



Darwin Initiative Annual Report

Important note:

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



Submission Deadline: 30 April 2012

Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	18-020
Project Title	Increasing local capacity to conserve St Helena's threatened native biodiversity
Host Country/ies	St Helena
UK contract holder institution	St Helena National Trust
Host country partner institutions	St Helena Government (ANRD department)
Other partner institutions	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; RSPB
Darwin Grant Value	£299,772
Start/end dates of project	October 2010 to September 2013
Reporting period (eg Apr 2010 – Mar 2011) and number (eg Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2011 to March 2012
Project Leader name	Dr Rebecca Cairns-Wicks
Project website	www.nationaltrust.org.sh
Report authors, main contributors and date	Jodie Mills 6 th April 2011

1. Project Background

St Helena Island lies 15° 56' south and 5° 43' west. It is 1,200 miles from the nearest land mass, Angola, and 1,800 miles from Brazil. A 47 square mile island; it is one of the remotest settled islands in the world.

Some of St Helena's most biodiverse habitats, which support an abundance of endemic plant and invertebrate diversity, are deteriorating rapidly and becoming increasingly fragmented as invasive species outcompete them or predate upon them. A number of Critically Endangered plant species are under severe threat of extinction.

The principal constraint to reversing the decline of key habitats and species is a shortage of skilled personnel on-island to undertake practical habitat restoration and management, effectively and at a sufficiently large scale. In the past conservation activities have often been ad hoc and inadequate, fire-fighting immediate problems, when what is needed is a concerted, well-resourced ecosystem approach to native habitat reinstatement and invasives control. The Darwin Project (as it has become known on the Island) aims to increase local capacity through delivering a diploma to local people in Environmental Conservation whilst conserving and restoring habitats at two highly threatened target sites.

2. Project Partnerships

The National Trust of St Helena is the project leader, responsible for coordinating project delivery and management, including coordinating expert input from overseas, project reporting, and providing office space and administrative support to the project team. The project team is made up of a Project Manager, a Restoration Ecologist (to start employment on the 22nd April 2012) a Conservation Training Officer (also to start employment on the 22nd April 2012) a Nursery Officer (a new post that started on 4th January 2012) and a Trainee Project Manager (another new post that started on the 4th January 2012) and a Darwin Conservation Volunteer (also arriving on the 22nd April). The project also currently has three local apprentices that work with the trust for 3/4 days per week and student from the Agriculture and Natural Resources Department (ANRD), all are working towards a level 2 Diploma in Environmental Conservation.

The main on-island project partner is the St Helena Government (SHG), where the ANRD are the lead department, providing personnel and resources for practical conservation delivery and are also becoming trained assessors, a welcome addition, initiated through the Darwin Project. The St Helena Development Agency (SHDA) is also a local partner providing financial support for training for the apprenticeship scheme. The local Adult Vocational Education Service (AVES) provides support as the registered centre for the Diploma and provides training and advice to assessors and internal verifiers. A partnership agreement has been signed with this organisation for the entirety of the project.

The project has also been involved with SHG's tourism directorate on developing a partnership for voluntourism on the island, along with new eco tours for tourists and the development of footpaths for walkers.

The UK partners are the Royal Botanic Gardens (RBG) Kew and the RSPB. RBG Kew has been providing essential botanical and horticultural expertise and support for the critical species conservation work. This takes place via emails, telephone consultations and through the steering group committee. Kew also publicises the Project on the RBG Kew website. Colin Clubbe, the Head of Kew's Overseas Territories and Training is scheduled to visit the project in April 2012 to offer his advice and support. The RSPB has been providing advice on Protected Areas planning and implementation for the Island's new Land Development Control Plan which incorporates the two target sites for the project. Good working relationships have been established with all partners through the project.

The Project has been collaborating with the conservation departments on Ascension Island and Tristan-de-Cunha to provide young people with the opportunity to complete the Diploma in Environmental Conservation on St Helena. Obtaining funding from the JNCC for travel and living expenses is currently being considered.

