



Darwin Initiative Annual Report



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

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

Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	19-028
Project Title	Addressing the threat of Invasive Species in Pitcairn Overseas Territory
Host Country/ies	Pitcairn Islands
Contract Holder Institution	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
Partner institutions	Pitcairn Natural Resources Division (NRD),
Darwin Grant Value	£XXX
Start/end dates of project	15 April 2012 to 30 September 2015
Reporting period	Annual Report 1: April 2012 to March 2013
Project Leader name	Dr Richard Cuthbert
Project website	To be established
Report author(s) and date	Dr Richard Cuthbert 30 April 2013

1. Project Rationale

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. Oeno Island holds breeding populations of the globally Endangered Phoenix petrel and important numbers of Murphy's petrels. All four islands in the Pitcairn group are Important Bird Areas (IBAs). One of the principal threats to the Pitcairn Islands, and other islands in the Pacific region, is the impact posed by Invasive Alien Species (IAS). Rats and other mammalian predators are well known for their impact on islands, and other less obvious species such as plants and invertebrates can also cause major changes to island ecosystems. 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. Within the wider Pacific region the same threats from IAS exist forming a major part of conservation efforts in the area. These threats are often most severe in countries with limited resources and capacity, including the Cook Islands and Kiribati.

In 2011 the RSPB in partnership with the Pitcairn Natural Resources Division (NRD) and other partners undertook a rat eradication operation on Henderson Island, the largest tropical island attempted to date. Unfortunately subsequent visits to the island have established that this eradication failed. This Darwin Project aims to undertake work to assess the reasons behind the 2011 eradication failure, to monitor the status of biodiversity on Henderson Island following the failed eradication, and improve biosecurity measures and the capacity for eradications in Pitcairn and the wider Pacific region by working with Pitcairn NRD and partners in the Cook Islands and Kiribati.

2. Project Partnerships

The project has built on an ongoing collaboration with the Pitcairn Natural Resource Department (PNRD) and with the Pitcairn community. Working closely with PNRD and the community has been essential in order to achieve the two rapid visits to Henderson Island during 2012, following on the news of a rat sighting. Ongoing discussions are in place for the shape of the project in Year 2 of the work.

Due to the priority requirements of responding to the rat eradication failure on Henderson Island and the project's original starting date in November 2012 partnerships with other project partners have to date been relatively limited. Discussions were set up and made with Eco Oceania with regards work plans in collaboration Kiribati Government's Wildlife Conservation Unit and work in the Phoenix Islands and this will be developed further in Year 2 of the project. Similarly work plans with the Te Ipukurea Society (TIS) will be developed fully in Year 2.

3. Project Progress

The discovery that the 2011 eradication operation on Henderson had failed to eradicate rats from the island caused major changes in the project, including bringing forward the project's start date, revising the time-table and activities, and organising two emergency expeditions to Henderson Island during 2012. These urgent actions were the priority and have meant that planning for some activities has had to be postponed in order to deal with this work. The project is now closer to being "back on track" with its original timetable and objectives and the 2013 expedition to Henderson Island is going ahead as planned, although the objectives of this expedition are now quite different to those originally envisaged. Discussions and planning for the feasibility assessment and biosecurity training on Pitcairn and working with project partners in the Cook Islands and Kiribati have had to be delayed, but now the key emergency actions for Henderson Island have been met (or are planned) these aspects of the project will be taken up in Year 2.

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

3.2 Progress towards project outputs

The key activities for Year 1 of the project (following the discovery of rats on Henderson and approval of revisions by Darwin Initiative) were to undertake two expeditions to Henderson Island during 2012 (Output 1 and Activity 1.1) in order to determine the presence of rats and collect and analyse rat genetic samples and to ascertain the impact and threat posed by a recovering rat population on the island's endemic birds and biodiversity. These two trips involved arranging yacht/ship charters, equipment and personnel (from UK/NZ and Pitcairn).

Evidence in support of this work is provided by two trip reports and an assessment of the bird populations on Henderson Island.

The second major activity of Year 1 was to assess the support of the community on Pitcairn for continued attempts to eradicate Pacific rats from Henderson Island and to undertake a feasibility assessment for eradicating rats and IAS from Pitcairn (Output 3 and Activity 3.1). This was achieved during November 2012 when RSPB UKOT Project Officer Jonathan Hall visited Pitcairn Island and arranged meetings with almost the whole community to discuss these issues. Pitcairn continues to strongly support the objective to eradicate rats from Henderson and is interested in a feasibility assessment for Pitcairn Island.

Evidence in support of this work is provided by report prepared by Jonathan Hall on his visit.

3.3 Progress towards the project Purpose/Outcome

- *Do the purpose level assumptions still hold true and are the indicators adequate for measuring outcomes?*

The main assumptions and indicators remain valid for this project.

