



Darwin Initiative Annual Report



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

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

Submission Deadline: 30 April

Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	19-028
Project Title	Addressing the threat of Invasive Species in Pitcairn Overseas Territory
Host Country/ies	Pitcairn Islands,
Contract Holder Institution	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
Partner institutions	Pitcairn Natural Resources Division (NRD)
Darwin Grant Value	£287,060
Start/end dates of project	15 April 2012 to 30 September 2015
Reporting period (eg Apr 2013 – Mar 2014) and number (eg Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Annual Report 2 April 2013 to March 2014
Project Leader name	John Kelly
Project website	Not applicable
Report author(s) and date	John Kelly 29 April 2014 Ruth Sharman 29 April 2014

1. Project Rationale

The Pitcairn Islands UK Overseas Territory, comprising of Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, located in the South Pacific Ocean, boasts unique biodiversity of global significance. Henderson Island, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, supports the entire breeding populations of four globally threatened land birds, and is the only known nesting location of the Endangered Henderson petrel. Oeno Island holds breeding populations of the globally Endangered Phoenix petrel and important numbers of Murphy's petrels. All four islands in the Pitcairn group are Important Bird Areas (IBAs). One of the principal threats to the Pitcairn Islands, and other islands in the Pacific region, is the impact posed by Invasive Alien Species (IAS). Rats and other mammalian predators are well known for their impact on islands, and other less obvious species such as plants and invertebrates can also cause major changes to island ecosystems. The presence of rats and other invasive pests on Pitcairn Island (the only inhabited island of the group) has a significant socio-economic impact in terms of lost crop production and ongoing control costs, as well as negatively affecting quality of life. The risk of new IAS arriving from French Polynesia to the Pitcairn Islands group is significant, whilst the outer islands of Henderson, Oeno and Ducie are threatened by the spread of IAS already established on Pitcairn Island, including rats. Within the wider Pacific region the same threats from IAS exist forming a major part of conservation efforts in the area. These threats are often most severe in countries with limited resources and capacity, including the Cook Islands and Kiribati.

In 2011 the RSPB in partnership with the Pitcairn Natural Resources Division (NRD) and other partners undertook a rat eradication operation on Henderson Island, the largest tropical island attempted to date. Unfortunately subsequent visits to the island have established that this eradication failed. This Darwin Project aims to undertake work to assess the reasons behind the 2011 eradication failure, to monitor the status of biodiversity on Henderson Island following the failed eradication, and improve biosecurity measures and the capacity for eradications in Pitcairn and the wider Pacific region by working with Pitcairn NRD and partners in the Cook Islands and Kiribati.

2. Project Partnerships

The geographic scope of the project requires effective working with other organisations based in the Pacific region. The project has built on an ongoing collaboration between the RSPB, the Pitcairn Natural Resource Department (NRD) and with the Pitcairn community. This partnership was critical for the successful delivery of the 9 week expedition to Henderson Island. The NRD was involved in preparation while three members of the Pitcairn community were involved in the expedition itself.

We have entered into partnership with Eco Oceania Pty Ltd, BirdLife Pacific and the Pacific Invasives Initiative to deliver required work in both Cook Islands and Kiribati during the financial year 2014/15. This partnership will effectively build on their experience of these islands and deliver the required work programme by building on their existing links and work. This approach creates an effective link to the Kiribati Government's Wildlife Conservation Unit and to Te Ipukarea Society (TIS) in the Cook Islands.

We have entered into partnership with Biodiversity Restoration Specialists (NZ) Ltd to deliver biosecurity training, develop the rodent and cat eradication feasibility study and undertake field work in relation to the economic impact assessment of invasive species on Pitcairn Island during August – September 2014.

This partnership approach adopted has resulted in significant added value to this contract allowing us to develop and plan an additional research expedition to Henderson Island during 2015 (approved in Change Request issued March 2014). Summary details of the purpose of this expedition is provided in Section 3.1 below. We envisage further partnership working with relevant interested parties such as NGO's and academic institutes as part of this expedition.

Outside formal partnerships, opportunities are also being sought to find synergies with the Darwin Plus project and other environmental projects that are currently being implemented on Pitcairn.

3. Project Progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Activity 1. The biodiversity benefits and ecological impact of pest eradication on Henderson, Oeno and Ducie Islands are understood and evaluated, and lessons learned for future eradication attempts are investigated.

- ***Output 1.a Two expeditions to Henderson Island are organised during 2012 to follow up rat sighting and assess impact on bird populations.***
- ***Output 1.b By end 2013, organise follow up expedition to Henderson and Oeno islands completed to establish and further monitor impacts of rat eradication operations (failure and success) and undertake research to understand and further eradication operations.***
- ***Output 1.c By end of project (EOP) long-term methods established for monitoring the biodiversity changes on Henderson and Oeno are in place.***

The most significant progress during 2013/14 constituted a 9 week expedition during July – August to Henderson Island. The expedition included a short two day visit to Oeno Island on route to Pitcairn in order to repeat previous counts of nesting Murphy's petrels (to establish if

numbers have increased post-eradication) and undertake and establish point-counts and monitoring plots for other birds on the island.

