

# Darwin Initiative – Final Report

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

## Darwin project information

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| Project Reference                   | 15/009   |
| Project Title                       | Investing in island biodiversity: restoring the Seychelles Paradise Flycatcher.  |
| Host country(ies)                   | Seychelles   |
| UK Contract Holder Institution      | Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE), University of Kent.  |
| UK Partner Institution(s)           | RARE, Royal Society for the Conservation of Birds (RSPB), Kent Business School (KBS), Wildlife Vets International (WVI).   |
| Host Country Partner Institution(s) | Nature Seychelles, Government of Seychelles, Denis Island Limited.   |
| Darwin Grant Value                  | £227,966   |
| Start/End dates of Project          | 01 September 2006 / 30 August 2009.  |
| Project Leader Name                 | Dr. Jim Groombridge  |
| Project Website                     | <p>DICE (Project Leader) webpage<br/> <a href="http://www.kent.ac.uk/dice/research/groombridge_Sey_flycatcher.html">http://www.kent.ac.uk/dice/research/groombridge_Sey_flycatcher.html</a></p> <p>Host country partner (Nature Seychelles) webpage<br/> <a href="http://www.natureseychelles.org/index.php?option=com_content&amp;task=view&amp;id=274&amp;Itemid=106">http://www.natureseychelles.org/index.php?option=com_content&amp;task=view&amp;id=274&amp;Itemid=106</a></p> <p>Nature Seychelles blog<br/> <a href="http://savingparadise.wildlifedirect.org">http://savingparadise.wildlifedirect.org</a></p> <p>Host country partner (Denis Island) webpage and environmental update blog<br/> <a href="http://denisland.blogspot.com">http://denisland.blogspot.com</a></p> <p>BirdLife International webpage<br/> <a href="http://www.birdlife.org/news/news/2007/01/seychelles_paradise-flycatcher.html">http://www.birdlife.org/news/news/2007/01/seychelles_paradise-flycatcher.html</a></p> |
| Report Author(s) and date           | Rachel Bristol, Jim Groombridge, Terence Vel and Nirmal Shah<br>November, 2009.  |

## 1 Project Background

### PROJECT PURPOSE

To provide incentives, investment and technical expertise to improve the conservation status of the critically endangered Seychelles Paradise Flycatcher (*Terpsiphone corvina*). This will be achieved by translocation to a restored island habitat (Denis Island); quantification of the benefits and costs of habitat restoration and species rehabilitation on small islands; and through locally-driven incentive measures on La Digue Island.

## PROBLEM

(1) Lack of technical capacity to implement translocation; (2) reluctance of La Digue community to see a new population of 'their' flycatcher established elsewhere (3) lack of capacity to undertake the stakeholder and community work essential to identify incentives and negotiate support.

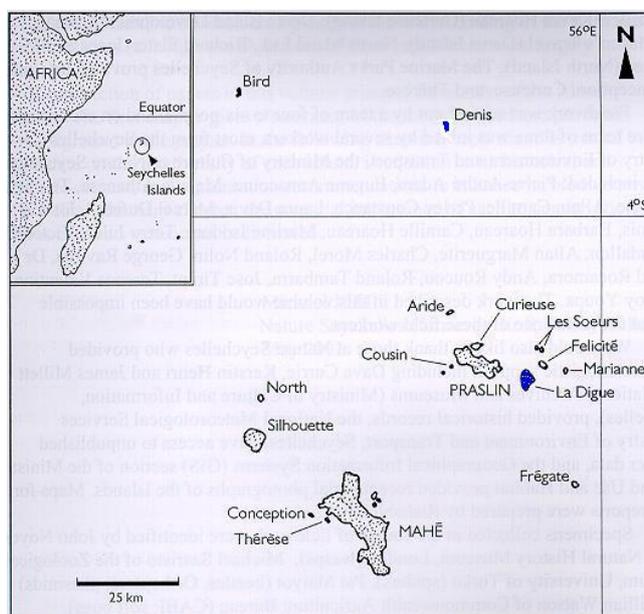
## PROJECT SOLUTIONS AND OUTPUTS

**(i) Situation Analysis:** Assisted by Kent Business School, the project aims to identify key stakeholders and social and economic factors influencing them, and to assess benefits and promote incentives for conservation action on Denis and La Digue.

**(ii) Conservation Education & Advocacy:** A campaign on La Digue in conservation education and engagement, to gain local collaboration in Flycatcher conservation activities, will target schools, local communities, decision-makers and other key stakeholders.

**(iii) Conservation actions:** The project utilises UK expertise in avian conservation (DICE, RSPB and WVI) to implement the flycatcher species recovery plan, principally through developing appropriate translocation methodology; translocation to Denis; training personnel in monitoring techniques; and restoration of additional Flycatcher habitat on Denis.

Figure 1. Map of Seychelles showing La Digue and Denis Islands in [Blue](#).



**OUTSTANDING PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS:** (i) turning public opinion on its head on La Digue and gaining majority support for translocation of a fonder population of flycatchers to Denis Island and (ii) successfully introducing 23 flycatchers to Denis.

## 2 Project support to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

This project has addressed many of the key issues which underpin the ***thematic programme of work on Island Biodiversity***. The project has also fulfilled focal area (a)ii [*species and populations*] of the *2010 Biodiversity Target*. By restoring the Seychelles Paradise Flycatcher, a flagship of island biodiversity, to a second island through habitat restoration, translocation and monitoring, and by enhancing local community recognition of, and support for, the value of such initiatives and the economic benefits of investment in island biodiversity, the project has contributed to the CBD thematic programme of ***Island Biodiversity*** (10%), the CBD cross-cutting issues of ***Public Education and Awareness*** (10%), and ***Economics, Trade and Incentive Measures*** (10%) and supported the Government's implementation of Article 8 [***Increasing in-situ conservation***] (15%, with particular emphasis on objectives C, D and F); Article 10 [***Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity***] (10%, with particular emphasis on objectives D and E); Article 11 [***Incentive Measures***] (10%); Article 13 [***Public Education and Awareness***] (15%, with particular emphasis on objective A); Article 12 [***Research and Training***] (10%, with particular emphasis on objectives A and B); Article 17 [***Exchange of Information***] (5%); and Article 18 [***Technical and Scientific Cooperation***] (5%, with particular emphasis on objectives 1 and 2).

By developing the capacity of host country partner staff in conservation education and awareness campaigning, in avian field research methods, in avian translocation methodologies, in endangered species management, and in socio-economic research and data collection techniques over the past 3 years, DICE and the other UK project partners RSPB, WVI, KBS and RARE have helped host country institutions Nature Seychelles, the Government of Seychelles Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Transport (MENR) and Denis Island Limited to build their capacities to meet Seychelles CBD commitments through contributing to Seychelles NBSAP Goals:

Goal 1 ***support general measures for the conservation and sustainable use***; Policy objective 1.2 '***strengthen capacity in the Ministry of Environment, NGO and private sectors for the conservation and***

*sustainable use of biodiversity*' by providing training and human resource development of host country partner staff.

Goal 3 **increase in-situ conservation of biodiversity**; Policy Objective 3.6 to '*rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems and promote recovery of threatened species*' by implementing the action plan to save a critically endangered bird species endemic to Seychelles by translocating 23 flycatchers to Denis Island to found a new population; and by restoring native broad-leafed forest on Denis Island. All aspects of translocation planning and implementation were undertaken by a team of UK specialists and local partner staff thereby providing invaluable and lasting practical and technical training to local staff in all the techniques required to undertake a translocation.

Goal 6 **introduce incentive measures for biodiversity conservation**; Policy Objective 6.1 to '*introduce techniques to allow adoption of socio-economic measures that can act as incentives for conservation*', by providing the Project Officer (PO) with training and practice in methods of evaluating the costs and benefits to a variety of stakeholders of investment in island biodiversity and by demonstrating that it can make good business sense to invest in island biodiversity.

Goal 7 **improve biodiversity related research and training** Policy Objective 7.2 to '*encourage and promote research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity*' UK partners trained and advised the local PO, Nature Seychelles partner staff and Denis Island conservation officer (Catherina Onezia) in avian research techniques which they are now using to undertake research on the SPF and other threatened bird species. The project partnership also secured a scholarship for Miss Josianna Rose (MENR Conservation Officer-La Digue Vev Reserve) to attend a Durrell Endangered Species Management Graduate certificate course at the Jersey Zoo's highly regarded International Training Centre. Durrell ITC has indicated that further scholarships may be available for Seychelles conservation staff in future.

Goal 8 **augment public education and awareness of biodiversity** Policy Objective 8.1 to '*promote public understanding of the importance of - and measures required to conserve – biological diversity*', by implementing a public awareness campaign on La Digue and providing formal training and practical back-up to campaign coordinator Terence Vel. Policy Objective 8.2 to '*seek local and international co-operation to strengthen capacity for public awareness programs*', by instilling active partnerships between the Seychelles partners and four UK/international organisations; and Policy Objective 8.3 to '*facilitate access to and exchange of information*', by initiating meaningful partnerships amongst public and private sector stakeholders.

This project had a strong link with the former Seychelles CBD focal point, Mr Selby Remie. Selby was our designated GOS point of contact regarding this project, he was involved in the project's development and he was also a member of our Darwin project's steering committee. However Selby resigned from his post as Director of Conservation during the final year of our project. The position was not filled for some time and a new Director for Conservation who is also the CBD focal point for Seychelles Mr Rodney Fanchette has only recently been appointed. Both Nature Seychelles and the PO have a good working relationship with Rodney and we will certainly continue contact regarding future work and projects. However in the absence of the CBD focal point we worked more closely with the Principal Secretary for Environment (Mr Didier Dogley) regarding project steering and keeping the GOS up to date on project progress and findings.

### 3 Project Partnerships

Our project start date was delayed by 3 months due the Government of Seychelles (GOS) concerns over its sensitive nature, in particular the close relationship between the local La Digue community and the flycatcher, and the known reluctance of the local community to see a second population of "their " bird established on another island. The Project Leader Jim Groombridge (PL), the Project Officer Rachel Bristol (PO), and a RSPB representative had official meetings and worked with Ministry officials resulting in full support of the Seychelles government for the project and their inclusion as a full project partner. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was agreed between DICE and GOS in support of this project. This relationship has strengthened over the life of the project due to the frank and open communication channels put in place by the PL and the PO.

