



Submit by Monday 24 October 2011

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 18: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required. Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue.

1. Name and address of organisation (NB: Notification of results will be by post to the Project Leader)

Name: Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)	Address: The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire, SG19 2DL, United Kingdom
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2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Addressing the threat of Invasive Species in Pitcairn Overseas Territory.

3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested, matched funding

Proposed start date:	Duration of project:				End date:	
Darwin funding requested	2011/12 £	2012/13 £33,340	2013/14 £162,980	2014/15 £70,180	2015/16 £20,560	Total £287,060
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as percentage of total Project cost: 27%						

4. Define the purpose of the project (extracted from logframe)

The biodiversity and socioeconomic benefits of pest eradication in the Pitcairn Islands are understood, maintained, advanced, and shared.

5. Principals in project. Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more UK personnel or more than one project partner.

Details	Project Leader	Other UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies
Surname	Cuthbert		Michele
Forename (s)	Richard		Christian
Post held	Principle Conservation Scientist		Division Manager
Institution			Pitcairn Island Government
Department	Conservation Science		Natural Resource Division
Telephone			
Email			

6. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, please provide details of the most recent (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
15032	Dr Paul Donald	Conserving a Flagship Steppe Species: the Critically Endangered Sociable Lapwing
10019	Mr Paul Buckley	Enabling implementation of threatened bird Species Action Plans in Africa
16005	Dr Jeremy Lindsell	Biodiversity inventory and monitoring for conservation of threatened Sumatran forest
18-004	Michael Brombacher	Altyn Dala: supporting ecosystem-scale conservation in Kazakhstan
18-008	Dr Juliet Vickery	Trans-boundary solutions to the Asian vulture crisis
18-017	Dr Richard Cuthbert	Developing knowledge to eradicate house mice from UK OT islands

7. IF YOU ANSWERED 'NO' TO QUESTION 6 describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

Aims (50 words)
Activities (50 words)
Achievements (50 words)

8. Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Institution) , and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

Applicant institution and website where available: Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) www.rspb.org.uk	Details: As the UK BirdLife partner the RSPB has worked closely with partner organisations in the UKOTs for approximately twenty years, as well as being involved with research and conservation activities within the UKOTs and internationally. The RSPB has recently undertaken a rat eradication operation on Henderson Island in the Pitcairn Group, following on from more than 3 years of preparatory research and planning. The RSPB will lead and manage this Darwin project including establishing and training personnel in monitoring methods, developing a feasibility study for Pitcairn Island, training and working with the Pitcairn Natural Resource Department and other partners in the Pacific, and managing budgets and any recruitment.
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<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Natural Resources Division (NRD) Pitcairn Islands http://www.government.pn/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The Pitcairn Natural Resources Division (NRD) is a constituent division of the Pitcairn Islands Government, with responsibility for the environment. The NRD has been working in partnership with the RSPB for several years to implement the rat eradication on Henderson Island, leading on community engagement, Pitcairn recruitment, legal permissions and biosecurity improvements. The Division Manager, Michele Christian, will lead the NRD's involvement in the project. She is supported by key biosecurity staff: Jay Warren, Director of Biosecurity, and Simon Young, both of whom would be responsible for the biosecurity elements of the project. The NRD also temporarily recruited 4 Pitcairner field assistants for the Henderson Island project from July – November 2011. Whilst no longer employed by the NRD, they have already received some training in monitoring and biosecurity work, and could potentially be re-engaged by the project in future.</p>
<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Te Ipukurea Society (TIS) http://ipukurea.blogspot.com/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>Te Ipukurea Society (TIS) is a Cook Islands environmental NGO and Birdlife Affiliate Organisation. TIS was established in 1996 to promote environmental harmony between the people of the Cook Islands and other components of their environment by: awareness raising, pilot projects and liaison with the Government and other Non Governmental Organisations. TIS has been a leader and a partner in several bird conservation projects with experience in bird population estimates, rat eradication, publicity and community engagement. TIS have worked for 15 years to protect Suvarrow National Park, an island in the Cook Islands that is an Important Bird Area because of its globally significant congregations of seabirds. TIS will work with the Cook Islands government Environment Service to eradicate rats from Suvarrow and will help to build capacity to monitor for rats and other invasive alien species following the rat eradication.</p>
<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Wildlife & Conservation Unit, Environment & Conservation Division Ministry of Environment, Lands & Agricultural Development, Kiritimat (Christmas) Island, Kiribati http://www.environment.gov.ki/?page_id=27</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The Wildlife Conservation Unit (WCU) is one of the 8 units with the Environment and Conservation Division (ECD) of the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development (MELAD) and responsible for the safeguarding of all the occurring bird species that harbors on Kiritimati and other islands in the Line and Phoenix Group.</p> <p>Ms Ratita Bebe will lead on the WCU's engagement with the project. The WCU have experience of working with Eco Oceania Pty Ltd through the island restorations conducted in the Phoenix group. 3 other staff members have already received some training in ecological survey, control of invasive species and bird monitoring.</p>

9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above?