The St Helena Nature Conservation Group (SNCG) a local voluntary conservation charity also has strong partnership links with the Darwin Project and have worked closely on the St Helena National Flower campaign to use the endemic ebony as a recognised island symbol rather than the non native arum lily. The Darwin Project also runs its monthly conservation task days in partnership with the SNCG and attends their monthly meetings. An endemic garden in the town centre has also been created to give visitors their first glimpse of the endemic flora of the island and a new interpretation board will show where the plants can be seen in the wild.

The St Helena Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) also works closely with the Darwin Project and its 10 rescued donkeys that help carry plants to the target sites.

The Project team also worked very closely with the UK charity Buglife on their scoping visit to the island and have continued this partnership approach through their contribution to the regular Saints and Sinners newspaper articles that provide information to the public on endemic and invasive species on the island.

3. Project Progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Output: 1 - A training programme delivered to increase local capacity and skill base in the restoration and sustainable management of natural resources/endemic biodiversity

Indicator: 12 ANRD staff trained, 5 conservation apprentices, 10 members of the private sector trained in conservation activities

Means of verification:

- a) Only 4 members of ANRD staff started the Diploma in September and there is currently only one staff member who will complete the course. This reluctance from the ANRD staff to continue or take up the course is due to the airport contractors Basil Reed taking on a number of contract workers and offering higher wages than the government offer. However discussions with the new Environmental Management Directorate on joint experience and knowledge sharing will hopefully encourage further engagement on the Diploma over the coming months.
- b) Two apprentices have completed the Diploma and three more will complete the course by June 2012. We hope to take on another 3 – 4 apprentices in September 2012 for 6 month with the addition of students from Ascension and Tristan if funding is provided through JNCC.
- c) Training for private sector is scheduled to take place from April 2012 with a course entitled “Endemics in your Garden” and also team building tree planting days for local businesses. Training is currently taking place for the private sector on the popular Conservation Volunteer days.

Output: 2 – The threatened habitats of Blue Point and High Peak secured under long term positive management for biodiversity

Indicator: a) threatened habitats improved, b) management plans produced and implemented, c) target sites designated as protected areas.

Means of verification:

- a) Improved conditions for biodiversity: ~ 2900 endemic species planted; invasive species ginger and arum lily removed in targeted zones from High Peak; rat control measures put into place to reduce predation on endemic seeds and de-barking of plants; establishment of a new nursery at Millennium Forest to supply an increased number of plants; rabbit surveying and trapping programme; seed collecting of endemic species; seed propagation of 2000 plants in partnership with ECS; removal of Ebony and Rebonny hybrids at High Peak; seed trials of endemic she cabbage at High Peak; plant surveys of Blue point and High Peak; weed removal from High Peak and Blue Point (including flax, kikuyu grass, wild coffee, bilberry, lantana, gorse); habitat piles created; successful transplanting of Blackscale and Brownscale fern; control plots erected at Blue Point and cages erected around Scrubwood saplings; 200 metres of stock proof fence erected to protect last remaining wild she cabbages; a new footpath built to gain greater access to Blue Point restoration site and minimize trampling of endemic species by walkers. (See photographs of the above in appendix 1)
- b) A restoration management plan has been produced and agreed on by the steering group for the project (see appendices in last year’s report) additions and revisions have been made – see appendix 2

- c) Target sites have been designated as protected areas as part of a new National Conservation Area Network. The National Trust has been intimately involved in the National Conservation Areas planning process. Our target sites are a part of two different NCAs, High Peak is part of the Peaks National Park and Blue Point, Sandy Bay National Park. The target sites are guided by restoration management plans, and we would expect to contribute to the development of Conservation Management Plans which guide development in the National Parks to be led by the Environmental Management Division of St Helena Government.

Output: 3 – A programme to increase education, awareness and engagement in the conservation of St Helena’s natural resources

Indicator: a) all 3,800 islanders exposed to information about the natural resources, b) increase the number of local people engaged in the natural environment, c) 700 school children on the island provided with conservation based educational opportunities.

