

Darwin Initiative Main Project 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

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	UK and St Helena
Contract Holder Institution	Buglife- The Invertebrate Conservation Trust
Partner institutions	St Helena National Trust, St Helena Government, Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (Edinburgh)
Darwin Grant Value	£199,478
Start/end dates of project	1 April 2012 – 31 January 2016
Reporting period (eg Apr 2013 – Mar 2014) and number	April 2014- March 2015, annual report 3
Project Leader name	Alice Farr
Project website	http://www.nationaltrust.org.sh/shnt-conservation-programmes/natural-heritage/bugs-on-the-brink-our-invertebrates/ www.buglife.org.uk/bugs-brink
Report author(s) and date	Alice Farr with input from David Pryce, Liza Fowler and Alan Gray. April 2015.

1. Project Rationale

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.

St Helena is a UK Overseas Territory, situated at 15°S and 5°W in the South Atlantic Ocean, between Africa and South America, and this project was designed to encompass the invertebrate conservation on the whole island.



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 – over 400 species. They form the richest, globally endemic invertebrate fauna of any UK Overseas Territory. Historically, conservation effort on St Helena has focused on the recovery of a small number of critically endangered species (Wirebird and higher plants) and the restoration of habitat fragments. Although invertebrates are a critical component of the island's ecosystem, St Helena lacked the resources, capacity, knowledge and tools to integrate invertebrate needs - at all levels of conservation effort. Most of the invertebrate survey work carried out prior to the start of this project has been

undertaken by visiting specialists, with limited skills transfer to St Helena. There are few means of identifying invertebrates on St Helena, either in the form of manuals and keys or a specimen reference collection.

The project is aiming to address these issues and improve awareness about, and attitudes towards, invertebrates throughout St Helena society. Until now there has been limited appreciation of the special place invertebrates have in the island's biodiversity, or of the ecosystem roles (e.g. pollination, pest control, food for Wirebirds) that invertebrates play.

2. Project Partnerships

This project is led by Buglife, in partnership with the St Helena National Trust (SHNT), St Helena Government (SHG) Environmental Management Division (EMD) and the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (CEH). These partners have been involved in the project from the outset in helping to design the project.

Relationships are managed through a variety of methods. The project framework is set out in a Memorandum of Understanding between Buglife and all project partners (MOU is available in the evidence file). This provides an agreed framework for delivery and manages expectations. In addition to this each partnership has an individual management framework through a contract between Buglife and the partner organisation. This includes financial information and anticipated work plan to ensure delivery of the project outputs. Outputs are agreed and there is regular contact to ensure for progress updates.

To facilitate collaboration on the project quarterly steering group meetings are held. The principle purpose of these is to update all project partners on the work progress, relating this to project outcomes. This also provides a forum for decision making and monitoring of the project. An example of steering group agenda and minutes is included in evidence file.

The Steering Group is central to the project for expert advice, decision making and monitoring of progress. Members of this group are:

Ben Sansom - EMD	Rebecca Cairns Wicks - St Helena Ecology
Liza Fowler – Education Officer	Jeremy Harris – Director, SHNT
Roger Key – Invertebrate Specialist	Alan Gray – CEH
David Pryce – Invertebrate Coordinator	Alice Farr – Project Manager, Buglife
Vicky Kindemba - Conservation Delivery Manager,	

There have been a number of challenges this year for the project. The Environmental Management Directorate of SHG is under pressure to cut budgets and staff members and this has had a knock on effect on the project. They have also had difficulty in recruiting new staff to cover existing posts. To deal with this the Project Manager has worked with SHG lead to tweak the project to better meet their needs. For example, one of the project officer posts was based within SHG. Unfortunately they resigned in November. To replace them it was agreed that a new role, based within SHNT would be better as this would use existing expertise, avoid delays but still provide SHG with the required support. Links between the organisations have been maintained, resource maintained but without cost to SHG.

3. Project Progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Summary of key project changes 2014-15

Approved change request forms are included in evidence file for reference.

In April 2014 the project employed a government based invertebrate officer to be based within the EMD of SHG. This person was in place for six months before handing in their notice due to health reasons. To re-fill this role extensive discussion were held between Buglife, SHNT and SHG about replacing personnel and the decision approved by the project steering group. It was decided to extend the contract of the invertebrate coordinator (based within SHNT) whose contract was due to end in December. This contract could only be extended until end of June due to the project officer starting on another Darwin project, but the coordinator will deliver the remaining technical aspects of the project.

In addition to this an extra member of staff has been taken on a part time, short term contract for two months. This role will focus on project communications, revising the project website, producing publicity materials for the project and continuing to raise the profile of the project on island. These two replacements will fully cover the government-based officers previous work programme. Revised work outlines are included in the evidence files.

Output 1

Activity 1.1 - Incorporating invertebrate conservation as a core conservation activity within Nature Conservation Division (NCD).

This is an ongoing part of the project. Originally the government based invertebrate coordinator was based within the EMD of SHG but this contract ceased in November 2014 (see above). It was not possible to directly replace this role like for like due to a lack of appropriate skills on island. In consultation with SHNT and SHG and the wider steering group, it was agreed that recruiting from outside of the island would lead to significant delays for the project. As a result the revised role is based within SHNT. This role has close links with SHG to ensure that invertebrates are included in their work and the necessary resources available.

In addition to this, the UK based Invertebrate Consultant has provided extensive feedback to SHG on the Protected Areas management Plans that have been drawn up. This has ensured they appropriately reflect the needs of invertebrates. The documents are intended as a strategic direction for management of these areas and will feed down and guide on the ground conservation action. (RK feedback included as evidence).

The invertebrate coordinator has spent a significant amount of time with the SHG Biosecurity Team, partly during project time and partly as a temporary secondment. The coordinator helped them to improve their screening processes when shipments arrive at St Helena and included checking import good containers as they arrive, development of a monitoring protocol and also species list (these are included in the evidence file). Controlling invasive and pest species is a crucial part of invertebrate conservation to protect the fragile endemic invertebrate populations.

