



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 2013

1. Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	19-029
Project Title	Bugs on the Brink – Laying the Foundations for Invertebrate Conservation on St Helena.
Host Country/ies	St Helena, UK Overseas Territory
UK contract holder institution	Buglife – The Invertebrate Conservation Trust
Host country partner institutions	The St Helena National Trust St Helena Government – Nature Conservation Division
Other partner institutions	Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (NERC) - Edinburgh
Darwin Grant Value	£XXX
Start / end dates of project	1 April 2012 – 31 January 2016
Reporting period	April 2012 – March 2013, Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Dr Richard M Smith
Project website	Project pages at: http://www.buglife.org.uk/conservation/currentprojects/ Project website under development
Report authors, main contributors and date	Richard Smith, David Pryce and Roger Key 30 April 2013

2. Project Background

St Helena is a UK Overseas Territory, situated at 15°S and 5°W in the South Atlantic Ocean, between Africa and South America.

The endemic biodiversity of St Helena is severely threatened by the combined effects of habitat degradation and invasive alien species. Most of St Helena's endemic, terrestrial animals are invertebrates – some 300-400 species. They form the richest, globally endemic invertebrate fauna of any UK Overseas Territory.

The project aims to halt declines in endemic invertebrates and integrate their needs within practical and strategic conservation efforts on St Helena; and improve capacity to conserve invertebrates in the long term, by providing resources and training.



3. Project Partnerships

The management structure of the project was established in 2012 via a Memorandum of Understanding between project partners (see **Annex 3**).

The principal project partnership exists between Buglife and the St Helena National Trust, which is responsible for project delivery on St Helena (hereafter abbreviated to the Trust). This relationship was established during the scoping project (2011, EIDCF 004) and cemented during 2012 via meetings (e.g. with the new Trust Director at the Darwin workshop, in March, and also in April 2012) and regular e-mail and Skype contact thereafter (at least weekly). The close degree of contact has been a strength of the partnership, although greater support than anticipated was provided because the Director was new to the Trust.

Other host country partners – the St Helena Government’s Nature Conservation Division (NCD) and Agriculture and Natural Resources Directorate (ANRD) – have been involved through Steering Group meetings on Skype (Jan & Mar 2013), e-mail contact and face-to-face meetings. The involvement of ANRD diminished during 2012 as its responsibility for conservation staff was transferred to the newly created NCD.

The relationship with the UK partner, the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (NERC) – Edinburgh, has been managed via the Steering Group meetings, by Skype and by e-mail.

The UK invertebrate conservation specialist, Roger Key, has played an essential role in establishing the project through support to the Trust’s recruitment process and subsequently via contact with the two new project staff (during a visit to St Helena Feb-Mar 2013).

Buglife underwent substantial institutional change during 2012 as a result of staff expansion. Roles now able to directly support the Darwin project are: Finance Officer, Communications Manager, Director of Fundraising and Communications and Conservation Delivery Manager.

Other collaboration

The project has liaised with other international organisations concerned with conservation on St Helena. In preparation for his 2-year posting on St Helena, David Pryce (Invertebrate Coordinator) met with the Royal Botanic Gardens – Kew and the RSPB in February 2013 (with Richard Smith), as well as with staff at the Natural History Museum, London. During his outward journey to St Helena, via South Africa, Roger Key met with conservation scientists at the University of Stellenbosch and entomologists at the Cape Town Museum.

4. Project Progress

NOTE: Project progress is reported here in the context of delayed project implementation and an approved change request (**Annex 4**) to reschedule and extend the length of the project. A new timetable for project activities has been prepared (**Annex 5**).

4.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Output 1 - *Invertebrate conservation requirements quantified and incorporated within environmental management framework and legal protections.*

1.1 Incorporating invertebrate conservation as a core activity within St Helena Government’s Nature Conservation Division was due to start in year 2; it will now commence in January 2014. This activity is being prepared for now, following meetings between David Pryce (Invertebrate Coordinator) and Shayla Ellick (NCD Species Conservation and Environmental Research Officer, with responsibility for invertebrates).