Yes No

If yes, please give details:

Dr. Ray Pierce, Director of Eco Oceania Pty Ltd., has provided technical support to the Kiribati Government's Wildlife Conservation Unit for the past five years and coordinated four island restorations within the Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA), Kiribati. Capacity-building in Kiribati has been a major focus of this support. Eco Oceania will support the Kiribati Government in implementing the Kiribati element of the project, and have the capacity to do so as this will complement existing work-streams.

The project has been discussed with the BirdLife Pacific Secretariat, based in Fiji, who have offered their support for the proposal and recommended discussions with the partner organisations listed above. We have also consulted with the Pacific Invasives Initiative (PII), based in Auckland, New Zealand, who help with a regional programme of invasives species management and capacity building and will take advantage of their expertise and "tool-kits" for invasive species work. We have been in contact with the New Zealand Department of Conservation's Island Eradication Advisory Group (IEAG) who are a group of eradication specialists that advise on a large number of eradication operations around the world, and have previously provided guidance to the RSPB over Henderson Island. Lastly further consultation has taken place with Derek Brown, a pest eradication consultant based in New Zealand, who has lead rat eradications in both the Pitcairn Islands and Kiribati.

Letter of support for this application have been written by all stakeholders mentioned above. Further support, technical guidance and collaboration on the project has been offered from the Pacific Invasives Initiative (PII).

9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders?

Yes No

If yes, please give details:

The eradication feasibility study and incorporated socio-economic study proposed as part of this project will consult the Pitcairn Community. A community workshop is scheduled to take place in order to engage Pitcairn residents in the feasibility study.

Further discussions are very likely to take place with the BirdLife partner in French Polynesia (SOP-Manu) who are involved in planning a number of eradication projects in the region, including within the Gambier Islands which will be visited by the project on route to Pitcairn, and where there is regular contact with Pitcairn Island. BirdLife French Polynesia was not included in this application due to that Territory's ineligibility for receiving support under the Darwin Initiative. However, the project will remain in close contact with BirdLife French Polynesia as their work may offer potential useful partnerships for developing training for monitoring, biosecurity and operational planning that would be of mutual benefit and of benefit to the wider region.

9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated?

Yes No

If yes, please give details:

The UK government has been supportive of the RSPB's previous work in connection with Henderson Island by supporting the feasibility study to eradicate rats and pre-eradication research which has been funded by the FCO and DFID through the OTEP fund. The UK Government through FCO, DfID and Defra also provided technical and financial support to the eradication operation. Finally, the details of this project application have been shared with the FCO Governor's representative on Pitcairn, and a letter of support from that office is attached.

9d. Will your project support any work in the UK Overseas Territories?

Yes No

If yes, please give brief details stating which Territory/ies will be involved.

The project will directly support and fund work in the Pitcairn Islands UK Overseas Territory

PROJECT DETAILS**10. Please provide a Concept note (Max 1,000 words) (repeat from Stage 1, with changes highlighted)**

The Pitcairn Islands UK Overseas Territory, comprising of Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, located in the South Pacific ocean, boasts unique biodiversity of global significance. Henderson Island, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, supports the entire breeding populations of four globally threatened land birds, and is the only known nesting location of the Endangered Henderson petrel *Pterodroma atrata*. Oeno Island holds breeding populations of the globally Endangered Phoenix petrel *Pterodroma alba*, and is a key wintering site for the Vulnerable Bristle thighed curlew *Numenius tahitiensis*, whilst Ducie supports 90% of the global breeding population of Murphy's petrel *Pterodroma ultima*. All four islands are Important Bird Areas (IBAs).

The threat posed by Invasive Alien Species (IAS) to the Pitcairn Islands' biodiversity and other island ecosystems in the Pacific has been well documented: on Henderson Island, around 95% of petrel chicks are predated by rats in every breeding season. Pacific rats were eradicated from Oeno and Ducie islands in 1997, and a rat eradication project will take place on Henderson Island in August 2011, which, if successful, will be the largest tropical or sub-tropical island to be cleared of introduced rodents. The ecosystem-wide biodiversity benefits of these eradications such as regeneration of vegetation, recovery of bird and invertebrate populations, and subsequent seabird driven nutrient cycling to the whole island have not yet been studied. Globally, the wider impacts of removing rats and IAS from islands are not well documented. The presence of rats and other invasive pests on Pitcairn Island (the only inhabited island of the group) has a significant socio-economic impact in terms of lost crop production and ongoing control costs, as well as negatively affecting quality of life. The risk of new IAS arriving from French Polynesia to the Pitcairn Islands group is significant, whilst the outer islands of Henderson, Oeno and Ducie are threatened by the spread of IAS already established on Pitcairn Island, including rats.