Activity 1.2 - Collating existing invertebrate data and integrating them with the St Helena Environmental Information System (SHEIS), producing mapping for Protected Areas Network

SHEIS is no longer in use, so the approach to this has been revised. The invertebrate data is now being merged into a new database led by South Atlantic Environmental Research Institute. The South Atlantic Information Management Centre is pulling together metadata on for all data relating to the South Atlantic Overseas Territories, so that there is a single point where you can search for this OT biodiversity data. This is a superior form of data management that includes species date and geographical location which will be available from upon request. This is progressing extremely well and the data is expected to be available in the next 1-2 months. (Evidence file includes screen shots of database and email outlining plans)

Activity 1.3 - Assessing conservation status of endemic invertebrates under IUCN criteria and placing threatened species on Endangered Species Ordinance

Red Listing of invertebrates has been a key focus this year for the invertebrate coordinator and the government invertebrate officer (when in post). The first set of 16 Red Listed species was formally published in November 2014 by the IUCN. Unfortunately St Helena's Giant earwig was declared extinct and this caused a big stir in the media and numerous articles were written about this. (Summary of coverage included in evidence file)

The species analysis, data gathering, mapping and stakeholder involvement took a considerable amount of time. The data was verified by the project steering group and also the IUCN Invertebrate lead before publication. The project is now listing additional groups of species (this includes 35 spiders and a possible further 20 species) before the end of this year. Two example listings can be found at <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/11073/0> and <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/64303119/0>.

The project is also setting up the IUCN Mid Atlantic Island Invertebrates Specialist Group. This is progressing well with 22 invertebrate specialists from this region engaged and the group now going through the IUCN approval process. This group will continue post project, is central to the project's sustainability facilitating on going conservation projects and red listing, disseminating best practice and also linking with work on other islands in the Mid Atlantic. The development of this group so far has already led to the development of a possible invertebrate conservation project in other UKOTs with high levels of endemism. (The outline purpose of the group is available in evidence file)

The project has provided SHG with information on invertebrate species to include in the protected species ordinance (detailed in 2014-15 annual report, revised species list included as evidence). This was a list for 307 endemic invertebrate species. The ordinance is still working its way through the official adoption and enation process.

An additional activity of the project that is of considerable value to the project and invertebrate conservation is the describing of the Prosperous Bay Plain mole spider. This is a relatively recently discovered species is endemic to one small area of the island, where the airport is being developed and so is severely threatened. Work has been carried out to label the specimens by a volunteer and the specimens themselves are now ready to be sent to the appropriate taxonomic expert for describing, which we are currently trying to locate. It is proving difficult to locate a suitable taxonomic expert but we will continue to try. If it is not possible we are looking at alternative options such as trying to get a PhD funded so we would effectively be training someone to be an expert.

Output 2

Activity 2.1 - Training in invertebrate biodiversity conservation and habitat management for invertebrate coordinator and conservation staff

The majority of training in invertebrate conservation was completed during the 2013-14 financial year and evidence included in the 2013-14 report. Over 2013-14 32 individuals were trained and 6.5 days of training were held. The invertebrate coordinator's contract ends in June, a 'summing up' training session is planned with key on-island conservation specialists, to ensure all products and outputs of the project are being fully utilised and integrated into conservation work.

EMD training courses have not been run this year mainly due to the lack of personnel within EMD to train. We have liaised with EMD and agreed to provide some additional written resources that can be reference information going forward and this will be completed by June 2015. This is particularly important with the planned increased in building and development now the airport is in place.

Over the next two months the invertebrate coordinator will be training museum staff to care for the invertebrate collection that is being set up as part of this project. This will include face to face training and a set of written resources.

Activity 2.2 - Building invertebrate specimen reference collection

The collection cabinet arrived in St Helena in November. This was significantly later than anticipated as delivery took circa 5 months! Materials are all in place to start construction of the collection and initial specimens have been added. This has been delayed due to the excessive amount of time the cabinet took to arrive. When it did finally arrive project staff were heavily focussed on Red Listing and writing the invertebrate guide. It is intended to produce short guidance material on care of the collection, how to study the specimen and how to add to the collection. The development of the collection is a priority for April and May 2015. (Photos of the cabinet and the start of the collection are included in the evidence file)

Activity 2.3 - Producing introductory guides and keys for invertebrates

A major activity has been producing an invertebrate guide for St Helena (draft text is included in evidence). This comprehensive document has been produced by the invertebrate coordinator with significant help from the government based invertebrate officer and the UK invertebrate consultant. The guide covers all major groups of invertebrates found on St Helena, highlighting the endemic species. There is information on habitat preferences, how to identify species and signposting to further information. There is currently nothing like this available on island. It is expected to be a reference

document for EMD when implementing conservation work on the ground and also for wider public interest and understanding.

The guide will be free to download from the SHNT and Buglife website and provide information for all that are interested. We are liaising with Nature Bureau to design the document in the same format as the other wildlife guides on St Helena.

Activity 2.4 - Designing and creating website for invertebrate information

A webpage about the project was created at the beginning of the project. This will be reviewed, added to and updated during May and June to reflect the new resources available and the progress of the project. Available at <http://www.nationaltrust.org.sh/shnt-conservation-programmes/natural-heritage/bugs-on-the-brink-our-invertebrates/>.

Buglife has information about Bugs on the Brink on its website too. This includes a blog from the Project Manager's recent trip to St Helena (viewed 1438 times), information on Red Listing and core project information. A short video of Saint Helena was also put together showcasing some of the invertebrates and habitats on island. This can be viewed www.buglife.org.uk/bugs-brink.

Output 3

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.

Activity 3.2 - Restoration ecology training: 5 conservation staff trained in methods for assessing plant fitness and regeneration & production of research protocols

In September CEH made a field trip to St Helena, this centred around 2 main activities seed collecting for use in the common garden experiment (see below) and pan trapping to characterise pollinator communities in 3 contrasting Commidendrum regeneration related habitats: the Millennium Forest, Crown Wastes and the Piccolo Gumwoods. An additional trap was also set up in Jamestown. (Field notes available in evidence file). The specimens gathered as part of the pan trap experiments are currently being identified and analysed over the coming months. It is anticipated that analysis will be complete later this year and write up complete by the end of 2015.

The seed collections from the different populations of *Pelargonium cotyledonis* and *Plantago robusta* are to be used in two common garden experiments to compare plant morphology between the different populations under a common environment. This work was carried out in conjunction with SHG nursery staff, particularly Vanessa Thomas. The experiments will be down concurrently with one trial in St Helena nursery in Scotland and the other at CEH Edinburgh. The intention is to conduct these in 'real' time i.e. sow seed, make the measurements, digitise data and analyse the data. Whilst this is happening short pamphlet type guidance will be written up on how to make the measurements, populate data entry sheets and analyse the data. A combination of approaches are going to be required for this to work in real time including use of Skype, photographs and possibly also video. This work will build on the training of six government officers (activity 3.2) that was carried out during 2013-14 and evidenced in annual report 2.