Logistical arrangements for an expedition like this are complex and required careful planning. Transport was provided by two vessels; the *Teba*, chartered from French Polynesia took the team to Oeno Island on the way to Henderson Island (via Pitcairn to collect equipment and further team members); the *Braveheart* collected the team and equipment from Henderson Island for the return journey to Pitcairn and Mangareva. The team was comprised of two members of RSPB staff, three members of the Pitcairn community and Dr. Mike Brooke, Cambridge University (for 6 days only).

The Henderson Island expedition was designed to research aspects of the ecology of Pacific rats on the island, particularly of pregnant/nursing females, and continue with monitoring of bird populations and rat numbers. The research questions were designed from the results of the three independent reviews of the eradication operation (Island Eradication Advisory Group (IEAG), Wildlife Management International (WMIL) and Island Conservation (IC)) to evaluate if there were any clear causes for the eradication failure and to highlight emerging areas for investigation. Other aspects of fieldwork included collecting data from the weather station and leaving this *in-situ*, repeating vegetation plots, and collecting GLS loggers from Murphy's petrels.

The results of this expedition have been detailed in the draft reports submitted as Annex 4.1 and 4.2.

Activity 2. Capacity is built in the Pitcairn Islands to maintain the pest free status of Henderson, Oneo and Ducie Islands.

- ***Output 2.a By end 2014, biosecurity measures on Pitcairn island have been assessed, and areas for improvement identified.***
- ***Output 2.b By end 2014, 2 Pitcairn government staff receive training in biosecurity activities.***
- ***Output 2.c By EOP, 2 Pitcairn staff receive training in ecological survey and monitoring, biosecurity measures, and planning for eradication/control of IAS***
- ***Output 2.d By EOP, biosecurity and ecological monitoring protocols developed, agreed and implemented by Pitcairn government.***

These outputs were initially planned for completion during 2013/14. However, the original project leader, Dr. Richard Cuthbert left the RSPB during 2013. This resulted in a delay to these aspects of the project. The RSPB nominated John Kelly as the new project leader in the CR. John is the Programme Manager for major island restoration projects such as Henderson Island, Gough Island and Santa Luzia (Republic of Cape Verde). John has now put in place plans to implement all outstanding actions under Objectives A, B and C and ensure that the contract delivers maximum value for money while achieving the conservation goals. This was addressed in a Change Request submitted in October, January and March. A Gantt chart of work during 2014/15 has been prepared and is provided in Annex 5.

An additional exceptional benefit of the revised work programme is that the RSPB is working towards undertaking a six month expedition to Henderson Island during May to December 2015. The primary purpose of this expedition is to address the issues encountered during the 2013 expedition that affect the feasibility of a second attempt to eradicate rats from the island.

We are currently investigating options for this expedition and hope to take this opportunity to develop a research programme focused on the wider ecology of Henderson Island such as plant phenology and invertebrate communities. We also hope to look at cost effective techniques to establish long-term monitoring tools for the island. We are considering developing a research component on Pitcairn Island itself. As a minimum, this would aim to identify the current conservation status of the Endangered Pitcairn Reed Warbler and

potentially, the status of endemic plants on the island. Final plans for the expedition will be circulated to Eilidh Young (LTSI) when available.

Activity 3. The feasibility of eradication of pests on Pitcairn Island is assessed and continued support for Henderson Island assessed.

- **3.a By 2013, community meeting held to discuss potential Pitcairn Island wide pest eradication.**

Completed and reported on (Annual report 2012/13). The results of this will be considered during the completion of 3.c. The implications of the current Foreign and Commonwealth Office funded goat control/eradication programme may have a significant impact on community support for a rat and cat eradication.

- **3.b By end of 2014, a socioeconomic study completed to assess livelihood benefits of pest eradication on Pitcairn.**
- **3.c By end of 2014, a feasibility study carried out to assess Pitcairn suitability for pest eradication.**

Both 3.b and 3.c will be carried out during 2014. Both will consist of a desk based review of relevant case studies and a field trip to Pitcairn Island during August and September 2014.

- **3.d By EOP, two major preparatory actions identified in the Pitcairn feasibility study are initiated and funded.**

Preparatory actions will be identified in the feasibility study. At this stage, we cannot confidently state that funding two major preparatory actions will be the best course of action. The goat control/eradication programme which will be carried out on Pitcairn Island during summer 2014 may have major implications for the community's acceptance of the rodent and cat eradication programme. Additionally, the results of the research programme on Henderson Island will need to be considered carefully prior to any decision to fund an eradication programme on Pitcairn. The project leader will maintain a watching brief on this and report any constraints to Eilidh Young in a timely manner. If actions are funded, we will ensure that they are likely to have an environmental or socioeconomic benefit to Pitcairn whether or not a full eradication operation goes ahead on the island.