The PO has worked in close collaboration with the Government of Seychelles Ministry of Environment (GOS-MENR), Principal Secretary, Environment, initially Dr Rolph Payet and then for the majority of the project Mr Didier Dogley, throughout the planning and execution of the flycatcher conservation introduction. Encouraged by the Principal Secretary who saw it as a unique training opportunity for his staff, three GOS staff members were directly involved in the capture and transfer of the flycatchers from La Digue to Denis. A firm working relationship has developed between La Digue MENR Conservation Ranger Josianna Rose and the PO who provides ongoing training and advice on flycatcher behaviour, life history, research and monitoring techniques.

The DICE/Nature Seychelles partnership has supported the lead host country partner Nature Seychelles in several ways: (i) to develop their capacity to deliver conservation education and awareness through supporting Nature Seychelles staff member Terence Vel (TMV) to undertake a Diploma in Conservation Education at the University of Kent. (ii) the partnership has developed Nature Seychelles capacity to host conservation workshops and training courses within Seychelles, enabling local conservation workers to attend internationally recognised training workshops and courses locally. The partnership with Durrell ran a Facilitator's training course in conservation management providing 21 local conservation managers with the skills needed to facilitate development and implementation of the best conservation initiatives when faced with diverse stakeholders with conflicting interests. In addition this training course brought on board 6 participants from La Digue including the MNA (Member of the National Assembly) and the head of local government on La Digue, as well as GOS-MENR and environmental education teachers. This venture was an extremely worthwhile first step in breaking barriers and forging links and understanding between La Digue community leaders, DICE and local partner project staff. Working closely with community leaders from the beginning of this project and including the local community in decision making has been one of the main factors in gaining local community support for the flycatcher translocation to Denis and enabling achievement of our project outputs. (iii) Partnership with DICE has enhanced Nature Seychelles capacity to implement translocations through the development of methodologies and then implementation of the flycatcher translocation.

The PO has worked in close collaboration with Nature Seychelles, in particular TMV to help plan and execute his RARE Pride social marketing campaign on La Digue and to complete his Diploma in Conservation Education gained with Distinction from the University of Kent. The PO has also worked closely with the Nature Seychelles Science coordinator to build capacity in translocation planning and methodology and provided guidance and input into a translocation of Seychelles magpie-robins successfully undertaken by Nature Seychelles in June 2008.

A strong working relationship has developed between the PO and Denis Island management through the habitat rehabilitation work we have undertaken and through the planning, execution and ongoing monitoring of the flycatcher conservation introduction. This relationship has further reinforced Denis Island management's commitment to conservation of Seychelles biodiversity and will likely result in further habitat rehabilitation efforts and threatened species introductions to Denis in the future.

Dr Andrew Greenwood from Wildlife Vets International (WVI) has spent c.3 weeks in total in Seychelles initially undertaking disease screening and training the PO in avian health screening techniques early in the project and then again providing on-the-ground help and support during the flycatcher translocation from La Digue to Denis Island. In addition he has continued to provide advice and expertise freely to Green Island Foundation and Denis Island staff responsible for the welfare and day-to-day care of the Endangered Seychelles Magpie-robins introduced to Denis Island in 2008 and to other Seychelles avian conservation efforts with avian health screening advice and parasite identification. This advice is extremely valuable as there are no wildlife vets in Seychelles.

UK project partner Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) was instrumental in producing the Environmental Education Booklet and Build-a Bird education kits produced under this project. RSPB International Education Manager Mr Barrie Cooper planned and led 2 workshops where 26 teachers from La Digue school worked with Nature Seychelles environmental education staff to design locally relevant teaching materials using Seychelles and La Digue biodiversity including the Flycatcher. Barrie worked closely with Nature Seychelles Education staff Mr Terence Vel and Ms Lyndy Bastienne to finalise the education materials, further developing Nature Seychelles capacity to design and produce environmental education materials in the process. Barrie led a second follow-up workshop with the same La Digue School teachers introducing the Environmental Education Guide and other materials produced under this project. Barrie also ran a third workshop with Seychelles Wildlife club Leaders introducing the same education materials and guide and worked with Nature Seychelles Environmental Education manager Terence Vel to draft 2 funding proposals for Nature Seychelles Education and awareness work providing project development and proposal writing training in the process.

Partnering with RARE in this project was without a doubt pivotal to gaining local community support for the flycatcher conservation introduction to Denis. Strong links developed between RARE and Nature Seychelles during the progress of TMV's RARE pride campaign, raising Nature Seychelles knowledge of social marketing practices, campaign development and implementation. Links between RARE and Nature Seychelles remain strong and planning for further projects is underway between these 2 organisations.

Dr Iain Fraser from Kent Business School (KBS) provided local partners and the PO with information and expertise on how to design and implement socio-economic monitoring, what types of information can be collected, how it can be used to provide real facts to support conservation arguments, and how it can be used to determine the economic sense or otherwise of conservation initiatives. The inclusion of KBS in the project was useful, not only to local partners but also to UK project partners who are largely natural scientists or managers and do not have economic backgrounds.

Although the La Digue Development Board (LDDDB) is not an official project partner they have been a close collaborator throughout the project. They are not a conservation organisation; however decisions they make can have a huge impact on the future conservation of flycatchers. We have worked very closely with the LDDDB throughout this project primarily in the following areas: (i) providing them with the facts about flycatchers (ie their habitat requirements, population size and critical status, what actions impact on them) (ii) developing and gaining acceptance of the best strategy to conserve the flycatcher (iii) gaining official support for the Conservation Introduction to Denis (iv) drafting, negotiating and negotiate and finalising Memorandum of Understanding between Denis Island and the La Digue Development Board (representing the La Digue community) to facilitate the conservation introduction of flycatchers from La Digue to Denis and setting out the responsibilities of each party. By working closely with the La Digue Development Board from the beginning of the project we gained their trust and support and in doing so the project has been able to achieve project purpose and ensure a clear exit strategy for the long term conservation of the flycatcher is also in place.

Project partnerships between DICE-University of Kent, Nature Seychelles and the Government of Seychelles have grown into a functional working relationship and in fact a project follow- on funding application has been developed and is about to be submitted to The Darwin Initiative by these 3 partners demonstrating that a functional working relationship has developed and the partners are prepared to continue the working relationship. If the funding application is successful it is planned that with the experience gained and lessons learned from this Darwin Initiative project Nature Seychelles will assume the lead role in managing and implementing this follow-on project.

Partnerships were largely based on demand identified by host country partners. Host country partners, particularly the lead host country partner Nature Seychelles, were heavily involved in project development and it was at this early stage that we decided what expertise we had in country and what we needed to source from UK project partners. UK partners were specifically brought on board to fill local expertise gaps. Local partners have been involved in planning and decision making throughout the project. All project partners were directly involved in planning of the parts of the project that pertain to them and their expertise from the very beginning. Any decisions or changes to the plan that have been made along the way have been made in collaboration with all project partners.

DICE has ensured all aspects of project tie together and are achieved in a timely and appropriate fashion. Nature Seychelles employs all local staff and provides administration and logistical support in Seychelles without which implementing this project would not be feasible. Government of Seychelles provides the government permissions essential to working with threatened species in Seychelles and undertaking a translocation. Denis Island Limited enables us to work on Denis Island and provides all logistical arrangements to facilitate work on Denis including transport to and from Denis and accommodation and food while on Denis.

The project established several MOU's:

- (i) A MOU was agreed between DICE and Nature Seychelles pertaining to the PO, her relationship with Nature Seychelles and her continued use of Nature Seychelles office as a workplace.
- (ii) A MOU was agreed between the GOS and DICE regarding GOS support of the project and the responsibilities of each organisation
- (iii) A MOU was agreed Denis Island and La Digue Development Board (representing the people of La Digue) relating to the Conservation Introduction of flycatchers to Denis.

## **4 Project Achievements**

### **4.1 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits**

This project has achieved highly significant positive impact on the conservation status of the Seychelles paradise flycatcher due to the successful creation of a second population (this new population has had a high survival rate of founder birds and is breeding successfully with the recruitment of 5 juveniles to the population in the 11 months since translocation).

This project has achieved a significant attitude and behaviour change in the local La Digue community, and in fact the wider Seychelles population, towards the conservation of the Seychelles paradise flycatcher a Critically Endangered Seychelles endemic bird. This attitude and behaviour change is likely to have positive overflow impacts on conservation of biodiversity in general rather than just for the Seychelles paradise flycatcher.

This project has achieved a (to date) small but positive impact on the livelihoods of local communities; several Digois have started nature-trail guide businesses and production of flycatcher handcrafts since the start of this project; this impact is likely to be greater given time.

## **4.2 Outcomes: achievement of the project purpose and outcomes**

We have achieved a change in knowledge and attitude in a local community towards a critically endangered bird and this change has already had a direct positive impact on the long term survival prospects of the species by enabling much needed conservation action to save the species to proceed in the form of the creation of a second-safety net/ insurance policy population of flycatchers on another island.

In addition we have established that Seychelles flycatchers do have good potential, particularly if included within a nature based tourism package, to increase the income generation of the local La Digue community in a sustainable, non-detrimental fashion.

We have also established that there can be positive net economic benefits for islands' to invest in habitat and species restoration, certainly within the Seychelles and this is likely regionally applicable. Economic sense is certainly a strong incentive for conserving and enhancing biodiversity values.

Achievement of project outputs has been excellent for all outputs (see report of achievements against logframe in annex 1), and achievement of project purpose and outcomes should logically follow.

Measurable indicators have been achieved. The flycatchers on Denis have established territories, have had a good founder population survival rate, are breeding successfully, and all indications are that a self sustaining population is establishing. An additional 20 hectares of excellent flycatcher habitat has been created on Denis. This is indeed a highly significant step towards SPF being down listed from critically endangered to endangered on the IUCN red list.

## **4.3 Outputs (and activities)**

All project outputs have been achieved. The project was continually overseen by the PO, the PL and Nature Seychelles using the logical framework and the output indicators to measure our success at achieving project outputs.