Means of verification:

- a) Radio interviews x 4; newspaper articles 56 (see appendix 3); web articles x 2 (see appendix 4), temporary on site interpretation x 2 (appendix 5) Posters (appendix 6a) photographs of the project played on the tourism office rolling information screen, Darwin newsletter (written by the apprentices see appendix 6b), endemic plant guide written for apprentices and available from the NT office(appendix 6c)
- b) Volunteer programme has been set up - 9 successful conservation volunteer days have been completed with an average of 18 people in attendance and a volunteer handbook produced by the project team (appendix 7) that features on the RMS in all the hotels and tourist office. Twice weekly donkey walks also remain very popular for volunteers young and old to get involved with the project – the walks go past the project’s demonstration area so people are informed about the project and the work we do. The project has also worked with the youth centre New Horizons and the local scout group.
- c) The project team have written an Education Strategy for the SHNT (see appendix 8) and are working towards creating an Education Pack incorporating lesson plans that link to the island’s flora and fauna rather than that of the UK. The lesson plans have so far involved 1 of the local primary schools with 10 lessons being taught and 35 children and 4 teachers have been involved. Teacher training will also be incorporated as part of the strategy. Sessions at the local secondary school have also taken place and a competition to design a leaflet, “Who is caring for the Environment on St Helena” launched (2 sessions, 34 students) - this will be printed and distributed through the tourism executive.

School children have also taken part in other activities such as: bug hunts (3 sessions, 60 pupils); Global warming presentation and activity (1 session, 32 pupils); World Environment Week (13 sessions including the endemic game and making spiky yellow woodlice, 249 pupils) The local secondary school have also been involved as part of their enrichment group and have taken part in conservation at High Peak and the Jamestown endemic garden (5 sessions, 52 students) activities at High Knoll Fort event, Walk to Blue Point and Donkey Walking, where the students are taken to see the endemic plants and also taught about conservation. Four work experience students have worked on the project (see photographs from the above mentioned activities appendix 9)

Output: 4 – Information on the importance and potential socio-economic value of St Helena’s Natural Resources

Indicator: a) Baseline data on current biodiversity-related tourism activities compiled in Yr 1 b) Information on ecosystem services provided to economic evaluation process in Yr2 c) New Destination

Management Strategy developed for St Helena, incorporating the island’s key natural attractions (Yr 2)
 d) Local tourism sector provided with promotional materials for eco-tourism in Yr 3 e) new eco tour set up

Means of verification:

- a) Tourism surveys conducted by the St Helena Tourist Department – the results do not include any natural environment related data. The tourism department have been asked to add biodiversity related questions on to their visitor survey. The project has also completed its own survey form for tourists who partake on SHNT tours and the new Darwin Project eco tours. The National Conservation Areas work included information on the socio-economic benefits of the natural environment.
- b) Yr 2 target - Information on ecosystem services provided to economic evaluation process, discussions are to take place with RSPB on how to progress this target.
- c) Yr 2 target. A new St Helena Tourism Strategy, which will include a destination management strategy, is being produced with input from the SHNT. As part of this strategy the project team have worked with the tourism department to initiate funding a voluntourism initiative providing free accommodation to Voluntourists, who will come and work for the Darwin project but also other NGO’s on the island. The new endemic garden in the main town (Jamestown) will have an interpretation board showing where endemic species and natural attractions can be found around the island.
- d) A new eco tour using donkeys and planting trees has been set up (1 successful tour completed with 9 participants) along with an endemic planting scheme at Longwood House and Napoleons’ tomb (to be trialled in April 2012). BTCV international holidays have been sent a proposal (appendix 11) to run a conservation holiday on the island.
- e) As above.

4.1 Progress towards project outputs

Overall progress towards project outputs for the first eighteen months of the project have been good and carried out in the manner and time planned. Where some targets have not yet been met this is due staffing issues that the project has unfortunately faced.

4.2 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	No. planned for reporting period	Total planned during the project
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications: We are currently teaching a Diploma in Land based Environmental Conservation – 2 local people have passed, 4 local people are currently being trained (over 10 months) and we hopefully have another 4 or 5 starting in September. The ANRD staff have not joined the course due to moving to airport construction jobs	2	3	8	17
4C and 4D	Number of training weeks to be provided: Kew provided a one week training course for the	1	1	1	5