Activity 3.3 - Preparing new editions of Ecosystem Restoration Plans for target habitats

Ecosystem Restoration Plans are not being progress. Instead the project has fed into the Protected Area Management Plans via the UK based Invertebrate Consultant who has provided extensive feedback to SHG on the Protected Areas management Plans that have been drawn up. This has ensured they appropriately reflect the needs of invertebrates. The documents are intended as a strategic direction for management of these areas and will feed down and guide on the ground conservation action. (Example Feedback in evidence file)

Activity 3.4 – dissemination of research

A paper is currently being prepared on the analysis of hybridisation in the seed orchards of *Commidendrum rotundifolium* and *C. spurium* for submission to Conservation Genetics. Final tweaks are taking place now and this will be submitted for peer review shortly. (Draft paper is available in evidence file).

Once the results from the pan trap experiments has an analyses and written, a paper will be submitted for publication looking at pollinator communities on St Helena. This is expected by the end of 2015.

Output 4

Activity 4.1 - Providing all island schools with indoor and outdoor opportunities for invertebrate learning

To ensure that all schools have opportunities to learn about invertebrates the project's education officer has run numerous outreach events over the last 6 months (she was on maternity leave prior to this). These events range from attending careers fairs to invertebrate theme art/craft sessions to bug hunts and more formal education sessions. These activities have had nearly 500 children participating from all four island school – they have been extremely successful. (Summary of event attendees and photos are available in evidence file)

The project is also putting together an education loan box. This will include equipment for teachers to run their own outdoor education sessions and the appropriate literature. The key document for this is the Entomology Science booklet (included in evidence file) but this will also include activities and worksheets, equipment so that teachers can run their own outdoor bug sessions.

The project has fed into the SHNT general environmental education pack which was launched late last year.

Activity 4.2 - Training teachers in use of education pack and loan box

Training of the teachers is taking place at education events and nine teachers (the training target is 12 teachers) have been trained to use the equipment in the box (photos available in evidence file).

Activity 4.3 - Awareness raising through the media and outreach events and disseminating project results

St Helena:

Item	#	Description	Evidence
Newsletter features	2	EMD newsletter and the SHG Ambassador newsletter	Example articles
Newspaper articles	4	2 Sentinel articles (circulation 3100), 2 Independent (circulation 2800) articles	articles, circulation evidence
Radio interviews	2	One interview from the Project Manager whilst in St Helena and one from the invertebrate coordinator summarizing the Red Listing work. These were both on 'Saint FM'. Listing figures are not available for this but Saint FM holds the majority of the listenership.	Circulation evidence

Additional on island communication work is planned for 2015. Originally this was to be a focus of the government based invertebrate officer but the officer resigned in November 2015. We now have a short term contract in place to focus on island project communication during May and June. This will include improvement to the website, an increase in media work, features in local newsletters and some adult engagement.

UK:

Item	#	Description	Evidence
Newsletter features	2	There was an article about the project in the Darwin Initiative newsletter, published August 2014 and information in the Buglife e newsletter (circulation of 6315).	Newsletter included
Press Releases	1	Publication of IUCN Red Listing, November 2014	Press Release
Features in formal	2	In 2014 the RSPB pulled together a general document on the endemic species of the UK overseas territories. In the section on St	publications

publications		Helena there was a paragraph about the project and was published in June 2014. The Buglife annual review includes a summary of 2014 progress for the project (circulation 1680).	
Online/web communication	6	The Project Manager visited St Helena in June 2014 and as part of this produced a number of blogs (views 1438 times), webpages and a short video about the project.	www.buglife.org.uk/bugs-brink

3.2 Progress towards project outputs

Good progress has been made towards the project outputs and the project is anticipated to achieve these by the end date next year. The project indicators are still good at demonstrating project progress. The majority are still working:

Output	Indicator	Progress
Output 1 Invertebrate conservation requirements quantified and incorporated within environmental management framework and legal protections.	a) Invertebrate conservation included as a core activity within Nature Conservation Division	Ongoing. Work this year has included feeding into SHG conservation plans, working with biosecurity team. Guidance for SHG is planned to be completed June 2015.
	b) Invertebrate species data collated and integrated with the St Helena Environmental Information System (SHEIS), by year 1.	Expected completion May 15 with data integrated into SEARI, revised approached due to database change.
	c) New Protected Areas Network provides protection to endangered invertebrates, by year 3.	Protected areas in place and management plans fed into to ensure invertebrate protection
	d) List of endemic invertebrates assessed for status using IUCN criteria, by year 3.	Completed November 15, 16 Red Listed species published by IUCN and 35 due to be published by the end of 2015
	e) Invertebrates protected under endangered species legislation.	Expected completion August 15, protected species ordinance progressing and invertebrates included
Output 2. A training programme delivered to increase local capacity and skills in invertebrate conservation.	a) 6 conservation staff trained in invertebrate biodiversity conservation and habitat management techniques, years 1-3.	Complete, 32 individuals trained during 2013-14
	b) Local Invertebrate coordinator trained in conservation best-practice by year 2.	Complete
	c) Invertebrate reference collection supporting training in identification, established in year 1.	Expected completion June 2015
	d) Introductory invertebrate guides and keys produced to facilitate outdoor learning, by year 3.	Expected completion June 2015
	e) Online invertebrate website providing technical information and images, by year 3.	Expected completion June 2015, initial website in place but work to update and expand is ongoing
Output 3. Ecosystem restoration on St Helena informed by and incorporating invertebrate	a) A study to understand and quantify the role of invertebrates in the successful restoration of native ecosystems, years 1-3.	Ongoing. Research into pollinator communities is being carried out at the moment and result are expected by the end of 2015.
	b) 5 conservation staff trained in methods for assessing plant fitness and regeneration by year 1.	Complete, 6 people trained in 2013-14. Training to continue when tandem experiments set up in UK and St Helena from May 2015 onwards.

