust distributed. (see appendix 2)**

Indicator 14: Number of bookings for eco-tour: **38**

Indicator 15: Minutes of project steering group: S**teering group meetings held quarterly and sometimes monthly when required.**

Indicator 16: Number of weeks spent in St Helena by overseas project partners: **2**

Indicator 17: Progress reports to Darwin: **yearly and six monthly reports sent throughout the project.**

There has been no internal or external evaluation of the work apart from feedback at steering group meetings. In hindsight, yearly internal evaluation from the Project Leader and St Helena Government and external evaluation from RBG (Kew) would have been an extremely useful asset to the project.

6.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

The feedback from annual reports was extremely helpful and useful to show the staff, steering group and partners that the Darwin Initiative were pleased with progress. A review report was only received in the final year. Yearly feedback highlighting any issues perceived by the Darwin Initiative would have been welcomed.

The issues raised in the final report are:

No.	Comment	Discuss with Darwin	Next half year report	Final Report	No response needed
1	Clarification on the role played by the Project Leader			X	
2	Commentary on the way the Steering Group has worked.			X	
3	How have feedback informed and enhance project outputs?			X	

Issue 1: The Project Leader (PL) was the SHNT's Director and throughout the project there have been four different Directors. This has resulted in limited support, guidance and feedback for the project. The PLs have sat on the steering group, and some have chaired meetings. Throughout the project the PLs rarely held regular meetings. However most PLs were helpful and supportive when advice was sought by the project team.

Issue 2: The steering group was made up of project partners (SHG, RBG - Kew), SHNT staff and the ecological adviser. The group members have fluctuated between technical steering group and steering group and a mixture of the two depending on the PL and their ideas on the structuring of the group. Both steering groups have, depending on members, at times been very helpful and supportive with a wealth of knowledge and advice. At other times contention between members and an inability to agree on actions for the project has led to negative feelings and lack of clarity for the project to follow.

Issue 3: See 6.2

The review was discussed with partners and other collaborators at the final steering group and feedback was given on the three issues raised. RBG (Kew) were not present at this meeting but had highlighted the issues mentioned in the previous meeting and congratulated the team on a positive report.

7 Darwin identity

A great deal of effort was made to publicise the Darwin Project. The logo was used on Interpretation sign boards, staff and volunteer t-shirts, vehicles, equipment where possible, the office door, all press releases, free bookmarks publicising the project and the SHNT, the education pack, posters publicising events and eco-tours (see appendix 3 for examples), health and safety signs, SHNT website, Display at the Millennium Forest visitor centre, event display boards about the project.

Darwin merchandise - pens, badges and stickers - were given out as prizes on volunteer days and educational sessions and activities. The Darwin Newsletter was also printed out and placed with SHNT literature for visitors to read.

There is a good understanding of the Darwin Initiative within the host country, due to all the publicity and activities organised throughout the project.

8 Finance and administration

8.1 Project expenditure

Project spend since last annual report	2012/13 Grant (£)	2012/13 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)	XXX	XXX	-1.80%	Training costs, insurance, teambuilding

				/public days and volunteer costs
Consultancy costs	XXX	XXX	0.00%	
Overhead Costs	XXX	XXX	16.90%	
Travel and subsistence	XXX	XXX	5.24%	
Operating Costs	XXX	XXX	-5.86%	
Capital items (see below)	XXX	XXX	0.00%	
Others (see below)	XXX	XXX	10.41%	£2,000.00 transferred from previous quarter.
TOTAL				

Staff employed (Name and position)	**Cost (£)**
Jodie Mills – Project manager	XXX
Ross towers – Conservation trainer	XXX
Martina Peters – Trainee Project Manager	XXX
Mikko Paajanen – Restoration ecologist	XXX
Belinda Thomas – Nursery Officer	XXX
TOTAL	XXX

Capital items – description	**Capital items – cost (£)**
£0.00 – No Capital Items	
TOTAL	£0.00