replaces 4A	Restoration Ecologist				
5	This was added in error in the original application as is covered in 1-4 above				
6A	Number of people to receive training	5	3	4	10
6B	Number of training weeks provided	1	2	3	5
7	Number of training materials produced – endemic plant guide produced for students and available island wide. Education pack to be produced year 2 which will contain a teacher training element. Training materials in relation to the Diploma produced: pesticide training course; plant reproduction pack; manual handling course pack.	1	2	2	3
8	Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country. One visit by RBG Kew scheduled for 2011/12	0	0	0	1
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced – restoration plan produced and updates/revisions added. At the end of the project the plan will be turned into a management plan until 2020.	1	0	0	2
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings Talk held in the museum	0	1	1	2
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from the Darwin Project work will be presented/disseminated Kew representative hosted a seminar at Aberystwyth University	0	1	1	2
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	6			Non specified
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced: Articles within the National Trust Newsletter and St Helena Darwin Newsletter produced	2	4	4	8
16B	Circulation		100 hard copies	100	300
16C	Circulation in UK via email via Friends of St Helena				Non specified
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	4	4		Non specified
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host	4	4		Non

	country(ies) B and D have been removed from the measures as it is unlikely there will be interviews in the UK. However project teams will try and get interviews when they are on leave back to the UK.				specified
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies) – vehicle, computer equipment , reference material. Added as a standard measure	£15,500	£7000	£750	~ £17,000
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased – a number of plots will be created at the two target sites: High Peak and Blue Point Added as a standard measure	4	2	2	10
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie. in addition to Darwin funding) for project work:				
	Funding for training programme - total	£1850		£15,000	£45,000
	SHDA		£?		
	AVES		£?		
	Flora and Fauna She Cabbage Project		£6,700		
	Volunteer in kind - based on:				
	£50 for unskilled	£6,955	£17,500		
	£150 for skilled				
	£350 for professional	£1750	£6,300	Total vol £4,000	Total vol £12,000
	Ecological adviser	£2500	£5,000	£5,000	£15,000
	Head of ANRD	£500	£1,000	£1,000	£3,000
	Millennium Forest Staff	£925	£1,850	£1850	£5,550
	ANRD peaks team and conservation team. SHNT heritage also added to total (in kind) (ECS time more than peaks team)	£6,220	£12,000	£8,500	£37,320
Project Leader (in kind)	£2,100	£4,200	£4,200	£12,600	
Field equipment provided by National Trust	£10,000	£0		£10,000	
National trust overheads contribution	£1,250	£2,500	£2,500	£7,500	
RSPB support (in kind)	£700	£1,400	£1,400	£4,200	

Kew support (in kind)	£2,291	£4,584	£4,584	£13,750
-----------------------	--------	--------	--------	---------

Table 2 Publications

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

4.3 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

Progress towards the project purpose: ‘to halt biodiversity loss in the species rich High Peak and Blue Point areas on St Helena through increasing local capacity to deliver practical habitat restoration and management’ has been made with 2 young apprentices completing the Diploma in Environmental Conservation and 3 currently working towards the Diploma. The Diploma incorporates practical habitat restoration through a series of units and learning outcomes that are carried out on the target restoration sites. The original assumptions made still hold true, however more independent local trainees are to be trained as opposed to local government trainees. The Restoration Management Plan contains indicators adequate for measuring outcomes over the lifespan of the project and beyond.

4.4 Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

The project has been contributing significantly to the CBD (please see Restoration Plan for the full extent of how proposed conservation activities will achieve positive biodiversity changes and targets) in particular under Articles:

8 ‘In-situ Conservation’ (specifically: a & b (establishment and management of Protected Areas through the new Establishing Conservation Areas plan); c (creation of habitat stepping stones through ongoing studies and development of target sites within the main project areas); d (protection of ecosystems through expansion of small fragmented endemic habitats); f (restoration of ecosystems); h (invasive species control))

9 ‘Ex-situ Conservation’ (specifically: c (best practice on species reintroduction through close consideration with local partners and RBG Kew); e (build on previous conservation work – previous plans and works have been studied to obtain outcomes for the restoration plans)).