requirements.	c) Invertebrate conservation best practice included in all Ecosystem Restoration Plans by year 2, and informing NCD and SHNT work programmes.	Complete, protected area plans fed into to ensure invertebrate needs reflected
Output 4. A programme of education and awareness raising about invertebrates and their ecosystem services, to increase public support and engagement.	a) All island schools providing indoor and outdoor opportunities for learning about invertebrates, years 1-3.	Ongoing, circa 500 children engaged during 2015-16
	b) 12 teachers trained in use of education pack and loan box, year 2.	Ongoing, 9 teachers trained so far. Loan box progressing well, expected completion June 2015
	c) More than 75% of islanders exposed to invertebrate conservation issues and positive attitudes to invertebrates instilled.	This is ongoing. There is regular coverage of the project in island media and this will increase during the next 2 months with additional staff resource on island specifically focussing on this. 75% of islanders have had exposure to the project through newspaper articles and radio interviews. The Sentinel has a circulation of 3100 and the Independent a circulation 2800. The St Helena population is approximately 4000.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

PROJECT OUTCOME: 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.	
1) Invertebrate conservation capacity increased on St Helena.	New invertebrate coordinator is in post, due to finish June 2015. 36 conservation staff trained in 2014-15 financial year (see last 2014-15 annual report).
2) Target invertebrate habitats being appropriately managed and restored.	Project fed into protected area plans, management work by SHG of protected areas is ongoing. The project has provided training for SHG employees, has close links with the department and has fed into high level management plans for the ecological sensitive areas on island. Through CEH there is ongoing research into plant genetics and characterisation of pollinator communities. Once complete this will further inform habitat management.
3) Improved protection for endangered invertebrate species.	The first set of invertebrate species was Red Listed in 2014 and officially published by the IUCN in November 2014. SHG endangered species ordinance contains list of 307 endemic invertebrates which the project has suggested. Legislation is not published but it is progressing through system and expected within six months.
4) Public engaged in invertebrate conservation through education and awareness programme.	The project education officer has been in post since 2013. This year she has run numerous education events, ranging from attending school careers fair, running bug hunts and bug craft sessions for small children. Approximately 500 children have attended these events. Media work is on going, with good coverage on island for both education work and Red Listing. Publicity is planned once the guide is available for download. Add in news stats.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

The majority of the original project assumptions still hold true, however there has been one critical change which has proven difficult to manage. Funding levels to the EMD of SHG are gradually being reduced leading to a reduction in the headcount within this department. Whilst we have worked closely with them to incorporate invertebrate conservation, staff resources are more thinly spread and there are many conflicting priorities for the remaining staff. Where staff have been replaced it has proven difficult to

attract high quality individuals also which has led to long gaps between staff replacement and delays. We have taken steps to prioritise work and ensure that we provide EMD with the resources that enable continuing invertebrate conservation. However continuation of training this year has been difficult due to lack of appropriate government based staff to train. To reduce this impact the project is providing additional resources as reference material for future staff.

To ensure this project links in with work going forward the UK invertebrate consultant has been offering support and advice for other Darwin projects e.g. Rare Cloud Forest Trees and Associated Invertebrates, where appropriate. There is also a second invertebrate focussed project starting on the island in July and the two projects will have close links the lead for the new project is the invertebrate coordinator.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

The impact of this project is to '*improve the conservation status of St Helena's endemic invertebrates, protecting them from the threats of habitat degradation and loss*'. This is preventing species extinctions and improving on the ground conservation in St Helena, having a direct impact on biodiversity (outputs 1, 2 and 3). Preventing extinctions of the many endemics on St Helena, collection of data and other project outputs directly contributes to the objectives of the CBD (please see below for more detail).

Lack of capacity, skill and understanding on St Helena was a significant barrier to the delivery of invertebrate conservation. There has been a large but temporary increase in capacity with the recruitment of three staff members across SHNT and SHG. To make this more sustainable, training on island staff has been carried out and long term resources are being developed (output 2). The project is aiming for an increase in skill and capacity by working with and training SHG conservation staff so they are able to carry on invertebrate conservation once the project has finished. The tools, guides, materials and datasets produced by the project will support these staff in their future conservation efforts. It will also help that networks and relationships are being formed through the IUCN Mid-Atlantic island invertebrate specialist group with invertebrate experts across the world for future support.

To ensure that the value of invertebrates is widely recognised the project has led extensive education and outreach work (output 4) and also dissemination of project information (outputs 3 and 4).

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

The overall aim of the project is to directly prevent extinction of St Helena's endemic invertebrates and other rare invertebrates by protecting them from the threats of habitat degradation and loss. Each project output is designed to meet the purposes of articles 7, 8, 12 and 13. More detail is provided on this below and each output is linked to the appropriate CBD article. Please refer to questions 3.1 and 3.2 for progress of project outputs and associated evidence.

CBD Article 7 (Identification and Monitoring) Project indicator 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 3a, 3c

This project is establishing a baseline for invertebrate conservation on St Helena. Work has included some monitoring and sampling the invertebrate biodiversity; as well as collating data on island and identifying those species that require urgent attention. This data is now being fed into new the South Atlantic Information Management Centre so it can be easily accessed by all. Red Listing of endemic invertebrates will help to prioritise and focus future conservation efforts and it is possible to understand the threats to these species to prevent extinctions of endemic species. This information is being used to underpin the development of protected areas of habitat and protected species on St Helena (CBD 7a and project output 1).

Research is being carried out by CEH to look at the role of invertebrates within habitats on St Helena and once complete, will inform future conservation work. The project has fed into protected area plans which are strategic documents outlining a way forward for these areas. (CBD 7 a, b, c and d, project output 3).

CBD Article 8 (In situ Conservation) Project indicator 1e, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 3b, 4a, 4b

St Helena has recently established a system of protected areas. This project has fed directly into the protected area management plans to ensure invertebrate needs are reflected and prevent further species extinctions (CBD 8 a, b, f, h and k).

The collection of species data has provided a definitive species list of the island and geographical information on where the species are located (project output 1). This can help to inform species specific management in the protected areas (CBD 8 a, b and f) and has informed the protected species ordinance (CBD 8k). Prior to this it was not known where the most threatened invertebrate species were so it was difficult to target management work. This data is will be available through South Atlantic Information Management Centre. Work by CEH (output 3) will provide scientifically rigorous evidence on how invertebrates are contributing to St Helena ecosystems and identify whether further special measures are required to conserve biological diversity (CBD 8f).