Other items – description	**Other items – cost (£)**
Education Pack – Design and compiling of pack	XXX
Sentinel Article – End of project showing work carried out by project	XXX
Books for schools (Education books e.g. Plants)	XXX
TOTAL	XXX

8.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	**Total (£)**
St Helena National Trust (tools and equipment)	XXX
ANRD (nursery work and staff contributions)	XXX
SHDA/SHG (apprenticeship scheme)	XXX
Tourism Office (signage £6,500)	XXX
RBG (Kew) Staff training	XXX
RSPB Staff time	XXX
Volunteer in kind contribution (based on £50 per day unskilled, £150 skilled and £350 consultant)	XXX
Voluntourism accommodation (Tourism Directorate)	XXX
Footprints project (Enterprise St Helena)	XXX
TOTAL	XXX

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	**Total (£)**
Darwin Initiative Community Forests Project (secured)	
TOTAL	XXX

8.3 Value for Money

The project has been excellent value for money shown by the amount of actions completed; in particular, the value to the island of training young people, education in the schools and number of endemic plants in the ground and invasive species removed.

Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

Note: For projects that commenced after 2012 the terminology used for the logframe was changed to reflect DFID's terminology.

Project summary	**Measurable Indicators**	**Progress and Achievements in the last Financial Year** (2013-2014)	**Actions required/planned for next period**
Goal/Impact: To halt biodiversity loss in the species-rich High Peak and Blue Point areas on St Helena through increasing local capacity to deliver practical habitat restoration and management. **Sub-goal** Priority habitats for globally threatened plant diversity on St Helena protected from invasives and other threats, regenerating and providing an asset for local education and eco-tourism		Baseline survey completed, carried out by SHNT not ANRD as in original bid. Number of natural areas promoted as tourist destinations increased by creating a new footpath and Post Box Walk and Donkey walking scheme past endemic planting areas. Eco tour set up.	Do not fill not applicable
Purpose/Outcome To halt biodiversity loss in the species-rich High Peak complex and Blue Point areas on St Helena through increasing local capacity to deliver practical habitat restoration and management	Target threatened habitats in improving condition for biodiversity. Target threatened habitats in improving condition for biodiversity, with increased abundance of key endemic species, and reduction in number of invasives Management plans for High Peak complex and Blue Point written, adopted and implemented by project partnership New Destination Management Strategy developed for St Helena, incorporating the island's key natural areas IUCN Red List status of threatened species stabilised and progress made towards	Doubled the production of endemic plants on the island through the Millennium Forest nursery. Over 12,000 plants planted at 3 sites. Reduction in invasive species at all 3 sites and hence condition improved. Management plans for the 2 sites completed and endorsed by steering group. Worked in close partnership with the tourism directorate to produce Tourism Strategy for St Helena (2012 – 2016) ensuring the tourism product is environmentally conscious and environmentally friendly and overall carrying capacity of individual attractions as well as the island as a whole is considered. IUCN red list – was updated for the island in 2004, but only half the endemic species are even recorded on the list. A new Darwin Plus project is currently underway to record the data for completing assessments for species that haven't been done and reassessing those that have. Completion target date 2014 for all island endemic plants.	Do not fill not applicable