- *Is the project likely to achieve the Purpose/Outcome by end of funding?*
Yes, the project should achieve its main Purpose and Outcome by the EoP
- *If not, what action will you take to ensure the situation can be improved?*
Not applicable

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

- *What Goal/Impact was in your original application form?*
The project's goal is to "Capacity and knowledge in place to maintain, monitor, understand and deliver biodiversity benefits from island restoration in the Pacific countries and territories."
- *What contribution is your project making to this higher goal?*
Key progress on the project goal and impact has already been made with their being increased capacity to monitor biodiversity on Henderson Island following visits to the island in 2012 to undertake rat and bird monitoring. Further progress towards understanding and delivering biodiversity benefits will be achieved in Year 2 and Year 3 of the project.
- *For all projects, what if any contribution is your project making to human development (poverty alleviation) and welfare?*
The assessment on the socio-economic costs of IAS on Pitcairn Island will provide valuable information towards assessing the impact and costs of rats and other invasive species on Pitcairn which will be of benefit to the island and other islands as a case study. This work is planned for Year 2. Such an assessment has potential linking costs of IAS to loss of food and economic costs, which will be relevant to many islands in the wider Pacific region where support for eradication operations will potentially benefit poverty alleviation and biodiversity.

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

- When complete, the project by improving biosecurity on Pitcairn and other islands will contribute towards the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) which for the UK has been extended to the Pitcairn Islands. The Henderson petrel is listed on appendix I of the CMS and future goal of eradicating rats from Henderson will improve the conservation status of this species. The project will also contribute to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) thematic programme of work on Island Biodiversity and the specific cross-cutting issue of IAS.
- As the project has only just begun it is still too early for it to have made substantive progress towards the above objectives.

5. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

Monitoring and evaluation has been undertaken through regular meetings and discussions on the project within the RSPB and communication with staff of the Pitcairn NRD. No problems have been encountered to date, although the major change in the project (from the failed eradication) and urgent visits to Pitcairn and Henderson have meant that monitoring and evaluation has been less regular than planned.

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

Not applicable

7. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Due to the failure of the 2011 rat eradication operation on Henderson Island the overall purpose and objectives of the project have changed substantially. A project change request was submitted to Darwin on 12 October 2012 and approval for the changes was confirmed on the 26 October 2013. The change requests were not accompanied by a new Log Frame, but the revised Log Frame is included in this annual report.

8. Sustainability

The project has only just begun (original start date was November 2012) and hence currently the project has a relatively low profile within the three countries it is working with. This will change as the work expands and gains momentum.

9. Darwin Identity

- To date there has been little opportunity to promote the Darwin Initiative in connection with this project.
- The Darwin Initiative has a clear identity in supporting this project
- The Pitcairn Natural Resource Department is well aware of the role and scope of the Darwin Initiative

10. Project Expenditure

Table 1 project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2012 – 31 March 2013)

Project spend since last annual report	2012/13 Grant (£)	2012/13 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)	£XXX	£XXX	-78%	Funds for Pitcairn staff for the 2 x visits to Henderson were paid for directly by the RSPB and were not taken from the Darwin budget
Staff RSPB RJ Cuthbert		£XXX		
Staff RSPB J Hall		£XXX		
Consultancy costs	£XXX	£XXX	0%	As budgeted
Overhead Costs	£XXX	£XXX	-64%	Institutional overheads to Pitcairn NRD budgeted for £800 were not charged and the project instead purchased rodent bait for the island (see Other below)
Travel and subsistence	£XXX	£XXX	+22%	Travel costs for chartering 2 x trips to Henderson Island in 2012 were higher than budgeted, and the RSPB funded the difference
Operating Costs	£0	£XXX	++	Not originally budgeted for Year 1, but foreign exchange costs, bank fees and minor equipment was required for the 2 x Henderson visits
Capital items (see below)	£0	£XXX	++	As above, not originally

Project spend since last annual report	2012/13 Grant (£)	2012/13 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Capital 2 x radio-receivers		£XXX		budgeted but the costs of the 2012 trips and kit for 2013 were bought last year
Capital 1 x rain gauge		£XXX		
Others (see below)	£0	£XXX	++	Analysis of rat samples from Henderson was essential to determine if the eradication failed due to reinvasion or rats surviving See comment under overheads (bait required for control and biosecurity on Pitcairn)
Other – Rat DNA analysis		£XXX		
Other – Rodent bait for Pitcairn		£XXX		
TOTAL	£XXX	£XXX		

The urgent nature of the two visits to Henderson Island in 2012 meant, despite a change request and new budget in October 2012, that some items and spend were not anticipated and budgeted for in the revised budget. The overall overspend in the budget has been met by the RSPB and we are claiming £44,340 as agreed.