Activity 4. Eradication benefits shared and capacity built to deliver post eradication monitoring and island restoration studies at two additional partner organisations in the Pacific.

- **4.a By EOP, workshops with Pitcairn project staff and with staff from 2 additional Pacific islands to share project benefits and experiences.**

During the course of 2013/14, it emerged that taking Pitcairners off island for this purpose would be prohibitively expensive and logistically challenging (potentially requiring those involved been off island for a minimum of one month but more realistically three months). Moreover, the main candidate did not wish to leave island for the length of time required. We have redesigned this element to bring experts in eradications to Pitcairn Island, the Cook Islands and the Republic of Kiribati. This will be completed during 2014/15 and has been approved through Change Requests issued in January and March of this year.

- **4.b By EOP monitoring studies established on 2 island countries or territories in the Pacific region.**

Relevant work will be carried out in the Republic of Kiribati and the Cook Islands during 2014/15.

- **4.c By end of 2014 feasibility and biosecurity study carried out on 1 additional island country or territory in the Pacific region.**

Relevant work will be carried out in the Cook Islands during 2014/15.

3.2 Progress towards project outputs

The key activities for Year 2 of the project were to undertake a nine week expedition to Henderson Island during July - August 2013 (Output 1 and Activity 1.1). The following indicators have been achieved:

- **1.a Two expeditions to Henderson Island are organised during 2012 to follow up rat sighting and assess impact on bird populations.**
- **1.b By end 2013, organise follow up expedition to Henderson and Oeno islands completed to establish and further monitor impacts of rat eradication operations (failure and success) and undertake research to understand and further eradication operations.**
- **1.c By end of project (EOP) long-term methods established for monitoring the biodiversity changes on Henderson and Oeno are in place.**

Evidence in support of this work is provided in the two draft trip reports (Annex 4.1 and 4.2). These reports are not yet finalised and will be discussed at an internal meeting at the RSPB in May 2014.

3.3 Progress towards the project Purpose/Outcome

- *Do the purpose level assumptions still hold true and are the indicators adequate for measuring outcomes?*

While the main assumptions and indicators remain valid for this project, there is some concern that the current plans to control/eradicate goats from Pitcairn Island may have an adverse effect on plans to remove rats and cats. Community sentiment will be gauged during the 18 day field trip this year. We will maintain a watching brief on this. We will also liaise with the project manager of Lord Howe Island eradication programme to learn relevant lessons from that project (a very relevant announcement on this project is expected during summer of 2014).

- *Is the project likely to achieve the Purpose/Outcome by end of funding?*

Yes, the project should achieve its original main Purpose and Outcome by end of 2014/15. Moreover, the approval of change request (March 2013) for the additional expedition to Henderson Island during 2015 to address issues identified during the 2013 expedition suggests that this project will exceed its original purpose.

- *If not, what action will you take to ensure the situation can be improved?*

The extended timeline for this project ensures that we can deliver an additional expedition to Henderson Island while not compromising the existing work programme. Therefore, no action is required at this time.

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

- *What Goal/Impact was in your original application form?*

The project's goal is to "Capacity and knowledge in place to maintain, monitor, understand and deliver biodiversity benefits from island restoration in the Pacific countries and territories."

- *What contribution is your project making to this higher goal?*

Key progress on the project goal and impact has already been made with there being increased capacity to monitor biodiversity on Henderson Island following visits to the island in 2012 to undertake rat and bird monitoring.

Knowledge of the benefits of rodent eradication has been gained from the 2013 visit to Oeno where the recovery of the island's seabird communities was confirmed (see Annex 4.1).

- *For all projects, what if any contribution is your project making to human development (poverty alleviation) and welfare?*

The assessment on the socio-economic costs of IAS on Pitcairn Island will provide valuable information towards assessing the impact and costs of rats and other invasive species on Pitcairn which will be of benefit to the island and other islands as a case study. This work is planned for 2014/15. Such an assessment has potential linking costs of IAS to loss of food and economic costs, which will be relevant to many islands in the wider Pacific region where support for eradication operations will potentially benefit poverty alleviation and biodiversity.

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

The endangered Henderson petrel is listed on Appendix I of the CMS, to which both Pitcairn and the UK are signatories. Particular articles of relevance are that the parties:

*3(a) should promote, co-operate in and support research relating to migratory species;
3(b) shall endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I.*

Whilst the CBD has not been extended to Pitcairn, this project is of direct relevance to the UK's CBD commitment, in particular Articles:

8(h) "Prevent the introduction of, control, or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species"

12 (a) "Establish and maintain programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.... provide support for such education and training for the specific needs of developing countries"

5. Project support to poverty alleviation

During 2013/14, the delivery of this project focused on the uninhabited Henderson Island and as such support for poverty alleviation has been limited. Plans are in place for work on Pitcairn Island, the Cook Islands and Kiribati during 2014/15. This work will include an assessment of the economic impact of invasive species on Pitcairn Island which will contribute to our understanding of how invasive species affect the livelihood of small isolated communities. Pitcairn Island also receives budgetary aid from DfID. It is envisaged that the long-term goal of removing rodents from both Pitcairn and Henderson Island will aid the community towards reducing reliance on DfID budgetary aid and to develop ecotourism opportunities.

6. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

The RSPB undertook a full review of this project following the appointment of John Kelly as the Project Leader. This review was intended to ensure the project was meeting its objectives and that the conservation outcomes were still valid in light of emerging data from both the project and external sources. This review resulted in the following:

- A number of the objectives that were scheduled for completion during 2013 have been rescheduled for delivery during 2014.
- Through the partnerships we have entered into, we identified significant cost savings for the project and have enabled extra work to be delivered within the budget and by increasing in-kind contribution for priority work.
- We have been able to increase the matched funding elements of this project as detailed in Table 1.

In addition, John Kelly acts as the Health and Safety Officer for the International Directorate at the RSPB. As part of this role, John undertook a review of health and safety during the 2013

expedition to ensure lessons learnt are applied to future projects. The results of this are been considered for the 2015 expedition and appropriate mitigation measures to improve on pre-existing practices will be implemented. Ensuring all identified issues are adequately considered will require staff time and resources.

Table 1: Additional matched source, purpose and value allocated to 19-028.

Source	Purpose	Value
BirdLife Pacific	To support Objective C	\$25,000 USD (approx £15,000 GBP)
Private donor	To support the delivery of a six month expedition to Henderson Island during 2015.	£45,000 GBP
RSPB	Increased inkind contribution to this project in order to support the delivery of additional expedition.	£25,000 GBP
To be confirmed	To support the delivery of a six month expedition to Henderson Island during 2015.	£65,000 GBP
Total estimate		£150,000 GBP

Lessons learnt

- It would be advantageous for all project risk assessments to put in place plans/procedures in the event of departing member of staff or other unforeseen events. A predetermined process should be decided and made clear during the project development stage. Appointment of new Project Leaders should ideally happen when the existing project leader is still in post.
- The full review of the project identified alternative delivery mechanisms while not compromising value for money, technical knowledge or adding significant additional costs to the project management budget.
- Annual project Gantt charts could help communicate project plans clearly and effectively while also help project delivery and monitoring. This approach will be implemented during this project (see Annex 5 for 2014/15 Gantt chart).

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

Not applicable.

8. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

- Has the design of the project been enhanced over the last year, e.g. refining methods, or exit strategy?

The amendments to the design of the project have been discussed above. This Darwin Project contributes greatly to the restoration plans for both Pitcairn and Henderson Island. An exit strategy is not considered required at this time as the results feed into the work plans of a number of organisations including the RSPB and the Pitcairn NRD. It is the intention of the RSPB to continue work on Henderson and Pitcairn beyond the duration of this project. Partners in the project will also continue work in the Republic of Kiribati and the Cook Islands so momentum will be maintained.

- Discuss any significant difficulties encountered during the year and steps taken to overcome these if not already discussed elsewhere.

Discussed in Sections 3 and 6 above.

- Does the project face any particular risks?

The primary risk identified to the projects goals is that the Pitcairn community could become adverse to eradication projects owing to the goat control/eradication work planned this year.

An additional risk to the 2015 expedition is that we are unsuccessful in acquiring the remaining funds for this work. To mitigate this, we have devised a funding strategy that includes major donors and foundations. We are confident of raising the funds, however, we are carefully constructing contracts to allow us to request return of funds from relevant contractors should the remaining funds not be forthcoming.

Delays to flights and charter vessels, which are outside the control of the project leader, could have substantial impact on the ability to deliver this project. To mitigate, we are planning travel around regular routes and ensuring effective communication with operators.

9. Sustainability

Three members of the Pitcairn community were involved during the 2013 expedition to Henderson Island. This was intended to provide training to the relevant members of staff and increase ownership of the conservation issues within the community. However, a particular issue for working on Henderson Island is that the Pitcairn population is ageing and a number of islanders have health issues which must be carefully considered prior to any prolonged programme on Henderson Island. These issues will be assessed in greater detail during 2014/15 in preparation of the next expedition. An added complexity is the need to offer a transparent recruitment process locally, as well as to fit in with the rather complicated system for allocating employment opportunities on Pitcairn.

10. Darwin Identity

By invitation, John Kelly gave a presentation to the IUCN, BirdLife Pacific and University of the South Pacific at IUCN offices in Suva, Fiji on Friday the 14th of February 2014. This presentation acknowledged the support of both the Darwin Initiative and the UK Government.

The majority of the awareness raising of the Darwin Initiative will occur during 2014/15 when events are held in Kiribati, Cook Islands and Pitcairn.

The new Project Leader is aware that this project has received few opportunities for a public profile and will be working towards rectifying that during both 2014/15 and 2015/16. Opportunities will be discussed with Eilidh Young (LTSI).