This project aims to maintain, monitor and advance solutions to IAS for the Pitcairn Island group, whilst sharing experiences, capacity and best practice with other Pacific countries and territories. The outcomes of the project are:

- To build capacity, allowing Pitcairn Islanders to maintain the pest-free status of Oeno, Ducie and Henderson Island once rodent-eradication there is achieved. The project includes a complete review of biosecurity measures on the Pitcairn Islands, identifying gaps and making improvements to procedures and protocols. It will identify training needs, and provide Pitcairn Islanders with the necessary tools to counter IAS threats, including emergency response training, contingency planning and equipment.
- To research and analyse the biodiversity benefits of rat eradication on Oeno, Ducie and Henderson Islands. We will investigate the impacts of rat eradication on the seabird, land bird, plant and invertebrate communities at these islands. The three rat-free islands of the Pitcairn group offer a unique opportunity to gain and disseminate knowledge on the response of island ecosystems to rat-eradication.
- To conduct a feasibility study for the potential eradication of rats from Pitcairn Island. The socioeconomic and biodiversity benefits of eradication will be investigated, and priority activities to allow an eradication will be identified. The biodiversity gains of an eradication on Pitcairn Island are potentially significant, the island could support regionally significant populations of breeding birds, as well supporting increased populations of endemic species that are currently impacted by rats (e.g. the globally Endangered Pitcairn reed warbler *Acrocephalus vaughani*). The potential benefits of pest eradication for the Pitcairn community include increased crop productivity, reduced costs of rodent control, and increased opportunities for wildlife tourism.
- To share experiences and best practice with two additional Pacific island countries or territories, cooperating with BirdLife partners in the Pacific region and the BirdLife Pacific Secretariat based in Fiji. The project will facilitate the exchange of knowledge between Pitcairn islanders and other Pacific islands and develop an additional two post-eradication monitoring plans, one additional eradication feasibility study and increase knowledge and capacity in the region through training.

The United Kingdom's status as a party to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) has been extended to the Pitcairn Islands. The Henderson petrel is listed on appendix I of the CMS, and is only known to breed on Henderson Island. Following the eradication of rats on Henderson Island, the biosecurity measures included in this project will significantly contribute to a) ensuring the species protection, and b) controlling factors that endanger the species. Its population will also be monitored as part of this project. The maintenance of Ducie Island as rat free, where the Henderson petrel previously occurred, combined with the investigation of the potential eradication of pests on Pitcairn, where the species may have occurred, represent significant progress towards the potential (re)colonisation of its former range. The Green sea turtle *Chelonia mydas*, a CMS appendix I species which also nests on Henderson Island, is negatively impacted by rats and will benefit from the maintenance of Henderson's rat-free status. The Convention on Biological Diversity is not currently extended to the Pitcairn Island group, although the Pitcairn Islands Environmental Management Plan recommends that it be extended to include the islands. This project will contribute to the CBD thematic programme of work on Island Biodiversity and the specific cross-cutting issue of IAS.

The **RSPB**, the UK Partner of Birdlife International, will manage this Darwin project, leading on the ecological research; capacity building; managing the budget and project reporting. RSPB has delivered successful Darwin projects focussing on species protection, island restoration, IAS and capacity building. The RSPB has worked in partnership with the Pitcairn Government to implement the Henderson Island Restoration Project. The **Pitcairn Government's Natural Resources Division** will be instrumental in delivering on-the-ground project activities. We have had support for the project proposal from two partners in the Pacific, following discussions with the **BirdLife Pacific Secretariat**. These are the **Te Ipukurea Society** (TIS) an environmental NGO Birdlife Affiliate Organisation in the Cook Islands and the **Wildlife & Conservation Unit** within the Ministry of Environment, Lands & Agricultural Development for Kiribati. Further support for the project has been provided from **Eco Oceania**, a conservation organisation that has provided support and training to the Kiribati Government's Wildlife Conservation Unit for the past five years and coordinated four island restorations within the Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA), Kiribati.

