



Darwin Initiative Annual Report



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 2014

Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	19-030
Project Title	Falkland Islands raptors-reducing conflicts with rural livelihoods
Host Country/ies	Falkland Islands
Contract Holder Institution	Falklands Conservation
Partner institutions	RZSS, RSPB, Falkland Islands Government, Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Wildlife Conservation Society, Raptor Research Centre Boise State University and EDM International
Darwin Grant Value	£178,986
Start/end dates of project	April 2012/March 2015
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2013 – Mar 2014) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2013 – March 2014. Annual report 2.
Project Leader name	David Doxford
Project website	www.falklandsconservation.com
Report author(s) and date	Micky Reeves, 30 April 2014

1. Project Rationale

This project seeks to provide a scientific basis for government policy regarding the management of conflicts between the farming community and raptors in the Falkland Islands. Traditionally, there is the perception that raptors are detrimental to sheep farming and historically raptors have been persecuted heavily; this has led to some populations (e.g. striated caracara) being restricted to offshore islands. An output of the project is to produce a species action plan for Falkland raptors, together with a second more detailed action plan for the *Near Threatened* (IUCN) striated caracara *Phalacrocorax australis* (the Falklands are the stronghold for the global population of this species). The project encompasses the entire Falkland Islands by working with the resident human population for outreach and awareness, but is focusing the field work on the main breeding sites of raptors, typically offshore islands. The Falkland Islands are the largest archipelago in the southwest Atlantic some 500 km off the coast of South America and situated between 51°S and 53° S and 57°30' W and 61°30' W.

2. Project Partnerships

Falklands Conservation is the lead organisation; a Falkland based charity with offices in Stanley and the United Kingdom. The main collaborating partners within the project are:

Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

Dr Keith Bildstein from this organisation has made two visits to the Falklands this year for 3-4 weeks per trip. This collaboration focuses specifically on the study of striated caracara, such as diet, behaviour and their dispersal around the islands. He has also been advising on technical aspects of satellite tracking and equipment to purchase.

Boise State University, USA

In conjunction with Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Dr Marc Bechard from Boise State University has also visited twice this year for about 2 weeks per trip to coincide with Dr Keith Bildstein's visits. Dr Bechard is an expert on raptors and contributes his experience in the deployment of satellite units on raptors.

Both of the above have contributed in the training of the project officer in the capture and handling of raptors, including placing leg bands on birds, taking blood samples and the deployment of satellite and GPS tracker units.

The Royal Zoological Society of Scotland (RZSS)

The RZSS initially were to provide expertise in the tracking studies but the USA collaborators have led on this role. The RZSS contributed financially by providing extra funding to the project in 2012. RZSS were also to provide a larger role in practical support but due to internal restructuring of their organisation this commitment has since changed. The project officer took the opportunity to meet with relevant RZSS staff in 2012 during a visit to the UK. The FC CEO met with RZSS staff in 2014 and gave a talk to Members. RZSS are keen to be utilised as a source of advice over the project duration especially in relation to policy recommendations. Overall it is expected that their staff input to this project will be somewhat less than originally envisaged.

The Royal Society for Protection of Birds (RSPB)

To date the main involvement of the RSPB has been in relation to their project investigating the feasibility of mouse eradication from Steeple Jason Island in the period August to September 2012, coordinated by Richard Cuthbert and Clare Stringer (mice are the only introduced mammalian predator on this island). The project officer worked with the RSPB team investigating impacts of aerial baiting on non-target species, and in particular the striated caracara. The RSPB will also be more involved in the future of the project to assist in developing educational and outreach material.

The Wildlife Conservation Society,

As the owners of Steeple Jason, WCS supported the project carrying out research there. Steeple Jason is one of the main breeding sites for striated caracara in the Falklands.

EMD International Inc., USA

Dr James Dwyer has contributed advice to the project concerning the southern caracara *Caracara plancus*.

Falkland Islands Government

The Department of Agriculture has been supportive to the project, was represented on the interview panel for the project officer and is on the Steering Group. Although it is expected that the good working relationship with this department will continue, there are on-going staff changes so that continuity of a key individual's involvement will not be maintained. The

Environmental Planning Department, also on the Steering Group, continues to be very supportive and has provided additional income to the project.

Rural Business Association

Richard Stevens of the Rural Business Association continues to be involved with the project. He was on the interview panel for the project officer and is their representative on the Steering Group.