CBD Article 12 (Research and Training) Project indicator 2a, 2c, 2d, 2e, 3b, 4a, 4b and 4c

During 2013-14 the project trained 32 individuals as part of output 2. CEH is also training SHG conservation staff in techniques to assess plant fitness. A reference manual has been produced to do this and further guidance is planned this year once tandem experiments are up and running in St Helena and the UK. Part of the CEH work is to understand the role of invertebrates in the restoration of native ecosystems and research is being carried out.

CBD Article 13 (Public Education and Awareness) Project indicator 4a, 4b, 4c

To help ensure future conservation efforts are improved a programme of work is being undertaken with the schools on St Helena (output 4). This year circa 500 children have attended invertebrate focussed education events and an education toolbox is in progress to enable teachers can continue to run invertebrate educational sessions once the project has finished. Teachers are being trained on how to use the equipment at the moment, with 9 teachers being trained so far.

A permanent invertebrate collection is to be set up by June 2015 which will provide a continuous resource for educational purposes. It will be free to access. Guidance and training on how to care for the collection and look after specimens is to be provided. Backing this up is the invertebrate guide for St Helena to enable technical information to be more easily available.

On island media work has also been successful with numerous newspaper articles, features I newsletter and radio interviews.

Aichi Targets

Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society. (target 1). The underlying cause of biodiversity loss on St Helena is a lack of resources, skill and knowledge. This project is addressing this by increasing the resources on island to carry out invertebrate conservation work (output 1, 2, 3 and 4). To help conservation continue post project resources and training have been provided and a conservation workshop is planned for later this year. This is to gather all key conservation specialists in both St Helena and the UK to discuss next steps for invertebrate conservation and address barriers/issues.

IUCN Red Listing is being carried out and the first set of species was published in November 2014. The IUCN Red List is a globally recognised system to evaluate the extinction risk of a species and assign it a category ranging from Least Concern to Extinct. Red Listing species will highlight the plight of the rare and endangered bugs on St Helena as well as helping to focus future conservation efforts.

Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use (targets 5, 7 and 9). Species and habitat data gathered by the project has been fed into protected areas management plans to help refine and focus these plans (output 1 and 3). It has also been the basis for protected species legislation (output 1).

Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity (target 12). The species data collected by the project on island is assisting SHG in carrying out habitat restoration and management, reducing the pressure on vulnerable invertebrate species. The first set of species has been Red Listed to inform and prioritise future conservation efforts (output 1). The research being carried out by CEH will provide information on what role this diverse set of

invertebrates has on island ecosystems (output 3). The long term goal is that both populations of rare and endangered invertebrates as well as their habitats become more resilient.

Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building (target 19). Capacity to carry out invertebrate conservation on island has been significantly improved through this project. There has been an immediate benefit of increasing the number of people on island able to carry out invertebrate conservation, kick starting this on island. To ensure this effect is continued into the future training, and resources are being developed to up-skill SHG employees and local communities (output 2).

5. Project support to poverty alleviation

n/a

6. Project support to Gender equity issues

n/a

7. Monitoring and evaluation

Evaluation is carried out against 4 sets of measurable indicators (please see logical framework) for the project outputs. These have been translated into annual milestones, which feed into the means of verification for the project purpose. Progress against these indicators is reported quarterly to the steering group (see evidence file for example meeting minutes). The steering group can feed back on progress and are involved in decision making both during the meeting and when input is required. It is intended that the Steering Group will review progress towards outputs to ensure that output measures are still fit for purpose.

Buglife has procedures to monitor the progress of a project also. Finances are inputted into a 'budget tracker system' to ensure that anticipated financial actions are implemented. There is also a 'traffic light' system which is reviewed on a monthly basis by the Senior Management Team. For example when the government based invertebrate officer resigned the project was flagged as 'red'. There was then a detailed discussion on a possible way forward with senior manager having the opportunity to review progress and establish the best course of action.

Red Listing work carried out by the project has been fully reviewed by the IUCN's Invertebrate Specialist. This was carried out before publication of the lists. The project is setting up an IUCN South Atlantic Island Specialist Group, the format for this has been subject to strict scrutiny by the IUCN and the groups mandate is currently being approved.

8. Lessons learnt

The invertebrate guide, whilst this is a necessary piece of work it has proven to considerably larger than originally anticipated. This has taken more time and resources than planned. Regular reviews of the guide's progress and input from the steering group has kept this on track but management of the many different 'specialist opinions' has been challenging. If doing this piece of work again I would have structured the workload differently and gathered specific feedback earlier in the process as this has slowed down the production of the guide.

Staff changes can have a huge impact on a project – both within the project itself and with partner organisations. Changes in project personnel have required careful consideration and discussion with key stakeholders to ensure that the best option was chosen. For example the movement of the role of government based invertebrate officer to the SHNT was disappointing as it immediately changed the purpose of this role. However it was felt that this was the best option to prevent delays and still ensure that the project delivered expected outputs.

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

Not applicable.

10. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Not applicable

11. Sustainability and legacy

The project has a high profile on St Helena, with local media coverage throughout the year, regular content in newsletter and numerous education events. Invertebrate data and conservation needs have been embedded into key systems such as protected area management plans and the South Atlantic Information Management Centre. Best practice for invertebrates via training has been spread across conservation staff and wider in EMD, at a range of levels (e.g. habitat management teams, conservation officers) to mitigate staff turnover; and in addition a range of resources and materials for new staff are being developed.

The exit strategy remains as originally planned. This will include the setting up the South Atlantic Island Specialist Group which will provide a framework for future conservation work, development of best practice and sharing of successful practices. Buglife is also planning a Conservation Workshop for August 2015, to facilitate conservation planning for invertebrate post the project's finish. The outline of this is available in the evidence file.

12. Darwin Identity

Promotion of Darwin's identity remains a priority of the project. All external publications include reference to Darwin and where appropriate the Darwin logo (Evidence please see press release, website, newsletter articles). The Darwin Initiative is the main funder of this project and so its support is a distinct as the project is standalone and promoted as such. Social media usage is comparatively low in St Helena so the project has not focussed on this form of communication; however it has been used to support UK and international promotion of the project when appropriate. There are a number of Darwin projects on St Helena and as a result understanding is high and it is widely recognised that it is a key funder of conservation work on the island.

