



Department  
for Environment  
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Development



## Darwin Plus: Overseas Territories Environment and Climate Fund 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<sup>th</sup> April 2017**

### Darwin Plus Project Information

Project reference	DPLUS 043
Project title	Consolidating local capacity for sustainable restoration and monitoring of Protected Areas in the Virgin Islands (UK)
Territory(ies)	British Virgin Islands (BVI)
Contract holder institution	National Parks Trust for the Virgin Islands (NPTVI)
Partner institutions	Jost van Dykes Preservation Society (JVDPS)
Grant value	£85,413
Start/end date of project	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2016 – 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2016-Mar 2017) and number (e.g., AR 1,2)	April 2016 – March 2017, Annual Report 1
Project leader name	Lynda Varlack
Project website/blog/Twitter	Facebook: National Parks Trust of the Virgin Islands Facebook: Jost Van Dykes Preservation Society
Report author(s) and date	Nancy Pascoe, 21 <sup>st</sup> April 2017

### 1. Project overview

The BVI has over 60 islands with key areas for biodiversity conservation due to the distribution of endemic and threatened species. Invasive vertebrates, especially feral goats are destroying vegetation and seabird nesting habitats across the BVI. Additionally, rat predation of seabird eggs and chicks is a well-documented threat which combined with the goats, has contributed to the reduction in nesting seabirds at the DPLUS043 six selected locations of Great and Little Tobago National Parks (the Tobagos), Green Cay, East and West Seal Dogs and Prickly Pear National Park.

In the last decade there was a globally-important population of Roseate terns (*Sterna dougallii*) that would nest annually at Green Cay, but they relocated to smaller, less successful colonies due to the threats faced on Green Cay from invasive species.

The National Parks Trust of the Virgin Islands (NPTVI) and the Jost Van Dykes Preservation Society (JVDPS) have collaborated since 2012 on the continued restoration of Great and Little Tobago National Parks, with the former being one of the largest nesting sites for Magnificent frigatebirds (*Fregata magnificens*) in the Eastern Caribbean. Over 900 goats have been removed from the Tobagos National Park since 2013 using a combined approach of live capture and shooting. However this activity must be continuous as it can take years before total removal can be verified and breeding can no longer take place. If there is a pause in the culling

effort then there is the opportunity for breeding and the goat population to surge again, so culling must be continuous and monitoring is essential.

This DPLUS funded project aims to remove goats from four islands and undertake long-term rat control on three islands, using local personnel to consolidate capacity and ensure sustainability.

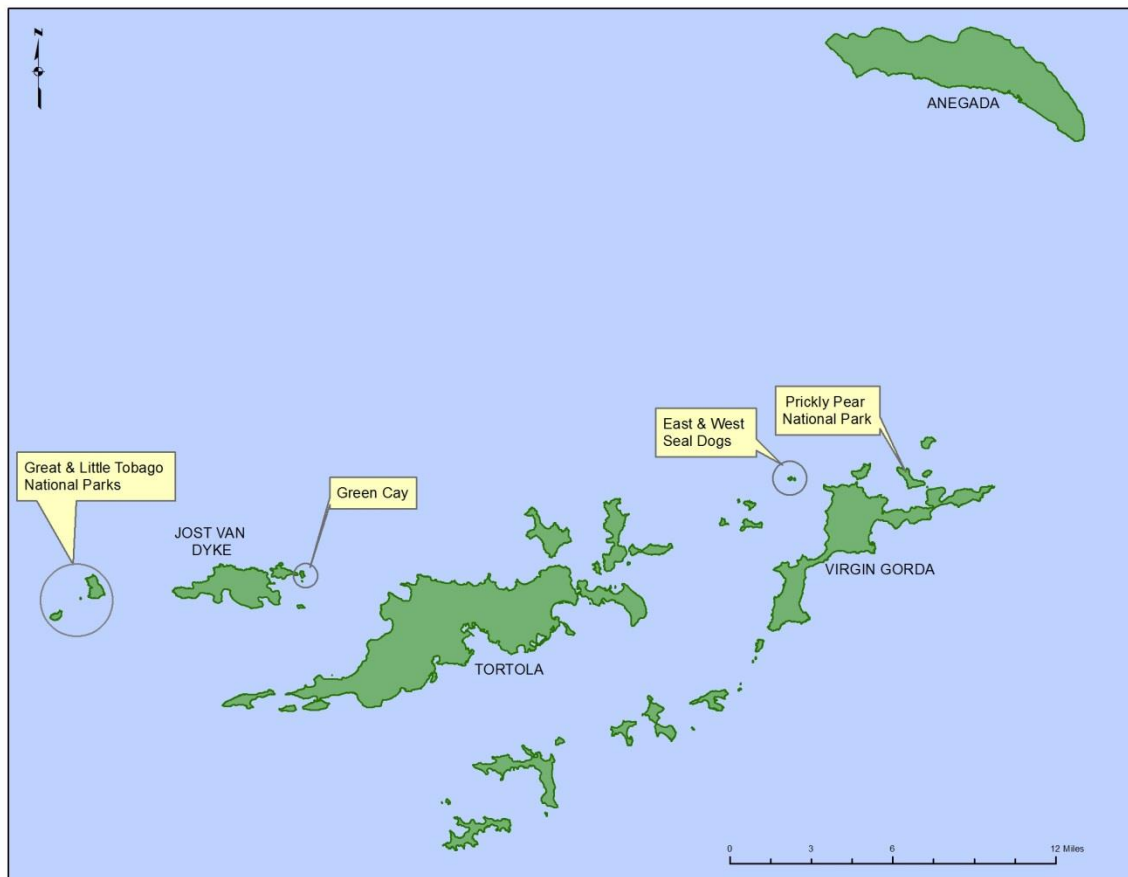


Figure 1. Map of the British Virgin Islands identifying the DPLUS043 project sites