3. Project Progress

See Annex 1.

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

See Annex 1, but main progress summary:

- 1) One to one interviews with most West Falkland farmers.
- 2) Field observations of raptor/sheep interactions during lambing periods in spring 2013.
- 3) Winter ecology of striated caracara: investigating diet and dispersal on sheep and non-sheep islands.
- 4) 446 individual striated caracara leg banded (in conjunction with Hawk Mountain Sanctuary) at four offshore islands. Brings total banded birds to 746. Morphometric measurements take from 266 birds along with blood samples from 44 birds for Stable isotope analysis. Blood samples from all 746 birds have been taken for sexing etc.
- 5) Fitting of seven satellite units to striated caracara at two different locations, two of these units have been lost.
- 6) Breeding surveys carried out on outer North and West off shore islands of the Falklands archipelago.
- 7) Dissemination of materials to local community through a variety of media outlets.
- 8) Calendar made to put in tourist accommodation for the entry of band sightings, also given to farmers in known striated caracara areas.

3.2 Progress towards project outputs

See Annex 1.

3.3 Progress towards the project Purpose/Outcome

Good progress has been achieved with survey and questionnaire collation from the rural community on perceptions of raptors. Field research has been concentrated on the striated caracara, as this is the priority raptor species (internationally very rare) where we need to establish baseline data. A previous investigation on the Falkland turkey vulture through Hawk Mountain Sanctuary (2006-08) established baseline data for this species which resulted in government policy implementations (e.g. re-evaluation of culling licences). It was felt through discussion with stakeholders that it was not beneficial to repeat data collection for the turkey vulture which would take valuable time away from the project and be unlikely to change the current government policies. The current work plan focusing on striated caracara may bias the project indicators and may show an under-representation of work outputs expected on the other Falkland raptors.

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

Not applicable

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

The Falkland Islands are not yet Parties to the CBD; however they have followed CBD guidelines in producing the Falkland Island Biodiversity Strategy 2008-2018.

The FIBS 2008-2018 is a key document underpinning biodiversity action in the Islands, with Action Plans being the tool by which the Islands conserve threatened species and habitats. The production of a striated caracara Species Action Plan through this project is critical in maintaining the favourable conservation status of this internationally important near threatened species. This work to improve and sustain a known threatened species tackles Aichi Target 12. The project will also go some way in achieving Aichi target 1.

Striated caracara is also a CITES species. The Project Officer has provided advice to both the OTEP Protected Areas project and the Darwin + funded Biodiversity Action Planning project thereby contributing towards work on Aichi targets 2 and 11.

5. Project support to poverty alleviation

N/A

6. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

Overall project direction is set by the original contract and is overseen by a Steering Group which comprises representatives from Falklands Conservation, FIG Agricultural and Environmental Planning Departments, Rural Business Association and the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary. To-date the Steering Group are happy with project progress in relation to the agreed outcomes.

Project action is determined by the programme given in the original project application and the project officer bases his work plan on this. Day-to-day progress is monitored by discussion between the project officer (Micky Reeves), the project manager (David Doxford) and other FC conservation staff; they are based in the same office and regularly discuss issues and problems as they arise. Additionally, Keith Bildstein of Hawk Mountain Sanctuary has been particularly helpful in advising on the technical aspects of bird population survey and has also been mentoring the project officer. We revised project outputs during the course of the year to make them more sensible and achievable, this was agreed with by Eilidh Young from Darwin.

Achievement is measured by various means: for example, interaction with the farming community can be measured by the number of returned questionnaires; the 43% return indicates that there is not yet full communication with the farming community, and that more face-to-face discussion with farmers is needed. Changing attitudes is a long-term process, and it may well be hard to quantify how much attitudes are changing over the relatively short length of a 3-year project. Achievement in relation to species population monitoring is easier to assess: for example, the numbers of birds banded in relation to the total population can be quantified, and the re-finding of banded birds can be used to assess population movement. And with seven satellite trackers being fitted to striated caracaras it has been easier to see how these birds move around the islands.

Financial monitoring is carried out through Falkland Conservation's own accounting system, with monthly reports on income and expenditure available to the project officer. Overall financial control is overseen by David Doxford (FC's CEO) and ultimately during the annual audit by Wilkins Kennedy.

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

None required.

8. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The project design has taken a slight change in that the focus has been predominantly on striated caracaras rather than equally focusing on the three raptor species (striated & southern caracara and turkey vulture). At the beginning of the project it was discussed in detail with Dr Keith Bildstien and the RZSS. The conclusion was that turkey vultures were recently investigated under Hawk Mountain Sanctuary in 2006-2008 resulting in substantial new information on population trends and government culling policies for landowners and farmers. It was felt that the project should not repeat this work as it would not significantly draw any new conclusions. Work on southern caracara was felt to be important if time permitted, which in the first year has been difficult due to the data collection focusing on striated caracara. It is envisaged that in year three further discussions about conflicts and policy will involve all three raptor species during the upcoming workshops at the annual Farmers' Week. However the ecological data collection aspect of the turkey vulture and southern caracara, although desirable, will for time-planning purposes be secondary in importance to the striated caracara. Filling in comprehensive and thorough data gaps for ecology, population and dispersal for all three raptor species may not be completed within the three years of this project, but will certainly highlight the most critical aspects and produce recommendations for future studies and this will be addressed in the Falkland Islands Raptor Action Plan.

9. Sustainability

The leg banding work on the striated caracara has proved to be beneficial in increasing interest through this project. It has generated interest from a diverse group of people from landowners of the islands where the birds have been banded, neighbouring island group landowners and residents, military based personnel, visitors and tourists to the island, other scientific researchers, photographers and local residents. It has evoked and stimulated discussion and interest in the raptors ecology and will allow an easier transition in discussions and workshops when the conflict, policy and legislation aspects are discussed. The banding programme is expected to help sustain the project interest in the medium to long-term. It is envisaged that outputs not achieved or accomplished within the time frame of this project will be generated and acted upon for further study as the momentum and sustainability of this project grows.

A formal exit strategy will be produced early in the final year of the project, when the action plans are being developed and future action being determined.

10. Darwin Identity

The project uses the Darwin Initiative name and logo on all materials produced for public dissemination, including verbal explanations of the project funding source to Falkland Island residents and visiting tourists alike.

Within the research and environmental community the Darwin Initiative is well known in the Falkland island but lesser so in the wider community, although DEFRA is probably better known.

11. Project Expenditure

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

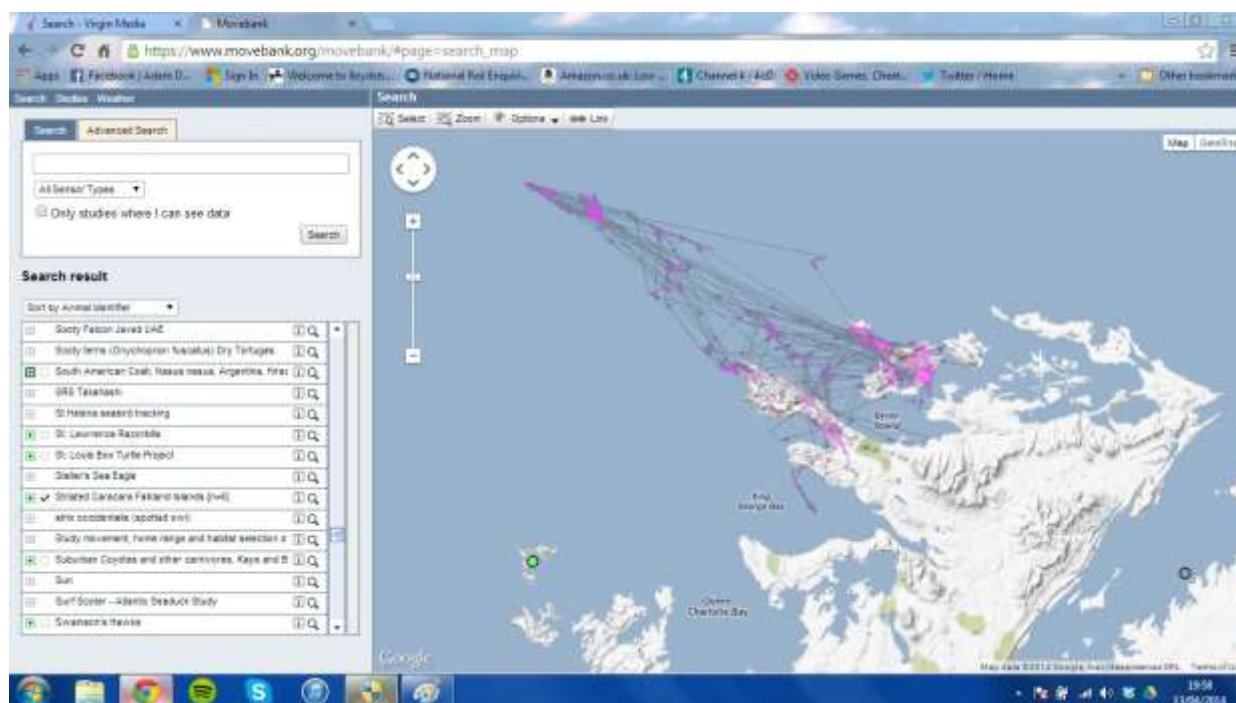
Project spend since last annual report	2013/14 Grant (£)	2013/14 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)			-16.54	Spent on trackers - see change requests
Consultancy costs			0	
Overhead Costs			0	
Travel and subsistence			10.81	
Operating Costs			-8.70	
Capital items (see below)			38.05	More on trackers. see change requests
Others (see below)			-7.63	
TOTAL	68042	68042		