11. Project Expenditure

Table 1 project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014)

Project spend since last annual report	2013/14 Grant (£)	2013/14 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)			110.8%	A change-over in project management & the need for a budget amendment led to an increase in staff time
Consultancy costs			109.2%	
Overhead Costs			110.8%	See 'Staff costs' above
Travel and subsistence			88.5%	Consultant's travel included in contract with consultant instead of being paid by RSPB. Also

				exchange rates favourable resulting in savings.
Operating Costs			100%	2 marine radios and an antenna were required which did not fit into the 'capital items' definition
Capital items (see below)			275.6%	Admin error in budget amendment. LTS made aware 25.03.14
Others (see below)			0%	
TOTAL			98.1%	

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

We are currently developing plans to publicise the results of the 2013 expedition to Oeno. This will be discussed at an internal meeting during May and any publicity cascading from this will be agreed with Eilidh Young (LTSI).

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2013-2014

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2013 - March 2014	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal/Impact</p> <p>Capacity and knowledge in place to maintain, monitor, understand and deliver biodiversity benefits from island restoration in the Pacific countries and territories.</p>		<p>There is heightened awareness on Pitcairn on impact of IAS and continued support for their eradication, including tackling issues of biosecurity.</p>	
<p>Purpose/Outcome</p> <p>The biodiversity and socioeconomic benefits of pest eradication in the Pitcairn Islands are understood, maintained, advanced, and shared.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pitcairn government and islanders implementing work-plans towards the eradications of pests and maintain pest free status of islands in the group - Pitcairn government and islanders established good supportive relationship with other organisations working to eradicate pests from Pacific islands. 	<p>Pitcairn government and islanders have continued to support RSPB's work on Henderson and have been consulted on their continued support for eradication plans for Henderson and feasibility assessment for Pitcairn – with a positive response from the community.</p>	<p>Key actions for 2014/15 include undertaking work on the Cook Islands, Kiribati and Pitcairn. Additionally, a significant requirement will be the preparation for the 2015 expedition to Henderson Island.</p>
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>The biodiversity benefits and ecological impact of pest eradication on Henderson, Oeno and Ducie Islands are understood and evaluated, and lessons learned for future eradication attempts are investigated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.a Two expeditions to Henderson Island are organised during 2012 to follow up rat sighting and assess impact on bird populations. 1.b By end 2013, organise follow up expedition to Henderson and Oeno islands completed to establish and further monitor impacts of rat eradication operations (failure and success) and undertake research to understand and further eradication operations. 1.c By end of project (EOP) long-term methods established for monitoring the biodiversity changes on Henderson and Oeno are in place. 	<p>A nine week expedition was organised to Henderson Island during 2013. This expedition identified significant issues that impact on the potential feasibility of a second eradication attempt.</p> <p>This expedition also included a field trip to Oeno Atoll to monitor the recovery of the atoll following the 1997 eradication of rats.</p>	

Activities		
1.1 Arrange ship charter and equipment for 2012 expeditions, contract expedition team and coordinate with Pitcairn to hire fieldworkers		Completed during 2012 and expedition reports completed.
1.2 Arrange ship charter and equipment for 2013 trip, contract expedition team and coordinate with Pitcairn to hire fieldworkers, plan fieldwork, logistics and results of expedition published		Completed during 2013 and expedition reports in draft. Preparation of final reports will be considered during the planning of the 2015 expedition.
1.3 Monitoring methods for Henderson and other islands established and monitoring manual produced		Monitoring methods established for Oeno Atoll.
Output 2. Capacity is built in the Pitcairn Islands to maintain the pest free status of Henderson, Oneo and Ducie Islands.	<p>2.a By end 2013, biosecurity measures on Pitcairn island have been assessed, and areas for improvement identified.</p> <p>2.b By end 2014, 2 Pitcairn government staff receive training in biosecurity activities.</p> <p>2.c By Year 2, 2 Pitcairn staff receive training in ecological survey and monitoring, biosecurity measures, and planning for eradication/control of IAS</p> <p>2.d By EOP, biosecurity and ecological monitoring protocols developed, agreed and implemented by Pitcairn government.</p>	These outputs are planned to occur from the August to September 2014 Reporting is planned for the end of December 2014.
Activities		
2.1 Project Manager and/or contractor assess biosecurity on Pitcairn, report produced by end of Year 2 detailing recommendations for improved biosecurity		Planned for August to September 2014
2.2 Identify 2 staff members on Pitcairn and identify gaps in knowledge, develop and undertake training plan and produce biosecurity manual for staff		Planned for August to September 2014
2.3 Project staff on Pitcairn identified and trained during 2013 expedition and involved in production of monitoring manual		Project staff included three members of the Pitcairn community that were involved in the 2013 expedition.
2.4 Arrange training for Pitcairn staff to improve biosecurity/eradication knowledge and implementation		Planned for August to September 2014
2.5 At least 2 key areas for biosecurity improved on Pitcairn either through training of staff skills and expertise and/or purchase/construction of equipment and materials to improve biosecurity (e.g. rodent bait stations, invertebrate traps, "clean" packing area)		Planned for August to September 2014