**11a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?
Please give details:**

This project has developed out of a partnership between the RSPB and the Pitcairn NRD who have recently undertaken a rat eradication operation on Henderson Island in the Pitcairn Group. Removing rats from Henderson Island is the primary conservation action required to secure the recovery of this threatened World Heritage Site; however one of the remaining key issues for Henderson and the other rat-free islands in the Pitcairn group is the risk of reinvasion of rats and other non-native species from Pitcairn or from visiting ships. Consequently, addressing these biosecurity threats on Pitcairn, evaluating the feasibility of eradicating rats (and other non-native species) from Pitcairn and increasing staff training and capacity on Pitcairn will be of long-term benefit for Henderson Island and in the wider Pacific region.

Previous discussions with the New Zealand Department of Conservation's Island Eradication Advisory Group (IEAG) have highlighted the importance of improving the biosecurity on Pitcairn Island and in working towards eradicating rats from Pitcairn. Following a meeting on 15 December 2010 the IEAG recommended that: "*Pitcairn Islanders should be involved in the project from early in the planning stages to ensure their buy in and to identify and meet local concerns. A well run and successful project on Henderson will be the best possible advocate for another attempt to remove rats from Pitcairn in the future. The removal of rats from Pitcairn would be the single biggest step forward that could be taken to safeguard the biosecurity of Henderson*".

Further support for the need for this project is identified within the Pitcairn Islands and Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) Joint Country Strategy (JCS) (August 2008), which specifically recommends the need to improve biosecurity including "*Capacity building and infrastructure support for bio-security staff*".

11b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/ projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work? Yes No

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits:

We are not aware of any other organisations that are planning to undertake similar work in the Pitcairn Islands, nor are we aware of other organisations planning similar work in Kiribati or the Cook Islands.

11c. Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources? Yes No

If yes, please give brief details including when you expect to hear the result. Please ensure you include the figures requested in the spreadsheet as Unconfirmed funding.

The RSPB has raised £1.46m against the cost of eradicating rats from Henderson Island, of which approximately £400,000 came from the UK Government. Some of these funds will be used as part of RSPB project co-funding. There are no outstanding funding applications relating to the eradication project, but income of up to £5,000 may still be generated from the sale of Henderson bird prints and commemorative stamps. This would be used to provide further follow-up support to Pitcairn in addition to the proposed project.

12. Please indicate which of the following biodiversity conventions your project will contribute to: -

At least one must be selected.

- Only indicate the conventions that your project is directly contributing to.

- No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one convention

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Yes No

CITES Yes No

Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)* Yes No

*If CMS please indicate whether it is the main Convention or one or more of the daughter agreements/MoUs (ACAP, AEWA etc)

CMS- Main Convention

Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CMS/CITES focal point in the host country? Yes No
If yes, please give details:

The CMS focal point for Pitcairn Islands is the Head of the Government's Natural Resources Division, who are the lead partner organisation on this application.

What specific issues covered by the Convention(s) will this project address and how were they identified? (150 words)

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

3(a) should promote, co-operate in and support research relating to migratory species;

3(b) shall endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I.

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

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

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

Discussions with the Pitcairn Natural Resource Division identified the priorities for this project.

What will change as a result of this project? (150 words)

This project will substantially increase the knowledge and capacity of Pitcairn to engage in biodiversity monitoring, undertake eradication feasibility assessments and improve biosecurity, and will, providing the eradication has been successful, declare Henderson Island as rat-free. These changes will have lasting benefits including the recovery of threatened bird, invertebrate and plant populations, and reducing the likelihood of invasive species becoming established in the Pitcairn Group. The project will increase capacity to control and manage invasive species by providing emergency response training, contingency planning and equipment on Pitcairn. The project will evaluate the feasibility, socioeconomic benefits and community support for a rat eradication on Pitcairn and initiate the preliminary steps to removing rats from the island. Lastly, by working closely with project partners in Kiribati and the Cook Islands the project will increase regional cooperation and capacity, providing long-term benefits for eradicating invasive species from the Pacific region.

Why is the project important for the conservation of biodiversity? (150 words)

This project will help to secure the conservation benefits that will be achieved by the successful eradication of rats from Henderson Island, which includes securing the long-term survival of the Endangered Henderson Petrel, which nests exclusively on Henderson, and benefit to the island's other endemic land birds, invertebrates and plants. If the eradication operation on Henderson Island has been successful then Henderson, Ducie and Oeno will be vital rat-free islands and provide a case study for understanding the biodiversity consequences of eradications. By improving biosecurity on Pitcairn, undertaking training and capacity building of local project staff, and improving regional capacity to monitor biodiversity this project will ensure lasting benefits to protect Pitcairn's outer islands and improve the biodiversity status of Pitcairn itself.