All project activities have been achieved apart from the following two activities that are not yet quite completed, however they are both in production and will be completed successfully shortly. They are:

- 1) Publication of a second scientific manuscript in a high quality scientific journal. The first draft of this manuscript is almost complete. The PO is committed to ensuring this manuscript is completed and published.
- 2) Production of a Translocation Best Practice Handbook for the SPF. An initial draft of this Best Practice handbook has been written by the PO and it is now being improved, commented on and edited by the co-authors. The PO and PL will ensure this document is completed and widely disseminated.

The late publication of these 2 manuscripts in no way jeopardises the successful achievement of project outcomes or purpose. In addition the quality of these documents would have been compromised if we did not leave their production to the very end of the project as we were still collecting information necessary to their production right up until the end of the project.

Achievement of project outputs is elaborated below and a full report of achievement of project outputs and activities against the project logframe is provided in Annex 1.

### **Output 1. Stakeholders Identified and engaged.**

The relevant stakeholders were identified in the early stages of the project and a vast amount of time and effort was put in by this project to ensure stakeholders were sufficiently engaged. This output has been achieved and can be verified by the fact that all approvals and support necessary to undertake the flycatcher Conservation Introduction to Denis were gained and the translocation went ahead to schedule.

### **Output 2. Socioeconomic studies identify clear benefits of conservation programme to Denis Island Limited and the La Digue Community.**

Our socio- economic research has identified clear benefits of the conservation programme for both Denis Island and the La Digue community.

We found that very few of the tourists who visit La Digue also visit Denis Island and Denis only attracts 5% of tourists visiting Seychelles so the potential impact of tourist numbers on La Digue from development of a second flycatcher population on Denis is very limited. Further La Digue and Denis are 2 distinct markets and as such the concerns of the La Digue population about the loss of tourism revenue are highly unlikely to be realised.

Tourists have indicated a willingness to pay for conservation of rare endemics like the Seychelles paradise flycatcher, so there is a case to be made for employing the Seychelles Paradise Flycatcher more actively as a Flagship species to harness funds for conservation and to support a diversification of tourism activity on La Digue.

Tourism is the most important industry within the Seychelles economy and as a result any opportunity that the La Digue population can find to attract a greater share of visitors to the island, which may be because of biodiversity values, is to be viewed positively. We found that currently the main attractants to La Digue are the beaches and granite rock formations, however >60 % of respondents said that Nature based tourism could cause them to extend their stay on La Digue. Therefore if La Digue wants to use flycatchers to increase tourist activity and revenue it will need to be part of a broader nature based tourism activity.

Our cost-benefit analysis of the translocation using both data collected under this project and existing data, shows that benefits are frequently significantly greater than costs. This indicates that the translocation activity makes not only environmental but also economic sense. In summary our findings provide a positive message regarding the translocation of the SPF to Denis Island and indicate that this positive investment return is likely to be applicable to other Seychelles islands in the tourism business.

A catalogue of flycatcher –inspired ideas for local artisans to produce for the local tourism was produced in partnership with RARE pride flycatcher campaign. The catalogue provides artisans with new ideas for designing and producing flycatcher souvenirs from local materials and has been widely accepted by the La Digue artisan community.

The findings of the socio-economic study have been disseminated directly back to the La Digue community in a way that appears to work most effectively on La Digue, verbally and face-to –face by the PO and TMV. A combination of verbal presentations and discussions was employed within the community (where technical reports would be ineffective) and both a written report and a verbal presentation were given to the LDDDB.

This output has been achieved and can be verified by (i) the project report identifying and quantifying benefits to the La Digue Community and to Denis Island (annual report 3) (ii) the catalogue of flycatcher–inspired ideas for the local tourism industry for local artisans (see annex 5) (iii) the fact that several small businesses (nature and eco tour -guiding and locally produced flycatcher souvenirs) have started up as a result of the findings of this project.

### **Output 3. Stakeholder support secured through increased awareness of flycatchers critical status and needs.**

This output has been fully achieved. Consensus in support for the conservation introduction was reached by the residents of La Digue. This can be verified by the (i) formal approval given for the translocation by the La Digue Development Board (submitted with annual report 2) (ii) Questionnaire #2 demonstrating a majority support for the translocation of flycatchers to Denis Island (results reported in annual report 3) (iii) the MOU signed between Denis Island and the La Digue Development Board regarding the Flycatcher translocation (submitted with annual report 3) and (iv) the GOS approving the translocation which was conditional on us gaining the support from the La Digue community (annual report 2 and 3).

### **Output 4. Local capacity to deliver targeted conservation education, socio-economic research and facilitate conflict resolution improved.**

This output has been achieved. With TMV’s successful planning, implementation and completion of a RARE pride social marketing campaign and his attainment of a Diploma in Conservation Education from University of Kent, UK (with Distinction) (annual report 3) local capacity to deliver conservation education and socio-economic research has certainly been boosted. With these newly gained skills Terence’s role at Nature Seychelles has modified to incorporate Social Marketing. See annex 10 for RARE campaign final report.

With the training of 26 teachers at La Digue school to incorporate locally relevant environmental games into their curriculum and the provision of environmental education guides to La Digue school and the Ministry of Education, and environmental education capacity building workshops run under this project (annual report 2 and 3) local capacity to deliver targeted conservation education has certainly improved.

21 Seychellois conservation managers have received training in facilitation skills and conflict resolution. The 'Facilitators' training course for Conservation Managers' was run in Seychelles by trainers from the Durrell International Training Centre. This interactive 7 day long course developed the skills needed to facilitate the best conservation results from meetings and workshops, involving diverse stakeholders with conflicting interests, skills invaluable for conservation practitioners in Seychelles.

In addition to planned outputs one Seychellois has been formally trained in Endangered Species Management at the highly acclaimed Durrell International Training Centre in Jersey on a scholarship obtained by this project. Upon successful completion of the Graduate Certificate endorsed by the University of Kent, UK Josianna Rose has returned to her post as Ranger at the Vev (Flycatcher) Special Reserve on La Digue to continue her work as a Conservation Ranger. Josianna is the first to admit that the course at Jersey was extremely valuable and has considerably increased her knowledge and skills in the field of endangered species management. Josianna received a distinction for her work (see annex 11 for verification).

#### **Output 5. Translocation best practice researched, agreed by all stakeholders and translocation implemented.**

This output has been achieved. Translocation best practice was meticulously researched and was endorsed by the IUCN SSC – Reintroduction Specialist Group (annual report 3). The other necessary approvals (La Digue community and Government of Seychelles) have already been covered under output 3 above so will not be repeated here.

23 Seychelles paradise flycatchers (13 males and 10 females) were transferred to Denis Island and released on 25 and 26 November 2008, and are largely doing well so far. See annex 8 for Progress report detailing the progress of the new population on Denis.

In summary, the founder population of flycatchers have had a high survival rate (slightly higher than the annual survival rate of the La Digue source population). After an uncertain start, with birds getting sore legs due to spider web bracelets forming on their legs and tightening causing injuries, all spider web bracelets and bird rings have been removed and the problem has not recurred. Upon removal of rings, individual marking of translocated birds has been restored with use of feather notches on the edge of tail feathers, and this appears to work well to assist field monitoring of the reintroduced population. In addition we have had a high nest failure rate due to eggs and nestlings being predated. However the food supply and other habitat variables on Denis must be very good as the flycatchers are attempting to breed more frequently and over a longer breeding season than the La Digue population and this persistence is paying off. We have to date had 5 chicks fledge successfully and be recruited into the population and we are now starting into the main breeding season for flycatchers so with luck we will see more successful breeding over the next few months. The current population is 24 individuals; we have lost 4 of the original founder stock and have had 5 chicks fledge, producing a net change of +1 which, given this is only the first year since the birds were translocated, is very promising for the long term sustainability of the population. We have also purchased with Darwin Initiative funding two remote time lapse video cameras designed for field use so we can film flycatcher nests to determine nest (egg and nestling) predators). Once we know which species is responsible we will be able to plan and implement mitigation activities (an application for post-project Darwin funding has been submitted [30/11/2009], to train Seychellois capacity to monitor for and deal with this issue for subsequent planned reintroductions).

#### **Output 6. Additional flycatcher habitat created on Denis Island.**

This output has been achieved. A minimum of 20 hectares of additional habitat has been created on Denis Island and is growing rapidly. We are confident flycatchers will use this habitat as soon as it has grown enough to provide suitable habitat and that as the flycatcher population on Denis increases it will expand into this newly created habitat. In fact we have already observed flycatchers using some areas of this new habitat. The areas that were rehabilitated first now have 3-4 metre high trees that are already flowering and fruiting and have very good foliage coverage and flycatchers have been observed foraging in these areas. See annex 7 for the habitat rehabilitation final report.

#### **Problems encountered in achieving outputs and how they were resolved.**

The first problem we had to overcome was to gain Government of Seychelles support for this project. The government had concerns regarding the sensitivity of this project and the known lack of support for creation of a second flycatcher population from La Digue community. However this is the main reason such a high profile project with the resources to enable a very serious and multi disciplinary effort to overcome the barriers to achieving conservation action to help the flycatcher was needed. This first obstacle was overcome in the first few months of the project by frank and open discussions between the

Principal Secretary (Environment), the Director General (Environment), the Project Leader, the Project Officer, a RSPB representative and mediated by the British High Commissioner to Seychelles Ms Dianna Skingle.

We had problems to negotiate permissions from the La Digue community within the original timeframe. This problem was very much anticipated and known to both us and the Darwin Initiative Secretariat from project development phase. The project was designed so that if we were delayed in receiving support, all other aspects of the project were not dependent on the timing of the translocation.

The major known risk the project took was that of failing to obtain support from the local community and therefore failure to implement a translocation at all. Thankfully this did not eventuate! However the Darwin Secretariat was aware of this issue from day one and in fact this was the main reason for the Darwin Initiative Project in the first place - to provide the finances, the expertise and the impetus to push this initiative forward. Without this Darwin Initiative project this urgent conservation action would definitely not happen in the foreseeable future.

The third difficulty we had was to negotiate a MOU acceptable to both Denis Island management and the La Digue Development Board covering the expectations each party had of the other in regard to the flycatcher translocation. This difficulty was unexpected. Official support was granted for the flycatcher translocation to Denis or any other potential island in the future by the LDDDB, however prior to moving any birds the LDDDB stipulated as a condition that a MOU must be agreed between the LDDDB and the recipient island. However, the PO with the help of Nature Seychelles CEO Nirmal Shah, successfully mediated the process and the MOU was agreed and co-signed in time.