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

Not applicable at this stage in the project

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2012-2013

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2012 - March 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal/Impact</p> <p>Capacity and knowledge in place to maintain, monitor, understand and deliver biodiversity benefits from island restoration in the Pacific countries and territories.</p>		<p>There is heightened awareness on Pitcairn on impact of IAS and continued support for their eradication, including tackling issues of biosecurity.</p>	
<p>Purpose/Outcome</p> <p>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. 	<p>Pitcairn government and islanders have continued to support RSPB's work on Henderson and have been consulted on their continued support for eradication plans for Henderson and feasibility assessment for Pitcairn – with a positive response from the community.</p>	<p>Key actions for the second year include the 2013 expedition to Henderson Island and undertaking a feasibility and biosecurity assessments on Pitcairn.</p>
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>The biodiversity benefits and ecological impact of pest eradication on Henderson, Oeno and Ducie Islands are understood and evaluated, and lessons learned for future eradication attempts are investigated.</p>	<p>1.a Two expeditions to Henderson Island are organised during 2012 to follow up rat sighting and assess impact on bird populations.</p> <p>1.b By end 2013, organise follow up expedition to Henderson and Oeno islands completed to establish and further monitor impacts of rat eradication operations (failure and success) and undertake research to understand and further eradication operations.</p> <p>1.c By end of project (EOP) long-term methods established for monitoring the biodiversity changes on Henderson and Oeno are in place.</p>	<p>Two expeditions were organised to Henderson Island during 2012 to respond to the rat sighting and confirm failure of the 2011 rat eradication operation, and to urgently assess impact of the failure on the endemic bird populations.</p> <p>Planning is well underway for a 2013 expedition to Henderson to further assess impact of failed eradication and undertake research on rat ecology on the island.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2012 - March 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
Activities			
1.1 Arrange ship charter and equipment for 2012 expeditions, contract expedition team and coordinate with Pitcairn to hire fieldworkers		Completed during 2012 and expedition reports completed.	
1.2 Arrange ship charter and equipment for 2013 trip, contract expedition team and coordinate with Pitcairn to hire fieldworkers, plan fieldwork, logistics and results of expedition published		Ship charters organised and planning for fieldwork, logistics and staff underway for 2013 visit	
1.3 Monitoring methods for Henderson and other islands established and monitoring manual produced		Will be undertaken during 2013 and 2014	
Output 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 Year 2, 2 Pitcairn staff receive training in ecological survey and monitoring, biosecurity measures, and planning for eradication/control of IAS</p> <p>2.d By EOP, biosecurity and ecological monitoring protocols developed, agreed and implemented by Pitcairn government.</p>	These outputs will be undertaken in Years 2 and 3 of the project	
Activities			
2.1 Project Manager and/or contractor assess biosecurity on Pitcairn, report produced by end of Year 2 detailing recommendations for improved biosecurity		To be undertaken in Year 2 and 3	
2.2 Identify 2 staff members on Pitcairn and identify gaps in knowledge, develop and undertake training plan and produce biosecurity manual for staff		To be undertaken in Year 2 and 3	
2.3 Project staff on Pitcairn identified and trained during 2013 expedition and involved in production of monitoring manual		Will take place during 2013 expedition	
2.4 Arrange training for Pitcairn staff to improve biosecurity/eradication knowledge and implementation		To be undertaken in Year 2 and 3	
2.5 At least 2 key areas for biosecurity improved on Pitcairn either through training of staff skills and expertise and/or purchase/construction of equipment		To be undertaken in Year 3	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2012 - March 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
and materials to improve biosecurity (e.g. rodent bait stations, invertebrate traps, "clean" packing area)			
Output 3. The feasibility of eradication of pests on Pitcairn Island is assessed and continued support for Henderson Island assessed.	3.a By 2013, community meeting held to discuss potential Pitcairn Island wide pest eradication. 3.b By 2013, a socioeconomic study completed to assess livelihood benefits of pest eradication on Pitcairn. 3.c By 2013, a feasibility study carried out to assess Pitcairn suitability for pest eradication. 3.d By EOP, two major preparatory actions identified in the Pitcairn feasibility study are initiated and funded.	Meetings with almost the entire community on Pitcairn were undertaken during November 2012 during the same visit as the second Henderson expedition Other outputs are planned for Year 2 and 3 of the project	
Activities			
3.1 Arrange suitable date for 2012-2013 community meeting		Meeting was undertaken in November 2012	
3.2 Contract an experienced socio-economist to design questionnaire and study to assess livelihood costs and benefits of pests on Pitcairn		To occur in Year 2	
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		To occur in Year 2	
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		To occur in Year 2 or 3	
Output 4. Eradication benefits shared and capacity built to deliver post eradication monitoring and island restoration studies at two additional partner organisations in the Pacific.	4.a By EOP, workshops with Pitcairn project staff and with staff from 2 additional Pacific islands to share project benefits and experiences. 4.b By 2014 monitoring studies established on 2 island countries or territories in the Pacific region. 4.c By 2014 feasibility and biosecurity	Discussions were initiated with Eco Oceania in January 2013 for work options and plans in collaboration Kiribati Government's Wildlife Conservation Unit and work in the Phoenix Islands and this will be developed further in Year 2 of the project. Work plans with the Te Ipukurea Society (TIS) will be developed fully in Year 2.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2012 - March 2012	Actions required/planned for next period
	study carried out on 1 additional island country or territory in the pacific region.		
4.1 Organise workshops (either directly or through sub-contracting) with Pitcairn staff and the two Pacific partners in order to undertake on the ground training in establishing monitoring methods, developing feasibility studies, assessing biosecurity, and produce a monitoring manual, feasibility study and biosecurity manual for the case-study		Workshops planned for Years 2 or 3 of project	
4.2 Work with and support two Pacific partners in developing monitoring methods and manuals for 2 islands within Pacific region		Discussions commenced with Pacific partners on work plans and islands	
4.3 Work with and support one Pacific partner to produce an eradication feasibility study and biosecurity manual and published these document before EOP		Planned for Year 3 of the project	