	down-listing Critically Endangered species		
Output 1. A training programme delivered to increase local capacity and skill base in the restoration and sustainable management of natural resources/endemic biodiversity	12 ANRD staff trained in practical conservation techniques, including sustainable habitat restoration and management, invasives control 5 conservation apprentices provided with 2-3 years practical training 10 members of the private sector and general public trained in practical conservation activities	One ANRD staff completed the Diploma in Environmental Conservation. Five staff originally enrolled on the course but found there was too much paperwork involved as they found reading and writing difficult. Options were discussed for oral assessments rather than written assessments but they did not feel comfortable with this. Four ANRD staff trained in health and safety and pesticide applications. Eight apprentices completed the Diploma in Environmental Conservation (one apprentice left the course after three months as he could not afford to continue with a family to support). Seven apprentices are awaiting certification. Six out of the seven apprentices have gained employment in the environmental field either on St Helena or Ascension Island. 54 members of the private sector and general public trained in practical conservation activities through team building days	
Activity 1.1 Promote training opportunities to key target groups		Training for ANRD staff on invertebrates and She Cabbage translocation at Osborne's Training for public on Conservation Volunteer Days – 19 task days, 212 volunteers	
Activity 1.2 Run training workshops for ANRD staff		See output 1	
Activity 1.3 Set up NVQ (now called Diploma)		See output 1	
Activity 1.4 Run training programme for conservation apprentices		3 training programmes run over three years each one lasting between 6 and 10 months	
Activity 1.5 Run training workshops for private sector/general public		See output 1	
Activity 1.6 Produce training materials		Training materials produced include: Monitoring and maintaining Health and safety training course, manual handling training course, use of strimmers training course, Safe Use of Pesticides training course, Risk assessment training, Plant Structure and Science training, tools booklet, Survey Writing techniques for apprentices, Post and Wire fencing, Step construction, footpath construction, Stile construction, Drystone Walling Construction, Global Conservation, pests and diseases, tree planting, root balling, Classification of animals and plants, Control of rabbits, control of rats. Written and oral questions for all of the above were also produced as part of the Diploma in Environmental Conservation	

Output 2. The threatened habitats of High Peak complex and Blue Point secured and under long-term positive management for biodiversity	Threatened habitats in High Peak complex and Blue Point in improving condition for biodiversity, with a reduction in the level of threats Draft management plans incorporating best practice for High Peak complex and Blue Point adopted by project partners and implemented by ANRD High Peak complex and Blue Point prioritised for designation as Protected Areas	Invasive species have been removed and native plants planted in accordance with the projects Restoration Plan. Survey and monitoring data completed and maps finalised showing a great increase in populations of endemic plants on the sites. Restoration Plan followed and updated and revised by project team Saint Helena Government (SHG) is in the process of creating National Conservation Area (NCA) environmental management plans, of which High Peak and Blue Point are found within the first two NCAs being prioritised. The project is working in partnership with SHG to feed into these plans. This feeds on from a great deal of work the restoration ecologist completed in year 1 of the project.
Activity 2.1. Steering Group meetings		The Steering Group met monthly to discuss and plan the long term positive management of the project sites for biodiversity. This continued right up to the end of the project in September.
Activity 2.2 Control invasives		In line with the Restoration Plan and rodent control research, invasive species continue to be controlled and restricted within project areas via flora removal and poisoning, trapping, and physical barriers
Activity 2.3 Plant out endemics		In line with the Restoration Plan endemics have been planted on the target sites and where necessary protected from predation. Total for project approximately 10,000 plants with 1,500 awaiting in the nursery. Some plantings were not recorded by previous restoration ecologists and so the overall figure is likely to be slightly higher.
Activity 2.4 Monitor habitat quality		Weed and endemic plant mapping complete. Survival rates of planted sites will also be surveyed and reported on in Community Forests Project.
Activity 2.5 Develop site management plans		See output 2
Activity 2.6 Implement site management plan		The Restoration Plan's targets have been implemented where possible; however some targets were beyond the lifespan and scope of the project
Activity 2.7 Produce evidence base to support designation of Protected Areas		The National Trust was involved in the production of the evidence base for all potential protected areas on St Helena – this included the two Darwin project sites. This work is ongoing as SHG produce management plans for wider areas.
Output 3. A programme to increase education, awareness and engagement in the conservation of St Helena's natural resources	All islanders exposed to information about the natural resources Increase in the number of local people and visitors engaged in the natural environment 700 schoolchildren on island	Education of the islanders is a real success of the project. A thorough educational programme has been undertaken both in the classroom and outdoors providing sessions in school time and at weekends, after school, and during holidays. Stands have been established at fairs and open days throughout the year, as well as during cruise ships visits. Project information made available to local people through printed, radio and web-based media; Volunteer programme established; Quarterly public conservation activities taking place; results