Other problems we overcome are the flycatchers getting sore legs on Denis. This was unanticipated and was resolved by catching all the translocated birds and removing all rings.

The final unanticipated problem was such a high rate of egg and nestling predation on Denis. The known predators of eggs and nestlings on La Digue are absent on Denis, and the main suspected culprit on Denis the Common myna is present on La Digue but is not known to cause significant problems. The Myna density on Denis is higher and this may be the reason. The second possible predator of eggs is the Seychelles fody or toktok. It is unlikely however that toktoks would take nestlings. We are overcoming this obstacle currently by filming nests to determine the predators. Once we know the culprits we can implement mitigating action. This work is being undertaken by Nature Seychelles and Denis Island. Nature Seychelles is currently employing a staff member to continue the flycatcher monitoring on Denis and they will use the video cameras purchased under this DI project (funding is being sought to help pay for this staff and work). Denis Island will help fund the required mitigation work once we know what is required.

#### **4.4 Project standard measures and publications**

All standard measures have been described in Annex 4 in sufficient detail to make repeating it here unnecessary.

All publications produced are listed in Annex 5 in sufficient detail to make repeating it here unnecessary.

#### **4.5 Technical and Scientific achievements and co-operation**

This project has contributed to CBD Article 18 specifically objectives 1, 2 and 5. UK organisations and institutions have provided specialist technical and scientific support to local partners in the areas of avian specialist veterinarian expertise Wildlife Vets International (WVI), Social marketing and education and awareness campaigning (RARE and RSPB), socio-economic research Kent Business School (KBS), and specialist training in conservation facilitation, endangered species management and endangered species research (DICE-University of Kent and Durrell).

The biological research and technical work undertaken under this project is flycatcher ecological research, population survey, assessment of 15 islands to determine island most suitable to house a second flycatcher population, native broad leafed habitat rehabilitation, flycatcher behaviour, breeding success, survival monitoring, avian disease and health screening and translocation methodologies and best practice for Seychelles paradise flycatchers.

Staff involved in this are Dr Jim Groombridge (DICE), Dr Andrew Greenwood (WVI), local project and Nature Seychelles staff Rachel Bristol, Anselm Barra, Maurice Rose, Mervin Nourrice.

The flycatcher research and translocation methodologies have been subject to peer review in terms of review and IUCN support for the translocation proposal including the incentive and the methods chosen to use. Best practice is being written up in a practical best practice manual for other conservation practitioners planning flycatcher or other passerine translocations.

The flycatcher research and translocation methods will soon be subject to further peer review as they are currently being written up in a scientific manuscript we will submit to Biological Conservation peer reviewed scientific journal for publication.

The socio-economic studies undertaken as part of this project used questionnaires designed with input from KBS lecturer Dr Iain Fraser and DICE economics professor Douglas MacMillan.

The willingness to pay survey was designed by DICE MSC student Diogo Verissimo and Professor Douglas MacMillan and the survey itself was conducted by Diogo with help from Terence Vel- Nature Seychelles and the PO Rachel. The flycatcher socio-economic study visitor survey was designed by Iain Fraser with the PO and La Digue School teachers. The survey was implemented by La Digue secondary school children, the PO and two volunteers.

One peer reviewed paper on the flagship model, the value placed on and the willingness to pay for the conservation of rare and endemic birds by tourists to Seychelles has been published in Animal Conservation (a copy of the paper is provided in annex 9). A second paper including the findings of the feasibility of local small business incentives based on the flycatcher and other biodiversity ecotourism on La Digue, and the economic cost-benefit analysis findings of habitat rehabilitation and flycatcher and other threatened species translocation for Denis will be subject to further peer review as it is being written up in a scientific manuscript bringing together all the aspects of research brought together culminating in the flycatcher translocation (Biological Conservation paper above).

Findings of this socio-economic research are described in annual report 3; in section 4.3 of this report and in annex1 so will not be repeated here.

Social marketing techniques developed in the health sector, where they have been proven to work, have been adapted by RARE for biodiversity conservation purposes. UK staff inputting expertise and technical support into social marketing and the numerous education and awareness activities under this project are Rosemary Godfrey –senior course manager, RARE pride and Barrie Cooper International Education Manager, RSPB. Methods used were varied including questionnaire surveys to initially quantify local stakeholder knowledge and beliefs and to find out how to best get our message across to them (ie % of people and what times people listen to radio, read newspaper, watch TV etc) and then to determine campaign success at changing attitudes and beliefs. The staff, methodology and results and findings are all elaborated in the campaign final report a copy of which is provided in annex 10. This research has not been peer reviewed but we know it worked as we turned public opinion on its head on La Digue and gained majority support for flycatcher translocation to Denis. Pre-campaign support for translocation was 28% and post-campaign support rose to 58% (details reported in annual report 3).

## 4.6 Capacity building

Capacity of host country partners has been significantly increased for further biodiversity work as a direct result of this project. The main areas this project has supported capacity building of host country partners is through the training and development of human resources, namely increasing capacity of Seychellois to conserve our biodiversity. Human resource development is highlighted as a high priority in the Seychelles National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) Goal 1 Policy objective 1.2 *'strengthen capacity in Ministry of Environment, NGO and Private Sectors for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components'*

Capacity of Nature Seychelles in the art/science of changing attitudes, beliefs and behaviours has been significantly increased as a direct result of the partnership with and input of RARE in this project. Changing attitudes and behaviours is often pivotal to effective conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Nature Seychelles capacity to undertake education and awareness has been significantly enhanced by Terence Vel's (Nature Seychelles wildlife clubs coordinator) successful study and completion of a Diploma in conservation Education (with Distinction) at the University of Kent, UK.

Capacity of Nature Seychelles to undertake bird translocations has been enhanced by the successful planning and implementation of the flycatcher conservation introduction.

The capacity of the Government of Seychelles to effectively manage Seychelles biodiversity has been increased as a result of participation of Conservation Ranger Josianna Rose successfully completing a A DESMAN graduate certificate certified by the University of Kent.

The capacity of Seychelles in general to manage its biodiversity has been enhanced via 21 Seychellois managers from both government and Non-government environmental agencies attended 7 day intensive training workshop developing facilitation skills necessary for moving conservation initiatives forward in the face of conflicting opinions.

The PO Rachel Bristol's capacity has been significantly enhanced in a variety of ways throughout the development, implementation and writing up of this project. Rachel is a Seychellois who has worked for Nature Seychelles for many years and who will continue to work to conserve Seychelles biodiversity for the foreseeable future.

Capacity of other local project staff has also been enhanced in native plant propagation and habitat restoration and in flycatcher monitoring and management techniques.

DICE, through its partnerships with the Seychelles project partner organisations, and through negotiating and working with local partners has developed its staff capacity to be an effective project partner in situations where different cultures and beliefs must be navigated in order to achieve the project purpose. The Project Leader Dr Jim Groombridge visited Seychelles 4 times during the project initially to negotiate project support from the GOS, secondly to provide expertise and leadership during the facilitators course, thirdly to help negotiate support for the translocation with the LDDDB at a critical time, and finally to be on site to provide practical expertise during capture and transfer of flycatchers to Denis Island.

## **4.7 Sustainability and Legacy**

Project achievements that are most likely to endure are:

1. The improved conservation status of the Seychelles paradise flycatcher due to the establishment of a second safety net population of this critically endangered bird.
2. The knowledge and evidence that there can be positive net economic benefits for islands' to invest in habitat and species restoration, certainly within the Seychelles and this is likely regionally applicable. Economic sense is the best incentive for conserving and enhancing biodiversity values.
3. The training and capacity building of local Seychellois staff undertaken under this project will endure as these staff are all still working in conservation in Seychelles and will do so into the foreseeable future.

Project PO Rachel Bristol is embarking on a PhD on flycatchers and her plan after PhD completion is to continue to work in Seychelles threatened species conservation (with better capacity). Rachel will therefore continue to monitor flycatchers on La Digue and Denis (voluntarily) while collecting PhD field data. The Denis Island flycatcher research assistant Mervin Nourrice will continue to be employed by Nature Seychelles to keep on monitoring of the Denis flycatcher population. The habitat rehabilitation staff Maurice Rose and Anselm Barra are now working for conservation NGO's in Seychelles as head conservation rangers.

Partners are very likely to keep in touch: the GOS, Nature Seychelles and DICE have planned a further project together; RARE and Nature Seychelles have planned further work together; RSPB and Nature Seychelles have a longstanding close relationship within the BirdLife family; and Nature Seychelles and Denis Island have a strong partnership forged through years of habitat rehabilitation work implemented together on Denis island.

It is probable that the work of this project will facilitate further island restoration and translocations of threatened birds to the benefit of Seychelles biodiversity.

## **5 Lessons learned, dissemination and communication**

The key lessons we have drawn from our experience with this project are:

Always approach all parties that are to be significantly involved in or impacted by the project, or who are able to significantly impact on the project, as early on in the project as possible and ensure they are involved in project planning from the early stages. This will allow the project to progress faster and to achieve a greater impact.

Continue to keep all same parties up to date on project activities and planning. We found that if parties are kept informed of project progress and activities they are much more supportive and less inclined to oppose even potentially controversial actions.

How important knowledge, and the transfer of that knowledge to local communities is in order to gain support for conservation actions. If one wants to change peoples' attitudes and opinions it is vitally important to provide those people with information and facts in a way that they can easily access and absorb. This also takes time, and the time it takes to effectively plan and undertake a good education and awareness raising campaign should not be underestimated. Too often opinions are based on incorrect information and many people once provided with accurate information, see the logic of actions proposed by conservationists and completely reverse their opinion and support it.

Always keep an open mind and ensure we keep the space and flexibility to be able to make changes and adjustments to our plan to cope with or to better take advantage of unexpected situations or outcomes. Things rarely run exactly to plan especially when one plans a 3 year project -like this one - one year in advance of start date meaning we can be implementing plans that were laid four years previously. Plans in fact should evolve as we learn and find better ways to do things as the project develops.