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

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

Near real time, on-line tracking data for Striated Caracara is now available to all interested parties:

https://www.movebank.org/panel_embedded_movebank_webapp



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: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</p> <p>The conservation of biological diversity, The sustainable use of its components, and The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</p>		ON-GOING	
<p>Purpose To provide a scientific basis for government policy regarding management of conflicts between raptors and rural livelihoods in the Falkland Islands.</p>	Tracking logs, behavioural obs. #s of publications. Government changes, adapts, or enacts policies to reduce conflict between raptors and livelihoods.		
<p>Output 1. Advance understanding of Falklands' raptors' biology, ecology, biogeography, and behaviour in relation to rural livelihoods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census of target species. • GIS database of predatory bird distribution/movements populated. <p>Research papers: demographics, distribution, livelihood interactions.</p>		
<p>Activity 1.1 Comprehensive surveys of rural (camp) residents to establish patterns of interactions between raptors and livelihood activities, including sheep farming.</p>		Surveys on raptors and rural livelihood interactions sent out to all rural stakeholders with a 43% return. Face to face discussion with stakeholders	Disseminate the results of survey and face to face discussions to the rural farming community and other local stakeholders.
<p>Activity 1.2, Assessment of past, current and potential economic impacts associated with raptor – livelihood conflicts.</p>		Current impacts can be assessed by the results from the above questionnaire and further face to face discussion with	Check further for existing FIG documentation and archives to develop a past and present economic impact assessment by

	stakeholders. There seems to be little historic data on raptor interactions with farming, even records of numbers of raptors beaks that used to be collected for a bounty seems to be unobtainable.	quantifying sheep losses with other factors such as weather, ditches etc.
Activity 1.3 Census of Striated Caracara and Southern Caracara populations.	Comprehensive breeding surveys of striated caracara completed on off shore islands in the north – west of the Falklands which hold important portions of the Falklands (global) total population.	Continuation of breeding striated caracara surveys on other offshore islands. Censuses of numbers of individual southern caracaras attending farms planned for upcoming winter and spring months.
Activity 1.4 Establish and populate GIS database of raptor distribution and abundance across the Falkland Islands.	Data on breeding locations (above) analysed in ARC GIS and maps produced for the landowners on going.	Contract a local expert to set up a database for all GIS data for the project. Continue producing GIS maps for other island breeding surveys.
Activity 1.5 Investigate seasonal and spatial variation of raptor behaviour, biology, ecology in the presence and absence of livestock.	Work on diet and behaviour and dispersal of striated caracara has been carried out at Saunders Island (farms sheep) during winter 2013 and summer 2013/14 and New Island (no sheep) during winter 2013.	Expected repeat winter diet study of striated caracara at New Island (no sheep) this winter. Expected repeat visits to Saunders Island (sheep farm) this winter.
Activity 1.6 Disseminate project outcomes through peer-reviewed journals, project network websites, and conference presentations.	Collaborator Dr Bildstein along with Kalinka Rexer-Huber published a paper in 2012. Winter diet of striated caracara <i>Phalcoboenus australis</i> at a farm settlement on the Falkland Islands.	Several papers due to be written and published over the next few months in conjunction with Hawk Mountain. It is planned to attend a raptor conference during the last year of the project. Falklands Conservation's web site continues to be problematic to use.