	provided with conservation-based educational opportunities	of the Tourism Survey Educational materials produced and tested on students and teachers to inform the education pack. Students taking part in conservation activities
Activity 3.1 Promote project to local population		The project has been well received by the local population with a constant drip feed of press articles, radio interviews and activities involving local people
Activity 3.2 Practical conservation activities and talks held in island schools		All school-aged children have been exposed to conservation based educational activities both in the classroom and outdoors. The success of the programme has meant the project has been invited to provide further sessions for the island's schools and the project's educational pack is almost completed. In the final stages of the project this will be distributed to schools and feedback sought by teachers.
Activity 3.3 Research and produce new schools' education pack		The Education pack has been completed, but final production was completed after the project end and final hard copies are due to be delivered in the first quarter of 2014. Feedback received from a teacher who has taught on the island for 40 years: *"Your Pack is absolutely wonderful: rich in content in lesson plans and resources - brilliant; the teachers and others will love it for its clarity and purpose as well as helping to Save their Sundays - the planning is done for them especially now that they are having to teach Science themselves; the IT features will enhance the lessons and be an added incentive to children's learning. EXCELLENT. You have created a long-awaited and much-needed local resource. Thank you so much!"*
Output 4. Information on the importance and potential socio-economic value of St Helena's natural resources produced and disseminated	Baseline data on current biodiversity-related tourism activities compiled in Yr 1 Information on ecosystem services provided to economic evaluation process in Yr 2 New Destination Management Strategy developed for St Helena, incorporating the island's key natural attractions (Yr 2) Local tourism sector provided with promotional materials for eco-tourism in Yr 3 New eco-tour set up (Yr 3)	The project has worked closely with the Tourism Department to ensure biodiversity related tourism activities are on offer, compiled, and evaluated. SHNT has fed into the Tourism Strategy for the island and itself now offers four eco-tours covering flora and fauna. Promotional materials have been developed by the apprentices, and have been distributed to the tourism sector.
Activity 4.1 Design Tourism Survey		Worked in close partnership with the tourism directorate to produce Tourism Strategy for St Helena (2012 – 2016) ensuring the tourism product is environmentally conscious and environmentally friendly and overall carrying capacity of individual attractions as well as the

	island as a whole is considered
Activity 4.2 Analyse Tourism Survey to inform Destination Management Plan	SHNT have completed their own in-house surveys; however this should be integrated within the existing, more extensive, Tourism Department work. Partnership meetings will continue to develop this.
Activity 4.3 Produce Destination Management Plan for natural areas	Interpretation panels for the two endemic gardens within Jamestown are to be replaced within the next period of the project
Activity 4.4 Provide information to environmental economic evaluation process	SHNT continues to be consulted on various SHG documents informing the economies of the environment on St Helena.
Activity 4.5 Create new promotional materials for eco-tourism	The prospect of creating self guided tours with the use of audio MP3 players will carry on into the next project in partnership with the Tourism Department. Permanent signage has been designed and produced in the UK and should arrive on island in December 2013
Activity 4.6 Set up demonstration site with public access and interpretation	Demonstration site has been established – known as 'The Ginger Patch', one of the restoration sites that has been cleared of invasives and planted with endemics. This site is hugely successful and the endemic plants within it are producing very positive results. This area will be extended in the next period of the project and assessed as part of the Restoration Ecologist's survey work.
Activity 4.7 Set up new 'eco-tour'	SHNT now offer four eco-tours on island with promotional materials to go with them.

Project's full logframe, including indicators, means of verification and assumptions