10 ‘Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity’ (specifically: d (engage local populations – the apprentice scheme has attracted lots of local support and new volunteers have been engaged on the project); e (facilitate stakeholder cooperation in conservation action – councillors will be invited to the project sites to see the work that has already been achieved))

12 ‘Research and Training’ (specifically: a (education and training); b (research contributing to conservation delivery – Kew continue to help research the endemic plants and we will need particular

help on possible hybrid species on target sites, for which further funding may be sort for the Large Bellflower)

13 'Public Education and Awareness' (a (promotion of conservation – regular newspaper articles and radio interviews keep the public informed along with site interpretation); b (education & awareness – the schools programme has been highly praised by school teachers)

16 'Access To and Transfer of Technology', 17 'Exchange of Information' and 18 'Technical and Scientific Cooperation' (through new best practice, website, and training).

5 Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

Verbal feedback is given by the apprentices on the training on the Diploma scheme along with written feedback on written assignments. Additional feedback from external courses attended (such as First Aid, EIA training) is usually sought.

A project steering group has been set up to review progress against the project's objectives and meets monthly out on site or round the table.

Invasives control, improvements in site management and habitat restoration are monitored and evaluated by the Restoration Ecologist with support from ANRD, using standardised habitat assessment techniques. The results continue to be fed into the Restoration Management Plan and reported back to the steering group for discussion.

The indicators of achievements in the first 18 months of the project consist of:

- Local people being trained in conservation activities
- Local awareness and understanding of the Darwin Initiative and its project on the Island
- Nearly 3000 endemic plants planted in 4 restoration target areas within the 2 main target sites
- Removal of invasive weeds and trials on mulching and weed control
- 1.5km track built to enable access to target sites by workers and also to encourage local people to use the site
- 46 new volunteers engaged on the project, including families and young people through conservation volunteer days and donkey walking
- Strengthened partnerships with other local organisations and NGO's
- Seeds collected from 9 island wide sites and 2000 plants propagated for the project by apprentices and ANRD
- New nursery set up at the SHNT's Millennium Forest to provide an increased number of plants for the project
- Predator surveys and control carried out on main target sites
- Plant surveys ongoing

Lessons have been learnt by the project staff by asking local opinions and advice about conservation works and discussing procedures rather than implementing overseas ideals.

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

N/A

7 Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The project has changed slightly in that the Horticulturalist role has been changed into a more suitable Conservation Training Officer position. The Restoration Ecologist left the project in October 2011 and will be replaced in April 2012. This has led to some more technical and surveying aspects of the project being slightly neglected, this has not impacted on the progress of restoration initiatives at the target sites as work has continued with input and advice from the steering committee.

Sustainability

The project has gained good island wide recognition and support through regular newspaper and radio updates and participation in local events and activities. The SHNT website contains a page on the project and regular updates are included in the SHNT newsletter. The Darwin Apprentices have also completed the first newsletter for the project.

The donkeys that have been working on the project have been an excellent hook for local people who are perhaps less interested in the natural environment but inadvertently learn about the endemic plants by partaking on donkey walks alongside one of the project sites.

Temporary signage of works taking place have also been put up on the site to explain to local people the reasons for site works – these will become permanent signs in year 3 of the project.

Monthly conservation tasks for local people are normally successful (depending on the weather!) and volunteers are rewarded with a BBQ for all their hard work.

The Demonstration Site, in a prominent position by the roadside, has been used by local school children.

Discussions are also taking place with the local prison service to involve inmates with weed removal and manual labour on the project, however this depends on the categories of prisoners and may not be feasible.

The sustainability strategy is for the Project Manager to start looking for extra funding in year two to continue the project activities beyond the lifespan of Darwin funding. The Trust is looking at developing a collaborative proposal for the BEST initiative which will lead to support for our target sites. Initial discussions held with St Helena Government's Environmental Management Directorate regarding a potential collaborative BEST project bid. We hope to obtain funds to be able to employ the young people we have trained up through the project's diploma and to continue to manage the target sites along with expansion to other key habitats on the island. There is also a possibility that the National Trust may take on some of the SHG conservation department which will ensure the project outputs, outcomes and impacts will be sustained in the future. We are also hoping to raise funds for conservation training on the island by selling one of the island's plants in garden centres in the UK.

8 Dissemination

Dissemination activities have been highlighted throughout the report and these activities will continue to the end of the project through National Trust staff and voluntourism volunteers.

The education packs produced in years 2 and 3 will also include teacher training by the Project Manager to ensure that all teaching staff are able to continue using the packs after the project has finished.