## 2. Project stakeholders/partners

The key stakeholders in this DPLUS043 project are the NPTVI, JVDPS, and the local communities that benefit from an enriched marine and terrestrial tourism environment. As the project stakeholders are also the project leaders and partners, full involvement through regular planning meetings has taken place. In addition to this, whilst not originally identified in the project application as stakeholders, NPTVI and JVDPS invited the Environmental Health Department (EHD), the Department of Agriculture (DOA), the Conservation and Fisheries Department (CFD) in addition to a representative from a local pest control company who works on several private islands in the BVI to attend a workshop on rat eradication techniques for wildlife conservation.

The EHD is responsible for rat control in urban areas within the BVI. The DOA has the legal remit for liaison with farmers for livestock management, inclusive of goats and is also the agency that issues permission for importation of rat poison. CFD has overall environmental responsibility within the BVI and assists JVDPS and NPTVI in bird monitoring activities.

## 3. Project Progress

### 3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Goat removal has been ongoing throughout the project starting in June 2016 at the Tobagos National Park (265 acres). Due to the geographic location of the Tobagos National Park at the far westerly end of the BVI the visitation schedule must be planned around the weather and sea conditions as these can both prevent access to the islands. Therefore these islands are easier

to access in the summer months, ideally from May through October, so the focus was on these sites first. As the sea conditions became less favourable in the winter months, the focus shifted and more time was spent on goat removal at Prickly Pear National Park (180 acres). This represents three of the four islands that are being addressed in the DPLUS043 project. The fourth and smallest island of Green Cay (15 acres) has not been started yet as it will be the easiest to access and due to its close proximity to tourist vessel anchorages it can only be visited for firearms use in the tourism off-season, which will be from July through October.

A total of 56 field visits have been made by NPTVI since June 2016 to undertake goat removal at these three sites.



Figure 2. Warning signs at Great Tobago and Prickly Pear National Parks

Long-term rat control at Seal Dog Islands and Green Cay has taken place in this first year of the DPLUS043 project. Due to the steep hilly nature of the islands and local oceanographic conditions, the islands are inaccessible during swell conditions, which can occur throughout the year but occur with more regularity during winter months. Since June 2016, 17 trips to Seal Dogs and 4 trips to Green Cay have taken place. Progress on rat control at Green Cay and Seal Dog Islands (East Seal Dog Islands) has been as follows.

JVDPS has developed operational plans for all islands where rat eradication is taking place. Two consultants from Puerto Rico (HR Reefscaping) who have successfully completed eradications on small cays using automatic re-setting A24 traps visited project sites and reviewed operational plans and helped JVDPS to modify plans and provide in-field technical assistance. A workshop was held at the NPTVI's JR O'Neal Botanic Gardens in September 2016, consisting of stakeholders from the Department of Agriculture (DOA), the Vector Unit of the Environmental Health Department (EHD), the Conservation and Fisheries Department (CFD), NPTVI, JVDPS and a local pest control company. These members are also a part of the project steering committee. Consultants from Puerto Rico are also available for questions and guidance remotely as problems arise and they have made themselves available by phone, email and skype. The close proximity of these consultants and advisors is a key point as it is more cost effective to collaborate with our neighbours in Puerto Rico and the lessons learnt can benefit others working in the region, with more regional capacity available for rat eradication projects.

Tracks were cut and trials for uptake of bait were carried out on Seal Dog Islands to determine rat densities and bait needs and the locations for bait stations were marked. A combination of bait (.05% Brodifacoum) and GoodNature A24 rat traps have been used on the Seal Dog Islands. Two missions lasting five days each were carried out and scheduled three weeks apart. Stations were baited daily and bait was broadcast on cliffsides to complete even saturation of the islands. Fifteen A24s are now in place on Seal Dog Islands and will work to eliminate any remaining rats. In order to detect the presence of rats on the Seal Dogs, JVDPS has set up chew blocks and a network of game cameras. Since November 2016, no rats have



been detected. Monitoring and use of A24s will continue for at least 24 months. Beyond the DPLUS043 project a monitoring schedule will be established so that reintroduction does not occur.



Figure 3. JVDPS field assistant setting bait stations at the Seal Dog Islands



Figure 4. Wax and chocolate chew blocks are left in the field as one monitoring tool to check for presence of rats. This bait block was “questionable” and was sent to several colleagues/experts in the field. NB, marks are likely pincers from a large crab. Chew marks by rats are usually 2 parallel lines.