Note: Insert your full logframe. If your logframe was changed since your Stage 2 application and was approved by a Change Request the newest approved version should be inserted here, otherwise insert the Stage 2 logframe.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.			
Sub-Goal: Priority habitats for globally threatened plant diversity on St Helena protected from invasives and other threats, regenerating and providing an asset for local education and eco-tourism	Target threatened habitats in improving condition for biodiversity New Destination Management Strategy developed for St Helena, incorporating the island's key natural areas	Baseline and completion habitat assessments of target areas Increase in the number of natural areas promoted as tourist destinations, increase in number of tours visiting natural attractions	[redacted]
Purpose To halt biodiversity loss in the species-rich High Peak complex and Blue Point areas on St Helena through increasing local capacity to deliver practical habitat restoration and management	Target threatened habitats in improving condition for biodiversity, with increased abundance of key endemic species, and reduction in number of invasives Management plans for High Peak complex and Blue Point written, adopted and implemented by project partnership IUCN Red List status of threatened species stabilised and progress made towards down-listing Critically Endangered species	Baseline and completion habitat assessments of target areas, carried out by ANRD Endorsed management plans for High Peak complex and Blue Point (50 hectares in total) Published IUCN Red List showing no decline in species status	Saint Helena Government policies towards conservation remain favourable, particularly under a future airport development scenario Resources available for practical conservation (Government, NGO and private sector) are maintained at current levels

Outputs 1. A training programme delivered to increase local capacity and skill base in the restoration and sustainable management of natural resources/endemic biodiversity	12 ANRD staff trained in practical conservation techniques, including sustainable habitat restoration and management, invasives control 5 conservation apprentices provided with 2-3 years practical training 10 members of the private sector and general public trained in practical conservation activities	ANRD staff with accredited conservation skills (including NVQ) Apprentices receiving NVQ accreditation 15 apprentices and private sector workers with accredited conservation skills, and available to undertake contract work	SHG departmental resources available for practical conservation remain are maintained at current levels Partners (including SHDA) provide agreed level of administrative support
2. The threatened habitats of High Peak complex and Blue Point secured and under long-term positive management for biodiversity	Threatened habitats in High Peak complex and Blue Point in improving condition for biodiversity, with a reduction in the level of threats Draft management plans incorporating best practice for High Peak complex and Blue Point adopted by project partners and implemented by ANRD High Peak complex and Blue Point prioritised for designation as Protected Areas	Baseline and completion habitat assessments of target areas, based on established island methodology Management plans approved by project partners and adopted and implemented by ANRD in Yr 3 A report and evidence-base supporting the designation of 2 new Protected Areas submitted to SHG	The threat from invasives does not increase during the lifespan of the project (both the risk of invasiveness from existing introduced species, plus any new introductions) SHG has the necessary commitment and resources to support the designation of additional Protected Areas
3. A programme to increase education, awareness and engagement in the conservation of St Helena's natural resources	All islanders exposed to information about the natural resources Increase in the number of local people and visitors engaged in the natural environment 700 schoolchildren on island provided with conservation-based educational opportunities	Project information made available through printed, radio and web-based media Volunteer programme established; Quarterly public conservation activities taking place; results of the Tourism Survey Educational materials produced; Students taking part in conservation activities	Existing organisations have the capacity to manage an increased number of volunteers Teachers adopt the new resources and continue to use them; schools curriculum remains supportive

4. Information on the importance and potential socio-economic value of St Helena's natural resources produced and disseminated	Baseline data on current biodiversity-related tourism activities compiled in Yr 1 Information on ecosystem services provided to economic evaluation process in Yr 2 New Destination Management Strategy developed for St Helena, incorporating the island's key natural attractions (Yr 2) Local tourism sector provided with promotional materials for eco-tourism in Yr 3 New eco-tour set up (Yr 3)	Results of Tourism Survey Environmental economic evaluation report produced in Yr 3 Increase in the number of natural areas promoted as tourist destinations, increase in number of tours visiting natural attractions New web resource promoting the natural environment of St Helena as a visitor destination Demonstration site with interpretation set up; sightseeing pamphlet in Tourism Office Eco-tour promoted locally, on the web	Access to St Helena is able to deliver sufficient visitors to support a sustainable eco-tourism sector SHG maintains current level of prioritisation for tourism-led development