1.2 Collating existing invertebrate data, integrating them with information systems on St Helena and producing mapping for the Nature Conservation Areas (NCAs) was due to start from year 1; it is now commencing from April 2013. David Pryce has collected existing sources of invertebrate information and has met with Dave Higgins, recently arrived NCD advisor on the NCAs.

1.3 Assessing the conservation status of endemic invertebrates was due to start in year 2; it will now commence in January 2014.

Output 2 - *A training programme delivered to increase local capacity and skills in invertebrate conservation.*

2.1 Training in invertebrate biodiversity conservation and habitat management, for David Pryce and NCD staff, was due to start in July 2012. One objective of the specialist Roger Key’s visit in February / March 2013 was to begin familiarisation and training for David; this was done principally through 18 field visits to the major habitats for St Helena invertebrates (**Annex 6.2**). Training for NCD staff will commence from July 2013.

2.2 Building a dry invertebrate specimen reference collection was due to start in July 2012 and is now forecast to happen from Jan 2014. However, while an entomological storage cabinet has been found on island, the proposed repository (Museum of St Helena) is undergoing redevelopment; it is currently uncertain when a controlled environment room will be available. In the meantime, invertebrate specimens are being stored as a ‘wet’ collection (in 70% alcohol), so they are still available for study.

2.3 Producing introductory guides and keys for invertebrate identification was due to start in Oct 2012 and will now commence in Oct 2013. More than 1000 photographs of invertebrates and habitats have been produced since project staff arrived in 2013; these will provide source material for learning resources.

2.4 Designing and creating a website for invertebrate information was due to start in Jul 2012 and is now beginning from April 2013. We have identified the St Helena Governments 'Biological Recording Database' and The South Atlantic Environmental Research Institute's 'South Atlantic Information Management System' as potential platforms for invertebrate data.

Output 3 - *Ecosystem restoration on St Helena informed by and incorporating invertebrate requirements.*

3.1 and 3.2 The field study of regeneration in endemic trees and training in restoration ecology were due to start in July 2012. They are commencing from April 2013 with the two week visit of Alan Gray (Centre for Ecology and Hydrology).

3.3 New editions of Ecosystem restoration plans were due to be prepared from April 2013, this will now start in April 2014.

Output 4 - *A programme of education and awareness raising about invertebrates and their ecosystem services, to increase public support and engagement.*

4.1 Providing island schools with opportunities for invertebrate learning was due to start in Jul 2012 and commenced in March 2013 with the visit of Roger Key. He and Liza Fowler (Education Officer) piloted indoor and outdoor events with primary and secondary schools (**Annex 6.4**).

4.2 Training teachers in the use of an education pack and loan box was due to start in Oct 2012 and will now begin from Jul 2013.

4.3 Awareness raising was due to start from April 2012 and began in February 2013. Roger Key, David Pryce and Liza Fowler conducted a radio interview with South Atlantic Media and produced an article in the St Helena Sentinel newspaper. Roger Key established links with BBC Radio 4 with a view to recording material for 'Saving Species', to feature the project.

4.2 Progress towards project outputs

Output 1 - *Invertebrate conservation requirements quantified and incorporated within environmental management framework and legal protections.*

An experienced entomologist is now present on St Helena as Invertebrate Coordinator, for a 2-year fixed term, supported by an invertebrate conservation specialist. They have established relationships with key staff in St Helena Government and other stakeholders on island. These developments ensure that a strong platform exists for delivering output 1, e.g. the project has already contributed to draft protected species legislation (February 2013).

There is uncertainty over output indicator 1b), where invertebrate data were to be integrated with the St Helena Environmental Information System. It is not clear whether this is still operational or has been replaced by other initiatives, e.g. SAERI project, Environmental Management Directorate database (see 2.4); the options will be explored this year.

The assumption that St Helena Government maintains its commitment, of including invertebrate conservation in the new Nature Conservation Division, has been met through the appointment of a Species Conservation & Environmental Research Officer. The assumption, that international museums permit access to collections of St Helena invertebrates, remains to be tested.