The lessons learned during this project are lessons that will stay with us for life and they will be incorporated into future projects.

### **Dissemination of information relating to project achievements**

Dissemination of project information and achievements related to the flycatcher translocation to Denis has been effected through the Seychelles national media networks. The Seychelles Nation national newspaper has printed press releases related to key project activities and achievements including Project Launch the education and awareness campaign, the translocation itself and the birds' progress post translocation. Seychelles Broadcasting Corporation (SBC) Television has aired several news items in the national news and 2x 1-hour long documentaries about this project which is viewed by the majority of the Seychelles population. SBC radio has aired 9 radio programmes, mostly on the popular programme "Nature Watch" about key activities and findings of this project from beginning to end.

Dissemination of the education and awareness raising materials such as displays, posters about people and flycatchers living in harmony, the environmental education guide, educational leaflets, posters, bumper stickers with strap lines, pin badges with information tickets attached, A-Z environmental booklet etc, have been widely distributed on La Digue, our main target audience and additionally through the network of Seychelles wildlife clubs.

Dissemination of the findings of the socio-economic research identifying incentives for local communities has been disseminated by the means thought best suited to the target audiences: electronically in the relevant project documents to the GOS; via workshops and meeting with interest groups and discussions with individuals on La Digue where technical reports would be ineffective. The technical report was given to the LDDB in addition to a verbal presentation by the PO. This information is also included in a scientific manuscript that is in prep currently and will be widely available when published.

Dissemination of the research findings that in Seychelles tourists place a value on endemic species and they are willing to pay for the conservation rare species has been provided to the GOS via electronic documents (email copy of the scientific paper). This information is also available to a wider audience in Animal conservation scientific journal.

Dissemination of research and best practice findings regarding translocations of Seychelles paradise flycatchers will be widely circulated to all local and international target audiences via publication in Biological Conservation peer reviewed journal. In addition this information will be circulated to Seychelles government and local and regional conservation NGOs and anyone else who is interested via the best Practice manual which will be circulated electronically by the PL, the PO and Nature Seychelles. Much of this information has already been disseminated in interim project reports within Seychelles. The GOS has been kept up to speed with the progress of the new flycatcher population on Denis via regular verbal and written progress reports to the Principal Secretary.

Dissemination of habitat rehabilitation methods, results and success is disseminated via the habitat rehabilitation final report (a copy is provided in annex 7). The report has been circulated locally and it will be cited in the translocation paper. Copies can be requested from the PO.

The dissemination will be continued by Nature Seychelles and the PO Rachel Bristol after the project finishes. Rachel lives and works in Seychelles. Terence Vel works for Nature Seychelles as an environmental educator, and Nature Seychelles publishes much of this projects finding in its popular Bi-annual magazine "ZWAZO which reaches a wide audience both within Seychelles and internationally.

### **5.1 Darwin identity**

The Darwin Initiative logo has been printed in full view on all of the numerous education and awareness raising materials and displays produced under this project. The Darwin Initiative logo is also included on the front page of all project reports and documents produced. The Darwin Initiative is also acknowledged as financially supporting all scientific publications produced as a result of this project.

The Darwin initiative has been acknowledged both verbally, in text and by including the logo in all presentations related to this project.

The Darwin Initiative has been acknowledged in all newspaper, radio and television programmes and press releases related to work on this project.

Usually a description of the Darwin Initiative and their purpose is also given in addition to their logo and acknowledgement of their financial support.

The Darwin Initiative support is recognised distinctly as the flycatcher project with a clear identity.

As a result the Darwin Initiative, who they are and what they do has, has become well known in Seychelles not only with the conservation community but also with the general population.

In addition two articles about the flycatcher translocation were published in RSPB magazine "Birds" and the RSPB newsletter "Impact". RSPB publications have a huge circulation both within the UK and internationally and the Darwin Initiative's contribution was clearly acknowledged in both articles. This type of press must contribute to raising the profile of the Darwin Initiative internationally.

## 6 Monitoring and evaluation

The project has been continually overseen by the Project Leader and the Project Officer and the lead local partner Nature Seychelles using the logical framework and agreed outputs and milestones for guidance. The Project Officer compiled regular project updates to the project steering committee covering project progress and received feedback from the committee. In this way the project has been continually monitored and evaluated internally, which we found very useful a way of measuring our progress on activities and outputs and whether it was supporting progress on wider project objectives.

The project has been monitored externally via annual reviews commissioned by ECTF and LTC for the Darwin Initiative. We have received feedback from the reviewer annually and this has been extremely useful to ensure others think we are on track also and to highlight anything we may have missed internally.

### Changes to the logframe

One change to the logframe was made in the first year of the project. We realised and reported in our first annual report that the second purpose level indicator "*SPF removed from critically endangered to endangered on the IUCN red list*" was unlikely to be able to be measured within the timeframe of the project. As a result of this the reviewer of our first annual report suggested we modify the wording to something along the lines of "take firm steps towards..." as purpose level indicators should be measurable within the timeframe of the project and the logframe is a management tool that can be adapted to changes arising from implementation. We then requested and received permission from the Darwin Initiative Secretariat to modify the wording to "*Take firm steps towards the SPF being removed from critically endangered to endangered status in the IUCN list, by attempting to establish a second population through translocation*" (see annual report 2).

The only other changes to the logframe were related to the timing of the translocation. We requested permission to change the translocation date from February 2008 to November 2008 for 2 reasons (i) because it is better timing for the birds to be moved just before the main breeding season when they should be at peak fitness and the habitat and food availability best at the new site and (ii) because we needed more time to gain all the permissions and get the final green light from the GOS to undertake the translocation. The request was accepted by the Darwin Secretariat as was a request to carry forward all the funding specifically earmarked for the translocation (see annual report 2).

### 6.1 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

All questions raised in the reviews of Annual report 1 and 2 have been responded to in previous annual reports. The reviewer of Annual report 3 has asked us to respond to the following in this final report.

- 1) Can the team provide insight in the final report on what is expected to constitute an 'effective population'? 23 is a relatively small number to maintain genetic diversity therefore I have 2 queries-is there any potential mixing between the original population and the new translocated population. If not are there plans to continue translocating from the original population given this group appears to be at saturation point.

The team considers an effective population one that is self sustaining and that fills all the available habitat on Denis. We estimate that currently Denis can support a population of 15-30 pairs (15 being very conservative) and with a further 20 hectares of habitat rehabilitated under this project expected to increase the carrying capacity by a further 10 pairs (conservative estimate) in a few years time. Although the population will be relatively small, we believe it is large enough to be sustainable in the long-term. We have considered the genetic consequences of this population size. The PO is embarking on a PhD and research topic is the levels genetic variation within the La Digue population, and also what percentage of that genetic variation was captured in the Denis Island founder population (we took blood

samples from all the founder individuals at the time of translocation). We are also collecting information on those individuals that successfully breed on Denis (ie pass on genetic material to the next generation) and those that fail to do so. With the results of Rachel's research and ongoing monitoring on Denis we will be able to determine whether additional individuals from La Digue will need to be translocated in the future to maintain genetic diversity. If it is necessary it will be undertaken.

- 2) The reviewer noted that the budget is identical to actual expenditure so presumably any short comings are being covered by matching funding-it would be useful to have this clarified in the final report.

Within the 10% rule as much as possible any small deficit in one budget line was covered with surplus from another budget line. Other larger changes to budget expenditure such as the purchase of two video cameras to be used to determine flycatcher egg and nestling predators on Denis were purchased by making sacrifices in other budgeted activities (all prior requested and approved by the Darwin Initiative Secretariat). Other shortfalls were covered by project partners DICE (through the PL's dedicated overheads), Nature Seychelles and Denis Island.

The reviewer notes that this project is one of the few projects where it is possible in the timescale of 3 years to see a real biodiversity impact. The reviewer also notes that our project has demonstrated many examples of best practice throughout and that it should become one of Darwin Initiatives flagship projects. The reviewer suggests the team could share some of the great images within the appendices of annual report 3 with DEFRA and LTS so they can be included in marketing materials for the Darwin Initiative and thus boost the profile of the project.

We are very happy to provide images of our project for use by DERFA and LTS. If you have any particular images you would like, or related to any specific project activities please let us know in project feedback and we are happy to supply them. We did not provide high quality images in annual reports as their disc size is too great to include. The PO is happy to either email specific images one by one or to compile a CD of images. Please let us know in feedback if this would be useful.

All reviewer feedback was circulated to all project partners as soon as it is received by the PL.

## **7 Finance and administration**

### **7.1 Project expenditure**

Numerous small shortcomings were covered by matching funding additional to that pledged in the original project document by the project partners. However we have not kept records of this additional input.

### **7.3 Value of DI funding**

The Darwin Initiative funding enabled this entire project to be realised.

Without the Darwin Initiative funding we would not have changed attitudes and beliefs on La Digue ,and we would therefore not have gained any permission's to translocate flycatchers to Denis, and we would not have created a second population of flycatchers- an action considered of highest priority to improve their conservation status.

In addition we would not have collated information indicating that (i) tourists are willing to pay for the conservation of rare endemic species, (ii) that island restoration and species rehabilitation is an economically viable financial investment in Seychelles where the economy is based on tourism, (iii) that there is scope for flycatcher and other sustainable ecotourism business to be viable income generators for the local La Digue population and that (iv) the creation of a second flycatcher population on Denis will not adversely affect any flycatcher tourism based ventures on La Digue.

## Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project

| Project summary   | Measurable Indicators  | Progress and Achievements September 2006 – August 2009  | Actions required/planned for the next year   |
|---|--|---|--|
| <p><b>Goal:</b> 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,<br/>The sustainable use of its components, and<br/>The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</p> |  | <p>Significant attitude change in Seychelles communities towards conservation of the Seychelles Paradise Flycatcher.</p> <p>Significant improvement in conservation status of the Seychelles paradise flycatcher due to the successful creation of a second population</p>  | (do not fill not applicable)   |
| <p><b>Purpose</b><br/>To provide incentives, investment and technical expertise to improve the conservation status of the Seychelles Flycatcher (SPF)</p>   | <p>One additional SPF population established and breeding on Denis</p> <p>Take firm steps towards the SPF being removed from critically endangered to endangered status in the IUCN list, by attempting to establish a second population through translocation</p> | <p>A second SPF population established, breeding and population size increasing on Denis.</p> <p>Intensive monitoring of the translocated individuals on Denis Island ongoing</p> <p>20 hectares of abandoned coconut plantation rehabilitated into native forest habitat completed on Denis Island.</p> <p>Investing in biodiversity and habitat restoration shown to be a good and competitive economic investment for Seychelles islands</p>   | <p>Ongoing intensive monitoring of the SPF population on Denis by Nature Seychelles with voluntary support from the PO. Still need to secure further funding to keep intensive monitoring going on Denis, to use video cameras to determine nest (egg and nestling) predators and to mitigate</p> <p>Publish a second project manuscript in a high quality scientific journal</p> <p>Ongoing occasional (annual) weeding of habitat rehabilitation area for 2-3 years until trees big enough to avoid smothering by weeds –funding still to be secured</p> |
| <p><b>Output 1.</b><br/>Stakeholders identified and engaged</p>   | <p>Stakeholders attend workshops and collaborative activities</p>  | <p>Achieved</p> <p>Indicators remain appropriate</p>  |  |
| <p>Activity 1.1. Conservation education campaign: 2<br/>Community workshops on La Digue (year 1)</p>  |  | <p>Three community workshops undertaken on La Digue; the first to assess local community knowledge of flycatchers and everything they think affects flycatchers pre-conservation education campaign (concept model produced) (yr1); the second to design locally relevant teaching materials with 26 teachers from La Digue school (yr1); the third to finalise the educational booklet and conduct training workshop on use of the educational booklets with 19 teachers on La Digue( yr3)</p> <p>In addition 5 focus group meetings were held with small groups (5-10 per group) of Diguois in order to gain in depth understanding of local perceptions and issues related to flycatchers and their conservation (yr1). Additional workshop with Wildlife club teachers on Mahe introducing the Educational booklet and its uses (yr3)</p> |  |

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| <p>Activity 1.2. Conservation education campaign: Questionnaires x2 (Year 1)</p>   | <p>2 campaign Questionnaires of over 300 La Digue citizens each (c 15% of population) were completed pre and post-campaign in order to quantify the effect of the flycatcher education, awareness and social marketing campaign. Questionnaires confirmed that (i) local knowledge of flycatchers has markedly improved and (ii) the majority of Digois now support the translocation as a necessary flycatcher conservation action. The integral RARE campaign was extremely successful, and community surveys showed an increase in local support for translocation from 30% pre-campaign to 58 % post campaign.</p>  |
| <p><b>Output 2.</b> Socioeconomic studies identify clear benefits of conservation programme to Denis Island Limited and the La Digue community</p> | <p>Positive net economic investment/ return demonstrated for Denis Island</p> <p>La Digue community demonstrate increased appreciation of value of their islands biodiversity</p> <p>New initiatives identified which can enhance socio-economic benefits to La Digue</p> <p>Achieved</p> <p>Indicators remain appropriate</p>  |
| <p>Activity 2.1. Economic research: Socio-economic research and data collection completed on La Digue and Denis by end year 2</p>                  | <p>MSc student Diogo Verissimo successfully completed his MSc with DICE in Seychelles on avian conservation and the flagship model in 2007. The research found that tourists to Seychelles value biodiversity and are willing to pay for the conservation of rare endemic species.</p> <p>Survey of over 200 visitors (tourists) to La Digue in order to determine what makes them visit La Digue, how long they stay on La Digue, and what activities would make them stay longer. The survey findings have been written up in a project report (submitted with annual report 3). The survey showed that currently the main attractants to La Digue are the beaches and granite rock formations and less than ¼ of people visited La Digue for Bird watching. The Vev reserve ranked lowest in terms of places intended to visit while on La Digue. However &gt;60 % of respondents said that Nature based tourism could cause them to extend their stay on La Digue. It follows that if La Digue wants to use flycatchers to increase tourist activity and revenue it will have to be part of a broader nature based tourism activity. Further Denis only attracts 5% of tourists visiting Seychelles so the potential impact of tourist numbers on La Digue from development of a second flycatcher population on Denis is very limited.</p> <p>Secondly our analysis of the economics of translocating the SPF revealed that from a rather basic but realistic BCA that establishing a second population of SPF on Denis Island makes economic sense.</p> |
| <p>Activity 2.2. Economic research: Socio-economic data analysed by month 30</p>   | <p>See 2.1 above</p> <p>Identification of specific of flycatcher friendly business incentives for La Digue community has been instigated by the PO and TMV via meetings and discussions with Digois. In the end we decided that the project has identified that the use of flycatchers and other nature based tourism for small local business is feasible and some ideas were floated but on order for these ideas to really be taken on the specific details will have to come from the Digois themselves. Some tour-guide and souvenirs making businesses using the flycatcher have already started up as a result of this project and we hope we have provided the impetus for more to</p>  |

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|  |  | develop.  |
| Activity 2.3. Economic research: Socio-economic final reports and manuscripts produced by end year 3.                            |  | <p>MSc student Diogo, in collaboration with other project staff and collaborators has published a scientific manuscript in Animal Conservation see annex 9.</p> <p>A second scientific manuscript entitled “Conservation Introduction of Seychelles paradise flycatchers <i>Terpsiphone corvina</i>; overcoming social and technical obstacles” incorporating our socio-economic findings (2.1 above) is currently in prep. We intend to submit it to Biological Conservation journal for publication shortly.</p> <p>A catalogue of flycatcher –inspired ideas for local artisans to produce for the local tourism industry was produced in partnership with RARE pride flycatcher campaign. The catalogue provides artisans with new ideas for designing and producing flycatcher souvenirs from local materials and has been widely accepted by the La Digue artisan community.</p>  |
| <p><b>Output 3.</b></p> <p>Stakeholder support secured through increased awareness of flycatcher’s critical status and needs</p> | <p>Increased awareness and appreciation of conservation among La Digue community</p> <p>Consensus in support for translocation by residents of La Digue.</p> | <p>Achieved</p> <p>Indicators remain appropriate</p> <p>The questionnaire survey of La Digue citizens conducted at the end of the RARE Pride campaign showed a majority support for translocation of flycatchers to Denis (see activity 1.2 above).</p> <p>LDDB gave formal support for translocation of flycatchers to Denis Island and other potential islands for the purpose of conservation of the species (yr2)</p> <p>MOU agreed and co-signed between Denis Island Limited and LDDB pertaining to Translocation of Vev from La Digue to Denis and particularly publicity rights and expectations La Digue has of Denis Management. This MOU is an additional achievement over and above that originally planned (yr3)</p> <p>The translocation considered a “La Digue community successes for 2008” (yr3)</p> <p>In total TMV and/or PO conducted 25 school visits, numerous community visits, 8 meetings with the La Digue Development Board, 9 presentations and 6 field trips on La Digue to i) increase knowledge and awareness of flycatchers, ii) to raise awareness of the need to create additional flycatcher populations and iii) to explain why we have selected Denis Island (Yrs1-3)</p> <p>In addition PO led 3 site visits to Denis Island for Ministry of Environment officials, La Digue community members and La Digue Development Board members in order for them to see for themselves the good quality habitat available on Denis for Flycatchers and the similarity of the forest to that of the La Digue plateau (Yr1-2)</p> |
| Activity 3.1. Conservation education campaign: Posters, leaflets, educational materials designed and printed (end year 1.)       |  | <p>An leaflet (x2,000 copies), two posters (x500 copies each), bumper stickers (x500), flycatcher pin badges (x3,000) , A to Z Seychelles environment at a glance booklet (x500 copies) all produced and disseminated in target areas (yrs1-3) Permanent displays in the La Digue flycatcher reserve visitors centre (x2), and 2 public displays produced about flycatchers (yrs1-3)</p> <p>All School teaching materials have been handed over to La Digue School and the Seychelles Ministry of Education: Environment education guide (x60 copies and digital copy so can print more), build a bird kilt x 8 copies.</p> <p>A total of 11 full pages in the last 4 issues of Nature Seychelles’ full colour magazine “ZWAZO” (“bird” in</p>  |

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|  |  | Creole) are devoted to this DI flycatcher project. This magazine is produced biannually (sometimes annually) and is widely distributed both within and outside Seychelles.  |
| Activity 3.2. Conservation education campaign: TV coverage of workshops x1; Radio coverage x1; National newspaper articles x4.                     |  | A total of 9 radio programmes have been broadcast on Seychelles radio programme “Nature Watch” over the duration of the project.<br><br>3 Television documentaries (each c.1 hour long) have been produced and played on National Television (Seychelles broadcasting Corporation-SBC) (x2) and International Television (Reuters) (x1)<br><br>National SBC-TV news coverage of project activities (x3)<br><br>A total of 7 national newspaper articles were printed in the Seychelles Nation newspaper about various DI flycatcher project activities including project launch, social marketing campaign activities, flycatcher translocation etc (yrs1-3)  |
| <b>Output 4.</b><br>Local capacity to deliver targeted conservation education, socio-economic research and facilitate conflict resolution improved | WCS coordinator attends formal RARE Pride course<br>20 WCS leaders, and reserve staff trained in conservation education<br>20 Seychellois conservation managers trained in conservation facilitation and stakeholder conflict resolution | Achieved<br><br>Indicators remain appropriate<br><br>An additional activity has been completed under this output. Miss Josianna Rose the Conservation Ranger for the Ministry of Environment on La Digue was given a scholarship position on the Durrell Endangered Species Management Graduate Certificate training course at Durrell (Jersey Zoo) secured under this project. Josianna attended the course September – December 2008 and graduated with Distinction. Josianna was extremely impressed with her time in Jersey and has returned to Seychelles to apply the skills and knowledge she gained during the 3 month course.  |
| Activity 4.1. Training: RARE pride Diploma in conservation education   |  | RARE pride social marketing campaign manager Mr. Terence Vel successfully completed both his RARE Pride campaign and his Diploma in Conservation Education to schedule. Terence received a ‘Distinction’ for his Diploma in Conservation Education. (yrs1-3)  |
| Activity 4.2. Training: Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust (DWCT) Facilitator’s course for conservation Management                                |  | 7 day long Conservation Facilitation course completed by 21 Seychelles conservation managers (yr1)  |
| Activity 4.3. Training: Biodiversity –linked workshop  |  | A 3 day residential biodiversity- linked training workshop was held at the Nature Seychelles Island Conservation Centre on Praslin. Workshop participants (total 18) comprising 5 Ministry of Environment (MENR) staff from La Veuve Reserve on La Digue, 3 MENR staff from Praslin, 4 teachers and 3 wildlife club leaders from La Digue school, and 3 teachers and wildlife club leaders from Praslin and Mahe schools. The workshop was led by RARE pride campaign manager TMV and assisted with various presentations by this project PO and Nature Seychelles- Wildlife Clubs of Seychelles coordinator Lyndy Bastienne-Corgat,<br><br>A 3 day Wildlife clubs of Seychelles new leaders training workshop was held for 16 wildlife club leaders designed to equip them to run a wildlife club and to have a range of ideas and activities of fun ways to pass environmental and biodiversity conservation information on to children (yr2) |