13. Project Expenditure

Table 1 Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2014 – 31 March 2015)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2014/15 Grant (£)	2014/15 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				This has increased due to revision in the way the UK Invert Consultant was working. This has allowed for additional Buglife staff time and also additional staff time on island to help with project communications. See change request in evidence file.
Consultancy costs				The UK invert consultant did not need to visit St Helena due to staff changes. They are also available for less time than expected for personal reasons. See change request in evidence file.
Overhead Costs				The slight increase here is to cover SHNT management time for the new on island communications role. See change request in evidence file.
Travel and subsistence				This has been reduced due to the Invertebrate Consultant not visiting St Helena. See change request in evidence file.
Operating Costs				This has reduced the budget was not required to attend conferences and has been surrendered.

Capital items (see below)				As expected.
Others (see below)				This has increased to cover staff training costs and the production of the project's invertebrate guide. See change request in evidence file.
TOTAL	59240.00	58871.00		

14. 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 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)

The last 12 months have been incredibly busy for Buglife's St Helena based project, Bugs on the Brink. This partnership project, funded by the Darwin Initiative, is kick-starting invertebrate conservation on one of the most diverse and amazing places for invertebrates. With over 400 unique species found nowhere else in the world there is a lot to do!

Key achievements this year include working with nearly 500 children at events ranging from careers fairs to bug hunts to formal education sessions. In November, the first set of 16 species to be Red Listed was published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature. Using guidelines from the IUCN's Red List of Threatened Species™ we have worked out how likely they are to become extinct. This gives a globally comparable status which will help to highlight the plight of the endemic bugs of St Helena and focus conservation efforts.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2014-2015

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2014 - March 2015	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>To improve the conservation status of St Helena's endemic invertebrates, protecting them from the threats of habitat degradation and loss.</p>			
<p>Outcome</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>New invertebrate coordinator is in post, due to finish June 2015. 36 conservation staff trained in 2014-15 financial year (see last 2014-15 annual report).</p>	<p>Key actions for 2015-16 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summing up of training for key conservation staff. • Completion of reference collection • Expansion of SHNT Bugs on the Brink website • Publication of invertebrate guide • Publication of two scientific papers looking at conservation genetics and the role of pollinators • Completion and launch of education loan box and continuation of teacher training • Holding of the Conservation Workshop to look forward to conservation work post project
<p>Target invertebrate habitats being appropriately managed and restored. Improved protection for endangered invertebrate species.</p>	<p>Project fed into protected area plans, management work by SHG of protected areas is ongoing. The project has provided training for SHG employees, has close links with the department and has fed into high level management plans for the ecological sensitive areas on island.</p> <p>Through CEH there is ongoing research into plant genetics and characterisation of pollinator communities. Once complete this will further inform habitat management.</p>		

	Public engaged in invertebrate conservation through education and awareness programme.	The project education officer has been in post since 2013. This year she has run numerous education events, ranging from attending school careers fair, running bug hunts and bug craft session for small children. Approximately 500 children have attended these events. Media work is on going, with good coverage on island for both education work and Red Listing. Publicity is planned once the guide is available for download. Add in news stats.	
Output 1 Invertebrate conservation requirements quantified and incorporated within environmental management framework and legal protections.	a) Invertebrate conservation included as a core activity within Nature Conservation Division	Ongoing. Ongoing. Work this year has included feeding into SHG conservation plans, working with biosecurity team. Guidance for SHG is planned to be completed June 2015.	
	b) Invertebrate species data collated and integrated with the St Helena Environmental Information System (SHEIS), by year 1.	Expected completion May/June 2015 into South Atlantic Information Management System	
	c) New Protected Areas Network provides protection to endangered invertebrates, by year 3.	Complete	
	d) List of endemic invertebrates assessed for status using IUCN criteria, by year 3.	Complete	
	e) Invertebrates protected under endangered species legislation.	Legislation progressing, expected August 2015	
Activity 1.1 - Incorporating invertebrate conservation as a core conservation activity within Nature Conservation Division (NCD).		36 individuals trained in 2013-14. Invertebrate coordinator working closely with EMD department and representative of EMD on project steering group. Resources for future work being planned at the moment.	
Activity 1.2 - Collating existing invertebrate data and integrating them with the St Helena Environmental Information System, producing mapping for Protected Areas Network.		Data being merged into South Atlantic Information Management System as SHEIS is now obsolete.	
Activity 1.3 - Assessing conservation status of endemic invertebrates under IUCN criteria and placing threatened species on Endangered Species Ordinance.		This activity is complete, the first set of 16 endemic spp were Red Listed and then published in November 2014. A second set will be completed depending on	

		availability of time and resources. Protected species ordinance progressing and the project has revised the invertebrate list where necessary. This has 307 endemic invertebrates listed.
Output 2. A training programme delivered to increase local capacity and skills in invertebrate conservation.	a) 6 conservation staff trained in invertebrate biodiversity conservation and habitat management techniques, years 1-3.	Overall progress towards this output has been good and these are expected to be completed before the end of the project.
	b) Local Invertebrate coordinator trained in conservation best-practice by year 2.	Complete
	c) Invertebrate reference collection supporting training in identification, established in year 1.	In progress, completion anticipated June 2015
	d) Introductory invertebrate guides and keys produced to facilitate outdoor learning, by year 3.	Invertebrate guide in draft format
	e) Online invertebrate website providing technical information and images, by year 3.	In place but further work planned May/June 2014
Activity 2.1 - Training in invertebrate biodiversity conservation and habitat management for invertebrate coordinator and conservation staff.		36 individuals trained in 2013-14 and training on reference collection planned for May/June. The invertebrate coordinator will hold training 'summing up' session with key conservation stakeholders before leaving in June.
Activity 2.2 - Building invertebrate specimen reference collection.		Cabinet in place with start of collection and this will be expanded over . Invert Coordinator now working on set of resources to enable people to manage it. Will carryout training if necessary. Will start populating cabinet with specimens.
Activity 2.3 - Producing introductory guides and keys for invertebrates.		Guide is massive! Taken up a lot of time but comprehensive. Designers. Webpage, freely available
Activity 2.4 - Designing and creating website for invertebrate information.		Yes. Original page still in place. Just taken on Felix to revamp and expand and work with Liza to provide education resources. Guide will be available online.
Output 3. Ecosystem restoration on St Helena informed by and incorporating invertebrate requirements.	a) A study to understand and quantify the role of invertebrates in the successful restoration of native ecosystems, years 1-3.	In progress
	b) 5 conservation staff trained in methods for assessing plant fitness and regeneration by year 1.	Complete 2013-14 but additional training planned for summer 2015