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal:</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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. - Impact of failed rat eradication on Henderson Island's biodiversity is understood and research in to causes of failure and plans for subsequent attempt investigated. - Recovery of species 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</p> <p>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</p> <p>1. The biodiversity benefits and ecological impact of pest eradication on Henderson, Oeno and Ducie Islands are understood and evaluated, and lessons learned for</p>	<p>1.a Two expeditions to Henderson Island are organised during 2012 to follow up rat sighting and assess impact on bird populations.</p> <p>1.b By end 2013, organise follow up expedition to Henderson and Oeno</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity monitoring reports - Project progress and expedition reports. - Scientific publications. 	<p>Pitcairn Island community remains supportive of project on Henderson Island and shipping and transport options are available for visiting.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
future eradication attempts are investigated.	<p>islands completed to establish and further monitor impacts of rat eradication operations (failure and success) and undertake research to understand and further eradication operations.</p> <p>1.c By end of project (EOP) long-term methods established for monitoring the biodiversity changes on Henderson and Oeno are in place.</p>		
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 Year 2, 2 Pitcairn staff receive training in ecological survey and monitoring, biosecurity measures, and planning for eradication/control of IAS</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 and continued support for Henderson Island 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.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>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>	<p>4.a By EOP, workshops with Pitcairn project staff and with 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 country or territory in the Pacific region.</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>
<p>Activities (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 2012 expeditions, contract expedition team and coordinate with Pitcairn to hire fieldworkers</p> <p>1.2 Arrange ship charter and equipment for 2013 trip, contract expedition team and coordinate with Pitcairn to hire fieldworkers, plan fieldwork, logistics and results of expedition published</p> <p>1.3 Monitoring methods for Henderson and other 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 2 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>2.3 Project staff on Pitcairn identified and trained during 2013 expedition and involved in production of monitoring manual</p> <p>2.4 Arrange training for Pitcairn staff to improve biosecurity/eradication knowledge and implementation</p> <p>2.5 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 2012-2013 community meeting</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 workshops (either directly or through sub-contracting) with Pitcairn staff and the two Pacific partners in order to undertake on the ground training in establishing monitoring methods, developing feasibility studies, 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>			

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for reporting period	Total planned during the project
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training	2				2	0	8
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	4				4	0	4
7	Number of training materials to be produced for use by host country	0				0	0	3
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	0				6	6	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	0				0	0	3
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	0				0	0	1
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	0				0	0	3
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	0				0	0	2
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country	0				0	0	1
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	0				0	0	3
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	0				0	0	2
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	0				0	0	3
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	0				0	0	4
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	0				0	0	3
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	0				0	0	2

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for reporting period	Total planned during the project
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	0				0	0	2
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	0				0	0	£15,000
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	0				0	0	3
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	0				0	0	XXX

Table 2 Publications

No publications have so far arisen from the project as it has only just completed its first year.

Four appendices are included which are RSPB reports on the 2012 expeditions to Henderson Island and trips to Pitcairn Island.

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

Appendix 1

PDF of “G Harper Henderson Island report May 2012”

Appendix 2

PDF of “J Hall Pitcairn Islands Trip Report, Nov 2012”

Appendix 3

PDF of “G Harrison Henderson Island Trip Report, Nov 2012”

Appendix 4

PDF of “R Cuthbert Henderson bird & rat monitoring results, Nov 2012”

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Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	