Output 2. Raise public awareness and understanding of the ecological role of raptors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4+ community seminars. • 4+ presentations at schools. • Opportunities to help w/ research. • Project publicity in local media. 		
Activity 2.1. Comprehensive survey of rural (camp) residents to establish current understanding of rural perspectives and concerns.	See Activity 1.1.	Further One to one interviews with farming stakeholders are planned to take place during the upcoming Falklands winter (quieter period for farmers).	
Activity 2.2. Interviews with stakeholder groups to establish societal understanding of raptors, and what concerns people might have about raptor management.	One to one interviews with most of West Falkland farmers have been conducted.	One to one interview with East Falkland farmers. Workshop involving the main stakeholders (e.g. farming community, Dept. of Agriculture & Environment, FC) is planned for July 2014 to coincide with the annual Farmers Week held in Stanley.	
Activity 2.3 Host public presentations/seminars regarding raptor ecology and project objectives.	A presentation to British Military Base on Falklands and their conservation group to help collect sighting data. Dr Bildstein gives regular presentations at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary to the public.	One presentation planned for the local Falkland community in winter 2014. One seminar planned for the farming community in July 2014.	
Activity 2.4 Develop outreach materials that address common perceptions about raptors, and provide information on the role of raptors within the ecosystem.	A leaflet outlining Falkland raptors has been produced and disseminated locally. Also past to local tour operator to hand out to visiting tourists.	On-going, to include the local community, schools and youth groups. A colouring/information booklet is in the process of being made to target younger members of the community.	
Activity 2.5 Establish framework for individuals to report raptor observations.	Project details and contact has been well advertised within the Falklands in the local newspaper, farming and FC newsletters, social networking sites, tourist lodges, and the military base. This serves very well for a small	A blog on FC website (site is recently up and running) as well as a dedicated raptor page on social networking (i.e. Facebook). The Facebook pages have not proved as successful as was hoped, neither were the	

		community and project officer is now well known for the role making it easy for people to approach in a personal manner. Two Facebook pages have been set up for the project. One for farmers (exclusively) to discuss issues and one for the general public.	band reporting leaflets which were distributed within the tourist industry. Bands often get reported but not with viable information.
Activity 2.6 Engage local people in raptor research, and highlight opportunities for people to follow project progress through local media.		Falklands Conservation has a pool of volunteers that live both in the rural community and Stanley. At least one volunteer is taken on each field trip. Progress of the project is available on both FC's web site and Facebook page. From time to time progress is reported in the local farming newsletter (The Wool Press).	Falklands Conservation are planning to have a regular monthly slot on the local radio, this will include updates and discussions on the project.
Output 3. Species Action Plan for Striated Caracara.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Striated Caracara workshop. • FIG policies support Conservation of Striated Caracara. 		
3.1 Complete comparative winter ecology study of Striated Caracara in the presence/absence of sheep farming.		See 1.5	See 1.5
3.2 Monitor distribution, foraging, and breeding sites of Striated Caracara and summarise in relation to historical distribution/population.		The project in conjunction with Hawk Mountain Sanctuary has leg banded 746 striated caracara individuals each with unique identifying bands between 2011 and March 2014. Diet: Winter diet samples collected from New Island in May and September 2013 and pellet analysis in progress, along with the collection of blood for stable isotope analysis. Breeding surveys see 1.3. Population	Continuation of leg banding will be on-going with emphasis over the next summer season. Winter diet analyses scheduled at New Island and Saunders Island for winter 2014. Surveys of breeding pairs on-going at southern offshore islands to be conducted next summer season.