Figure 5. GoodNature A24 rat trap set up at Seal Dogs

On Green Cay, locations for A24 rat traps have been marked but rat control has not begun as yet. This is primarily due to the delays in receiving the DPLUS043 funds, as the A24 rat traps could not be ordered until after the half year point of the project's first year and once these were received it was the winter months and so poor weather conditions resulted in the cancellation and rescheduling of several trips to Green Cay. Due to the early arrival of laughing gulls (*Larus atricilla*) to Green Cay in March 2017, which have been identified as one of the few animals that might be susceptible to secondary poisoning, JVDPS will not be able to use any Broadifacoum rat bait until these seabirds depart the BVI in the late summer. However the A24 rat traps will be deployed in the next quarter and used throughout the summer months, with close monitoring to ensure they are not tampered with.

JVDPS and NPTVI are very conscious of the safety risks associated with the use of the A24 rat traps as all of the islands in the DPLUS043 project are visited by tourists on charter vessels. To address this, warning labels have been purchased and are affixed to each A24 rat trap. Signage explaining the DPLUS043 project and the dangers associated with people inserting fingers into the A24 rat traps has been designed and are in production at the time this report is being written. As visitation is much lower at East Seal Dog and Green Cay signs will be placed at the only access landing sites for visitors.

JVDPS has carried out surveys for landbirds and reptiles at each DPLUS043 project site that is part of the rat eradication efforts and will be a part of the long-term monitoring plan for these islands. During a late March 2017 visit to Seal Dog, JVDPS field workers observed a perceived increase in fruits present on the Turks head cactus (*Melocactus intortus*). Continued observations of mature fruits will also be tracked to help determine whether it could be another useful biodiversity indicator for Caribbean offshore cays.

### 3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

The progress on Output 1: "*Invasive goats eradicated on 4 ecologically important islands in the BVI*" has been consistent in the first project year, with the NPTVI Warden with firearms training carrying out very early morning trips to the sites, taking advantage of favourable sea conditions as they arise, which involves monitoring the upcoming weather and planning trips at short notice. This method has been successful, as the early morning trips also ensure that there is no conflict or safety risk using the firearms in areas that might be visited by other vessels. The local knowledge of the terrain and the island accessibility is critical to project success.

Since the DPLUS043 project started NPTVI has removed 29 goats from Great Tobago National Park, 10 from Little Tobago National Park, and 90 from Prickly Pear National Park. As stated no work has started as yet at Green Cay due to the current tourism season, but this will begin in off season this summer 2017. These numbers demonstrate the success of the previous goat removal work at the Tobagos National Park as there are smaller numbers of goats remaining on these islands. In comparison, the higher numbers removed from Prickly Pear National Park reflect the fact that this is the first goat removal effort ever undertaken on the island and the density of the goat population there.

The change recorded to date in terms of goat population is reflected in the aforementioned culling statistics. The recovery of natural vegetation communities is more advanced at the Tobagos National Park due to the goat removal being a continuation of a previous effort, so the population has continued to decrease and now is at the final phases.

Vegetation recovery is more anecdotal at this stage as regeneration is visually apparent across the Tobagos National Park by the NPTVI Warden responsible for goat removal. However, scientific data on vegetation regeneration is being gathered as part of a parallel project that NPTVI is currently involved in with the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) and the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew (Kew) which is funded by BEST 2.0 entitled, "Securing pockets of paradise in the Caribbean; embedding capacity for invasive alien species management in UKOT based organisations" (2016-2019).



**Figure 4. Hector Ruiz and Jose Vargas of Reefscapes, Puerto Rico with NPTVI staff Finfun Peters and Nancy Pascoe at the NPTVI office prior to the workshop held in September 2016**

JVDPS has been working towards meeting the activities under Output 2: "*System of long term control of rats implemented on Green Cay and Seal Dogs*" and these are all anticipated to be completed by the DPLUS043 project end. Outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 have been achieved, with the assistance of the Puerto Rico consultants from HR Reefscaping, as described previously in Section 3.1.

The activities under Output 2.4 began in Year 1 of the DPLUS043 project, although later than anticipated due to the delayed receipt of funds, as described in more detail in Section 7. These activities will continue in Year 2 with additional visits scheduled to make up for lost time.

The operational plan was created and is being implemented. On Seal Dog Islands, 2 missions of deploying bait were used to knock down populations of rats and 27 temporary bait stations were erected prior to use of A24 rat trap installation. A total of 13kg of .05% Broadifacoum rat bait was used on East Seal Dog Islands and 18kg of .05% Broadifacoum rat bait was used on West Seal Dog Island in a 5 day trapping period. During a second round of baiting a total of 11kg and 14kg were used respectively. JVDPS field staff observed that hermit crabs appeared to consume substantial amounts of bait at most trap locations, and there is evidence of rat ingestion of bait at 25-35% of bait stations. Unfortunately, some rat bait was badly degraded by hermit crabs and tracking may have been higher (as hermit crabs chew bait and it is difficult to discern rats chew marks). The DPLUS043 project had intended to use game cameras at the



bait stations but these could not be purchased at the time this first round of baiting was taking place due to the delay in project funds arriving. However, these have now been purchased and will be utilised going forward. As described in Section 3.1 rat eradication activities have not yet started at Green Cay, therefore the game camera analysis will be more robust for this island as they will be installed from the onset.