13. How will the results of the project be disseminated; how will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways will the Darwin name and logo be used? (max 200 words)

The project will be disseminated through the production of research reports to partners and eradication advisory groups, popular articles within the RSPB's Birds magazine (which has a readership of 1.7 million) and in other relevant publications (e.g. The Overseas Territories Conservation Forum newsletter, Aliens newsletter, IslandNet newsletter, Pacific Invasives Initiative newsletter) and on the website of the RSPB and project partners. The Darwin Initiative will be acknowledged in all promotional material produced during the project, including training materials. Support from the Darwin Initiative will be reported in all talks and seminars, and in the acknowledgements of all scientific publications. Press releases made by the RSPB to create national and international publicity on the Henderson Island Restoration Project and articles written on the project within the RSPB's Birds magazine or in other publications will always acknowledge the support of the Darwin Initiative. The RSPB's website (which receives over 18 million visits per year) and the websites of the key partner organisations will list the role of the Darwin Initiative.

14. What will be the long term benefits (particularly for biodiversity and local communities) of the project in the host country or region and have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits? (max 200 words)

The long-term benefits for biodiversity will be the maintenance of Henderson, Oeno and Ducie islands as pest-free. At 43km², Henderson is the largest near-pristine limestone island in the Pacific, home to over 55 endemic species which could be at risk from invasive species. Securing its pest-free status will safeguard its endemic biodiversity and allow species which have been impacted by rats to recover. Oeno and Ducie meanwhile hold significant seabird populations, including over 90% of the world's population of Murphy's petrel, and biosecurity will enable their biodiversity to continue its post-rat recovery.

The long-term benefits for the Pitcairn community would be improved technical biosecurity capacity to mitigate for and prevent the introduction of invasive species into the island group. Maintaining the outer islands as rat-free will enhance their tourism value. The eradication of rats and mice from Pitcairn which this project would facilitate could lead to significant socio-economic benefits that this project will assess. Crop production could no longer be subject to rat damage, savings would be

made on rat control costs, and tourism value may be enhanced through the likely re-establishment of seabird colonies. Finally, closer ties would be established with Pacific countries facing similar invasive species issues.

15. State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave? (Max 200 words)

The project will reach a stable and sustainable end-point as the impacts of invasive species on all the islands of the Pitcairn group will have been assessed and measures will have been introduced to prevent and mitigate for future impacts. Pitcairn staff will implement future monitoring trips to the outer islands, whilst the Pitcairn pest eradication feasibility study will provide a clear set of preparatory actions, at least two of which will have been completed. At least two Pitcairn staff will receive advanced biosecurity training so as to maintain capacity should one leave, and efforts will be made to train separate Pitcairn staff in monitoring techniques. Similarly for the Pacific regional partners, two project staff will attend the training, maintaining the lessons learned. At the end of the project all trained staff will attend a regional workshop so as to review lessons learned and discuss strategy for next steps.

The RSPB will continue to provide technical and financial support to the Pitcairn community post-project, following a similar contractual support basis as established on 4 other OTs. This will help secure the benefits of the project, and support efforts to eradicate rats from Pitcairn if the community are in favour.

16. If your project includes capacity building in local communities in the host country, please indicate how you will assess the training needs in relation to the overall purpose of the project. Who are the target groups? How will the training be delivered? What skills and knowledge you expect the beneficiaries to obtain and how these may be used beyond the life of the project and any wider application How will you measure training effectiveness. (max 300 words)

This project will focus on building capacity in assessing the feasibility of eradicating pest species, biosecurity and monitoring. An experienced biosecurity specialist will assess Pitcairn's biosecurity training needs in year 1. Training will be delivered both on-island during the visit of the assessor, and via the visit of two Pitcairn project staff for biosecurity training in New Zealand. Feasibility assessment training will be delivered during the visit of the assessor, as well as at a 10-day workshop, where Pitcairn islanders will be joined by Pacific partner staff. Monitoring training will be delivered on the ground during the 2013 expedition to the outer islands, as well as at the 10-day workshop.

Staff to benefit from training will be identified in conjunction with the Pitcairn Island Natural Resources Division (NRD) and the Pitcairn Island Council. Individuals from the Te Ipukurea Society (Cook Islands) and the Wildlife & Conservation Unit (Kiribati) will be identified by these partners as the staff for whom there would be the most significant long-term benefit for these organisations.

Training recipients will gain an increased knowledge of biosecurity protocols and best-practice, plus knowledge of relevant toolkits and resources for biosecurity management. They will also gain the skills to design and implement an island eradication feasibility study and monitoring plan. These skills will be of use beyond the life of the project for preventing the introduction of invasive species and achieving a better understanding of the benefits of control and eradication. Wider application will include the feasibility study and monitoring plans established in partner countries, and the increased capacity they will have to maintain the pest-free status of islands which have already been cleared.