<p>Output 3.</p> <p>The feasibility of eradication of pests on Pitcairn Island is assessed and continued support for Henderson Island assessed.</p>	<p>3.a By 2013, community meeting held to discuss potential Pitcairn Island wide pest eradication.</p> <p>3.b By 2013, a socioeconomic study completed to assess livelihood benefits of pest eradication on Pitcairn.</p> <p>3.c By 2013, a feasibility study carried out to assess Pitcairn suitability for pest eradication.</p> <p>3.d By EOP, two major preparatory actions identified in the Pitcairn feasibility study are initiated and funded.</p>	<p>Meetings with almost the entire community on Pitcairn were undertaken during November 2012 during the same visit as the second Henderson expedition. The results of this will be considered again during the 2014 work on Pitcairn Island.</p> <p>Other outputs are planned for completion by December 2014.</p>
<p>Activities</p>		
<p>3.1 Arrange suitable date for 2012-2013 community meeting</p>		<p>Meeting was undertaken in November 2012</p>
<p>3.2 Contract an experienced socio-economist to design questionnaire and study to assess livelihood costs and benefits of pests on Pitcairn</p>		<p>Project Leader and in-house RSPB expert to design questionnaire. Questionnaire planned for August to September 2014. Reporting expected December 2014.</p>
<p>3.3 Project Manager and/or experienced consultant undertake >10 day visit to the island to gather required information and write and publish a feasibility study</p>		<p>Planned for August / September 2014. Dr Grant Harper (Biodiversity Restoration Specialists (NZ)) will undertake this work.</p>
<p>3.4 Undertake training for Pitcairn staff (e.g. methods and knowledge of best goat/cat control options) and/or purchase required equipment/materials (e.g. purchase rat proof waste bins and chicken feeders to reduce food available to feral rat population) as identified in feasibility study</p>		<p>Goat control will not be addressed due to the work funded by the FCO. However, the impact of goat control on community support for rodent and cat eradication will be considered.</p>
<p>Output 4.</p> <p>Eradication benefits shared and capacity built to deliver post eradication monitoring and island restoration studies at two additional partner organisations in the Pacific.</p>	<p>4.a By EOP, workshops with Pitcairn project staff and with staff from 2 additional Pacific islands to share project benefits and experiences.</p> <p>4.b By 2014 monitoring studies established on 2 island countries or territories in the Pacific region.</p> <p>4.c By 2014 feasibility and biosecurity study carried out on 1 additional island country or territory in the Pacific region.</p>	<p>Detailed plans in place for completion of this work during April – October 2014.</p>

<p>4.1 Organise workshops (either directly or through sub-contracting) with Pitcairn staff and the two Pacific partners in order to undertake on the ground training in establishing monitoring methods, developing feasibility studies, assessing biosecurity, and produce a monitoring manual, feasibility study and biosecurity manual for the case-study</p>	<p>Planned for August to September 2014.</p>
<p>4.2 Work with and support two Pacific partners in developing monitoring methods and manuals for 2 islands within Pacific region</p>	<p>Detailed plans in place for completion of this work during April – October 2014.</p>
<p>4.3 Work with and support one Pacific partner to produce an eradication feasibility study and biosecurity manual and published these document before EOP</p>	<p>Detailed plans in place for completion of this work during April – October 2014.</p>

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe – Updated from October 2013 to include additional expedition and update timeline.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal:</p> <p>Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.</p>			
<p>Sub-Goal:</p> <p>Capacity and knowledge in place to maintain, monitor, understand and deliver biodiversity benefits from island restoration in the Pacific countries and territories.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring methods established and capacity in place to follow populations of endemic and globally threatened species on Pitcairn Islands. - Impact of failed rat eradication on Henderson Island's biodiversity is understood and research in to causes of failure and plans for subsequent attempt investigated. - Recovery of species on Oeno Island post-rat eradication is better understood - One Island restoration plan including feasibility study, biosecurity assessment and emergency response plan, and two monitoring plans in place for additional island ecosystems in the Pacific region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CMS reports - IUCN Red List data - Island restoration plans - Monitoring and survey reports - Biosecurity protocols 	
<p>Purpose</p> <p>The biodiversity and socioeconomic benefits of pest eradication in the Pitcairn Islands are understood, maintained, advanced, and shared.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pitcairn government and islanders implementing work-plans towards the eradications of pests and maintain pest free status of islands in the group - Pitcairn government and islanders established good supportive relationship with other organisations working to eradicate pests from pacific islands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity monitoring reports. - Final project report - Pitcairn Island eradication feasibility study - Pitcairn Island biosecurity protocols - Pitcairn government staff work-plans - Email and fax communications 	<p>Biodiversity, socioeconomic and quality of life benefits of pest eradication are sufficient to ensure community support for pest eradication on Pitcairn island.</p> <p>Trained staff remain working in Pitcairn or pass on capacity to others.</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. The biodiversity benefits and ecological impact of pest eradication on Henderson, Oeno and Ducie Islands are understood and evaluated, and lessons learned for future eradication attempts are</p>	<p>1.a Two expeditions to Henderson Island are organised during 2012 to follow up rat sighting and assess impact on bird populations.</p> <p>1.b By end 2013, organise follow up expedition to Henderson and Oeno islands completed to establish and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity monitoring reports - Project progress and expedition reports. - Scientific publications. 	<p>Pitcairn Island community remains supportive of project on Henderson Island and shipping and transport options are available for visiting.</p>