Output 2 - *A training programme delivered to increase local capacity and skills in invertebrate conservation.*

The Invertebrate Coordinator and invertebrate conservation specialist are well placed to develop and deliver the training programme. One exception is the dry (i.e. pinned) reference collection to support training, as it is uncertain where one can now be housed. If a suitable location for a dry collection can not be established in year 2, it is still possible to keep a wet reference collection (i.e. in alcohol) for training.

The assumption that conservation staff are retained at existing levels within the new Nature Conservation Division (following transfer of delivery from the Agricultural and Natural Resources Directorate) remains to be tested.

Output 3 - *Ecosystem restoration on St Helena informed by and incorporating invertebrate requirements.*

This output will be enabled by the current visit of Alan Grey (Centre for Ecology and Hydrology) to establish the ecosystem restoration study and training in plant fitness and regeneration. The output assumption of accessing external support for invertebrate species identification may now be unnecessary, as the restoration study is likely to focus on invertebrate guilds, where species identification is not required.

Output 4 - A programme of education and awareness raising about invertebrates and their ecosystem services, to increase public support and engagement.

Progress towards this output has commenced with the appointment of the Education Officer (January 2013), supported by the invertebrate conservation specialist. The Education Officer is from St Helena and has benefitted from training in invertebrate issues, although she already possesses excellent knowledge of the island's natural environment and a great rapport with school teachers and students. The output assumption, that schools retain environmental topics in the curriculum, still applies.

4.3 Standard Measures

NOTE: Standard measures are reported here in the context of delayed project implementation and an approved change request (Annex 4) to reschedule and extend the length of the project. Standard measures for the original years 1-3 are now transferred to years 2-4. Where any standard measures have been delivered, these are reported.

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total 12 / 13	Year 2 Total 13 / 14	Year 3 Total 14 / 15	Year 4 Total 15 / 16	Total to date	No. planned - reporting period	Total planned for project
Codes								
5	No. people with 1 yr training	0	-	-	-	0	0	2
6a	No. people – other training	0	-	-	-	0	0	25
6b	No. training weeks	0	-	-	-	0	0	24
7	No. training materials	0	-	-	-	0	0	5
8	No. wks. UK staff in host country	0	-	-	-	0	2	6
9	No. managem't plans	0	-	-	-	0	0	4
10	No. guides / manuals	0	-	-	-	0	0	2
11a	No. articles published	0	-	-	-	0	0	2
11b	No. articles submitted	0	-	-	-	0	0	2
12b	No. d'bases enhanced	0	-	-	-	0	0	1
13a	No. ref. collections	0	-	-	-	0	0	1
14b	No. conferences attended	0	-	-	-	0	0	4
15a	No. press releases – host country	1	-	-	-	1	3	9
15c	No. UK press releases	0	-	-	-	0	1	3
16a	No. newsletters	0	-	-	-	0	2	6
17a	No. networks estab'd	0	-	-	-	0	0	1
18b	No. UK TV features	0	-	-	-	0	0	1
19a	No. radio features – host country	1	-	-	-	1	2	6
19b	No. radio features - UK	0	-	-	-	0	0	1
20	Est'd value assets	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	£22,608
21	No. organisations est'd	0	-	-	-	0	0	1
22	No. field plots	0	-	-	-	0	12	12
23	Non-Darwin resources	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	£89,338

Table 2 Publications – n/a

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £

4.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

Purpose: To halt the loss of St Helena's endemic invertebrates, by mainstreaming their needs within practical and strategic conservation management, ensuring legal protection and fostering increased awareness and understanding across wider society.

Despite the delayed implementation of the project, we are confident that the outcomes and overall purpose will be achieved. The crucial step of appointing a suitable, overseas Invertebrate Coordinator, to lead project implementation on island, was managed despite a protracted recruitment process. Similarly, the appointment of a competent Education Officer was achieved despite a shortage of appropriate candidates.