As part of another concurrent Darwin Plus project DPLUS 035: “BVI Seabird Recovery Planning Programme” JVDPS conducted seabird surveys in March 2017, which revealed that nesting Audubon Shearwaters (*Puffinus iherminieri*) increased from one breeding pair to two breeding pairs over a one year period on East Seal Dog.



Figure 5. Susan Zaluski, JVDPS with Ronald Massicott, NPTVI and Hector Ruiz, of HR Reefscapes conducting a site visit to Green Cay

### 3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

It was very difficult to estimate the goat population size at the onset of the DPLUS043 project at any of the sites due to the size of the three larger islands and the dense vegetation, but the NPTVI Warden is able to assess the ongoing success of this goat removal project by the visual presence or absence of goats sighted, the sounds of goats calling, the droppings or rest areas observed. A judas goat has been placed at Great Tobago National Park with a radio collar so that the small groups of remaining goats can be tracked and more easily located by the NPTVI Warden so that he can target his hunting activities. Feeding stations have also been established at Great Tobago National Park to attract remaining goats. These methods will also be employed at the other three sites

The DPLUS043 project will ensure that a long term monitoring plan is developed and at least two persons are trained to monitor for presence of feral goats. This will include the existing NPTVI Warden engaged in the current removal work and at least two other NPTVI staff members. As described in Section 3.2 one of the project activities in the BEST 2.0 is to monitor vegetation regeneration before and after goat removal at the Tobagos National Park and this has also been extended to Prickly Pear National Park in order to compliment the DPLUS043 project activities. During these quarterly field visits to monitor vegetation the NPTVI team assess goat presence or absence and report back to the NPTVI Warden responsible for goat

removal. Game cameras have been set up within the vegetation monitoring plots which will serve two roles, to capture vegetation change over time and to document any goats within the plots. However additional game cameras will be set out towards the end of the DPLUS043 project in known goat retreat areas at all four island locations.

The Magnificent frigatebird (*Fregata magnificens*) colony continues to be monitored by the JVDPS and NPTVI with the last population estimate in February 2017 at approximately 780 nests.

To assess the progress towards the DPLUS043 project outcomes, an increase in nesting seabirds will be used as an outcome. Seasonal terns will begin nesting in May and bird counts will be carried out by JVDPS during this period and into the future. There is direct evidence of rat predation of seabirds in the BVI and the DPLUS043 project activities will ensure that there is sufficient in-Territory technical skills to carry out rat control in the targeted control sites, as well as other important nesting sites in the BVI.

### **3.4 Project support to environmental and/or climate outcomes in the UKOTs**

The long term outcome of this DPLUS043 project is to restore the island ecosystems of four islands through the removal of feral goats, that have either been already designated as National Parks or are proposed National Parks due to their importance for biodiversity, particularly plants and seabirds. The outcome would be recovery of native vegetation, removal of invasive plants and increased seabird nesting.

This DPLUS043 project is 100% contributing to improving local capacity to manage environmental assets in the BVI as the entire list of project activities are being undertaken by the two local agencies managing this project, NPTVI and JVDPS. Prior to this DPLUS043 project from 2013 to 2015, NPTVI partnered with the UK Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) on a BEST funded project and two of their hunters carried out several culling missions in partnership with NPTVI staff, removing 700 goats and certifying the NPTVI Park Warden as a trained firearms officer. Firearms equipment and ammunition was also purchased under the BEST project in sufficient quantities to enable continued use, which meant that NPTVI had the equipment and trained personnel on staff to carry out the goat removal required for the success of this DPLUS043 project.

The rat control activities have been entirely led by a local non-profit JVDPS. This DPLUS043 project marks an important step on minimising foreign experts and working to achieve control of rats in places that are well within the grasp of available in-Territory capacity.

Through a concurrent DPLUS funded project which finishes in March 2017, DPLUS 035 "BVI Seabird Capacity Building Programme.", local partner agencies JVDPS and NPTVI have greatly improved their knowledge of nesting seabird populations and threats, including the threat of invasive black rats. In response to stakeholders expressed desire and need for partnerships with graduate students to help investigate locally-driven research questions, JVDPS has partnered with a University of Louisiana PhD student studying Caribbean Roseate Terns and threats to breeding, including rats. Ms. Paige Bierly will support DPLUS 043 in a volunteer capacity as a field assistant and is providing follow up support on targeted wildlife monitoring needs expressed by local stakeholders. As an example, increased understanding about how drones may be used in environmental monitoring was expressed as a priority and Ms. Bierly will be conducting a review. Drones may be an effective way to monitor seabird populations and the presence of invasive species (livestock primarily) on our offshore cays. Several local yacht photographers in the BVI are already proficient at drone use and will be engaged, making use of in-territory knowledge and skills.

Wildlife managers from private islands were also engaged during rat control. Although private islands with small resorts may initially engage in rat control for the benefit of their human guests, there is the added benefit of safeguarding native wildlife. The owners and management at Mosquito Island in the BVI have ordered two A24 rat traps to pilot on their islands and are in the process of establishing a grid of these A24 rat traps. The managers of another private island in the BVI, Little Thatch have also purchased and deployed a grid of A24 traps for rat control. This adds to available local knowledge and helps to create a wider territory dialogue about the overall benefits of rat control for biodiversity.