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|   |  | See also training day for 19 teachers on how to use flycatcher educational booklet (see 1.1 above)   |
| <p><b>Output 5.</b></p> <p>Translocation best practice researched, agreed by all stakeholders and translocation implemented</p> | <p>Proposal aligned with IUCN Reintroduction Guidelines</p> <p>Government approve translocation plan</p> <p>Best practice manual produced and widely distributed</p> <p>SPF released and monitored on Denis Island</p> | <p>Achieved</p> <p>Indicators remain appropriate</p> <p>Darwin Secretariat approved request to move translocation timing from February 2008 to November 2008.</p> <p>Additional detailed monitoring of 28 SPF pairs on La Digue to collect detailed information on breeding success has been underway (since Nov 07) and is ongoing.</p> <p>A MOU has been agreed between Denis Island and La Digue Development Board (representing the people of La Digue) supporting translocation of flycatchers to Denis.</p> <p>Official Government (GOS) Approvals given for flycatcher Conservation Introduction to Denis.</p> <p>IUCN support given for Conservation Introduction</p> <p>23 SPF released on Denis in November 2008 and intensively monitored since. 5 young successfully fledged on Denis and recruited to the population. Population currently stands at 24 SPF see progress report in annex 8.</p> <p>A second scientific manuscript entitled “Conservation Introduction of Seychelles paradise flycatchers <i>Terpsiphone corvina</i>; overcoming social and technical obstacles” is almost completed. This paper includes details of the translocation preparations and groundwork, methods and outcomes including the social marketing campaign, details of the socio-economic research; island selection and habitat rehabilitation. We intend to submit it to Biological Conservation journal for publication shortly. See 2.3 above.</p> |
| Activity 5.1. Translocation: Survey of La Digue flycatcher population (year 1)  |  | Full island survey of flycatchers on La Digue Island completed (yrs1-2). Population estimated at c.300 individuals.  |
| Activity 5.2. Translocation: Translocation plan approved by all stakeholders (month 14)   |  | <p>Received formal support from La Digue community for Flycatcher Conservation Introduction to Denis (and other island in future) ( yr2)</p> <p>Received final approval to undertake the Flycatcher Conservation Introduction to Denis Island from the GOS (yr2)</p> <p>Received positive endorsement for our SPF Conservation Introduction proposal from the Reintroduction Specialist Group of the Species Survival Commission of the IUCN (yr2)</p>   |
| Activity 5.3. Translocation: Disease profiling and disease risk assessment completed (by month 16)                              |  | Disease profiling of common bird species on Denis and La Digue Islands and accompanying disease risk assessment completed and results included in Conservation Introduction planning (yr2)   |
| Activity 5.4. Translocation: Translocate flycatchers  |  | 23 flycatchers were successfully translocated from La Digue to Denis Island (transported by helicopter) on the mornings of 25 and 26 November 2008 (yr3)   |
| Activity 5.5. Translocation: Monitor released birds and donor population recovery (ongoing)                                     |  | Intensive monitoring of released SPF on Denis Island has been undertaken by project staff since release in November 2008 and is ongoing.   |

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|   |  | Monitoring of the La Digue flycatcher population commenced in early 2007 and is ongoing. Replacement of flycatchers removed for translocation to Denis has been rapid. This has been confirmed by intensive monitoring of the source population. Flycatchers removed from their territories and taken to Denis were quickly replaced on La Digue, presumably by floating birds awaiting the opportunity to obtain a territory for themselves.  |
| Activity 5.6. Translocation: Best practice manual produced and widely distributed   |  | Translocation Best Practice manual has been drafted and is in the refining and editing phase (see annex 5) Once finalised it will be widely disseminated and a copy will be forwarded to DI.   |
| <b>Output 6.</b><br>Additional flycatcher habitat created on Denis Island   | 15-20 ha of abandoned coconut plantation cleared and replanted with 12 native broadleaf tree species<br><br>SPF observed in newly restored habitat | Achieved<br><br>Two full time habitat restoration project staff (Anselm Barra and Maurice Rose) began work July 2007 and completed the habitat restoration work in January 2009. Ongoing watering and weeding was undertaken as and when necessary by flycatcher project staff on Denis. Future annual weeding is proposed to prevent smothering of young trees by weeds and to ensure rapid growth. Funding is being sought for this work<br><br>SPF have been seen utilising the areas of habitat restored first and that have now reached c.3-4m high (see photos in habitat rehabilitation report in annex 7.) |
| Activity 6.1. Habitat restoration: Nursery established and functional (end yr 1)  |  | Nursery established, functional and produced c.5,000 plants which were planted out in the rehabilitation area on Denis and are growing well.   |
| Activity 6.2. Habitat Restoration: Coconut palms removed and native trees produced & planted out in yr 1-2. Ongoing watering and weeding of planted trees |  | Coconut clearance (c. 2,500 mature coconut trees removed), propagation and planting out of c.5000 native trees was completed to schedule. Watering and weeding was continued as needed until project end.  |

## Annex 2 Project's final logframe, including criteria and indicators

| Project summary   | Measurable Indicators   | Means of verification   | Important Assumptions  |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p><b>Goal:</b></p> <p>To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve</p> <p>the conservation of biological diversity,</p> <p>the sustainable use of its components, and</p> <p>the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</p> |   |   |  |
| <b>Purpose</b>  |   |   |  |
| To provide incentives, investment and technical expertise to improve the conservation status of the Seychelles Flycatcher (SPF)   | <p>One additional SPF population established and breeding on Denis</p> <p>Take firm steps towards the SPF being removed from critically endangered to endangered status on the IUCN list, by attempting to establish a second population through translocation.</p>       | <p>Post translocation field reports</p> <p>IUCN Red Listing changes</p>   | Project advocacy and awareness positively influences stakeholders                              |
| <b>Outputs</b>  |   |   |  |
| Stakeholders identified and engaged   | Stakeholders attend workshops and collaborative activities  | Workshop and activity reports   |  |
| Socioeconomic studies identify clear benefits of conservation programme to Denis Island Limited and the La Digue community  | <p>Positive net economic investment/return demonstrated for Denis Island</p> <p>La Digue community demonstrate increased appreciation of value of their islands biodiversity.</p> <p>New initiatives identified which can enhance socio-economic benefits to La Digue</p> | <p>Report to La Digue Development Board, &amp; Seychelles Government</p> <p>Socio-economic and investment technical reports</p> <p>1-2 peer-reviewed publications</p> | Denis Island Limited continue to manage the island and enhance biodiversity as a key objective |
| Stakeholder support secured through increased awareness of flycatcher's critical status and needs   | <p>Increased awareness and appreciation of conservation among La Digue community</p> <p>Consensus in support for translocation</p>  | <p>Questionnaire data concluding marked increase in support for translocation.</p> <p>Formal resolution agreed with La Digue</p>                                      | La Digue community is receptive to campaign information, and responds positively               |

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|   | by residents of La Digue.  | Development Board  |  |
| Local capacity to deliver targeted conservation education, socio-economic research and conflict resolution improved | WCS coordinator attends formal RARE Pride course<br>20 WCS leaders, and reserve staff trained in conservation education<br>20 Seychellois conservation managers trained in conservation facilitation and stakeholder conflict resolution | Workshop reports<br>RARE course certificate.<br>Training feedback<br>Student feedback<br>DWCT Facilitators training course certificates. | Trained staff remain with local partners to train others and use the skills gained |
| Translocation best practice researched, agreed by all stakeholders and translocation implemented                    | Proposal aligned with IUCN Reintroduction Guidelines<br>Government approve translocation plan<br>Best practice manual produced and widely distributed<br>SPF released and monitored on Denis Island                                      | IUCN approval letter<br>Government approval letter<br>Best practice manual<br>Translocation reports                                      | Denis Island remains rat and cat free for duration of project.                     |
| Additional flycatcher habitat created on Denis Island   | 15-20 ha of abandoned coconut plantation cleared and replanted with 12 native broadleaf tree species<br>SPF observed in newly restored habitat   | Fixed point photos of before/after restoration activities.<br>Field maps<br>Project reports  | No adverse climatic/stochastic events prevent establishment of newly planted trees |
| <b>Activities</b>   | <b>Activity milestones (summary of project implementation timetable)</b>   | <b>Assumptions</b>   |  |
| Conservation education campaign   | 2 community workshops on La Digue (Yr 1).<br>TV coverage of the workshops x1; Questionnaires x2 (Yr1); Radio coverage x3; national newspaper articles x4; Posters, leaflets, educational materials designed and printed (end Yr 1).      | Trained staff will integrate with local community leaders to embed support for Flycatcher work.  |  |
| Training  | RARE pride course (Yr 1-2), Biodiversity-linked workshop (yr2).<br>Durrell Wildlife (DWCT) Conservation managers/Facilitators training course (7 days) run in Seychelles   | Certified training and workshops increase knowledge base.  |  |
| Economic research   | Research and data collection on La Digue and Denis completed end Yr 2; Data analysed by month 30; Final report and manuscripts produced by end Yr 3.   | Surveys of local communities will provide additional data.   |  |

|                     |   |  |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Translocation       | Survey of La Digue flycatcher population (Yr1); Translocation plan approved by all stakeholders (month 14); Disease profiling (by month 16); translocate flycatchers (c. month 18); Monitor all released birds and recovery of donor population (ongoing). Best practice manual widely distributed. | Translocation methodology satisfies IUCN Reintroduction Guidelines.                |
| Habitat Restoration | Nursery established & functional end Yr 1; Coconut palms removed and native trees produced & planted out in Yr 1-2.Ongoing watering/weeding of planted trees.   | No adverse climatic/stochastic events prevent establishment of newly planted trees |