The most important purpose-level assumptions are being met. Since the original project application, St Helena Government (SHG) has established a new Nature Conservation Division and is implementing the protected areas network, e.g. appointment of overseas advisor on the Nature Conservation Areas. Current funding levels are being maintained for conservation by SHG.

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

It is too early in the life of the project to report on biodiversity impact or the sub-goal '*To improve the conservation status of St Helena's endemic invertebrates, protecting them from the threats of habitat degradation and loss*'.

5. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

[presumably, reference to 'sections 3.1-3.4' in the guidance notes is intended to mean 'sections 4.1 – 4.4'?

The project is being monitored via steering group meetings (for overall objectives) and by regular weekly e-mail / Skype contact, between the project manager and partners, for specific aspects of project delivery. Evaluation is carried out against 4 sets of measurable indicators (see sections 4.1 – 4.2) for the project outputs. These have been translated into annual milestones, which feed into the means of verification for the project purpose. The monitoring and evaluation plan has not changed over the reporting period, except that project steering group meetings only commenced once the timetable for staff appointments on St Helena was in place (Jan 2013).

Lessons learned

The project start-up in year 2012-13 was much slower than expected. This was partly due to the substantial staff and institutional changes that occurred in the host country partners – the Trust and St Helena Government - between the project application stage (Aug 2011) and project start (April 2012). The Trust's Director (principal host country partner contact) only entered post at the end of April 2012. Similarly, main contacts for the newly created Environmental Management Directorate and its Nature Conservation Division only arrived on St Helena around the same time. Establishing the project management structure and contracts was slowed by this lack of continuity. It also affected the speed at which the project staff could be recruited.

This experience will be used in future years of the project, as the Trust's Director has once again changed (April 2013); the Acting Director will be in post for only 6 months, so that a new relationship will have to be developed from Oct 2013. However, now the project staff will be able to act as contact points too and provide continuity within the Trust.

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

n/a as this is the first annual report.

7. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

A critical element of the project is the transfer of skills and responsibilities for invertebrate conservation into a long-term role with the Nature Conservation Division. The project intended to promote this through funding a 2-year post within the Division, supported by the Trust's Invertebrate Coordinator. Instead, as a result of establishing the new Environmental Management Directorate, the Division now possesses an officer with partial responsibility for invertebrate conservation (Shayla Ellick); this staff member will therefore be the focus of support from the Coordinator. In the next six months, it will be agreed with the Division how project resources can best be used to develop capacity for invertebrate conservation beyond the end of the project.

8. Sustainability

As the project staff have only been in place since February 2013, it is too early to report on the project's profile on St Helena (the Trust Director's role during 2012 did not focus on on-the-ground delivery). Re. sustainability / exit strategy, see 7 above.

9. Dissemination

During the March 2013 visit of the invertebrate specialist, Roger Key, the project team made one radio interview (South Atlantic Media Services) and provided one newspaper article (The Sentinel); target audiences were the population of St Helena and expatriate Saints based in the Falklands, Ascension and UK). Also, the team carried out one school assembly at the sole secondary school, Prince Andrew (250 students and staff). As the project staff establish their roles, they will develop long-term means for dissemination activities. Project developments were reported in the Darwin Newsletter (publication April 2013).

10. Project Expenditure

NOTE: Project progress is reported here in the context of an approved change request (**Annex 4**) and the expenditure follows the rescheduled budget (**Annex 7** – Financial Header sheet, full budget in spreadsheet '19-029 – St Helena, BUDGET 2012-16.xls').