### **3.5 Monitoring of assumptions**

The risks identified at the project design phase remain as potential threats where it pertains to poor weather conditions and the chance of hurricanes disrupting field work, but these have not affected the project teams at NPTVI and JVDPS so far and field work has been able to take place as planned.

The potential risk of the Royal Virgin Islands Police Force (RVIPF) amending stipulations on firearms use did come to fruition and the NPTVI was informed it could no longer utilise the two high calibre Tikka firearms it had previously been allowed to use, but this use had stipulations and required a RVIPF escort. However this risk had been foreseen and NPTVI had already purchased a shotgun, which is a much lower calibre and is permitted for use unescorted, so this has actually allowed more site visits to take place as the NPTVI Warden does not have to fit his schedule to match that of a RVIPF Officer.

The main risk to rat control effort by JVDPS has been the threat of inclement weather, which was well-anticipated. However a large enough schedule of project visits had been built into the project design, in order to ensure that DPLUS043 project outcomes are achieved. The secondary threat is malfunctioning of equipment and accidental bycatch of local hermit crabs. This was also anticipated and was part of the reason for engaging regional consultants at HR Reefscaping. HR Reefscaping has created plastic sleeves out of old water bottles to eliminate bycatch of hermit crabs which can lead to the misfiring of A24 traps, thereby wasting the CO<sup>2</sup> cartridges. These affordable and preventative devices are being made and deployed in the field, along with PVC pipes and other methods to exclude crabs.

## **4. Monitoring and evaluation**

As discussed in Section 3.3 NPTVI and JVDPS will be able to demonstrate that the DPLUS043 project activities actually contribute to the project outcome as it seeks to remove two of the most harmful invasive mammal species from the six sites in the project and the impact of this can be monitored using visual observations of field workers and game camera recordings of goat or rat presence. The long term indicators will be either the return of seabird nesting to islands, such as Green Cay that was formerly a major roseate tern nesting site (the nesting population of roseate terns was recorded at a peak of approximately 1,700 in the mid-1990s), the increase in existing nesting seabird sites, such as the Tobagos National Park or the regeneration of vegetation once high numbers of grazing animals are removed.

The monitoring is shared by both NPTVI and JVDPS as observations of goats or rats whilst conducting field work are reported to the partners for subsequent follow up action. JVDPS will monitor breeding success of roseate terns in partnership with PhD Student Paige Byerly and will continue bi-annual seabird counts following plans developed during DPLUS035. Reptile, landbird and other vegetation monitoring will also be tracked to monitor rebounds of flora and fauna before the intervention (rat control).

NPTVI will continue to monitor the vegetation regeneration at sample plots on Great Tobago National Park and Prickly Pear National Park as part of the activities under the parallel BEST 2.0 project described in Section 3.3.

## **5. Lessons learnt**

As NPTVI has conducted goat removal prior to this DPLUS043 project, many of the logistical issues had been anticipated and planned for. Recommendations for other UKOTs undertaking feral animal removal using firearms should ensure that they communicate fully with the Police Force prior to purchasing firearms and make sure they ask what restrictions might be imposed on firearm use in the field, permitted calibre of firearms, firearm storage requirements, permits required and expiry date. NPTVI has learnt many valuable lessons on this topic and has been asked to speak in other UKOT workshops on this matter, in order to save others time and money.



**Figure 6. Newborn goat at Prickly Pear National Park, February 2017**

JVDPS has obtained a variety of practical experience on rat control and monitoring through the DPLUS043 activities. Issues surrounding by-catch of hermit crabs and malfunctioning of field equipment (cameras etc) are among the most problematic. JVDPS and NPTVI have identified further useful technical papers arising from this project that could be developed through direct experience and liaising with partners around the region. A review of hermit crab exclusion devices for bait stations could be highly useful as well as a review of game cameras and practical advice e.g. battery selections, use of card readers and other practical tips could save conservationists time and resources in the field.

## **6. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)**

Not applicable.

## **7. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

NPTVI and JVDPS have not altered any project activities and have not identified any new risks. Progress on project activities has been as expected for the goat removal activities as all equipment was already on hand as NPTVI provided these in kind. However the delay experienced in receiving the grant money from DEFRA in the first project year meant that the A24 rat traps could not be ordered at the original time period. This delay was reported in the DPLUS043 half year report. They then had to be shipped from the supplier, Good Nature in New Zealand and finally, deployed in the field by JVDPS.

## **8. Sustainability and legacy**

The exit strategy will be continued goat and rat removal, as the equipment is all reusable and only the A24 rat traps require replacement bait cartridges which can be ordered from the USA, which is more convenient than ordering from New Zealand which is very expensive. The NPTVI Warden will continue monitoring for goats on a quarterly basis annually after the DPLUS043 project is completed as total removal will take years to confirm and will always require monitoring to detect any reintroduction. Monitoring for rats will also follow the protocol designed in this DPLUS043 project and will be ongoing as part of park management activities and Territory wide seabird survey activities.



## 9. Darwin identity

The Darwin identity was promoted at the rat removal workshop in 2016, with the presentation displaying the Darwin logo. All posts on social media about the project identified the activities as part of a DPLUS funded project and the activities were highlighted in a recent article in the Territory's main tourism guide, 'The Welcome' magazine as a submission by JVDPS.