Training effectiveness will be measured by project reports, established monitoring projects and supporting databases, and published feasibility studies produced by the project's staff and partners.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

17. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex 3 of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes. (Use no smaller than Arial 10 pt)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.</p>			
<p>Sub-Goal: Capacity and knowledge in place to maintain, monitor, understand and deliver biodiversity benefits from island restoration in the Pacific countries and territories.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring methods established and capacity in place to follow populations of endemic and globally threatened species on Pitcairn Islands. - Recovery of species on Henderson, Oeno and Ducie Islands post-rat eradication is better understood - One Island restoration plan including feasibility study, biosecurity assessment and emergency response plan, and two monitoring plans in place for additional island ecosystems in the Pacific region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CMS reports - IUCN Red List data - Island restoration plans - Monitoring and survey reports - Biosecurity protocols 	
<p>Purpose The biodiversity and socioeconomic benefits of pest eradication in the Pitcairn Islands are understood, maintained, advanced, and shared.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pitcairn government and islanders implementing work-plans towards the eradications of pests and maintain pest free status of islands in the group - Pitcairn government and islanders established good supportive relationship with other organisations working to eradicate pests from pacific islands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity monitoring reports. - Final project report - Pitcairn Island eradication feasibility study - Pitcairn Island biosecurity protocols - Pitcairn government staff work-plans - Email and fax communications 	<p>Biodiversity, socioeconomic and quality of life benefits of pest eradication are sufficient to ensure community support for pest eradication on Pitcairn island.</p> <p>Trained staff remain working in Pitcairn or pass on capacity to others.</p>
<p>Outputs 1. The biodiversity benefits and ecological impact of pest eradication on Henderson, Oeno and Ducie Islands are understood and evaluated.</p>	<p>1.a By end 2013, expedition to Henderson, Oeno and Ducie islands complete.</p> <p>1.b By 2014, successful rat eradication confirmed on Henderson Island and the initial-medium term biodiversity benefits of pest eradication on all three islands is evaluated</p> <p>1.c By end of project (EOP) long-term methods established for monitoring the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity monitoring reports - Project progress reports. - Scientific publications. - Henderson Island eradication report. 	<p>The 2011 rat eradication project on Henderson Island is successful.</p>

	biodiversity changes on Henderson, Oeno and Ducie in place.		
2. Capacity is built in the Pitcairn Islands to maintain the pest free status of Henderson, Oneo and Ducie Islands.	<p>2.a By end 2013, biosecurity measures on Pitcairn island have been assessed, and areas for improvement identified.</p> <p>2.b By end 2014, 2 Pitcairn government staff receive training in biosecurity activities.</p> <p>2.c By end 2013, 3 Pitcairn government staff receive training in post island restoration ecological survey and monitoring.</p> <p>2.d By EOP, biosecurity and ecological monitoring protocols developed, agreed and implemented by Pitcairn government.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultancy report on Pitcairn biosecurity. - Project reports. - Government endorsed biosecurity plans and protocols. - Training reports posted on project website 	Pitcairn Government pass new biosecurity legislation as part of the Henderson Island Restoration Project before 2014.
3. The feasibility of eradication of pests on Pitcairn Island is assessed.	<p>3.a By 2013, community meeting held to discuss potential Pitcairn Island wide pest eradication.</p> <p>3.b By 2013, a socioeconomic study completed to assess livelihood benefits of pest eradication on Pitcairn.</p> <p>3.c By 2013, a feasibility study carried out to assess Pitcairn suitability for pest eradication.</p> <p>3.d By EOP, two major preparatory actions identified in the Pitcairn feasibility study are initiated and funded.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community meeting minutes - Socioeconomic report - Project progress reports - Feasibility study report - Funding applications for actions 	Pitcairn islanders are supportive of proposals to eradicate introduced pests from Pitcairn Island.
4. Eradication benefits shared and capacity built to deliver post eradication monitoring and island restoration studies at two additional partner organisations in the Pacific.	<p>4.a By EOP, workshop held between Pitcairn project staff and staff from 2 additional Pacific islands to share project benefits and experiences.</p> <p>4.b By 2014 monitoring studies established on 2 island countries or territories in the Pacific region.</p> <p>4.c By 2014 feasibility and biosecurity study carried out on 1 additional island</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project progress reports. - Workshop attendance records. - Biodiversity monitoring study reports - Feasibility study report - Biosecurity report 	<p>Partnership relations remain strong throughout the duration of the project.</p> <p>Funding to support monitoring studies and feasibility study secured</p>