Table 3 project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2012 – 31 March 2013)

Item	Budget See Annex 7	Expenditure	Variance/ Comments See Annex 4
Staff costs specified by individual			
Invertebrate Coordinator		£XXX	
Education Officer		£XXX	
SHNT project management		£XXX	
Buglife project management		£XXX	
CEH officer		£XXX	
Overhead costs (Buglife, SHNT, CEH)		£XXX	
Travel & subsist. (Buglife, SHNT, CEH)		£XXX	
Operating costs		£XXX	
Capital items/equipment (specify)			
Project Landrover		£XXX	
Others: Consultancy		£XXX	
Others (please specify)			
TOTAL		£XXX	

11. **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 (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

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 2013	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>It is too early in the life of the project to report on biodiversity impact or the sub-goal 'To improve the conservation status of St Helena's endemic invertebrates, protecting them from the threats of habitat degradation and loss'.</p>	
<p>Purpose To halt the loss of St Helena's endemic invertebrates, by mainstreaming their needs within practical and strategic conservation management, ensuring legal protection and fostering increased awareness and understanding across wider society.</p>	<p>Invertebrate conservation capacity increased on St Helena. Target invertebrate habitats being appropriately managed and restored. Improved protection for endangered invertebrate species. Public engaged in invertebrate conservation through education and awareness programme.</p>	<p>Invertebrate Coordinator and Education Officer in post, enabling local project delivery. Support visit by invertebrate specialist completed and gumwood restoration study prepared. Assumptions being met: St Helena Government (SHG) has established a new Nature Conservation Division; is implementing the protected areas network; and current funding levels are being maintained for conservation by SHG.</p>	<p>Integrating invertebrate data with information systems on St Helena, including web site for invertebrate data.</p> <p>Develop and commence training programme for nature conservation staff.</p> <p>Commence CEH led field study of gumwood regeneration and associated training.</p> <p>Develop and commence learning in the curriculum for primary and secondary schools.</p>
<p>Output 1. Invertebrate conservation requirements quantified and incorporated within environmental management framework and legal protections.</p>	<p>1a) Invertebrate conservation included as a core activity within Nature Conservation Division 1b) Invertebrate species data collated and integrated with the St Helena Environmental Information System (SHEIS), by year 1. 1c) New Protected Areas Network provides protection to endangered invertebrates, by year 3. 1d) List of endemic invertebrates assessed for status using IUCN criteria, by year 3. 1e) Invertebrates protected under endangered species legislation.</p>	<p>Experienced entomologist now present on St Helena as Invertebrate Coordinator, supported by an invertebrate conservation specialist. Relationships established with key staff in St Helena Government and with other stakeholders on island.</p> <p>Uncertainty over output indicator 1b), it is not clear whether SHEIS is still operational or has been replaced by other initiatives, e.g. SAERI project, Environmental Management Directorate database; options to be explored in 2013-14.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2012 - March 2013	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.1 - Incorporating invertebrate conservation as a core conservation activity within Nature Conservation Division (NCD).		Started - meetings between David Pryce (Invertebrate Coordinator) and Shayla Ellick (NCD Species Conservation and Environmental Research Officer, with responsibility for invertebrates). See also Annex 6.1 .	
Activity 1.2 - Collating existing invertebrate data and integrating them with the St Helena Environmental Information System, producing mapping for Protected Areas Network.		Started – See Annex 6.5 for list of sources. Extracted data to be transferred to appropriate information system. Initial meeting with NCD on National Conservation Areas (Dave Higgins).	
Activity 1.3 - Assessing conservation status of endemic invertebrates under IUCN criteria and placing threatened species on Endangered Species Ordinance.		Will commence once invertebrate checklist has been assembled.	