The Darwin Identity will also be promoted as part of public signage "Conservation in Action!" being placed at Seal Dog Islands and Green Cay.

The Darwin Initiative fund is well known in the BVI as NPTVI and JVDPS have been successful in receiving grants over the years and all of the projects are referred to as the 'Darwin Project for x,y,z'.

## 10. Project Expenditure

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017)**

Project spend (indicative) in this financial year	2016/17 D+ Grant (£)	2016/17 Total actual D+ Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs			2.99	
Consultancy costs			44.4	The GBP and US dollar exchange rate has varied significantly since the project was designed in 2015, the available amount spent reflect the rate at the time.
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence			35.26	Delayed receipt of funds from DEFRA reduced the number of travel days for JVDPS in Year 1
Operating Costs				
Capital items			16.14	
Others (Please specify)				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

**Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2016-2017 – if appropriate**

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2016 - March 2017	Actions required/planned for next period
<b>Outcome</b>			
<b>Output 1.</b>			
Activity 1.1			
Activity 1.2,			
<b>Output 2.</b>			
Activity 2.1.			
Activity 2.2.			
<b>Output 3.</b>			



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

*N.B. if your application's logframe is presented in a different format in your application, please transpose into the below template. Please feel free to contact [Darwin-Projects@tsi.co.uk](mailto:Darwin-Projects@tsi.co.uk) if you have any questions regarding this.*

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Impact:</b> .			
<b>Outcome:</b>			
<b>Output 1</b>	1.1 1.2 1.3. etc.	1.1 1.2 1.3. etc.	
<b>Output 2</b>	2.1 2.2	2.1 2.2	
Output 3	3.1	3.1	
<b>Activities</b> (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)			

### Annex 3 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

Table 1: Goat removal log, NPTVI

DATE	NAME	GREAT TOBAGO	LITTLE TOBAGO	PRICKLY PEAR	RAM	NANNY	KID	Comments
22/03/16	ISRAEL				4	5	2	GOATS COUNTED
23/03/16	ISRAEL				1	2	2	GOATS COUNTED
23/07/16	ISRAEL / KEVIS	4			1	2	1	
30/07/16	ISRAEL / CECIL	4			3	1	0	
6/8/2016	ISRAEL / KEVIS	4			2	1	1	
7/8/2016	ISRAEL / CECIL		4		3	1	0	
13/8/16	ISRAEL / KEVIS	2			1	1	0	
17/9/16	ISRAEL / KEVIS	0			0	0	0	
18/9/16	ISRAEL / CECIL	0			0	0	0	
25/9/16	ISRAEL				11	26	6	GOATS COUNTED
1/10/2016	ISRAEL / KEVIS	3			0	2	1	
4/10/2016	ISRAEL		5		3	1	2	
5/10/2016	ISRAEL	3			1	1	1	
8/10/2016	ISRAEL / KEVIS	3			2	1	0	



15/10/16	ISRAEL / CECIL	<b>0</b>			0	0	0	
26/10/16	ISRAEL / CECIL		<b>1</b>		1	0	0	
29/19/16	ISRAEL / KEVIS	<b>2</b>			0	1	1	
5/11/2016	ISRAEL / CECIL	<b>1</b>			1	0	0	
6/11/2016	ISRAEL / CECIL	<b>1</b>			1	0	0	
12/11/2016	ISRAEL / KEVIS	<b>0</b>			0	0	0	
19/11/16	ISRAEL / KEVIS	<b>0</b>			0	0	0	
20/11/16	ISRAEL / KEVIS	<b>0</b>			0	0	0	
26/11/16	ISRAEL / KEVIS			<b>1</b>	1	0	0	
27/11/16	<i>ISRAEL / KEVIS</i>				0	0	0	<i>SET NET</i>
29/11/16	ISRAEL / CECIL			<b>2</b>	0	2	0	
3/12/2016	<i>ISRAEL / KEVIS</i>				0	1	0	<i>Set net, caught goat and put on a collar</i>
4/12/2016	ISRAEL / KEVIS			<b>2</b>	1	1	0	
10/12/2016	ISRAEL / KEVIS			<b>2</b>	0	1	1	
11/12/2016	ISRAEL / CECIL			<b>2</b>	0	2	0	
17/12/16	ISRAEL / KEVIS			<b>3</b>	0	2	1	
18/12/16	ISRAEL / CECIL			<b>3</b>	0	2	1	

24/12/16	ISRAEL / KEVIS			2	0	2	0
31/12/16	ISRAEL / KEVIS			1	1	0	0
1/1/2017	ISRAEL / KEVIS			2	0	1	1
7/1/2017	ISRAEL / KEVIS			3	0	2	1
8/1/2017	ISRAEL / KEVIS			2	1	1	0
14/1/17	ISRAEL / KEVIS			2	1	0	1
15/1/17	ISRAEL / CECIL			3	0	2	1
19/1/17	ISRAEL/KEVIS/CECIL	2		2	0	1	1
21/1/17	ISRAEL / KEVIS			2	0	1	1
22/01/17	ISRAEL / CECIL			2	0	1	1
11/3/2017	ISRAEL / KEVIS			6	2	4	0
12/3/2017	ISRAEL / KEVIS			2	1	1	0
13/03/17	ISRAEL / KEVIS			3	1	2	0
18/03/17	ISRAEL / KEVIS			7	2	5	0
19/03/17	ISRAEL / KEVIS			3	1	2	0
25/03/17	ISRAEL / KEVIS			3	1	1	1
30/03/17	ISRAEL / KEVIS			3	1	1	1
1/4/2017	ISRAEL / KEVIS			3	2	1	0