9 Project Expenditure

Table 3 project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2010 – 31 March 2011)

Item	Budget (please indicate which document you refer to if other than your project application or annual grant offer letter)	Expenditure	Variance/ Comments
Staff costs specified by individual			
Overhead costs			
Travel and subsistence International travel £5,000 Kew travel £2500 Fieldwork travel and subsistence £5,210			
Operating costs			
Capital items/equipment (specify)			
Others: Communication			
Others: UK partners			
TOTAL			

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

I agree for LTS and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section.

After 6 months of planting, digging, weeding, footpath construction, pest control, mud, wind, rain and (the occasional) sunshine, the SHNT's Darwin Project is pleased to announce its first two successful Darwin Apprentices.

All the hard work has finally paid off and Damien Clingham and Ross Hudson have finished the course and are just awaiting their shiny new Land Based Environmental Conservation Diploma certificates. The achievement is particularly outstanding as neither of the apprentices left school with any formal qualifications.

The City and Guilds Diploma enables students to learn both practical techniques in environmental conservation (including working with endemic plants and animals, construction skills and habitat restoration techniques) and scientific theory and surveying techniques. The course also teaches mandatory units, such as Health and Safety, Environmental Good Practice and Promoting Responsible Use of the Environment. The course is assessed through a portfolio of evidence which is built up by students throughout the year.

While the skills and knowledge gained from the course are extremely valuable, coming away with an internationally recognised qualification is also an important part of the apprenticeship, as Damien explains: 'I enjoyed the job very much, especially the team I was working with. I am very proud of myself for achieving a qualification like this for the first time ever in my life and would like to say thank you to the Darwin team for teaching me everything I needed to know to gain my diploma.'

Jodie Mills, Darwin Project Manager, is extremely pleased with the boys' progress, saying 'They have both worked really hard and have a much greater understanding of the unique wildlife and habitats of St. Helena. I am really proud of them for finishing their Diploma and hope they continue their careers in conservation on the island'.

The project has many photographs of people, plants, invertebrates and landscapes (some are attached to this report). Please contact Jodie Mills, Project Manager should you require to use them or need any further examples.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2011-2012

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2011 - March 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: <i>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</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ The conservation of biological diversity, ⇒ The sustainable use of its components, and ⇒ The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 			
<p>Purpose To halt biodiversity loss in the species-rich High Peak complex and Blue Point areas on St Helena through increasing local capacity to deliver practical habitat restoration and management</p>	<p>Target threatened habitats in improving condition for biodiversity, with increased abundance of key endemic species, and reduction in number of invasives</p> <p>Management plans for High Peak complex and Blue Point written, adopted and implemented by project partnership</p> <p>IUCN Red List status of threatened species stabilised and progress made towards down-listing Critically Endangered species</p>	<p>Habitats identified within the project target areas and endemic plants increased and invasives reduced</p> <p>Species mapping ongoing (although has been neglected due to resignation of restoration ecologist in October)</p> <p>areas of invasives removed</p> <p>Restoration Plan completed and adopted by the project team.</p> <p>2900 Endemic plants planted</p> <p>IUCN red list update - Endemic Plant Provisional Threat Assessment 2011 (see appendix 13)</p>	<p>Ongoing works of mapping, removal and planting in accordance with the Restoration Plan and new Restoration Ecologist</p>
<p>Outputs 1. A training programme delivered to increase local capacity and skill base in</p>	<p>12 ANRD staff trained in practical conservation techniques, including sustainable habitat restoration and</p>	<p>5 ANRD staff recruited, only 1 still engaged in the course</p> <p>3 current apprentices started in</p>	<p>Offer to other sectors of ANRD to start in September 2012</p>