Output 2. A training programme delivered to increase local capacity and skills in invertebrate conservation.	2a) 6 conservation staff trained in invertebrate biodiversity conservation and habitat management techniques, years 1-3. 2b) Local Invertebrate coordinator trained in conservation best-practice by year 2. 2c) Invertebrate reference collection supporting training in identification, established in year 1. 2d) Introductory invertebrate guides and keys produced to facilitate outdoor learning, by year 3. 2e) Online invertebrate website providing technical information and images, by year 3.	Invertebrate Coordinator and invertebrate conservation specialist are well placed to develop and deliver the training programme. Uncertainty over creation of dry (i.e. pinned) reference collection to support training, as it is uncertain where one can now be housed. If suitable location can not be established by year 2, still possible to keep a wet reference collection (i.e. in alcohol) for training.	
Activity 2.1 - Training in invertebrate biodiversity conservation and habitat management for invertebrate coordinator and conservation staff.		Familiarisation and training for Invertebrate Coordinator underway; development of training tools and schedule in 2013-14.	
Activity 2.2 - Building invertebrate specimen reference collection.		Reference specimens currently collected into 70% alcohol pending clarification of housing for dry collection in 2013-14.	
Activity 2.3 - Producing introductory guides and keys for invertebrates.		Close-up photographs of invertebrates (>1000) and habitat images being assembled as source material for guides. Specification for guides drawn-up in 2013-14.	
Activity 2.4 - Designing and creating website for invertebrate information.		Assessment of potential, sustainable web-based resources ongoing; construction of appropriate site / pages in 2013-14.	
Output 3. Ecosystem restoration on St Helena informed by and incorporating invertebrate requirements.	3a) A study to understand and quantify the role of invertebrates in the successful restoration of native ecosystems, years 1-3. 3b) 5 conservation staff trained in	This output will be enabled by the April 2013 visit of Alan Grey (Centre for Ecology and Hydrology) to establish the ecosystem restoration study and training in plant fitness and regeneration.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2012 - March 2013	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>methods for assessing plant fitness and regeneration by year 1.</p> <p>3c) Invertebrate conservation best practice included in all Ecosystem Restoration Plans by year 2, and informing NCD and SHNT work programmes.</p>		
Activity 3.1 - Understanding and quantifying the role of invertebrates in the restoration of native ecosystems, based on a field study of regeneration in endemic trees.		Study starting in April 2013; pilot work will inform data collection in 2014.	
Activity 3.2 - Restoration ecology training: 5 conservation staff trained in methods for assessing plant fitness and regeneration & production of research protocols.		Training started in April 2013.	
Activity 3.3 - Preparing new editions of Ecosystem Restoration Plans for target habitats.		Starting in April 2014 once it is informed by understanding of invertebrate needs in target habitats.	
Activity 3.4 - Disseminating and publishing study outputs.		Starting in October 2013.	
Output 4. A programme of education and awareness raising about invertebrates and their ecosystem services, to increase public support and engagement.	<p>4a) All island schools providing indoor and outdoor opportunities for learning about invertebrates, years 1-3.</p> <p>4b) 12 teachers trained in use of education pack and loan box, year 2.</p> <p>4c) More than 75% of islanders exposed to invertebrate conservation issues and positive attitudes to invertebrates instilled.</p>	Appointment of local Education Officer (January 2013), supported by the invertebrate conservation specialist. Education Officer has benefitted from initial familiarisation in invertebrate issues and pilot sessions in Prince Andrew secondary school. Indicators remain appropriate.	
Activity 4.1 - Providing all island schools with indoor and outdoor opportunities for invertebrate learning.		First school meetings with teachers (Mar 2013 – Annex 6.1) and pilot school sessions trialled (Annex 6.4). Curriculum learning will begin with the development of environmental resources in 2013-14.	
Activity 4.2 - Training teachers in use of education pack and loan box.		Education pack and loan box to be assembled 2013-14.	
Activity 4.3 - Awareness raising through the media and outreach events and disseminating project results.		First St Helena radio interview and newspaper article (March 2013), meeting with Museum of St Helena (March 2013). Initial talks with BBC Radio 4 for features on project (Jan 2013).	