Project contribution to Articles under the CBD

Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
6. General Measures for Conservation & Sustainable Use	5%	Develop national strategies that integrate conservation and sustainable use.
7. Identification and Monitoring	5%	Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities that have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.
8. In-situ Conservation	25%	Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources.
9. Ex-situ Conservation	5%	Adopt ex-situ measures to conserve and research components of biological diversity, preferably in country of origin; facilitate recovery of threatened species; regulate and manage collection of biological resources.
10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity	5%	Integrate conservation and sustainable use in national decisions; protect sustainable customary uses; support local populations to implement remedial actions; encourage co-operation between governments and the private sector.
11. Incentive Measures	0%	Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.
12. Research and Training	25%	Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations).
13. Public Education and Awareness	25%	Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.
14. Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts	0%	Introduce EIAs of appropriate projects and allow public participation; take into account environmental consequences of policies; exchange information on impacts beyond State boundaries and work to reduce hazards; promote emergency responses to hazards; examine mechanisms for re-dress of international damage.
15. Access to Genetic Resources	1%	Whilst governments control access to their genetic resources they should also facilitate access of environmentally sound uses on mutually agreed terms; scientific research based on a country's genetic resources should ensure sharing in a fair and equitable way of results and benefits.

Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
16. Access to and Transfer of Technology	0%	Countries shall ensure access to technologies relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity under fair and most favourable terms to the source countries (subject to patents and intellectual property rights) and ensure the private sector facilitates such assess and joint development of technologies.
17. Exchange of Information	2%	Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge
19. Bio-safety Protocol	2%	Countries shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities and to ensure all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis, especially where they provide the genetic resources for such research.
Other Contribution		Smaller contributions (e.g. of 5%) or less should be summed and included here.
Total %	100.00 %	Check % = total 100

Standard Measures

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
Training Measures		
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis	
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained	
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained	
3	Number of other qualifications obtained	9 x people achieved a Diploma in Work based environmental conservation
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training	
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students	
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)	
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students	
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification(i.e. not categories 1-4 above)	4 x Work experience students
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (i.e. not categories 1-5 above)	54
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	5
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s)	See logframe
Research Measures		
8	Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in host country(s)	2
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (s)	2
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.	2
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere	
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country	2
12b	Number of computer-based databases	1

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
	enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country	
13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)	
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)	
Dissemination Measures		
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	2
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	
15a	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	32
15b	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	As above
15c	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in UK	2
15d	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in UK	
16a	Number of issues of newsletters produced in the host country(s)	2
16b	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(s)	100
16c	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	
17a	Number of dissemination networks established	
17b	Number of dissemination networks enhanced or extended	
18a	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(s)	N/A
18b	Number of national TV programme/features in the UK	2
18c	Number of local TV programme/features in host country	N/A
18d	Number of local TV programme features in the UK	
19a	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(s)	16
19b	Number of national radio interviews/features in the UK	
19c	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country (s)	

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
19d	Number of local radio interviews/features in the UK	
Physical Measures		
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	£ XXX
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisation established	1 x Education Pack 1 x City and Guilds Diploma Coursework, worksheets, assessments and handouts created.
22	Number of permanent field plots established	34
23	Value of additional resources raised for project (*See Section 8.2 above*)	
Other Measures used by the project and not currently including in DI standard measures		