	country or territory in the pacific region.		
<p>Activities (details in workplan) (n.b. Activities 1.1 to 1.3 support Output 1a to 1c, Activities 2.1 to 2.4 support Output 2a to 2d, etc)</p> <p>1.1 Arrange ship charter and equipment for 2013 expedition, contract expedition team and coordinate with Pitcairn to hire fieldworkers</p> <p>1.2 Fieldwork planned and undertaken on island and result of expedition published</p> <p>1.3 Monitoring methods for Henderson and other outer islands established and monitoring manual produced</p> <p>2.1 Project Manager and/or contractor assess biosecurity on Pitcairn, report produced by end of Year 1 detailing recommendations for improved biosecurity</p> <p>2.2 Identify 2 staff members on Pitcairn and identify gaps in knowledge, develop and undertake training plan and produce biosecurity manual for staff</p> <p>2.3a Project staff on Pitcairn identified and trained during 2013 expedition and involved in production of monitoring manual</p> <p>2.3b Two Pitcairn staff visit New Zealand to undertake biosecurity/eradication training</p> <p>2.4 At least 2 key areas for biosecurity improved on Pitcairn either through training of staff skills and expertise and/or purchase/construction of equipment and materials to improve biosecurity (e.g. rodent bait stations, invertebrate traps, “clean” packing area)</p> <p>3.1 Arrange suitable date for 2013 community meeting (likely to be before or after the 2013 expedition)</p> <p>3.2 Contract an experienced socio-economist to design questionnaire and study to assess livelihood costs and benefits of pests on Pitcairn</p> <p>3.3 Project Manager and/or experienced consultant undertake >10 day visit to the island to gather required information and write and publish a feasibility study</p> <p>3.4 Undertake training for Pitcairn staff (e.g. methods and knowledge of best goat/cat control options) and/or purchase required equipment/materials (e.g. purchase rat proof waste bins and chicken feeders to reduce food available to feral rat population) as identified in feasibility study</p> <p>4.1 Organise a 10 day workshop with Pitcairn staff and the two Pacific partners in order to undertake on the ground training in establishing monitoring method, developing feasibility studies, and assessing biosecurity, and produce a monitoring manual, feasibility study and biosecurity manual for the case-study</p> <p>4.2 Work with and support two Pacific partners in developing monitoring methods and manuals for 2 islands within Pacific region</p> <p>4.3 Work with and support one Pacific partner to produce an eradication feasibility study and biosecurity manual and published these document before EOP</p>			

18. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

Activity	No of Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.1 Arrange ship charter and 2013 expedition to Henderson	6	X	X										
1.2 Henderson 2013 expedition completed and results published	9		X	X	X								
1.3 Monitoring methods established and manual produced	6		X		X								
2.1 Assess biosecurity measures on Pitcairn	3			X									
2.2 Identify staff and develop training methods and biosecurity manual	9			X	X	X	X						
2.3a Train staff in monitoring methods and produced manual	6		X		X								
2.3b Arrange travel for 2x Pitcairn for training visit to New Zealand	3						X	X					
2.4 Improvements in biosecurity measures on Pitcairn	18							X	X	X	X	X	X
3.1 Community meeting for developing Pitcairn eradication programme	1			X									
3.2 Socio-economic study undertaken	6						X	X					
3.3 Visit to island and produce feasibility study	6							X		X			
3.4 Training and equipment in place on Pitcairn	12								X	X	X	X	
4.1 Arrange Pacific workshop for Pitcairn and 2 partners	3					X	X						
4.2 Support 2 Pacific partners in developing monitoring methods	12							X	X	X	X		
4.3 Assist Pacific partner to produce island feasibility study and biosecurity manual	12									X	X	X	X

19. Please indicate which of the following Standard Measures you expect to report against by providing indicative figures. These will help gauge project achievements if you receive funding. You will not necessarily plan to cover all these Standard Measures in your project. Separate guidance on Standard Measures can be found at http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/standard_measures/

Standard Measure	Description	Estimate
1A	Number of people to submit thesis for PhD qualification (in host country)	
1B	Number of people to attain PhD qualification (in host country)	
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc)	
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications (ie. Not outputs 1 or 2 above)	
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training	
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided	
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training	
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided	
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)	
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	8
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	4
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	3
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	8
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	3
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	1
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	3
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	2
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country	1
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country	
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies)	
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to host country(ies)	
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	3
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	2
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	3
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	4
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	3
15D	Number of local press releases in UK	
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	3
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	50
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	200
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established	
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK	
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK	
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	2
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	2
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	£15,000
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased	
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	3
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	£108,860

PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

20. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in the monitoring and evaluation.