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
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.			
Sub-Goal: To improve the conservation status of St Helena's endemic invertebrates, protecting them from the threats of habitat degradation and loss.	Threatened invertebrate species on Prosperous Bay Plain, Millennium Forest, Peak Dale and High Peak with maintained presence. Prosperous Bay Plain, Millennium Forest, Peak Dale and High Peak being appropriately managed and restored.	Nature Conservation Division (NCD) annual monitoring report; IUCN status NCD habitat assessments.	
Purpose To halt the loss of St Helena's endemic invertebrates, by mainstreaming their needs within practical and strategic conservation management, ensuring legal protection and fostering increased awareness and understanding across wider society.	Invertebrate conservation capacity increased on St Helena Target invertebrate habitats being appropriately managed and restored. Improved protection for endangered invertebrate species. Public engaged in invertebrate conservation through education and awareness programme	New invertebrate coordinator in post; 6 conservation staff trained; NCD and SHNT work plans include invertebrate activities; invertebrate conservation best practice included in all Ecosystem Restoration and Protected Area plans Threatened species red-listed under IUCN criteria; list of threatened invertebrates included on Endangered Species Ordinance; Protected Areas management plans include invertebrate requirements. Education officer in post; outreach and classroom sessions.	St Helena Government (SHG) enacts commitments to establish new Nature Conservation Division and network of Protected Areas. SHG maintains current funding levels for conservation.
Output 1 Invertebrate conservation requirements quantified and incorporated within environmental management framework and legal protections.	1a) Invertebrate conservation included as a core activity within Nature Conservation Division 1b) Invertebrate species data collated and integrated with the St Helena Environmental Information System (SHEIS), by year 1. 1c) New Protected Areas Network provides protection to endangered invertebrates, by year 3. 1d) List of endemic invertebrates assessed for status using IUCN criteria, by year 3. 1e) Invertebrates protected under endangered species legislation.	NCD work plan includes invertebrate conservation activities; 6 conservation staff trained. SHEIS database includes 60% of existing invertebrate data. Invertebrate species mapping included as supporting information in the management plans for all proposed Protected Areas. Specialist group set up; list of potential red list species online and submitted for expert review. List of threatened invertebrates included on Endangered Species Ordinance by year 3.	SHG maintains commitment to include invertebrate conservation in new Nature Conservation Division. International museums with St Helena material permit access to collections. IUCN specialist group supported by other Overseas Territories.
Output 2 A training programme delivered to increase local capacity and skills in invertebrate conservation.	2a) 6 conservation staff trained in invertebrate biodiversity conservation and habitat management techniques, years 1-3. 2b) Invertebrate co-ordinator trained in conservation best-practice by year 2.	Report on training sessions and evaluation by invertebrate co-ordinator. Multi-level assessment by invertebrate specialist. Collection set up; identification skills	Existing levels of conservation staff retention continue within new NCD structure.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Output 2 cont.	2c) Invertebrate reference collection supporting training in identification, established in year 1. 2d) Introductory invertebrate guides and keys produced to facilitate outdoor learning, by year 3. 2e) Online invertebrate website providing technical information and images, by year 3.	assessment of NCD staff by co-ordinator. Fold-out guides produced and available on island. Website for invertebrate fauna online.	
Output 3 Ecosystem restoration on St Helena informed by and incorporating invertebrate requirements.	3a) A study to understand and quantify the role of invertebrates in the successful restoration of native ecosystems, years 1-3. 3b) 5 conservation staff trained in methods for assessing plant fitness and regeneration by year 1. 3c) Invertebrate conservation best practice included in all Ecosystem Restoration Plans by year 2, and informing NCD and SHNT work programmes.	Annual reports on endemic forest regeneration and roles of associated invertebrate assemblages, in 3 target habitats. Handbooks on research protocols; training evaluated by Centre for Ecology and Hydrology. Publication of analyses in peer-reviewed articles. New editions of Ecosystem Restoration Plans for target habitats; NCD and SHNT work programmes include invertebrate conservation activities.	External support can be accessed for invertebrate species identification.
Output 4 A programme of education and awareness raising about invertebrates and their ecosystem services, to increase public support and engagement.	4a) All island schools providing indoor and outdoor opportunities for learning about invertebrates, years 1-3. 4b) 12 teachers trained in use of education pack and loan box, year 2. 4c) More than 75% of islanders exposed to invertebrate conservation issues and positive attitudes to invertebrates instilled.	New modules in environmental education pack; quarterly 'bug clubs'; annual outdoor events. Training session evaluation. Monthly local media coverage; tri-annual public outreach events. Project information disseminated internationally through printed, broadcast and web-based media.	Curriculum retains biodiversity/natural sciences strand.