2/4/2017	ISRAEL / KEVIS			<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	
8/4/2017	ISRAEL / KEVIS			<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	
9/4/2017	ISRAEL / CECIL			<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	
15/04/17	ISRAEL / KEVIS			<b>4</b>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	
17/04/17	ISRAEL / KEVIS			<b>2</b>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	
22/04/17	ISRAEL / KEVIS			<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	
23/04/17	ISRAEL / KEVIS			<b>4</b>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>33</b>	

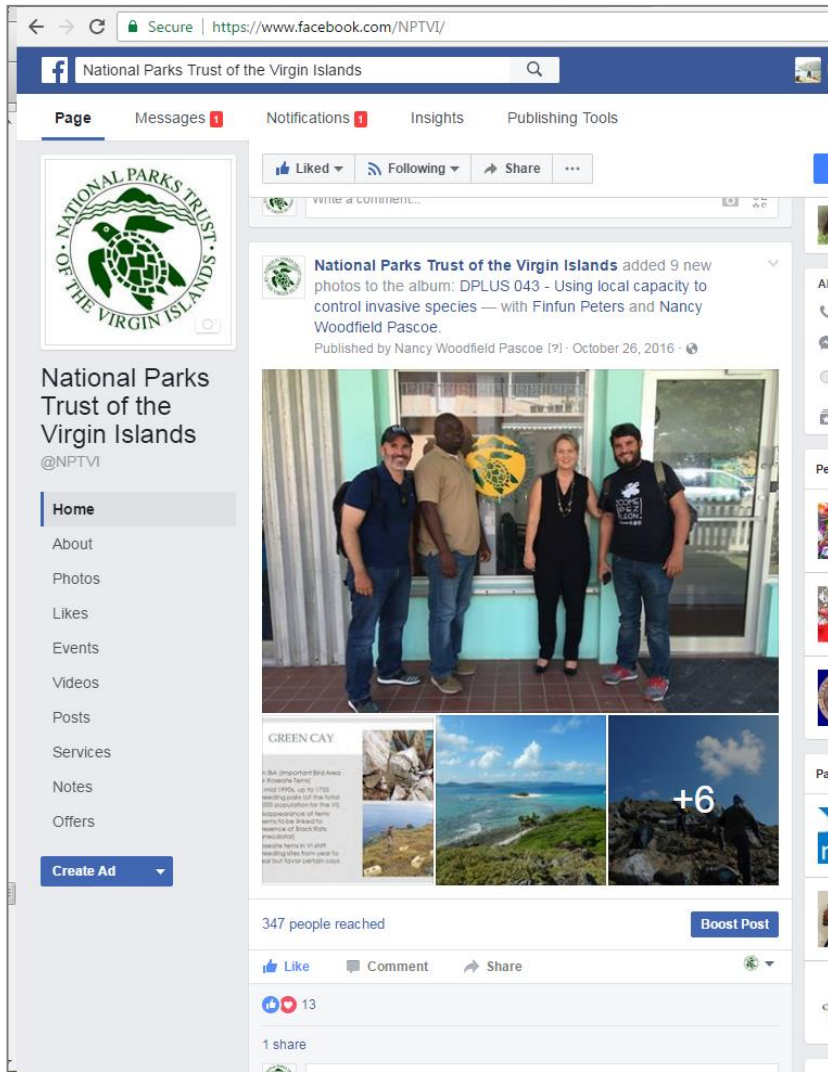
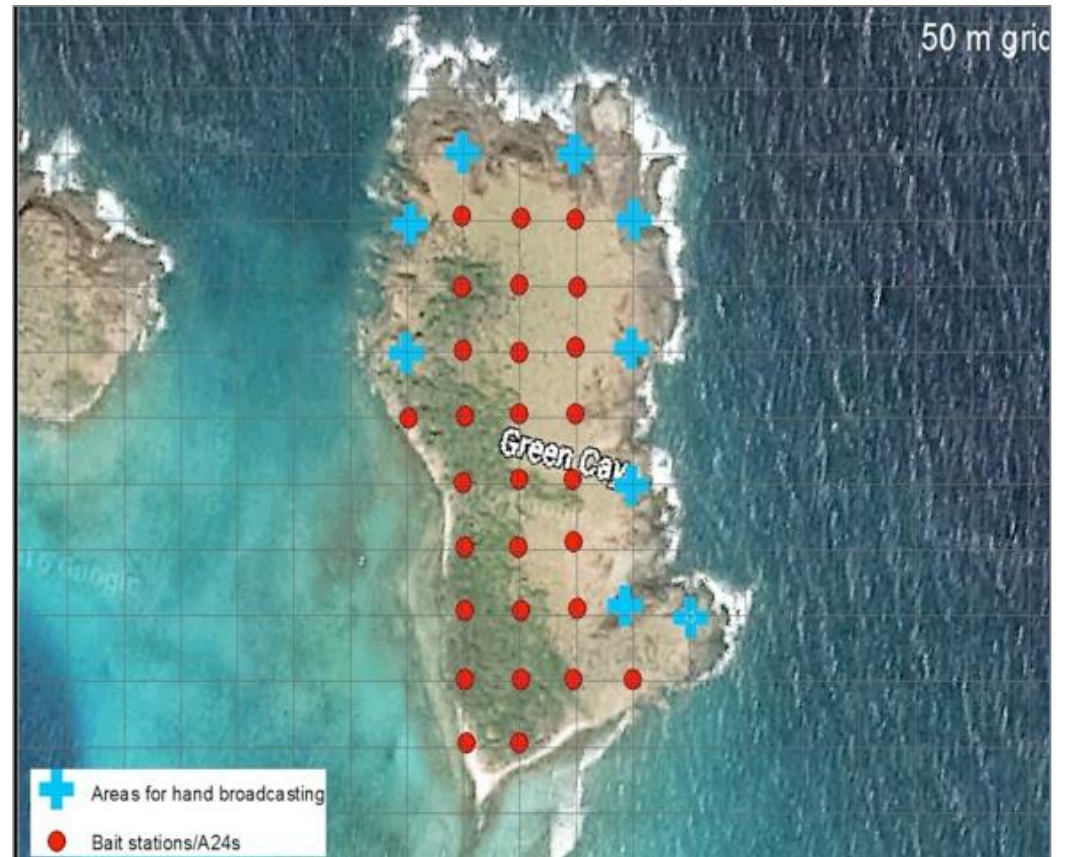
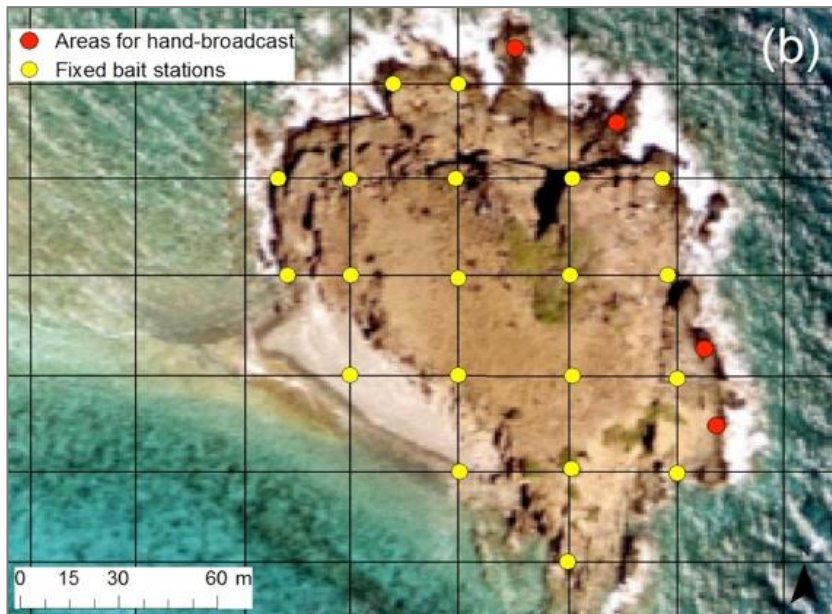