	c) Invertebrate conservation best practice included in all Ecosystem Restoration Plans by year 2, and informing NCD and SHNT work programmes.	Project has fed into protected area management plans
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.		In September CEH made a field trip to St Helena, this centred around 2 main activities seed collecting for use in the plant fitness experiments for summer 2015 and pan trapping to characterise pollinator communities in 3 contrasting regeneration related habitats.
Activity 3.2 - Restoration ecology training: 5 conservation staff trained in methods for assessing plant fitness and regeneration & production of research protocols.		Conservation staff trained in 2013-14 and further training planned for summer 2015 when tandem plant fitness trials are set up in UK and St Helena.
Activity 3.3 - Preparing new editions of Ecosystem Restoration Plans for target habitats.		Project has fed into protected area plans as ecosystem restoration plans are now obsolete.
Activity 3.4 - Disseminating and publishing study outputs.		Draft paper completed and this is currently being peer reviewed. Additional paper characterising pollinator communities on the island is planned for the end of 2015. The project is also trying to progress the scientific description of the Prosperous Bay Plain mole spider and if a specialist can be found, this will result in a publication of a scientific paper.
Output 4. A programme of education and awareness raising about invertebrates and their ecosystem services, to increase public support and engagement.	d) All island schools providing indoor and outdoor opportunities for learning about invertebrates, years 1-3.	Loan box equipment in place, written resources being finalised.
	e) 12 teachers trained in use of education pack and loan box, year 2.	9 teachers trained so far
	f) More than 75% of islanders exposed to invertebrate conservation issues and positive attitudes to invertebrates instilled.	High awareness of project, with coverage on island (4x newspaper articles, 2x radio interviews, 2x newsletter)
Activity 4.1 - Providing all island schools with indoor and outdoor opportunities for invertebrate learning.		Loan box equipment has been purchased and the written material are being finalised at the moment. There will be a launch of the loan box during the summer. Training of teachers has been taking place with 9 attending training on how to use the loan box equipment so far Educations sessions run – circa 500 children engaged X sessions
Activity 4.2 - Training teachers in use of education pack and loan box.		Teachers are being trained in components of the loan box alongside education sessions – 9 have been trained so far.
Activity 4.3 - Awareness raising through the media and outreach events and disseminating project results.		One scientific paper complete and currently being peer reviewed with another planned for the end of the year. Press release in UK and St Helena to publicise the first endemic invertebrate Red Listing, this is alongside 4x news paper articles, 2 x radio interviews and 2 x

newsletters in St Helena.

The Buglife website has extensive information on the project and includes project summary in its 2014 annual review.

The education officer has engaged circa 500 children through education events during 2014-15 financial year.

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

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: To improve the conservation status of St Helena's endemic invertebrates, protecting them from the threats of habitat degradation and loss.</p>	<p>Threatened invertebrate species on Prosperous Bay Plain, Millennium Forest, Peak Dale and High Peak with maintained presence.</p> <p>Prosperous Bay Plain, Millennium Forest, Peak Dale and High Peak being appropriately managed and restored.</p>	<p>Nature Conservation Division (NCD) annual monitoring report; IUCN status</p> <p>NCD habitat assessments.</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</p> <p>Target invertebrate habitats being appropriately managed and restored.</p> <p>Improved protection for endangered invertebrate species.</p> <p>Public engaged in invertebrate conservation through education and awareness programme</p>	<p>New invertebrate coordinator in post; 6 conservation staff trained;</p> <p>NCD and SHNT work plans include invertebrate activities; invertebrate conservation best practice included in all Ecosystem Restoration and Protected Area plans</p> <p>Threatened species red-listed under IUCN criteria; list of threatened invertebrates included on Endangered Species Ordinance; Protected Areas management plans include invertebrate requirements.</p> <p>Education officer in post; outreach and classroom sessions.</p>	<p>St Helena Government (SHG) enacts commitments to establish new Nature Conservation Division and network of Protected Areas.</p> <p>SHG maintains current funding levels for conservation.</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</p> <p>1b) Invertebrate species data collated and integrated with the St Helena Environmental Information System (SHEIS), by year 1.</p> <p>1c) New Protected Areas Network provides protection to endangered invertebrates, by year 3.</p> <p>1d) List of endemic invertebrates assessed for status using IUCN criteria, by year 3.</p> <p>1e) Invertebrates protected under endangered</p>	<p>NCD work plan includes invertebrate conservation activities; 6 conservation staff trained.</p> <p>SHEIS database includes 60% of existing invertebrate data.</p> <p>Invertebrate species mapping included as supporting information in the management plans for all proposed Protected Areas.</p> <p>Specialist group set up; list of potential red list species online and submitted for expert review.</p> <p>List of threatened invertebrates included on Endangered Species Ordinance by year 3.</p>	<p>SHG maintains commitment to include invertebrate conservation in new Nature Conservation Division.</p> <p>International museums with St Helena material permit access to collections.</p> <p>IUCN specialist group supported by other Overseas Territories.</p>

	species legislation.		
<p>Output 2</p> <p>A training programme delivered to increase local capacity and skills in invertebrate conservation.</p> <p>Output 2 cont.</p>	<p>2a) 6 conservation staff trained in invertebrate biodiversity conservation and habitat management techniques, years 1-3.</p> <p>2b) Invertebrate co-ordinator trained in conservation best-practice by year 2.</p> <p>2c) Invertebrate reference collection supporting training in identification, established in year 1.</p> <p>2d) Introductory invertebrate guides and keys produced to facilitate outdoor learning, by year 3.</p> <p>2e) Online invertebrate website providing technical information and images, by year 3.</p>	<p>Report on training sessions and evaluation by invertebrate co-ordinator.</p> <p>Multi-level assessment by invertebrate specialist.</p> <p>Collection set up; identification skills assessment of NCD staff by co-ordinator. Fold-out guides produced and available on island.</p> <p>Website for invertebrate fauna online.</p>	<p>Existing levels of conservation staff retention continue within new NCD structure.</p>
<p>Output 3</p> <p>Ecosystem restoration on St Helena informed by and incorporating invertebrate requirements.</p>	<p>3a) A study to understand and quantify the role of invertebrates in the successful restoration of native ecosystems, years 1-3.</p> <p>3b) 5 conservation staff trained in 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>	<p>Annual reports on endemic forest regeneration and roles of associated invertebrate assemblages, in 3 target habitats.</p> <p>Handbooks on research protocols; training evaluated by Centre for Ecology and Hydrology.</p> <p>Publication of analyses in peer-reviewed articles.</p> <p>New editions of Ecosystem Restoration Plans for target habitats; NCD and SHNT work programmes include invertebrate conservation activities.</p>	<p>External support can be accessed for invertebrate species identification.</p>
<p>Output 4</p> <p>A programme of education and awareness raising about invertebrates and their ecosystem services, to increase public support and engagement.</p>	<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>	<p>New modules in environmental education pack; quarterly 'bug clubs'; annual outdoor events.</p> <p>Training session evaluation.</p> <p>Monthly local media coverage; tri-annual public outreach events.</p> <p>Project information disseminated internationally through printed, broadcast and web-based media.</p>	<p>Curriculum retains biodiversity/natural sciences strand.</p>