## Annex 3 Project contribution to Articles under the CBD

### Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity

| Article No./Title   | Project % | Article Description   |
|---|-----------|---|
| 6. General Measures for Conservation & Sustainable Use    |           | Develop national strategies that integrate conservation and sustainable use.  |
| 7. Identification and Monitoring                          |           | Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities that have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.  |
| 8. In-situ Conservation                                   | 25%       | Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources. |
| 9. Ex-situ Conservation                                   |           | Adopt ex-situ measures to conserve and research components of biological diversity, preferably in country of origin; facilitate recovery of threatened species; regulate and manage collection of biological resources.   |
| 10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity | 15%       | Integrate conservation and sustainable use in national decisions; protect sustainable customary uses; support local populations to implement remedial actions; encourage co-operation between governments and the private sector.   |
| 11. Incentive Measures                                    | 15%       | Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.   |
| 12. Research and Training                                 | 10%       | Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations).  |
| 13. Public Education and Awareness                        | 25%       | Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.  |
| 14. Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts      |           | Introduce EIAs of appropriate projects and allow public participation; take into account environmental consequences of policies; exchange information on impacts beyond State boundaries and work to reduce hazards; promote emergency responses to hazards; examine mechanisms for re-dress of international damage.   |
| 15. Access to Genetic Resources                           |           | Whilst governments control access to their genetic resources they should also facilitate access of environmentally sound uses on mutually agreed terms; scientific research based on a country's genetic resources should ensure sharing in a fair and equitable way of results and benefits.   |
| 16. Access to and Transfer of Technology                  |           | Countries shall ensure access to technologies relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity under fair and most favourable terms to the source countries (subject to patents and intellectual property rights) and ensure the private sector facilitates such assess and joint development of technologies.  |

| Article No./Title           | Project % | Article Description  |
|-----------------------------|-----------|--|
| 17. Exchange of Information | 10%       | Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge  |
| 19. Bio-safety Protocol     |           | Countries shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities and to ensure all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis, especially where they provide the genetic resources for such research. |
| Other Contribution          |           | Smaller contributions (eg of 5%) or less should be summed and included here.   |
| Total %                     | 100%      | Check % = total 100  |

## Annex 4 Standard Measures

| Code Number                   | Description   | TOTAL                     |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| <b>Training measures</b>      |   |                           |
| 2                             | DICE MSc student successfully completes MSc (Portugese)   | 1                         |
| 3                             | 21 Seychellois conservation managers receive DWCT ITC Facilitators Training Course certificates after completing 7 day intensive workshop (140 training days)<br>Terence Vel, Seychellois, Nature Seychelles WCS coordinator and RARE campaign manager, awarded Diploma in Conservation Education (with Distinction), University of Kent<br>Josianna Rose, Seycehellois, MENR Ranger, LA Digue awarded a Graduate certificate in Endangered Species Management (with Distinction) from Durrell, endorsed by the University of Kent. | 23                        |
| 5                             | Terence Vel, Seychellois, 20 month RARE Pride campaign, closely tutored, mentored and supervised by RARE trainers   | 1                         |
| 6A                            | 18 Seychellois attend 3 day biodiversity-linked training workshop<br>16 Seychellois teachers attend 3 day Wildlife Clubs of Seychelles leaders training workshop  | 34                        |
| 6B                            | Training weeks for workshops in 6A  | 20.4                      |
| 7                             | Flycatcher information leaflet<br>Human and wildlife living in harmony information poster<br>Permanent flycatcher information display in flycatcher information centre<br>"A-Z Seychelles environment at a glance" booklet<br>"Superb Seychelles: environmental education to capture the imagination"<br>Education guide  | 5                         |
| <b>Research measures</b>      |   |                           |
| 8                             | UK project staff time (weeks) spent in Seychelles   | 10                        |
| 11A                           | Scientific paper published in peer reviewed journal   | 1                         |
| 11B                           | Scientific paper to be submitted to high quality peer reviewed  | *1<br>(currently in prep) |
| <b>Dissemination measures</b> |   |                           |
| 14A                           | Workshop at La Digue School to present environmental education guide to teachers and best ways to integrate guide into existing curriculum  | 1                         |
| 14A                           | Workshop to present environmental education guide book and best use of guide  | 1                         |
| 15A                           | National press releases on progress and key findings of project (Seychelles has no local press).  | 5                         |
| 18A                           | 2x hour long National TV documentaries dedicated to this project aired in Seychelles<br>3x National TV news items aired in Seychelles   | 5                         |
| 18B/ other                    | 1x International TV documentary produced on this project (Reuters)  | 1                         |
| 19A                           | National radio interviews/features  | 9                         |
| <b>Physical measures</b>      |   |                           |
| 20                            | Ladder (£350)<br>Camera (£250)  | £6,587                    |

|                            |  |                    |
|----------------------------|--|--------------------|
|                            | Laptop (£900)<br>Bird rings/needles/mistnets etc (£300)<br>Chainsaw (£400)<br>Binoculars (£400)<br>Remote video cameras x2 (£2,500)<br>Fully functional plant nursery & equipment (spades, hoses etc) (£1,487)<br>Handed to host country partners Nature Seychelles and Denis Island   |                    |
| <b>Financial measures</b>  |  |                    |
| 23                         | DICE - staff time<br>Nature Seychelles - staff time & host office costs<br>Denis Island Limited - Denis staff time & project field workers transport (flights), accommodation, food on Denis<br>RSPB -staff time<br>KBS -staff time<br>RARE - Scholarship for Terence Vel to complete Diploma in conservation education and mount a RARE pride campaign<br>WVI - staff time<br>Durrell - Scholarship for Josianna Rose to attend DESMAN course at Jersey | £168,054           |
| <b>Additional measures</b> |  |                    |
| Other                      | Best practice translocation manual produced.   | *1 (still in prep) |
| Other                      | 20 hectares of broad-leafed native forest restored on Denis Island.  | 20 hectares        |
| Other                      | New flycatcher population established on Denis Island.   | 1                  |
| Other                      | Socio-economic technical report produced   | 1                  |
| Other                      | Campaign materials produced (not listed under code 7)<br>Flycatcher pin badges<br>Flycatcher bumper stickers<br>Flycatcher posters   | 3                  |

## Annex 5. Publications

| Type<br>(eg journals, manual, CDs) | Detail<br>(title, author, year)   | Publishers<br>(name, city)                                 | Available from<br>(eg contact address, website) | Cost £  |
|------------------------------------|---|--|---|---------|
| Scientific journal                 | Title: Birds as tourism flagship species: A case study of tropical islands<br><br>Authors: Diogo Verissimo, Iain Fraser, Jim Groombridge, Rachel Bristol and Douglas C. MacMillan<br><br>Year: 2009   | Animal Conservation  |   | No cost |
| Scientific journal<br>In prep*     | Title: Conservation Introduction of Seychelles paradise flycatchers <i>Terpsiphone corvina</i> ; overcoming the social and technical obstacles<br><br>Authors: Rachel Bristol, Iain Fraser, Terence Vel and Jim Groombridge<br><br>In prep* | Biological Conservation*                                   |   | No cost |
| Manual                             | Title: Superb Seychelles: Environmental education to capture the imagination<br><br>Authors: Barrie Cooper, Rachel Bristol, Terence Vel, Lyndy Bastienne-Corgat, Teachers from la Digue School<br><br>Year: 2009                            | RSBP Publishers, The Lodge, Sandy, SG19 2DL, UK.           |   |         |
| Handbook<br>In prep*               | Title: Seychelles paradise flycatcher reintroduction best practice handbook<br><br>Authors: Rachel Bristol, Andrew Greenwood, Nirmal Shah and Jim Groombridge<br><br>In prep*   | Unpublished  |   | No cost |
| Catalogue                          | Title: Vev and the Artisans<br><br>Authors: Terence Vel<br><br>Year: 2008   | Nature Seychelles, PO Box 1310, Victoria, Mahe, Seychelles |   | No cost |
| Report                             | Title: Denis Island Habitat Rehabilitation final report<br><br>Authors: Rachel Bristol, Anselm Barra, Maurice Rose<br><br>Year: 2009  | unpublished  |   | No cost |
| Translocation proposal             | Title: Conservation Introduction proposal for Seychelles paradise flycatchers from La Digue to Denis Island.<br><br>Authors: Rachel Bristol and Jim Groombridge<br><br>Year: 2008   | unpublished  |   | No cost |

|        |  |             |  |         |
|--------|--|-------------|--|---------|
| Report | Title: Assessment of island suitability to support self-sustaining flycatcher <i>Terpsiphone corvina</i> populations.<br>Authors: Rachel Bristol and Jim Groombridge<br>Year: 2007 | unpublished |  | No cost |
| Report | Title: Final Report, RARE Pride Campaign, La Digue, Seychelles<br>Author: Terence Vel<br>Year: 2008  | unpublished |  | No cost |

## Annex 6. Darwin Contacts

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| <b>Ref No</b>              | 15/009  |
| <b>Project Title</b>       | Investing in island biodiversity; restoring the Seychelles Paradise Flycatcher                                      |
|                            |   |
| <b>UK Leader Details</b>   |   |
| Name                       | Jim Groombridge   |
| Role within Darwin Project | Project Leader  |
| Address                    | Durrell Institute of Conservation & Ecology<br>Marlowe Building<br>University of Kent<br>Canterbury<br>Kent CT2 7NZ |
| Phone                      |   |
| Fax                        |   |
| Email                      |   |
| <b>Partner</b>             |   |
| Name                       | Nirmal Shah   |
| Organisation               | Nature Seychelles   |
| Role within Darwin Project | CEO of Lead host country partner  |
| Address                    | Centre for Environment and Education<br>Roche Caiman<br>PO Box 1310<br>Victoria<br>Mahé<br>Seychelles               |
| Phone                      |   |
| Fax                        |   |
| Email                      |   |