		trends being analysed with FC reports from the last breeding surveys in 2006.	
3.3 Collate and summarise perspectives on Striated Caracara from stakeholder interviews.		See 1.1	See 1.1
3.4 Host Striated Caracara workshop.		See 2.2.	See 2.2
3.5 Draft Striated Caracara Action Plan including funding strategy.		Progression will start on the expected outputs of the above sections 1.1 – 3.4	Progression will start on the expected outputs of the above sections 1.1 – 3.4
3.6 Community consultations regarding draft action plan, revisions, and submission to FIG for approval.		Progression will start on the expected outputs of the above sections 1.1 – 3.4	Progression will start on the expected outputs of the above sections 1.1 – 3.4
Output 4. National Plan of Action for managing conflicts between raptors and rural livelihoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory workshop regarding impact of raptors on livelihoods. • FIG policies support conservation of raptors. 		
4.1 Collate and summarise stakeholder perspectives regarding conflicts between raptors and rural livelihoods.		Stakeholder perspectives have been collated for period 2010 - 2012	Finalise and disseminate
4.2 Conduct an economic valuation of raptor impacts upon rural livelihoods (positive and negative).		This is on-going based on results of 4.1 and 2.2	Finalise
4.3 Host workshop to summarise key issues, and incorporate full spectrum of perspectives within National Plan of Action.		Outputs 2.2 and 4.1 and 4.2 will feed into larger strategy for NPA scheduled for action in 2014.	
4.4 Draft “ <i>National Plan of Action</i> ” and undertake public consultation of draft document.		Action based on 4.3 and expected to start in 2014.	
4.5 Revise “ <i>National Plan of Action</i> ” and present to Environment Committee for endorsement and submission to Executive Council.		Action based on 4.4 and expected in 2014.	

Annex 2 Project's full current log frame

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.</p>			
<p>Sub-Goal: Improved knowledge and protection of raptors, including a reduction of conflicts with human livelihoods in the Falkland Islands.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers' perceived livestock conflicts with raptors. Annual requests (#) for raptor destruction permits. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Data from lambing death surveys. Landowner attitude surveys. Destruction permits data from Environmental Planning Department. 	
<p>Purpose To provide a scientific basis for government policy regarding management of conflicts between raptors and rural livelihoods in the Falkland Islands.</p>	<p>Tracking logs, behavioural obs. #s of publications. Government changes, adapts, or enacts policies to reduce conflict between raptors and livelihoods.</p>	<p>Project reports, citations of publications. <i>Species Action Plan – Striated Caracara; National Plan of Action – Managing conflicts between raptors and rural livelihoods</i> published</p>	<p>Landowners participate; allow access to land for research purposes. Ongoing government and institutional support in the Falklands and overseas. Project personnel publish research and draft policies within project timeline.</p>
<p>Outputs (add or delete rows as necessary)</p> <p>1. Advance understanding of Falklands' raptors' biology, ecology, biogeography, and behaviour in relation to agricultural livelihoods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census of target species. GIS database of predatory bird distribution/movements populated. Research papers: demographics, distribution, livelihood interactions. 	<p>Report of species populations and distributions. Peer reviewed manuscripts appear in raptor research, conservation, and wildlife management journals.</p>	<p>Tracking technology remains effective, technical support for establishing GIS database. Project partners maintain commitment to project schedule.</p>
<p>2. Raise public awareness and understanding of the ecological role of raptors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4+ community seminars. 4+ presentations at schools. Opportunities to help w/ research. Project publicity in local media. 	<p>Attendance lists, reports, transcripts. Public surveys before/after project. Reports/presentations available on FC website. Media appearances. Influence on government policy.</p>	<p>Farmers and members of public willing to participate in attitude surveys at onset and completion of project. Public interested to improve knowledge.</p>
<p>3. Species Action Plan for Striated Caracara.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Striated Caracara workshop. FIG policies support Conservation of Striated Caracara. 	<p>Report of workshop. <i>Species Action Plan for Striated Caracara</i> published and endorsed by FIG.</p>	<p>Methods trialled in Challenge Fund project continue to be successful. Political support of Species Action Plan.</p>
<p>4. National Plan of Action for managing conflicts between raptors and rural livelihoods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participatory workshop regarding impact of raptors on livelihoods. FIG policies support conservation of raptors. 	<p><i>National Plan of Action – Managing conflicts between raptors and rural livelihoods</i> published and endorsed.</p>	<p>Research supports alternative management practices for raptor – livelihood interactions. Government and community willing to consider adjustments to policy.</p>