the restoration and sustainable management of natural resources/endemic biodiversity	<p>management, invasives control</p> <p>5 conservation apprentices provided with 2-3 years practical training</p> <p>10 members of the private sector and general public trained in practical conservation activities</p>	<p>January 2011 and will complete the course in June 2012. 4 more apprentices to start in September 2012 for 6 months training on the Diploma in Environmental Conservation</p> <p>Private sector individuals trained through the conservation volunteer days</p>	<p>Continue with training programme format as it currently stands following guidance from Internal and External Verifiers</p> <p>Conservation team building days for private and public sector to arranged on target sites. Monthly volunteer conservation tasks</p>
Activity 1.1 Promote training opportunities to key target groups		Workshops “Endemics in your Garden” to start in April 2012 and continue throughout the project	
Activity 1.2 Run training workshops for ANRD staff		Training workshops for ANRD staff – Pesticides, Health and Safety, Chainsaw use and Maintenance to continue.	
Activity 1.3 Run training programme for conservation apprentices		Three conservation apprentices are currently enrolled on the scheme. Another 4 to join in September 2012	
Activity 1.4 Run training workshops for private sector/general public		Conservation training days to continue the first Saturday of every month	
Activity 1.5 Produce training materials		Ongoing production of training materials by project staff in conjunction with the relevant topic being taught on the Diploma	
Activity 1.6 Set up NVQ to run alongside training programme		The training programme run through City and Guilds is now called a Diploma which will be run for the duration of the project	
2. The threatened habitats of High Peak complex and Blue Point secured and under long-term positive management for biodiversity	<p>Threatened habitats in High Peak complex and Blue Point in improving condition for biodiversity, with a reduction in the level of threats</p> <p>Draft management plans incorporating best practice for High Peak complex and Blue Point adopted by project</p>	<p>Some invasive species have been removed and native plants planted in accordance with the projects Restoration Plan. Survey and monitoring data to be collected in May 2012.</p> <p>Restoration Plan followed and updated and revised by project team when required.</p>	

	partners and implemented by ANRD High Peak complex and Blue Point prioritised for designation as Protected Areas	Shayla Ellick a BSc Hons student has submitted a Project Report on “An Investigation into the health of reintroduced endemic seedlings on St Helena Island” (appendix 13) which has been taken into consideration for long term management for biodiversity
Activity 2.1 Set up site management steering committee		The steering group is made up of experts on island and overseas partners and meets monthly. Once a full team of staff are on island monthly team meetings will also take place.
Activity 2.2 Control invasives		Some trial areas for the best way of controlling invasive species have been set up following guidelines in the Restoration Plan
Activity 2.3 Plant out endemics		Some endemics have been planted on the target sites. See Restoration Plan activities and targets for further details and future plans
Activity 2.4 Monitor habitat quality		Weed and endemic plant mapping was not completed on all target sites by the former Restoration Ecologist so will be required of the new Ecologist in April to enable baseline figures for monitoring purposes. An invertebrate survey was carried out by the apprentices on site as a good indicator of habitat quality.
Activity 2.5 Develop site management plans		Restoration Plans produced. This is a working document that will develop and inform future management plans for the target sites
Activity 2.6 Implement site management plan		The Restoration Plan’s targets are being implemented through the apprentice training scheme and Diploma
Activity 2.7 Produce evidence base to support designation of Protected Areas		The National Trust was involved in the production of the evidence base for all potential protected areas on St Helena –this included the two Darwin project sites
Activity 2.8 Presentation to legislative council to support designation		Presentations made by the St Helena Government Protected Areas Advisor. The

		Trust was a member of the Protected Areas Working Group
Activity 2.9 Carry out species status evaluation to update IUCN Red List		Current site mapping will inform the species status and the IUCN will be informed in due course – an update was produced by Andrew Darlow in 2011 (appendix 14) for the conservation area assessment criteria. The apprentices have undergone Red List training to understand the importance of the species they are dealing with.
3. A programme to increase education, awareness and engagement in the conservation of St Helena's natural resources	<p>All 3,800 islanders exposed to information about the natural resources</p> <p>Increase in the number of local people and visitors engaged in the natural environment</p> <p>700 schoolchildren on island provided with conservation-based educational opportunities</p>	See section 4.1 above
Activity 3.1 Promote project to local population		The project has been well received by the local population with a constant drip feed of press articles, radio interviews and activities involving local people
Activity 3.2 Set up conservation volunteer programme		The conservation volunteer programme runs on the first Saturday of every month and is well attended
Activity 3.3 Practical conservation activities and talks held in island schools		See page 3 output 3(c)
Activity 3.4 Research and produce new schools education pack		How the education pack will link to the local curriculum is currently being explored through lessons with the local schools. Activities with the school children in the coming year will help to dictate what is required for the education pack
4. Information on the importance and potential socio-economic value of St Helena's natural resources produced	Baseline data on current biodiversity-related tourism activities compiled in Yr 1	Meetings have taken place with the Tourism Department on adding a section to the current tourism questionnaire to determine the number of visitors to the island who have an interest in biodiversity. This coupled with other tourism