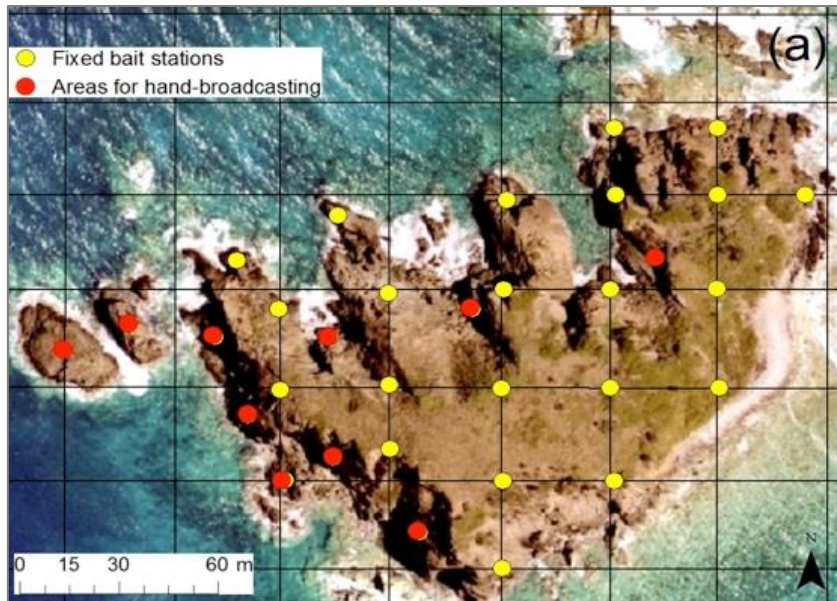


Figure 7. Social media update on the NPTVI facebook site on the DPLUS043 project



Figure 10. Opening slide of the JVDPS presentation given at the workshop when consultant Hector Ruiz visited in September 2016





Maps identifying the baiting grid used at East and West Seal Dogs (Left) and the proposed location of bait stations at Green Cay (Above)

## Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	x
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	x
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	n/a
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	x
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	x
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	