Annex 3 Standard Measures

These numbers relate to comments generated by table 1

- 4B Project officer was trained in field skills and sampling techniques through Boise State University, mainly in the deployment of satellite units using a harness.
- 4A One local resident volunteer (doing an undergraduate degree in biological sciences in New Zealand this year) was trained in survey techniques.
- 6A Two FC staff were trained in capturing and handling Raptor techniques, one being further trained in banding and taking of morphometric and blood samples.
- 7 Training material will be incorporated with educational material with RSPB output during the last year of the project.
- 8. 10 weeks of USA project staff spent in host country. (See explanation in section 2. Project Partnerships)
- 16A 3 articles in the FC newsletter produced in this year was deemed sufficient for the readership and expected awareness locally, this newsletter has limited space and a small readership so care is needed not to fatigue people with one subject, also at times other subjects need publishing in the limited space available. Eighteen articles in this newsletter for the life of the project was probably over ambitious. More newsletters for collaborating bodies will be expected.
- 16C. 450 FC members UK based receive the bi-annual FC magazine and newsletters, however wider readership is also expected.
- 17B FC website and Facebook page. Also so blog by Hawk Mountain PhD student.
- 18A & C, 19A & C. There is only one Falkland radio and TV service, so no distinction between national and local bodies. One radio and two TV interviews have been undertaken. The Falklands is a small community and the amount of dissemination through other media (newspaper, newsletters etc.) has been deemed sufficient for the last year. A careful balance between useful and carefully timed awareness and swamping the community with too much information needs to be considered.

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
Established codes								
1A	Number of people to submit thesis for PhD qualification (in host country)	n/a					n/a	0
1B	Number of people to attain PhD qualification (in host country)	n/a					n/a	0
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc.)	n/a					0	0
3	Number of people to attain other	n/a					0	0

	qualifications (i.e. Not outputs 1 or 2 above)							
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training	1	1				0	1-2
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided	6	3				6	8-10
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training	0	1				1	1
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided	0	1				0	24
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)	0					0	0
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	1	3				50	100+
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	?					Is this duplicated?	1-2
7	Number of (i.e. different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	0	1				2	3
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	10 (USA)	10 (USA)				10	24
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	2
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals						0	0

	to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording							
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	0	0				3	3
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	0	0				3	3
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country	n/a					0	0
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country	0	0				0	1
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies)	n/a					0	0
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to host country(ies)	n/a					0	0
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	0	0				0	2
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	0	0				0	2
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	2	0				2	8
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	2	0				2	8
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	0	0				0	2

15D	Number of local press releases in UK	n/a					0	0
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	2	3				6	18
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	100+					100+	100+
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	450+					500+	500+
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established	n/a					0	0
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/extended	2	3				2	4
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	0	1				1	4
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK	n/a	1?				0	0
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	0	1				1	4
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK	0	0				0	2
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	0	1				2	4
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	0	0				0	2
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	0	1				2	4
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	0	0				0	1
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to		£26k					£26,000

	host country(ies)							
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased	n/a					0	0
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	0	1				0	1
23	Value of cash resources raised from other sources (i.e. in addition to Darwin funding) for project work							£40k

Table 2 Publications

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

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

This may include outputs of the project, but need not necessarily include all project documentation. For example, the abstract of a conference would be adequate, as would be a summary of a thesis rather than the full document. If we feel that reviewing the full document would be useful, we will contact you again to ask for it to be submitted.

It is important, however, that you include enough evidence of project achievement to allow reassurance that the project is continuing to work towards its objectives. Evidence can be provided in many formats (photos, copies of presentations/press releases/press cuttings, publications, minutes of meetings, reports, questionnaires, reports etc.) and you should ensure annual report text.



Fitting satellite tracker.



Ready for release.



Flying with unit.



Where striated caracara banded K8/yellow and carrying a satellite tracker has been since August 2013.



K8/yellow spent the summer on Grand Jason.



Striated caracara movements from band re-sightings.



Green band on New Island.



Poster.



New born lamb.

Date: 27-10-13
Interviewer: Edgardo Gomez
Interviewee's e-mail address:
Farm: Falkov Island
Interviewer: 052204

Raptor and Southern Giant Petrel (SGP) Interview and Questionnaire

There are two purposes for this interview:

1. Increase understanding of Raptor and SGP behavior and distribution on the Falkland Islands by speaking with farmers.
2. Improve satisfaction with management of Raptor and SGP on the Falkland Islands by considering the observations, attitudes, values, perceptions and beliefs of farmers.

A summary of data from these interviews will be made available to Falkland Islands policy makers so as provide a better account of islands-wide views and experiences of Falkland Islands farmers for more informed decision-making.

This interview is voluntary and any sensitive information you supply will remain confidential.

I agree to participate in this interview.

Signature

A. Gomez

Section 1: Open Conversation

Front page of farmer interviews.

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.	x
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.	
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.	
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.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	x
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	