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total 2012-13	Year 2 Total 2013-14	Year 3 Total 2014-15	Year 4 Total 2015-16	Total to date	Number planned for reporting period	Total planned during the project
Established codes								
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)	0	1	0	0	1	1	2
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)		38	0	0	38	0	25
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	8	2	2		12	2	24
7	Number of (i.e. different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country		2	2	1	4	2	5
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	8		4		12	4	6
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		2	6	0	8	6	4
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording		2	1		3	1	2
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals			1 (in press)	1	1	1 (in press)	2
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals (additionally to published)				2	0	0	2
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country		1			1	1	1
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies)			1		1	0	1
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.		1	1	2	2	1	4
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	2	2	2	3	6	2	9
15C	Number of national press releases in UK		1	1	1	2	1	3

16A	Number of newsletters to be produced		2	2	2	4	2	6
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)			500		500	n/a	20
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK		1,500	8000		9500	n/a	30
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established			1		1	1	1
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/extended			0	1	0	0	1
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK				1	0	0	1
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	1	1	2	1	4	2	6
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK				1	0	0	1
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)					£22,608		£22,608
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased			1		1	1	1
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased				12	0	0	12
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work						0	

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. Website link or publisher)
Guide to the invertebrates of St Helena	Identification guide	2015 David Pryce and Liza White	Male	British	Nature Bureau	SHNT website and Buglife website once published (design currently being finalised)
St Helena endemic invertebrate education materials		2015 Liza Fowler	Female	St Helenian	SNHT	SHNT website
Hybrid plants preserve unique genetic variation in the St Helena endemic	Journal article	2015 Alan Gray, Annika Telford, Stephen Cavers, Antonia Eastwood	Male	British	Expected to be Conservation Genetics	TBC once published

trees		, Andrew Darlow, Vanessa Thomas, and Phil Lambdon				
Bugs on the Brink	Short film	2014, Alice Farr,	Female	British	Buglife	www.buglife.org.uk/bugs-brink
IUCN Red Listing	Red Listing	2014 Liza White and David Pryce	Male and Female	British	IUCN	www.iucnredlist.org

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

Evidence available at: https://www.dropbox.com/sh/daqsklk85pv7pba/AACcufm0-iHlp0VgYzw_TqjQa?dl=0

Requirement	Indicator	Evidence included
Project Partners	n/a	Project MOU, example meeting minutes
Output 1 Invertebrate conservation requirements quantified and incorporated within environmental management framework and legal protections.	a) Invertebrate conservation included as a core activity within Nature Conservation Division	Feedback to protected area plans, presence of senior EMD staff member on steering group. Work completed for SHG biosecurity team.
	b) Invertebrate species data collated and integrated with the St Helena Environmental Information System (SHEIS), by year 1.	Email outlining database concept, screen shots of database
	c) New Protected Areas Network provides protection to endangered invertebrates, by year 3.	Example of project feedback for protected area plan
	d) List of endemic invertebrates assessed for status using IUCN criteria, by year 3.	List of species Red Listed and examples of two species. Outline and aim of South Atlantic invertebrate specialist group
	e) Invertebrates protected under endangered species legislation.	Revised list of endemic invertebrates included in ordinance
Output 2. A training programme delivered to increase local capacity and skills in invertebrate conservation.	a) 6 conservation staff trained in invertebrate biodiversity conservation and habitat management techniques, years 1-3.	Complete, 32 individuals trained during 2013-14
	b) Local Invertebrate coordinator trained in conservation best-practice by year 2.	Complete 2013-14
	c) Invertebrate reference collection supporting training in identification, established in year 1.	Photographs of collection cabinet and first invertebrate specimens
	d) Introductory invertebrate guides and keys produced to facilitate outdoor learning, by year 3.	Text from draft invertebrate guide
	e) Online invertebrate website providing technical information and images, by year 3.	www.buglife.org.uk/bugs-brink http://www.nationaltrust.org.sh/shnt-conservation-programmes/natural-heritage/bugs-on-the-brink-our-invertebrates/
Output 3. Ecosystem restoration on St Helena informed by and incorporating invertebrate requirements.	a) A study to understand and quantify the role of invertebrates in the successful restoration of native ecosystems, years 1-3.	Field notes from CEH trip to St Helena. Draft scientific paper for Conservation Genetics. Photos of field work and seed collecting.
	b) 5 conservation staff trained in methods for assessing plant fitness and regeneration by year 1.	Complete 2013-14
	c) Invertebrate conservation best practice included in all Ecosystem Restoration Plans by year 2, and informing NCD and SHNT work programmes.	Example of project feedback for protected area plan

Output 4. A programme of education and awareness raising about invertebrates and their ecosystem services, to increase public support and engagement.	a) All island schools providing indoor and outdoor opportunities for learning about invertebrates, years 1-3.	Attendance lists of education events and event photographs. Photographs of equipment from the loan box and sample education documents.
	b) 12 teachers trained in use of education pack and loan box, year 2.	Photographs of teachers being trained
	c) More than 75% of islanders exposed to invertebrate conservation issues and positive attitudes to invertebrates instilled.	St Helena – articles from the local papers and newsletters. UK – press releases sent out to UK media, newsletter articles, formal publication articles.
Project sustainability	n/a	Outline of planned conservation workshop
Agreed project changes	n/a	Approved change request forms, summary work plans for staff

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 excluding evidence
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.	Yes including evidence
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.	