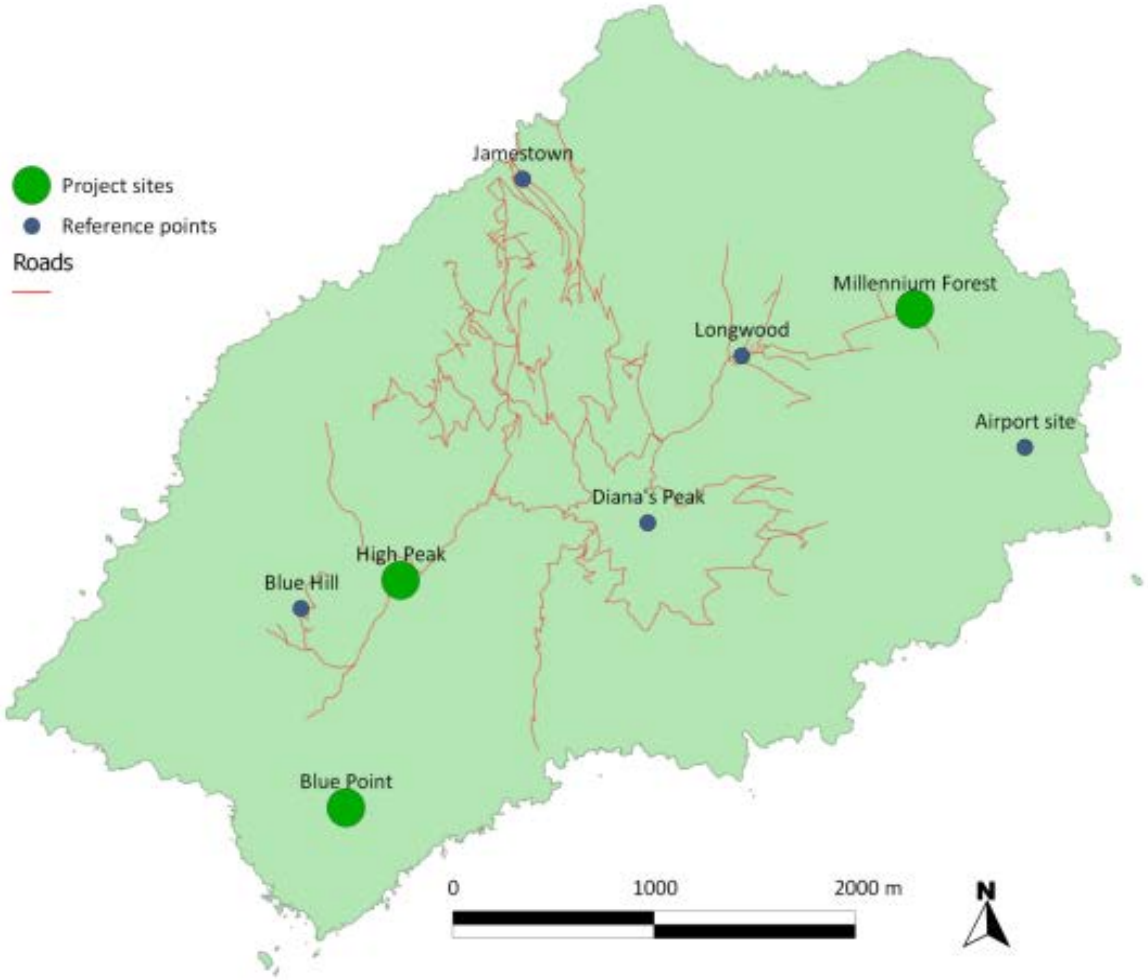
Publications

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)	Cost £
None				

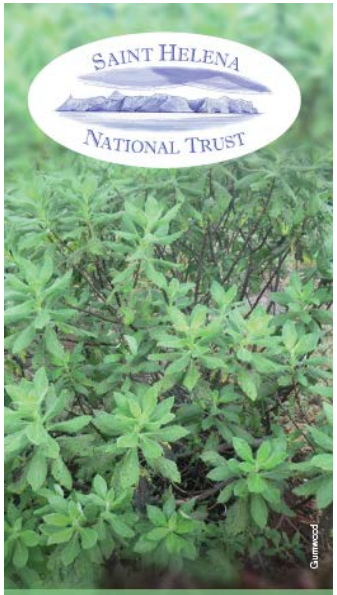
Darwin Contacts

Ref No	18-020
Project Title	Increasing local capacity to conserve St Helena's threatened native biodiversity.
Project Leader Details	
Name	Dr Chris Hillman (final project period from Apr-Sep 2013)
Role within Darwin Project	Director, SHNT
Address	St Helena National Trust, Broadway House, Main Street, Jamestown, St Helena Island, S Atlantic STHL 1ZZ
Phone	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Partner 1	
Name	Agriculture & Natural Resources Directorate
Organisation	St Helena Government
Role within Darwin Project	personnel and resources for practical conservation delivery
Address	ANRD, Scotland, St Helena Island, S Atlantic STHL 1ZZ
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Partner 2	
Name	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
Organisation	
Role within Darwin Project	essential botanical and horticultural expertise and support for critical species conservation
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Partner 3	
Name	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
Organisation	
Role within Darwin Project	capacity building of the NGO conservation sector on St Helena; provide advice on Protected Areas planning and implementation; and support the development of the island's eco-tourism sector
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	