<p>investigated.</p>	<p>further monitor impacts of rat eradication operations (failure and success) and undertake research to understand and further eradication operations.</p> <p>1.c By end of project (EOP) long-term methods established for monitoring the biodiversity changes on Henderson and Oeno are in place.</p> <p>1.d By end of project, organise a six month expedition to Henderson Island to address feasibility issues which have arisen during the course of the project.</p>		
<p>2. Capacity is built in the Pitcairn Islands to maintain the pest free status of Henderson, Oneo and Ducie Islands.</p>	<p>2.a By end 2014, biosecurity measures on Pitcairn island have been assessed, and areas for improvement identified.</p> <p>2.b By end 2014, 2 Pitcairn government staff receive training in biosecurity activities.</p> <p>2.c By EOP, 2 Pitcairn staff receive training in ecological survey and monitoring, biosecurity measures, and planning for eradication/control of IAS</p> <p>2.d By EOP, biosecurity and ecological monitoring protocols developed, agreed and implemented by Pitcairn government.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultancy report on Pitcairn biosecurity. - Project reports. - Government endorsed biosecurity plans and protocols. - Training reports posted on project website 	<p>Pitcairn Government pass new biosecurity legislation as part of the Henderson Island Restoration Project before 2014.</p>
<p>3. The feasibility of eradication of pests on Pitcairn Island is assessed and continued support for Henderson Island assessed.</p>	<p>3.a By 2013, community meeting held to discuss potential Pitcairn Island wide pest eradication.</p> <p>3.b By end of 2014, a socioeconomic study completed to assess livelihood benefits of pest eradication on Pitcairn.</p> <p>3.c By end of 2014, a feasibility study carried out to assess Pitcairn suitability for pest eradication.</p> <p>3.d By EOP, two major preparatory</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community meeting minutes - Socioeconomic report - Project progress reports - Feasibility study report - Funding applications for actions – <i>if appropriate.</i> 	<p>Pitcairn islanders are supportive of proposals to eradicate introduced pests from Pitcairn Island.</p> <p>Funding of preparatory actions on Pitcairn Island will depend greatly on the results of the feasibility study, the 2015 expedition to Henderson Island and also RSPB's consideration of all available data. Funding applications for major preparatory work may not be the correct course of action at this time.</p>

	actions identified in the Pitcairn feasibility study are initiated and funded.		
4. Eradication benefits shared and capacity built to deliver post eradication monitoring and island restoration studies at two additional partner organisations in the Pacific.	<p>4.a By EOP, hold workshops on Pitcairn Island and hold separate workshops on Cooks and Kiribati to share project benefits and experiences.</p> <p>4.b By EOP monitoring studies established on 2 island countries or territories in the Pacific region.</p> <p>4.c By end of 2014 feasibility and biosecurity study carried out on 1 additional island country or territory in the pacific region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project progress reports. - Workshop attendance records. - Biodiversity monitoring study reports - Feasibility study report - Biosecurity report 	<p>Partnership relations remain strong throughout the duration of the project.</p> <p>Funding to support monitoring studies and feasibility study secured</p>

Activities (n.b. Activities 1.1 to 1.3 support Output 1a to 1c, Activities 2.1 to 2.4 support Output 2a to 2d, etc)