and disseminated	<p>Information on ecosystem services provided to economic evaluation process in Yr2</p> <p>New Destination Management Strategy developed for St Helena, incorporating the island's key natural attractions (Yr 2)</p> <p>Local tourism sector provided with promotional materials for eco-tourism in Yr 3</p> <p>New eco-tour set up (Yr 3)</p>	initiatives will determine the new Tourism destination management strategy in year 2
Activity 4.1 Design Tourism Survey		As above. A new SHNT survey form has been developed (appendix 10)
Activity 4.2 Analyse Tourism Survey to inform Destination Management Plan		Data not available
Activity 4.3 Produce Destination Management Plan for natural areas		The island's new Tourism Strategy includes details on natural destination management. A new endemic garden in the main town has been created in partnership with another local NGO (The St Helena Nature Conservation Group) will have interpretation on where natural attractions can be found around the island
Activity 4.4 Provide information to environmental economic evaluation process		The ongoing protected areas project will compile information on the socio-economic importance of the natural environment. The new tourism surveys and data held by the National Trust on current sales of tours and adoption schemes such as Wirebirds, donkeys and tree planting will provide information to evaluate environmental economics on the island
Activity 4.5 Create new promotional materials for eco-tourism		The project is currently working with the tourism department on new promotional materials and eco tourism initiatives – a new donkey eco tour has been set up and is publicised on the RMS St Helena for tourists along with the

	new Volunteer handbook which advertises all of our opportunities for getting involved.
Activity 4.6 Set up demonstration site with public access and interpretation	Demonstration site has been established – known as ‘The Ginger Patch’ One of the restoration sites that has been cleared of invasives and planted with endemics
Activity 4.7 Set up new ‘eco-tour’	The apprentices and work experience students are currently working on a project to each design a new eco tour for the island

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Activity	Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.1 Promote training opportunities to key target groups													
1.2 Run training workshops for ANRD staff													
1.3 Set up NVQ													
1.4 Run training programme for conservation apprentices													
1.5 Run training workshops for private sector/general public													
1.6 Produce training materials													
2.1 Set up site management steering committee													
2.2 Control invasives													
2.3 Plant out endemics													
2.4 Monitor habitat quality													
2.5 Develop site management plans													
2.6 Implement site management plans													
2.7 Produce evidence base to support designation of Protected Areas													
2.8 Presentation to legislative council to support designation													
2.9 Carry out species status evaluation to update IUCN Red List													
3.1 Promote project to local population													
3.2 Set up conservation volunteer programme													
3.3 Practical conservation activities and talks held in island schools													
3.4 Research and produce new schools education pack													
4.1 Carry out Tourism Survey													
4.2 Analyse Tourism Survey to inform Destination Management Plan													
4.3 Produce Destination Management Plan for natural areas													
4.4 Provide information to environmental economic evaluation process													

4.5	Create new promotional materials for eco-tourism													
4.6	Set up demonstration site with public access and interpretation													
4.7	Set up new 'eco-tour'													
5.1	Project steering group set up													
5.2	Recruit project staff													
5.3	Steering group meetings													
5.4	Monitoring and evaluation visit by overseas partners													
5.5	Dissemination of project results													

Annex 3 Onwards – supplementary material

Appendix 1 – Photographs of works completed

Appendix 2 – Progeny tables

Appendix 3 – Newspaper articles (an example as too many too include)

Appendix 4 – web articles

Appendix 5 – Site interpretation

Appendix 6 – Posters

Appendix 7 – Volunteer handbook

Appendix 8 – education Strategy

Appendix 9 – Education pictures

Appendix 10 – Tourism Form

Appendix 11 – Ecotour posters

Appendix 12 – BTCV international holidays

Appendix 13 – Project Report

Appendix 14 – IUCN red data list