Appendix 1 – Project Area Map



Appendix 2 – Bookmarks (3 of the 5 produced)



Cherish our past, value our future

Gumwood Tree

The Millennium Forest is on the site of the Great Wood, which used to cover the eastern part of Saint Helena. It was destroyed as settlers cleared trees for timber and introduced goats and livestock which grazed on saplings. The lack of vegetation combined with the very windy conditions in the area caused the topsoil to quickly erode away leaving semi desert in its place. Reforestation efforts in the early 1990's, and the establishment of the Millennium Forest in 2000, sets to recreate the Great Wood once more. You can help by sponsoring your very own tree, contact the Saint Helena National Trust for more information.

www.nationaltrust.org.sh

The Saint Helena National Trust is an independent 'not-for-profit' organisation, launched on 21st May 2002, the 500th anniversary of the discovery of the island. It is responsible for the protection, enhancement and promotion of St Helena's unique environmental and cultural heritage.

The Trust's activities include restoring the island's fragile Gumwood forests and natural ecosystems, conserving the endemic Wirebird, promoting the protection of the historic buildings and fortifications, and educating and training local people.

The National Trust offers eco-tours of the island's rich heritage, for more information, to become a member, or to support our work, contact:

Saint Helena National Trust,
Broadway House,
Jamestown,
Saint Helena Island,
STHL 1ZZ,
South Atlantic Ocean

Tel: (00290) 2190
Email: sth.nattrust@cwimail.sh
Web: www.nationaltrust.org.sh

Registered charity No.00010

DARWIN INITIATIVE

Produced through funds from the Darwin Initiative
www.darwin.defra.gov.uk

Cherish our past, value our future

Lamprochrus sp.

This is one of the endemic weevils that have radiated on the island. This species is only found in the dead wood of endemic plants such as Black Cabbage and She Cabbage trees. One of the key conservation priorities on St Helena is to determine which of the endemic herbivorous invertebrates are confined to endemic vegetation and which are able to make the switch to non-native species. As the majority of these weevils are flightless another priority is to relocate dead wood from old isolated trees to sites with younger trees to aid colonization.

www.nationaltrust.org.sh

Cherish our past, value our future

Saint Helena Ebony

The Saint Helena Ebony *(Trochetiopsis ebenus)* was thought to be extinct until it's rediscovery on precipitous cliffs in 1980. Since the island's discovery over 500 years ago, much of its natural flora has succumbed to introduced invasive fauna such as rabbits and goats, or has been cleared for agriculture and timber. Just two plants were spotted clinging to a remote rock-face which could only be accessed by someone being lowered down on a rope approximately 50metres to obtain cuttings. These cuttings were propagated both on island and in the UK at the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew. Today, several thousand plants exist throughout the island, however the Saint Helena Ebony is still classified as Critically Endangered (CR) on the IUCN Red List.

www.nationaltrust.org.sh

Appendix 3 – Project Posters

Come along to the Millennium Forests and join in the fun with...

Nature Trail & Footprints Activities

On the 8th May 2013 starting @ 10am – 3pm

Design your very own footprint in support of reducing St Helena's carbon footprint. Explore and learn more about your island on the adventure nature trail and plant a tree to make your mark at the Millennium Forest. Plus many more fun activities.

All children must be accompanied by an adult.

It's free nature for all

For more information contact Martina Peters on 2224/2190 at the National Trust Office, Broadway House, Jamestown or email: darwinproject@shnt.org.uk

Enterprise St Helena

DARWIN INITIATIVE

SAINT HELENA NATIONAL TRUST