- 1.1 Arrange ship charter and equipment for 2012 expeditions, contract expedition team and coordinate with Pitcairn to hire fieldworkers
- 1.2 Arrange ship charter and equipment for 2013 trip, contract expedition team and coordinate with Pitcairn to hire fieldworkers, plan fieldwork, logistics and results of expedition published
- 1.3 Monitoring methods for Henderson and other islands established and monitoring manual produced
- 1.4 Arrange ship charter and equipment for 2015 expeditions, acquire remaining funding requirements, contract expedition team, coordinate with Pitcairn to hire fit and able fieldworkers, prepare final reports.
- 2.1 Project Manager and/or contractor assess biosecurity on Pitcairn, report produced by end of Year 2 detailing recommendations for improved biosecurity
- 2.2 Identify 2 staff members on Pitcairn and identify gaps in knowledge, develop and undertake training plan and produce biosecurity manual for staff
- 2.3 Project staff on Pitcairn identified and trained during 2013 expedition and involved in production of monitoring manual
- 2.4 Arrange training for Pitcairn staff to improve biosecurity/eradication knowledge and implementation
- 2.5 At least 2 key areas for biosecurity improved on Pitcairn either through training of staff skills and expertise and/or purchase/construction of equipment and materials to improve biosecurity (e.g. rodent bait stations, invertebrate traps, "clean" packing area)
- 3.1 Arrange suitable date for 2012-2013 community meeting
- 3.2 Contract an experienced socio-economist to design questionnaire and study to assess livelihood costs and benefits of pests on Pitcairn
- 3.3 Project Manager and/or experienced consultant undertake >10 day visit to the island to gather required information and write and publish a feasibility study
- 3.4 Undertake training for Pitcairn staff (e.g. methods and knowledge of best goat/cat control options) and/or purchase required equipment/materials (e.g. purchase rat proof waste bins and chicken feeders to reduce food available to feral rat population) as identified in feasibility study
- 4.1 Organise workshops (either directly or through sub-contracting) with Pitcairn staff and the two Pacific partners in order to undertake on the ground training in establishing monitoring methods, developing feasibility studies, assessing biosecurity, and produce a monitoring manual, feasibility study and biosecurity manual for the case-study
- 4.2 Work with and support two Pacific partners in developing monitoring methods and manuals for 2 islands within Pacific region
- 4.3 Work with and support one Pacific partner to produce an eradication feasibility study and biosecurity manual and published these documents before EOP

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for reporting period	Total planned during the project
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training	2	3			5	30	8
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	4	1			5	4	4
7	Number of training materials to be produced for use by host country	0	0			0	TBC	3
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	6	9			15	0	8
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	0	0			0	3	3
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	0	1			1	0	1
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	0	0			0	TBC	3
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	0	0			0	TBC	2
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country	0	0			0	0	1
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	0	0			0	TBC	3
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	0	1			1	0	2
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	0	0			0	0	n/a
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	0	0			0	0	n/a
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	0	0			0	0	3
19A	Number of national radio	0	0			0	0	n/a

	interviews/features in host country(ies)							
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	0	0			0	0	n/a
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	0	0			0	0	TBC
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	0	19			0	19	3
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	0	0	£15,000		0	0	£108,860 from original application plus £150,000 from revised work programme

Table 2 Publications

No publications have so far arisen from the project as it has only just completed its first year.

Four appendices are included which are RSPB reports on the 2012 expeditions to Henderson Island and trips to Pitcairn Island.

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

Annex 4.1 – Draft: T. Churchyard, T. Proud, M. de L. Brooke, S. O’Keefe, P. Warren and M. Rodden: Henderson Island trip report 30th June – 31st August 2013.

Annex 4.2 – Draft: M. de L. Brooke, T. Churchyard and T. Proud: An assessment of changes in the population of Murphy’s petrels since rat eradication and other ornithological notes from Oeno, June 2013.

Annex 5 – Project Gantt chart for financial year 2014/15.

Please note, this is subject to change but progress will be monitored against this planned work programme.

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
OBJECTIVE A												
<i>Build capacity in the Pitcairn Islands to maintain pest free status</i>												
Draft training programme			■	■								
Assess ecological monitoring					■	■						
Provide training to relevant staff					■	■						
Draft report							■	■				
Final report									□			
<i>Expedition to Henderson Island (May - Dec 2015)</i>												
Meeting with partners to discuss options			TBC	■	■							
Develop final specification for research work on Henderson									□			
Develop final specification for research work on Pitcairn									□			
Submit update to Darwin							□					
Purchase equipment										■	■	■
Recruitment											■	■
OBJECTIVE B												
<i>Socioeconomic impact of IAS understood</i>												
Desk based study	■	■	■	■								
Develop survey methodology	■	■	■	■								
Undertake survey and on-island work					■	■						
Analysis of economic impact						■	■					
<i>Eradication feasibility assessed</i>												
Desk based study			■	■			■	■				
Undertake on-island feasibility study					■	■						
Identify two preparatory actions								■	■			
Draft report							■	■				
Final report									□			

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
OBJECTIVE C												
<i>Kiritimati (Republic of Kiribati)</i>												
Develop workshop materials												
Biosecurity and invasive species workshops												
<i>Suvarrow (Cook Islands)</i>												
Biosecurity workshop												
Develop draft comprehensive biosecurity plan												
Consult on plan												
Revise plan based on comments received												
Submit final plan												
<i>Takutea (Cook Islands)</i>												
Biodiversity survey												
Assessment of eradication feasibility												
Training of TIS staff and locals												
Complete Feasibility Study												
Draft operational plan												
Submit/consult on draft reports												
Submit final reports												

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	Electronic submission.
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	n/a – Partners have informed me that they would require full Council discussion of any report and this is not appropriate for a progress report.
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	