The RSPB project lead Dr Richard Cuthbert will assume overall responsibility for monitoring and evaluating project progress against indicators listed in the logframe. This will include reviewing project progress against milestones in the project implementation timetable on a monthly basis and evaluating progress made in implementing workplans with staff within host country partner organisations. However, a key aim of this work is to build capacity and train staff on Pitcairn so that ongoing monitoring of biosecurity and biodiversity can be Island led following project completion (with support from RSPB where required).

The primary milestones used to measure project progress against objectives will be as follows:

Objective 1:

- Confirmation of a successful eradication of rats from Henderson Island
- Protocols developed and implemented on Pitcairn to monitor biodiversity benefits post-eradication
- Reports and scientific publications disseminating results and findings.

Objective 2:

- Training successfully delivered in biosecurity and biodiversity monitoring
- The development and government endorsement of biosecurity and biodiversity monitoring protocols, to ensure implementation of training delivered.

Objective 3:

- The participation and positive reaction of the Pitcairn community in feasibility and socioeconomic studies
- The identification and implementation of preparatory actions from the feasibility study if positively received by the community.

Objective 4:

- High quality feasibility study and biodiversity monitoring protocols produced by Pacific partner organisations
- Benefit sharing opportunities are utilised by partners and sustained beyond the completion of the project.

FUNDING AND BUDGET

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which will provide the Budget information for this application. Some of the questions below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (April to March). Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate, up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

21. How is your organisation currently funded? (max 100 words)

In 2010/11, the RSPB had a total gross income of £122.5 million. This was made up as follows:

Membership subscriptions:	39.2	32%
Legacies:	27.5	22%
Grants, commercial donations and trusts:	29.7	24%
Commercial trading:	20.9	17%
Land rents, farming and advisory	4.5	4%
Other income	0.7	1%

22. Provide details of all confirmed funding sources identified in the Budget that will be put towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity. Please include any additional unconfirmed funding the project will attract to carry out additional work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources which are confirmed.

Confirmed:

RSPB - £108,860

Private donations received as part of the Henderson Island Restoration Project will contribute some RSPB co-funding.

Unconfirmed:

23. Please give details of any further resources (confirmed or unconfirmed) for this project that are not already detailed in the Budget or Question 22. This will include donations in kind or un-costed support eg accommodation. (max 50 words per box)

Possible additional financial resources (not yet applied for):

Income of up to £5,000 may be generated from the sale of Henderson bird prints and commemorative stamps.

Funding in kind:

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.

Please indicate whether you have contacted the local UK embassy or High Commission directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice)

Yes, advice attached

No

Details of this project application have been shared with the FCO Governor's representative on Pitcairn, and a letter of support from that office is attached.

CERTIFICATION 2011/12**Application Ref: 1869: Addressing the threat of invasive species in Pitcairn Overseas Territory**

On behalf of the trustees of

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

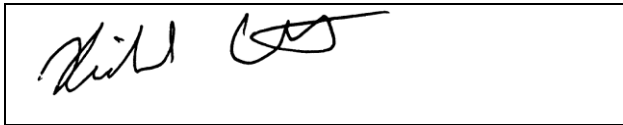
I apply for a grant of **£287,060** in respect of all expenditure to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful. (*This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the lead UK institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.*)

I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support. Our most recent audited accounts and annual report are enclosed with the hard copy of this application. This is not yet on our web site, but the annual review, which includes summarised figures is available at:
http://www.rspb.org.uk/Images/annual_review_tcm9-291868.pdf:

Name (block capitals)	Richard Cuthbert
Position in the organisation	Principle Conservation Scientist

Signed



Date:

24 October 2011

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	✓
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years ie 1 April – 31 March?	✓
Have you checked that your budget is complete, correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	✓
Is the concept note within 1,000 words?	✓
Is the logframe no longer than 3 pages and have you highlighted any changes since Stage 1?	✓
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email, but a wet signature should be provided in the hard copy version)	✓
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the Principals identified at Question 5?	✓
Have you included a letter of support from the <u>main</u> overseas partner(s) organisations identified at Question 5?	✓
Have you checked with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	✓
Have you included a copy of your most recent annual report and accounts? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	✓
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	✓
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	✓

Once you have answered Yes to the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on Monday **24 October 2011** to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. However, if you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). **In addition**, a hard copy of the signature page should be submitted to Darwin Applications, c/o LTS International, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PL **postmarked** not later than Tuesday 25 October 2011.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra websites (details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.